MFANTSEMAN MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2026-2029

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

MPCU-MMA
MFANTSEMAN MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY | P.O. BOX SP 28, SALTPOND

FOREWORD

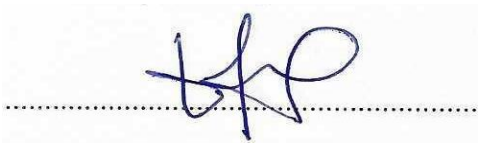
The National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480), and the National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (LI 2232), enjoin Ministries and Sector Agencies to undertake development planning functions in consultation with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). Furthermore, the law directs District Assemblies to ensure that the development planning undertaken is based on National Development guidelines issued by the NDPC.

The current framework issued by the NDPC is the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies, which would be implemented from 2026 to 2029.

The preparation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) by the Mfantseman Municipal Assembly (MMA) is in fulfilment of a Statutory obligation. It is also to provide the Municipality with a blueprint and a directional guide in the forward march for the development and progress of the Municipality in the next few years. Additionally, it is to serve as a marketing tool to which stakeholders of the Assembly can buy into and support in areas of interest.

The MTDP document contains programmes, projects, detailed activities, and budgets of each of the departments and directorates of the Assembly. The implementation of the MTDP (2026 - 2029) is therefore to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in the management of the Mfantseman Municipal Assembly for the mutual benefit of all stakeholders.

The Municipal Assembly expresses its gratitude to Ms. Mary Nana Adwoa Mensah, the Municipal Planning Officer, and the Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit for the effort they put into the preparation of the Plan. The Plan Preparation Team, led by the Municipal Coordinating Director, Mr. Justice Amoah, All Heads of Departments and Units and Atlantic Lithium played significant roles in coming out with the Plan. To all those who contributed to the successful preparation of the Plan, we say, Thank you.



HON. ERIC STANLEY ACQUAH
(MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE)

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AEAs	Agriculture Extension Agents
APR	Annual Progress Report
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
CA	Central Administration
CBD	Central Business District
CBO's	Community-Based Organizations
CHPS	Community-Based Health Planning Service
CLaT	Child Labor and Trafficking
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CYP	Couple Years of Protection
DACF	District Assemblies' Common Fund
DDA	District Department of Agriculture
DDF	District Development Facility
DESSAP	District Environmental Sanitation Strategic Action Plan
DFR	District Feeder Road
DUR	District Urban Road
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
DSWCD	District Social Welfare and Community Development
EFA	Education for All
EHO	Environmental Health Officer
EHSU	Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
FBOs	Farmer Based Organization
FoN	Friends of the Nation
GoG	Government of Ghana
GSCSP	Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
GSOP	Ghana Social Opportunities Projects
GET Fund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GE	Green Economy
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GNCFC	Ghana National Commission for Children

GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
HIV	Human Immune Virus
HR	Human Resource
HTC	HIV Testing and Counselling
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDA	International Development Agency
IDRS	Integrated Disease Surveillance & Response
INSET	In Service Training
ISD	Information Services Department
IUU	Illegal Unreported and Unregulated
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
JHS	Junior High School
K.G	Kindergarten
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LED	Local Economic Development
LGCSP	Local Government Capacity Support Project
LTNDP	Long Term National Development Plan
MBA	Municipal Budget Analyst
MCD	Municipal Coordinating Director
MCE	Municipal Chief Executive
MCPC	Municipal Child Protection Committee
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MED	Municipal Education Director
M.E.O	Municipal Education Office
MFO