

# KRACHI EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



## MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(2026 – 2029)



## FOREWORD

Over the past years, the Krachi East Municipality has made dramatic leaps in the areas of infrastructure provision, social development, economic empowerment, and good governance. With our commitment to enhance and cement these achievements, a Medium-Term Development Planning Team consisting of the MPCU and other stakeholders were tasked to organize the development needs and aspirations of the Municipality in line with the National Development Policy Framework and the Municipality’s vision.

This MTDP is therefore an output of wide stakeholder engagement and adequately portrays the aspirations of the citizenry and institutions in the Municipality.

The plan directs us towards our focus of strengthening the Assembly System to ensure efficient financial resource mobilisation and management for the development of human capital, pursuance of expanded development of productive infrastructure, and ensuring accelerated agricultural development while strengthening partnership with the private sector as well as pursuing poverty reduction programmes.

I humbly state on this note that the Krachi East MTDP (2026-2029) remains our property, and we are collectively responsible for its content. I would like to express my profound gratitude to all who dedicatedly and diligently contributed to the preparation of the Plan and reiterate my commitment to see to its successful implementation.

.....  
Hon. Safo Nketiah  
(MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE)

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAP	–	Annual Action Plan
AEA	–	Agriculture Extension Agent
AIDS	–	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	–	Antenatal Care
APDO	–	Afram Plains Development Organisation
APR	–	Annual Progress Report
AU	–	African Union
BCG	–	Bacille Calmette-Guerin
BECE	–	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CBA	–	Community Based Attendant
CBOs	–	Community Based Organisations
CBSV	–	Community Based Service Volunteer
CHPS	–	Community-Based Health Planning and Services
CLTS	–	Community Led Total Sanitation
CNC	–	Centre for National Culture
COVID	–	Corona Virus Disease
CSO	–	Civil Society Organisation
DA	–	District Assembly
DACF	–	District Assemblies’ Common Fund
DACF-RFG	–	District Assemblies’ Common Fund Responsiveness Factor Grant
DDF	–	District Development Fund
DVG	–	Disaster Volunteer Group
E.P.	–	Evangelical Presbyterian
FBO	–	Farmer Based Organisation
GEA	–	Ghana Enterprises Agency
GER	–	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GETFund	–	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GNFS	–	Ghana National Fire Service
GoG	–	Government of Ghana
GSFP	–	Ghana School Feeding Programme
GSS	–	Ghana Statistical Service

HIV	–	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRD	–	Human Resource Department
ICT	–	Information and Communications Technology
IGF	–	Internally Generated Fund
ISD	–	Information Services Department
JHS	–	Junior High School
KEMA	–	Krachi East Municipal Assembly
KG	–	Kindergarten
KVIP	–	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LEAP	–	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LED	–	Local Economic Development
L.I.	–	Legislative Instrument
OHLGS	–	Office of the Head of Local Government Service
LLIN	–	Long Lasting Insecticidal Net
MAO	–	Municipal Agric Officer
MDAs	–	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MEHSU	–	Municipal Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit
MHD	–	Municipal Health Directorate
MLGDRD	–	Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development
MTDP	–	Municipal Medium Term Development Plan
MPCU	–	Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit
MPPD	–	Physical Planning Department
MSEs	–	Micro and Small Scale Enterprises
MWD	–	Municipal Works Department
MWSTs	–	Municipal Water and Sanitation Teams
MMDAs	–	Metropolitan/Municipal /Districts Assemblies
MT	–	Metric Tonne
MTDP	–	Medium Term Development Plan
MUSEC	–	Municipal Security Council
NADMO	–	National Disaster Management Organization
NCCE	–	National Commission for Civic Education
NGO	–	Non-Governmental Organisation

NHIS	–	National Health Insurance Scheme
NDPC	–	National Development Planning Commission
O&M	–	Operation and Maintenance
ODF	–	Open Defecation Free
OPD	–	Out-patient Department
ORCC	–	Oti Regional Coordinating Council
PHC	–	Population and Housing Census
PM&E	–	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMTCT	–	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PNDC	–	Provisional National Defence Council
PoA	–	Programme of Action
POCC	–	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPP	–	Public Private Partnership
Prim.	–	Primary
PWDs	–	Persons With Disabilities
RELC	–	Research Extension Liaison Committee
SDG	–	Sustainable Development Goal
SHS	–	Senior High School
SME	–	Small and Medium Scale Enterprise
STI	–	Sexually Transmitted Infection
STMIE	–	Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovation Education
SW&CD	–	Social Welfare and Community Development
TA	–	Traditional Authority
TB	–	Tuberculosis
TBA	–	Traditional Birth Attendant

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit would like to express its heartfelt gratitude to God Almighty for the guidance and direction in preparing this all-important Plan (2026-2029).

The team appreciates Hon. Safo Nketiah, the Municipal Chief Executive, and Mr. Issahaku Yakubu, the Acting Municipal Coordinating Director, for the various roles they played in making the Plan a reality.

Utmost thanks also go to all Honourable Assembly Members, Zonal Councilors, Unit Committee Members, the Traditional Authorities, Civil Society representatives, all the departments and corporate institutions, and all other stakeholders who volunteered all the data needed to execute this assignment. To every other person who supported this document's preparation, we thank you.

The Planning Team comprised:

- |                          |   |                                    |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Issahaku Yakubu       | - | Coordinating Director              |
| 2. Ernest Adarkwa Yiadom | - | Development Planning Officer       |
| 3. Abdallah Yusif        | - | Budget Analyst                     |
| 4. Stephen Baabol        | - | Finance Officer                    |
| 5. Edem -Solo Atitsogbui | - | Dir. of Educ, Youth and Sports     |
| 6. Minnah Emmanuel       | - | Director of Agriculture            |
| 7. Amin Mutallib         | - | Director of Health                 |
| 8. Kwasi Boapim          | - | Social Development Officer         |
| 9. Felix Ackah           | - | Works Engineer                     |
| 10. Kasim Rashid         | - | Human Resources Manager            |
| 11. Bijiba Simon B. K.   | - | Physical Planning Officer          |
| 12. Adom Foster          | - | Chairman - Dev. Planning Sub-Comm. |
| 13. Nana Alex Chikpa     | - | Rep. Traditional Authority         |
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| 15. Festus Okporah       | - | Development Planning Officer       |
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| 17. Ernest Mwinbong      | - | Statistical Officer                |
| 18. Clement Kwasi Mamadu | - | National Comm. for Civic Education |

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The preparation of the Medium-Term Development Plan has become the mandate of Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies through the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), as indicated in Section 12, subsections 2 and 3.

The Krachi East Municipal Assembly, responding to this regulatory provision, prepared the MTDP for 2026 – 2029. To ensure that this MTDP adequately reflects the needs and aspirations of the citizenry in Krachi East Municipality, a highly participatory approach was adopted to incorporate the inputs of various individuals, groups, and institutions within the Municipality. An eighteen (18) member team drawn from the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) of the Assembly was constituted to facilitate the Plan preparation. The Planning Team comprised:

- |                          |   |                                    |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Issahaku Yakubu       | - | Coordinating Director              |
| 2. Ernest Adarkwa Yiadom | - | Development Planning Officer       |
| 3. Abdallah Yusif        | - | Budget Analyst                     |
| 4. Stephen Baabol        | - | Finance Officer                    |
| 5. Edem -Solo Atitsogbui | - | Dir. of Educ, Youth and Sports     |
| 6. Minnah Emmanuel       | - | Director of Agriculture            |
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| 17. Ernest Mwinbong      | - | Statistical Officer                |
| 18. Clement Kwasi Mamadu | - | National Comm. for Civic Education |

The Plan was initiated with a review of the performance of the Municipality in implementing the previous Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP 2022-2025). It was ascertained that 90 percent of the programmes/projects were implemented, 10 percent were not implemented. The review further

facilitated the identification of development gaps, factors that positively facilitated the implementation of the plan, as well as challenges that hindered its implementation.

Further, a series of consultative meetings were organized with all the Sub-district structures, Committees and Sub-committees of the Assembly, Traditional Authorities, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's), Departments and Units of the Assembly, and a cross-section of the public, including youth and women groups. The output of the meetings and public hearings was analyzed and incorporated into the Plan. This approach was adopted to raise public awareness of the process, solicit their input, and ensure acceptance and ownership of the plan.

The above rigorous engagements facilitated the identification of community development problems, needs, and aspirations, which culminated in the compilation and harmonization of community problems, needs, and aspirations with development gaps and the national and regional development strategies to arrive at the development priorities. The priority setting process was guided by factors such as the feasibility of addressing a need, its urgency, its rippling effects, its environmental implications, and its contribution to job creation.

The prioritised development issues were then subjected to the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis to determine the ability of the Municipality to fulfil these needs. This provided insight into the formulation of a Municipal development focus, goals, objectives, strategies and activities for implementation over the Medium-Term. The development goals, objectives, strategies and activities were used to formulate the Composite Programme of Action (CPoA), which was subsequently phased into Composite Annual Action Plans to be implemented by the Departments and Agencies in the Municipality.

The CPoA is estimated to cost .....which the Assembly hopes to bridge through proposal writing and marketing of the plan, and through identification of new revenue sources.

The CPoA is anchored on the following strategic areas: restoring the local economy through the creation of jobs, transforming agriculture and industry, strengthening social protection and inclusion, revamping economic and social infrastructure and reforming public service delivery.

Finally, the plan spells out strategies on how to implement it, monitor and evaluate its progress, and communicate results to stakeholders.

# CHAPTER ONE

## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the background of the Municipality, including the vision, mission, functions, mandate, core values, and locational maps. It also provides an overview of the structure and content of the MTDP document.

### 1.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Krachi East Municipality, which is in the Oti Region of the Republic of Ghana, was carved out of the former Krachi District with its administrative capital at Dambai. The Municipality was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I. 1755). The Assembly was inaugurated on the 19th of August, 2004, at Dambai. Subsequently, it was elevated to the status of a Municipality by Legislative Instrument (L.I. 2281) on 14th November, 2017.

The Municipality is one of the nine (9) Districts of the Oti Region of Ghana and lies between latitudes 7° 40'N and 8° 15'N and longitudes 0° 6'E and 0°20'E. It is bounded to the southwest by Krachi West District, northwest by Krachi Nchumuru District, Biakoye to the southeast, Kadjebi District to the East, and Nkwanta South to the North. It has a total surface area of 2,298 sq. km, with water covering about 15%. This location places the Municipality at a strategic position – the central point between the Northern and Southern parts of the Eastern corridor of Ghana. The Municipality can therefore take advantage of its strategic location to invest in gateway programmes to both the Southern and Northern Ghana. Similarly, strategic facilities of national importance aimed at wider coverage for both the southern and northern Ghana can be conveniently located in the Municipality to achieve the desired results. Being strategically located in the transitional zone, the Municipality has the advantage of experiencing mixed climatic conditions that have both positive and adverse implications for the Municipality's development

## 1.2 VISION

The Krachi East Municipal Assembly aspires to transform the Municipality into an attractive and peaceful investment destination.

## 1.3 MISSION

The Krachi East Municipal Assembly exists to ensure the total development of the Municipality through the formulation of good policies for the mobilization of both human and material resources.

## 1.4 FUNCTIONS

The Krachi East Municipal Assembly is the highest political authority in the Municipality, which derives its functions from the Local Governance Act (2016), Act 936 and 940 as amended. The District Assembly shall exercise deliberative, legislative, and executive functions as stipulated by section 12 (2) of the Local Governance Act (2016), Act 936.

Section 12 (3a-k) of Act 936 spells out extensively the functions of the Assembly as follows:

- ✓ Responsible for the overall development of the district.
- ✓ Formulate and execute plans, programmes, and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district.
- ✓ Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development.
- ✓ Sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district, especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students.
- ✓ Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district.
- ✓ Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the Municipality.
- ✓ In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district.
- ✓ Ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice.
- ✓ Act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district.

- ✓ Initiate, sponsor, or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment.
- ✓ Perform any other functions that may be provided under another enactment.

## 1.5 MANDATE

The mandate of the Krachi East Municipal Assembly is derived from Article 240 of the 1992 Constitution and the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936). In line with these legal provisions, the Krachi East Municipal Assembly is mandated to:

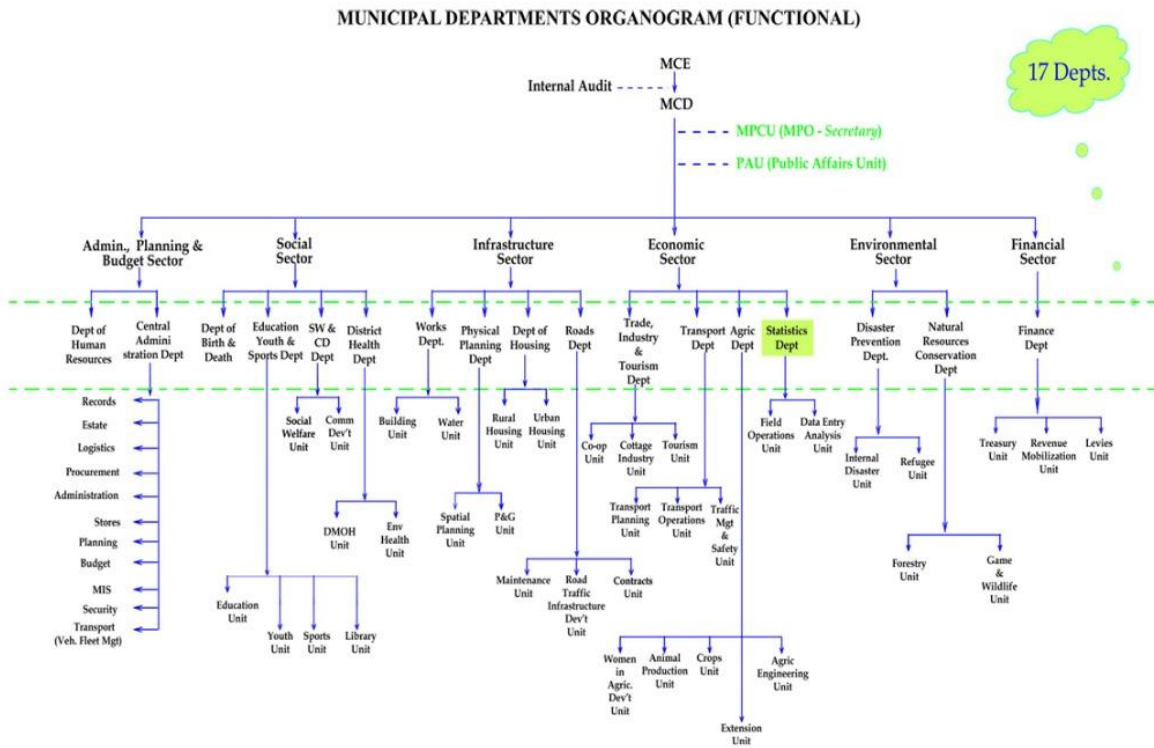
- ✓ Be the highest political, administrative and planning authority in the municipality.
- ✓ Formulate and implement development plans, programmes and budgets that promote sustainable socio-economic development of the municipality.
- ✓ Ensure the overall development of the municipality through the effective delivery of basic services such as education, health, water and sanitation, roads, and environmental management.
- ✓ Coordinate, harmonise and monitor the activities of all decentralized departments and other agencies operating within their jurisdiction.
- ✓ Promote popular participation, transparency and accountability in the decision-making process at the local level.

In short, the Municipal Assembly exists to initiate, plan, coordinate, implement and manage all development efforts in the municipality, as well as to provide basic services and ensure good governance at the local level.

## 1.6 CORE VALUES

To uphold integrity, diligence, creativity, client-orientedness, discipline, innovativeness, equity, participation, transparency & accountability, and timeliness in the discharge of its duties & responsibilities to the general public.

Figure 1: Organogram of KEMA



Maps 1 and 2 show the Municipality in the Regional context and the Municipality context respectively.

Figure 2: Map of Krachi East in the Regional Context

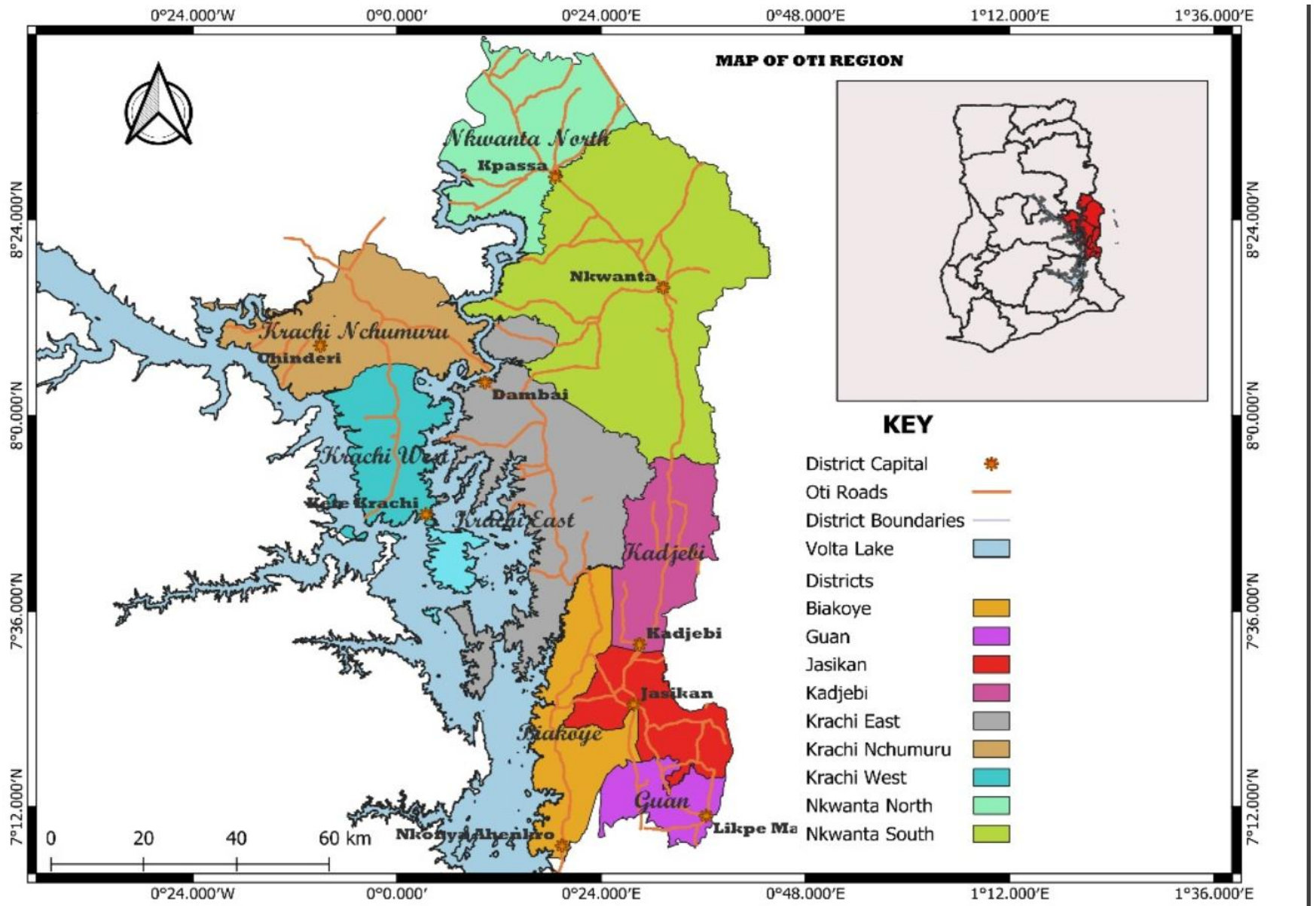
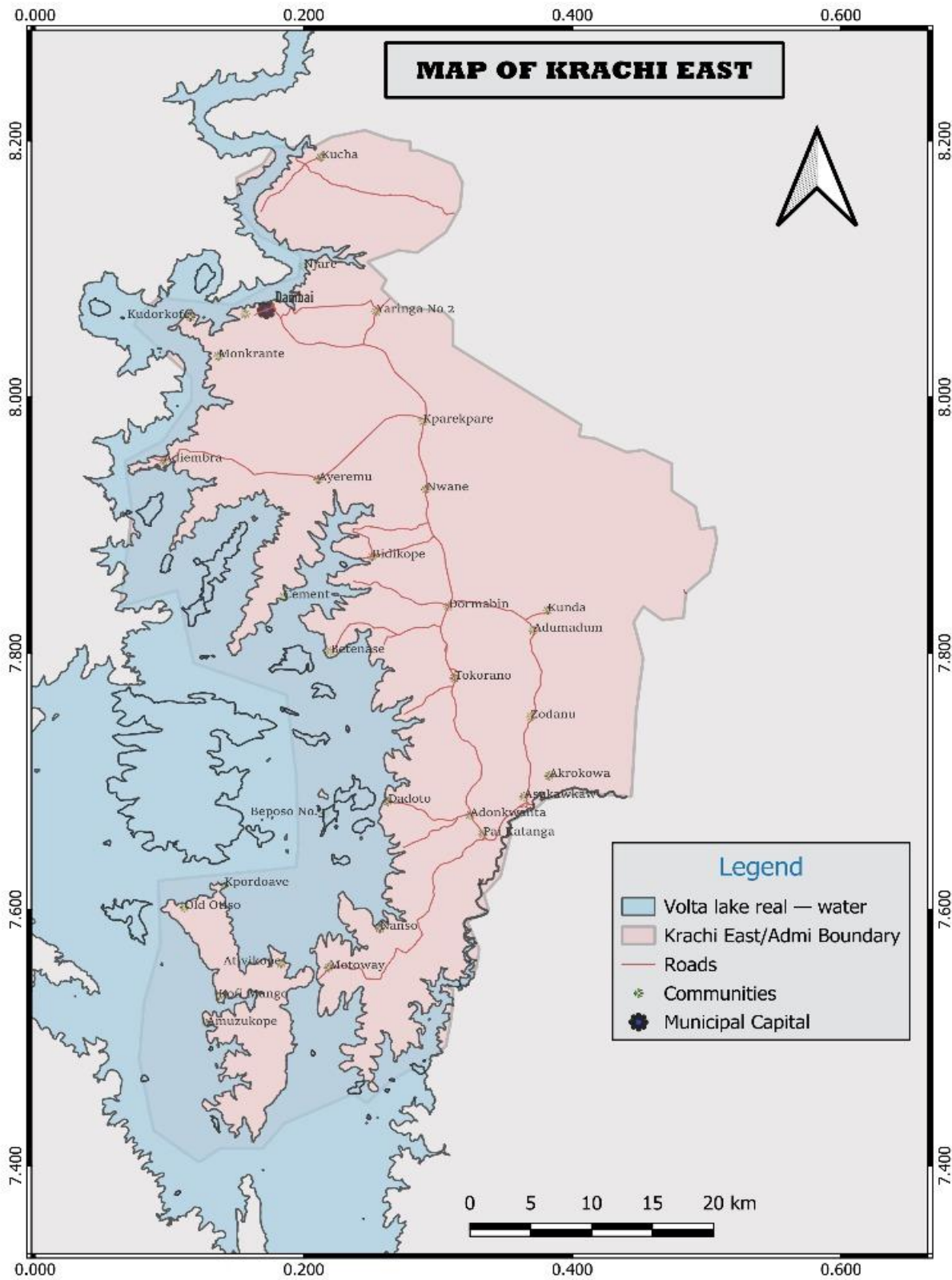


Figure 3: Map of Krachi East Municipality



## 1.6. STRUCTURE OF THE MTDP

A Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) is typically aligned with the national development planning framework coordinated by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). It provides a structured, strategic guide for local governments (Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies - MMDAs), ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs) to follow over a 4-year period, consistent with the government's term in office. The structure of the 2026-2029 MTDP will be organised into eight (8) chapters, as indicated below:

### **1. Executive Summary**

- Overview of the development context
- Key priorities and strategies
- Summary of expected outcomes and impacts

### **2. Chapter One: General Introduction**

- Background of the Municipal Assembly
- Vision, Mission, Functions, Mandate and Core Values
- Location Maps
- Structure of the Plan

### **3. Chapter Two: Situational Analysis**

- Analysis of Existing Conditions with adequate spatial expressions depicted in maps and the use of graphics
- Performance Review of Development Outcomes
- Analysis of Financial Performance
- Key Development Issues (problems, opportunities, constraints and potentials)
- Estimated Future Development Needs

### **4. Chapter Three: Key Development Priorities**

- Key issues identified from stakeholder consultations, data, and review
- Prioritisation of issues using tools such as SWOT analysis

### **5. Chapter Four: Development Goals, Objectives, and Strategies**

- Statement of Development Goals, Objectives, and Strategies linked to National Objectives
- Assessment of Goal Compatibility using the Goal Compatibility matrix

- Spatial Representation of Proposed Goals and Objectives

## **6. Chapter Five: Composite Development Programmes**

- Assumptions and Methodologies for Costing
- Matrix on Composite Development programmes with Indicative Costs, Programme Status, and Implementing Institutions
- Programme Financing Matrix and Revenue Generation Measures
- Strategic Environmental Assessment of Formulated Programmes

## **7. Chapter Six: Annual Action Plans**

- Annual Action Plans (for the four-year planning period)
- Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders
- Capacity development needs

## **8. Chapter Seven: Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements**

- M&E indicators (input, output, outcome, and impact)
- Baselines and targets
- Data collection methods
- Reporting mechanisms
- Feedback and learning processes

## **9. Chapter Eight: Development Communication Strategy**

- Defined Communication Channels
- Dissemination Strategies

## **10. Conclusion**

- Summary of the strategic direction
- Call to action and commitment from stakeholders

## **Appendices**

- Stakeholder consultation reports
- Development indicators and data tables
- Maps and diagrams
- Alignment matrix with national goals

# CHAPTER TWO

## SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

### 2.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the Assembly's performance in implementing programmes and projects under the Agenda for Jobs II, which aims to create prosperity and equal opportunities for all from 2022 to 2025, as well as other interventions. It also presents a comprehensive description of the Krachi East Municipality's current situation, including its development implications, and an analysis of management capacity in plan preparation and implementation. It ends with a summary of the key development problems emanating from the situational analysis of the profile.

### 2.1 Analysis of Current Situation and Profile

#### 2.1.1 Assessment of Institutional Capacity

As part of the review of the existing situation, an institutional capacity assessment was conducted to evaluate the Assembly's capacity in delivering development and carrying out monitoring and evaluation functions.

The total staff strength is 121, comprising 94 GoG staff and 27 IGF staff. Out of this, 93 are males and 28 are females. Out of this number, 56.19 per cent are between the ages of 20 to 40 years, 42.97 per cent fall within 41 to 60. The Assembly has engaged only one staff member above 60 years for special duties or on contract, and this constitutes 0.84 per cent.

Except for Natural Resource Conservation and Management, Roads, Housing, Trade, Industry and Tourism, and the Transport Departments, all the departments required in a Municipal Assembly are present in KEMA. The staffing norms, as prescribed by the Local Government Service, indicate that the Assembly requires 24 additional staff in various categories.

Table 1 shows the staff and their distribution according to qualification.

**Table 1: Human Resource Capacity in KEMA**

Qualifications	GoG		IGF		Total Staff
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<b>PhD</b>	-	-	-	-	
<b>MSc/MPhil/MA</b>	5	-	-	-	5
<b>BSc/BA</b>	26	1	-	-	27
<b>HND</b>	8	1	1	-	10
<b>Diploma</b>	8	2	2	1	13
<b>Certificate</b>	33	10	3	4	50
<b>Nil</b>	-	-	7	9	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>121</b>

Source: HR Department – KEMA, 2025

Again, an assessment of the current Monitoring and Evaluation needs within the Assembly was carried out and has been categorized under human, material and financial resources for which recommendations were made.

**Table 2: Monitoring and Evaluation Conditions and Capacities in KEMA**

Issues	Constraints	Recommendations
<b>Human Resource</b>		
Skills	Some members do not have the requisite skills for M and E	- On the job training in M and E should be provided

		-Mentoring and Coaching by experienced officers  -Sponsor MPCU members in courses based on need
Motivation	Staff accommodation is limited	Additional staff accommodation should be provided
<b>Material</b>		
Vehicles	No dedicated vehicle for some departments	-Vehicles should be purchased for departments. Regularly maintain existing ones
Office Equipment	Inadequate computers and accessories  Inadequate office furniture	Computers and furniture should be provided for all staff
<b>Financial</b>		
Releases	Delay in the release of funds from the Central Government	The assembly should improve on the Internally Generated Funds collection

Source: MPCU – KEMA, 2025

## 2.1.2 Geophysical Characteristics

### 2.1.2a Relief and Drainage

The Municipality lies between the Northern parts of the central uplands with hills ranging between 850m to 1000m above sea level around the Asukawkaw and Katanga areas. The Northern part of the Municipality is part of the Northwestern Savanna Zone of the Oti region, which is characterized by almost flat relief with slopes ranging between 85m and 300m above sea level. The Municipality is drained by the Oti River and the Volta Lake, which forms the boundary between the Municipality and the Krachi Nchumuru and Krachi West Districts, respectively. The Asukawkaw River is another major river that drains the Municipality and marks the end of the Municipality to the Biakoye District. Other water bodies found in the Municipality include numerous intermittent streams located in most parts of the Municipality. These water bodies constitute important resources for the people, as most depend on them for household use and fishing. Similarly, the major hills present great potential for Tourism in the area. However, the topography does not allow for easy road development, and most of the communities are accessible only by footpaths through the high terrains. Generally, the area is well drained except that a few portions close to the major rivers and streams become waterlogged and pose problems for human and vehicular movement in the rainy seasons. The water bodies also create a large expanse of riverbanks that offer an enviable advantage for rice cultivation.

### 2.1.2b Climate

The mean maximum temperature is 30<sup>0</sup>c usually recorded in March while mean minimum temperature is 25.5<sup>0</sup>c usually recorded in August. The Municipality experiences an alternating wet and dry seasons each year. The rainfall pattern is single maxima towards the northern part of the Municipality with the rains occurring in April to October and double maxima at the south eastern tip. August is usually the peak of the rains. Mean annual rainfall is 1,300mm. The dry season starts from November to March. Relative humidity is high in the rainy season, about 85% and very low in the dry season (25%) especially during the harmattan period which hits the Municipality from November to January.

This climatic pattern is good for food crop production and to a lower extent, forest development. However, the concentration of the rains in six (6) months affect farming since most parts of the year when rains are off is usually declared as “off farming” and the people spend most of this period idling. Similarly, the pattern also affect accessibility as most of the community access roads become flooded with water hence making transportation almost impossible during rainy seasons.

### **2.1.2c Vegetation**

The Municipality is located in the transitional zone between the Northern Savannah and the Moist Semi Deciduous forest. About 75% of the Municipality is covered with savannah grassland characterized by short drought resistant trees notable among them are shea, dawadawa, etc. This type of open vegetation is predominant at the northern parts of the Municipality. Significant portion of forest vegetation could be found in the Municipality especially at the southern part characterized by forest tree species such as Odum, Wawa, mahogany etc. Fringing vegetation can also be found along the major rivers that drain the Municipality.

The vegetation type as described above is gradually being degraded because of overdependence on it for daily livelihood activities such as bush burning, charcoal burning and farming as well as lumbering. As result of these activities the forest trees are being succeeded with savanna trees. This therefore calls for a more concerted effort at preserving the forest cover.

### **2.1.2d Soils and Minerals**

The major soils found in the Municipality include the Techiman Association, mainly sandy soil found in the north, Kplesawgu Association (sandy clay soil) in the mid portions and southern tip, and the Dormabin-Dentesso Association (silty sand) found around Dormabin. Continuous cultivation resulted to wide spread loss of soil fertility in most parts of the Municipality. These soil types described above is good for the cultivation of both cash and food crops such as maize, millet, groundnut, as well as roots and tubers such as cassava and yam. The soils along the river banks support large scale rice farming and those at south eastern tip support cocoa cultivation. Few patches of clay soil are around Asukawkaw area and that could be very useful for development of the pottery industry that could serve as an alternative source of livelihood to farmers especially during the dry seasons.

A number of sites have been reported to contain essential mineral deposits including iron ore, crude oil, gold, clay, tile stone etc. However, further investigations need to be conducted to ascertain the facts about these sites. The sites include:

- Iron ore deposits at Akokrowa
- Gold deposits at Kunda
- Tile stone deposits at Kunda and Asukawkaw
- Rich Island at Adukpanchuru containing crude oil deposits
- Sand deposits at Dormabin
- Smooth sand deposits at Kparekpare
- Gravel at Anyabor and Kparekpare
- Clay at Asukawkaw

### 2.1.3 Biodiversity, Climate Variability and Change, Green Economy and the Environment

Climate change is a global challenge caused by the accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, leading to rising temperatures, shifting weather patterns, and an increase in extreme events such as droughts, floods, and storms. These changes are having widespread impacts on ecosystems, economies, and human livelihoods—particularly on agriculture, which depends heavily on stable climate conditions.

In Africa, climate change is intensifying existing vulnerabilities. With a high reliance on rain-fed agriculture, many countries are experiencing reduced crop yields, prolonged dry seasons, and increased food insecurity. Smallholder farmers, who form the backbone of Africa's food systems, are among the hardest hit due to limited access to irrigation, inputs, and climate-resilient technologies.

Ghana is no exception. The country has seen increasing variability in rainfall, rising temperatures, and more frequent extreme weather events. These shifts are affecting the timing of planting seasons, reducing agricultural productivity, and threatening rural livelihoods. The northern and transitional zones, in particular, are becoming more prone to drought and erratic rainfall.

In the Oti Region, which lies within Ghana's transitional ecological zone, climate change is manifesting in prolonged dry spells and irregular rainfall, disrupting farming activities that are the

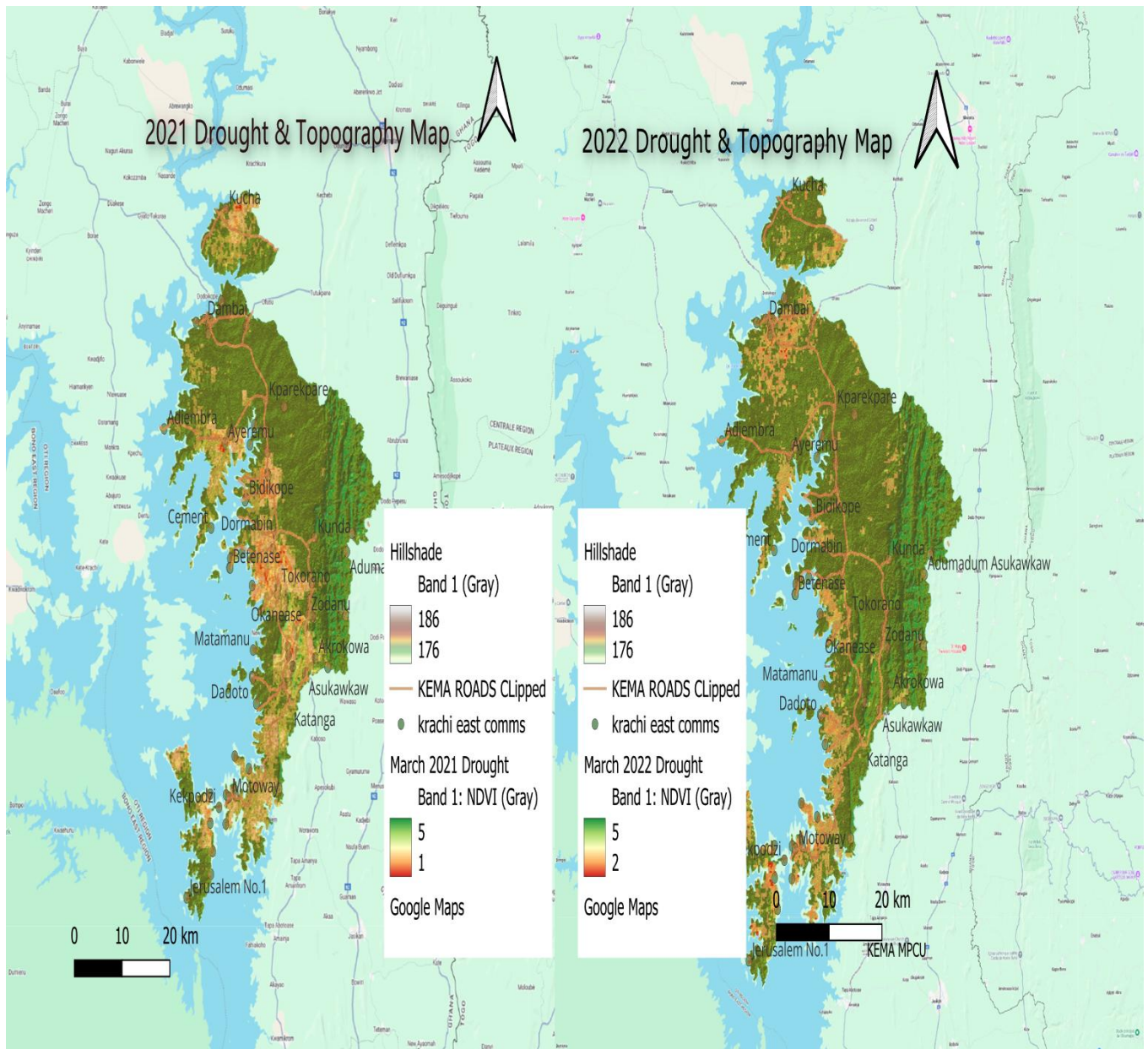
mainstay of the population. Communities are increasingly facing challenges in crop and livestock production, water availability, and food security.

In Krachi East Municipality, the effects are especially visible. Low-lying areas around Lake Volta experience frequent droughts due to high evaporation and poor water retention, while the eastern highlands receive more rainfall but face risks of erosion. Climate change here threatens not only agricultural productivity but also the overall standard of living, making it a critical issue for local development planning.

The municipality is predominantly an agrarian, however issues of low rainfall, droughts and unpredictable rainfall patterns have affected crop productions and water domestic uses over the years. The dominant climate hazards in the municipality are droughts, bushfires, high temperature, low and unpredictable rainfall and flooding. The dominant areas with much droughts are the areas around the lake. Some of them include Addonkwanta, Motorway, Dadoto, Matamanu etc.

As a result of the importance of farming in the Municipality, we will prioritize drought for our analysis.

### **Fig. 5 Detailed Analysis of Climate Hazard Map**



The drought map clearly shows a spatial distribution pattern where drought severity is concentrated in the low-lying areas, particularly around the Lake Volta, while higher elevation areas (813m above sea level) in the east of the municipality show minimal to no drought conditions. This pattern aligns strongly with the known topographical features of Krachi East.

In Krachi East, topography significantly influences drought patterns and agricultural outcomes. The low-lying areas around Lake Volta experience frequent droughts probably due to high

evaporation rates and localized warming effects from the lake, which together reduce rainfall and impact crop and livestock productivity. In contrast, the eastern mountainous regions, situated 813 meters above sea level, benefit from rainfall as moist air rises and cools over the highlands, leading to more consistent and abundant rainfall. These higher elevations also experience lower temperatures and better vegetation cover, which help retain soil moisture and support more reliable farming. As a result, agricultural activities in the mountainous areas tend to be more productive and resilient compared to the drought-prone lakeside communities.

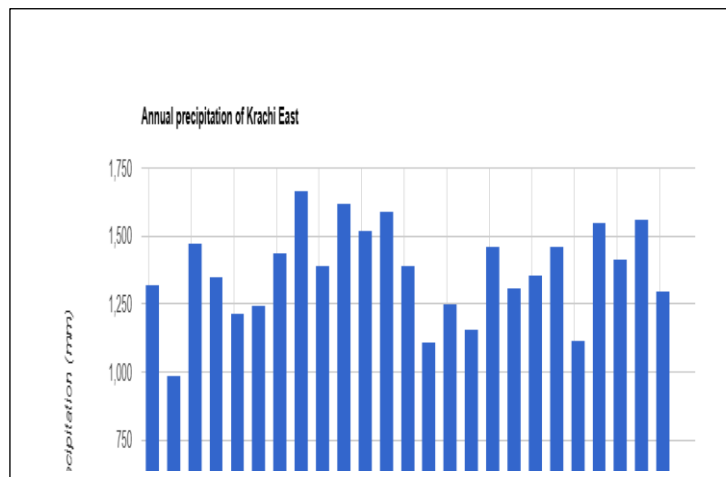
The maps above indicates that Areas like Addonkwanta, Dadoto, Kekpodzi and almost all the commnuities along the volta lake experience some level of drought.

We can leverage on the lake to practice irrigation in the municipality since luckily, they are the areas that experience some forms droughts.

Fig. 6: March 2000 – 2025 Precipitation bar chat

**Table 3: Level of drought severity**

Severity	2021	2022
Extreme	1.967sqkm	0
Severe	42.551	2.169
Moderate	106.94	70.245
Mild	272.638	230.088
No drought	987.949	1162.673



From table 5 above, between 2021 and 2022, drought severity in Krachi East showed a general reduction, with extreme drought areas dropping from 1.967 km<sup>2</sup> in 2021 to 0 km<sup>2</sup> in 2022, and severe drought declining significantly from 42.551 km<sup>2</sup> to 2.169 km<sup>2</sup>. This trend correlates with moderately high annual precipitation levels, with rainfall measured at 1,553.04 mm in 2021 and 1,418.55 mm in 2022 which is well above the long-term drought-triggering threshold (~1,100 mm). However, the most recent data point for 2024 shows a drop in precipitation to just 1,301.59mm, signaling an alarming return or onset of drought conditions.

This fluctuation in rainfall and drought patterns has serious implications for agriculture, the economy, health, and overall standard of living. In years with higher rainfall and reduced drought areas, crop yields are expected to be more stable, supporting food security and livelihoods. However, the sharp drop in precipitation projected for 2025 threatens to severely reduce water availability, damage crops, lead to pasture shortages, and increase livestock mortality—especially in lakeside communities already vulnerable to dry conditions.

The standard of living is also at risk. Droughts reduce agricultural income, drive up food prices, and increase reliance on costly imports. In addition, limited water supply affects domestic use, sanitation, and hygiene, elevating the risk of waterborne diseases. These cumulative pressures can trigger out-migration, school dropouts (as children support family livelihoods), and greater burden on women

The drought map confirms that topography is a critical factor influencing the distribution and severity of drought in Krachi East. Higher elevation zones benefit from natural climate advantages, while low-lying areas near the lake face more frequent and intense droughts. This has direct implications for agricultural planning, disaster preparedness, and livelihood support strategies in the district. Spatial targeting of interventions (like irrigation in lowlands and erosion control in highlands) is essential for resilience building.

Table 4 gives a summarized analysis of Climate Variability and Change in the Municipality:

**Table 4: Analysis of Climate Change and Variability**

<b>Climate Variables/Hazards</b>	<b>Aggravating Factors</b>	<b>Impacts to Communities and Individuals (Risks)</b>	<b>Areas Most Affected</b>	<b>Most Vulnerable Population</b>	<b>Adaptive/Resilience Strategies</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing Temperature</li> <li>• Unpredictable rainfall patterns</li> <li>• Floods</li> <li>• Severe wind/Storm</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overdependence on forest resources (illegal logging, charcoal burning)</li> <li>• Bushfires</li> <li>• Improper methods of farming (Slash and burn practices)</li> <li>• Farming along river banks</li> <li>• Poor sanitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harvest losses/Crop failures</li> <li>• Low income to farmers due to reduced/poor yield</li> <li>• Loss of timber resources</li> <li>• Loss of animal species</li> <li>• Reduction in grazing fields</li> <li>• Food insecurity</li> <li>• Destruction of infrastructure</li> <li>• Drying up of boreholes</li> <li>• Erosion</li> <li>• Low water capacity of soils</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Infrastructure</li> <li>• Health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmers</li> <li>• Women</li> <li>• Children</li> <li>• Aged</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early warning systems</li> <li>• Education on high risk areas</li> <li>• Improved agricultural infrastructure (irrigation, farm dams, mechanized farming etc)</li> <li>• Restriction of slash and burn agriculture</li> <li>• Supply of improve seeds and seedlings</li> <li>• Training in climate-smart agriculture</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Displacement of Households</li><li>• Prevalence of vector Borne Diseases (Malaria)</li><li>• Prevalence of Water Borne Diseases (Diarrhoea, Typhoid, Cholera)</li></ul>			
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### 2.1.4 Natural and Man-Made Disasters

The Municipality is prone to a wide variety of natural and human-induced disasters. Occurrences such as floods, fires, water pollution etc. cause losses to livelihoods, property and lives at times. Mitigation measures are relatively low in the Municipality, and the Municipality is inadequately equipped and prepared to cope with the impacts of most of these disasters. Reducing disaster risk through preventive measures has therefore become a central concern for sustainable development in the Municipality. It is important that the Municipality adopt cost-effective policies in collaboration with agencies like Disaster Prevention and Management Department, GNFS etc. to lower risk and its impact, and allocate appropriate resources for disaster mitigation. The Municipality is prone to some of the following disasters:

**Floods:** Floods are among the most devastating natural hazards in the Municipality especially in communities along the Oti River and Volta Lake. While the primary cause of flooding is extreme rainfall, there are many human-induced contributory causes such as: land degradation, deforestation of catchment areas; poor land use planning, inadequate drainage systems etc.

**Fires:** Bush and domestic fires caused by human activities are becoming more frequent in the Municipality. These fires destroy biodiversity and reduce the regeneration capacity of the vegetation. Although these fires cause few deaths, valuable resources are lost, thereby contributing to and deepening poverty.

**Rainstorms:** This phenomenon is rampant in the Municipality especially during rainy seasons. Eighteen communities were heavily hit between the year 2022 to 2024.

Below is a table showing disaster by type, number of occurrence and total number affected from 2022 to 2024.

**Table 5: Disaster type by number of occurrences and number of victims**

S/N	Disaster Type	No. of occurrences			No. of victims		
		2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
1.	Bushfire	1	2	2	6	13	7

2.	Flood	0	20	0	0	87	0
3.	Wind/Rainstorm	4	2	2	23	11	6
4.	Boat Accident	0	1	1	0	9	14
5.	Domestic Fire	0	2	2	0	4	5
6.	Draught	0	0	3	0	0	131

**Epidemics:** Outbreak of diseases such as cholera and typhoid is still a major health concern in the Municipality and most of these epidemics are a result of poor sanitation and environmental conditions.

**Air and water pollution:** The use of old and outdated vehicles, other machinery, and misapplication of chemicals for agricultural purposes has the potential to affect air and water quality in the Municipality. Also, most water bodies are polluted due to the use of unapproved fishing methods and other human activities.

**Land degradation:** Land degradation caused by erosion, desertification, deforestation, and poor agricultural practices has been destroying the resources on which most farmers and their families depend. This obviously has the potential to deepen poverty.

### 2.1.5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

#### Water

The main sources of water for the people in the Municipality include the Oti River, Volta Lake, seasonal streams as well as boreholes. To ensure that the Municipality populace has access to potable water, the Krachi East Municipal Assembly, its partners and private organizations have provided many water facilities in some communities.

There are currently about **one hundred and fourteen (114) limited mechanized schemes, twenty-eight (28) Piped Schemes, one hundred and seventy-seven (177) boreholes, and eight (8) hand-dug wells** in the Municipality.

Considering a current population of **110,435**, it is obvious that the above facilities are woefully inadequate in terms of water supply. The water coverage which currently stands at **67.5 percent**, calls for a swift resort to more sustainable means of water supply.

The existence of the Volta Lake, Oti and Asukawkaw Rivers in the Municipality is an assurance of water security but investments would have to be made to harness the water availability and supply to the entire Municipality.

### **Liquid Waste Management**

Collection of liquid waste from public, institutional and household latrines is usually carried out by private entities. The Assembly, however, does not have a cesspool emptier which impacts negatively on liquid waste management.

### **Solid waste management**

The general sanitation situation in the Municipality leaves much to be desired. Solid waste management in the Municipality is carried out by Zoomlion Ghana Limited together with the Assembly. Zoomlion has a skip container for refuse collection but its frequent breakdown is a challenge in the management of solid waste in the Municipality. There is the need for more skips to facilitate the proper management of solid waste in the Municipality. There is only one approved final refuse disposal site at Yariga No. 2 which is about 14km from Dambai. All other communities in the Municipality have no approved sites for solid waste disposal. They dump refuse indiscriminately. Only Dambai has a limited number of refuse containers for refuse disposal.

There are no sewage systems for disposing liquid waste as such; most of the people therefore resort to throwing their liquid waste around the surroundings of their houses and in gullies created by the erosion. These wastes get collected in these gullies and serve as the major grounds for the breeding of mosquitoes and other harmful insects that pose serious health hazards to the people.

### **Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)**

The sanitation strategy being implemented in the Municipality is the CLTS with support from World Vision, Afram Plains Development Organisation, UNICEF and Global Communities. This strategy

involves engaging communities to eliminate open defecation and adopt appropriate hygiene and sanitation practices. Some characteristics of CLTS are the use of local materials and innovations to construct low cost and durable latrine models, community-innovated systems of reward, penalty, spread and scaling-up through incremental strategy. In a summary, CLTS includes a range of activities targeted at:

- ✓ Ending open defecation by promoting household ownership of latrines.
- ✓ Promoting hand washing with soap practices
- ✓ Promoting the treatment of water before use.
- ✓ Provision of Sanitation and Hand washing facilities in schools, as well as educating and imparting values on good hygiene practices to children to serve as change agents

Currently, only 74 communities out of 233 communities have been declared ODF Basic.

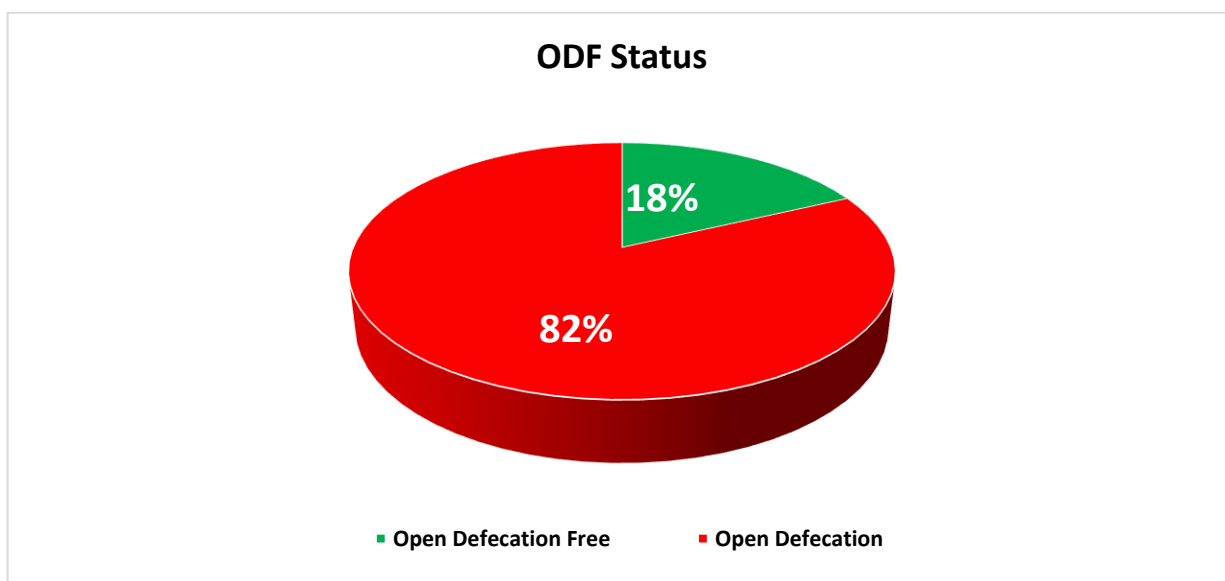
The figure below shows the ODF coverage of the Municipality.

**Fig. 7: Status of Solid and Liquid Waste Generated in the Municipality**

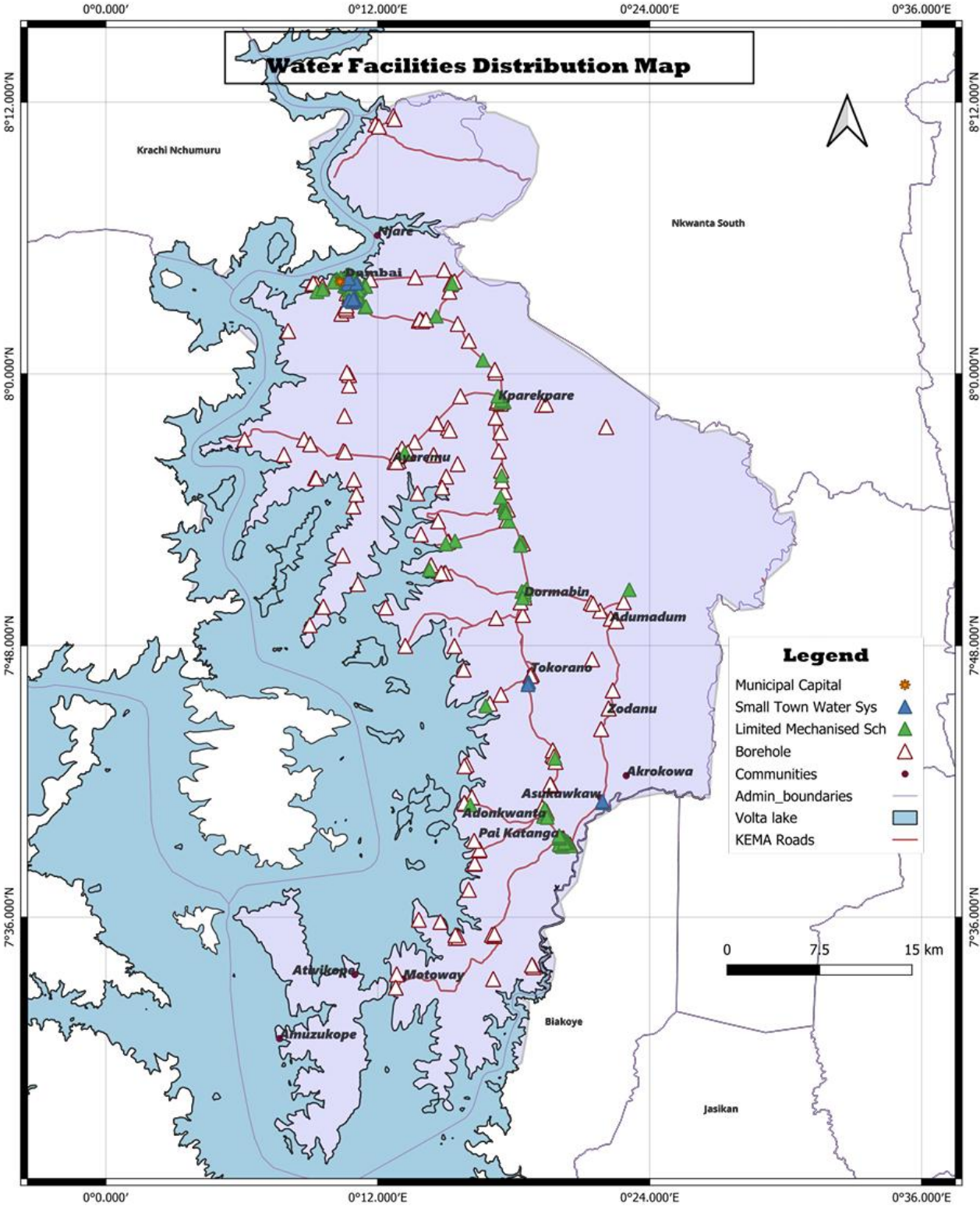
S/N	Type of Waste	Description	% Generated
1.	Solid Waste	Open Disposal/Communal dumping sites	37
		On Streets and in drains	32
		Household refuse bins	5
		Skip containers	26
2.	Liquid Waste	WC	1
		KVIP, VIP etc.	25
		Public toilet	28
		Open Defecation	46

The figure below shows the ODF coverage of the Municipality.

**Figure 8: ODF Coverage**



**Figure 9: Water Facilities**



## 2.1.6 Demographic Characteristics

### a) Location and size

"The Municipality is one of the nine (9) districts of the Oti Region of Ghana and lies approximately between latitudes 7° 40'N and 8° 15'N and longitudes 0° 6'E and 0° 20'E. It is bounded to the southwest by Krachi West District, northwest by Krachi Nchumuru District, southeast by Biakoye District, east by Kadjebi District, and northeast by Nkwanta South Municipality." It has a total surface area of 2,298 sq. km out of the regional area of 11,066 sq. km with water covering about 15%. This location places the Municipality at a strategic position – the central point between the Northern and Southern parts of the Eastern corridor of Ghana. The Municipality can therefore take advantage of its strategic location to invest in gateway programmes to both the Southern and Northern Ghana. Similarly, strategic facilities of national importance aimed at wider coverage for both the southern and northern Ghana can be conveniently located in the Municipality to achieve the desired results. Being strategically located in the transitional zone, the Municipality has the advantage of experiencing mixed climatic conditions that has both positive and adverse implications for the Municipality's development. Maps 1, 2 and 3 show the Municipality in the National context, in the regional context and the Municipality context respectively.

### Relief and Drainage

813M ABOVE SEA LEVEL (SOURCE GOOGLE EARTH ENGINE)

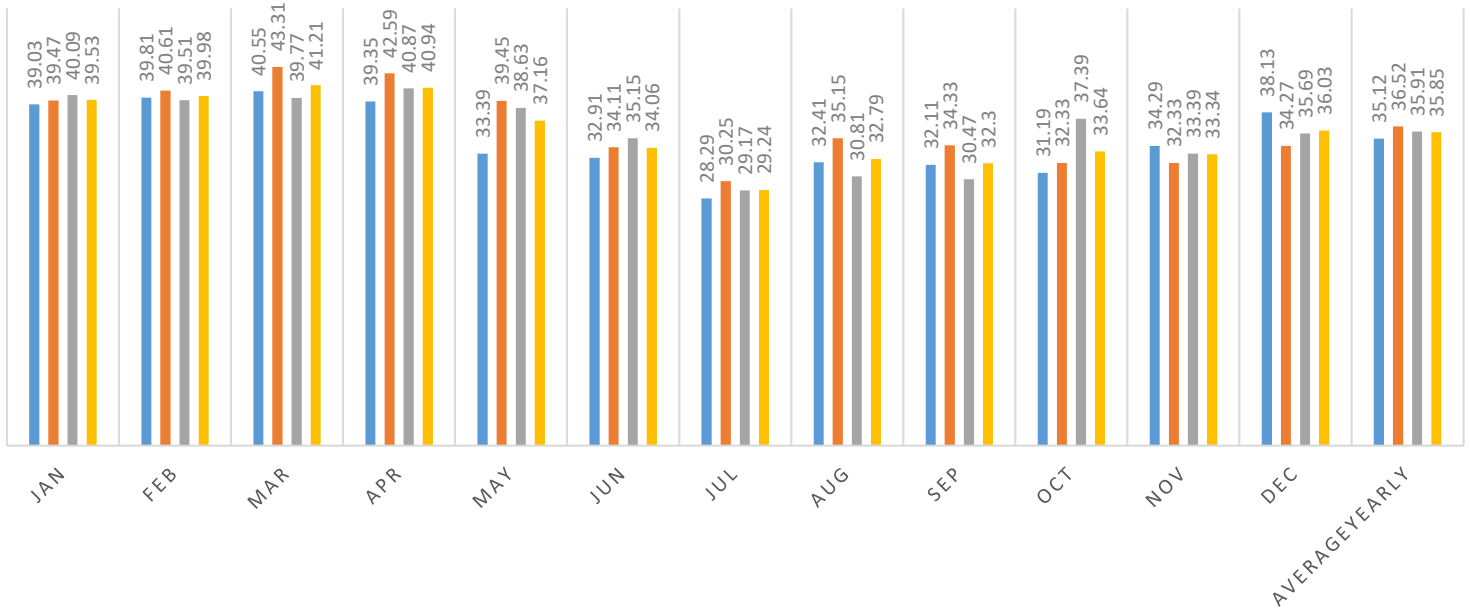
Tab. 6: AVERAGE ANNUAL TEMPERATURE

AVERAGE ANNUAL TEMPERATURE FOR KRACHI EAST_2022-2024							
MONTH	2022 LST	Average	2023 LST	Average	2024 LST	Average	Average LST (2022-2024)
JAN	39.03		39.47		40.09		39.53
FEB	39.81		40.61		39.51		39.98
MAR	40.55		43.31		39.77		41.21
APR	39.35		42.59		40.87		40.94
MAY	33.39		39.45		38.63		37.16
JUN	32.91		34.11		35.15		34.06
JUL	28.29		30.25		29.17		29.24
AUG	32.41		35.15		30.81		32.79
SEP	32.11		34.33		30.47		32.3

<b>OCT</b>	31.19	32.33	37.39	33.64
<b>NOV</b>	34.29	32.33	33.39	33.34
<b>DEC</b>	38.13	34.27	35.69	36.03
<b>AVERAGE YEARLY</b>	<b>35.12</b>	<b>36.52</b>	<b>35.91</b>	<b>35.85</b>

### LAND SURFACE TEMPERATURE (2022-2024)

■ 2022 Average LST   ■ 2023 Average LST   ■ 2024 Average LST   ■ Average LST(2022-2024)



#### 1. Overview of Annual Averages

The average annual Land Surface Temperature (LST) in Krachi East over the three-year period from 2022 to 2024 was approximately 35.85°C. A breakdown of the yearly averages reveals a noticeable fluctuation in heat levels. In 2022, the average LST was 35.12°C, which then increased significantly to 36.52°C in 2023, indicating a sharp rise in temperature. By 2024, the average temperature slightly dropped to 35.91°C, though still higher than in 2022. This trend points to a generally warming climate in the municipality, with 2023 being the hottest year within the three-year range. The persistent high temperature across all three years suggests an ongoing exposure of the area to heat stress, which could have implications for public health, agriculture, and overall environmental stability.

## 2. Monthly Trends and Seasonal Patterns

A closer look at monthly variations shows a clear seasonal pattern in LST. The hottest months across the three years were March (average of 41.21°C) and April (40.94°C), followed by February (39.98°C) and January (39.53°C). These months typically correspond to the end of the dry season and the beginning of the transitional season into the rains, characterized by intense solar radiation, clear skies, and reduced vegetation cover. The elevated LSTs during this period reflect the cumulative heat buildup on bare or sparsely vegetated land. On the other hand, the coolest months were July (29.24°C), August (32.79°C), and September (32.30°C), aligning with the peak of the rainy season when cloud cover, rainfall, and increased moisture help moderate surface temperatures. However, even during these months, the temperatures remained relatively high, indicating that Krachi East experiences a consistently warm climate throughout the year, with only minor thermal relief during the wet season.

## 3. Inter-Annual Variability

The LST data also reveals important inter-annual variability, especially in 2023, which recorded the highest monthly and annual temperature averages. For instance, March and April 2023 saw extreme LSTs of 43.31°C and 42.59°C, respectively—temperatures that far exceed thermal comfort levels and may be linked to broader climate phenomena such as El Niño, regional drought conditions, or increased surface exposure due to deforestation and reduced vegetation. In 2024, while the overall LST declined slightly, there was a surprising spike in October, which recorded an LST of 37.39°C—a level not typically seen in that month. This anomaly could suggest shifting seasonal patterns, such as delayed rains or shorter rainy periods, which may become more frequent with climate change. Such inter-annual shifts are crucial to monitor as they affect planning for agriculture, water resource management, and disaster preparedness.

## 4. Key Observations and Insights

Overall, the data reflects a persistently high land surface temperature regime in Krachi East, with monthly averages frequently exceeding 35°C, and occasional peaks above 40°C. These high temperatures have several implications. First, they can exacerbate evapotranspiration, resulting in faster drying of soils and reduced water availability, which is particularly problematic for rain-fed agriculture. Second, they increase the likelihood of bushfires, especially during the dry months, threatening both property and natural ecosystems. Third, elevated LSTs contribute to increased health risks, including heat exhaustion, dehydration, and the spread of vector-borne diseases like malaria, as mosquitoes thrive in warm, stagnant environments. Lastly, high LSTs can degrade infrastructure, especially roads and

buildings, which expand and deteriorate faster under prolonged exposure to heat. These factors underscore the pressing need for mitigation strategies.

## **5. Implications for Development Planning and Policy**

Given these LST trends, Krachi East Municipal Assembly must consider integrating climate adaptation into its development agenda. This could include the promotion of afforestation and reforestation projects, the expansion of green spaces in urban and peri-urban areas, and the adoption of heat-resilient construction materials in public buildings and homes. Agricultural practices may need to shift toward drought-resistant crops, conservation agriculture, and improved irrigation systems to cope with prolonged heat periods. In addition, urban planning should incorporate green infrastructure such as shaded walkways, tree-lined streets, and reflective surfaces to reduce urban heat island effects. Proactive investments in early warning systems, community sensitization, and heat action plans will also be vital for protecting vulnerable populations. Overall, the rising LST in Krachi East signals a clear call to action for resilience planning in the face of climate change.

### 2.1.7 Demographic Characteristics

#### a) Population Size and Distribution

Population figures from the 2021 PHC by the Ghana Statistical Service, puts the total population of the Municipality at 110,435 with males constituting 50.9 percent whilst females constitute 49.1 percent. However, GSS per their 2025 projected figures put the Municipal's population at **118,124** with Males being **59,651 (50.5%)** and females **58,473 (49.5%)**

#### b) Population Size and Density

The urban/rural analysis shows that the Municipality has an urban population representing **31.3** percent and a rural population of **68.7** percent. This indicates that most people in the Municipality live in the rural areas than in the urban areas.

Further, the proportion of the population living in rural areas is higher than those in the urban areas across all the age groups in the Municipality (Table 6).

The population density for the Municipality is currently about **49 persons per square kilometre**; these compared with the regional average of **67.5** persons per square kilometer indicates that the Municipality is sparsely populated.

### c) Age/Sex Distribution

An analysis of the Age/Sex distribution is important for the Municipality's development since needs and aspirations vary with age and sex. Hence having adequate information on the age/sex distribution of the Municipality's population will inform appropriate planning aimed at ensuring equity in the distribution of resources across gender or sex.

### d) Sex ratio

Sex ratio is defined as the ratio of males to females in every population at a given time. The sex ratio at birth for most countries is about 105 or 106 males per 100 females. After birth, sex ratio varies because of different patterns of mortality and migration for males and females within the population.

The sex structure of the population on the basis of the projected population revealed that 50.5 percent of the population was male and 49.5 percent female; thus putting the sex ratio at **102.0**, meaning there are 102 males for every 100 females.

<b>Population by Age, Locality, Sex and Geographic_Area</b>										
<b>Locality Types Both</b>										
<b>Age</b>	<b>Population by sex</b>			<b>Sex Ratio</b>	<b>Rural</b>			<b>Urban</b>		
	<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>		<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Rural Male</b>	<b>Rural Female</b>	<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
All ages	<b>110435</b>	56186	54249	103.6	75885	39113	36772	34550	17073	17477
0-4	<b>16454</b>	8356	8098	103.2	12127	6144	5983	4327	2212	2115
5-9	<b>15728</b>	8092	7636	105.9	11326	5878	5448	4402	2214	2188
10-14	<b>13489</b>	7041	6448	109.2	9570	5080	4490	3919	1961	1958
15-19	<b>11856</b>	6197	5659	109.5	8144	4401	3743	3712	1796	1916
20-24	<b>10561</b>	5280	5281	100	6883	3401	3482	3678	1879	1799

25-29	<b>8893</b>	4422	4471	98.9	5650	2868	2782	3243	1554	1689
30-34	<b>7502</b>	3728	3774	98.8	4889	2419	2470	2613	1309	1304
35-39	<b>6332</b>	3167	3165	100. 1	4213	2109	2104	2119	1058	1061
40-44	<b>5136</b>	2531	2605	97.2	3482	1733	1749	1654	798	856
45-49	<b>3935</b>	2059	1876	109. 8	2682	1419	1263	1253	640	613
50-54	<b>3073</b>	1558	1515	102. 8	2046	1069	977	1027	489	538
55-59	<b>2152</b>	1133	1019	111. 2	1419	791	628	733	342	391
60-64	<b>1768</b>	915	853	107. 3	1167	631	536	601	284	317
65-69	<b>1102</b>	583	519	112. 3	723	412	311	379	171	208
70-74	<b>908</b>	466	442	105. 4	575	304	271	333	162	171
75-79	<b>576</b>	273	303	90.1	373	189	184	203	84	119
80-84	<b>502</b>	201	301	66.8	324	143	181	178	58	120
85-89	<b>272</b>	92	180	51.1	162	58	104	110	34	76
90-94	<b>106</b>	48	58	82.8	69	35	34	37	13	24
95-99	<b>49</b>	21	28	75	33	15	18	16	6	10
100+	<b>41</b>	23	18	127. 8	28	14	14	13	9	4
<b>0 years to 14 years</b>	<b>45671</b>	<b>23489</b>	<b>22182</b>	105. 9	<b>33023</b>	<b>17102</b>	<b>15921</b>	<b>12648</b>	<b>6387</b>	<b>6261</b>
<b>15 years to 64 years</b>	<b>61208</b>	<b>30990</b>	<b>30218</b>	102. 6	<b>40575</b>	<b>20841</b>	<b>19734</b>	<b>20633</b>	<b>10149</b>	<b>10484</b>

<b>65 years and older</b>	<b>3556</b>	<b>1707</b>	<b>1849</b>	92.3	<b>2287</b>	<b>1170</b>	<b>1117</b>	<b>1269</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>732</b>
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### Dependency Ratio Analysis for Krachi East (2021)

The dependency ratio is an important demographic indicator that shows the pressure on the productive population (aged 15–64) to support the non-working population, specifically children (0–14 years) and the elderly (65+ years). Based on the 2021 population structure of Krachi East, the following results were obtained:

Dependency Ratio Type	Population	Value (%)
Child Dependency Ratio	45,671	74.60%
Old-Age Dependency Ratio	3,556	5.80%
<b>Total Dependency Ratio</b>	<b>49,227</b>	<b>80.40%</b>
productive population (aged 15–64)	61,208	<b>55.4% of total population</b>

### Interpretation:

#### 1. Child Dependency Ratio (74.6%)

This means that for every 100 working-age persons in the municipality, there are about **75 children under 15 years** who rely on them for care, education, health, and other needs. This is quite high and suggests a **young population** with a significant burden on adults to support children.

#### 2. Old-Age Dependency Ratio (5.8%)

There are approximately **6 elderly persons** (65 years and older) for every 100 working-age persons. This indicates that **old-age dependency is relatively low**, meaning the aging population is not currently a major burden compared to children.

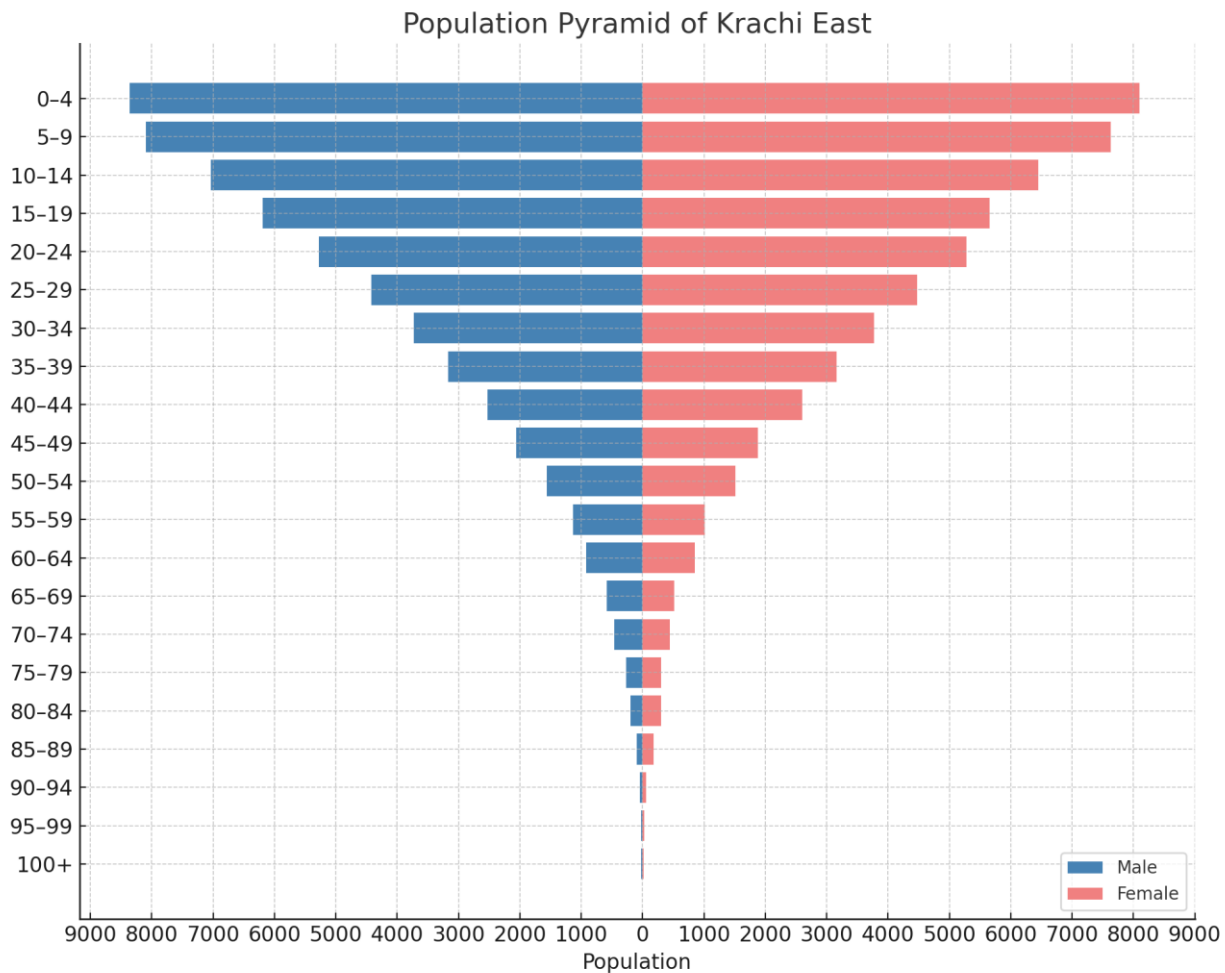
#### 3. Total Dependency Ratio (80.4%)

Overall, about **80 persons (children and elderly combined)** depend on every 100 working-age individuals in the municipality. This high ratio implies that the economically active population bears a heavy social and economic burden to support both the young and old.

**Implications:**

- **Economic:** With such a high dependency ratio, a large portion of household income and public resources likely goes into childcare, basic education, and health services rather than investments in development or savings.
- **Policy Planning:** There is a need for policies that support job creation, education, and reproductive health services to gradually reduce the high child dependency.
- **Future Outlook:** As children grow into the working-age group, the ratio may balance out, but only if the municipality invests in quality education and skill development to ensure they become productive adults.

**Population Pyramid, by Age and Sex**



**Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census**

## Population Dynamics in Krachi East

Population growth in Krachi East Municipality, like many districts in Ghana, is shaped primarily by two demographic forces: fertility and migration. These components, along with mortality, contribute significantly to the population dynamics and distribution patterns in the municipality.

### Fertility

Age group of mothers	No. of live births	Total female population	ASFR (per 1,000)
15–19	304	5,659	53.72
20–24	822	5,281	155.65
25–29	815	4,471	182.29
30–34	635	3,774	168.26
35–39	442	3,165	139.65
40–44	162	2,605	62.19
45–49	42	1,515	27.72
<b>GFR</b>	101 live births per 1000 women		

### General Fertility Rate (GFR) $\approx$ 101.2 births per 1,000 women aged 15–49

This means that for every 1,000 women in the reproductive age group in Krachi East, there were approximately **101 live births** in the given year.

Total Fertility rate

**Total Fertility Rate (TFR)** for Krachi East is approximately **3.91 children per woman**.

A Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3.9 in Krachi East means that, on average, a woman is likely to have about four children in her lifetime. This relatively high fertility rate has several implications for the district. It contributes to rapid population growth, which can place pressure on essential services such as health, education, and housing. The youthful population structure it creates demands greater investment in schools, healthcare, and future employment opportunities. Without adequate planning, the burden on these systems may hinder development. High fertility is often linked to limited access to family planning and lower levels of female education and empowerment. Improving access to reproductive health services and education for girls can help manage fertility levels. Additionally, in predominantly

agricultural areas like Krachi East, increasing population size could strain land and natural resources if not matched by sustainable planning and agricultural support systems.

## Mortality

The data available to do analysis is infant mortality.

Infant/Child Death Rate (within 12 months)

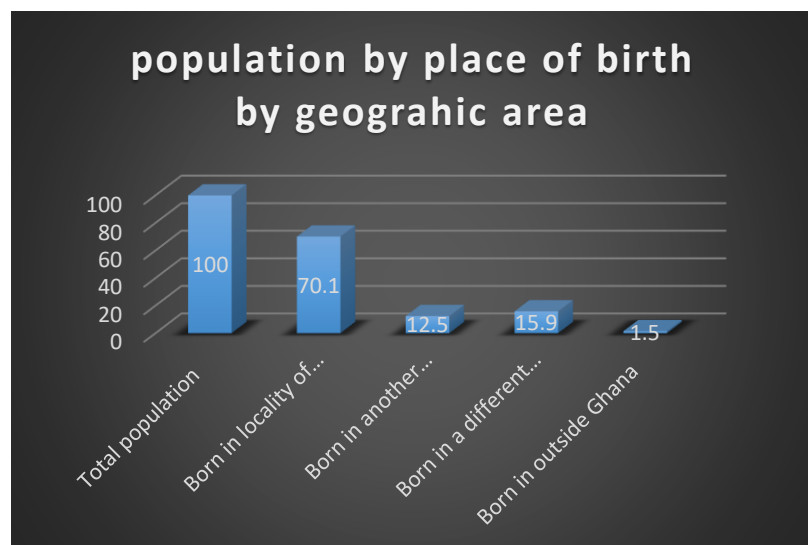
	Number of Children Born in the last 12 months by Education, Locality, Geographic_Area and Age	Number of Surviving Children Born in the last 12 months by Education, Locality, Geographic_Area and Age	Child mortality rate
<b>Total</b>	3,325	3,222	3.1
<b>Rural</b>	2,383	2,316	3.8
<b>Urban</b>	942	906	2.8

Source: 2021 PHC

The table above indicates that mortality is slightly higher in rural areas (3.8%), pointing to potential inequalities in access to health care, safe delivery, and postnatal services.

This should inform targeted child health interventions in rural communities to include expanding access to skilled maternal and neonatal care, strengthening emergency referral and transport systems (especially for island communities), improving immunization coverage through outreach, promoting exclusive breastfeeding and child nutrition, enhancing WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) services, and intensifying health education and community engagement. Additionally, strengthening data collection systems and integrating child health services with social protection programs like NHIS and LEAP can help ensure comprehensive and equitable child health outcomes across the municipality. Policies should also include allocating resources for maternal and child health services, training and deploying more health personnel, especially in underserved areas, and enhancing community-based health planning services (CHPS).

### Migration



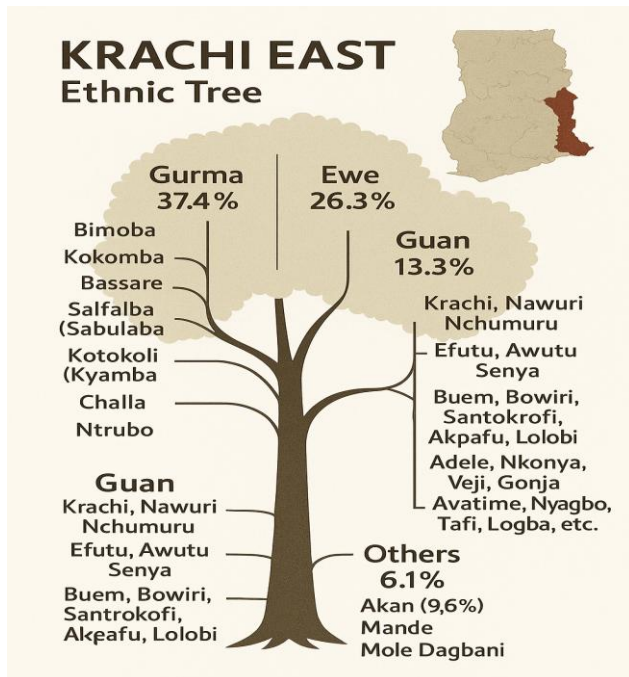
population by place of birth by geographic area		
indicator	Number	Percentage
<b>Total population</b>	<b>110,435</b>	100
<b>Born in locality of enumeration</b>	77,430	70.1
<b>Born in another locality in region</b>	13,775	12.5
<b>Born in a different region in Ghana</b>	17,583	15.9
<b>Born outside Ghana</b>	1,647	1.5

From the data above, Krachi East Municipal Assembly (KEMA), out of the total population of 110,435, a majority (77,430 or 70.1%) were born in the locality of enumeration, reflecting a strong native population. Additionally, 13,775 people (12.5%) were born in other localities within the same region, indicating some degree of intra-regional mobility. A further 17,583 individuals (15.9%) were born outside the region but within Ghana, demonstrating considerable internal migration. Among these internal migrants, the Volta Region accounted for the highest number (6,004), followed by the Northern Region (5,183) and Greater Accra Region (2,644), highlighting inter-regional movement likely driven by familial ties, economic opportunities, or educational reasons.

Furthermore, 1,647 individuals (1.5%) were born outside Ghana, pointing to some level of international migration. Within this group, Togo leads with 809 persons (49.1%), followed by Nigeria (266 or 16.2%) and Burkina Faso (114 or 6.9%). This indicates the municipality's role as a receiving area for cross-border migration, especially from neighboring West African countries, likely facilitated by trade routes and cultural proximity.

These patterns of migration underscore the need for inclusive social services and planning that considers the diverse backgrounds of residents—especially in education, housing, health, and local economic development—to foster integration and social cohesion.

Ethnicity

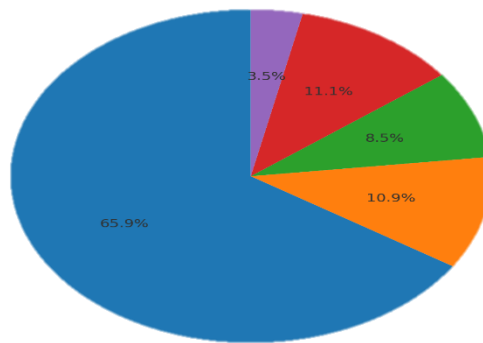


Ethnic Group	Total	%
Gurma	40,553	37.42536
Ewe	28,504	26.30564
Guan	14,457	13.34201
Akan	10,388	9.586829
Ga-Adangbe	7,873	7.265797
Others	3,008	2.776009
Mande	1,730	1.596574
Mole Dagbani	1,294	1.194201
Grusi	550	0.507581
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,357</b>	<b>100</b>

The ethnic composition of Krachi East District in Ghana reflects a rich tapestry of cultural diversity, dominated by the Gurma group (37.4%), which includes subgroups such as Bimoba, Kokomba, Bassare, Kotokoli, Chamba, and others mainly found inland. The Ewe people form 26.3% of the population and, along with the Ga-Dangme group (7.3%), are predominantly settled along the Volta Lake, where they are actively engaged in fishing and related livelihoods. The Guan ethnic group accounts for 13.3%, comprising diverse subgroups like the Krachi, Nawuri, Nchumuru, Buem, Efutu, and Santrokofi, spread across both riverine and inland areas. The remaining 6.1% are categorized as Others, including Akan, Mande, Mole-Dagbani, and Grusi. This demographic spread emphasizes not only ethnic plurality but also the geographic and economic roles different groups play within Krachi East, especially around key resources like the Volta Lake. Despite this ethnic and cultural diversity, Krachi East is marked by peaceful coexistence and social harmony, with different groups cohabiting and interacting without significant conflict, making the district a model of interethnic unity within the Oti Region.

**k) Religion**

It is evident that Christianity constitutes to be the dominant religion in Krachi East, with a total of 71,925 adherents, accounting for the largest share of the population’s religious composition. Within Christianity, the Pentecostal/Charismatic denomination has the highest representation with 37,953 members, followed by Other Christian groups (14,794), Protestants (9,792), and Catholics (9,386). This demonstrates that Pentecostal/Charismatic movements play a leading role in shaping the religious landscape of the area. Outside of Christianity, Islam is the second largest religion, with 11,937 followers, highlighting a significant minority presence. Additionally, a notable portion of the population reported having no religion (12,159), which is even larger than the Islamic population, indicating rising secularism or non-affiliation in the area. Traditional African religions still maintain relevance, with 9,312 adherents, while 3,792 people subscribe to other unspecified religions. Overall, the data reflects a highly diverse religious environment, though overwhelmingly dominated by Christianity, especially the Pentecostal/Charismatic branch, while Islam, traditional religions, and non-religious groups contribute significantly to the religious and cultural pluralism of the municipality.



source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2021PHC

**Occupational Distribution of the Population**

The occupational distribution data shows the occupational structure of Krachi East, with agriculture(64.6%) dominating overwhelmingly as the main source of livelihood. A very large share of the population is engaged in skilled agriculture, forestry, and fishery, reflecting the district’s heavy

dependence on primary production and natural resources. Smaller but notable proportions are involved in service and sales work(12.3%), craft and related trades, and elementary occupations, which point to subsistence-level trading, artisanal work, and informal sector activities that complement farming. Only very few are employed in professional, technical, or managerial roles, indicating a limited presence of high-skill, formal employment opportunities. This occupational pattern underscores both the opportunities and vulnerabilities of the district: while agriculture provides a backbone for livelihoods, the lack of diversification into higher-value or modern occupations leaves the economy highly exposed to climate shocks, market fluctuations, and limited upward mobility. Strengthening agribusiness, vocational training, and small-scale enterprise development could help balance this structure and promote more resilient growth.

OCCUPATION	OCCUPATION			
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	% Percentage
<b>TOTAL</b>	38,222	17,089	21,133	100
<b>MANAGERS</b>	291	182	109	0.761341636
<b>PROFESSIONALS</b>	2034	1419	615	5.321542567
<b>TECNICIANS &amp; ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONAL</b>	203	144	59	0.531107739
<b>CLERICAL SUPPORT WORKERS</b>	192	120	72	0.502328502
<b>SERVICE &amp; SALES WORK</b>	4726	1131	3595	12.36460677
<b>SKILLED AGRICULTURE FORESTRY &amp; FISHERY</b>	24702	14784	9918	64.62770132
<b>CRAFT &amp; RELATED TRADES</b>	3371	1955	1416	8.819528021
<b>PLANT &amp; MACHINE OPERATORS</b>	1066	1001	65	2.788969703
<b>ELEMENTARY OCCUPATION</b>	1623	384	1239	4.246245618
<b>OTHERS</b>	14	13	1	0.03662812

source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2021PHC

### 1.6.8 Culture

The Nchumurus are the traditional custodians of the land making up the Municipality. They are part of the Guans that speak a similar language as the Krachi. They pay allegiance to a paramountcy situated at Burae. The Burae chief is the traditional leader of the indigenes and rules the entire Municipality with support from sub-chiefs (Odikro) who reside in the communities acting on his behalf. These chiefs are usually appointed by him. The Nchumurus are traditionally farmers who reside predominantly in Dambai. They are further divided into clans with recognized clan heads. These heads play various roles in mobilizing their people for special functions. There is high communal spirit among members of a

particular clan in occasions such as funeral performance but the same is yet to be seen in terms of communal labour on self-help projects.

Ethnic diversity in the Municipality unlike other areas does not pose threat to peace and security as each group sees the other as neighbours. This is largely due to the ease with which productive resources such as land is easily acquired without any restriction and the receptive and hospitable nature of the Nchumurus.

Major celebrations that bring the people from all the country to their traditional homes include funerals and festivals such as yam festival. These celebrations could be used to raise funds to support major development efforts in the Municipality. They also contain beautiful events which when well documented and disseminated could attract tourist from all over the world.

The traditional knowledge of the local people includes weaving (nets, fans, mats etc), pottery and hunting.

### 1.6.9 Gender Equality

Gender has been defined as the socially constructed roles between males and females. It can also be seen as differential roles assigned by the society for males and females. Most of these roles give men and boys undue advantages over women and girls. Men are often seen as family heads and heir of their family wealth and fortunes. Women on the other hand are considered as people who will marry out of the family to join their husbands' families as such cannot be entrusted with the family fortunes. This conception tends to deprive women of access to productive capital such as land and skills training. It even has implications for education as most families prefer educating boys to girls. Gender is therefore one of the cross cutting issues of the Municipality's Development Process as it has implications for all aspects of the Municipality's Development. The major Gender Concerns therefore include:

#### **a) The Biological Role of Women as Mothers**

Women have the God given role as bearers of children. This child-bearing role affects their economic activeness negatively. It also constrains them physically in their daily interaction with their male counterparts. This role is also a source of death for some unfortunate women who for some preventable but often neglected reasons lose their lives. It is therefore necessary to initiate measures aimed at addressing this biological concern of women and girls. This may include the vigorous implementation

of mother health care policy of the Ministry of Health by each Health Care Centre in the Municipality and the improvement in Health Infrastructure eg. CHPS Compounds etc.

**b) Overburdened Domestic Roles for Girls and women**

Society has assigned women as the keepers of homes. To this end, they are responsible for not only raising children but also do most of the domestic chores such as sweeping, fetching of water, weeding the compound, washing the dishes, cleaning the toilet, fetching firewood, cooking, running the home kiosk etc. Men and boys' roles include taking the major decisions as head of the family and boys are preferred candidates when it comes to receiving the best education. It is gratifying to note that most of the assigned roles for women are often unpaid and not quantified jobs and this make their contribution largely unrecognized. This puts them at a disadvantage position as against their males. To address this concern there is the need for effective public campaigns on equal rights and equal share of work. Men should be encouraged to take up domestic roles as their female counterparts.

**c) Access to productive capital and Skills training**

Men are often prioritized to receive the best education and training as against women. They are also entrusted with family resources such as land and real estate. Women at best can only be given rooms in family houses but are not usually considered as owners of family estate. This denies them access to rent income which is a major source of capital for investment. This action requires more engagement with custodians of customs and the vigorous pursuance of girl-child education in the Municipality coupled with the implementation of the Interstate Succession Law of Ghana.

**d) Gender Parity Index**

Statistics from the Municipal Education Directorate points to the fact that enrolments have improved for girls at the basic level but poor at the Senior High level with a gap of 0.35. It is evident that as female pupils progress on the academic ladder their enrolments drop. Strategies need to be put in place to reverse the trend else it would impact negatively on the human resource of the Municipality.

**e) Challenges/Gaps on Gender**

Although gender issues have received considerable attention over the years the following still constitute important gaps that need to be addressed:

- ✓ Weak prioritization of gender issues leading to the absence or little budget allocation for gender and development
- ✓ Low participation of women in local level elections
- ✓ Few number of females completing tertiary education
- ✓ Overburdened household chores on women and girls

### 1.6.10 Municipality's Economy

A formidable micro economy of the Municipality is vital for the reduction of extreme poverty. This section is therefore devoted to the analysis of the structure of the Municipality's economy, household income and expenditure patterns as well as revenue and expenditure status, economic infrastructure and commodity export. The economy of the Municipality is dominated by agriculture with commerce and industrial sectors least developed even though some efforts are made towards building the capacities of the local entrepreneurs.

#### 1.6.10.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in the Municipality employing 70.1 (2010 PHC report) percent of its labour force; this reduced the previous figure by 13.2 percent. This is an indication of people moving from agriculture to services. The sector consists of crop farmers, fishermen, and livestock keepers. Farming in the area, however, is still at a primary stage of development characterized by the use of simple equipment like cutlasses and hoes. Farming is not yet mechanized in the Municipality. Although the Municipality has large expanse of water resources, people still practice rain fed agriculture because of the absence of irrigation equipment coupled with limited knowledge on irrigation development. The presence of Oti river and other water bodies could be harnessed to facilitate irrigated farming, and ensure all year round farming which could go a long to ensure food security, and further enhance the income of farmers.

##### a) Cropping pattern

The Municipality experiences both bi-modal and uni-modal rainfall pattern. The stretch from Asukawkaw to Dormabin is bi-modal and from Kpelema to Dambai is uni-modal. The varying regimes affect the cropping pattern. Two major cropping modules namely mixed and mono-cropping are in practice. The main crops grown include yam, cassava, maize, rice, and groundnut. Mixed cropping is a common feature among the farmers. This is largely due to the fact that crops grown are suitable to be inter-cropped with others. For instance, yams planted in mounds are inter-cropped with maize or cassava, rice is also inter-cropped with millet, cowpea and/or groundnuts. The advantages associated with mixed cropping as obtained from the farmers was that it provided the singular opportunity for the two crops to be harvested on the same piece of land during the same season, and also serves as security against total loss of yield due to pest or disease infestation of any one crop. This system is also known by the experts to boost soil fertility since nitrogen for instance can be infused into the soil for use by maize if inter-cropped with groundnut.

#### **b) Industrial Crops**

The cultivation of industrial or cash crops is on a small scale. The principal industrial crops grown include oil palm, sugar cane, soya beans, groundnuts, mangoes and tomatoes. Cocoa is also grown on a limited scale around Asukawkaw (Okanease) and Nkabom Zones.

#### **c) Export Crops**

The major export crops are cocoa and yam. The Municipality has a credible record of being a net exporter of tubers such as yam and cassava which are mostly facilitated by middlemen. Government also buys the cocoa through its marketing agency (Cocoa Board). Cereals such as maize, rice, soya beans are also exported on a limited scale to other Districts and surrounding regions including Greater Accra.

#### **d) Farm Inputs and Services**

Most farmers use hoes and cutlasses for their farming activities. These tools are labour-intensive and less efficient and not suitable for large-scale farming. Tractor service in the Municipality is low and only accessible to the few that can meet the cost. Bullock plough is not a common phenomenon in the Municipality even though potentials exist for its development. Farmers gradually are getting used to improved inputs due to the presence of the Agricultural Extension Service Officers. The major

challenges facing the farmers include but not limited to inadequate of farm inputs, and high cost of those inputs. The extension agent to farmer ratio is 1:10,000. This is to say that the Municipality's extension service coverage is not satisfactory and therefore steps need to be taken to strengthen the extension staff in terms of number, logistics and training.

**e) Farming Methods**

The main farming methods practised are zero tillage, slash and burn, ploughing and hoeing. Other methods include mixed farming, mixed cropping and crop rotation.

**f) Farm Size**

Farming in the Municipality is largely on small scale with average farm holding of about 4 acres per annum. This means farming is still on subsistence level even though there is large arable expanse of land for cultivation. It was revealed in the survey that communities in the Volta River Authority resettlement areas have limited farmlands of about 3 acres per household and no expansion of farm size could be possible within such settlements. The inability of such settlements to expand their farm sizes beyond three (3) acres could undermine farming on commercial scale. Moreover, most of the arable lands are covered with trees which needs to be stumped for cropping to be carried out on a large scale but due to the inability of farmers' to carry out this exercise, they are compelled to crop on areas free of stumps; this further reduces the farm sizes.

**g) Land Acquisition for Farming**

Land in the Municipality is owned by clans and families. Households in the Volta River Authority resettlement communities are allocated with fixed plots of farmlands (3 acres). Land for farming can only be acquired by farmers who are not members of a clan or families through consultations with the heads of clans or families. However, clan or family members can have access to land for cultivation without any payment/financial arrangement.

**h) Farm Capital**

About 98% of the farmers finance their farming activities through their personal savings (own savings). Savings, however, are usually meager and this is a major limiting factor hindering the growth of farming in the Municipality. Only 2% of the farmers obtain credit from relatives, friends or private moneylenders to finance their farming activities. There exist one commercial bank and two rural banks at Dambai but farmers do not obtain loan from the banks partly because they lack collateral securities.

**i) Farm Labour**

Most farmers use family labour mostly for clearing sites, preparing yam mounds, planting of crops, weeding and harvesting of crops. The use of family labour for farming activities has serious implications on other sectors of the economy especially on education. It is a common phenomenon that school children are withdrawn from schools to serve as farm labourers. To curtail this, therefore, efforts need to be made aimed at shifting the over reliance on the use of hoes and cutlasses which is labour intensive and demanding the use of more people, to a more capital intensive and efficient means of cultivation such as the use of machinery and other techniques of farming that demand less labour.

**j) Crop Storage, Processing and Marketing**

Farmers store their produce in locally made structures often referred to as bans. Alternatively, some farmers store their farm produce in rooms; also some farmers prefer storage in the farms.

Silos were constructed at Dormabin in 1992 by the Food Distribution Agency to reduce post-harvest losses and improve storage but the facility is not in use because it is not functional.

**k) Challenges of Crop farming**

- ✓ High prevalence of pest and diseases e.g. army worm, rice rust, cassava mosaic, rice blast etc.
- ✓ Low levels of modern farming technologies – tractor, power tillers etc
- ✓ Limited access to tractor services for timely land preparation
- ✓ Difficulty in land acquisition
- ✓ Low access to improved planting materials
- ✓ Resistance of pests to agro-chemicals
- ✓ Destruction of crops by cattle
- ✓ Lack of labour for farm work

- ✓ Taboos
- ✓ Limited capital for expansion of farm sizes
- ✓ Over reliance on rain fed agriculture
- ✓ Low access to agricultural extension services
- ✓ Insufficient storage facilities
- ✓ Bush fires and thefts
- ✓ Unprofitable prices of agricultural produce
- ✓ Lack of agro processing Industries

**l) Recommendation (Crop farming Sub-sector)**

- ✓ Provision of sufficient storage facilities.
- ✓ More agro processing industries should be established
- ✓ Campaigns against bush fires should be intensified
- ✓ Linking local markets with national and international markets

**m) Livestock and Poultry**

It is a common phenomenon in the Municipality that, all households in the Municipality keep livestock or poultry mostly on free range. The Municipality is blessed with large expanse of pastoral land. Inhabitants interested in cattle rearing take advantage of this to keep large numbers of cattle. This has attracted pastoral Fulanis with their large kraals of cattle into the Municipality. However, the presence of large number of herdsmen in the Municipality is a potential for herder-farmer conflict. Strategies would therefore need to be put in place to ensure peaceful co-existence. Other types of animals such as goats, pigs and sheep are also reared on a limited scale. Also, exotic and local fowls, guinea fowls, ducks etc. for commercial purposes are now emerging.

**o) Development Implications of livestock rearing**

- ✓ It has the potential to reduce poverty in the Municipality.
- ✓ It promotes vibrant meat industry.
- ✓ It enhances revenue generation in the Municipality.
- ✓ Expansion of market activities

**i) Challenges of Livestock Rearing**

- ✓ High prevalence of diseases including but not limited to: new castle disease, foot rot, CBPP (Contagious BovinPleu-Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Trypanonaniais, Snake bite, PPR (Pet de Petty Ruminant), Diarrhoea, Mange or skin disease, African Swine Fever
- ✓ Low access to veterinary services
- ✓ Lack of proper housing
- ✓ Constant conflict between livestock and crop farmers
- ✓ Prevalence of pilfering of livestock

**p) Fishing**

Fishing is an important agricultural activity in the Municipality. Settlers along the water bodies are mainly fisher folks who harvest various types of fresh water fish. Most of the fishermen use canoes for fishing, and a considerable number of them depend on hired labour to assist in the work. The table below shows the type of fish harvested in the Municipality and the corresponding season of bumper harvest.

**Table 1: Type of fish harvested in the Municipality**

Type of fish	Period of harvest	Implements used
Tilapia	All year round	Fishing nets, Hooks & Fish traps
Mud fish	June to November	Fishing nets, Hooks & Fish traps
Tug fish	June to November	Fishing nets, Hooks & Fish traps

**q) Fish Storage and Processing**

Usually, the fish is processed as smoked and salted fish which can be stored for significantly long time and can easily be transported to other markets both within and outside the Municipality. The fish market in the Municipality is vibrant attracting people from other Districts.

**i) Challenges of fishing**

- ✓ Lack of storage facilities
- ✓ Lack of improved equipment

- ✓ High rate of perishability
- ✓ Use of unauthorized equipment and chemicals
- ✓ Fishing in unauthorized areas

**r) Irrigation**

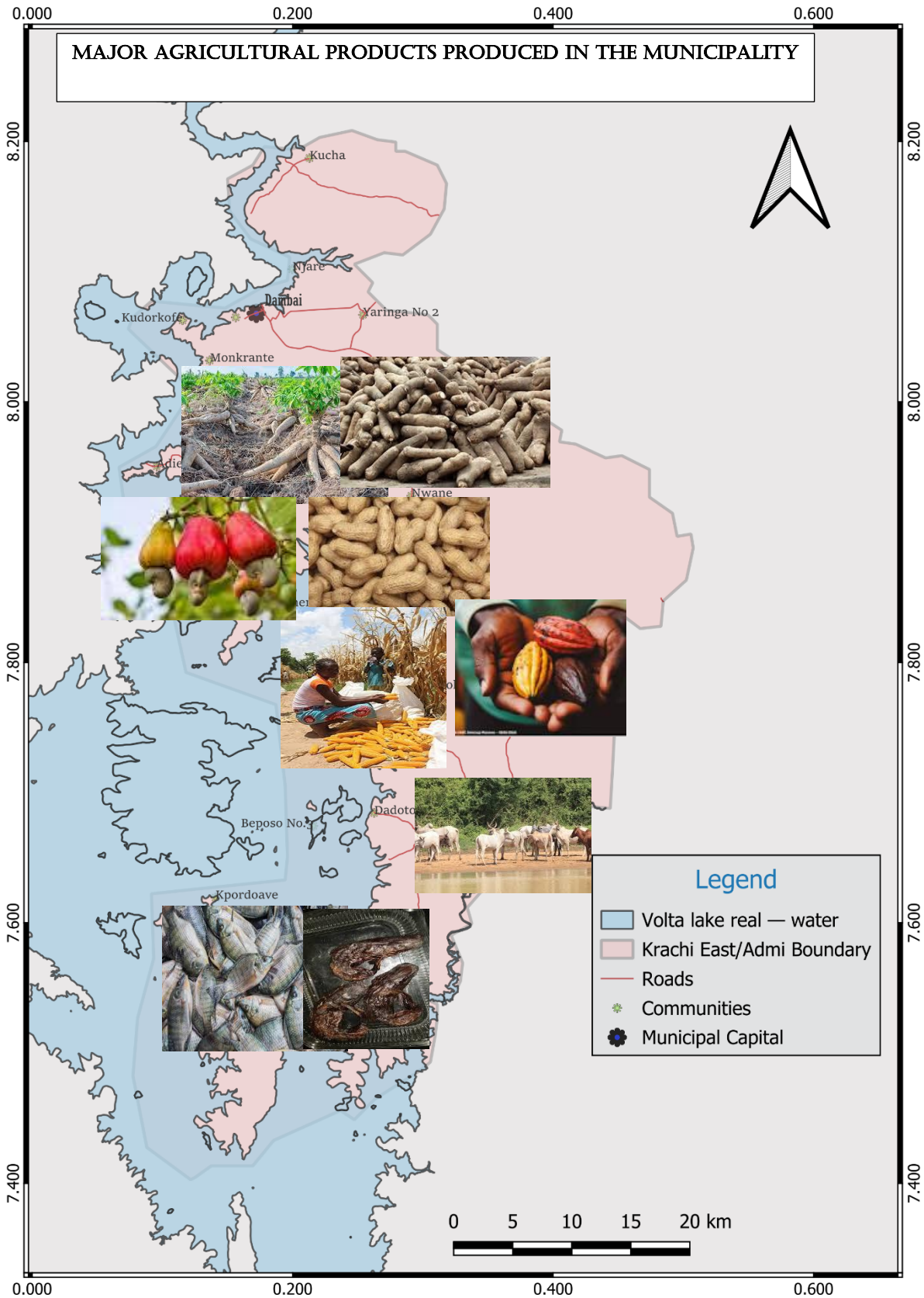
Irrigation is the artificial application of water to the land or soil. It is used to assist in the growing of agricultural crops, maintenance of landscapes, and revegetation of disturbed soils in dry areas and during periods of inadequate rainfall.

Agriculture in the Krachi East Municipality is strictly rain fed even though there is abundance of water resources in the Municipality. The presence of the Volta Lake/Oti River, Asukawkaw River and seasonal streams are potentials that the Municipality could harness for irrigation purposes. In the absence of irrigation schemes, farmers, however, resort to the use of pumping machines to irrigate their farms.

**i) Importance of Irrigation**

- ✓ Promotion of all year round farming leading to food security
- ✓ Increase in the income level of farmers
- ✓ Source of employment

Figure 1: Agricultural Products Produced in the Municipality



### **1.6.10.2 Commerce and Industry**

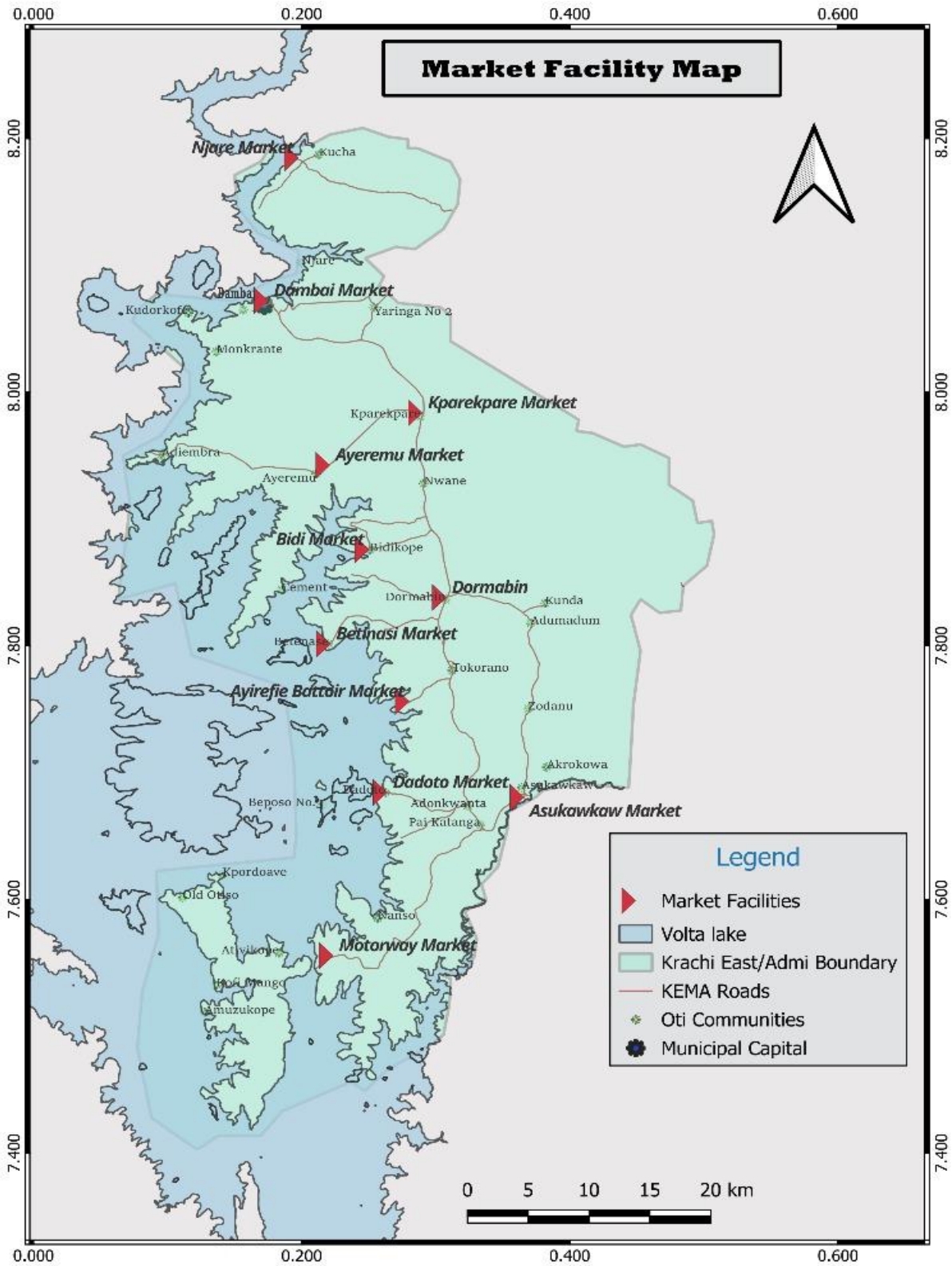
This sector employs about 23.7 percent of the Municipality's labour force. The sector is least developed and dominated by petty traders, kiosk owners, and transport owners. Commercial activities are enhanced by periodic markets that are scattered all over the Municipality.

#### **a) Market Infrastructure**

Most market infrastructure in Municipality consist of the physical place where periodic buying and selling takes place and sheds constructed from wood and roofed with thatch. There is only one large market in the Municipality located at Dambai which has improved infrastructure (stalls and few stores). Other markets are located at Asukawkaw, Dormabin, Dadoto, Kparekpare, Matamanu, Tokuroano, Ayirafie Battor, Katanga, Bidikope and Njare. Market days are periodic and specific days of the week are selected for each of the markets. In some communities periodic markets are held under trees. The problem of inadequate market infrastructure is further compounded by the inaccessibility to these markets especially during rainy seasons. Most of the feeder roads linking farming communities to the market centres become impassable in the rainy seasons and this phenomenon hinders trading activities during this season.

Since these market centres constitute the major sources of internal revenue to the Municipal Assembly, the Assembly needs to put in place strategies to ensure conducive conduct of business in the aforementioned markets through support infrastructure.

Figure 2: Location of Market Centres



**b) Industrial Sector**

Industrial activities are largely on small scale and characterized by over reliance on indigenous knowledge and resources. Family ownership and use of labour intensive technology are some of the basic features of this sector. Major small-scale industrial activities engaged in by the people include wood carving, pottery, carpentry and cassava processing, as well as tailoring, and batik tie- dye inter alia.

**c) Production**

The methods of production are mainly manual for 52.3 percent of the industries and 47.7 percent for those who use machines. The machines used in this sector are rudimentary and less efficient. Various sources of energy are used to enhance production in this sector among these are: fire wood for distilleries, gari processing and breweries; electricity for metal works, tailoring and hair dressing. Others include diesel fuel and petrol for milling, fishing etc. Wood-based energy sources are slow and have adverse effects on the environment. Petroleum sources are very expensive. Electricity sources are characterized by high cost of operation. The combined effects of the various energy sources reveals a pattern of instability in production and this leads to low productivity.

**d) Marketing of Produce**

About 73.8 percent of produce are sold within the settlements and of this 73.4 percent are sold by the producers within their working sites. Nineteen percent are sold in the local markets while only about 7.6 percent are sold directly to traders. Out of the total sales, 21.5 percent are sold within the Municipality and 4.7 percent are sold outside the Municipality. This shows that in terms of marketing products, there are very weak linkages within the Municipality and worse still outside the Municipality

**e) General Problems of Small-Scale Industries**

- ✓ Inadequate working capital.
- ✓ Lack of training centres (Rural Technology Facility), an industrial site for artisans, batik tie and dye making centre, kente weaving centre, cassava processing centre etc.

- ✓ Fishing, one of the major economic activities is faced with problems especially the use of crude gears and dangerous chemicals.
- ✓ The youth and young adults especially graduate apprentices/youth in crop farming/fishing and animal rearing lack basic tools and equipment/start-up kits to start their business or sustain their businesses.

#### f) **Recommendations**

- ✓ MSEs/Farmers, Local Business Associations etc should be given financial support to promote their business.
- ✓ The establishment of training centres and facilities is very crucial.
- ✓ Fisher folks should be trained in aqua culture skills.
- ✓ Tools and equipment as well as start-up kits should be furnished the youth, young adults and graduate apprentices to enable them establish their business and create jobs.

#### 1.6.11 District Finance

This section of the plan deals with the analysis of the revenue of the Municipality from 2022-2024. This is to assess the performance of various revenue and expenditure components. It is intended to inform the recommendations to be made to improve the performance of the Municipality's finances. It further analyses key areas in both revenue that will require prompt attention if substantial financial allocations from the Municipality's resources to new development projects are to be made.

**Table 2: Municipal Revenue Source from 2022-2024**

Revenue Source	Baseline (2021)	Actual (2022)	Actual (2023)	Actual (2024)
<b>IGF</b>	530,838.92	589,557.77	719,385.19	939,390.69
<b>DACF</b>	957,462.97	1,948,627.38	1,363,631.89	2,003,165.08
<b>MP's CF</b>	294,652.07	460,777.15	386,410.72	709,214.50
<b>PWDs CF</b>	187,595.95	420,135.06	330,174.75	481,097.18
<b>MSHAP/HIV</b>	N/A	18,831.02	17,065.42	7,571.25

<b>GSCSP</b>	N/A	N/A	4,693,647.33	7,007,275.40
<b>DACF-RFG</b>	1,449,478.00	1,134,512.80	0.00	1,841,676.00
<b>GSOP/GPSNP</b>	57,624.61	0.00	50,000.00	394,202.33
<b>SOCO</b>	N/A	N/A	1,151,437.00	2,913,363.22
<b>UNICEF</b>	40,000.00	12,500.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
<b>COMPENSATION</b>	2,961,295.98	5,031,137.26	5,894,683.96	7,339,485.02
<b>USAID/EN-WASH</b>	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.00
<b>(GoG DEPTAL)</b>	55,724.63	38,073.40	42,686.99	0.00
<b>(MAG)</b>	125,838.62	101,311.07	118,197.24	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,660,511.75</b>	<b>9,755,462.51</b>	<b>14,792,320.49</b>	<b>21,794,764.67</b>

*NB: There are no estimates and actuals for 2021 and 2022 SOCO revenue item since the project commenced in 2023*

Source: Municipal Finance Dept./Budget Unit - February, 2025

#### SUCCESS FACTORS

- To an appreciable extent, activities in the Assembly's Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP) were largely implemented. A task force was formed, and Demand Notices were served to defaulting individuals and businesses. This action resulted in the rise in Internally Generated Fund (IGF).
- Two pay points were also created at Asukawkaw and Tokuroano. The overriding objective was to reduce the travel time and the added cost of bill payment by citizens
- Closed pay points were revived to increase revenue collection points. This initiative also resulted in an increase in IGF collection whilst reducing the collection cost to the Assembly
- Training of the Revenue collectors were done periodically to bring them up to speed with reforms in the Public Financial Management Act 2016, Act 921

## IMPLICATION OF SUCCESS FACTORS ON DEVELOPMENT

- The position of the Assembly’s financial standing indicates that IGF is one of the major sources of funding, therefore delays in the release of District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) and other statutory releases should not necessarily affect recurrent expenditure.
- However, the Assembly used most of its IGF to fund recurrent expenditure, particularly IGF staff, which affects the use of IGF to undertake major capital projects
- The above situation indicates that a change is needed if the municipality is to achieve its broad goal of “improving the livelihood of the people by enhancing basic needs and increasing opportunities through sustainable socio-economic development and good governance through the participation among all stakeholders”
- This notwithstanding, management is consciously changing the situation by deliberately utilizing more IGF on capital projects. While effort is channeled through effective revenue mobilization

### 1.6.12 Tourism

This sector is the least developed in the Municipality although potentials exist for the growth of the sector. Some of the potentials that have been identified for subsequent development include:

- ✓ Oti River
- ✓ Ferry site

The development of these potentials in the Municipality is constrained by lack of funds. The immediate development of these potentials coupled with the provision of support infrastructure such as hotels and restaurants will to a large extent contribute to the development of the area.

### 1.6.13 Governance

This describes the established structures and processes which promote and guide development in the Municipality. There are two main systems of governance in the Municipality.

#### 1.6.13.1 Traditional System of Governance

This is the traditional system with established chiefs and/or queen mothers representing communities and/or clans. The Municipality traditional governance is led by the paramount Chief, Nana KrachiWura, who is resident at Krachi and over sees all the communities in the Municipality. He, however, has appointed representatives in communities all over the Municipality. Directly below the representatives are the elders and Queen mothers. Also significant in the hierarchy are Clan Heads and family elders. The next in the hierarchy are opinion leaders who mostly represent various interest groups in the communities. These people are key stakeholders of the Municipal Assembly, and play various roles in local development efforts, and also promote peaceful co-existence in various communities.

#### **1.6.13.2 Institutional Framework for Local Governance**

The various legal frameworks which guide local development in Ghana includes: the 1992 Constitution, the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the Civil Service Law, 1993 (PNDC Law, 327) etc. These enactments place emphasis on MMDAs in order to reinforce the attainment of total decentralization and participatory development.

According to the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) all District Assemblies are to submit District Development Plans to the Regional Coordinating Councils which will intend harmonise the plans with the national development policies and priorities for consideration and approval by the National Development Planning Commission.

There is therefore a vertical relationship among the National Development Planning Commission at the National level, Regional Planning Coordinating Council at the Regional level and the District Assembly at the District level.

##### **a) The Municipal Assembly as a Planning Machinery**

Krachi East Municipal Assembly is the highest Political and Administrative body in the Municipality. The Assembly is made up of Thirty (30) Member General Assembly consisting of Twenty one (21) elected members representing the 21 Electoral Areas, nine (9) government appointees. The Municipal Chief Executive and the Member of Parliament are ex – officio members.

The General Assembly has both deliberative and executive functions presided over by the Presiding Member who is elected by at least two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly from among

themselves. The Assembly works through its Executive Committee with seven members and the Municipal Chief Executive as its Chairman. The Executive Committee operates through the following sub-committees:

- ✓ Development Planning Sub-committee
- ✓ Works Sub-committee
- ✓ Finance and Administration Sub-committee
- ✓ Justice and Security Sub-committee
- ✓ Social Services Sub-committee
- ✓ Micro and Small-scale Enterprises Sub-committee

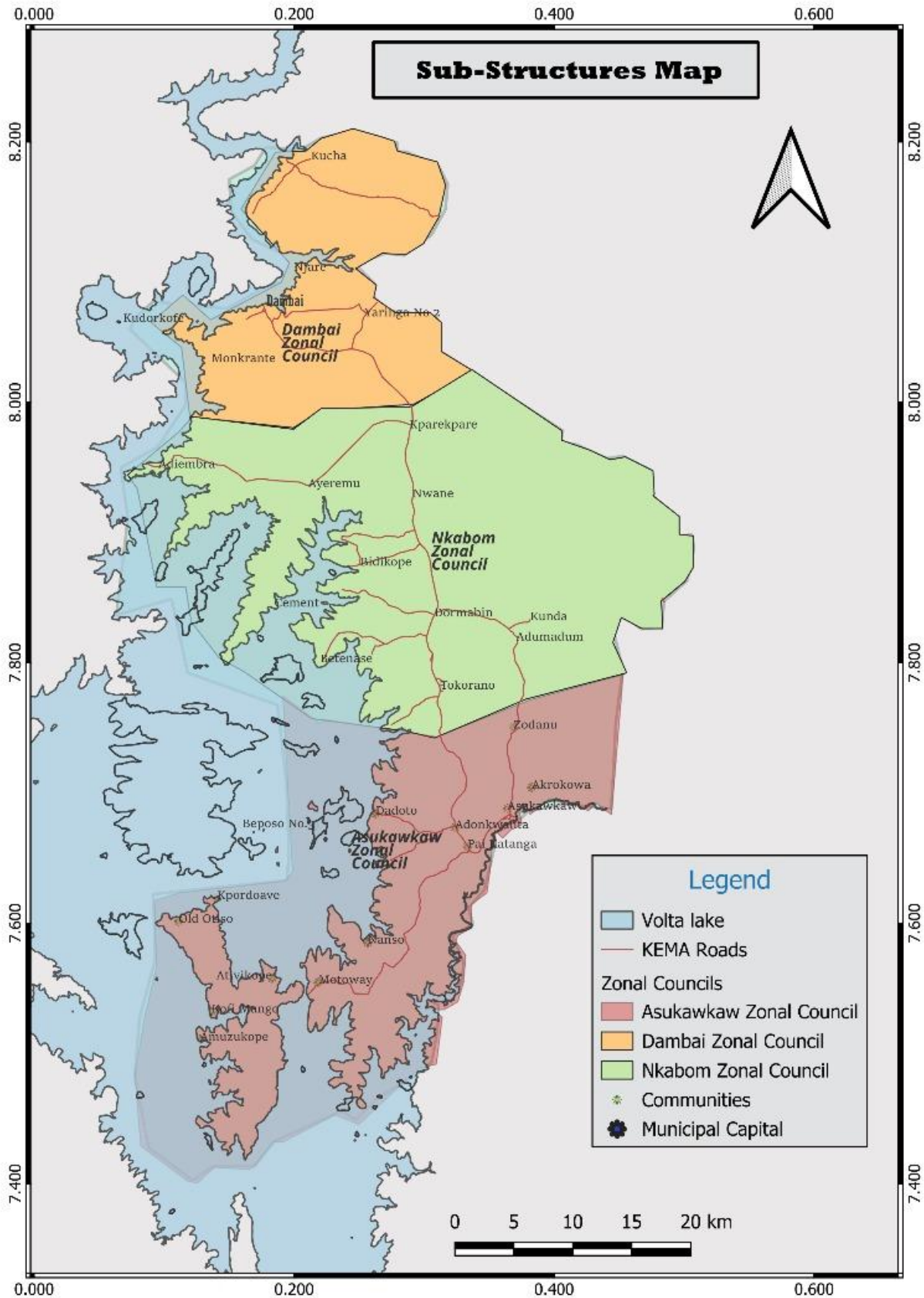
These sub-committees have the responsibility of discussing specific issues of Municipal interest within their domain. The recommendations from the various sub-committees are submitted to the Executive Committee for consideration who in turn discuss, and forward the very important issues for the attention of the General Assembly.

The day-to-day administration of the Municipality that is working on the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly is a responsibility of the Central Administration. This consists of the Core staffs of the Municipal Assembly under the leadership of the Municipal Coordinating Director. There is an established Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit (MPCU) consisting but not limited to the following: the Municipal Coordinating Director as its chairperson, the key staff of the Municipal Assembly and Heads of Departments including, Health, Education, Social Welfare and Community Development and Social Welfare, Agriculture, and a representative of the General Assembly that provide technical services. Figure 2 shows an organogram of the Municipal Assembly:

**i) Sub-District Structures**

The sub-structures are instrumental in local level development. The Krachi East Municipality has three (3) Zonal Councils namely Dambai, Nkabom and Asukawkaw, and Unit Committees. These sub-district structures have established staff and are responsible for development activities at the grass root level. There is also one constituency called Krachi East. The map below shows the Sub-district structures in the Municipality.

**Figure 3: Map showing the sub-structures in Krachi East Municipality**



## ii) **Problems of Municipal Administration**

The main problems of the Municipal Administration machinery include the following:

- ✓ Inadequate staff accommodation
- ✓ Inadequate logistics
- ✓ Lack of incentives for workers
- ✓ Poor revenue generation
- ✓ Inadequate office accommodation
- ✓ Inadequate staff strength
- ✓ Poor level of integration of decentralized departments into the Municipal Assembly System

### **1.6.13.3 Non-Governmental Organizations**

The Municipality's Development efforts have been complemented by a number of Non-Governmental Organizations. Among these are:

- ✓ World Vision Ghana (Krachi East ADP)
- ✓ UNICEF
- ✓ USAID
- ✓ Saha Global
- ✓ Chance for Children
- ✓ Savannah Signatures
- ✓ Green Innovation Centre
- ✓ International Needs Ghana
- ✓ Ghana Education Outcomes Project

These organisations offer useful services in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Health, Financial Management, capacity building, Education inter alia.

### **1.6.14 Peace, Security and Justice**

KEMA has a Municipal Security Council (MUSEC) which is in-charge of security and human safety issues. The Municipality hosts the Regional Police/Immigration/Customs Services Headquarters, and has an established Police Station at Dambai with detached Units at Tokuroano

and Pai-Katanga. The police personnel maintain law and order in the various communities, and therefore making security generally stable in the Municipality. There is a Magistrate Court which handles cases in the Municipality. A Circuit Court is currently under construction, and when completed will be the higher court in the Municipality. The establishment of a magistrate court has ensured dispensation of justice in the Municipality. To complement the efforts of the police in maintaining law and order, the Municipality receives the services of mobile military personnel occasionally from the detachment at Kete-Krachi. The major security problems in the Municipality include the activities of Herdsmen, leadership problems in terms of the multi-ethnic nature of the Municipality's population which lack clear or established structures or hierarchy

### 1.6.15 Social Services

This section of the plan is an analysis of the existing social services such as education, health, communication, housing, water and sanitation among others.

#### 1.6.15.1 Education

Improvement in the Educational sector is paramount to the development district as it is the main determinant of the nature and calibre of its human resource. The Municipality is striving hard to improve on the quality of teaching and learning. The Ghana Education Service has nine (9) Circuits namely Kparekpare, Kparekpare West, Dambai, Oti, Katanga, Dormabin, Island, Tokuroano and Asukawkaw.

**Table 3: 2024/2025 School Enrolment**

School level	Public					Private				
	No. of Schools	Male students	Female students	Total Students	Total no. of Teachers	No. of Schools	Male students	Female students	Total Students	Total no. of Teachers
Kindergarten	95	2134	2178	4312	176	18	564	582	1146	12
Primary	96	7652	7971	15623	547	34	1170	1147	2317	41
JHS	62	2682	2312	4994	351	15	305	315	620	27
SHS	3	838	1117	1955	266	3	100	150	250	13

Source: Dept. of Education – KEMA, 2025

Education in the municipality is dominated by public institutions, which account for the majority of enrolments and teachers across all levels, while private schools play a relatively smaller role. Enrolment peaks at the primary level with 17,940 pupils (both public and private), more than triple the 5,458 recorded in kindergarten, reflecting late entry into formal schooling. However, a sharp decline occurs thereafter, with only 5,614 pupils in JHS, representing about 31% transition from primary to JHS, and just 2,205 students in SHS, indicating a further 39% transition from JHS to SHS. However, we do not rule out the fact that some students enroll in SHSs outside the municipality. Gender distribution is fairly balanced overall, though males slightly dominate in JHS public schools while females outnumber males in SHS, pointing to nuanced gender dynamics in retention. Teacher numbers are heavily concentrated in public schools (e.g., 547 teachers at primary vs. 41 in private), though private institutions maintain proportionate staffing relative to their size. From a development perspective, the low transition rates from primary to JHS and from JHS to SHS highlight serious retention challenges, likely influenced by poverty, child labor, teenage pregnancy, and limited access to higher-level schools, especially in rural and island communities and at the municipality at large. These patterns have long-term implications for human capital formation, signaling the need for targeted retention interventions, gender-sensitive policies, and infrastructure expansion to ensure that more pupils successfully progress through the educational ladder and contribute meaningfully to socio-economic development. Addressing these gaps requires strengthening retention programs (scholarships, feeding, and community sensitization), expanding JHS and SHS infrastructure, implementing gender-sensitive policies to support both boys and girls, and fostering public-private partnerships to complement government efforts in providing teachers and resources.

**Table 4: BECE Percentage Pass**

Year	Female (Percentage)	Male (Percentage)	Total (Percentage)
2022	51	55	54.6
2023	40.0	56.5	56.6
2024	79.5	82.3	81

Source: Dept. of Education – KEMA, 2025

The pupil to furniture status is 50 percent at the KG level, 50 percent at the primary level, and 70 percent at the JHS. Most of the schools in Krachi East do not have Libraries and ICT laboratories.

**Table 5: Summary of issues confronting the schools in the Municipality**

Indicators	No. of public Facility				Public % Coverage				No. of private Facility				Private % Coverage			
	KG	Primary	JHS	SHS	KG	Primary	JHS	SHS	KG	Primary	JHS	SHS	KG	Primary	JHS	SHS
<b>Water</b>	56	56	56	3	59	58	90	100	4	4	4	3	22	12	27	100
<b>Toilet</b>	56	56	50	3	59	58	90	100	6	2	20	3	33	6	133	100
<b>Urinals</b>	56	56	50	3	59	58	90	100	6	2	20	3	33	6	133	90
<b>Electricity</b>	53	53	53	3	53	55	89	100	5	8	5	3	28	24	33	35
<b>Library</b>	2	11	11	3	2	12	18	100	2	3	4	2	28	9	27	67
<b>Science Lab</b>	0	5	5	3	0	5	8	100	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	67
<b>Computer Lab</b>	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	100	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	33
<b>Classrooms</b>	KG (76) Prim (330) JHS (145) SHS (71)								KG (79) Prim (76) JHS (89) SHS (98)							

Source: Dept. of Education – KEMA, 2025

### a) School Infrastructure

There are a number of on-going school building projects in the Municipality. These projects are funded by SOCO, DACF, DACF-RFG and GETFund. With the increasing number of school

children of school going age coupled with the number of unfavourable classroom blocks, there is the need for more interventions to be implemented. Supporting facilities like furniture and equipment are still inadequate and in some cases completely lacking.

The Municipal Education Directorate is responsible to ensure the development of the sector. This is done through effective supervision. The Municipality is divided into circuits and each is assigned with a supervisor. The directorate is working hard to ensure improvement in the performance of the pupils but very little is realised. This can be attributed to the following:

- ✓ Inadequate trained teachers
- ✓ Inadequate logistics (vehicles and motorbikes)
- ✓ Inadequate staff

Due to low incomes of parents, most school children go to school without books to write in and attend school without money for lunch. The introduction of the Ghana School Feeding Programme which is covering twenty-four schools across the Municipality is encouraging children of school going age to go to school. The evidence is reflected in the school enrolment in the beneficiary schools. The issue of school dropout is still pending in the Krachi East Municipality. This can be associated to the following factors:

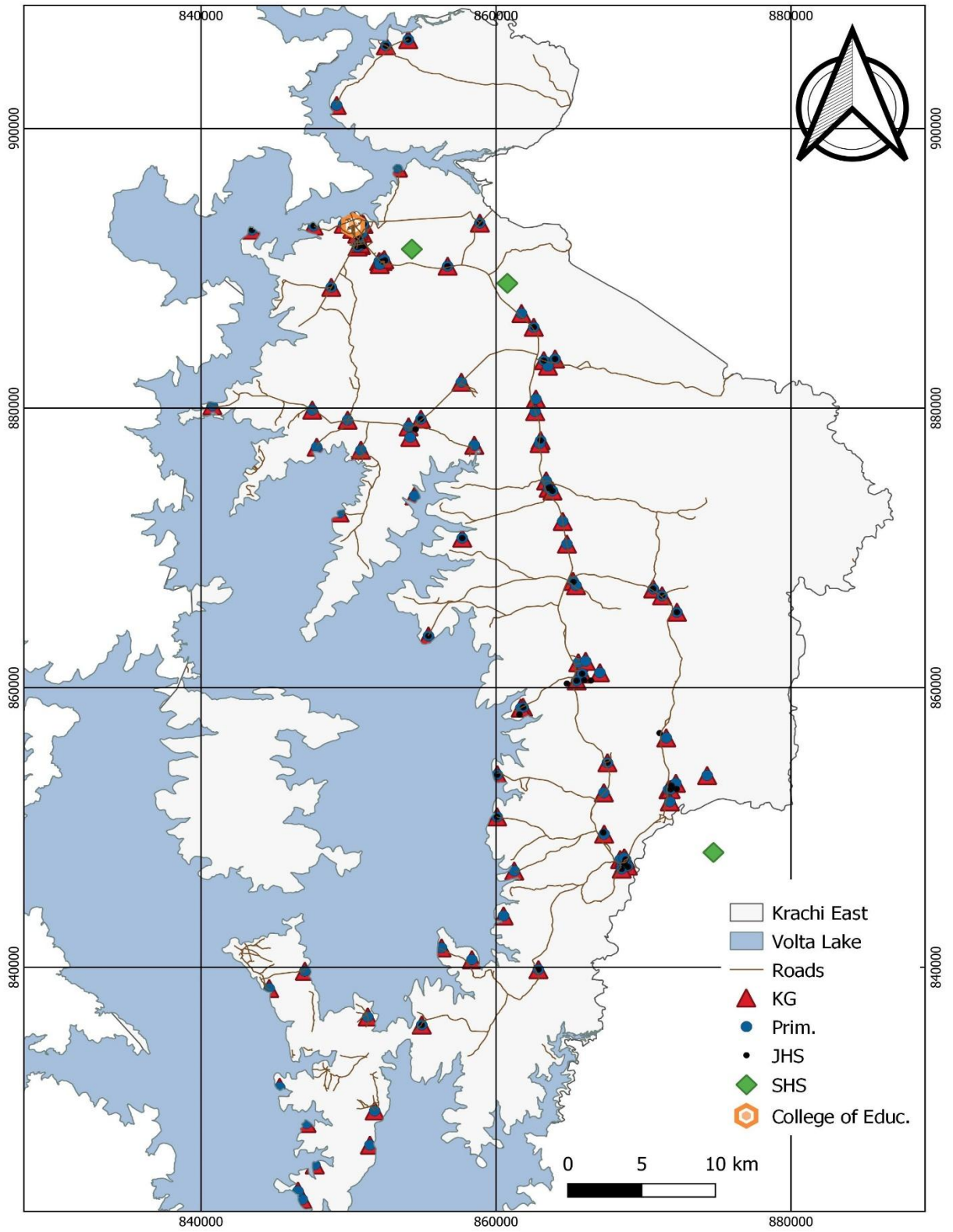
Generally the challenges facing the Municipality regarding education are but not limited to the following:

- ✓ Inadequate teaching and learning materials
- ✓ Inadequate furniture
- ✓ Low staff strength
- ✓ Inadequate accommodation for teachers
- ✓ Inadequate trained teachers
- ✓ Inadequate school infrastructure
- ✓ Lack of support facilities eg. Science laboratories, workshops for technical students, computer laboratories
- ✓ Poor condition of existing school facilities
- ✓ Inability of parents to pay school fees
- ✓ Early marriages

- ✓ Child labour
- ✓ Peer group pressures

The maps below show the spatial distribution of schools in the Municipality.

**Figure 4: Education Facilities in KEMA**



### 1.6.15.2 Health

Health is one of the important sectors in the Municipality. The Municipality has two systems of health services delivery – the orthodox and the traditional systems. These systems play complementary roles in the delivery of health services. The orthodox system has both private and public health service providers. The private ones include the EP clinic, and the IPC including a number of drug store owners.

A prime problem militating against access to proper health care in the Municipality is poor staff strength and absence of adequate health facilities.

**Table 6: Municipal Health Staff Strength**

Designation	No. present (2022)	No. required (2022)	No. present (2023)	No. required (2023)	No. present (2024)	No. required (2024)	No. present (2025)	No. required (2025)
Doctor	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Medical Assistant	2	6	2	6	3	7	5	7
Midwives	16	40	17	40	26	40	44	45
Comm. Health Nurses	38	90	56	90	65	90	71	90
Enrolled Nurses	27	80	32	80	33	80	257	80
Field Technicians	3	7	2	7	2	7	4	8
Dispensing Assistants	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18
Health/Ward Assistants	4	11	4	14	4	14	4	14
Lab. Technician	1	6	1	6	1	6	2	7
Recorders/Biostat Assist.	2	6	2	7	2	7	2	9

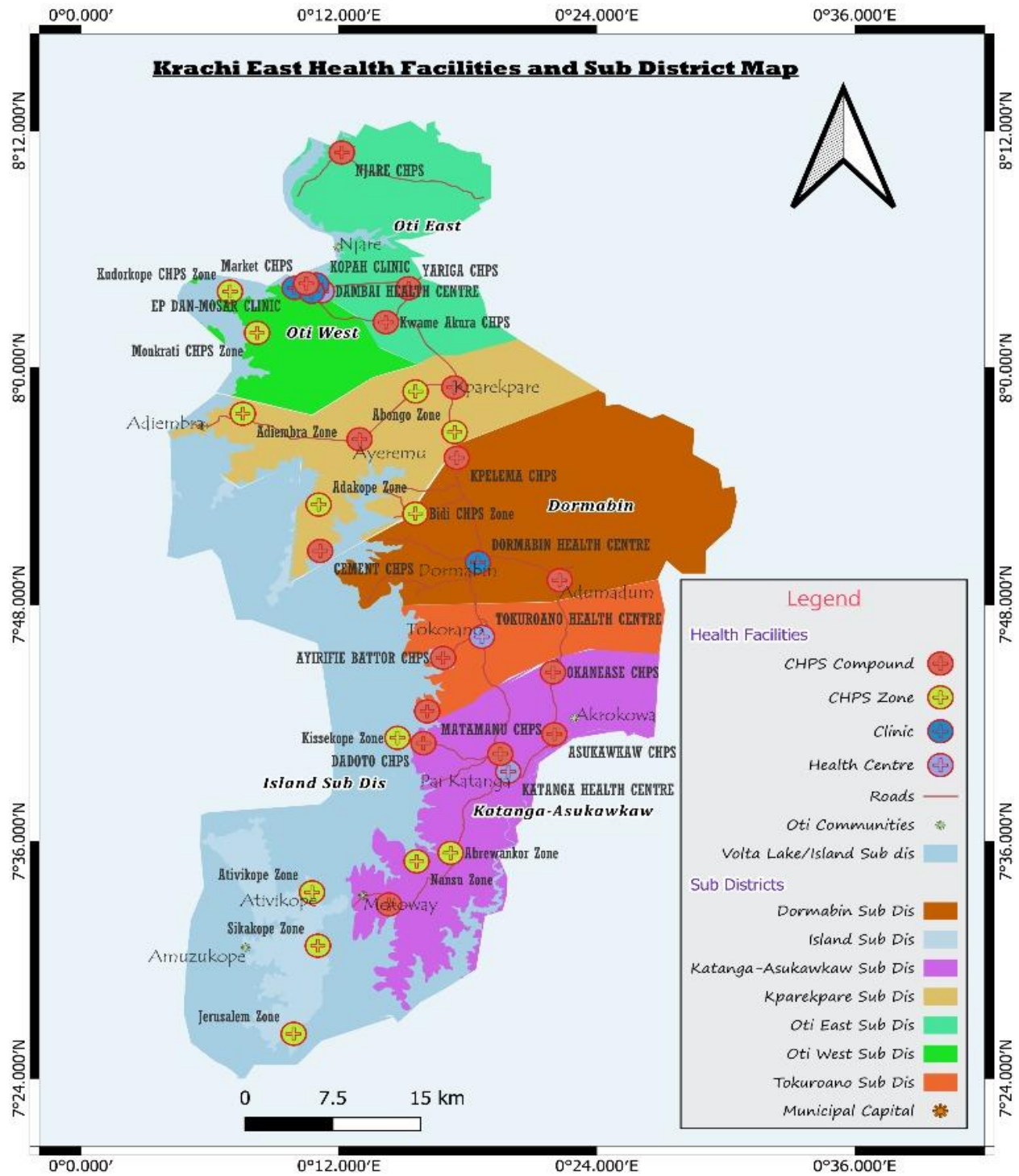
Source: Dept. of Health - KEMA, 2025

**Table 7: Health Facilities and Personnel**

Name of Health Facility	Type	Personnel at post			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
Dambai Health Centre	Health Centre	27	30	40	50
Nyuietor CHPS	CHPS Compound	11	13	18	21
Njare CHPS	CHPS Compound	2	2	3	3
Yariga CHPS	CHPS Compound	2	2	3	4
Kparekpare CHPS	CHPS Compound	5	6	9	10
Ayiremu CHPS	CHPS Compound	1	2	3	3
Cement CHPS	CHPS Compound	0	2	3	3
Adumadum CHPS	CHPS Compound	2	3	4	3
Kpelema CHPS	CHPS Compound	4	5	6	9
Dormabin Health Centre	Health Centre	13	13	19	20
Tokuroano Health Centre	Health Centre	15	18	22	26
Ayirefie Battor CHPS	CHPS Compound	0	2	4	5
Matamanu CHPS	CHPS Compound	3	3	4	4
Adonkwanta CHPS	CHPS Compound	0	0	3	4
Katanga Health Centre	Health Centre	16	20	27	31
Dadoto CHPS	CHPS Compound	0	2	4	4
Motorway CHPS	CHPS Compound	1	2	2	3
Asukawkaw CHPS	CHPS Compound	7	8	10	11
Okanease CHPS	CHPS Compound	0	0	2	3
E.P Clinic	CHAG	0	0	1	3
Kopah Clinic	Private	0	0	1	2

Source: Dept. of Health - KEMA, 2025

Figure 5: Location of Health Facilities



The list of major diseases in the district ranked according to prevalence includes:

**Table 8: Top Ten OPD Morbidity**

S/N	2022		2023			2024		
	Condition	No.	Condition	No.	%	Condition	No.	%
1.	Malaria	22297	Malaria	25998	32.90	Malaria	4557	27.91
2.	RTI	8841	RTI	9222	11.70	UTI	2177	10.87
3.	Diarrhoeal Diseases	6759	Diarrhoeal Diseases	6469	8.20	Typhoid	1892	7.17
4.	RJP	6264	Intestinal Worms	5164	6.50	RTI	1293	6.52
5.	Intestinal Worms	5638	RJP	4989	6.30	RJP	1133	6.21
6.	Anaemia	4474	Anaemia	3509	4.40	Diarrhoeal Diseases	1021	6.11
7.	Skin Diseases	1719	UTI	2529	3.20	Intestinal Worms	997	5.22
8.	Typhoid Fever	1594	Pneumonia	2345	3.00	Anaemia	987	4.8
9.	UTI	1555	Skin Diseases	2081	2.60	Skin Diseases	976	2.6
10.	Pneumonia	869	Typhoid Fever	1561	2.00	Pneumonia	891	2.2

Source: Dept. of Health - KEMA, 2025

**a) Strategies to reduce rated diseases**

- ✓ Update knowledge of CBSV and CBAs in the communities
- ✓ Intensify school health education
- ✓ Continuous distribution of LLIN in the communities and ANC clinics
- ✓ Organise community durbars on health education
- ✓ Intensify health education at service delivery points

**b) HIV/AIDS and STIs**

Efforts to effectively reduce new infections in HIV/AIDS are being pursued by the Municipality. There is a focal person and a Municipal Committee of the Ghana AIDS Commission is in place. HIV testing is done in all facilities through home visits and during social gatherings. Controlling the disease is becoming much difficult as patients reject treatment for fear of being stigmatised.

The Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT) is a programme geared towards supporting the HIV positive pregnant women to deliver babies that are healthy and HIV negative. All pregnant women who register for ante-natal are screened and those found positive are counselled and given the necessary services.

The following prevention and control measures have been taken:

- ✓ Updated knowledge of CBSV and CBAs on HIV and STI in the communities.
- ✓ School health education.
- ✓ Education/counseling of mothers and pregnant women on HIV/STI in the communities and during ANC clinics.
- ✓ Home visits in the communities.
- ✓ Community durbars on health education.
- ✓ Health education at health delivery points.
- ✓ Positive clients are referred to Worawora hospital for Anti-Retroviral therapy treatment.
- ✓ Follow up client to counsel them on the disease and encourage them on drug compliance.
- ✓ Several malnourished clients are given special food (maisory forte) from the MHD.
- ✓ Clients are educated on positive measures on the disease.
- ✓ The Municipal Health Directorate supports some clients with T&T to Worawora hospital for collection of ART drugs.

**Table 9: Prevalence/Incidence of HIV, Malaria and Guinea worm**

<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>
HIV prevalence (per 100,000 pop)	147.5	198.7	308.4	371
HIV incidence (per 100,000 pop)	50.4	54.8	113.7	69.6
Opportunistic infection and STI (number)	5	0	1	10

Incidence of malaria (per 1000 population)	181.5	165.8	192	183.7
Incidence of Guinea Worm	0	0	0	0

Source: Dept. of Health - KEMA, 2025

From table 18 there is a consistent increase in prevalence of HIV from 2022 to 2023. However, opportunistic infection saw a decrease in 2023 and 2024 but a sharp rise in 2025. Incidence of malaria, generally, saw an increase over the period 2023 to 2025. Measures, therefore, have to be put in place in collaboration with other stakeholders to stem the increasing trend of the above.

It is apparent that efforts put in place by the Municipal Assembly to eliminate Guinea Worm infestations have yielded the desired results.

### c) **Alternative Health Service Delivery (traditional System)**

The Traditional Medical system serves as an alternative health care system in the Municipality. The system offers treatment in specialized areas for about 25 percent of the population especially those in the rural areas. Specialized areas of treatment include: bone setting, snake bites, stomach upsets, and general conditions of ill health. Mode of treatment include: consultations of spirits to diagnose condition and identify appropriate herbs, administering of drugs prepared from herbs and the use of talisman by practitioners to cure and drive away evil spirits that are suspected to be the cause of a particular ailment. The survey identified a limited number of traditional medical practitioners operating in the district is indicated in table 19.

**Table 10: Traditional Medical Practitioners & Their Areas of Specialisation**

Community	Number of Practitioners	Area (s) of Specialisation
Kunda	2	General Delivery
Dadoto	1	General
Okanease	1	General
Katanga	1	General
Nanso	1	General
Kparekpare	1	General
Tokuroano	2	Bone setting General

<b>Community</b>	<b>Number of Practitioners</b>	<b>Area (s) of Specialisation</b>
ChambaAkura	2	Snake bite General
Kwame Akura	1	Snake bite
Anyabor No.2	1	Snake bite
Asukawkaw	2	General
Kpogede	1	Snake bite
Wankayaw	1	Bone setting

A focus group discussion with a cross section of the practitioners revealed that the system used to be a very vibrant one but its role is gradually declining due to certain ill-feeling people have developed about the system. The practitioners alleged that certain religious leaders discourage their followers from patronising the system, associating it with “evil”. This behaviour enforces the development of negative perception about the system in the Municipality.

Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA) also play critical roles in delivering health services in the absence of adequate health staff in the Municipality.

The health sector is besieged with a number of problems. Among them are:

- ✓ Inadequate health personnel
- ✓ Lack of a district hospital
- ✓ Inadequate accommodation for health personnel
- ✓ Inadequate logistics (vehicles, drugs etc.)
- ✓ Inadequate health facilities
- ✓ Lack of electricity

#### **d) Food and Nutrition Security**

##### **i) Food Security**

The Municipality is self-sufficient because it is an agricultural Municipality and majority of the population are engaged in production of food crops like maize, cassava, rice etc. and rearing of poultry and livestock.

However, some of the factors that are a threat to food security are as follow:

- ✓ Bush fires
- ✓ Floods
- ✓ Wind storms
- ✓ Climate variability

The following early warning systems usually caution the populace:

- ✓ Dry vegetation: usually starts from November to February.
- ✓ The months of April, May and June are mostly characterized by wind storms.
- ✓ The months of August and September are mostly flood seasons for lake side communities especially low lying areas.
- ✓ The services of the Meteorological Department of Ghana.

Inability to implement and enforce adequately the laws lead to depletion of the natural forest and the abuse of water bodies and water species contributing to food insecurity in the Municipality.

### **Coping Mechanism**

- ✓ Fire belts are usually created in/around farmlands and residences.
- ✓ Community members assist victims to reestablish.
- ✓ Government interventions (NADMO) and other organisations.

In respect of floods, gutters and drains should be desilted to allow free passage of running water. Further, structures on waterways should be removed.

### **iii) Nutrition Surveillance System**

Nutritional surveillance system strives to improve nutrition, reduce the risk of inadequate nutrition, educate caregivers, and produce early detection and referral for conditions manifested by growth disorders. Monthly growth monitoring, weights of children <5 years were measured against their ages in months to know if children are healthy and growing normally or underweight. Severe underweight rate has reduced positively from 4 in 2018 to 0 in 2020. Moderate underweight rate also recorded a consistent decline from 2018 to 2020. Normal weight continued to decrease from

2021 to 2022 but an increase in 2023. Improvement in nutrition is indispensable in ensuring improved school performance as well as productivity

**Table 11: Nutrition information on weight dimensions in children under 5 years**

District	Normal Weight			Underweight					
				Severe			Moderate		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
District	15,008	13,005	13,601	4	5	0	772	699	611

**ii) Challenges with the nutrition programme in the Municipality**

- ✓ Lack of time on the part of mothers to attend to the nutrition needs of their children as most mothers engage in economic activities and return late to their homes.
- ✓ Ignorance on the part of mothers when it comes to nutritional needs of children.
- ✓ Large family sizes makes it impossible for the provision of adequate nutrition for family members including children.
- ✓ Poverty on the part of families thereby making it difficult for parents to afford the nutritional needs of parents.
- ✓ Low iodated salt utilization level

### 1.6.16 Housing

Housing is an important component of every Municipality's infrastructure, for it does not only depict the state of the infrastructural development of every town/settlement in the Municipality but also forms an important source of accommodation for the inhabitants.

**a) Housing Ownership Type**

About 70.6% of the houses in the Municipality are owner occupied, 19.7% are rented houses and the remaining 9.7% being rent-free, perching, squatting and others. This implies that rent is not a significant source of income in the Municipality. (2010 Population and Housing Census)

## b) Constructional Materials

The main material for outer walls in the Municipality is mud /mud brick or earth. Table 23 indicates that, 74.4 percent of dwelling units had their outer walls constructed with mud bricks or earth while 20.3 percent had their outer walls constructed with cement blocks/concrete. Only 1.2 percent of dwellings had their outer walls constructed with wood. Less than four percent of outer walls are constructed using (metal sheet/slate/asbestos, stone, burnt bricks, landcrete, bamboo, palm leaf/thatch/raffia and other).

The table further shows that, in 2010, the use of mud brick/earth for outer wall was higher in rural areas (81.4%) than urban areas (59.1%). Similarly, the use of wood for outer wall is a little higher in rural (1.2%) than urban localities (1.1%). Conversely, the percent of cement blocks/ concrete is higher in urban (33.9%) than rural localities (13.9%).

**Table 12: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality**

Material for Outer wall	Total		Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region	N	%
Total	5,817,607	550,006	24,198	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	264,357	17,995	74.4	59.1	81.4
Wood	200,594	4,900	280	1.2	1.1	1.2
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,131	111	0.5	0.5	0.4
Stone	11,330	1,172	18	0.1	0.1	0.0
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,183	57	0.2	0.1	0.3
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	250,762	4,908	20.3	33.9	13.9
Landcrete	104,270	7,772	662	2.7	4.8	1.8
Bamboo	8,206	819	12	0.0	0.0	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,454	93	0.4	0.0	0.6
Other	39,206	2,456	62	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

### c) Roofing Materials

In 2021, 58.5 percent of dwellings in the Municipality were roofed with metal sheets. The next main materials used for roofing was Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia (38.1%). Less than one percent of roofs were made of tiles, Slate/Asbestos, bamboo and concrete. Dwelling units were hardly roofed with either bamboo or slate (0.2%) and roofing tiles (0.1%).

Similarly, the Table below shows that, in 2021, Metal sheets were the main materials for roofing in both urban and rural centres accounting for 89.7 and 44.0 percent respectively. However the use of thatch/palm leaf or raffia for roofing is higher in rural areas accounting for 52.0 percent whereas in the urban areas it is only 8.1 percent.

**Table 13: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality**

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Total	5,817,607	550,006	24,198	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,576	326	1.3	0.4	1.8
Wood	45,547	3,000	162	0.7	0.4	0.8
Metal sheet	4,152,259	388,664	14,150	58.5	89.7	44.0
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	41,055	43	0.2	0.2	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	4,810	69	0.3	0.3	0.3
Roofing tile	31,456	1,603	17	0.1	0.0	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	1,254	54	0.2	0.1	0.3
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	102,769	9,213	38.1	8.1	52.0
Other	35,935	3,275	164	0.7	0.8	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

**d) Household Facilities**

**i) Toilet facilities**

Out of a total 22,289 households in the Municipality, 45.8 percent have no toilet facilities and rather use the beaches, bushes or fields as their places of convenience according to the Table below. This may hygienically not be a good practice for the health of the people. About six percent of the households use KVIP, 19.5 pit latrine and less than four percent use Bucket/Pan and other toilet facilities. In addition, 27.5 percent use the public toilets and less than one percent of households use W.C. in the Municipality.

For those who do not have any toilet facilities in the households, rural areas recorded 59.8 percent which is higher than the 16.3 percent recorded for urban areas.

**1.6.17 Telecommunication**

The role of communication in the Municipality's development cannot be over emphasized as it is the major medium of social, cultural, economic and spatial integration – an effective mechanism for socio-economic development through information dissemination. This sector, however, is least developed in the Municipality.

Communication in the Municipality is developing steadily, with the presence of MTN, Tigo, and Vodafone networks. According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, about 22 percent of the population 12 years and above own mobile phones constituting 65.2 percent males and 34.8 percent females. Internet facilities are not popular as only 0.6 percent of the population uses it constituting 76.6 percent males and 23.4 percent females. Postal services are, however, ineffective. The presence of these telecommunication companies has generated employment opportunities for people in the Municipality.

Television reception in the Municipality is about the worst in the Region. Individuals need to put up outside antennas before they could receive signals from Kete-Krachi.

**1.6.18 Electricity/Energy**

With electricity, 90 communities out of about 233 have been connected to the national grid. And these communities that are connected are mostly found or close to the main trunk road from Dambai to Worawora. Very few communities have solar lights.

Other sources of energy in the Municipality are fuel wood, LPG etc. Potentials, however, exist for the exploitation of other energy sources such as wind and biogas. The Assembly is expected to partner the private sector to harness these potentials in order to complement the existing sources. The Assembly, through the Energy Ministry, has over the years distributed solar lamps to the Island communities in the Municipality; however, this is unsustainable.

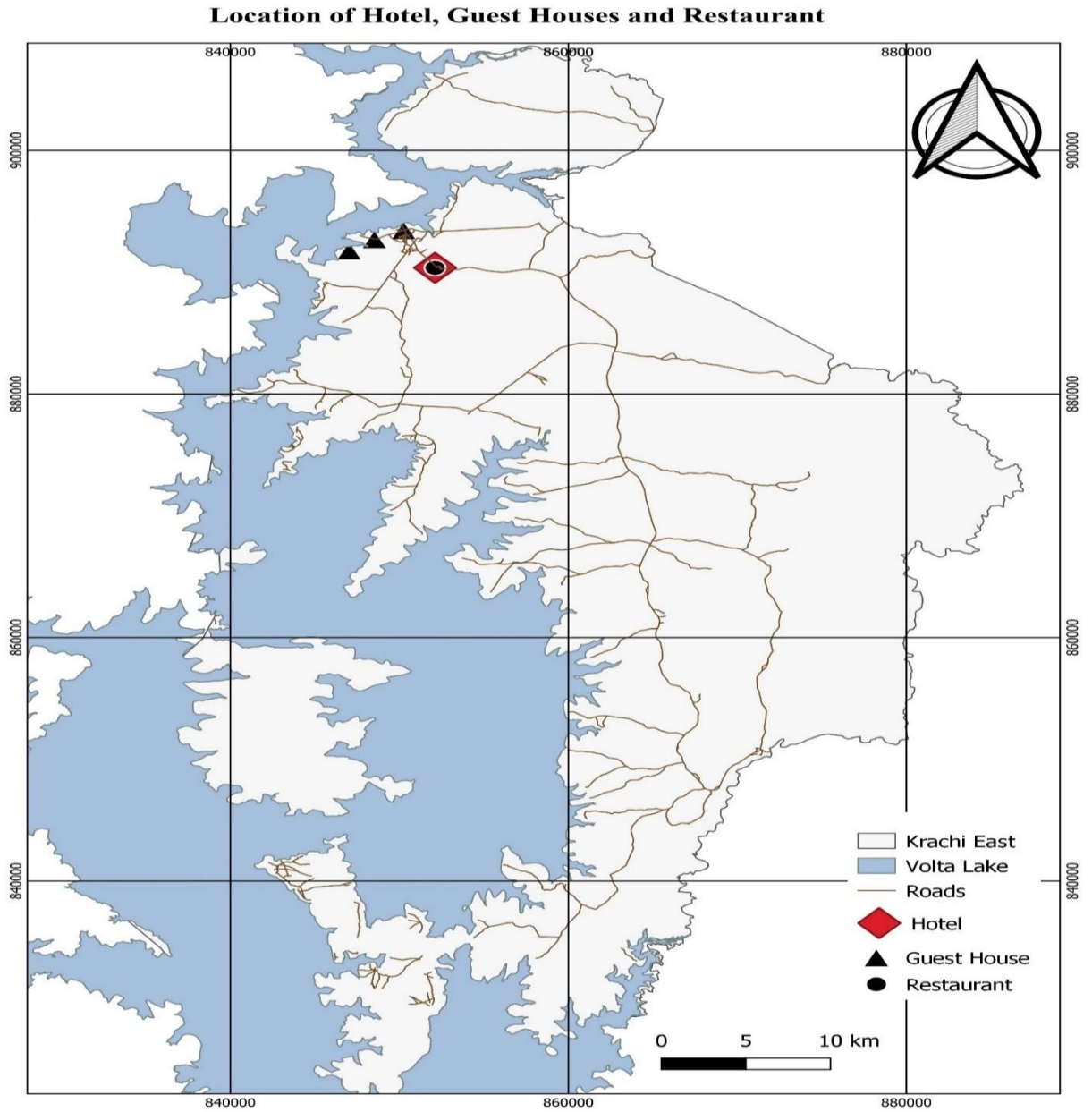
#### 1.6.19 Banking Services

The Municipality is serviced by one (1) Commercial Bank, GCB and two (2) Rural Banks namely Asubonten and North Volta. There are also a number of micro financial institutions that provide credit facilities to the general public. The existence of these financial institutions is expected to make access to capital easy for the development of SMEs and other economic activities.

#### 1.6.20 Hospitality Industry

The hospitality industry has improved considerably with the development of Guest houses. Some of the facilities in the Municipality are Bosatsu Hotel and Restaurant, Clap Larry Guest House, Endless Guest House, Peace and Love Guest House, all located in Dambai.

**Figure 6: Spatial Distribution of Hotel, Guest Houses and Restaurant**



### 1.6.21 Transportation

#### a) Roads

Roads constitute an important part of the Municipality built environment. The Municipality is spanned by a total of 65km of trunk road (from Asukawkaw to Dambai), 212km feeder roads and 56km community access roads. The current state of most roads in the Municipality leaves much to be desired. There are extensive pot holes on them thereby reducing their ability to support any effective transportation in the Municipality. This situation increases travel time. In the rainy seasons most of the community access roads become impassable.

#### **b) River Transportation**

River transportation is a major form of transport in the Municipality especially for the Island and peninsular communities. About 65% of the Municipality's settlements are located close to the Oti river/Lake Volta. Accessibility to these settlements by road is very low due to the absence of feeder roads. These communities, however, are important communities in the production of food and fish. The large volumes of fish and foodstuffs are therefore transported by canoes and engine boats. Similarly, large cargo trucks that convey food items from the northern part of the country through Dambai have to be crossed by a ferry owned by the Volta Lake Transport Company. However, frequent breakdown of the ferry makes passengers stranded for hours and sometimes days. In order to ensure sustainable flow of traffic, and enhance economic activities, the Oti River needs to be bridged.

### **1.6.22 Vulnerability Analysis**

This section is an analysis of fundamental issues of vulnerability in relation to its causal factors as well as its relation to some sections of the population such as women, children, persons with disabilities, HIV positive persons, the extreme poor and the destitute.

Vulnerability refers to the inability to withstand the effects of a hostile environment. The Municipality abounds with a number of factors that predispose its population to issues such as food insecurity, child abuse, child trafficking/child labour, HIV/AIDS etc.

#### **a) Child Abuse**

The issue of child abuse is quite common in the Municipality as some parents neglect their children thereby leaving them with no option than to fend for themselves by selling in the markets, fishing

in the waters and involvement in other activities. The inability of the Municipality Assembly to protect the rights of the children could have dire consequences on the socio-economic development of the Municipality.

**i) Child Trafficking and Child Labour**

Child trafficking and for that matter child labour is predominant in the lakeside communities of the Municipality. Children are brought from other Districts to work for the fishermen, and also some children in the Municipality are denied the opportunity to attend school as they are engaged in economic activities. These problems if not addressed could cause serious human resource issues in the Municipality.

**iv) Orphans**

Traditionally children are expected to inherit the property of their parents when they are no more. All cultures accept this, even though the practices differ from one culture to the other. The worrying aspect of inheritance is that, some elderly relatives of the orphans usually take over the property and deny the orphans their due. This most at times leave these children unsupported thereby curtailing their chances of being in school. There is therefore the need to create opportunities for these groups of children like instituting scholarship schemes so they can realize their educational dreams otherwise they would become a burden on the Municipality in future and that could impede socio-economic development.

**b) Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)**

Disability exists in varied forms in the Municipality. Some of the common challenges include but not limited to walking impairment, visual impairment, hearing impairment, speech impairment etc.

The enforcement of the three percent (3%) Common Fund allocation for PLWDs has improved the lots of the group in the Municipality.

**Table 14: Summary of Vulnerability Issues**

Category of Vulnerability	Specific Vulnerability	Location	Estimated number of people affected	Predominant sex adversely affected	Predominantly age adversely affected	Intervention in the short-term	Intervention in the long term	Expected Impact of interventions
<b>Environment</b>	Flood	Dambai, Mepekope, Cement, Kudorkope, Betenase,, Njare, Wulubu, Kpogede, Abomba Kwadwo, Bidi, Kudorkope, Ayirafie Battor, Motorway	500	Female	N/A	-Sensitisation of populace on flood management  -Enforcement of building regulations  -Distribution of relief items	Construction of storm drains	Reduction in negative impact of floods
	Bushfire	Okanease, Okumah Akura, Chamba Akura,, Yariga No. 2, Dambai, Kwame Akura, Njare, Monkrate, Bidi, Kparekpare, Bidi, Kpelema	2,000	Male	N/A	-Sensitisation of populace on prevention of bushfires, and effects of bushfires  -Training of fire volunteers	-Continuous training of fire volunteers  -Tree planting	Reduction in bushfires

Category of Vulnerability	Specific Vulnerability	Location	Estimated number of people affected	Predominant sex adversely affected	Predominantly age adversely affected	Intervention in the short-term	Intervention in the long term	Expected Impact of interventions
	Rainstorm	Kparekpare, Kpelema, Chamba Akura, Yariga No. 2, Dambai, Kpachiri, Nwane, Ataki, Ayeremu, Bidi, Asukawkaw, Dormabin, Pai-Katanga, Kpachiri	500	Female	N/A	-Sensitisation of populace on building resilient housing units  -Enforcement of building regulations  -Distribution of relief items	- Tree planting	Reduction in negative impacts of rainstorm
	Increasing temperature	Municipal wide	110,000	Female	N/A	-Treatment of water before use  -Education of communities on building highly ventilated housing units  -Education of populace on staying hydrated	- Tree planting	-Reduction in skin infections  -Reduction in diarrhoeal diseases  -Reduction in dehydration amongst the populace  -Reduction in water stress

Category of Vulnerability	Specific Vulnerability	Location	Estimated number of people affected	Predominant sex adversely affected	Predominantly age adversely affected	Intervention in the short-term	Intervention in the long term	Expected Impact of interventions
	Unpredictable rainfall	Municipal wide	110,000	Male	N/A	-Education of farmers on using available water sources for irrigation  - Provision of climate-resilient seeds	-Development of large irrigation systems  -Adoption of climate-resilient agricultural development  -Planting of trees	-Enhancement in food security  -Increase in incomes amongst farmers
	Illegal Logging	Rural and Urban		Male		-Continuous monitoring	-Planting of trees  -Enforcement of laws	-Sustainability of flora and fauna  -Maintenance of ecological balance
<b>Economic</b>	Pest infestation of farms	Municipal wide	70,000	Male	15-64	-Education of farmers on best farming practices  -Provision of pesticides	Provision of pest-resistant seeds	-Enhancement in food security  -Increase in incomes amongst farmers

Category of Vulnerability	Specific Vulnerability	Location	Estimated number of people affected	Predominant sex adversely affected	Predominantly age adversely affected	Intervention in the short-term	Intervention in the long term	Expected Impact of interventions
<b>Social</b>	Gender-based violence	Municipal wide	368	Female	13-17	Community engagement	-Law enforcement  -Development and enforcement of community bye-law	Reduction in rates of violence against women reduced
	Child abuse	Municipal wide	1,780	Female	8-14	Community engagement	-Law enforcement  -Development and enforcement of community bye-law	-Reduction in child abuse cases
	Children in conflict with the law	Dambai	45	Female	12	Community engagement	-Law enforcement  -Development and enforcement of community bye-law	-Reduction in children in conflict with the law
	Chieftaincy Disputes	-Pai-Katanga  -Tokuroano  -Dormabin	10,939	Female	15-64	Community Engagement	Education of communities on peaceful co-existence and its effects	Reduction in chieftaincy disputes

Category of Vulnerability	Specific Vulnerability	Location	Estimated number of people affected	Predominant sex adversely affected	Predominantly age adversely affected	Intervention in the short-term	Intervention in the long term	Expected Impact of interventions
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	Insufficient water for households	Municipal wide		Female	15-35 yrs	Construction of boreholes	Construction of large water system (treatment and supply of Oti River)	-Reduction in water-borne morbidity  -Increase in productivity
	Open Defecation	Municipal wide	120,000	Female		-Education on the use of locally available materials for toilet construction  -Enforcement of building regulations	-Construction of toilets using durable materials, and continuous maintenance  -Enforcement of building regulations	Zero sanitation related mortality and morbidity
<b>Health</b>	COVID-19	Municipal wide	1,185	Male	20-30 yrs	-Risk communication  -Vaccination  -Protocol adherence  -Case management  -Testing suspected cases  -Contact tracing	-Mass testing and treatment   -Mass Vaccination	-Reduction in new cases   -Zero mortality and severe morbidity

Category of Vulnerability	Specific Vulnerability	Location	Estimated number of people affected	Predominant sex adversely affected	Predominantly age adversely affected	Intervention in the short-term	Intervention in the long term	Expected Impact of interventions
	HIV/AIDS	Municipal wide	2,532	Female	30-34 yrs	-Counselling and testing ,education  -Provision of ARVs	-Mass testing and treatment  -Increase ART centers in the municipality  -Provide free condoms	-Zero mortality HIV/AIDS related mortality  -Reduction in number of new cases
	Inadequate nutrition	Municipal wide	1,270	Male	12-59 months	-Infants feeding practices  -Breastfeeding and complimentary feeding practices	-Improve educational level of caregivers  -Improve health care system at all level	Reduction in under-five mortality and morbidity

## 2.1.7 Settlement Systems

### a) Rural/Urban Split

The rural/urban classification of localities is population based. This means that a settlement with a population size of 5000 or more is classified as urban and settlement with less than 5000 people is considered rural. Based on this classification, Krachi East Municipality is predominantly rural populated (69%) compared to the urban areas (31%). The Municipality's capital, Dambai, Dormabin, Tokuroano, Pai-Katanga and Asukawkaw are the five urban settlements in the Municipality.

### b) Spatial Analysis (Hierarchy of Settlements)

The distribution of settlements in the Municipality is dictated by some physical and economic factors including accessibility to socio-economic infrastructure and natural resource endowment. The hierarchy of services and infrastructure are interrelated to the growth and size of settlements. The bigger settlements tend to develop along the Dambai – Worawora highway as depicted in figure 19 below.

Naturally, the size of a settlement tends to determine the level of services and infrastructure available. In the Municipality, some settlements with population lower than others perform higher functions. Dambai is the only settlement in the Municipality performing the highest level of functions. There is therefore high concentration of socio-economic infrastructure and services such as health, education, communication in Dambai. There is, however, least concentration of such facilities and services in the second and third levels of settlements in the Municipality. There is therefore the need to ensure even distribution of services and infrastructure in the other levels of settlements in order to: Ensure access to basic services and infrastructure; curb the incidence of rural-urban migration. Appendix I presents details of the scalogram analysis of the Municipality in terms of the major communities in the Municipality and the services and infrastructure availability.

Figure 7: Scalogram Map

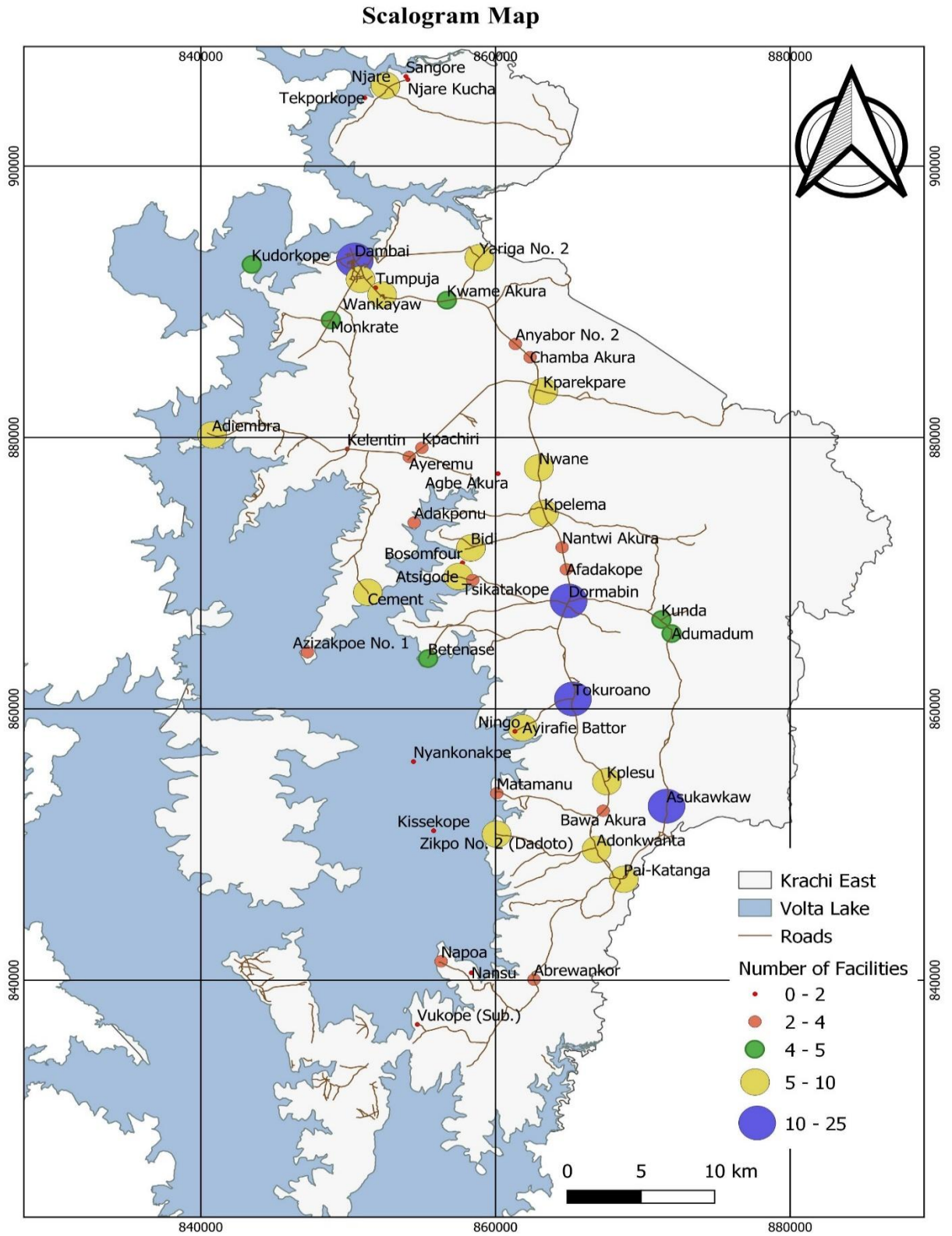
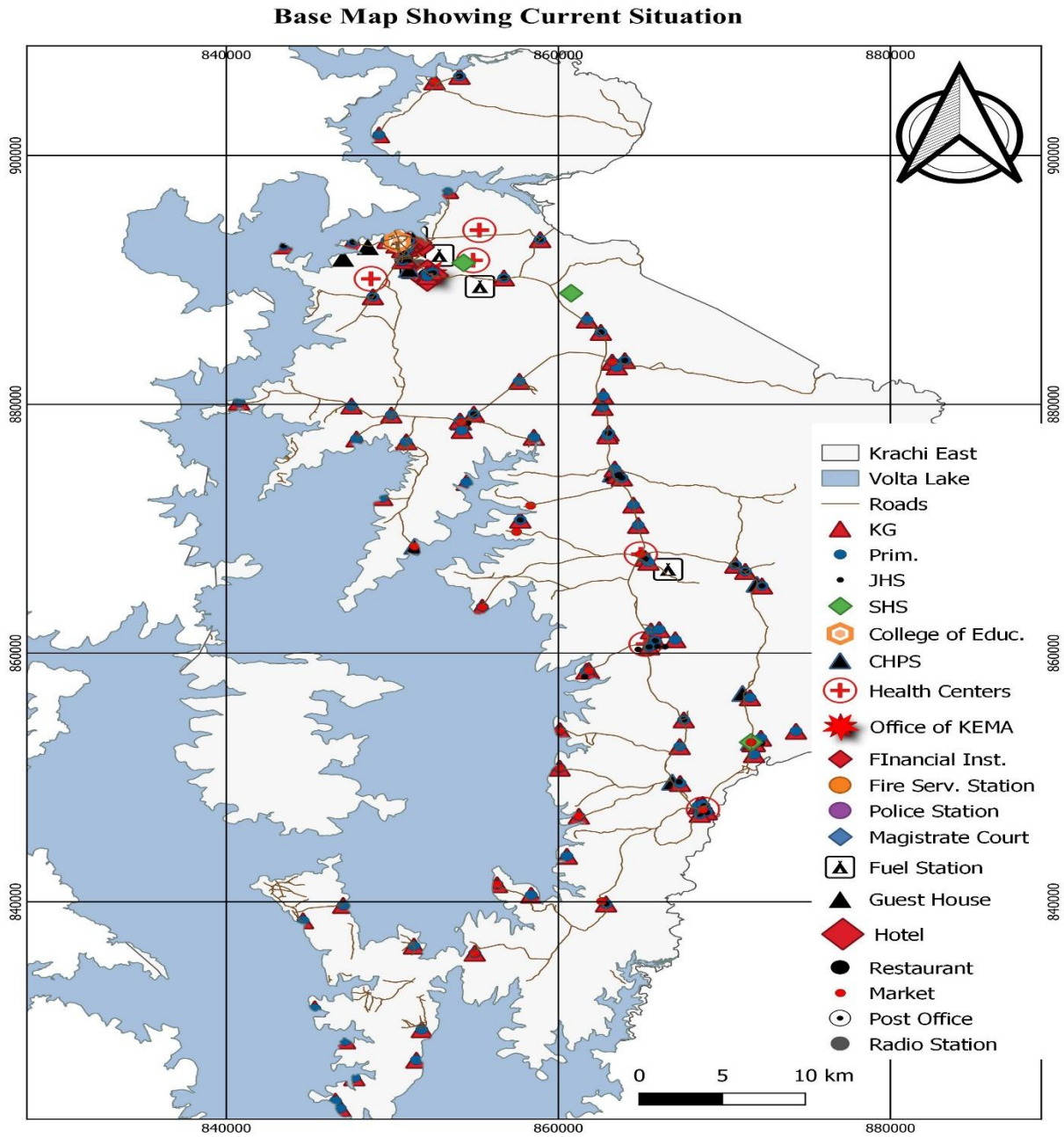


Figure 20 shows the existing facilities in the Municipality to be upgraded within the planning-period, thus the base Map.

**Figure 8: Base Map Showing Current Situation**



### 2.1.8 Available Resources

The Municipality has a number of potentials which when effectively exploited could generate a lot of revenue for the Municipality development. The existing resources in the Municipality include:

- ✓ Human resources (unskilled and limited skilled labour).
- ✓ Arable land for agricultural development.
- ✓ Forest resources including timber species such as Odum, Sapele, Wawa, Mahogany, Bamboo etc.
- ✓ Sand, gravel, pebbles, etc. (for the construction industry).
- ✓ Rivers and streams for irrigation purposes with large stock of fish.
- ✓ Availability of tubers and grains (for agro-based industrial Development). This will also ensure food security.
- ✓ Sufficient pasture for livestock rearing and possible creation of meat industry.
- ✓ Tourism sites (not developed).
- ✓

### 2.1.9 Key Development Issues with implications for 2026-2029

**Table 15: Summary of Key Development Issues**

Development Dimension	Focus Area	Issue
Economic Development	Macro Economy	Insufficient generation of revenue
		Limited capacity for revenue mobilisation
		Untapped revenue sources
	Agriculture and Agribusiness Development	Inadequate agricultural inputs
		Inadequate mechanized agricultural facilities
		Post-harvest losses
		Low agricultural productivity

<b>Development Dimension</b>	<b>Focus Area</b>	<b>Issue</b>
		Inadequate irrigation facilities
		Inadequate extension services
	Private Sector Development	Inadequate market infrastructure in the district
<b>Social Development</b>	Health and Health Services	Inadequate health facilities
		Inadequate health personnel
		Inadequate accommodation for health staff
		Prevalence of Malaria
		Prevalence of HIV/AIDS
	Education and Training	Inadequate school infrastructure
		Deteriorated school infrastructure
		Limited coverage of School Feeding Programme
		Inadequate teachers
		Teacher absenteeism
		Inadequate teaching and learning materials
	Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene	Inadequate water facilities
		Broken down boreholes
		Lack of large water system
		Lack of institutional toilets
		Poor environmental sanitation
		Lack of approved dumping sites
		Lack of engineered sites for waste management

<b>Development Dimension</b>	<b>Focus Area</b>	<b>Issue</b>
		Prevalence of open defecation
	Social Protection and Poverty Reduction	Streetism and Child Abuse
		Inadequate access to social protection by the vulnerable/PWDs
		Youth delinquency and its attendant problems; gambling, smoking, drug abuse, teenage pregnancies
		Limited attention to gender equality and women empowerment
<b>Environment, and Human Settlement Development</b>	Transport: Road, Rail, Air, and Water	Poor road network
		Broken down bridges
	Human Settlements Development	Poor Spatial Developments
		Inadequate street lightening
	Climate Variability and Change	Land degradation
		Prevalence of erosion
		Prevalence of bushfires
		Illegal logging
	Hydrological Threats	Poor drainage system
		Occasional natural disasters
	Information and Communication Technology	Poor/lack of telecommunication network
	Energy and Petroleum	Lack of electricity
	Local Governance and Decentralization	Weak capacity of sub-district structures
Poor enforcement of Assembly bye-laws		

<b>Development Dimension</b>	<b>Focus Area</b>	<b>Issue</b>
<b>Governance and Institutional Development</b>	Public Policy Management	Inadequate Stakeholder Engagement
		Inconsistency in reporting by Units and Departments
	Security and Public Safety	Farmer-herder conflict

## 2.2 Performance Review (2022 – 2025)

### 2.2.1 Performance Review of Development Dimensions

The Krachi East Municipality achieved satisfactory progress in the implementation of the 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan under the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for All. In general, approximately 89.94% of the plan was achieved as of 31st December 2024. The goal of the Medium-Term Development Plan 2022-2025 was to build a strong foundation for a smooth take-off of accelerated economic and Social Development through the pursuit of economic and Social Development, Environmental Protection, Infrastructure Development, and human settlement, while enhancing good Governance, Combating Corruption, and Promoting Public Accountability. Policy measures adopted for achieving the Development Goal above were those of the National Development Strategic Framework, Agenda for Jobs, Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for all.

The details of the performances are reviewed under each development dimension based on impact and or outcome indicators of the Agenda for Jobs, Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for all as in indicated as follows.

**Table 16: Performance Review**

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATORS	BASELINE (2021)	(2022-2025) MEDIUM-TERM TARGET	CUMMULATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS		REMARKS
				YEAR	DATA	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Number of new industries established					
	Agriculture	1	4	2024	3	
	Industry	0	4	2024	0	
	Services	0	4	2024	3	
	Number of jobs created					
	Agriculture	619	2000	2024	5,320	
	Industry	0	400	2024	0	
	Services	0	400	2024	1,011	
	Total output in agricultural production for selected staples					
	Rice (Milled)	6421.3	10000	2024	8,681.50	
	Maize	3898.4	7000	2024	5,022	
	Cassava	183389.5	220000	2024	279,180	
	Yam	173410.8	210000	2024	285,907	
	Groundnut	3276	7000	2024	4,830	
	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	-	70	2024	72%	
Proportion of farmers with access to extension services	-	90	2024	1:6,233		

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATORS	BASELINE (2021)	(2022-2025) MEDIUM-TERM TARGET	CUMMULATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS		REMARKS
				YEAR	DATA	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Number of health staff benefitting from capacity building programmes	150	230	2024	196	
	Percentage of immunisation coverage (Penta3)	107.2	110	2024	117.3%	
	Number of operational health facilities					
	a. CHPS Compound	15	17	2024	16	
	b. Health Centre	6	6	2024	6	
	Proportion of Population with valid NHIS Card					
	a. Total (by sex)			2024	51.36%	
	b. Indigents	9.6%	15%	2024	13.05%	
c. Informal	28.4%	33%	2024	30.2%		
d. Aged	3.7%	9%	2024	7.1%		
e. Under 18 years	44.4%	50%	2024	46.3%		
f. Pregnant women	10.7%	16%	2024	13.2%		
Number of health facilities constructed	0	2	2024	2		

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATORS	BASELINE (2021)	(2022-2025) MEDIUM-TERM TARGET	CUMMULATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS		REMARKS
				YEAR	DATA	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Percentage of Pregnant women given LLINs	100	100%	2024	100%	
	Percentage of children due for Measles2 dose given LLINs	100	100%	2024	114%	
	No. of CHPS Compound rehabilitated	0	7	2024	0	
	No. of Maternity Blocks constructed	0	8	2024	1	
	Percentage coverage for ante-natal care	76.9	82%	2024	92.36%	
	Percentage coverage for post-natal care	32.3	50%	2024	43.6%	
	OPD Per Capita	0.4	1	2024	0.64	
	Percentage Skilled Delivery	30.3	50%	2024	53.45%	
	Percentage passes in BECE	51	80%	2024	81%	
	Net Enrolment Ratio					
a. Kindergarten	67.4%	79%	2024	81%		
b. Primary	70.6%	80%	2024	99.1%		
c. JHS	41.0%	68%	2024	61.26%		
d. SHS	29.0%	45%	2024	16.3%		

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATORS	BASELINE (2021)	(2022-2025) MEDIUM-TERM TARGET	CUMMULATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS		REMARKS
				YEAR	DATA	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Gender Parity Index					
	a. Kindergarten	1.04	1.07	2024	1.0	
	b. Primary	1.05	1.07	2024	1.0	
	c. JHS	1.05	1.07	2024	1.0	
	d. SHS	086	1.07	2024	0.9	
	Completion rate					
	a. Kindergarten	75.0%	86%	2024	100%	
	b. Primary	73.1%	85%	2024	100%	
	c. JHS	55.9%	72%	2024	88%	
	d. SHS	62.3%	70%	2024	35%	
	Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse					
	a. Child trafficking					
	- Male	45	0	2024	32	
	- Female	10	0	2024	10	
	b. Child abuse					
	- Male	6	0	2024	35	
	- Female	7	0	2024	10	
Number of street/delinquent /dropouts' children integrated	110	310	2024	81		

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATORS	BASELINE (2021)	(2022-2025) MEDIUM-TERM TARGET	CUMMULATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS		REMARKS
				YEAR	DATA	
<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	Number of LEAP beneficiaries	1800	4200	2024	7,746	
	Number of women and youth groups educated	850	1250	2024	240	
	Number of child protection activities organised	2	22	2024	162	
	No. of Child and Welfare programmes held	2	16	2024	25	
	No. of capacity building programmes for PWDs and the Vulnerable	4	16	2024	146	
<b>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT</b>	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services					
	a. District	19%	55%	2024	48.3%	
	b. Urban	13%	30%	2024	55.7%	
	c. Rural	9%	25%	2024	19%	
	No. of Communities declared ODF	41	130	2024	73	

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATORS	BASELINE (2021)	(2022-2025) MEDIUM-TERM TARGET	CUMMULATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS		REMARKS
				YEAR	DATA	
<b>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT</b>	Communities fumigated	-	80	2024	42	
	Landfill managed	-	4	2024	1	
	No. of Water Systems constructed	0	3	2024	7	
	Number of food operators educated and screened	-	1400	2024	1,253	
	Number of communities affected by disaster					
	a. Bushfire	56	0	2024	9	
	b. Floods	18	0	2024	10	
	Number of trees planted	3000	12000	2024	28,097	
	Hectares of degraded lands rehabilitated	15	180	2024	43.16	
	Number of disaster preventive and mitigation prog. organised	0	16	2024	14	
Number of climate change programmes organised	2	16	2024	14		

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATORS	BASELINE (2021)	(2022-2025) MEDIUM-TERM TARGET	CUMMULATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS		REMARKS
				YEAR	DATA	
<b>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT</b>	Percentage of planning schemes updated	0	50%	2024	31%	
	Number of streets addressed	0	50	2024	120	
	Number of meetings organised for permit approvals	4	48	2024	36	
	Percentage of road in good condition					
	a. Total	23%	65%	2024	46%	
	b. Urban	23%	45%	2024	41%	
	c. Rural	0	20%	2024	27%	
	Length of storm drain constructed	0	1.2km	2024	0km	
	Length of Feeder Roads rehabilitated	0	22km	2024	106km	
	Percentage of communities covered by electricity					
a. District	29	62%	2024	58%		
b. Urban	100	100%	2024	100%		
c. Rural	28	57%	2024	39.6%		

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATORS	BASELINE (2021)	(2022-2025) MEDIUM-TERM TARGET	CUMMULATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS		REMARKS
				YEAR	DATA	
<b>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT</b>	Percentage of population with access to potable water sources					
	a. District	56	80%	2024	67.5%	
	b. Urban	31	70%	2024	36.8%	
	c. Rural	68	85%	2024	75.7%	
	Number of streetlights installed	10	80	2024	315	
Number of streetlights maintained	-	400	2024	630		
<b>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>	Reported cases of crime	-				
	a. Men		0	2024	61	
	b. Women		0	2024	6	
	c. Children		0	2024	21	
	Number of civic education programmes conducted	346	1800	2024	2,775	
	Number of national celebrations supported	2	8	2024	8	
	No. of Sub-District structures supported financially	3	3	2024	3	
Number of functional Sub-District Structures	2	3	2024	3		

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATORS	BASELINE (2021)	(2022-2025) MEDIUM-TERM TARGET	CUMMULATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS		REMARKS
				YEAR	DATA	
<b>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>	Percentage of staff with improved capacity	40	60%	2024	58.67%	
	Percentage of IGF growth	1	12%	2024	22.03%	
	Percentage of Action Plan implemented	86	90%	2024	89.86%	
	Number of PFM town hall mtgs organised	2	8	2024	8	
<b>EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE (INCLUDING COVID-19 RECOVERY PLAN)</b>	Proportion of population who have tested positive for covid-19	11 (0.007%)	0.00%	2024	3 (0.003%)	
<b>IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION AND MONITORING AND EVALUATION</b>	Number of MPCU monitoring conducted	3	16	2024	16	

Source: Krachi East Municipal Assembly, MPCU, February 2025

### 2.2.2 Review of Financial Performance (2022-2024)

In respect of revenue generation, funds were received from various sources for the implementation of programmes and projects planned for the period. This section focuses on the sources of funds, total estimated cost of the plan, the total amount received and the variance. Table 2 shows the financial performance from 2022-2024. This is graphically presented in Figure 1.

Source of Funds	Total Estimated Cost of Plan (A)	Total Amount Received (B)	Variance (C) = (A-B)
GoG	13,915,913.01	16,334,153.36	(2,418,240.35)
IGF	2,790,000.00	2,248,333.65	541,666.35
DACF	15,410,620.07	8,103,233.71	7,307,386.36
DACF-RFG	5,000,000.00	2,976,188.80	2,023,811.20
DPs	1,021,020.00	282,008.31	739,011.69
ABFA	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others (specify)	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38,137,553.08</b>	<b>29,943,917.83</b>	<b>8,193,635.25</b>

Source: Municipal Finance Dept./Budget Unit - February, 2025

**FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO THE ATTAINMENT OF THE OUTCOMES**

S/N	AREA	EXPLANATION
1	Adequate Funding and Resource Mobilisation	Sufficient and timely release of financial, human, and logistical resources (e.g., DACF, IGF, Donor support) for programme implementation.
2	Strong Political and Institutional Commitment	Support from Assembly leadership, sector Heads and decision-makers to prioritise and actively promote implementation of MTDP programmes.
3	Effective Stakeholder Engagement and Participation	Continuous involvement of communities, private sector, CSOs and traditional leaders to ensure ownership, transparency and sustainability.
4	Capacity of Implementing Agencies	Adequate technical skills and staffing in decentralized departments and implementing units to execute planned activities.
5	Functional Monitoring and Evaluation Systems	Regular monitoring, timely reporting and feedback mechanisms that allow for corrective actions and evidence-based decision-making.
6	Coordination and Collaboration Among Sectors	Harmonisation of activities among departments (e.g., Planning, Health, Education, Works, NADMO, Agric) to avoid duplication and ensure synergy.
7	Alignment with National Policies & Regulations	Ensuring that programmes are aligned to national priorities and regulatory frameworks facilitate approval and resource allocation.
8	Community Ownership and Behaviour Change	Behavioural change and commitment at the community level helped sustain outcomes (e.g., sanitation, education enrolment, climate practices).
9	Political Stability & Enabling Environment	A stable governance and security environment enhances continuity, investment inflows, and programme implementation.
10	Timely Procurement and Service Delivery Processes	Efficient procurement, logistics and service delivery systems help minimise delays in implementation.
11	Effective Risk Mitigation	Anticipating and managing risks such as climate events, price shocks, and conflicts that could derail implementation.

## FACTORS THAT WORKED AGAINST DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

S/N	POTENTIAL RISKS	MITIGATION MEASURES
1	Delays in DACF releases; low IGF collection	Improve IGF mobilisation strategies; strengthen financial planning; diversify funding sources
2	Change in leadership and priorities; weak directives from management	Secure political buy-in across parties; formalise commitments in Assembly resolutions
3	Limited participation due to apathy; lack of consultation with key groups	Regular stakeholder forums; targeted engagement of women, youth and traditional leaders
4	Inadequate technical staff; high staff turnover	Organise training programmes; recruit/retain qualified personnel; use technical support from the regional/national level
5	Poor data collection, irregular monitoring, and weak feedback mechanisms	Develop M&E plan and tools; conduct regular monitoring visits and reviews; provide M&E training
6	Silo implementation of programmes; duplication of interventions	Strengthening MPCU meetings; establishing inter-departmental working groups
7	Conflicts between local priorities and national policies; administrative limitations	Ensure MTDP objectives are aligned with national frameworks; engage NDPC for guidance
8	Low community participation; resistance to change	Conduct sensitization and awareness creation; adopt community-driven approaches
9	Civil unrest; election-related disturbances; insecurity	Strengthening security arrangements and community vigilance networks
10	Delays in procurement processes; contract non-performance	Strengthen procurement planning; monitor contractor performance; enforce contract terms
11	Natural disasters (floods, droughts); commodity price shocks	Develop contingency measures; integrate climate adaptation and DRR into MTDP

**LESSONS LEARNT USEFUL FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING**

S/N	AREA	LESSON LEARNT
1	Stakeholder Participation	Early and continuous engagement of communities and stakeholders improves ownership of projects and reduces resistance during implementation.
2	Data and Baselines	Availability of reliable baseline data is critical for setting realistic targets and measuring progress accurately.
3	Prioritisation of Interventions	Focusing on a manageable number of well-defined priorities yields better results than trying to implement too many activities at once.
4	Resource Mobilisation	Aligning project selection with realistic resource availability (IGF, DACF-RFG, DACF, Donor support) prevents implementation delays and abandoned projects.
5	Coordination among Departments	Strong collaboration among decentralised departments enhances the smooth execution of cross-sector interventions.
6	Monitoring and Evaluation	Regular M&E and periodic review meetings enable early identification of implementation challenges and timely corrective actions.
7	Capacity of Implementation Units	Building the capacity of Assembly staff (technical, financial, M&E) is essential for efficient plan implementation.
8	Communication and Feedback	Continuous communication of progress and challenges to communities builds trust and helps manage expectations.
9	Flexibility and Responsiveness	Plans should include room for adjustment to respond to emerging issues (e.g. disasters, policy changes, pandemics).
10	Gender and Inclusion	Mainstreaming gender and inclusion in programme design ensures that vulnerable groups also benefit from development interventions.

### **2.3 Summary of the Chapter**

The chapter presented a summary of the current profile of the Municipality. Development should ultimately respond to people's problems, needs, aspirations and priorities. Engagement with key stakeholders revealed several needs and aspirations with respect to the various sectors. The summary of all development issues existing in the Municipality has been presented in the next chapter.

## CHAPTER THREE

### KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES FOR 2026-2029

#### 3.0 Introduction

The previous chapter was a review of MTDP 2022 to 2025 and the current situation of the Krachi East Municipality. This chapter links the prioritized development issues to the relevant development dimensions of the National Medium-Term Policy Framework.

#### 3.1 Prioritised Development Issues

The new framework presents five development dimensions, which are.

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development
3. Environment, and Human Settlement Development
4. Governance and Institutional Development
5. International Relations

The main goals in the framework are as follows;

- ✓ Continued pursuit of economic prosperity and inclusive growth
- ✓ Deepening opportunities for all Ghanaian citizens
- ✓ Promotion of environmental sustainability and resilient infrastructure
- ✓ Strengthening national unity, safety, and institutional stability
- ✓ Recovery and resilience to emerging threats (e.g., pandemics, climate shocks)
- ✓ Enhanced effectiveness and delivery of developmental outcomes through improved planning systems and governance

Before arriving at the prioritized issues, they were linked to the new framework to ensure that the Assembly continues with relevant on-going projects and programmes. And in consonance with Chapter 6, Article 35 (7) of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana (Republic of Ghana, 1992), all the

Electoral Area Action Plans were collated with needs and aspirations therein harmonised. The Community needs and aspirations were linked to the identified development gaps from the performance review to establish a relationship between them.

These issues were further subjected to the analysis of the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats of KEMA to facilitate in identifying issues with strengths and opportunities to be addressed as priorities while considering other measures to address those with weaknesses and threats, which is shown in Appendix V. For each issue analysed, conclusions were drawn. The issues were further taken through an impact analysis along the following criteria;

- The relevant issue had significant linkage effect on meeting basic human rights and satisfied human rights approach to programming.
- The issues also have significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency where its associated interventions should affect the Municipal economy in positive manner
- Efforts were made to ensure that interventions would impact on women and men, girls and boys, aged, and PWDs. The interventions proposed were to ensure balanced development, judicious use of natural resources as well as cultural and social acceptability.
- Critical note was taken on the gender dimensions of the issues, so relevant interventions would impact on all positively.
- Climate change issues were also not left out so that the already degraded environment would be salvaged.
- Aside from the few mentioned above, other cross cutting issues were also taken care of; these are gender, the environment, nutrition, HIV and AIDS as well as COVID-19.

## **NARRATIVE ON PRIORITISATION OF IDENTIFIED ISSUES**

Following the conduct of the community engagement and situation analysis exercises, several development issues were identified across the thematic areas. To ensure that the most critical and impactful issues were addressed in the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), a structured prioritisation process was undertaken. The prioritisation involved three main steps:

### ***Step 1 – Compilation and Categorisation of Issues***

All development issues identified during community consultations, departmental submissions

and data reviews were consolidated and categorised under the five development dimensions of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF 2026–2029).

### ***Step 2 – Screening and Scoring of Issues (Use of Prioritisation Matrix Tool)***

A Prioritisation Matrix was applied to assess each issue against agreed criteria such as:

- Magnitude of the problem (how widespread or severe)
- Urgency/timing (how urgent the issue is)
- Impact on vulnerable groups (inclusiveness)
- Alignment with national policy objectives; and
- Availability of resources.

Each issue was scored using a rating scale (e.g., 1 = low, 2 = moderate, 3 = high) for each criterion. The scores were summed and ranked to determine the most pressing issues.

### ***Step 3 – Stakeholder Validation and Final Selection***

The preliminary list of ranked issues was presented to stakeholders during a validation workshop (public hearing) to confirm the priority issues. Participants (including Assembly members, Traditional Authorities, youth and women’s groups, and decentralised departments) reviewed the list and provided additional inputs to ensure the final priorities reflect the needs and aspirations of the Municipality.

## **REASONS FOR PRIORITISING SPECIFIC ISSUES**

The issues that were ultimately prioritised were those that:

- Affect a large proportion of the population (e.g. poor access to water, high youth unemployment)
- Have significant impact on the socio-economic development of the municipality (e.g. poor road network constraining market access)
- Align with national and regional development priorities; and
- Support inclusive development, particularly for women, youth and other vulnerable groups.

## WHY THE PRIORITISATION TOOL WAS USED

The Prioritisation Matrix Tool was used because it:

- Provides a transparent and objective approach to ranking development issues
- Allows the Assembly to systematically compare issues based on agreed criteria
- Ensures issues are aligned to available resources; and
- Makes the process evidence-based and easier to explain to stakeholders during validation and audits.

### 3.2 Sustainability Analysis of the Issues

The issues with positive impacts were further subjected to Strategic Environmental Analysis for internal consistency and compatibility to determine how the prioritised issues support themselves to make implementation successful. From table 28, it is obvious that there is no negative correlation between the issues.

The development issues that were used for the compatibility matrix have been presented in Table 27.

**Table 17: List of Prioritised Issues by Development Dimensions**

<b>DMTDP Development Dimensions (2026-2029)</b>	<b>Issues</b>
<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenue under-performance</li> <li>• Limited modern markets</li> <li>• Low application of technology, especially among smallholder farmers, leading to comparatively lower yields</li> </ul>
<b>Social Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in physical access to health infrastructure and services</li> <li>• Inadequate school infrastructure</li> <li>• Inadequate access to water supply services</li> <li>• Poor sanitation and waste management</li> <li>• Gaps in addressing pertinent child protection issues (e.g., streetism and trafficking)</li> </ul>
<b>Environment and Human Settlement Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality of roads</li> <li>• Poor maintenance culture</li> </ul>

<b>DMTDP Development Dimensions (2026-2029)</b>	<b>Issues</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate spatial plans</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of building regulations</li> <li>• Poor drainage system</li> <li>• Increasing Land/forest degradation</li> <li>• Low contribution of renewable energy in power supply mix</li> <li>• Occasional disasters</li> </ul>
<b>Governance And Institutional Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ineffective sub-district structures</li> <li>• Inadequate evaluations at all levels</li> <li>• Logistical management challenges</li> <li>• Potential herder-farmer clashes</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

**Table 18: Compatibility/Internal Consistency Matrix**

Key Development Issues		Revenue under-performance	Limited modern markets	Low application of technology in agriculture	Gaps in physical access to health infrastructure and services	Inadequate school infrastructure	Inadequate access to water supply services	Poor sanitation and waste management	Gaps in addressing pertinent child protection	Poor quality of roads	Poor maintenance culture	Inadequate spatial plans	Weak enforcement of building regulations	Poor drainage system	Increasing Land/forest degradation	Low contribution of renewable energy in power supply mix	Ineffective sub-district structures	Logistical management challenges	Occasional disasters	Inadequate evaluations at all levels
No.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Revenue under-performance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>0</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Limited modern markets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
3	Low application of technology in agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
4	Gaps in physical access to health infrastructure and services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
5	Inadequate school infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
6	Inadequate access to water supply services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
7	Poor sanitation and waste management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>0</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>0</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>0</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>0</b>
8	Gaps in addressing pertinent child protection issues	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
9	Poor quality of roads	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Key Development Issues		Revenue under-performance	Limited modern markets	Low application of technology in agriculture	Gaps in physical access to health infrastructure and services	Inadequate school infrastructure	Inadequate access to water supply services	Poor sanitation and waste management	Gaps in addressing pertinent child protection	Poor quality of roads	Poor maintenance culture	Inadequate spatial plans	Weak enforcement of building regulations	Poor drainage system	Increasing Land/forest degradation	Low contribution of renewable energy in power supply mix	Ineffective sub-district structures	Logistical management challenges	Occasional disasters	Inadequate evaluations at all levels
10	Poor maintenance culture										0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Inadequate spatial plans											0	□	□	0	0	0	0	□	0
12	Weak enforcement of building regulations												0	□	0	0	0	0	□	0
13	Poor drainage system													0	0	□	0	0	□	0
14	Increasing Land/forest degradation														0	0	0	0	□	0
15	Low contribution of renewable energy in power supply mix															0	0	0	0	0
16	Ineffective sub-district structures																0	0	0	0
17	Logistical management challenges																	0	0	0
18	Occasional disasters																		0	0
19	Inadequate evaluations at all levels																			0

### 3.3 Summary of the Chapter

The chapter presented a summary of prioritised development issues and their compatibility.

## CHAPTER FOUR

# DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

### 4.0 Introduction

This section focuses on development goals, objectives, strategies, and development programmes. The chapter contains the projected development requirements as per the identified prioritised issues, goals, objectives, strategies, and development programmes.

### 4.1 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS

The development projections of the Assembly for 2026 to 2029 were done in relation to the prioritised issues. This is to ascertain the additional social, economic and infrastructural services that should be provided within the medium-term in order to achieve national development objectives. The additional services required are driven by the projected target population of the Municipality as determined by development standards in the Municipality.

#### 4.1.1 Population Projection

For the purpose of this plan, the projected population is based on an annual population growth rate of 1.64% determined by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) in 2021.

The projected population of the Municipality from 2026-2029 is shown in the table below.

**Table 19: Population Projections of the Municipality**

YEAR	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	REMARK
2021	<b>110,435</b>	56,186	54,249	Actual (2021 PHC)
2025	<b>118,124</b>	59,651	58,473	Projection
2026	<b>119,806</b>	60,492	59,314	Projection
2027	<b>121,685</b>	61,430	60,255	Projection
2028	<b>123,573</b>	62,370	61,203	Projection
2029	<b>125,464</b>	63,311	62,153	Projection

### 4.1.2 Population Projections for Settlements in the Municipality

The population for various communities in the Municipality was done using the Municipality's population growth rate of 1.64%. Appendix VIII presents details of the projections for major communities.

The expected increases in the growth of the population of the Municipality would result in pressure on the existing public infrastructure and services. This situation would require the provision additional infrastructure and frequent maintenance of existing ones as well as creation of job opportunities.

### 4.1.3 Infrastructure needs Projection

The required thresholds for the provision of various infrastructural facilities under consideration have been outlined below:

#### 4.1.3.1 Projection for Health Facilities

**Table 20: Population threshold for health facilities**

Facility/Type	Population Threshold	Maximum Travel Distance	Facility services
CHPS	Less than 5,000	15km radius	Lower service
CLINIC/ RURAL MCH	Less than 5,000	15km radius	Lower service
HEALTH CENTRE	5000 – 10,000	15km radius	Lower service
POLYCLINIC	75,000	15km radius	High level service
HOSPITAL	75,000 +	15km radius	High level service

**Table 21: Health Infrastructure Projection**

Desc.	Baseline	Projection				
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
CHPS Zones with Compounds	17	19	21	23	25	
Health Centres	4	6	8	10	12	
Hospitals	0	1	1	1	1	

Since the population of the Municipality is above the 75,000 threshold there would be the need for the provision of a hospital. There is also the need for the Assembly to provide additional CHPS, expand infrastructure on existing CHPS and elevate Dambai Health Center into a polyclinic.

#### **4.1.3.2 Doctor-Patient Ratio**

Currently, there is only one doctor in the Municipality. This translates into a doctor-patient ratio of 1:110,435 patients which is against the standard of 1:2,500 patients. It is therefore projected that within the medium term, the doctor-patient ratio will be reduced by 50%.

#### **4.1.3.3 Nurse-Population Ratio**

Currently nurse-population ratio is 1:512.4 which is against the standard of 1:450. It is therefore projected that within the medium term, the nurse-population ratio will be reduced by 10%.

#### **4.1.3.4 Midwife-Population Ratio**

Current midwife-population ratio of 1:1019.4, which is against the standard of 1:700. It is therefore projected that within the medium term, the midwife-population ratio will be reduced by 62%.

#### **4.1.3.2 Projections for Water Facilities**

Data available indicates that there are 99 boreholes currently available in the Municipality.

**Table 22: Population threshold for water facilities**

<b>Facility/Type</b>	<b>Population Threshold</b>
Hand-dug well	73 – 300
Borehole	300
Small Town Pipe System	500
Pipe System	Above 5000

**Table 23: Projections for water provision**

<b>Total number of available boreholes functioning</b>	<b>Estimated Population in the next four years</b>	<b>Total number of additional boreholes needed in the next four years</b>
177	125,464	241

The current and projected population indicates that an additional 241 boreholes would be needed, which is unsustainable. There is, therefore, the need for a large water system, that is, treatment and supply of Oti River Municipal-wide within the plan period. As an immediate measure, there would be a need for rehabilitation/maintenance of non-functioning boreholes.

#### **4.1.3.3 Projection for Sanitation**

The total number of communities declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) in the Municipality is 74, representing 31.8% as of the end of 2024. It is therefore projected that by the end of the planning horizon, 70% of communities will be declared ODF.

Also, currently there are eleven (11) skip containers, which are inadequate; it is therefore projected that an additional twenty-two (22) would be procured within the planning period to bridge the waste collection gap.

**Table 24: Educational Infrastructure Projections**

<b>Level</b>	<b>Number of Schools (Baseline)</b>	<b>Number of Classrooms (Baseline)</b>	<b>Projected No. of School for the next 4 years</b>	<b>Projected No. of Classrooms for the next 4 years</b>
KG	95	76		
Primary	96	330		
JHS	62	145		
SHS	3	71		
TVET	1	1		
<b>Total</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>623</b>		

**Table 25: Projection of School Enrolment from 2026 - 2029**

Years	Expected Pupils in KG (3-5 years)	Expected Pupils in Primary (6-12)	Expected Pupils in JHS (13-18 Years)	Expected Students (SHS)
2026	6,383	18,619	5,378	2,554
2027	6,537	18,857	5,507	2,615
2028	6,694	19,309	5,639	2,678
2029	6,854	19,773	5,775	2,742

**Table 26: Projection of School Buildings from 2026 - 2029**

Years	Expected Number of KGs	Expected Number of Primary Schools	Expected Number of JHS
2026	95	96	48
2027	98	99	50
2028	100	101	52
2029	104	105	54

**a) Pre-School**

There are currently 115 pre-schools in the Municipality with a Gross Enrolment Rate of 68.90% in 2023/24. Taking into consideration the gradual increases in children at this level of education, there is the need for the construction of 42no. 2-Unit new pre-schools. There are numerous pre-schools in the Municipality that are in deplorable states and there is the urgent need to consider renovating such structures.

**b) Primary School**

At the primary school level, there are 116 public and private schools with a GER of 69.90% in 2023/24. Taking into consideration the gradual increases in children at this level of education, there is the need for the construction of 45no. 6-Unit primary schools. Deteriorated structures also need urgent renovation.

**c) Junior High School**

There are 56 JHS made up of 47 public and 9 private ones with a GER of 47.20%. Taking into consideration the gradual increase of pupils at this level of education, the Municipality has projected to construct 10no. 3-Unit new JHS infrastructure. Deplorable structures also need to be renovated.

#### d) Second Cycle Schools

There are three (3) Public Senior High Schools and three (3) Private Senior High Schools. Infrastructure in most of the existing schools is, however, appalling. Extension and renovations works are required.

#### e) ICT and Library facilities

The Municipality is underserved when it comes to the provision of ICT and library facilities, considering the importance of these two facilities in contemporary times. The existing ICT Centre should be used efficiently by ensuring effective training for the youth and also stocking the library facilities with books for students' access.

### 4.1.4 Revenue Projections

Revenue Source	Baseline (2024)	Projection			
		2026	2027	2028	2029
<b>IGF</b>	939,390.69	986,270.22	1,035,585.80	1,087,360.51	1,141,620.90
<b>DACF</b>	2,003,165.08	2,103,323.96	2,208,490.16	2,318,914.67	2,434,860.40
<b>MP's CF</b>	709,214.50	744,675.23	781,908.99	821,004.44	862,054.66
<b>PWDs CF</b>	481,097.18	505,152.04	530,409.64	556,930.12	584,776.63
<b>MSHAP/HIV</b>	7,571.25	7,949.81	8,347.30	8,764.67	9,202.90
<b>GSCSP</b>	7,007,275.40	7,357,639.17	7,725,521.13	8,111,797.19	8,517,387.05
<b>DACF-RFG</b>	1,841,676.00	1,933,759.80	2,030,447.79	2,131,970.18	2,238,568.69
<b>GSOP/GPSNP</b>	394,202.33	413,912.45	434,608.07	456,338.47	479,155.39
<b>SOCO</b>	2,913,363.22	3,059,031.38	3,211,982.95	3,372,582.10	3,541,211.20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,296,955.65</b>	<b>17,111,714.06</b>	<b>17,967,301.83</b>	<b>18,865,662.35</b>	<b>19,808,837.83</b>

## 4.2 Development Issues, Dimensions, Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Development Programmes

The goals of the 4-Year Medium Term Development Plan have been carved in line with the mission statement of the Assembly, which is “to ensure the total development of the Municipality through the formulation of good policies for the mobilisation of both human and material resources.” It is also linked to the vision of the Government’s Coordinated Programme on Economic and Social Development Policies which is captured as “An optimistic, self-confident and prosperous nation, that is united, resilient, and inclusive, through the creative exploitation of our human and natural resources, and operating within a democratic, open and fair society in which mutual trust and economic opportunities exist for all.”

Table 38 shows the issues compiled under the development dimensions, together with the focus areas. It also shows the objectives and all the strategies that correspond to them.

### Compatibility Matrix of Development Goals

	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	G6	G7	G8
G1	—	1	1	2	1	2	0	1
G2	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	2
G3	1	1	—	2	1	0	1	2
G4	2	1	2	—	1	2	1	1
G5	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1
G6	2	1	0	2	1	—	1	1
G7	0	1	1	1	1	1	—	2
G8	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	—

### Numeric Scale

Score	Meaning
+2	Strongly compatible
+1	Weakly compatible

Score	Meaning
0	Neutral / no significant interaction
-1	Weak conflict
-2	Strong conflict

### Goal Statements

1. G1: Enhance agricultural productivity and agro-industrial development
2. G2: Improve access to quality education and skills development
3. G3: Expand quality healthcare and nutrition services
4. G4: Promote resilient infrastructure and access to basic services (water, sanitation, energy, roads)
5. G5: Ensure sustainable environmental management and climate resilience
6. G6: Strengthen local economic development, trade, and tourism
7. G7: Deepen inclusive governance, security, and institutional capacity
8. G8: Promote social protection, gender equality, and youth empowerment

### Narrative Summary of Compatibility Matrix Results

The compatibility analysis shows that the eight development goals for the Krachi East Municipal Assembly are **generally complementary and mutually reinforcing**, with **no conflicting (-1 or -2)** relationships identified across the matrix. A high degree of consistency is therefore observed across the strategy framework of the 2026–2029 MTDP.

### Strong Synergies (+2)

Several goal pairs recorded **strong positive relationships**, indicating that simultaneous implementation would produce mutually reinforcing outcomes:

- **G1 (Agriculture productivity & agro-industry) and G4 (Resilient infrastructure & basic services)**

Access roads, irrigation and energy infrastructure directly enhance agricultural production and agro-processing.

- **G1 and G6 (Local economic development, trade and tourism)**  
Local economic development is largely driven by improved agricultural productivity and agro-based value chains.
- **G2 (Education and skills development) and G8 (Social protection, gender and youth empowerment)**  
Education and skills initiatives support youth and vulnerable groups and are consistent with gender and inclusion objectives.
- **G3 (Healthcare) and G4 (Infrastructure & basic services)**  
Improved water, sanitation and electricity services enhance health outcomes and strengthen healthcare delivery.
- **G3 and G8 (Social protection and gender)**  
Social protection interventions (e.g. maternal health, nutrition, support to vulnerable groups) align strongly with public health improvements.
- **G7 (Governance, security and institutional capacity) and G8 (Social protection, gender and youth)**  
Inclusive governance and civic participation form a strong foundation for social protection services and equity.

### Compatible (+1)

Most remaining goal pairings show a **positive relationship**, exhibiting overall policy consistency. For example:

- **G2 (Education)** is compatible with **G1 (Agriculture)**, **G3 (Healthcare)**, **G4 (Infrastructure)** and **G6 (LED)**, as access to basic services and livelihood improvements provide enabling conditions for educational progress.
- **G5 (Environmental sustainability)** shows compatibility with **all other goals**, since climate resilience protects livelihoods, infrastructure, and social development outcomes.

### 0 – Neutral / No direct relation

A few relationships were assessed as **neutral (0)** – mainly where no significant interaction is expected:

- **G1 (Agriculture productivity)** with **G7 (Governance)** and
- **G3 (Healthcare)** with **G6 (Local economic development)**.

While not conflicting, they do not strongly reinforce one another directly.

### **No Conflicts Identified**

Importantly, **no negative (-1 or -2)** scores were recorded in the matrix. This indicates **no internal contradictions** among the goals and supports the conclusion that the strategic framework is **consistent and coherent**.

### **Conclusion**

The compatibility analysis confirms that the 8 selected development goals for the Krachi East Municipal Assembly are **well-aligned and mutually supportive**. Strong synergies exist especially between **infrastructure, agriculture, economic development, and social/human development goals**.

The results provide a solid justification for adopting the consolidated goals as the strategic foundation for the 2026–2029 MTDP

**Table 27: Matrix of Prioritised Issues, Development Goals, Objectives, Aligned National Objectives, Strategies and Development Programmes**

<b>Development Dimension</b>	<b>Prioritised Issue</b>	<b>Development Goal</b>	<b>Development Objective</b>	<b>Aligned National Objective</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Development Programme</b>
Economic Development	Low agricultural productivity	Improve agricultural productivity and food security	Increase yield of staple crops by 20% by 2029	Enhance agricultural production and productivity	Promote climate-smart agriculture practices	Agricultural development programme
Economic Development	Limited agro-processing facilities	Promote agro-industrial development	Establish local agro-processing centres	Promote industrialisation through value addition	Facilitate establishment of agro-processing facilities	Agro-processing support programme
Economic Development	High youth unemployment	Enhance employment opportunities	Reduce youth unemployment rate from 25% to 15%	Promote decent job creation	Implement youth skills training and entrepreneurship schemes	Youth enterprise development programme
Economic Development	Low access to credit for SMEs	Support growth of local enterprises	Increase access to finance for SMEs	Enhance financial inclusion and SME support	Facilitate microcredit schemes and business support services	SME development programme
Economic Development	Limited market access for agricultural products	Improve market access for farmers	Strengthen market linkages and infrastructure	Promote competitive agricultural marketing systems	Construct and rehabilitate markets and market information systems	Market infrastructure development programme
Economic Development	Poor post-harvest management	Reduce post-harvest losses	Reduce post-harvest loss rate by 30%	Promote efficient post-harvest handling and storage	Provide storage facilities and train farmers in post-harvest management	Post-harvest management programme
Economic Development	Low local industrialisation	Promote industrial growth	Establish agro-industrial and manufacturing hubs	Enhance national industrialisation and	Infrastructure support, investment facilitation	Industrial park and SME hubs

Development Dimension	Prioritised Issue	Development Goal	Development Objective	Aligned National Objective	Strategy	Development Programme
				economic transformation		development programme
Economic Development	Limited entrepreneurial skills	Enhance entrepreneurship	Provide training and start-up support for MSMEs	Promote private sector development	Entrepreneurship and skills development	Skills and enterprise development programme
Economic Development	Limited value addition in agriculture	Increase value-added production	Develop processing facilities for local produce	Promote industrialisation and economic diversification	Agro-processing infrastructure, training	Agro-processing and value addition programme
Economic Development	Low adoption of technology	Promote innovation and technology	Increase uptake of modern technology in production	Foster innovation and technology adoption	ICT training, access to modern tools	Technology adoption and innovation programme
Economic Development	Weak access to markets	Expand market linkages	Connect producers to local and international markets	Promote trade and economic transformation	Market infrastructure, e-commerce facilitation	Market access and trade promotion programme
Economic Development	Limited youth employment in industrial sector	Increase youth employment	Provide industrial internships and apprenticeship opportunities	Enhance youth participation in economic development	Internship programs, industrial skill training	Youth industrial employment programme
Social Development	Poor classroom infrastructure	Improve access to quality education	Construct and equip additional classrooms	Expand access to education	Build/renovate classrooms, provide teaching materials	Classroom blocks, furniture, ICT equipment provision
Social Development	Limited health facilities	Enhance healthcare delivery	Establish and upgrade CHPS compounds and clinics	Improve health service coverage	Construct facilities, equip, recruit staff	CHPS compounds, maternity wards, medical equipment provision
Social Development	Inadequate water supply	Provide clean and safe water	Install boreholes and small-town water systems	Promote access to potable water	Borehole drilling, water purification, maintenance training	Borehole construction, piped water schemes

<b>Development Dimension</b>	<b>Prioritised Issue</b>	<b>Development Goal</b>	<b>Development Objective</b>	<b>Aligned National Objective</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Development Programme</b>
Social Development	Poor sanitation and hygiene	Improve sanitation and hygiene	Promote household toilets and community WASH facilities	Ensure environmental health and hygiene	Community education, latrine construction, waste management	Household toilets, refuse containers, sanitation campaigns
Social Development	Vulnerable groups underserved	Enhance social protection coverage	Support PWDs, women, and youth in livelihoods	Reduce poverty and vulnerability	Skills training, cash transfers, inclusive programmes	LEAP expansion, youth skills training, PWD support programmes
Social Development	High school dropout rates	Improve retention in schools	Promote enrolment and retention in basic & secondary schools	Enhance education access and quality	School feeding, scholarships, sensitization	Feeding programs, bursaries, attendance monitoring
Environment and Human Settlement Development	Poor road infrastructure	Improve transport and mobility	Rehabilitate feeder and urban roads	Enhance infrastructure development and connectivity	Road construction and maintenance	Feeder road rehabilitation, culverts and bridge construction
Environment and Human Settlement Development	Flood-prone communities	Reduce flood risk	Construct drainage and embankments	Climate resilience and disaster risk reduction	Flood control measures, drainage systems	Drainage rehabilitation, embankments, flood warning systems
Environment and Human Settlement Development	Inadequate housing	Improve housing conditions	Promote affordable and sustainable housing	Enhance human settlement development	Low-cost housing schemes, land use planning	Social housing, housing credit schemes
Environment and Human Settlement Development	Environmental degradation	Restore and protect natural resources	Implement afforestation and land reclamation	Promote sustainable environmental management	Tree planting, conservation, soil protection	Afforestation programs, community greening, anti-deforestation initiatives
Environment and Human Settlement Development	Poor waste management	Ensure proper sanitation	Establish solid waste management systems	Environmental health and sanitation improvement	Waste collection, disposal, recycling	Community waste bins, composting, collection services

<b>Development Dimension</b>	<b>Prioritised Issue</b>	<b>Development Goal</b>	<b>Development Objective</b>	<b>Aligned National Objective</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Development Programme</b>
Environment and Human Settlement Development	Limited access to energy	Expand energy access	Electrify communities and promote renewable energy	Increase energy access and green energy use	Rural electrification, solar installations	Mini-grid solar systems, street lighting, connection to national grid
Governance and Institutional Development	Weak local government capacity	Strengthen institutional effectiveness	Build technical and administrative capacity of the Assembly	Promote accountable and effective governance	Training, capacity building, technical support	Institutional strengthening programme
Governance and Institutional Development	Low citizen participation	Enhance citizen engagement	Increase community involvement in planning and decision-making	Promote inclusive governance and participatory development	Public forums, town hall meetings, citizen committees	Community engagement programme
Governance and Institutional Development	Corruption and mismanagement of resources	Improve transparency and accountability	Reduce cases of corruption in local government operations	Strengthen anti-corruption measures	Monitoring, audits, reporting mechanisms	Anti-corruption programme, internal audit strengthening
Governance and Institutional Development	Weak monitoring & evaluation	Improve M&E systems	Establish robust monitoring and evaluation of programmes	Enhance evidence-based planning and reporting	Develop M&E frameworks, reporting tools	M&E system strengthening programme
Governance and Institutional Development	Limited access to information	Increase transparency	Facilitate public access to information and data	Promote openness and accountability	ICT platforms, information desks	Public information and ICT programme
Governance and Institutional Development	Inadequate law enforcement support	Strengthen security and law enforcement	Improve coordination of security services and law enforcement	Promote peace and security	Strengthen local policing, community vigilance	Local security and safety programme

The objectives were used to develop the POA and have been linked to the SDGs and the AU Agenda. Again, the strategies enabled the design of activities, programmes and projects in the respective AAPs. Figure 21 shows the future desired state of the Municipality on attainment of the goals and objectives outlined.

### 4.3 Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Plan

Having set the objectives, they were measured against a set of criteria namely, livelihood, health, vulnerability/ climate change as well as institutional issues in a compound matrix.

The identified broad activities were applied to various elements of the environment namely; natural resources, social and cultural conditions, economy and institutional issues. The intention is to identify areas of conflict in order to implement an environmentally sustainable plan to achieve a green, prosperous and sustainable development. A separate report has been prepared for the Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Where there are indications of negative impacts on the environments, efforts to curb them have been estimated and included in the planned activities. They include public education, behavioural change programmes as well as landscaping and tree planting for physical projects.

**Table 28: Compound Matrix**

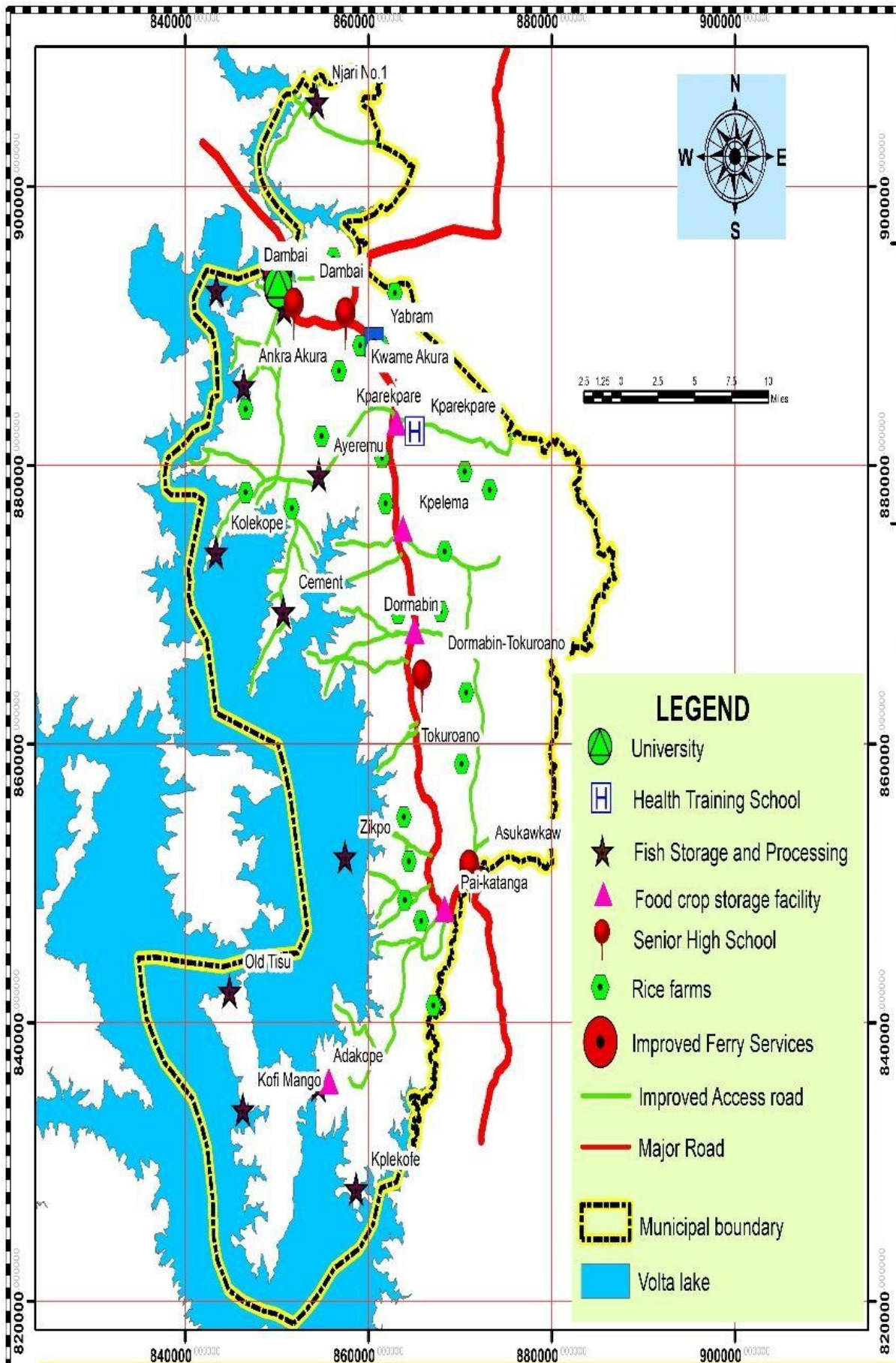
No.	Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues						Institutional		
		Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
No.	Environmental Components  Plan Objectives																		
1.	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	0	-	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Support entrepreneurs and MSMEs development	0	+	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
3.	Enhance domestic trade	0	-	0			-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	+
4.	Modernise and enhance agricultural production systems	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
5.	Improve post-harvest management	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
6.	Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
7.	Promote tourism for economic development	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
8.	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	0	-	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
9.	Ensure accessible, and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for all	0	-	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+

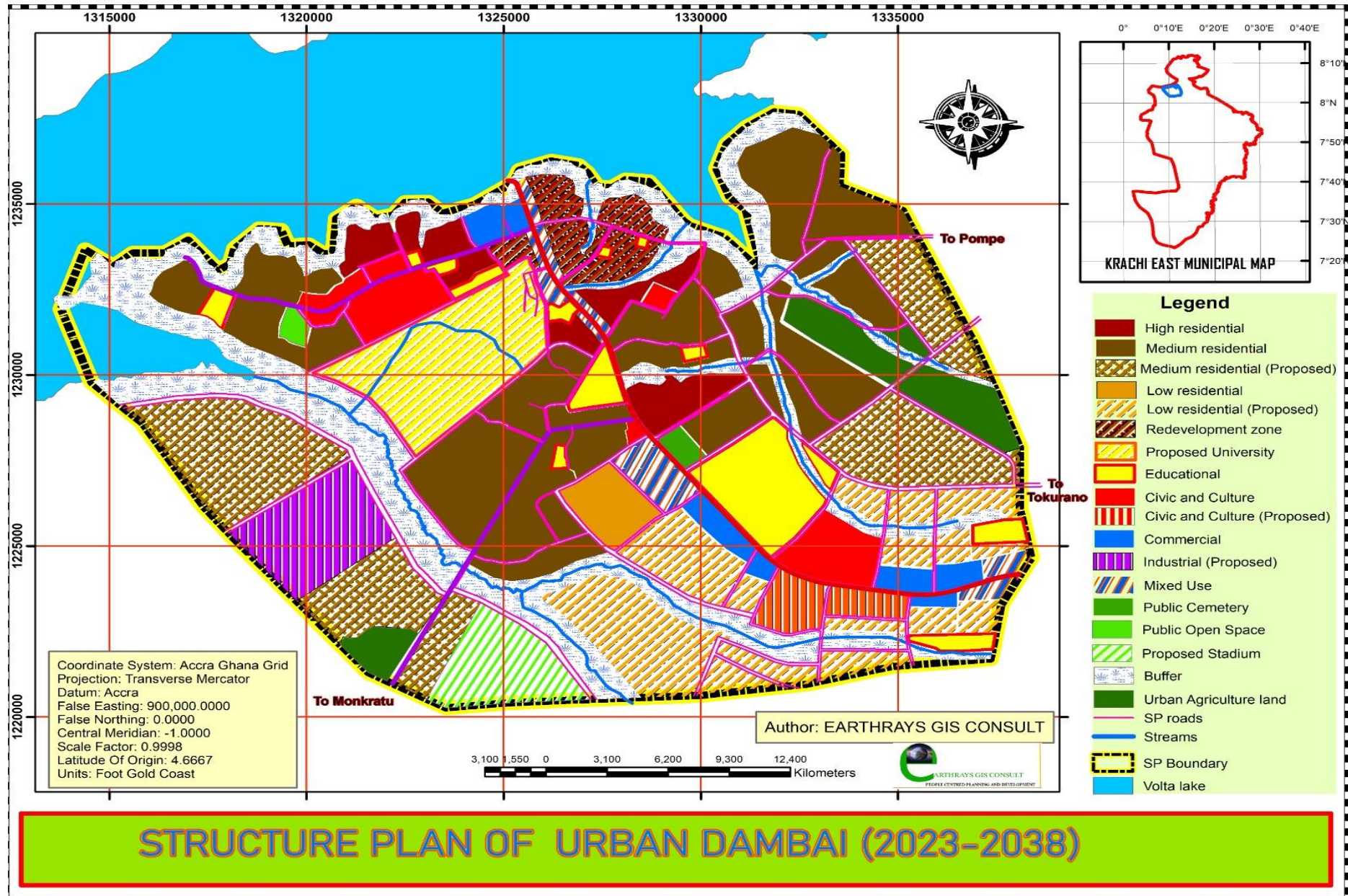
No.	Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues					Institutional			
		Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
No.	Environmental Components  Plan Objectives																		
10.	Strengthen healthcare delivery management system	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
11.	Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
12.	Reduce the incidence of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
13.	Promote nutrition specific and sensitive programmes and interventions	0	0	0			0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
14.	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
15.	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	+	0	0			+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
16.	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	+	+	0			+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0

No.	Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues					Institutional			
		Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
No.	Environmental Components																		
	Plan Objectives																		
17.	Prevent and protect children from all forms of abuse	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	
18.	Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	
19.	Reduce Environmental Pollution	+	+	0			+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	
20.	Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	+	+	+			+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	
21.	Enhance climate change resilience	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
22.	Enhance application of ICT in District's development	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	
23.	Promote renewable energy use	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	
24.	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	+	+	+			+	+	+	0	0	?	+	0	0	+	+	+	
25.	Prevent and manage disasters	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	
26.	Promote effective maintenance culture	+	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27.	Deepen political, financial and administrative decentralization	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	
28.	Improve decentralized planning	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	

No.	Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues					Institutional			
		Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
No.	Environmental Components  Plan Objectives																		
29.	Promote proactive planning and implementation for disaster prevention and mitigation	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+
30.	Ensure safety of life, property and social wellbeing	+	0	0			+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
31.	Ensure secured health systems	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+
32.	Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems at all levels	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+

## PROPOSED FUTURE MAP OF KRACHI EAST (SDF)







### 3.4 Summary of the Chapter

This chapter presented the projections for facilities to match the population within the planning period. It also presented the goals as well as the corresponding objectives and strategies to attain them with identifiable environmental sustainability issues to ensure sustainable development.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

#### 5.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the development of programmes to achieve the goals while addressing the development issues identified. It also highlights the development Programmes for 2026-2029.

#### 5.1 Development Programmes

The relevant programmes were adopted to address all the needs identified in line with the NMTDPF. A Composite Programme of Action (POA) covering the four years was formulated based on the goals, objectives, programmes, time frame and cost. It also shows the programme status and the implementing institution or department. The needs and aspirations of communities informed the preparation of the POA within the four years, intending to solve the development issues identified. Also, national and spatial impacts were identified while taking cognisance of revenue inflows. Mitigation measures for addressing environmental issues in the SEA have been integrated into all the final priority programmes and the specific source of funding has been indicated, that is IGF, GoG or others.

The Municipality would, within the planning period emphasize upgrading existing socio-economic infrastructure as the path for development, while emphasizing job creation according to the national framework. Several factors informed us of the above strategies. First is the increasing population with its attendant unemployment and pressure on existing facilities. The main aim is to achieve sustainable development with continuous economic production, ensure that benefits accrue to all, while taking care of the environment. The POA has been presented as Table 40.

**Table 40: Programme of Action (PoA)**

Development programme	Time Frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others (Specify)	New	On-going	Lead	collaborating
Agricultural development programme	x	x	x	x					x		DoA	Central Admin.
Agro-processing support programme	x	x	x	x					x		DoA	Central Admin.
Youth enterprise development programme	x	x	x	x					x		GEA	Central Admin.
SME development programme	x	x	x	x					x		GEA	Central Admin.
Market infrastructure development programme	x	x	x	x					x		MWD	Central Admin.
Post-harvest management programme	x	x	x	x					x		DoA	Central Admin.
Industrial park and SME hubs development programme	x	x	x	x					x		GEA	Central Admin.
Skills and enterprise development programme	x	x	x	x					x		GEA	Central Admin.

Agro-processing and value addition programme	x	x	x	x					x		DoA	Central Admin.
Technology adoption and innovation programme	x	x	x	x					x		DoA	Central Admin.
Market access and trade promotion programme	x	x	x	x					x		DoA	Central Admin.
Youth industrial employment programme	x	x	x	x					x		GEA	Central Admin.
Classroom blocks, furniture, ICT equipment provision	x	x	x	x					x		GES	Central Admin.
CHPS compounds, maternity wards, medical equipment provision	x	x	x	x					x		MHD	Central Admin.
Borehole construction, piped water schemes	x	x	x	x					x		MWD	Central Admin.
Household toilets, refuse containers, sanitation campaigns	x	x	x	x					x		EHD	Central Admin.
LEAP expansion, youth skills training, PWD support programmes	x	x	x	x					x		SWCD	Central Admin.
Feeding programs, bursaries, attendance monitoring	x	x	x	x					x		SWCD	Central Admin.
Feeder road rehabilitation, culverts and bridge construction	x	x	x	x					x		MWD	Central Admin.

Drainage rehabilitation, embankments, flood warning systems	x	x	x	x					x		MWD	Central Admin.
Social housing, housing credit schemes	x	x	x	x					x		MWD	Central Admin.
Afforestation programs, community greening, anti-deforestation initiatives	x	x	x	x					x		NADMO	Central Admin.
Community waste bins, composting, collection services	x	x	x	x					x		EHU	Central Admin.
Mini-grid solar systems, street lighting, connection to national grid	x	x	x	x					x		MWD	Central Admin.
Institutional strengthening programme	x	x	x	x					x		HRM	Central Admin.
Community engagement programme	x	x	x	x					x		MPCU	Central Admin.
Anti-corruption programme, internal audit strengthening	x	x	x	x					x		NCCE	Central Admin.
M&E system strengthening programme	x	x	x	x					x		MPCU	Central Admin.
Public information and ICT programme	x	x	x	x					x		MIS	Central Admin.
Local security and safety programme	x	x	x	x					x		MUSEC	Central Admin.

## 5.2 Assumptions and Methodologies for Costing

Firstly, is the availability of land for physical projects, the flow of resources, especially those from external sources and the general economic conditions prevailing in the economy. All ongoing activities were considered together with mandatory projects to be implemented towards achieving the goals stated.

The costing was also done based on current prices, which were projected over the years and relative to the prevailing inflation rate. The next had to do with the duration of the particular project and the flow of resources for execution. The broad activities were broken down and costed individually, after which the individual costs were merged to obtain a single figure per activity. The cost of the total plan was obtained after all costs for the years were obtained. The activities were subsequently phased out based on prioritisation.

## 5.3 Programme Financing

The costed POA for the four years would be funded from GoG, DACF, IGF or Others (specify). The Annual Action Plan for 2026 can be found in Table 42, while that for 2027, 2028 and 2029 can be found in Tables 43, 44 and 45, respectively. Table 41 shows the total cost of implementation of the four-year plan per the outlined programmes of the Municipality. The total amount needed for the plan implementation is GHS. The expected total revenues from GoG, IGF DACF, DACF-RFG and Donor stand at GHS, GHS, GHS, GHS and GHS respectively making a total of GHS. The difference, therefore, stands at GHS

The revenue mobilisation strategies to fill the gap include;

- Valuation of taxable properties,
- Improvement in IGF collection with the use of ICT and task force
- Keeping a proper and updated revenue database,
- Institute a reward system for collectors,
- Prosecution of defaulters,
- Development of programme and project proposals

In order to maintain a regular balance between revenue and expenditure, management would ensure that expenditure falls within the budget estimates.

**Table 29: Indicative Financial Strategy**

Development programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding							Total (B)	Gap (C) = (B-A)
		GoG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	Others (Specify)		
Agricultural development programme										
Agro-processing support programme										
Youth enterprise development programme										
SME development programme										
Market infrastructure development programme										
Post-harvest management programme										
Industrial park and SME hubs development programme										

Development programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding							Total (B)	Gap (C) = (B-A)
		GoG	DACF	IGF	DACF- RFG	ABFA	DPs	Other s (Specify)		
Skills and enterprise development programme										
Agro-processing and value addition programme										
Technology adoption and innovation programme										
Market access and trade promotion programme										
Youth industrial employment programme										
Classroom blocks, furniture, ICT equipment provision										
CHPS compounds, maternity wards, medical equipment provision										
Borehole construction, piped water schemes										
Household toilets, refuse containers, sanitation campaigns										

Development programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding							Total (B)	Gap (C) = (B-A)
		GoG	DACF	IGF	DACF- RFG	ABFA	DPs	Othe rs (Spec ify)		
LEAP expansion, youth skills training, PWD support programmes										
Feeding programs, bursaries, attendance monitoring										
Feeder road rehabilitation, culverts and bridge construction										
Drainage rehabilitation, embankments, flood warning systems										
Social housing, housing credit schemes										
Afforestation programs, community greening, anti-deforestation initiatives										
Community waste bins, composting, collection services										

Development programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding							Total (B)	Gap (C) = (B-A)
		GoG	DACF	IGF	DACF- RFG	ABFA	DPs	Othe rs (Spec ify)		
Mini-grid solar systems, street lighting, connection to national grid										
Institutional strengthening programme										
Community engagement programme										
Anti-corruption programme, internal audit strengthening										
M&E system strengthening programme										
Public information and ICT programme										
Local security and safety programme										
<b>TOTAL</b>										

Figure 21 shows the locations of the proposed projects to be implemented within the planned period.

**Figure 9: Proposed Projects in KEMA from 2026 to 2029**

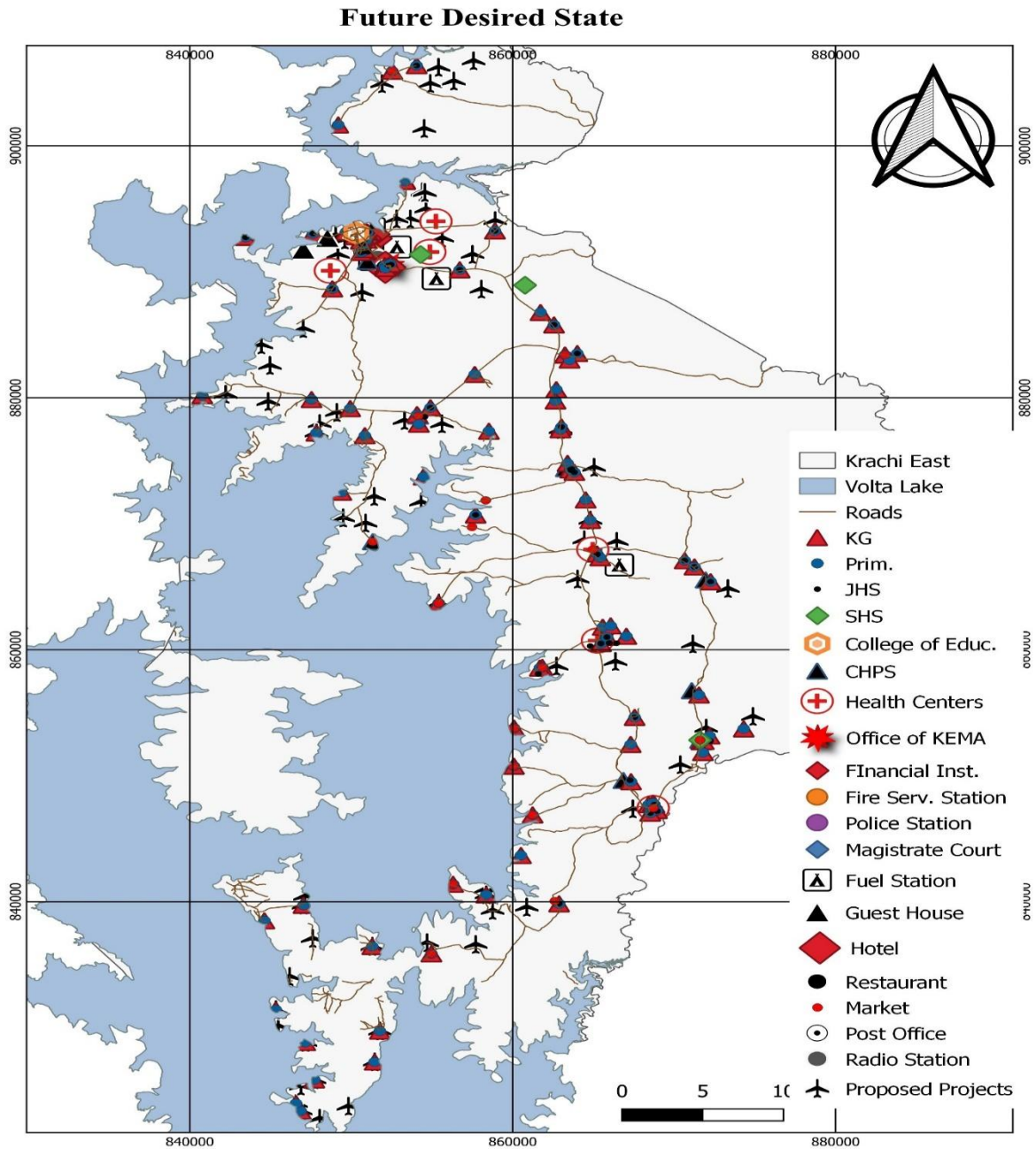
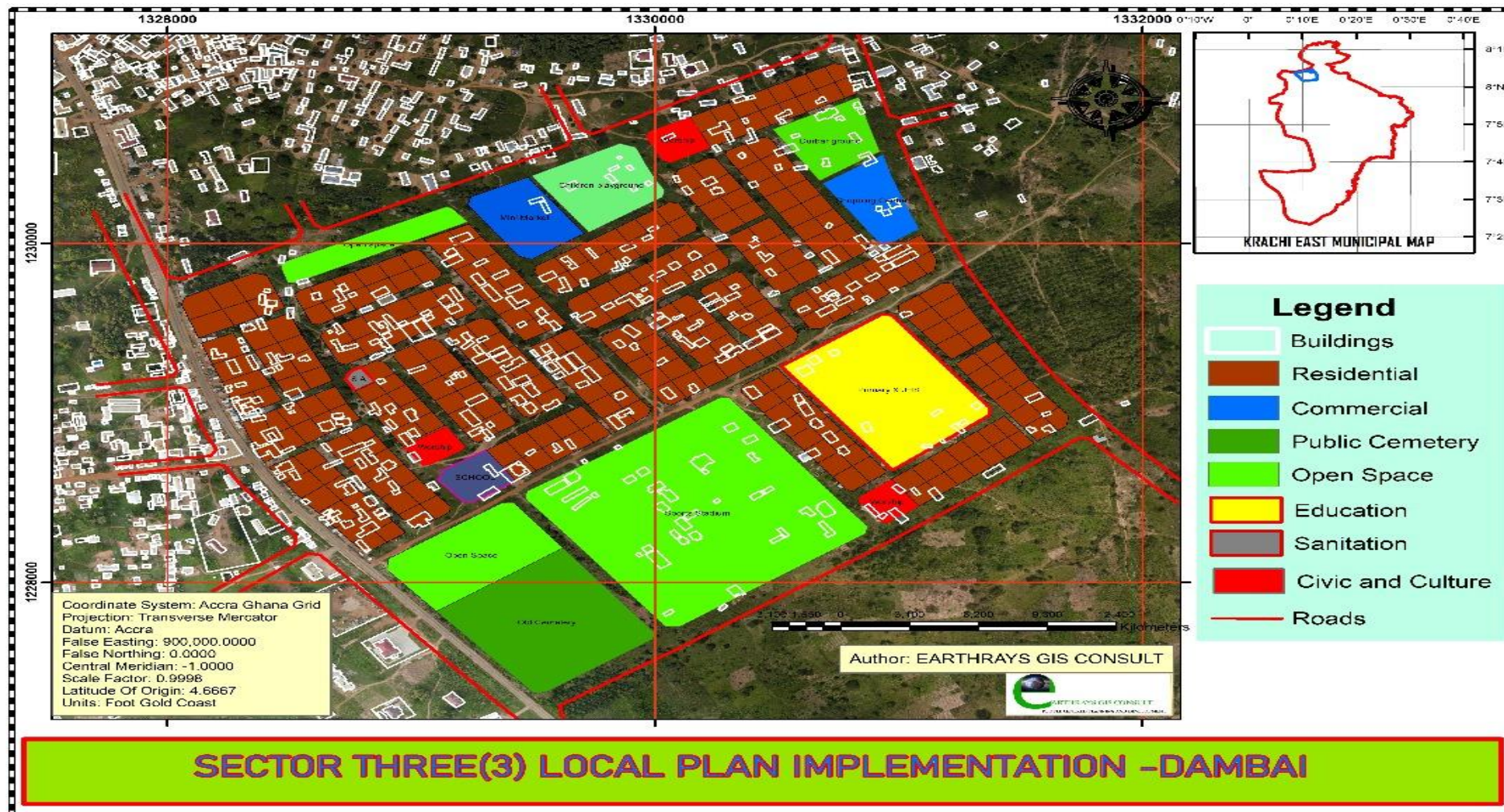
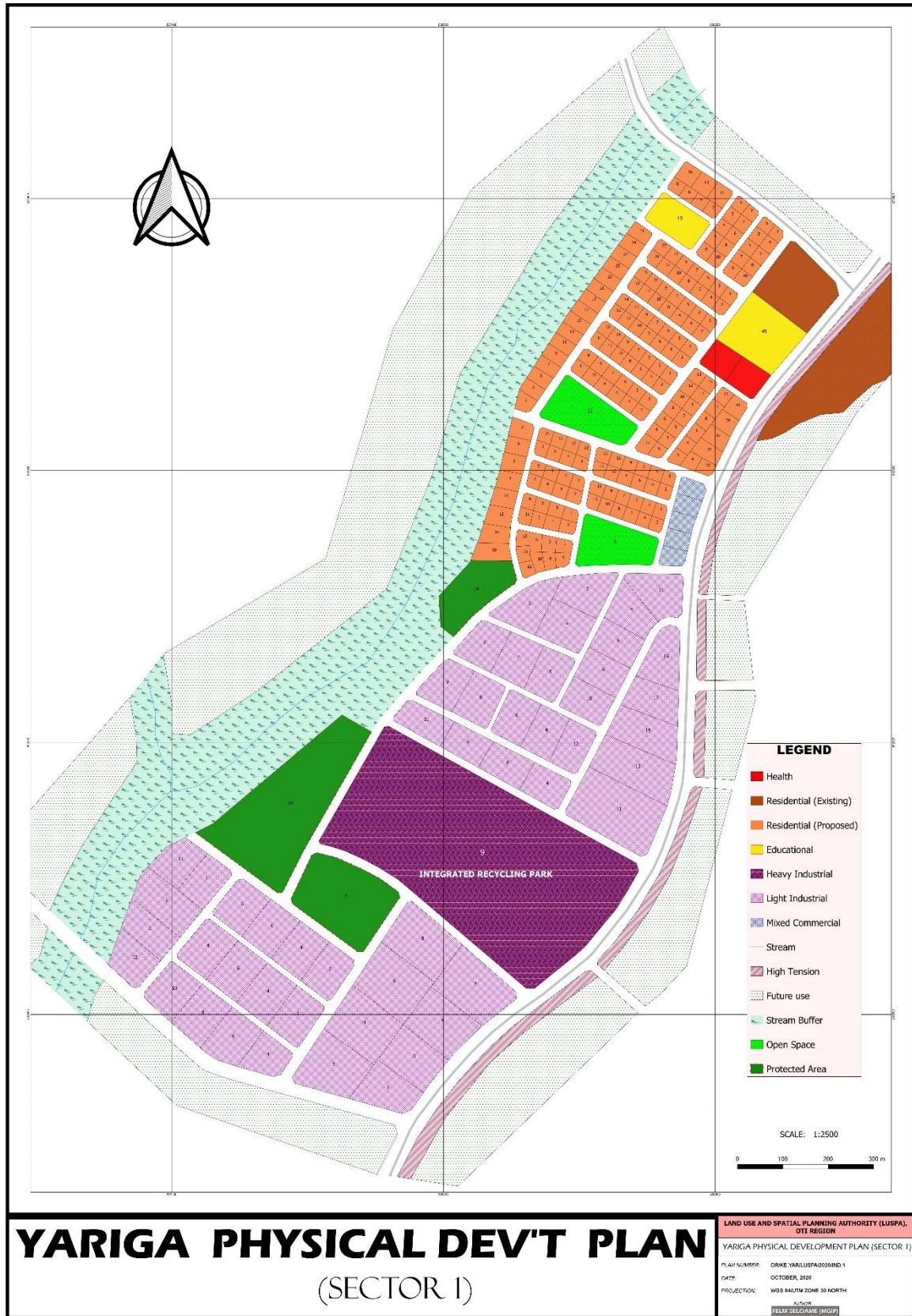


Figure 10: Proposed Local Plan for Dambai Sector 3



**Figure 11: Proposed Local Plan for Industrial Area at Yariga-Dambai**



## SAMPLE OF A LOCAL PLAN



## 5.4 Summary of the Chapter

The chapter presented the Programme of Action, and summed up the assumptions and methodology for costing the goals, objectives, strategies, programme financing and ended with a map of the future desired state, and local plans for sections of the Municipality.

# CHAPTER SIX

## ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

### 6.0 Introduction

This chapter follows from the development programmes in the previous chapter, and it covers the entire planning period. The 2026 Annual Action Plan has been detailed out in this chapter together with those for 2027, 2028 and 2029. It shows the Annual Action Plan developed as a basis for the Budget.

### 6.1 Annual Action Plan Developed as a Basis for the MA Budget

The composite POA has been phased out into composite AAPs to be implemented by the Assembly in collaboration with stakeholders. These AAPs are SMART, meaning they are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Relevant as well as Time-bound. The Plans also include activities for monitoring and evaluation as well as communication. Again, they include efforts made at attaining a green economy where all physical projects come with landscaping to control the negative effects of construction on the environment. More so, a maintenance plan has been attached as Appendix VI with the intention of improving the Assembly's culture of maintenance of assets and infrastructure.

The AAPs will be the basis for the preparation of Annual Budget Estimates, and subsequently preparation of the procurement plan before the budget will be uploaded onto the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS), before expenditure on projects can be made.

The components of the Annual Action Plan are the programmes and sub-programmes of KEMA, the broad activities with their locations, quarterly time schedules as well as the cost involved. It spells out the source of funds for the project, whether from IGF, GoG or a Donor. It also highlights the implementing agency and the collaborating departments.

### 6.2 Summary of the Chapter

This chapter presented the plan which has been phased out into the various years. It gave the details of interventions outlined to address the development needs captured earlier.

**Table 30: Action Plan for 2026**

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collab.
1.	Support the promotion of MSMEs	Municipal Wide	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	10,000.00			x	GEA	SW&CD/Central Adm.
2.	Construction of 32No. Market stores at Dambai Market	Dambai	x	x			200,000.00				x	MWD	Central Adm.
3.	Construction of 28No. Market stores at Dambai Market	Dambai	x	x			255,766.52				x	MWD	Central Adm.
4.	Construction of 18No. Market stores at Dambai Market	Dambai	x	x			90,000.00				x	MWD	Central Adm.
5.	Rehabilitation of Dormabin Market	Dormabin		x	x		100,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm.
6.	Support cultural activities to promote domestic tourism	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	15,000.00	10,000.00		x		Central Adm.	CNC
7.	Promote LED Programmes (1D1F, PERD, PFJ, RFJ) through radio programmes	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	10,000.00			x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
8.	Train 500 farmers on good agronomic practices (GAPs) and adoption of improved crops and livestock production technologies	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			5000.00	X		Agric Dept.	Central Admin
9.	Establish 10 demonstrations on modern technologies in maize production	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	6000.00			x		Agric Dept.	Central Admin

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collab.
10.	Establish 10 demonstrations on modern technologies in rice production	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			8000.00	x		Agric Dept.	Central Admin
11.	Embark on pest and disease surveillance in rice and maize	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			3500.00	x		Agric Dept.	Central Admin
12.	Train and supervise activities of 10 technical staff on listing of farmers, crop cut and yield studies	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			3000.00	x		Agric Dept.	Central Admin
13.	Identify and train 20 processors, and marketers on standardization, packaging and branding	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			4000.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Admin
14.	Embark on pest and disease surveillance on livestock and poultry	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	2200.00		1800.00	x		Agric Dept.	Central Admin
15.	Build capacity of 20 cassava processors on processing of cassava into different products	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	1500.00		1500.00	x		Agric Dept.	Central Admin
16.	Train 3 AEAs, 5 MAOs and 5 vet officers in the use of local housing units for livestock and rural poultry farmers	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			1500.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Admin
17.	Train 10 extension and 5 veterinary technical staff and 40 livestock farmers in the prevention of scheduled livestock and rural poultry diseases	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	1,500.00		3000.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Admin

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collab.
18.	Conduct contact tracing of diseases diagnosed at the slaughter house and on poultry farms	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	1,500.00		2500.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Admin
19.	Educate Pet owners in the Municipality on the importance of vaccination against Zoonotic diseases in animals	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	2,500.00		2500.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Admin
20.	Organize planning and technical meetings	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			6000.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Admin
21.	Embark on field and home visits	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			16,000.00	x	x	Agric Dept.	Central Admin
22.	Organize Farmers' Day	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	68,000.00			x		Agric Dept.	Central Admin
23.	Organize one study tour for farmers	Adidome		x			15000.00		10,000.00	x		Agric Dept.	Central Admin
24.	Organize exchange visit for farmers and AEAs	Chamba Akura		x			2500.00		2500.00	x		Agric Dept.	Central Admin
25.	Construction of 1 No. 2-Unit National Ambulance Service Office with ancillary facilities at Dambai	Dambai		x		x	250,000.00				x	Works	MHD/Central Adm.
26.	Support immunization services	Municipal-wide		x		x	10,000.00	10,000.00			x	MHD	Central Adm.
27.	Support malaria control	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	10,000.00			x	MHD	Central Adm.
28.	Construction and furnishing of 1No. CHPS Compound with Residential accommodation with landscaping	Monkrate		x			500,000.00			x		MWD	MHD/Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.		
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collab.	
29.	Renovate and furnish 1No. CHPS Compound	Matamanu		x			150,000.00				x		MWD	MHD/Central Adm.
30.	Procure equipment for health service delivery	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	40,000.00					x	MHD	Central Adm.
31.	Support HIV/AIDS programmes	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	15,000.00	10,000.00				x	Central Adm.	MHD
32.	Control and mitigate COVID-19	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	50,000.00	10,000.00				x	MHD	Central Adm.
33.	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block	Ayeremu	x	x			25,000.00					x	MWD	MED/Central Adm.
34.	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block at DACE Demonstration School	Dambai	x	x			193,700.20					x	MWD	MED/Central Adm.
35.	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block at Pai-Katanga E.P.	Pai-Katanga	x	x			331,137.64					x	MWD	MED/Central Adm.
36.	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block	Okanease	x	x			600,000.00				x		MWD	MED/Central Adm.
37.	Organise “My First Day” at School Programme	Municipal-wide	x		x		15,000.00	5,000.00				x	MED	Central Adm.
38.	Sponsor Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovation Education (STMIE) clinic	Municipal-wide			x		10,000.00	10,000.00				x	MED	Central Adm.
39.	Support BECE mock Exams	Municipal-wide		x			10,000.00	5,000.00			x		MED	Central Adm.
40.	Support sporting activities	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00					x	MED	Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.		
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collab.	
41.	Provide 3600 KG chairs and 600 KG hexagonal tables	Municipal-wide		x	x		495,000.00				x		MED	MWD/Central Adm.
42.	Provide 500 mono desks and 1000 dual desks for basic schools	Municipal-wide		x	x		550,000.00				x		MED	MWD/Central Adm.
43.	Promote juvenile justice and administration	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	7,000.00	6,000.00				x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
44.	Promote Child and Family Welfare	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00					x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
45.	Undertake child protection activities	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	20,000.00					x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
46.	Register, inspect and monitor Early Childhood Dev't. Centres and NGOs	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	20,000.00					x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
47.	Establish PWDs in income generation activities	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	100,000.00					x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
48.	Financial assistance to PWDs	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	50,000.00					x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
49.	Support case management	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	10,000.00				x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
50.	Support School Feeding Programme	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00					x	Central Adm.	MED
51.	Implement MP's programmes and projects	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	500,000.00					x	Central Adm.	MWD
52.	Support the promotion of Community Led Total Sanitation	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	50,000.00	20,000.00				x	Env. Health Unit	Central Adm.
53.	Management of Sanitation (SIP, Fumigation, liquid waste	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	500,000.00					x	Env. Health Unit	Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.		
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collab.	
	management, Waste Landfill Management)													
54.	Procure 5No. 12m <sup>2</sup> skip container	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	150,000.00				x		Env. Health Unit	Central Adm.
55.	Acquisition of final disposal site	-Tokuroano -Asukawkaw	x	x			40,000.00				x		Env. Health Unit	Central Adm.
56.	Maintenance on the rehabilitation of 3no. Degraded lands	Monkrate, Atsigode & Sokuko	x	x	x	x	70,000.00					x	Central Adm.	Agric
57.	Organize disaster preventive & mitigation programmes	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00					x	NADMO	GNFS/Central Adm.
58.	Procure relief items for disaster victims	Municipal-wide	x	x	x		40,000.00	10,000.00				x	NADMO	Central Adm.
59.	Organize climate change awareness and adaptability programmes	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00					x	NADMO	Central Adm.
60.	Undertake tree planting activities	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	10,000.00			x		NADMO	Central Adm./Forestry
61.	Pillar all Assembly properties	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	15,000.00			x		MPPD	Central Adm.
62.	Prepare local plans	Dambai Sector 4	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	20,000.00			x		MPPD	Central Adm.
63.	Expand the Street Addressing & Prop Numbering Project	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	20,000.00				x	MPPD	Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collab.
64.	Organize Tech Sub-Com and Spatial Planning Meetings	Dambai	x	x	x	x	25,000.00	20,000.00			x	MPPD	Central Adm.
65.	Construction of Culverts and Footbridges	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	150,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm.
66.	Opening and reshaping of access roads	Dambai	x	x	x	x	300,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm.
67.	Maintenance of Feeder Roads	* Pai-Katanga – Motorway *Kparekpare – Adiembra		x	x		400,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm.
68.	Filling and pavement of frontage of Dambai Market Stores	Dambai Market		x	x		200,000.00			x		MWD	PPD/Central Adm.
69.	Opening and reshaping of Sokukope Inc. – Sokukope Feeder Road	Sokukope	x	x	x	x	150,000.00			x		MWD	PPD/Central Adm.
70.	Installation and maintenance of street lights	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	50,000.00	30,000.00			x	MWD	Central Adm.
71.	Support Community Initiated Projects sustainably	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	100,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm.
72.	Drilling and mechanization of 1No. Borehole	Kpelema CHPS	x	x	x	x	50,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm.
73.	Drilling and mechanization of 1No. Borehole	Njare CHPS	x	x	x	x	50,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm.
74.	Rehabilitation of 10No. Boreholes	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	150,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collab.
75.	Implement operation and maintenance plan	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	300,000.00	50,000.00			x	MWD	Central Adm.
76.	Construction and furnishing of 1No. 4-Unit chamber and hall self-contained for Nurses	Dambai	x	x	x	x	300,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm.
77.	Construction and furnishing of 1No. Zonal Council Office with landscaping	Asukawkaw		x	x	x	150,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm.
78.	Rehabilitation and furnishing of 1No. Zonal Council Office with landscaping	Dambai		x	x	x	100,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm.
79.	Organise all mandatory & stat. meetings of the Assembly	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	80,000.00	50,000.00			x	Central Adm.	Other Depts.
80.	Organise 12No. Zonal Council Meetings	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	30,000.00			x	Central Admin	Other Depts.
81.	Maintenance of Magistrate Court with landscaping	Dambai		x	x		100,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm.
82.	Implement Municipal Anti-Corruption Plan	Municipal wide	x	x	x	x		15,000.00			x	NCCE	Central Adm.
83.	Undertake auditing activities	Municipal wide	x	x	x	x	40,000.00				x	I.A.	Central Adm.
84.	Conduct Civic Education Programmes	Municipal wide	x	x	x	x	15,000.00	5,000.00			x	NCCE	Central Adm.
85.	Support National celebrations	Municipal Wide	x			x	200,000.00				x	Central Adm.	MFD

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.		
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collab.	
86.	Procure set of office furniture	Offices of KEMA	x	x	x	x	100,000.00				x		Central Adm.	MWD
87.	Procure Desktops and laptops	Offices of KEMA	x	x	x	x	50,000.00				x		Central Adm,	Other Depts.
88.	Procure 3No. motorbikes	Offices of KEMA	x	x	x	x	17,000.00				x		Central Adm,	Other Depts.
89.	Procure stationery and printing materials	Offices of KEMA	x	x	x	x	100,000.00	50,000.00			x		Central Adm,	
90.	Support statistical Dept.	Dambai	x	x	x	x	15,000.00					x	Central Adm.	Stats. Dept.
91.	Disseminate gov't policies and programmes to community members	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	6,000.00				x	ISD	Central Adm.
92.	Implement the Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	20,000.00				x	MFD	Central Adm.
93.	Undertake inventory of telecom mast and outdoor adverts	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	10,000.00				x	MFD	MPPD/Central Adm.
94.	Prepare 2023 AAP, Budget and Fee-Fixing Resolution	Municipal-wide		x	x		70,000.00					x	Central Admin	Other Depts.
95.	Organize at least 2 PFM Town Hall Meetings	Municipal-wide	x		x		50,000.00					x	Central Adm.	Other Depts.
96.	Organize MPCU, inspect, Monitor and Evaluate Prog and Projects	Municipal-wide	X	x	x	x	60,000.00					x	Central Adm.	Other Depts.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collab.
97.	Undertake capacity building programmes and provision of logistics	Dambai	x	x	x	x	60,000.00	20,000.00			x	HRD	Central Adm.

**Table 31: Action Plan for 2027**

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
1.	Map locations of existing economic activities, Private sector Actors and develop business inventory/business register	Dambai	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	10,000.00			x	GEA	Central Adm.
2.	Organize a capacity building programme/sensitization programme to build a strong social infrastructure to promote local economic development in the Municipality	Dambai	x	x	x	x	20,000.00				x	GEA	Central Adm.
3.	Organize capacity building training programme for LED Committee Members and some selected business leaders	Dambai	x	x	x	x	15,000.00				x	GEA	Central Adm.
4.	Support the organization of Quarterly meetings of LED Committee and District Centre for Agric, Commerce and Technology.	Dambai	x	x	x	x	10,000.00				x	GEA	Central Adm.
5.	Organize business and community to participate in fee fixing consultations	Dambai	x	x	x	x	40,000.00				x	GEA	Central Adm.
6.	Organize sensitization programme for stakeholders and Private Sector Actors on the need for Public Private Partnership (PPP)	Dambai	x	x	x	x	15,000.00				x	GEA	Central Adm.
7.	Monitoring of implementation of LED activities	Dambai	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	10,000.00			x	GEA	Central Adm.
8.	Support cultural activities to promote domestic tourism	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	15,000.00	10,000.00		x		Central Adm.	CNC

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
9.	Support LED Programmes (1D1F, PERD, PFJ, RFJ) through radio programmes	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	10,000.00			x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
10.	Re-development of <b>Phase 1</b> Dambai Market to include: a 1No. 2-Storey (with 32No. Lockable stores, 8No. Washrooms, paving of 200 sq. metres floor approx. and 500m drainage works)	Dambai	x	x	x	x			3,171,690.00 (GSCSP)	x		MWD	Central Adm.
11.	Construction and Completion of 32No. Lockable Stores	Dambai	x	x	x	x	350,000.00				x	MWD	Central Adm.
12.	Construction and Completion of 28No. Lockable Stores	Dambai	x	x	x	x	9,420.29				x	MWD	Central Adm.
13.	Organize stakeholder consultative meetings and fora with businesses	Dambai	x	x	x	x			50,000.00 (GSCSP)	x		GEA/BAC	MPCU
14.	Compile and update a comprehensive digitalized Business register	Dambai	x	x	x	x			40,000.00 (GSCSP)	x		GEA/BAC	MPCU
15.	Develop a Strategic Local Economic Development Plan to guide Local Economic Growth and Development	Dambai	x	x	x	x			50,000.00 (GSCSP)	x		GEA/BAC	MPCU

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
16.	Train 500 farmers on good agronomic practices (GAPs) and adoption of improved crops and livestock production technologies	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			5,000.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Admin
17.	Establish 10 demonstrations on modern technologies in maize production	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	6000.00				x	Agric Dept.	Central Admin
18.	Establish 10 demonstrations on modern technologies in rice production	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			8000.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Admin
19.	Embark on pest and disease surveillance in rice and maize	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			3500.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Admin
20.	Train and supervise activities of 10 technical staff on listing of farmers, crop cut and yield studies	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			3000.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Admin
21.	Identify and train 20 processors, and marketers on standardization, packaging and branding.	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			4000.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Admin
22.	Embark on pest and disease surveillance on livestock and poultry	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	2200.00		1800.00	x		Agric Dept.	Central Admin

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
23.	Build capacity of 20 cassava processors in each operational area on processing of cassava into different products	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	1500.00		1500.00	x		Agric Dept.	Central Admin
24.	Train 3 AEAs, 5 MAOs and 5 vet officers in the use of local housing units for livestock and rural poultry farmers	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			1500.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Admin
25.	Train 10 extension and 5 veterinary technical staff and 40 livestock farmers in the prevention of scheduled livestock and rural poultry diseases	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	1500.00		3000.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Admin
26.	Conduct contact tracing of diseases diagnosed at the slaughter house and on poultry farms	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	1500.00		2500.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Admin
27.	Educate Pet owners in the Municipality on the importance of vaccination against Zoonotic diseases in animal	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	2500.00		2500.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Admin
28.	Organize planning and technical meetings	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			6000.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Admin
29.	Embark on field and home visits by 10 technical staff	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			16,000.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Admin

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
30.	Organize Farmers' Day	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	68,000.00				x	Agric Dept.	Central Admin
31.	Organize one study tour for farmers	Adidome		x			15000.00		10,000.00	x		Agric Dept.	Central Admin
32.	Support immunization services	Municipal-wide		x		x	10,000.00	10,000.00			x	MHD	Central Adm.
33.	Support malaria control	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	30,000.00				x	MHD	Central Adm.
34.	Procure equipment for health service delivery	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	40,000.00				x	MHD	Central Adm.
35.	Support HIV/AIDS programmes	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	10,000.00			x	Central Adm.	MHD
36.	Control and mitigate COVID-19	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	50,000.00	10,000.00			x	MHD	Central Adm.
37.	Construction and furnishing of 1No. Maternity Unit with landscaping	Tokuroano		x					684,390.13 (SOCO)	x		MWD	MHD/Central Adm.
38.	Re-Roofing of 1No. OPD Section at Health Centre	Dambai Health Centre		x			60,000.00			x		MWD	MHD/Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
39.	Construction and furnishing of 1No. Administration Block for Ambulance Service	Dambai		x			7,288.44				x	MWD	MHD/Central Adm.
40.	Rehabilitation of Adumadam CHPS Compound and Residential Accommodation with landscaping	Adumadam		x			100,000.00			x		MWD	MHD/Central Adm.
41.	Construction and Completion of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with landscaping	DACE	x	x	x	x	142,092.00				x	MWD	MED/Central Adm.
42.	Construction and Completion of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with landscaping	Ayeremu	x	x	x	x	47,007.66				x	MWD	MED/Central Adm.
43.	Construction and Completion of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with landscaping	Pai-Katanga	x	x	x	x	366,694.20				x	MWD	MED/Central Adm.
44.	Renovation of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block	Pai-Katanga	x	x	x	x	17,792.57				x	MWD	MED/Central Adm.
45.	Construction and Completion of 1No. 3-Unit Pavilion Classroom Block with landscaping	Abumba Akura	x	x	x	x	160,000.00				x	MWD	MED/Central Adm.
46.	Construction and Completion of Fence Wall around GES Director's Bungalow	Dambai	x	x	x	x	6,050.00				x	MWD	MED/Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
47.	Construction and Completion of 1No. 3-Unit Pavilion Classroom Block with landscaping	Tokuroano	x	x	x	x	160,000.00				x	MWD	MED/Central Adm.
48.	Organise “My First Day” at School Programme	Municipal-wide	x		x		15,000.00	5,000.00			x	MED	Central Adm.
49.	Organise “National Independence Day Celebration	Municipal-wide	x				60,000.00	5,000.00			x	MED	Central Adm.
50.	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with landscaping and Girls Changing Room	Lapaz MA Prim.				x			360,000.00 (DACF-RFG)	x		MWD	MED/Central Adm.
51.	Sponsor Science, Mathematics and Technology, Innovation (STMIE) clinic	Municipal-wide			x		10,000.00	10,000.00			x	MED	Central Adm.
52.	Support BECE mock Exams	Municipal-wide		x			10,000.00	5,000.00			x	MED	Central Adm.
53.	Provide KG chairs and KG hexagonal tables	Municipal-wide		x	x				495,000.00 (DACF-RFG)	x		MED	MWD/Central Adm.
54.	Provide mono desks and dual desks for basic schools	Municipal-wide		x	x				550,000.00 (DACF-RFG)	x		MED	MWD/Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
55.	Construct and Furnish 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Holy Cross Minor Seminary		x	x				420,000.00 (SOCO)	x		MED	MWD/Central Adm.
56.	Renovate and Furnish 1No. Teachers Quarters	Kpachiri		x	x				300,000.00 (SOCO)	x		MED	MWD/Central Adm.
57.	Procure and Supply Dual Desks	Selected Schools		x	x				450,000.00 (SOCO)	x		MED	MWD/Central Adm.
58.	Construct and Furnish 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities (Girls Changing Room)	Kotokujani No. 1		x	x				430,000.00 (SOCO)	x		MED	MWD/Central Adm.
59.	Promote juvenile justice and administration	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	8,000.00	7,000.00			x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
60.	Promote Child and Family Welfare	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00				x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
61.	Undertake child protection activities	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	15,000.00				x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
62.	Register, inspect and monitor Early Childhood Dev't. Centres and NGOs	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	20,000.00				x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
63.	Establish PWDs in income generation activities	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	100,000.00				x	SW&CD	Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
64.	Financial assistance to PWDs	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	50,000.00				x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
65.	Support case management	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	10,000.00			x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
66.	Monitoring and Supervision of School Feeding Programme	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00				x	MED	Central Adm.
67.	Renew and enroll LEAP beneficiaries on NHIS platform	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	5,000.00				x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
68.	Support the combat of domestic violence against women and child trafficking	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			20,000.00 (UNICEF)		x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
69.	Community sensitization to prevent violence against Girls/Women	Selected communities	x	x	x	x			15,000.00 (UNICEF)		x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
70.	Community engagement on how to manage properties acquired in marriage	Selected communities	x	x	x	x			10,000.00 (UNICEF)		x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
71.	Registration of Births and Deaths	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00				x	Birth & Death Registry	Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
72.	Screening and Sensitization of Food Vendors and School Feeding Caterers	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	30,000.00				x	EHU/GHS	Central Adm.
73.	Support the promotion of Community Led Total Sanitation	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	50,000.00	20,000.00			x	Env. Health Unit	Central Adm.
74.	Organize Environmental Health Promotion Activities and Clean Up Exercises	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	15,000.00			x	Env. Health Unit	Central Adm.
75.	Management of Sanitation (SIP, Fumigation, liquid waste management, Waste Landfill Management)	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	500,000.00				x	Env. Health Unit	Central Adm.
76.	Procure 5No. 12m <sup>2</sup> skip container	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	150,000.00			x		Env. Health Unit	Central Adm.
77.	Procure Sanitary Tools	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	50,000.00				x	Env. Health Unit	Central Adm.
78.	Enforcement of Environmental Sanitation Bye-laws and Regulations	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	30,000.00				x	Env. Health Unit	Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
79.	Construct 1No. Slaughter Slab	Katanga	x	x	x	x	150,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm.
80.	Dislodgement of toilets	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	150,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm.
81.	Construct and Complete 1No. Slaughter house and Meat Shop	Dambai	x	x	x	x	17,131.04				x	MWD	Central Adm.
82.	Support and Implement Enhancing Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Activities (En-WASH)	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	50,000.00		150,000.00 (USAID-Global Communities)	x		Env. Health Unit	Central Adm.
83.	Construction of Household Toilets	Dambai Old Town & Dambai Junction	x	x	x	x			553,051.23 (GPSNP II)	x		Env. Health Unit	Central Adm.
84.	Organize disaster preventive & mitigation programmes	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00				x	NADMO	GNFS/Central Adm.
85.	Procure relief items for disaster victims	Municipal-wide	x	x	x		40,000.0	20,000.00			x	NADMO	Central Adm.
86.	Organize sensitization on climate change issues for the general public	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			40,000.00 (GSCSP)	x		NADMO	Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
87.	Undertake tree planting activities	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	20,000.00			x	NADMO	Central Adm./Forestry
88.	Establish Cashew Nursery (PERD)	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	18,000.00				x	Dept. of Agric	Central Adm./Forestry
89.	Rehabilitation of degraded land using Cashew Trees/Mango Trees	Tapon, Tamanja, Togbekope	x	x	x	x			659,153.70 (GPSNP 2)	x		NADMO	Central Adm./Forestry
90.	Preparation of Disaster Risk Map and Disaster Risk and Emergency response preparedness action plan	Dambai	x	x	x	x			65,000.00 (GSCSP)	x		MPCU	Central Adm.
91.	Undertake Environmental and social safeguard activities	Dambai Market	x	x	x	x			35,241.00 (GSCSP)	x		MPCU	Central Adm.
92.	Pillar all Assembly properties	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	10,000.00		x		MPPD	Central Adm.
93.	Prepare local plans	Dambai & Pai-Katanga	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	10,000.00		x		MPPD	Central Adm.
94.	Prepare Municipal Spatial Development Framework	Dambai	x	x	x	x			40,000.00 (GSCSP)	x		MPPD	Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
95.	Update the Structural Plan	Dambai	x	x	x	x			40,000.00 (GSCSP)	x		MPPD	Central Adm.
96.	Organize training for Spatial Planning Committee and Technical Sub-Committee members on Urban Settlement Planning and Management	Dambai	x	x	x	x			40,000.00 (GSCSP)	x		MPPD	Central Adm.
97.	Organize training for MPCU members on Urban Infrastructure Delivery Services Management	Dambai	x	x	x	x			60,000.00 (GSCSP)	x		MPCU	Central Adm.
98.	Expand the Street Addressing & Prop Numbering Project	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	20,000.00			x	MPPD	Central Adm.
99.	Supervision and Regulation of Infrastructural Development	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	40,000.00				x	MPPD	Central Adm.
100.	Acquisition and Documentation of all Government Lands	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	50,000.00	30,000.00			x	MPPD	Central Adm.
101.	Organize Tech Sub-Com and Spatial Planning Meetings	Dambai	x	x	x	x	27,000.00	25,000.00			x	MPPD	Central Adm.
102.	Rehabilitation of Feeder Roads	Afadakope - Tokuroano	x	x	x	x			400,000.00 (SOCO)	x		MWD	MPPD/Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
103.	Rehabilitation of Feeder Roads	Kotokoli Akura - Ayeremu	x	x	x	x			400,000.00 (SOCO)	x		MWD	MPPD/Central Adm.
104.	Rehabilitation of Feeder Roads	Dorbiso Jnx. – Tsafo  Tsafo - Tapon	x	x	x	x			500,000.00 (GPSNP 2)	x		MWD	MPPD/Central Adm.
105.	Sensitization of road users on road signs	Dambai	x	x	x	x	20,000.00			x		MWD	MPPD/Central Adm.
106.	Spot improvement of feeder roads	Municipal Wide	x	x	x	x	80,000.00			x		MWD	MPPD/Central Adm.
107.	Construction of speed ramps along major roads	Dambai	x	x	x	x	50,000.00			x		MWD	MPPD/Central Adm.
108.	Desilting of Drains	Dambai	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			x		MWD	MPPD/Central Adm.
109.	Weeding/Grass cutting along roads	Dambai	x	x	x	x	20,000.00			x		MWD	MPPD/Central Adm.
110.	Sweeping along roads	Dambai	x	x	x	x	8,000.00			x		MWD	MPPD/Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
111.	Reshaping and Graveling of Feeder Roads	Municipal Wide	x	x	x	x			400,000.00 (DACF-RFG)	x		MWD	MPPD/Central Adm.
112.	Installation and maintenance of street lights	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	60,000.00	30,000.00			x	MWD	Central Adm.
113.	Construction of Small Earth Dams	Kwame Akura, Kparekpare	x	x	x	x			500,000.00 (GPSNP 2)	x		MWD	MPPD/Central Adm.
114.	Support Community Initiated Projects sustainably	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	100,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm.
115.	Design and construction of 3No. Mechanised Borehole with water reservoir	Dambai H/C Old Town Madina	x	x	x	x			210,000.00 (CBN)	x		MWD	Central Adm.
116.	Design and construction of 1No. mechanised Borehole	Chamba Akura	x	x	x	x			60,000.00 (CBN)	x		MWD	Central Adm.
117.	Implement operation and maintenance plan	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	300,000.00	60,000.00			x	MWD	Central Adm.
118.	Construction and furnishing of 1No. Zonal Council Office with landscaping	Tokuroano		x	x	x	340,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
119.	Construction and Completion of 1No. 2-Bedroom Bungalow for MCD	Dambai	x	x	x	x	14,553.57				x	MWD	Central Adm.
120.	Organise all mandatory & stat. meetings of the Assembly	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	100,000.00	60,000.00			x	Central Adm.	Other Depts.
121.	Organise 12No. Zonal Council Meetings	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000	30,000.00			x	Central Admin	Other Depts.
122.	Implement Municipal Anti-Corruption Plan	Municipal wide	x	x	x	x		15,000.00			x	NCCE	Central Adm.
123.	Undertake auditing activities	Municipal wide	x	x	x	x	40,000.00				x	I.A.	Central Adm.
124.	Conduct Civic Education Programmes	Municipal wide	x	x	x	x	15,000.00	5,000.00		x		NCCE	Central Adm.
125.	Support National Day celebrations	Municipal Wide	x			x	200,000.00				x	Central Adm.	MFD
126.	Procure set of office furniture	Offices of KEMA	x	x	x	x	100,000.00			x		Central Adm.	MWD
127. P	Procure Desktops and laptops	Offices of KEMA	x	x	x	x	50,000.00			x		Central Adm,	Other Depts.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
128.	Procure 3No. motorbikes	Offices of KEMA	x	x	x	x	17,000.00			x		Central Adm,	Other Depts.
129.	Procure 1No. Pick Up vehicle	Office of KEMA	x	x	x	x	500,000.00			x		Central Adm,	Other Depts.
130.	Procure stationery and printing materials	Offices of KEMA	x	x	x	x	100,000.00	60,000.00		x		Central Adm,	
131.	Support statistical Dept.	Dambai	x	x	x	x	15,000.00				x	Central Adm.	Stats. Dept.
132.	Support internal management of the organization.	KEMA	x	x	x	x	200,000.00				x	Central Adm.	
133.	Mobilise communities, Constitute and Engage CPICs	Beneficiary Communities	x	x	x	x			30,000.00 (SOCO)		x	ISD	Central Adm.
134.	Disseminate govt policies and progs to community members	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	6,000.00			x	ISD	Central Adm.
135.	Implement MP's programmes and projects	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	500,000.00				x	MP	Central Adm.
136.	Implement the Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	20,000.00			x	MFD	Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
137.	Undertake inventory of telecom mast and outdoor adverts	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	10,000.00			x	MFD	MPPD/Central Adm.
138.	Valuation of taxable properties	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	250,000.00			x		MFD	MPPD/Central Adm./Land Commission
139.	Prepare 2024 AAP, Budget and Fee-Fixing Resolution	Municipal-wide		x	x		70,000.00				x	Central Adm.	Other Depts.
140.	Organize at least 2 PFM Town Hall Meetings	Municipal-wide	x		x		50,000.00				x	Central Adm.	Other Depts.
141.	Organize MPCU, inspect, Monitor and Evaluate Prog and Projects	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	60,000.00		80,000.00 (SOCO) 35,241.00 (GSCSP)		x	Central Adm.	Other Depts.
142.	Undertake capacity building programmes and provision of logistics	Dambai	x	x	x	x	60,000.00	20,000.00			x	HRD	Central Adm.
143.	Renovation of Magistrates Residency	Dambai	x	x	x	x	135,950.00				x	MWD	Central Adm.
144.	Construction and Completion of INo. Circuit Court	Dambai	x	x	x	x	142,528.65				x	MWD	Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
145.	Support organization of MUSEC meetings and activities	Dambai	x	x	x	x	80,000.00				x	Central Adm.	Security Services
146.	Train Assembly members (Sub-Committee Conveners) to understand vulnerability and gender responsive planning	Dambai	x	x	x	x			30,000.00 (GIZ-GOVID)	x		GIZ	Central Adm.
147.	Train Assembly members and sub-structures on their roles and responsibilities with focus on planning and budgeting. (Acts and L.I.)	Dambai	x	x	x	x			30,000.00 (GIZ-GOVID)	x		GIZ	Central Adm.
148.	Train Heads of Departments and other technical staff in elements of project management	Dambai	x	x	x	x			30,000.00 (GIZ-GOVID)	x		GIZ	Central Adm.
149.	Capacity building of officials (MPCU & Statisticians) on understanding and using Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	Dambai	x	x	x	x			30,000.00 (GIZ-GOVID)	x		GIZ	Central Adm.
150.	Capacity building of officials (MPCU & Statisticians) on Report Writing	Dambai	x	x	x	x			30,000.00 (GIZ-GOVID)	x		GIZ	Central Adm.

**Table 32: Action Plan for 2028**

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
1.	Support the promotion of MSMEs	Municipal Wide	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	10,000.00			x	GEA	SW&CD/Central Adm.
2.	Support cultural activities to promote domestic tourism	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	15,000.00	10,000.00		x		Central Adm.	CNC
3.	Support LED Programmes (1D1F, PERD, PFJ, RFJ) through radio programmes	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	10,000.00			x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
4.	Construction of 32No. Market stores at Dambai Market	Dambai	x	x	x	x	400,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm.
5.	Construction of Market Sheds and warehouses	Ayeremu	x	x	x	x	300,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm.
6.	Train 500 farmers on good agronomic practices (GAPs) and adoption of improved crops and livestock production technologies	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			5000.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
7.	Establish 10 demonstrations on modern technologies in maize production	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	6000.00				x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
8.	Establish 10 demonstrations on modern technologies in rice production	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			8000.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
9.	Embark on pest and disease surveillance in rice and maize	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			3500.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
10.	Train and supervise activities of 10 technical staff on listing of farmers, crop cut and yield studies	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			3000.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
11.	Identify and train 20 processors, and marketers on standardization, packaging and branding	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			4000.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
12.	Embark on pest and disease surveillance on livestock and poultry	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	2200.00		1800.00	x		Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
13.	Build capacity of 20 cassava processors in each operational area on processing of cassava into different products	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	1500.00		1500.00	x		Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
14.	Train 3 AEA's, 5 MAO's and 5 vet officers in the use of local housing	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			1500.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
	units for livestock and rural poultry farmers												
15.	Train 10 extension and 5 veterinary technical staff and 40 livestock farmers in the prevention of scheduled livestock and rural poultry diseases	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	1500.00		3000.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
16.	Conduct contact tracing of diseases diagnosed at the slaughter house and on poultry farms	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	1500.00		2500.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
17.	Educate Pet owners on the importance of vaccination against Zoonotic diseases in animals	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	2500.00		2500.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
18.	Organize planning and technical meetings	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			6000.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
19.	Supervise activities of 10 AEAs by 5 MAOs	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			4000.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
20.	Embark on field and home visits by 10 technical staff	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			16,000.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
21.	Organize Farmers' Day	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	68,000.00				x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
22.	Organize exchange visit for farmers and AEAs	Chamba Akura		x			2500.00		2500.00	x		Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
23.	Support immunization services	Municipal-wide		x		x	10,000.00	10,000.00			x	MHD	Central Adm.
24.	Support malaria control	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	10,000.00			x	MHD	Central Adm.
25.	Procure equipment for health service delivery	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	40,000.00				x	MHD	Central Adm.
26.	Support HIV/AIDS programmes	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	25,000.00	10,000.00			x	Central Adm.	MHD
27.	Construction and furnishing of 1No. CHPS Compound with Residential accommodation with landscaping	Abrewankor		x			500,000.00			x		MWD	MHD/Central Adm.
28.	Construction and furnishing of 1No. Maternity Unit with landscaping	Ayeremu		x			100,000.00			x		MWD	MHD/Central Adm.
29.	Construction and furnishing of 1No. laboratory service unit	Kparekpare		x			60,000.00			x		MWD	MHD/Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
30.	aaa Organise “My First Day” at School Programme	Municipal-wide	x		x		15,000.00	5,000.00			x	MED	Central Adm.
31.	Sponsor Science, Mathematics and Technology, Innovation (STMIE) clinic	Municipal-wide			x		20,000.00	5,000.00			x	MED	Central Adm.
32.	Support BECE mock Exams	Municipal-wide		x			10,000.00				x	MED	Central Adm.
33.	Provide 3600 KG chairs and 600 KG hexagonal tables	Municipal-wide		x	x		495,000.00			x		MED	MWD/Central Adm.
34.	Provide 500 mono desks and 1000 dual desks for basic schools	Municipal-wide		x	x		550,000.00			x		MED	MWD/Central Adm.
35.	Construction and furnishing of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block	Nansu		x	x		600,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm./MED
36.	Construction and furnishing of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block	Njare Kucha		x	x		600,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm./MED
37.	Promote juvenile justice and administration	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	9,000.00	8,000.00			x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
38.	Promote Child and Family Welfare	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00				x	SW&CD	Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
39.	Undertake child protection activities	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	20,000.00				x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
40.	Register, inspect and monitor Early Childhood Dev't. Centres and NGOs	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	20,000.00				x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
41.	Establish PWDs in income generation activities	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	100,000.00				x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
42.	Financial assistance to PWDs	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	50,000.00				x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
43.	Support case management	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	10,000.00			x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
44.	Support School Feeding Programme	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00				x	MED	Central Adm.
45.	Implement MP's programmes and projects	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	500,000.00				x	Central Adm.	MWD
46.	Support the promotion of Community Led Total Sanitation	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	50,000.00	30,000.00			x	Env. Health Unit	Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
47.	Management of Sanitation (SIP, Fumigation, liquid waste management, Waste Landfill Management)	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	500,000.00				x	Env. Health Unit	Central Adm.
48.	Procure 5No. 12m <sup>2</sup> skip container	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	150,000.00				x	Env. Health Unit	Central Adm.
49.	Organize disaster preventive & mitigation programmes	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	15,000.00				x	NADMO	GNFS/Central Adm.
50.	Procure relief items for disaster victims	Municipal-wide	x	x	x		40,000.00	30,000.00			x	NADMO	Central Adm.
51.	Organize climate change awareness and adaptability programmes	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	10,000.00			x	NADMO	Central Adm.
52.	Undertake tree planting activities	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	15,000.00			x	NADMO	Central Adm./Forestry
53.	Pillar all Assembly properties	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	20,000.00		x		MPPD	Central Adm.
54.	Prepare local plans	Dambai & Tokuroano	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	20,000.00		x		MPPD	Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
55.	Expand the Street Addressing & Prop Numbering Project	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	30,000.00			x	MPPD	Central Adm.
56.	Organize Tech Sub-Com and Spatial Planning Meetings	Dambai	x	x	x	x	27,000.00	30,000.00			x	MPPD	Central Adm.
57.	Maintenance of Feeder Roads	Municipal-wide				x	250,000.00	100,000.00			x	MWD	MPPD/Central Adm.
58.	Rehabilitation of Kelentin to Adamu Akura Feeder Road (4.0km)	*Kelentin *Adamu Akura	x	x	x	x	250,000.00	30,000.00		x		MWD	MPPD/Central Adm.
59.	Construction of Fence Wall (Phase I)	Dambai Market	x	x	x	x	300,000.00	100,000.00		x		MWD	Central Adm.
60.	Pavement of Market (Façade of Market Stores)	Dambai Market	x	x	x	x	400,000.00	100,000.00		x		MWD	Central Adm.
61.	Installation and maintenance of street lights	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	50,000.00	40,000.00			x	MWD	Central Adm.
62.	Support Community Initiated Projects sustainably	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	100,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
63.	Drilling and mechanization of 1No. Borehole	Adumadum CHPS	x	x	x	x	60,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm.
64.	Drilling of 5No. Boreholes	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	250,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm.
65.	Drilling and mechanization of 5No. Borehole	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	300,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm.
66.	Construction of 2-Storey Office Complex	Dambai	x	x	x	x	1,600,000.00	200,000.00		x		MWD	MPPD/Central Adm.
67.	Construction and furnishing of 1No. 2-Unit residential accommodation for staff	Dambai	x	x	x	x	250,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm.
68.	Implement operation and maintenance plan	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	300,000.00	60,000.00			x	MWD	Central Adm.
69.	Organise all mandatory & stat. meetings of the Assembly	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	100,000.00	60,000.00			x	Central Adm.	Other Depts.
70.	Organise 12No. Zonal Council Meetings	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000	30,000.00			x	Central Admin	Other Depts.
71.	Implement Municipal Anti-Corruption Plan	Municipal wide	x	x	x	x		15,000.00			x	NCCE	Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
72.	Undertake auditing activities	Municipal wide	x	x	x	x	40,000.00				x	I.A.	Central Adm.
73.	Conduct Civic Education Programmes	Municipal wide	x	x	x	x	15,000.00	5,000.00			x	NCCE	Central Adm.
74.	Support National celebrations	Municipal Wide	x			x	200,000.00				x	Central Adm.	MFD
75.	Procure set of office furniture	Offices of KEMA	x	x	x	x	100,000.00			x		Central Adm.	MWD
76.	Procure Desktops and laptops	Offices of KEMA	x	x	x	x	50,000.00			x		Central Adm.	Other Depts.
77.	Procure 3No. motorbikes	Offices of KEMA	x	x	x	x	17,000.00			x		Central Adm.	Other Depts.
78.	Procure stationery and printing materials	Offices of KEMA	x	x	x	x	100,000.00	70,000.00		x		Central Adm.	
79.	Support statistical Dept.	Dambai	x	x	x	x	15,000.00				x	Central Adm.	Stats. Dept.
80.	Disseminate govt policies and progs to community members	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	6,000.00			x	ISD	Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
81.	Implement the Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	20,000.00			x	MFD	Central Adm.
82.	Update revenue database and undertake inventory of telecom mast and outdoor adverts	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	10,000.00			x	MFD	MPPD/Central Adm.
83.	Prepare 2025 AAP, Budget and Fee-Fixing Resolution	Municipal-wide		x	x		70,000.00				x	Central Adm.	Other Depts.
84.	Organize at least 2 PFM Town Hall Meetings	Municipal-wide	x		x		50,000.00				x	Central Adm.	Other Depts.
85.	Organize MPCU, inspect, Monitor and Evaluate Prog and Projects	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	60,000.00				x	Central Adm.	Other Depts.
86.	Undertake capacity building programmes and provision of logistics	Dambai	x	x	x	x	70,000.00	20,000.00			x	HRD	Central Adm.

**Table 33: Action Plan for 2029**

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
1.	Support the promotion of MSMEs	Municipal Wide	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	10,000.00			x	GEA	SW&CD/Central Adm.
2.	Support cultural activities to promote domestic tourism	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	15,000.00	10,000.00		x		Central Adm.	CNC
3.	Support LED Programmes (1D1F, PERD, PFJ, RFJ) through radio programmes	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	10,000.00			x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
4.	Construction of Market Sheds and warehouses	Motorway	x	x	x	x	300.000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm.
5.	Train 500 farmers on good agronomic practices (GAPs) and adoption of improved crops and livestock production technologies	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			5000.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
6.	Establish 10 demonstrations on modern technologies in maize production	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	6000.00				x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
7.	Establish 10 demonstrations on modern technologies in rice production	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			8000.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
8.	Embark on pest and disease surveillance in rice and maize	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			3500.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
9.	Train and supervise activities of 10 technical staff on listing of farmers, crop cut and yield studies	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			3000.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
10.	Identify and train 20 processors, and marketers on standardization, packaging and branding	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			4000.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
11.	Embark on pest and disease surveillance on livestock and poultry	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	2200.00		1800.00	x		Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
12.	Build capacity of 20 cassava processors on processing of cassava into different products	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	1500.00		1500.00	x		Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
13.	Train 3 AEAs, 5 MAOs and 5 vet officers in the use of local housing units for livestock and rural poultry farmers	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			1500.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
14.	Train 10 extension and 5 veterinary technical staff and 40 livestock farmers in the prevention of scheduled livestock and rural poultry diseases	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	1500.00		3000.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
15.	Conduct contact tracing of diseases diagnosed at the slaughter house and on poultry farms	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	1500.00		2500.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
16.	Educate pet owners on the importance of vaccination against Zoonotic diseases in animals	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	2500.00		2500.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
17.	Organize planning and technical meetings	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			6000.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
18.	Embark on field and home visits by 10 technical staff	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x			16,000.00		x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
19.	Organize Farmers' Day	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	68,000.00				x	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
20.	Support immunization services	Municipal-wide		x		x	10,000.00	10,000.00			x	MHD	Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
21.	Support malaria control	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	10,000.00			x	MHD	Central Adm.
22.	Procure equipment for health service delivery	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	40,000.00				x	MHD	Central Adm.
23.	Support HIV/AIDS programmes	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	10,000.00			x	Central Adm.	MHD
24.	Construction and furnishing of 1No. CHPS Compound with Residential accommodation with landscaping	Nansu		x			500,000.00			x		MWD	MHD/Central Adm.
25.	Construction and furnishing of 1No. Maternity Unit with landscaping	Yariga No. 2		x			100,000.00			x		MWD	MHD/Central Adm.
26.	Rehabilitate and furnish 1No. Health Centre with landscaping	Pai-Katanga		x			220,000.00			x		MWD	MHD/Central Adm.
27.	Rehabilitate and furnish 1No. Health Centre with landscaping	Dormabin		x			400,000.00			x		MWD	MHD/Central Adm.
28.	Rehabilitate and furnish 1No. Health Centre	Dambai		x			400,000.00			x		MWD	MHD/Central Adm.
29.	Construction and furnishing of Nurses Quarters	Dambai		x			500,000.00			x		MWD	MHD/Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
30.	Organise “My First Day” at School Programme	Municipal-wide	x		x		15,000.00	5,000.00			x	MED	Central Adm.
31.	Sponsor Science, Mathematics and Technology, Innovation (STMIE) clinic	Municipal-wide			x		15,000.00	10,000.00			x	MED	Central Adm.
32.	Support BECE mock Exams	Municipal-wide		x			10,000.00	10,000.00			x	MED	Central Adm.
33.	Provide 3600 KG chairs and 600 KG hexagonal tables	Municipal-wide		x	x		495,000.00			x		MED	MWD/Central Adm.
34.	Provide 500 mono desks and 1000 dual desks for basic schools	Municipal-wide		x	x		550,000.00			x		MED	MWD/Central Adm.
35.	Rehabilitation of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block	Ayeremu	x	x			250,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm./MED
36.	Rehabilitation of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block at M/A Primary	Tokuroano	x	x			200,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm./MED
37.	Construction and furnishing of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with landscaping	Dormabin	x	x			600,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm./MED

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
38.	Promote juvenile justice and administration	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	7,000.00			x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
39.	Promote Child and Family Welfare	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00				x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
40.	Undertake child protection activities	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	20,000.00				x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
41.	Register, inspect and monitor Early Childhood Dev't. Centres and NGOs	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	20,000.00				x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
42.	Establish PWDs in income generation activities	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	100,000.00				x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
43.	Financial assistance to PWDs	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	50,000.00				x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
44.	Support case management	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	10,000.00			x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
45.	Support School Feeding Programme	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00				x	MED	Central Adm.
46.	Implement MP's programmes and projects	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	500,000.00				x	Central Adm.	MWD

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
47.	Support the promotion of Community Led Total Sanitation	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	50,000.00	40,000.00			x	Env. Health Unit	Central Adm.
48.	Management of Sanitation (SIP, Fumigation, liquid waste management, Waste Landfill Management)	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	500,000.00				x	Env. Health Unit	Central Adm.
49.	Procure 5No. 12m <sup>2</sup> skip container	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	150,000.00			x		Env. Health Unit	Central Adm.
50.	Organize disaster preventive & mitigation programmes	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	10,000.00			x	NADMO	GNFS/Central Adm.
51.	Procure relief items for disaster victims	Municipal-wide	x	x	x		40,000.00	30,000.00			x	NADMO	Central Adm.
52.	Organize climate change awareness and adaptability programmes	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	15,000.00			x	NADMO	Central Adm.
53.	Undertake tree planting activities	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	30,000.00			x	NADMO	Central Adm./Forestry

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
54.	Pillar all Assembly properties	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	20,000.00		x		MPPD	Central Adm.
55.	Prepare local plans	Dambai & Dormabin	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	20,000.00		x		MPPD	Central Adm.
56.	Expand the Street Addressing & Prop Numbering Project	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	50,000.00	20,000.00			x	MPPD	Central Adm.
57.	Organize Tech Sub-Com and Spatial Planning Meetings	Dambai	x	x	x	x	27,000.00	35,000.00			x	MPPD	Central Adm.
58.	Rehabilitation of Njare – Njare Kucha Feeder Road (1.5km)	Njare			x	x	200,000.00			x		MWD	MPPD/Central Adm.
59.	Rehabilitation of Feeder Roads	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	300,000.00			x		MWD	MPPD/Central Adm.
60.	Installation and maintenance of street lights	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	50,000.00	40,000.00			x	MWD	Central Adm.
61.	Support Community Initiated Projects sustainably	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	100,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm.
62.	Provision of water facility in 1No. CHPS	Asukawkaw CHPS	x	x	x	x	50,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
63.	Drilling of 5No. Boreholes	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	250,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm.
64.	Implement operation and maintenance plan	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	300,000.00	60,000.00			x	MWD	Central Adm.
65.	Construction and furnishing of 1No. 2-Unit residential accommodation for staff	Dambai	x	x	x	x	250,000.00			x		MWD	Central Adm.
66.	Organise all mandatory & stat. meetings of the Assembly	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	100,000.00	60,000.00			x	Central Adm.	Other Depts.
67.	Organise 12No. Zonal Council Meetings	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	10,000	30,000.00			x	Central Admin	Other Depts.
68.	Implement Municipal Anti-Corruption Plan	Municipal wide	x	x	x	x		15,000.00			x	NCCE	Central Adm.
69.	Undertake auditing activities	Municipal wide	x	x	x	x	40,000.00				x	I.A.	Central Adm.
70.	Conduct Civic Education Programmes	Municipal wide	x	x	x	x	15,000.00	5,000.00			x	NCCE	Central Adm.
71.	Support National celebrations	Municipal Wide	x			x	200,000.00				x	Central Adm.	MFD

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
72.	Procure set of office furniture	Offices of KEMA	x	x	x	x	100,000.00			x		Central Adm.	MWD
73.	Procure Desktops and laptops	Offices of KEMA	x	x	x	x	50,000.00			x		Central Adm.	Other Depts.
74.	Procure 3No. motorbikes	Offices of KEMA	x	x	x	x	17,000.00			x		Central Adm.	Other Depts.
75.	Procure stationery and printing materials	Offices of KEMA	x	x	x	x	100,000.00	70,000.00		x		Central Adm.	
76.	Support statistical Dept.	Dambai	x	x	x	x	15,000.00				x	Central Adm.	Stats. Dept.
77.	Disseminate govt policies and progs to community members	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	6,000.00			x	ISD	Central Adm.
78.	Implement the Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	20,000.00			x	MFD	Central Adm.
79.	Undertake inventory of telecom mast and outdoor adverts	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	10,000.00			x	MFD	MPPD/Central Adm.
80.	Preparation of Medium Term Development Plan (2026-2029)	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	200,000.00			x		Central Adm.	Other Depts.

No.	Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Projects Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
			1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
81.	Prepare Budget and Fee-Fixing Resolution	Municipal-wide		x	x		40,000.00				x	Central Adm.	Other Depts.
82.	Organize at least 2 PFM Town Hall Meetings	Municipal-wide	x		x		50,000.00				x	Central Adm.	Other Depts.
83.	Organize MPCU, inspect, Monitor and Evaluate Prog and Projects	Municipal-wide	x	x	x	x	60,000.00				x	Central Adm.	Other Depts.
84.	Undertake capacity building programmes and provision of logistics	Dambai	x	x	x	x	50,000.00	30,000.00			x	HRD	Central Adm.

## CHAPTER SEVEN

# IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### 7.0 Introduction

This chapter offers a detailed description of how implementation, monitoring and evaluation would be done in the Municipality. The chapter presents an analysis of stakeholders and the monitoring matrix. It also shows the work plan for monitoring and evaluation as well as strategies for data collection and collation, analysis and reporting.

### 7.1 Stakeholder Analysis

The effective implementation of the MTDP requires the involvement of all stakeholders in the Municipality. This is critical to enhance the participation of all, improve interaction and thereby forestall potential risks and conflicts during implementation. Table 43 shows the stakeholders and their backgrounds as well as their roles and responsibilities.

**Table 34: Analysis of Stakeholders in Krachi East**

No	Stakeholder	Background	Interests, Roles and Responsibilities
1.	Hon. Municipal Chief Executive	-Appointed by the President  -Approved by the General Assembly  -A member of the General Assembly	Responsible for day-to-day performance of the executive and administrative functions
2.	Traditional Authority	-They are community heads  -An embodiment of culture  -They are custodians of land	They influence decision making

No	Stakeholder	Background	Interests, Roles and Responsibilities
3.	MLGDRD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-They include employees of government</li> <li>-They have a vertical link with the MA and donors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-They formulate policies</li> <li>-They support capacity building programmes</li> <li>-They facilitate relationship between MMDAs and donors</li> </ul>
4.	NDPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Headed by a Dir.-General</li> <li>-Employees of government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-They provide guidelines for Planning</li> <li>-They provide capacity building</li> <li>-They Approve plans</li> </ul>
5.	ORCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Headed by a political appointee (Hon. Regional Minister)</li> <li>-Employees of government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-They harmonise MTDP</li> <li>-They coordinate, harmonise and monitor the MDAs</li> <li>-They undertake monitoring and evaluation</li> </ul>
6.	Member of Parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Elected to represent the people</li> <li>-A member of the General Assembly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Initiate and support projects with MPs DACF</li> <li>-Responsible for collating the concerns of the people</li> </ul>
7.	MPCU Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Heads of decentralised and non-decentralised departments/units</li> <li>-Reps of Gen Ass/CSOs/TA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-They plan, implement and monitor and evaluate programmes and projects of the Assembly</li> <li>-They coordinate activities of the Assembly</li> </ul>
8.	General Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-70 percent are elected by the people (21 members)</li> <li>-30 percent are appointed (7 members)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-They make bye-laws and approve plans and budgets</li> <li>-They champion the needs of their electorates and initiate and monitor projects</li> </ul>
9.	MUSEC	Heads of security services	Responsible for considering and taking appropriate measures to ensure peace, safety and security in the Municipality

No	Stakeholder	Background	Interests, Roles and Responsibilities
10.	Decentralised Departments	They are employees of government	-They are responsible for implementation of policies -Provision of social, economic and other services
11.	Office of the Administrator of DACF	-Headed by a government appointee -Employees of government	-They receive and disburse at least 5 percent of the consolidated funds to sub-national structures -They monitor MMDAs programmes and projects
12.	Political Parties	They emanate from the National level	-They act as pressure groups -They evaluate the performance of government
13.	Unit Committee Members	5 elected persons within each twenty one (21) electoral area	-They enforce bye-laws -Provides mechanisms of representation, participation and accountability at the lowest level
14.	Zonal Councils	Not more than 5 persons elected from among AMs  Not more than 10 reps from the Unit Committees	-Responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Zonal Council  -Assist in the mobilisation of revenues
15.	Development Partners	They include private companies	-Act as donors for various projects -Initiate and monitor projects
16.	CSOs/NGOs	Organised groups like CSOs, FBOs, CBOs, vulnerable groups	-They act as advocates -They initiate projects -They demand accountability and transparency
17.	Media	Press and others	They inform, educate and entertain the public
18.	Service Providers	They include private and public companies	Provide essential services within the Municipality
19.	Traders	They include private businesses	-Provide public goods and services -Provide resources for development

No	Stakeholder	Background	Interests, Roles and Responsibilities
20.	General Public	They are community members	-They are recipients of development projects -They demand transparency and accountability
21.	Schools	They include private and public schools	They are recipients of educational projects

Source: MPCU – KEMA, 2021

## 7.2 Monitoring Matrix or Results Framework

At the Assembly level, the entire MPCU would take part in the monitoring process. The Departments have their own teams and supervisors who go around on regular basis for monitoring. External monitors including the ORCC conducts quarterly monitoring visits on plan implementation. At the National level, teams from the MLGDRD, and the Office of the Administrator of DACF at intervals visit the Municipality’s project sites. Aside these, stakeholders like the World Bank and other development partners also join teams in the Assembly to conduct monitoring.

The Monitoring Matrix in appendix VII shows the programmes and sub-programmes, the indicators defined by type whether they are input, output, outcome and impact indicators. The matrix has the baseline for 2024. It also has the targets for 2026, 2027, 2028 and 2029, the data disaggregation has been shown with specifics being ages and gender distribution of beneficiaries together with the monitoring frequency and whose responsibility it is to provide the data.

## 7.3 Evaluation Arrangement with an Evaluation Matrix

There is the need to effectively evaluate interventions to ascertain progress made in achieving stated objectives. KEMA will conduct a mid-term evaluation, that is, after the middle of the period of implementation of the project. The primary aim is to draw conclusions for ensuring that objectives are being met. This will be undertaken in 2028. Again, the Municipality would conduct a terminal evaluation at the end of the implementation period for the MTDP in 2030. There will also be annual reviews prior to budget preparation as well as quarterly reviews with the entire MPCU and other stakeholders.

The Assembly would also undertake a Resident Satisfaction Survey with the use of a consultant to determine how well our communities are satisfied with the programmes of the Assembly. The MPCU together with stakeholders of the Assembly would also assess the performance of all projects when completed to ascertain the attainment of objectives for interventions and assess the overall changes that have occurred. These would be done along the criteria of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact as well as sustainability.

#### **6.4 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements**

The Assembly would employ the use of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) tools such as Participatory expenditure tracking, Citizens Report Card and Community Score Cards to assess performance in the delivery of services. As part of preparation for PM and E, MPCU will consider the following steps in planning; deciding on the need for PM and E and the methods to use as well as identifying key stakeholders. A facilitator will be identified to enable a determination of the relevant questions, and resources available. Terms of Reference will be developed for the lead facilitator, a team will be trained to carry out the exercise after which the results will be shared with stakeholders.

Table 44 is the monitoring and evaluation work plan which shows the costed plan to guide the activities. The work plan outlines the M and E activities to be implemented in the four years and indicates the time frame, budget and stakeholders involved. The cost of implementation has been integrated into the Action Plans for the various years and would be reflected in the Annual Budgets.

**Table 35: Monitoring and Evaluation Work plan for KEMA**

M and E Activities	Timeframe				Actors	Budget GH¢
	2026	2027	2028	2029		
<b>DMTDP Evaluation</b>						
DMTDP Mid Term Evaluation	Start 2nd Dec., 2028				MPCU and other stakeholders	100,000.00
Terminal Evaluation	Start 15 <sup>th</sup> March 2030					160,000.00
Specific Evaluations and Studies	Annually					80,000.00
Participatory M and E	Annually					44,000.00
<b>Implementation Monitoring</b>						
Monthly field visit to project sites	1st Wednesday in every month				Works Department	48,000.00
Monthly review					Works Department	
Quarterly Field Visits	April, July, Oct. and Jan.				MPCU and Stakeholders	192,000.00
Quarterly Review Meetings	April, July, Oct. and Jan.				MPCU and stakeholders	64,000.00
Preparation of Quarterly Reports	End of April, July, Oct and Jan.				MPCU Secretariat	64,000.00
<b>APR Preparation</b>						
Data Collection	From 15 <sup>th</sup> January Annually				MPCU and Depts	20,000.00
Draft District APR Prepared	31 <sup>st</sup> January Annually				MPCU	9,000.00
Draft APR Review Workshop	15 <sup>th</sup> February Annually				MPCU and s/holders	20,000.00
<b>Dissemination</b>						
Final APR Submitted to RPCU/ NDPC	28 <sup>th</sup> February Annually				MPCU Secretariat	0
Dissemination of Municipal APR	15 <sup>th</sup> March Annually				MPCU and Stakeholders	25,000.00
Contingency for Fuel, drivers etc						50,000.00
<b>Total</b>						<b>876,000.00</b>

Source: MPCU - KEMA, 2025

## 7.5 Strategy for Data Collection, Collation, Analysis and Use of Results

This involves gathering and measuring of information on variables of interest, in an established systematic fashion. Data may be quantitative or qualitative and can also be categorised into input, process, output, outcome or impact ones. This is important for making accurate conclusions. KEMA undertakes data collection at several levels at different periods. The

MPCU Secretariat has a project register, and has initiated using the District Development Data Platform which is being used for capturing data on physical projects and generating reports.

The data on projects is collected from a primary source and involves site visits. Also, surveys, Focus Group Discussions and Participant Observations are also used. The data collected helps in the quarterly and annual reviews regarding the stated objectives and the indicators, and also helps in the preparation of reports subsequently. The NDPC's recommended data collection sheet which summarises the methods used in collecting data on each indicator and the results obtained would be used in accordance with the National Monitoring and Evaluation Manual (NDPC, 2013).

KEMA, in reporting on the indicators, has defined data collection periods and methods because different indicators require different methods of collection, disaggregation and presentation. Each Department or Unit has a data collection sheet as the case may be and this differ from one department to another. In order to minimise inaccuracies in data collection, the MPCU undertakes validation sessions to review all the data collected with stakeholders before and after collation to satisfy NDPC's requirements against the backdrop that a good analysis brings out the relevant information to guide decision making.

The progress of each indicator towards meeting the objectives and targets of the MTDP and actions taken to address the findings are shared among all the relevant stakeholders for redress before the next monitoring exercise based on their roles and interests. After each monitoring exercise, the MPCU will make its key findings known to management which is chaired by the Hon. Municipal Chief Executive.

## **7.6 Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format**

According to the NDPC's LI 2232, the MMDAs are to submit quarterly and annual progress reports on the implementation of the Annual Action Plan. Regarding projects, the prescribed monitoring format would be used. This describes the project and its location as well as the sector in which it is to be implemented. The estimated amount as well as the actual amount spent is indicated. This is followed by the contractor's name and address and expenditure to date. The start and end dates are equally stated with the progress of work in percentages as well as remarks on the status of implementations.

These quarterly and annual progress reports cover an introduction, Monitoring and Evaluation Activities as well as the way forward. Specifically, it shows the name of the Assembly as well as the period for the report. It then summarises the achievements and challenges with

implementation as well as the purposes for the M and E and the processes involved. Regarding M and E activities, KEMA will produce reports on status of implementation for the quarter, update on funding sources and disbursements as well as indicators and targets. One other component is an update on critical poverty issues. It ends with evaluations conducted and Participatory M and E conducted as well as issues addressed and outstanding ones. The reporting format for the quarterly and Annual Progress Reports can be found in schedule six of the L.I. 2232.

### **7.7 Summary of the Chapter**

This chapter presented the implementation of the plan as well as monitoring and evaluation arrangements with stakeholders. The chapter makes reference to specific requirement as far as monitoring and evaluation and reporting is concerned stating the periods for monitoring and the relevant stakeholders involved.

# CHAPTER EIGHT

## COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

### 8.0 Introduction

Following from 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 communication strategy and dissemination of information as far as the plan and its implementation is concerned. It specifies the public hearings to be conducted and other modalities for engagement as outlined in the Local Governance Act, 936 and the National Popular Participation Framework.

### 8.1 Dissemination and Communication Strategy

This section relates to the dissemination of the MTDP as well as reports on implementation to stakeholders. It describes how awareness would be created, the role of actors, promotion of dialogue and generation of feedback on the performance of the Municipality. Emphasis would be laid on the promotion of access to information and management of the expectations of citizens so they can be included in the governance process (OHLGS, 2014). The targeted audience of this plan include all stakeholders relevant to the development of the Municipality (LGS, 2016). KEMA uses the following to disseminate information to the public:

- Assembly's Website ([www.krema.gov.gh](http://www.krema.gov.gh))
- Announcements, discussions and broadcast in the local media and newspapers
- Community durbars
- Public hearings on Development Plans
- Fee-fixing consultations
- Budget Hearings
- Discussions on Kano Radio and Oti FM
- Information Centres
- Stakeholders' Fora
- Meetings with Traditional Rulers
- Zonal Meetings
- Town Hall meetings

- Notice boards
- Social Media
- Use of Information Vans

Also, 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.

In order to effectively disseminate information to relevant actors, copies of the APR and quarterly reports are forwarded to the NDPC, ORCC and other MDAs and stakeholders at the lower levels to increase accountability and transparency. Table 45 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 36: Communication Plan**

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method / Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the MTDP	Community members; TA	Community Durbars	Quarterly	MPCU
Town Hall Meeting	To account to stakeholders	All stakeholders	-PFM - Template Power point Presentation	First Quarter and Third Quarter	MPCU
Executive Committee Meetings	To update stakeholders on the status of implementation	Executive Committee	Round-table discussion	Prior to each Assembly Meeting	MPCU
Community Durbars	Assess the level of implementation and citizens' satisfaction	Stakeholders	PowerPoint presentations	Quarterly	MPCU
Radio Discussions	Awareness Creation and feedback	Citizens	Presentations and Q and A	Monthly	Assigned Officer
Use of Social Media website, Facebook, website	Provide information to the general public	Citizens	Reports and Photos	Real Time	MIS

Source: MPCU – KEMA 2025

## 8.2 Summary of the Chapter

The chapter dealt mainly with the communication and dissemination arrangements in respect of the Plan.

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX I: Scalogram Analysis

Zone/Locality	Estimated Population	Type of Comm.	KG	Prim.	JHS	SHS/Voc.	College	Herbalist	Chemical Store	Pharmacy	CHPS Compound	Health Centre	Borehole	Mechanised Borehole	Police Post	Magistrate Court	Fire Station	Post Office	Electricity	Telecommunication	Bank	Market	Guest House	Restaurant	Lorry Park	Fuel Filling Station	Gas Filling Station	Total no. of functions	Functions as a % of	Rank
Dambai	43,912	LK	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	100	1
Tokuroano	6,787	Inland	1	1	1	1		1	1			1	1	1	1				1	1								12	48	2
Dormabin	5,035	Inland	1	1	1			1	1			1	1	1					1	1		1			1		12	48	3	
Asukawka w	4,405	Inland	1	1	1	1		1	1		1		1	1					1	1							11	44	4	
Pai- Katanga	5,904	Inland	1	1	1			1	1			1	1	1					1			1					10	40	5	
Ayirafie Battor	1,575	LK	1	1	1						1		1	1					1	1		1					9	36	6	
Yariga No. 2	1,187	Inland	1	1	1						1		1	1					1	1							8	32	7	
Zikpo No. 2 (Dadoto)	1,470	LK	1	1	1						1		1						1	1		1					8	32	7	
Kparekpare	4,175	Inland	1	1	1						1		1	1					1	1							8	32	7	

Zone/Locality	Estimated Population	Type of Comm.	KG	Prim.	JHS	SHS/Voc.	College	Herbalist	Chemical Store	Pharmacy	CHPS Compound	Health Centre	Borehole	Mechanised Borehole	Police Post	Magistrate Court	Fire Station	Post Office	Electricity	Telecommunication	Bank	Market	Guest House	Restaurant	Lorry Park	Fuel Filling Station	Gas Filling Station	Total no. of functions	Functions as a % of	Rank
Njare	2,045	LK	1	1	1						1		1						1			1						7	28	10
Okanease	470	Inland	1	1	1						1		1						1	1								7	28	10
Atsigode	596	LK	1	1	1								1	1					1			1						7	28	10
Bidi	841	LK	1	1									1	1					1	1		1						7	28	10
Mepekope	450	LK	1	1	1								1						1	1								6	24	14
Adonkwanta	1,113	Inland	1	1	1									1					1	1								6	24	14
Kplesu	1,009	Inland	1	1	1								1						1	1								6	24	14
Katafua Junction	273	Inland	1	1	1								1						1	1								6	24	14
Banka	2,126	Inland	1	1	1									1					1	1								6	24	14
Wankayaw	1,048	Inland	1	1	1									1					1	1								6	24	14

Zone/Locality	Estimated Population	Type of Comm.	KG	Prim.	JHS	SHS/Voc.	College	Herbalist	Chemical Store	Pharmacy	CHPS Compound	Health Centre	Borehole	Mechanised Borehole	Police Post	Magistrate Court	Fire Station	Post Office	Electricity	Telecommunication	Bank	Market	Guest House	Restaurant	Lorry Park	Fuel Filling Station	Gas Filling Station	Total no. of functions	Functions as a % of	Rank
Adakope Motorway	349	LK	1	1							1		1						1			1						6	24	14
Kpelema	2,859	Inland	1	1	1						1								1	1								6	24	14
Nwane	1,768	Inland	1	1	1								1						1	1								6	24	14
Adiembra	501	LK	1	1	1								1						1	1								6	24	14
Cement (Baninikope)	944	LK	1	1							1								1	1		1						6	24	14
Kwame Akura	1,414	Inland	1	1	1								1						1									5	20	25
Betenase	946	LK	1	1									1							1		1						5	20	25
Kudorkope	2,882	LK	1	1	1														1	1								5	20	25
Monkrate	688	LK	1	1	1														1	1								5	20	25

Zone/Locality	Estimated Population	Type of Comm.	KG	Prim.	JHS	SHS/Voc.	College	Herbalist	Chemical Store	Pharmacy	CHPS Compound	Health Centre	Borehole	Mechanised Borehole	Police Post	Magistrate Court	Fire Station	Post Office	Electricity	Telecommunication	Bank	Market	Guest House	Restaurant	Lorry Park	Fuel Filling Station	Gas Filling Station	Total no. of functions	Functions as a % of	Rank
Katanga tornu	346	LK	1	1									1						1	1								5	20	25
Ataki	192	Inland	1	1	1								1						1									5	20	25
Abomba Kwadjo	319	Inland	1	1	1														1	1								5	20	25
Adumadum	1,235	Inland	1	1	1						1								1									5	20	25
Kunda	576	Inland	1	1	1														1	1								5	20	25
Kunda Junction	398	Inland	1	1	1														1	1								5	20	25
Anyabor No. 2	883	Inland		1									1	1					1									4	16	35
Nantwi Akura	530	Inland		1									1						1	1								4	16	35
Dorbeso Junction	448	Inland	1	1										1					1									4	16	35
Chamba Akura	948	Inland	1	1									1						1									4	16	35

Zone/Locality	Estimated Population	Type of Comm.	KG	Prim.	JHS	SHS/Voc.	College	Herbalist	Chemical Store	Pharmacy	CHPS Compound	Health Centre	Borehole	Mechanised Borehole	Police Post	Magistrate Court	Fire Station	Post Office	Electricity	Telecommunication	Bank	Market	Guest House	Restaurant	Lorry Park	Fuel Filling Station	Gas Filling Station	Total no. of functions	Functions as a % of	Rank
Yariga No. 1	378	Inland									1		1						1	1								4	165	35
Abrewankor	1,354	Inland		1	1														1			1						4	165	35
Matamanu	678	LK		1							1								1	1								4	165	35
Napoa	1,601	LK		1									1							1		1						4	165	35
Adakope	1	LK	1	1									1							1								4	165	35
Ayeremu	648	Inland		1							1		1						1									4	165	35
Yaborae	348	LK	1	1									1						1									4	165	35
Kpachiri	2,145	Inland			1								1						1									3	126	46
Dorbeso Akura	231	Inland		1									1						1									3	126	46
Papaye	413	Inland		1									1						1									3	126	46

Zone/Locality	Estimated Population	Type of Comm.	KG	Prim.	JHS	SHS/Voc.	College	Herbalist	Chemical Store	Pharmacy	CHPS Compound	Health Centre	Borehole	Mechanised Borehole	Police Post	Magistrate Court	Fire Station	Post Office	Electricity	Telecommunication	Bank	Market	Guest House	Restaurant	Lorry Park	Fuel Filling Station	Gas Filling Station	Total no. of functions	Functions as a % of	Rank
Dunyokope	107	LK	1	1															1								3	1 2 6	4	
Tamanja	440	LK	1	1															1								3	1 2 6	4	
Yabram	150	Inland				1							1						1								3	1 2 6	4	
Mayegma Akura		Inland											1						1	1							3	1 2 6	4	
Bawa Akura	648	Inland	1	1															1								3	1 2 6	4	
Kpandokope	39	Inland											1						1	1							3	1 2 6	4	
Matamanu Junction	185	Inland											1						1	1							3	1 2 6	4	
Tailorkope	429	Inland											1						1	1							3	1 2 6	4	
Afadakope	500	LK	1	1															1								3	1 2 6	4	
Agodzi Akura	244	Inland											1						1	1							3	1 2 6	4	

Zone/Locality	Estimated Population	Type of Comm.	KG	Prim.	JHS	SHS/Voc.	College	Herbalist	Chemical Store	Pharmacy	CHPS Compound	Health Centre	Borehole	Mechanised Borehole	Police Post	Magistrate Court	Fire Station	Post Office	Electricity	Telecommunication	Bank	Market	Guest House	Restaurant	Lorry Park	Fuel Filling Station	Gas Filling Station	Total no. of functions	Functions as a % of	Rank
Tsikatakope	539	LK											1						1	1								3	1 2	4 6
Abongo Akura	369	Inland		1															1	1								3	1 2	4 6
Adakponu	643	LK		1															1	1								3	1 2	4 6
Kotokujani No. 1	495	LK	1	1															1									3	1 2	4 6
Kotokujani No. 2	403	LK	1	1																1								3	1 2	4 6
Azizakpoe No. 1	555	LK		1															1	1								3	1 2	4 6
Azizakpoe No. 2		LK											1						1	1								3	1 2	4 6
Okumah Akura	364	Inland											1						1									2	8	6 6
Basari Akura	34	Inland											1						1									2	8	6 6
Abongo No. 1	223	Inland											1							1								2	8	6 6

Zone/Locality	Estimated Population	Type of Comm.	KG	Prim.	JHS	SHS/Voc.	College	Herbalist	Chemical Store	Pharmacy	CHPS Compound	Health Centre	Borehole	Mechanised Borehole	Police Post	Magistrate Court	Fire Station	Post Office	Electricity	Telecommunication	Bank	Market	Guest House	Restaurant	Lorry Park	Fuel Filling Station	Gas Filling Station	Total no. of functions	Functions as a % of	Rank
Tsaletsale		LK	1	1																							2	8	66	
Pompi	122	Inland											1							1								2	8	66
Ankra Akura	214	LK		1																1								2	8	66
Kabre Akura	36	Inland											1							1								2	8	66
Ntaja Akura	80	LK		1																1								2	8	66
Tumpuja	567	LK		1																1								2	8	66
Akokrowa	226	Inland	1	1																								2	8	66
Zodanu	120	Inland											1															2	8	66
Avunyrakope	154	LK	1	1																								2	8	66
Agbesikope (Anlokordzi)		LK																	1	1								2	8	66

Zone/Locality	Estimated Population	Type of Comm.	KG	Prim.	JHS	SHS/Voc.	College	Herbalist	Chemical Store	Pharmacy	CHPS Compound	Health Centre	Borehole	Mechanised Borehole	Police Post	Magistrate Court	Fire Station	Post Office	Electricity	Telecommunication	Bank	Market	Guest House	Restaurant	Lorry Park	Fuel Filling Station	Gas Filling Station	Total no. of functions	Functions as a % of	Rank
Sokpolikope																														
Atakpamekope		Inland																	1	1								2	8	66
Danielkope	67	LK																	1	1								2	8	66
Elder Atsukope		LK																	1	1								2	8	66
Alavanyo	325	LK											1							1								2	8	66
Kolikope (Sub.)	419	LK											1						1									2	8	66
Agbasakope	347	LK	1	1																								2	8	66
Ningo	605	LK																	1	1								2	8	66
Alhassan Akura		Inland											1							1								2	8	66
Ghanakpe	213	LK											1								1							2	8	66

Zone/Locality	Estimated Population	Type of Comm.	KG	Prim.	JHS	SHS/Voc.	College	Herbalist	Chemical Store	Pharmacy	CHPS Compound	Health Centre	Borehole	Mechanised Borehole	Police Post	Magistrate Court	Fire Station	Post Office	Electricity	Telecommunication	Bank	Market	Guest House	Restaurant	Lorry Park	Fuel Filling Station	Gas Filling Station	Total no. of functions	Functions as a % of	Rank
Krachi Akura		Inland											1						1								2	8	66	
Asubin	200	Inland											1						1								2	8	66	
Ayensu Akura	385	Inland	1										1														2	8	66	
Aborkugya Akura	99	Inland											1						1								2	8	66	
Fefekope	173	LK											1						1								2	8	66	
Odumasi	253	LK											1						1								2	8	66	
Torgbe Akura	170	Inland	1										1														2	8	66	
Dorbeso Beposo		Inland											1						1								2	8	66	
Feokope	251	LK																	1	1							2	8	66	
Kelentin	1,011	Inland		1															1								2	8	66	

Zone/Locality	Estimated Population	Type of Comm.	KG	Prim.	JHS	SHS/Voc.	College	Herbalist	Chemical Store	Pharmacy	CHPS Compound	Health Centre	Borehole	Mechanised Borehole	Police Post	Magistrate Court	Fire Station	Post Office	Electricity	Telecommunication	Bank	Market	Guest House	Restaurant	Lorry Park	Fuel Filling Station	Gas Filling Station	Total no. of functions	Functions as a % of	Rank
Adjei Akura		LK											1							1								2	8	66
Torgbekope		Island											1															1	4	99
Alarblow	77	LK																		1								1	4	99
Binagma No. 1	338	LK																		1								1	4	99
Sangore	581	LK																	1									1	4	99
Charvukope	208	LK																		1								1	4	99
Komba Akura	117	Inland																		1								1	4	99
Tekpelekepe dzi		LK																		1								1	4	99
Dzobekope	26	Inland																		1								1	4	99
Agbokope	72	LK											1															1	4	99

Zone/Locality	Estimated Population	Type of Comm.	KG	Prim.	JHS	SHS/Voc.	College	Herbalist	Chemical Store	Pharmacy	CHPS Compound	Health Centre	Borehole	Mechanised Borehole	Police Post	Magistrate Court	Fire Station	Post Office	Electricity	Telecommunication	Bank	Market	Guest House	Restaurant	Lorry Park	Fuel Filling Station	Gas Filling Station	Total no. of functions	Functions as a % of	Rank
Kotobrigya	281	LK											1															1	4	99
Nansu	1,242	LK											1															1	4	99
Tibisi Akura	68	Inland											1															1	4	99
Adjetykope		LK																		1								1	4	99
Aflaokope		Inland																		1								1	4	99
Zikpo No. 1 (Agbelitime)	490	Island	1																									1	4	99
Avornyokope (Davorkope)	114	LK																		1								1	4	99
Beposo No. 2	213	Island		1																								1	4	99
Kpedorfe		LK																		1								1	4	99

Zone/Locality	Estimated Population	Type of Comm.	KG	Prim.	JHS	SHS/Voc.	College	Herbalist	Chemical Store	Pharmacy	CHPS Compound	Health Centre	Borehole	Mechanised Borehole	Police Post	Magistrate Court	Fire Station	Post Office	Electricity	Telecommunication	Bank	Market	Guest House	Restaurant	Lorry Park	Fuel Filling Station	Gas Filling Station	Total no. of functions	Functions as a % of	Rank
Kpogede	242	Island																		1								1	4	99
Vukope (Sub.)	717	LK											1															1	4	99
Sokukope	233	LK											1															1	4	99
Tewokpo	81	LK	1																									1	4	99
Abotanso	103	Inland																		1								1	4	99
Adukpanchuro		LK																		1								1	4	99
Anyinase	107	Inland																		1								1	4	99
Bosomfour	620	LK																		1								1	4	99
Egborkope	30	LK																		1								1	4	99
Kadzasikope	78	LK																		1								1	4	99

Zone/Locality	Estimated Population	Type of Comm.	KG	Prim.	JHS	SHS/Voc.	College	Herbalist	Chemical Store	Pharmacy	CHPS Compound	Health Centre	Borehole	Mechanised Borehole	Police Post	Magistrate Court	Fire Station	Post Office	Electricity	Telecommunication	Bank	Market	Guest House	Restaurant	Lorry Park	Fuel Filling Station	Gas Filling Station	Total no. of functions	Functions as a % of	Rank
Kwame Ghana Akura		Inland																	1								1	4	99	
Abofrakope		LK																	1								1	4	99	
Agbe Akura	998	Inland																	1								1	4	99	
Atsongloko	398	LK																	1								1	4	99	
Gyato Akura	291	Inland																1									1	4	99	
Sikele	390	LK										1															1	4	99	
Bumbusu		Inland	1																								1	4	99	
Abongo Fulani		Inland																	1								1	4	99	
Adorkope	199	LK																1									1	4	99	

Zone/Locality	Estimated Population	Type of Comm.	KG	Prim.	JHS	SHS/Voc.	College	Herbalist	Chemical Store	Pharmacy	CHPS Compound	Health Centre	Borehole	Mechanised Borehole	Police Post	Magistrate Court	Fire Station	Post Office	Electricity	Telecommunication	Bank	Market	Guest House	Restaurant	Lorry Park	Fuel Filling Station	Gas Filling Station	Total no. of functions	Functions as a % of	Rank
Surveyor Line	151	Inland											1															1	4	99
Adamu Kotokoli Akura	154	Inland											1															1	4	99
Chantai Akura		Inland											1															1	4	99
Kakraka Akura	105	Inland																	1									1	4	99
Kofie Akura	288	LK											1															1	4	99
Kpandai Akura	129	LK																	1									1	4	99
Nlor Akura	239	Inland											1															1	4	99
Ntsintsini	173	LK											1															1	4	99
Taporn Konkomba Akura	268	Inland																	1									1	4	99

Zone/Locality	Estimated Population	Type of Comm.	KG	Prim.	JHS	SHS/Voc.	College	Herbalist	Chemical Store	Pharmacy	CHPS Compound	Health Centre	Borehole	Mechanised Borehole	Police Post	Magistrate Court	Fire Station	Post Office	Electricity	Telecommunication	Bank	Market	Guest House	Restaurant	Lorry Park	Fuel Filling Station	Gas Filling Station	Total no. of functions	Functions as a % of	Rank
Kpogede	342	LK																	1								1	4	99	
Kyeamekope	311	LK										1															1	4	99	
Nunkponu	325	LK																	1								1	4	99	
Yaw Mensah Akura		LK										1															1	4	99	
Bosomfour Akura		Inland										1															1	4	99	
Binagma No. 2	287	LK																									0	0	150	
Mawuvi Kope	286	LK																									0	0	150	
Njare Kuchar	920	LK																									0	0	150	

Zone/Locality	Estimated Population	Type of Comm.	KG	Prim.	JHS	SHS/Voc.	College	Herbalist	Chemical Store	Pharmacy	CHPS Compound	Health Centre	Borehole	Mechanised Borehole	Police Post	Magistrate Court	Fire Station	Post Office	Electricity	Telecommunication	Bank	Market	Guest House	Restaurant	Lorry Park	Fuel Filling Station	Gas Filling Station	Total no. of functions	Functions as a % of	Rank
Tekporkope	645	LK																									0	0	150	
Wulubu No. 1	343	LK																									0	0	150	
Wulubu No. 2		LK																									0	0	150	
Akpavekope		LK																									0	0	150	
Avikope		LK																									0	0	150	
Bolokope		LK																									0	0	150	
Jani Kwabena Akura		Inland																									0	0	150	

Zone/Locality	Estimated Population	Type of Comm.	KG	Prim.	JHS	SHS/Voc.	College	Herbalist	Chemical Store	Pharmacy	CHPS Compound	Health Centre	Borehole	Mechanised Borehole	Police Post	Magistrate Court	Fire Station	Post Office	Electricity	Telecommunication	Bank	Market	Guest House	Restaurant	Lorry Park	Fuel Filling Station	Gas Filling Station	Total no. of functions	Functions as a % of	Rank
Komikope		LK																									0	0	150	
Mawoekpor		LK																										0	0	150
Torgakope	153	LK																										0	0	150
Adonkwant a tornu	370	LK																										0	0	150
Alhaji Fulani		LK																										0	0	150
Atigagorme		LK																										0	0	150
Avekope		LK																										0	0	150

Zone/Locality	Estimated Population	Type of Comm.	KG	Prim.	JHS	SHS/Voc.	College	Herbalist	Chemical Store	Pharmacy	CHPS Compound	Health Centre	Borehole	Mechanised Borehole	Police Post	Magistrate Court	Fire Station	Post Office	Electricity	Telecommunication	Bank	Market	Guest House	Restaurant	Lorry Park	Fuel Filling Station	Gas Filling Station	Total no. of functions	Functions as a % of	Rank
Beposo No. 1	164	Island																									0	0	150	
Beposo No. 3	234	Island																									0	0	150	
Bokokope		Island																									0	0	150	
Doekope (Korsi borko)		LK																									0	0	150	
Duflikope		LK																									0	0	150	
Fantekope	81	LK																									0	0	150	
Kissekope	1330	Island																									0	0	150	

Zone/Locality	Estimated Population	Type of Comm.	KG	Prim.	JHS	SHS/Voc.	College	Herbalist	Chemical Store	Pharmacy	CHPS Compound	Health Centre	Borehole	Mechanised Borehole	Police Post	Magistrate Court	Fire Station	Post Office	Electricity	Telecommunication	Bank	Market	Guest House	Restaurant	Lorry Park	Fuel Filling Station	Gas Filling Station	Total no. of functions	Functions as a % of	Rank
Krachikope		Island																									0	0	150	
Mahemkope		Island																									0	0	150	
Nyankonakope	843	Island																									0	0	150	
Sagba Kwame Akura		LK																									0	0	150	
S. K. Kope		LK																									0	0	150	
Segekope		LK																									0	0	150	
Amevlovikope	293	Island																									0	0	150	

Zone/Locality	Estimated Population	Type of Comm.	KG	Prim.	JHS	SHS/Voc.	College	Herbalist	Chemical Store	Pharmacy	CHPS Compound	Health Centre	Borehole	Mechanised Borehole	Police Post	Magistrate Court	Fire Station	Post Office	Electricity	Telecommunication	Bank	Market	Guest House	Restaurant	Lorry Park	Fuel Filling Station	Gas Filling Station	Total no. of functions	Functions as a % of	Rank
Galikope	245	Island																									0	0	150	
Jerusalem	418	Island																										0	0	150
Lanklekope		Island																										0	0	150
Mangoase	219	Island																										0	0	150
Mempease m	154	Island																										0	0	150
Sikape		Island																										0	0	150
Vudogakope	82	Island																										0	0	150

Zone/Locality	Estimated Population	Type of Comm.	KG	Prim.	JHS	SHS/Voc.	College	Herbalist	Chemical Store	Pharmacy	CHPS Compound	Health Centre	Borehole	Mechanised Borehole	Police Post	Magistrate Court	Fire Station	Post Office	Electricity	Telecommunication	Bank	Market	Guest House	Restaurant	Lorry Park	Fuel Filling Station	Gas Filling Station	Total no. of functions	Functions as a % of	Rank
Zigakope	146	Island																									0	0	150	
Abogyesekope		Island																										0	0	150
Adoboekope		Island																										0	0	150
Akwei Allah (Adakope)	85	Island																										0	0	150
Amuzukope	253	Island																										0	0	150
Atafiem		Island																										0	0	150
Atikpodokope		Island																										0	0	150

Zone/Locality	Estimated Population	Type of Comm.	KG	Prim.	JHS	SHS/Voc.	College	Herbalist	Chemical Store	Pharmacy	CHPS Compound	Health Centre	Borehole	Mechanised Borehole	Police Post	Magistrate Court	Fire Station	Post Office	Electricity	Telecommunication	Bank	Market	Guest House	Restaurant	Lorry Park	Fuel Filling Station	Gas Filling Station	Total no. of functions	Functions as a % of	Rank
Ativikope	379	Island																									0	0	150	
Atsisekope		Island																									0	0	150	
Barnabaskope		Island																									0	0	150	
Basare Akura	310	Island																									0	0	150	
Bekpo	165	Island																									0	0	150	
Betenase-Motorway		LK																									0	0	150	
Blakikope	53	Island																									0	0	150	

Zone/Locality	Estimated Population	Type of Comm.	KG	Prim.	JHS	SHS/Voc.	College	Herbalist	Chemical Store	Pharmacy	CHPS Compound	Health Centre	Borehole	Mechanised Borehole	Police Post	Magistrate Court	Fire Station	Post Office	Electricity	Telecommunication	Bank	Market	Guest House	Restaurant	Lorry Park	Fuel Filling Station	Gas Filling Station	Total no. of functions	Functions as a % of	Rank
Dededo	163	Island																									0	0	150	
Dogbeviko pe		Island																										0	0	150
Donkor Akura	79	Island																										0	0	150
Dotsekope		Island																										0	0	150
Gokukope		Island																										0	0	150
Israelkope		Island																										0	0	150
Kablikodzo	78	Island																										0	0	150

Zone/Locality	Estimated Population	Type of Comm.	KG	Prim.	JHS	SHS/Voc.	College	Herbalist	Chemical Store	Pharmacy	CHPS Compound	Health Centre	Borehole	Mechanised Borehole	Police Post	Magistrate Court	Fire Station	Post Office	Electricity	Telecommunication	Bank	Market	Guest House	Restaurant	Lorry Park	Fuel Filling Station	Gas Filling Station	Total no. of functions	Functions as a % of	Rank
Kateykope		Island																									0	0	150	
Kekpodzi	214	Island																									0	0	150	
Kofi Mango	166	Island																									0	0	150	
Pai Oldtown	30	Island																									0	0	150	
Soldierkope	198	Island																									0	0	150	
Tokpovia	26	Island																									0	0	150	
Tsaikope		Island																									0	0	150	

Zone/Locality	Estimated Population	Type of Comm.	KG	Prim.	JHS	SHS/Voc.	College	Herbalist	Chemical Store	Pharmacy	CHPS Compound	Health Centre	Borehole	Mechanised Borehole	Police Post	Magistrate Court	Fire Station	Post Office	Electricity	Telecommunication	Bank	Market	Guest House	Restaurant	Lorry Park	Fuel Filling Station	Gas Filling Station	Total no. of functions	Functions as a % of	Rank
Tsubikope	68	Island																									0	0	150	
Tumikope	247	Island																									0	0	150	
Yaokpo kope		LK																									0	0	150	
Akpasakop e	366	LK																									0	0	150	
Melema Akura	46	LK																									0	0	150	
Napoa/Mari ama Village	96	Inland																									0	0	150	
Atara Akura		Inland																									0	0	150	

Zone/Locality	Estimated Population	Type of Comm.	KG	Prim.	JHS	SHS/Voc.	College	Herbalist	Chemical Store	Pharmacy	CHPS Compound	Health Centre	Borehole	Mechanised Borehole	Police Post	Magistrate Court	Fire Station	Post Office	Electricity	Telecommunication	Bank	Market	Guest House	Restaurant	Lorry Park	Fuel Filling Station	Gas Filling Station	Total no. of functions	Functions as a % of	Rank
Ekpamu	29	Inland																									0	0	150	
Katafua	481	Inland																										0	0	150
Fulani Akura	228	LK																										0	0	150
Chaintokrom		Inland																										0	0	150
Kwadwo Loso Akura		Inland																										0	0	150
Toromedzi Tanor Akura	50	LK																										0	0	150
Tsokorsi Akura		Inland																										0	0	150

Zone/Locality	Estimated Population	Type of Comm.	KG	Prim.	JHS	SHS/Voc.	College	Herbalist	Chemical Store	Pharmacy	CHPS Compound	Health Centre	Borehole	Mechanised Borehole	Police Post	Magistrate Court	Fire Station	Post Office	Electricity	Telecommunication	Bank	Market	Guest House	Restaurant	Lorry Park	Fuel Filling Station	Gas Filling Station	Total no. of functions	Functions as a % of	Rank
Gyayo Akura	426	Inland																									0	0	150	
New Kupa Kope		LK																										0	0	150
Agordeke	199	LK																									0	0	150	
Issaka Akura		LK																									0	0	150	
New Akatapori		LK																									0	0	150	
<b>Total no. of service</b>			49	67	32	4	1	5	5	1	15	4	76	17	2	1	1	1	73	93	1	14	1	1	1	2	1	468	1,872	2,178

Zone/Locality	Estimated Population	Type of Comm.	KG	Prim.	JHS	SHS/Voc.	College	Herbalist	Chemical Store	Pharmacy	CHPS Compound	Health Centre	Borehole	Mechanised Borehole	Police Post	Magistrate Court	Fire Station	Post Office	Electricity	Telecommunication	Bank	Market	Guest House	Restaurant	Lorry Park	Fuel Filling Station	Gas Filling Station	Total no. of functions	Functions as a % of	Rank	
Central Index			1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Weighted General Score			2049	1043	3013	5000	1000	2000	2000	1000	607	500	1032	5088	5000	0000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	7014	1000	1000	1000	5000	1000				

## Appendix II: Harmonisation of Community Needs and Aspirations with Key Identified Issues

S/N	Community Needs And Aspirations	Identified Key Development Gaps/ Problems/Issues (From Performance Review And District Profile)	Score
1.	Construction of school block	Inadequate school infrastructure	2
2.	Rehabilitation of school structures	Deteriorated school structures	2
3.	Provision of teaching and learning materials	Inadequate teaching and learning materials	2
4.	Extension of School Feeding Programme	Limited coverage of School Feeding Programme	2
5.	Monitoring of teachers	Teacher absenteeism	1
6.	Posting of teachers	Inadequate teachers	2
7.	Construction of CHPS Compound	Inadequate health facilities	2
8.	Posting of Midwives	Inadequate health personnel	2
9.	Provision of tractor services	Inadequate mechanized agricultural facilities	2
10.	Provision of financial support to farmers	Inadequate agricultural inputs	1
11.	Supply of farm inputs	Low agricultural productivity	1
12.	Construction of boreholes	Inadequate water facilities	2
13.	Rehabilitation of boreholes	Broken down boreholes	2
14.	Provision of refuse containers	Poor environmental sanitation	1
15.	Provision of school toilet	Poor environmental sanitation	1

S/N	Community Needs And Aspirations	Identified Key Development Gaps/ Problems/Issues (From Performance Review And District Profile)	Score
16.	Identification and approval of dumping sites	Poor environmental sanitation	2
17.	Extension of electricity	Lack of electricity	2
18.	Provision of telecommunication network	Poor/lack of telecommunication network	2
19.	Rehabilitation of Roads	Poor road network	2
20.	Rehabilitation of bridges	Broken down bridges	2
21.	Resolution of Herder-Farmer conflict	Farmer-herder conflict	2
22.	Provision of street lightening	Inadequate street lightening	2
23.	Provision of polling stations		0
	<b>Total</b>		39
	<b>Average Score</b>	= 39/23 = 1.7	
	<b>Remarks</b>	Strong Harmony	

**Appendix III: Harmonisation of key development issues under the appropriate Development Dimension of the Agenda for Jobs 2022-2025**

<b>Development Dimensions</b>	<b>Key Identified Issues (As Harmonised With Inputs From The Performance Review, Profiling And Community Needs And Aspirations)</b>
<b>Economic Development</b>	Insufficient generation of revenue
	Inadequate market infrastructure in the district
	Inadequate agricultural inputs
	Inadequate mechanized agricultural facilities
	Post-harvest losses
	Low agricultural productivity
	Inadequate irrigation facilities
	Inadequate extension services
	Inadequate market stores and stalls
<b>Social Development</b>	Inadequate health facilities
	Inadequate health personnel
	Inadequate accommodation for health staff
	Inadequate school infrastructure
	Deteriorated school infrastructure
	Limited coverage of School Feeding Programme
	Inadequate teachers
	Teacher absenteeism

<p><b>Development Dimensions</b></p>	<p><b>Key Identified Issues (As Harmonised With Inputs From The Performance Review, Profiling And Community Needs And Aspirations)</b></p>
	<p>Inadequate teaching and learning materials</p> <p>Prevalence of Malaria</p> <p>Prevalence of HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Inadequate water facilities</p> <p>Broken down boreholes</p> <p>Lack of institutional toilets</p> <p>Poor environmental sanitation</p> <p>Lack of approved dumping sites</p> <p>Prevalence of open defecation</p>
<p><b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</b></p>	<p>Poor road network</p> <p>Broken down bridges</p> <p>Lack of large water system</p> <p>Improper development of physical structures</p> <p>Poor drainage system</p> <p>Prevalence of erosion</p> <p>Lack of engineered sites for waste management</p> <p>Prevalence of bushfires</p> <p>Land degradation</p>

<p><b>Development Dimensions</b></p>	<p><b>Key Identified Issues (As Harmonised With Inputs From The Performance Review, Profiling And Community Needs And Aspirations)</b></p>
	<p>Occasional natural disasters</p> <p>Poor/lack of telecommunication network</p> <p>Lack of electricity</p> <p>Inadequate street lightening</p> <p>Illegal logging</p>
<p><b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b></p>	<p>Weak capacity of sub-district structures</p> <p>Inadequate training programmes for Assembly Staff</p> <p>Limited capacity for revenue mobilisation</p> <p>Untapped revenue sources</p> <p>Poor enforcement of Assembly bye-laws</p> <p>Potential Farmer-herder clashes</p>

## Appendix IV: Prioritisation/Impact Matrix

Issues	Evaluation Criteria				Rank (Priority)  3 = High 2 = Moderate 1 = Low
	Severity and Diversity  (0.5)	Multiplier effect on the economy  (0.25)	Linkage to basic human needs (0.25)	Aggregate Score	
<b>Economic Development</b>					
Revenue under-performance	$3 \times 0.5 = 1.5$	$3 \times 0.25 = 0.75$	$3 \times 0.25 = 0.75$	3	High
Limited modern markets	$2 \times 0.5 = 1$	$2 \times 0.25 = 0.5$	$1 \times 0.25 = 0.25$	2	Moderate
Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	$2 \times 0.5 = 1$	$2 \times 0.25 = 0.5$	$1 \times 0.25 = 0.25$	2	Moderate
Low proportion of irrigated agriculture	$1 \times 0.5 = 0.5$	$1 \times 0.25 = 0.25$	$1 \times 0.25 = 0.25$	1	Low
Poor storage and transportation systems	$1 \times 0.5 = 0.5$	$1 \times 0.25 = 0.25$	$1 \times 0.25 = 0.25$	1	Low
<b>Social Development</b>					
Gaps in physical access to health	$3 \times 0.5 = 1.5$	$3 \times 0.25 = 0.75$	$3 \times 0.25 = 0.75$	3	High

Issues	Evaluation Criteria				Rank (Priority)  3 =High 2 = Moderate  1 = Low
	Severity and Diversity  (0.5)	Multiplier effect on the economy  (0.25)	Linkage to basic human needs (0.25)	Aggregate Score	
infrastructure and services					
Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	1x0.5=0.5	1x0.25=0.25	1x0.25=0.25	1	Low
Inadequate school infrastructure	2x0.5=1	2x0.25=0.5	2x0.25=0.5	2	Moderate
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	1x0.5=0.5	1x0.25=0.25	1x0.25=0.25	1	Low
Disparity in the deployment of teachers	1x0.5=0.5	1x0.25=0.25	1x0.25=0.25	1	Low
Inadequate teacher motivation	1x0.5=0.5	1x0.25=0.25	1x0.25=0.25	1	Low

Issues	Evaluation Criteria				Rank (Priority)  3 =High 2 = Moderate  1 = Low
	Severity and Diversity  (0.5)	Multiplier effect on the economy  (0.25)	Linkage to basic human needs (0.25)	Aggregate Score	
Teacher attrition and absenteeism rates	1x0.5=0.5	1x0.25=0.25	1x0.25=0.25	1	Low
Inadequate teacher motivation	1x0.5=0.5	1x0.25=0.25	1x0.25=0.25	1	Low
Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools	1x0.5=0.5	1x0.25=0.25	1x0.25=0.25	1	Low
Increasing morbidity, mortality, and disability	1x0.5=0.5	1x0.25=0.25	1x0.25=0.25	1	Low
High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young Persons	1x0.5=0.5	1x0.25=0.25	1x0.25=0.25	1	Low
High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and Discrimination	1x0.5=0.5	1x0.25=0.25	1x0.25=0.25	1	Low

Issues	Evaluation Criteria				Rank (Priority)  3 =High 2 = Moderate  1 = Low
	Severity and Diversity (0.5)	Multiplier effect on the economy (0.25)	Linkage to basic human needs (0.25)	Aggregate Score	
Inadequate access to water supply services	3x0.5=1.5	3x0.25=0.75	3x0.25=0.75	3	High
Inadequate access to improved toilet facilities	1x0.5=0.5	1x0.25=0.25	1x0.25=0.25	1	Low
Poor attitude of citizenry towards the environmental sanitation	1x0.5=0.5	1x0.25=0.25	1x0.25=0.25	1	Low
High prevalence of open defecation	1x0.5=0.5	1x0.25=0.25	1x0.25=0.25	1	Low
Poor sanitation and waste management	3x0.5=1.5	3x0.25=0.75	3x0.25=0.75	3	High
Gaps in addressing pertinent child protection issues (e.g., streetism and trafficking)	2x0.5=1	2x0.25=0.5	2x0.25=0.5	2	Moderate

Issues	Evaluation Criteria				Rank (Priority)  3 =High 2 = Moderate  1 = Low
	Severity and Diversity  (0.5)	Multiplier effect on the economy  (0.25)	Linkage to basic human needs (0.25)	Aggregate Score	
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</b>					
Poor quality of roads	3x0.5=1.5	3x0.25=0.75	3x0.25=0.75	3	High
Poor maintenance culture	2x0.5=1	2x0.25=0.5	2x0.25=0.5	2	Moderate
Increasing demand for household water supply	3x0.5=1.5	3x0.25=0.75	3x0.25=0.75	3	High
Inadequate spatial plans	3x0.5=1.5	3x0.25=0.75	3x0.25=0.75	3	High
Haphazard building and non-compliance to available planning schemes	1x0.5=0.5	1x0.25=0.25	1x0.25=0.25	1	Low
Weak enforcement of building regulations at the MMDA level	3x0.5=1.5	3x0.25=0.75	2x0.25=0.5	3	High
Poor drainage system	3x0.5=1.5	3x0.25=0.75	2x0.25=0.5	3	High

Issues	Evaluation Criteria				Rank (Priority)  3 =High 2 = Moderate  1 = Low
	Severity and Diversity (0.5)	Multiplier effect on the economy (0.25)	Linkage to basic human needs (0.25)	Aggregate Score	
Increasing forest degradation	1x0.5=0.5	1x0.25=0.25	1x0.25=0.25	1	Low
Poor waste disposal practices	1x0.5=0.5	1x0.25=0.25	1x0.25=0.25	1	Low
Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	1x0.5=0.5	1x0.25=0.25	1x0.25=0.25	1	Low
Low contribution of renewable energy in power supply mix	3x0.5=1.5	2x0.25=0.5	2x0.25=0.5	3	High
Inadequate street lightening and road signs	1x0.5=0.5	1x0.25=0.25	1x0.25=0.25	1	Low
Illegal logging of trees	1x0.5=0.5	1x0.25=0.25	1x0.25=0.25	1	Low
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>					
Ineffective sub-district structures	2x0.5=1	2x0.25=0.5	2x0.25=0.5	2	Moderate
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	1x0.5=0.5	1x0.25=0.25	1x0.25=0.25	1	Low

Issues	Evaluation Criteria				Rank (Priority)  3 =High 2 = Moderate  1 = Low
	Severity and Diversity (0.5)	Multiplier effect on the economy (0.25)	Linkage to basic human needs (0.25)	Aggregate Score	
Untapped revenue sources at the MMDAs	1x0.5=0.5	1x0.25=0.25	1x0.25=0.25	1	Low
<b>Emergency Planning and Response (Including COVID-19 Recovery Plan)</b>					
Potential herder-farmer clashes	1x0.5=0.5	1x0.25=0.25	1x0.25=0.25	1	Low
Occasional disasters	2x0.5=1	2x0.25=0.5	2x0.25=0.5	2	Moderate
Poor early warning systems	1x0.5=0.5	1x0.25=0.25	1x0.25=0.25	1	Low
Logistical management challenges	2x0.5=1	2x0.25=0.5	2x0.25=0.5	2	Moderate
<b>Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation</b>					
Implementation of programmes and projects outside approved plans	1x0.5=0.5	1x0.25=0.25	1x0.25=0.25	1	Low
Inadequate evaluations at all levels	2x0.5=1	1x0.25=0.25	1x0.25=0.25	2	Moderate

## APPENDIX V: SWOT Analysis

Issues	Strengths	Opportunities	Weaknesses	Threats
<b>Goal: Build an Economically Viable Local Economy</b>				
Revenue under-performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of markets</li> <li>• Existence of revenue staff</li> <li>• Availability of other revenue sources (Eg. Property Rates)</li> <li>• Availability of bye-laws (Fee-fixing resolution)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of revenue experts to develop the revenue base</li> <li>• Existence of Lands Valuation Division</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Un-assessed properties</li> <li>• Revenue leakages</li> <li>• Unwillingness to pay taxes</li> <li>• Limited number of skilled revenue collectors</li> <li>• Incomplete street naming exercise</li> <li>• Inadequate revenue collection points</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delay in the release of statutory funds</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> The Assembly should value properties, complete the street naming exercises, and also retrain revenue collectors on innovative ways of revenue collection. There is also the need to have convenient revenue collection points to facilitate easy mobilisation.				
Limited modern markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High demand for modern market infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of construction</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> The Assembly should re-invest part of funds generated from the market into infrastructure development				
Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of the Department of Agriculture</li> <li>• Existence of water bodies for irrigated farming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of MOFA</li> <li>• Existence of Donor Support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funds</li> <li>• Low price for agricultural produce</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of input</li> </ul>

Issues	Strengths	Opportunities	Weaknesses	Threats
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Availability of agricultural inputs is important in terms of increasing production thereby ensuring food security in the Municipality. Sustainable subsidization of agro-inputs by the government could help to ensure a reduction in the price of such inputs.</p> <p>Moreover, since farmers in the district highly rely on the rains, development of adequate irrigation facilities could help increase food production in the Municipality.</p>				
<p><b>Goal: Create opportunities for all</b></p>				
Gaps in physical access to health infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of the Health Directorate</li> <li>Existence of health personnel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of Gov't health institutions</li> <li>Presence of private health facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor attitude towards preventive health care practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate funding</li> <li>The Ghana Health Service is not fully integrated into the Assembly system</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Government should support the Health sector across all levels and fully integrate them into the decentralised system. The Assembly should further ensure the construction of health facilities.</p>				
Inadequate school infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of the Education Directorate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of Gov't educational institutions</li> <li>Existence of NGO's in education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate IGF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delay in the release of statutory funds</li> <li>Inadequate statutory funds</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The Assembly should ensure adequate mobilization of internal funds, and part should be set aside for educational projects.</p>				
Inadequate access to water supply services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of Volta Lake/Oti River</li> <li>Availability of underground waters</li> <li>Existence of DWST</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of Private Partners</li> <li>Availability of NGO's who are into water supply</li> <li>Existence of CWSA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inability to generate enough IGF</li> <li>Inability of WSTs to generate adequate funds for expansion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate financial resource</li> <li>High cost of treating Volta Lake/Oti River</li> </ul>

Issues	Strengths	Opportunities	Weaknesses	Threats
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The DWSTs would have to be trained on prudent financial management so they can generate enough revenue for expansion. Also, the Assembly should liaise with the private sector/CSWA for possible treatment and supply of the Volta Lake/Oti River.</p>				
<p>Poor sanitation and waste management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of environmental bye-laws</li> <li>Existence of private waste collectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of Zoomlion</li> <li>Existence of National Sanitation Day</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negative attitude towards waste disposal</li> <li>Inadequate household toilets</li> <li>Weak supervision of food vendors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak/non-adherence to sanitation regulations</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The Assembly should intensify its sensitisation activities and enforce the sanitation bye laws prosecute defaulters</p>				
<p>Gaps in addressing pertinent child protection issues (e.g., streetism and trafficking)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of Social Welfare and Community Development</li> <li>Existence of enforcement agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of government policies on Child and Family Welfare</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate parental care and support</li> <li>Inadequate funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate finance to support social protection programmes</li> <li>Irregular flow of the DACF</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The Assembly should create awareness on child protection issues.</p>				
<p><b>Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</b></p>				
<p>Poor quality of roads</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of local materials for road construction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of the Ministry of Roads &amp; Highway</li> <li>Existence of Ghana Highways Authority</li> <li>Existence of Regional Feeder Roads Dpt.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor maintenance of roads</li> <li>Inadequate funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High cost of road construction and maintenance</li> </ul>

Issues	Strengths	Opportunities	Weaknesses	Threats
<b>Conclusion:</b> Government should commit more funds to the roads sector.				
Poor maintenance culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of Works Dept.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training programmes on effective and efficient preparation of O &amp; M plans available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low commitment in maintaining infrastructure</li> <li>Absence of realistic Operation and Maintenance Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Irregular flow of statutory funds</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> The Assembly should prepare realistic O&M plan and make funds available for its implementation				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate spatial plans</li> <li>Weak enforcement of building regulations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of Physical Planning Department</li> <li>Existence of Works Dept.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of Regional LUSPA</li> <li>Availability of technology in preparing planning schemes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate skilled personnel</li> <li>Poorly resourced Physical Planning Dept.</li> <li>No land use plans for most large towns</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High cost of preparing spatial plans</li> <li>Inadequate funding</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> There is the need to build the capacity of the Physical Planning Department and adequately resource it. The Municipality should also take advantage of the Street Naming and Property Addressing exercise to prepare reliable a Land Use Plan.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor drainage system</li> <li>Increasing Land/forest degradation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence Works Dept.</li> <li>Existence of Physical Planning Dept.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of CODA</li> <li>Existence of EPA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Absence of drains</li> <li>Building on waterways and roads</li> <li>Illegal logging</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High cost of drainage construction and repairs</li> <li>Absence of Natural Resources Department</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> Assembly should increase awareness on building regulations, climate change issues and commit resources for drain construction.				

Issues	Strengths	Opportunities	Weaknesses	Threats
Low contribution of renewable energy in power supply mix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of solar resource</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of Ministry of Energy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of implementation</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The Assembly should liaise with the Ministry of Energy to deploy mini-grid electricity in Lakeside and Island communities.</p>				
<p><b>Goal: Ensure Inclusive Governance for All</b></p>				
Ineffective sub-district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of personnel</li> <li>• Existence of office accommodation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of revenue sources</li> <li>• Existence of Local Government and decentralization laws for effective and efficient operation</li> <li>• Availability of capacity building programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low capacity of personnel</li> <li>• Inadequate logistics</li> <li>• Weak collaboration between the Zonal Councils and the Unit Committees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funds</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The capacities of Councillors and staff need to be built. Also, effective revenue collection mechanisms should be adopted. Community sensitization on rates, fees and levy payment, provision of adequate logistics and effective communication link between the Zonal Councils and the Unit Committees should be pursued.</p>				
<p><b>Goal: Maintain a stable and safe society</b></p>				
Logistical management challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of internal revenue sources</li> <li>• Existence of qualified staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of revenue sources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funds</li> </ul>

Issues	Strengths	Opportunities	Weaknesses	Threats
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of office accommodation</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Assembly should provide the necessary logistics for staff to deliver on their mandate.</p>				
Occasional disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of NADMO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of NADMO (National)</li> <li>Existence of Hydrological Services</li> <li>Existence of Disaster Committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak logistical support for disaster issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited support from the central government</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The Government should support, resource and fully integrate NADMO into the decentralised system</p>				
<p><b>Goal: Improve delivery of development outcomes</b></p>				
Inadequate evaluations at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of MPCU</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of external evaluators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low commitment</li> <li>Lack of adequate capacity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate funds</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Assembly should prioritise the conduct of evaluations so that lessons could be drawn for better performance.</p>				

Source: MPCU - KEMA, 2025

## APPENDIX VI: Maintenance Plan

Type of Infrastructure/Asset		Type of Maintenance	Schedule of Maintenance (Start date-end date)	Estimated cost of Maintenance	Location	Responsibility
1.	CHPS Compound	Rehabilitation	Jan- Dec, 2026	150,000.00	Matamanu	MWD
2.	Road	Rehabilitation	Jan- Dec, 2026	400,000.00	Pai-Katanga-Motorway	MWD
3.	Court	Rehabilitation	Jan- Dec, 2026	100,000.00	Dambai	MWD
4.	Boreholes	Rehabilitation	Jan- Dec, 2026	150,000.00	Municipal-wide	MWD
5.	Market	Rehabilitation	Jan- Dec, 2026	100,000	Dormabin	MWD
6.	Plantation	Rehabilitation	Jan- Dec, 2026	70,000.00	Monkrate, Atsigode and Sokukope	MWD
7.	Zonal Council Office	Rehabilitation	Jan- Dec, 2026	100,000.00	Dambai	MWD
8.	CHPS Compound with residence	Rehabilitation	Jan- Dec, 2027	100,000.00	Adumadum	MWD
9.	CHPS Compound with Residence	Rehabilitation	Jan- Dec, 2027	200,000.00	Ayeremu	MWD
10.	CHPS Compound	Rehabilitation with furnishing	Jan- Dec, 2028	200,000.00	Dormabin	MWD
11.	Road	Rehabilitation	Jan- Dec, 2028	350,000.00	Municipal-wide	MWD
12.	Road	Rehabilitation	Jan- Dec, 2028	280,000.00	Kelentin – Adamu Akura	MWD
13.	Classroom Block	Rehabilitation	Jan- Dec, 2029	250,000.00	Ayeremu	MWD

14.	Classroom Block	Rehabilitation	Jan- Dec, 2028	250,000.00	Tokuroano	MWD
15.	CHPS Compound	Rehabilitation with furnishing	Jan- Dec, 2028	220,000.00	Pai-Katanga	MWD
16.	CHPS Compound	Rehabilitation with furnishing	Jan- Dec, 2028	400,000.00	Dormabin	MWD
17.	CHPS Compound	Rehabilitation with furnishing	Jan- Dec, 2028	400,000.00	Dambai	MWD
18.	Road	Rehabilitation	Jan- Dec, 2028	200,000.00	Njare-Njare Kucha	MWD
19.	Road	Rehabilitation	Jan- Dec, 2028	300,000.00	Municipal-wide	MWD
20.	Residential Buildings	Renovation	Jan-Dec, 2028	500,000.00	Dambai	MWD
21.	Office Block	Rehabilitation	Jan-Dec (Annually)	100,000.00	Dambai	MWD
22.	Air Conditioners (10)	Servicing	Jan-Dec (Annually)	60,000	All Offices	MWD
23.	Printers (10)	Servicing	Jan-Dec (Annually)	50,000	All Offices	MIS
24.	Photocopiers (1)	Servicing	Jan-Dec (Annually)	20,000	All Offices	MIS
25.	Office vehicles (4)	Servicing	Jan-Dec (Annually)	200,000.00	Office of KEMA	Transport
<b>Total Cost of Maintenance Plan</b>				<b>5,150,000.00</b>		

## APPENDIX VII: Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework

Indicators		Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Freq.	Responsibility
					2026	2027	2028	2029			
<b>Goal 1: Build an Economically Viable Local Economy</b>											
<b>Programme 1: Economic Development</b>											
<b>Sub-Programme 1: Trade, Industry and Tourism Services</b>											
1.	Number of new industries established  Agriculture  Industry  Services	Count of industries established in the district including 1D1F etc.	Outcome						Micro/S mall/M edium	Quarterly	Dept. of Agric/GEA
				1	1	1	1	1			
				0	1	1	1	1			
				0	1	1	1	1			
2.	Number of jobs created  Agriculture  Industry  Services	The count of new jobs created per sector including those under the special initiative	Outcome		50	60	70	80	Micro/S mall/M edium	Quarterly	Dept. of Agric/GEA
				619	500	500	500	500			
				0	100	100	100	100			
				0	100	100	100	100			
<b>Sub-Programme 2: Agricultural Services and Management</b>											
3.	Total output in agricultural production for selected staples	Total quantity of selected crops produced in the district	Outcome						Selecte d crops	Quarterly  Annually	Dept. of Agric

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Freq.	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Rice (Milled)										
Maize										
Cassava			6421.3	7000	8000	9000	10000			
Yam			3898.40	4000	5000	6000	7000			
Groundnut			183389.5	190000	200000	210000	220000			
			173410.8	180000	190000	200000	210000			
			3276	4000	5000	6000	7000			
4. Percentage of arable land under cultivation	Area of land (in hectares) put under agricultural production expressed as a percentage of total arable land within the district	Outcome	-	40	50	60	70	Crop type	Annually	Dept. of Agric
5. Proportion of farmers with access to extension services	Total number of farmers expressed as a ratio of the total number of Agric Extension Agents (AEAs) or total number of visits by AEAs to farmers expressed as a percentage against the standard	Outcome	-	60	70	80	90	Sex	Quarterly Annually	Dept. of Agric
<b>Goal 2: Create opportunities for All</b>										
<b>Programme 2: Social Services Delivery</b>										
<b>Sub-Programme 1: Public Health Services and Management</b>										

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Freq.	Responsibility	
				2026	2027	2028	2029				
6.	Number of health staff benefitting from capacity building programmes	Count of health staff applying skills in FP, nutrition, referrals etc	Outcome	150	160	170	190	230	Sex Location	Annually	MHD
7.	Percentage of immunisation coverage (Penta3)	Proportion of children under 5 years covered	Outcome	107.2	108	108	109	110	Percentage	Annually	MHD
8.	Number of operational health facilities a. CHPS Compound b. Health Centre	Total number of health facilities able to deliver basic health care	Outcome						Category	Quarterly	MHD
				15	17	17	17	17			
				6	6	6	6	6			
9.	Proportion of Population with valid NHIS Card a. Total (by sex) b. Indigents c. Informal d. Aged e. Under 18 years	The population with valid NHIS card expressed as a percentage of total population	Outcome						Category	Quarterly	NHIA
				9.6%	10.0%	12.0%	14.0%	15.0%			
				28.4%	29.0%	31.0%	32.0%	33.0%			
				3.7%	5.0%	7.0%	8.0%	9.0%			
				44.4%	46.0%	48.0%		50.0%			

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Freq.	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
f. Pregnant women			10.7%	12.0%	14.0%	49.0% 15.0%	16.0%			
10. Number of health facilities constructed	Count of public health facilities constructed	Output	0	1	2	2	2	Number Location	Annually	Central Adm./Works Dpt.
11. Percentage of Pregnant women given LLINs	Distribution of LLINs to Pregnant women	Output	100	100	100	100	100	Percentage	Annually	MHD
12. Percentage of children due for Measles2 dose given LLINs	Distribution of LLINs to school children below 5 years due for Measles 2	Output	100	100	100	100	100	Percentage	Annually	MHD
13. No. of CHPS Compound rehabilitated	Rehabilitation of CHPS Compound	Output	0	1	2	2	2	Rural/U rban	Quarterly	Central Adm./Works Dpt.
14. No. of Maternity Blocks constructed	Construction of Maternity Blocks	Output	0	2	2	2	2	Rural/U rban	Quarterly	Central Adm./MWD
15. Percentage coverage for antenatal care	Proportion of pregnant women benefitting from antenatal care	Outcome	76.9	79	81	82	82	Percentage	Annually	MHD
16. Percentage coverage for post-natal care	Proportion of post-natal women benefitting from skilled delivery	Outcome	32.3	34	36	45	50	Percentage	Annually	MHD

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Freq.	Responsibility	
				2026	2027	2028	2029				
17.	OPD Per Capita	Proportion of population accessing a health facility for a service provision	Outcome	0.4	0.55	0.65	0.8	1	Percentage	Annually	MHD
18.	Percentage Skilled Delivery	Proportion of pregnant women delivered by professional health staff	Outcome	30.3	35	40	45	50	Percentage	Annually	MHD
<b>Sub-Programme 2: Education, Youth &amp; Sports and Library Services</b>											
19.	Percentage passes in BECE	Proportion of students that passed	Outcome	51	60	70	75	80	Sex, Percent	Annually	MED
20.	Net Enrolment Ratio	The ratio of appropriately aged pupils enrolled at a given level expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group	Outcome						Kindergarten Primary JHS SHS	Annually	MED
a.	Kindergarten			67.4%	75.0%	77.0%	78.0%	79.0%			
b.	Primary			70.6%	76.8%	78.0%	79.0%	80.0%			
c.	JHS			41.0%	60.7%	65.0%	66.0%	68.0%			
d.	SHS			29.0%	34.0%	40.0%	44.0%	45.0%			
21.	Gender Parity Index	Ratio of male to female enrolment rates	Outcome						Sex	Annually	MED
a.	Kindergarten		1.04	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07				
b.	Primary		1.05	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07				
c.	JHS		1.05	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07				
d.	SHS		0.86	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07				

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Freq.	Responsibility	
				2026	2027	2028	2029				
22.	Completion rate a. Kindergarten b. Primary c. JHS d. SHS	Ratio of the total number of boys/girls enrolled in the last grade of a given level of education (Primary 6, JHS 3, SHS 3), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total district population of boys/girls of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of that level of education	Outcome	75.0%	81.7%	82.0%	84.0%	86.0%	Sex	Annually	MED
				73.1%	79.6%	80.0%	82.0%	85.0%			
				55.9%	67.9%	69.0%	70.0%	72.0%			
				62.3%	64.5%	66.0%	68.0%	70.0%			
<b>Sub-Programme 3: Social Welfare and Community Services</b>											
23.	Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse a. Child trafficking - Male - Female b. Child abuse - Male - Female	Count of child trafficking and abuse cases	Outcome						Sex	Quarterly	Dept. of Social Welfare & Comm. Dev.
				45	0	0	0	0			
				10	0	0	0	0			
				6	0	0	0	0			
				7	0	0	0	0			

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Freq.	Responsibility	
				2026	2027	2028	2029				
24.	Number of street/delinquent /dropouts' children integrated	Count of street/delinquent/ dropouts' children enrolled in schools / apprenticeship	Output	110	160	210	260	310	Sex	Quarterly	SW&CD, MED
25.	Number of LEAP beneficiaries	Count of LEAP beneficiaries	Output	1800	2400	3000	3600	4200	Sex	Quarterly	SW&CD
26.	Number of women and youth groups educated	Count of women and youth groups educated on the effects of social vices	Output	850	940	1030	1130	1250	Sex	Quarterly	SW&CD
27.	Number of child protection activities organised	Count of child protection activities organised	Output	2	4	5	6	7	Sex Location	Quarterly	SW&CD, UNICEF
28.	No. of Child and Welfare programmes held	Hold Child and Family Welfare programmes	Output	2	3	4	4	5	Male / Female	Quarterly	SW & CD
29.	No. of capacity building programmes for PWDs and the Vulnerable	Hold capacity programmes for PWDs and the Vulnerable	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Male / Female	Quarterly	SW & CD
<b>Sub-Programme 4: Environmental Health and Sanitation Services</b>											
30.	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services a. District b. Urban	Share of the district population with access to basic sanitation services. Expressed as a percentage of total district population	Outcome						Urban/ Rural	Quarterly	MEHSU
				19%	25%	32%	45%	55%			

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Freq.	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
c. Rural			13%	15%	17%	25%	30%			
			9%	10%	15%	20%	25%			
31. No. of Communities declared ODF	Count of communities declared Open Defecation Free	Outcome	41	20	30	40	40	Rural/Urban	Monthly	MEHSU
32. Communities fumigated	Fumigation	Output	-	50	60	70	80	Rural/Urban	Quarterly	MEHSU
33. Landfill managed	Landfill management	Output	-	1	2	3	4	Rural/Urban	Quarterly	MEHSU
34. No. of Water Systems constructed	Construction of Large Water Systems	Output	0	0	3	0	0	Rural/Urban	Quarterly	Central Adm./MWD
35. Number of food operators educated and screened	Count of food operators issued with certificates	Output	-	200	300	400	500	Sex Number	Quarterly	MEHSU
<b>Goal 3: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure resilient built environment</b>										
<b>Programme 3: Environmental Management</b>										
<b>Sub-Programme 1: Disaster Prevention and Management</b>										
36. Number of communities affected by disaster a. Bushfire	Communities affected by disaster	Outcome	56	0	0	0	0	Number	Quarterly	NADMO

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Freq.	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
b. Floods			18	0	0	0	0			
37. Number of trees planted	Count of trees planted in communities	Output	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	Number /Location	Quarterly	NADMO
38. Hectares of degraded lands rehabilitated	Rehabilitation of degraded lands	Outcome	15	45	45	45	45	Hectares/Location	Annually	Dept. of Agric, NADMO
39. Number of disaster preventive and mitigation prog. organised	Count of disaster preventive and mitigation prog. organised	Output		4	4	4	4	Sex, Location	Quarterly	NADMO, GNFS
40. Number of climate change programmes organised	Count of climate change awareness and adaptability programmes organised	Output	2	4	4	4	4	Sex, Location	Annually	Agric Dept.
<b>Programme 4: Infrastructure Delivery and Management</b>										
<b>Sub-Programme 1: Spatial Planning</b>										
41. Percentage of planning schemes updated	Coverage of schemes updated	Outcome	0	50	50	50	50	Percentage	Annually	MPPD
42. Number of streets addressed	Count of streets with names installed	Output	0	40	40	40	50	Number	Annually	MPPD

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Freq.	Responsibility	
				2026	2027	2028	2029				
								Location			
43.	Number of meetings organised for permit approvals	Count of technical sub-committee & statutory meetings organised	Output	4	12	12	12	12	Number	Quarterly	MPPD
<b>Programme 4: Infrastructure Delivery and Management</b>											
<b>Sub-Programme 2: Urban Roads and Transport Services</b>											
44.	Percentage of road in good condition a. Total b. Urban c. Rural	Road in good condition	Outcome						Urban/ Rural	Annually	Roads Dept.
				23%	35%	45%	55%	65%			
				23%	30%	35%	40%	45%			
				0	5%	10%	15%	20%			
45.	Length of storm drain constructed	Total length of storm drains constructed	Output	0	1.2	0	0	0	Location	Annually	Works
46.	Length of Feeder Roads rehabilitated	Rehabilitation Feeder Roads	Output	0	7	5	10	10	Location	Quarterly	Roads Dept.
<b>Sub-Programme 3: Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management</b>											

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Freq.	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
47. Percentage of communities covered by electricity a. District b. Urban c. Rural	Communities with electricity	Output						Urban/ Rural	Annually	Works
			29	42	49	55	62			
			100	100	100	100	100			
			28	36	43	50	57			
48. Percentage of population with access to potable water sources a. District b. Urban c. Rural	Population with access to potable water sources	Outcome						Urban/ Rural	Annually	Works
			56	62	70	75	80			
			31	35	45	55	70			
			68	70	75	80	85			
49. Number of streetlights installed	Count of new streetlights installed	Output	10	20	20	20	20	Number , Location	Annually	MWD
50. Number of streetlights maintained	Count of functioning streetlights	Output	-	100	100	100	100	Number , Location	Annually	MWD

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Freq.	Responsibility	
				2026	2027	2028	2029				
<b>Goal 4: Ensure Inclusive Governance for All</b>											
<b>Programme 5: Management and Administration</b>											
<b>Sub-Programme 1: General Administration</b>											
51.	Reported cases of crime a. Men b. Women c. Children	Cases of crime	Outcome	-	0	0	0	0	Sex	Quarterly	Ghana Police Service/Dept of Social Welfare & Comm. Dev.
52.	Number of civic education programmes conducted	Count of civic educ. progs conducted	Output	346	450	450	500	400	Number	Quarterly	NCCE
53.	Number of national celebrations supported	Count of national celebrations	Output	2	2	2	2	2	Number	Annually	Central Adm.
54.	No. of Sub-District structures supported financially	Sub-District Structures financially supported	Output	3	3	3	3	3	Number	Quarterly	Central Adm.
55.	Number of functional Sub-District Structures	Functional Sub-District Structures	Outcome	2	3	3	3	3	Number	Quarterly	Central Adm.
<b>Sub-Programme 2: Finance</b>											
56.	Percentage of IGF growth	Percentage of IGF growth in relation to the previous year	Outcome	1	5	2	2	3	Percentage	Quarterly	MFD

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Freq.	Responsibility	
				2026	2027	2028	2029				
<b>Programme 5: Management and Administration</b>											
<b>Sub-Programme 3: Human Resource</b>											
57.	Percentage of staff with improved capacity	Percentage of staff with capacities improved	Output	40	45	50	55	60	Annually	Sex, Number	HRD
<b>Programme 5: Management and Administration</b>											
<b>Sub-Programme 4: Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation</b>											
58.	Percentage of Action Plan implemented	Implementation of Action Plan	Output	86	90	90	90	90	Number	Quarterly	MPCU
59.	Number of PFM town hall mtgs organised	Count of PFM town hall meetings done	Output	2	2	2	2	2	Number	Quarterly	MPCU
60.	Number of MPCU monitoring conducted	Count of MPCU meetings and monitoring visits conducted	Output	3	4	4	4	4	Number	Quarterly	MPCU

## APPENDIX VIII: Projection for Major Communities

S/N	Community	Estimated Population (2021)	Projected Population			
			2026	2027	2028	2029
1.	Dambai	43,912	44,966	46,045	47,150	49,441
2.	Tokuroano	6,787	6,950	7,116	7,287	7,641
3.	Pai-Katanga	5,904	6,046	6,191	6,340	6,648
4.	Dormabin	5,035	5,156	5,280	5,406	5,669
5.	Asukawkaw	4,405	4,511	4,619	4,730	4,960
6.	Kparekpare	4,175	4,275	4,378	4,483	4,701
7.	Kudorkope	2,882	2,951	3,022	3,095	3,245
8.	Kpelema	2,859	2,928	2,998	3,070	3,219
9.	Kpachiri	2,145	2,196	2,249	2,303	2,415
10.	Banka	2,126	2,177	2,229	2,283	2,394
11.	Njare	2,045	2,094	2,144	2,196	2,302
12.	Nwane	1,768	1,810	1,854	1,898	1,991
13.	Napoa	1,601	1,639	1,679	1,719	1,803
14.	Ayirafie Battor	1,575	1,613	1,652	1,691	1,773

15.	Zikpo No. 2	1,470	1,505	1,541	1,578	1,655
16.	Kwame Akura	1,414	1,448	1,483	1,518	1,592
17.	Abrewankor	1,354	1,386	1,420	1,454	1,524
18.	Kissekope	1,330	1,362	1,395	1,428	1,497
19.	Nansu	1,242	1,272	1,302	1,334	1,398
20.	Adumadam	1,235	1,265	1,295	1,326	1,390
21.	Yariga No. 2	1,187	1,215	1,245	1,275	1,336
22.	Adonkwanta	1,113	1,140	1,167	1,195	1,253
23.	Wankayaw	1,048	1,073	1,099	1,125	1,180
24.	Kelentin	1,011	1,035	1,060	1,086	1,138
25.	Kplesu	1,009	1,033	1,058	1,083	1,136

## APPENDIX IX: Public Hearing

### PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

#### VALIDATION OF PRIORITIZED NEEDS FOR THE 2026–2029 MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

**Name of District/Region:** Krachi East/Oti

**Name of Zonal Council:** Asukawkaw, Nkabom and Dambai

**Venue:** Asukawkaw, Tokuroano, Dambai

**Date:** 24<sup>th</sup> – 27<sup>th</sup> July, 2025

#### 1.0 Introduction

In accordance with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) guidelines and the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the Krachi East Municipal Assembly organized public hearings to **validate prioritized community needs** identified during the stakeholder engagement and needs assessment phase of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) preparation for the period 2026–2029.

This event was part of the participatory planning process, designed to ensure transparency, inclusiveness, and ownership of the development plan among the citizenry.

#### 2.0 Purpose of the Public Hearing

The purpose of the public hearings was to:

- Present and validate the **prioritized development needs** identified across the nine (9) communities.
- Facilitate public dialogue on how community needs align with municipal-wide goals and resource availability.
- Collect additional inputs to refine priorities before finalizing the MTDP draft.

#### 3.0 Objectives of the Hearing

The specific objectives were to:

1. Confirm that the prioritized needs reflect actual community aspirations and challenges.
2. Enable stakeholders to question, critique, or endorse proposed sectoral priorities.

3. Identify any missing or emerging issues that need to be addressed in the MTDP.
4. Foster community buy-in and accountability in the development planning process.

#### 4.0 Methodology

- Presentation of a summary of prioritized needs by the Municipal Planning Officer.
- Sectoral presentations from key departments (Health, Education, Agriculture, etc.).
- Open floor for community feedback, suggestions, and observations.
- Group discussions and consensus-building on key priorities.

#### 5.0 Key Outputs of the Public Hearing

Output Category	Details
Number of Participants	150+ participants (Assembly Members, traditional leaders, CSOs, youth groups, PWDs)
Presentation Delivered	Summary of 6 thematic areas with proposed needs and indicators
Needs Validated	90% of the needs were endorsed by participants after discussions
Additional Needs Identified	7 new issues raised, particularly around youth development and disability inclusion
Community Feedback Documented	All comments were recorded and submitted to the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU)

#### 6.0 Validated Prioritized Needs by Thematic Area

Sector	Validated Priority Needs
Education	Construction of classroom blocks, provision of furniture, and ICT centers
Health	Establishment of CHPS compounds, supply of essential drugs, and equipment
Water & Sanitation	Mechanized boreholes, household toilet promotion, and solid waste bins
Roads	Rehabilitation of feeder roads, construction of culverts, and bridges
Agriculture	Supply of inputs, irrigation systems, and support to farmer groups

Sector	Validated Priority Needs
Local Economic Dev.	Youth skills training, women entrepreneurship support

## 7.0 Expected Development Impacts

Impact Area	Expected Outcome by 2029
Access to Services	Improved access to health, education, and clean water in rural communities
Economic Empowerment	Increased youth and women employment through enterprise support
Infrastructure Resilience	Enhanced road access and flood-resistant infrastructure
Improved Governance	Greater citizen trust and participation in local development initiatives
Poverty Reduction	Enhanced livelihoods and reduced household vulnerability

## 8.0 Observations and Issues Raised

- Some communities requested clarity on how projects are selected for implementation.
- Youth groups advocated for dedicated programmes targeting digital skills and start-up support.
- Concerns were raised about past uncompleted projects and a lack of follow-through.
- PWD representatives emphasized the need for disability-friendly facilities in health and education.

## 9.0 Recommendations

- Ensure the MTDP includes criteria for equitable resource allocation.
- Integrate new inputs into sector priorities and revise project lists accordingly.
- Include a communication plan to keep communities updated on implementation progress.
- Strengthen M&E structures to track delivery of validated community priorities.

## 10.0 Conclusion

The public hearing successfully validated the community-prioritized needs and provided an inclusive platform for citizens to shape the 2026–2029 MTDP. The Assembly will integrate the feedback received into the final draft and remain committed to responsive and accountable development planning.

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

**Signatures of:**

( )

**Municipal Chief Executive**

( )

**Municipal Coordinating Director**

( )

**Development Planning Officer**

## APPENDIX X: Public Hearing

### **PUBLIC HEARING REPORT ON THE PRESENTATION OF THE DRAFT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2026–2029)**

**Name of District/Region:** Krachi East/Oti

**Name of Zonal Council:** Asukawkaw, Nkabom and Dambai

**Venue:** Asukawkaw, Tokuroano, Dambai

**Date:** 22<sup>nd</sup> July, 2025/23<sup>rd</sup> July, 2025/24<sup>th</sup> July., 2025 (respectively)

#### ***Introduction***

This report presents a summary of the Public Hearing held for the presentation and discussion of the Draft Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) for the period 2026–2029. As part of the requirements of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and in accordance with the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies are to organize public hearings to present the Draft Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). The objective was to solicit public views, inputs, and validation of the proposed development priorities. The event formed part of the participatory planning process, as required by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) Act and the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936).

#### ***Attendance***

The public hearing brought together a cross-section of stakeholders, including:

Traditional authorities

Assembly members

Representatives of decentralized departments

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

Religious bodies

Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)

Market women and traders

Youth and women's groups

The media

**Total attendance:** 150 persons (104 male, 46 female)

Gender Ratio or Percentage Represented

Male – 69% Female – 31%

### ***General Level of Participation***

Generally, the public hearing was well organized and attended by all invited stakeholders. The medium of communication was the Twi language, which the participants predominantly understood. The Hon. Municipal Chief Executive, Municipal Coordinating Director, and some Heads of Departments addressed all the concerns of the citizens.

### ***Purpose of the Public Hearing***

The Planning Officer explained that the hearing aimed to:

- i. Present the draft MTDP to the public
- ii. Validate priority needs and interventions
- iii. Ensure inclusiveness and participatory development planning
- iv. Receive additional proposals for incorporation

### ***Objectives of the Hearing***

The specific objectives of the public hearing were to:

- Explain the planning process and key elements of the MTDP
- Share the development goals, strategies, and proposed interventions for 2026–2029
- Gather feedback, concerns, and suggestions from citizens and stakeholders
- Incorporate public input into the finalization of the MTDP document.

### ***Presentation of the Draft MTDP***

The Municipal Planning Officer gave a detailed presentation covering:

- Review of the previous (2022–2025) MTDP
- District profile and development challenges
- Vision, goals, and objectives of the 2026–2029 MTDP
- Thematic areas in line with the national policy framework
- Planned programmes and projects per sector (education, health, agriculture, infrastructure, social protection, etc.)

- Implementation and financing strategies.
- Proposed Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) arrangements.

### ***Expected Outputs of the MTDP***

The MTDP is expected to deliver the following key outputs by the end of 2029

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Expected Output</b>
Education	12 classroom blocks constructed and equipped
Health	8 new CHPS compounds operationalized
Water & Sanitation	40 boreholes drilled and mechanized
Youth Development	600 youth trained in employable skills
Roads and Infrastructure	45 km of feeder roads rehabilitated
Governance	30 community engagement sessions held

### ***Expected Impact of the MTDP***

The implementation of the MTDP is expected to lead to the following long-term development impacts

<b>Area of Impact</b>	<b>Expected Impact</b>
Education	Improved BECE pass rate from 65% to 80%
Healthcare Access	Reduction in average distance to nearest health facility from 8 km to 3 km
Water Supply	Increase in access to safe water from 65% to 90%
Youth Employment	A decrease in youth unemployment from 25% to 15%
Access to Markets & Services	Reduced travel time to markets by 40%
Civic Participation	Increased citizen trust and participation in local development

### ***Stakeholder Feedback and Contributions***

After the presentation, participants were given the opportunity to comment and make suggestions.

Key issues raised included:

- Infrastructure gaps in road networks and drainage systems
- Need for more support to youth in agriculture and skills training
- Expansion of health facilities, especially CHPS compounds
- Prioritization of sanitation and waste management
- Concerns over poor access to potable water in certain communities
- Recommendation to include disability-friendly infrastructure
- Destruction of farms by cattle

### ***Recommendations and Way Forward***

- Incorporate valid suggestions into the final version of the MTDP.
- Strengthen partnership with NGOs and development partners to support project financing.
- Enhance the M&E framework to track both implementation and impact.
- Ensure continuous stakeholder involvement during the implementation and review phases.

### ***Conclusion***

The public hearing successfully achieved its intended purpose of creating an open platform for public participation in the development planning process. The Assembly remains committed to ensuring that the final MTDP reflects the shared vision and priorities of the municipality's citizens and stakeholders.

The Presiding Member thanked all stakeholders for their active participation. The Municipal Chief Executive assured the public that their suggestions would be considered and emphasized the Assembly's commitment to inclusive development.

The meeting ended at 2:10 p.m.

### **Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:**

#### **Signatures of:**

- 1. Hon. Safo Nketiah**  
**Municipal Chief Executive**
  
- 2. Issahaku Yakubu**  
**Municipal Coordinating Director**

**3. Ernest Adarkwa Yiadom**  
**Development Planning Officer**



***A CROSS-SECTION OF PARTICIPANTS AT PUBLIC HEARING ENGAGEMENT AT DAMBAI ZONAL COUNCIL***



***A CROSS-SECTION OF PARTICIPANTS AT PUBLIC HEARING ENGAGEMENT AT ASUKAWKAW ZONAL COUNCIL***

## Appendix XI: Evidence of Adoption of MTDP

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**KRACHI EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**

E-mail Add. : kema190804@gmail.com  
Digital Add.: VR-0022-1041  
Our Ref: KEMA/LE/26/V.2/37  
Your Ref: .....

POST OFFICE BOX 1  
DAMBAI  
GHANA  
Date: 03/09/2021

**SUMMONS TO THE FIRST ORDINARY MEETING OF THE FIFTH ASSEMBLY OF  
THE KRACHI EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**

You are hereby summoned to the first ordinary meeting of The Fifth Assembly of The Krachi East Municipal Assembly to be held on **Thursday 23rd September , 2021 at the Municipal Assembly Hall, Dambai at 10:am prompt.**

The assembly will proceed to transact its business as follows

**AGENDA**

1. Opening Prayer
2. Roll Call by Hon. Presiding Member
3. Presiding Member's Opening Remarks
4. Reading, Correction and Adoption of Previous Minutes
5. Matters Arising Out of The Previous Minutes
6. Sessional Address by the MCE
7. Discussion of MCE's Sessional Address and Recommendations from EXECO
8. Nomination of Members for the Composition of Sanitation Sub-Committee
9. Discussion and Adoption of the Draft 2021 Mid-year budget review
10. Presentation, Discussion and Adoption of the 2022-2025 MTDP
11. Any other Matters

Please, all are kindly implored to attend and also on time

Thank you.

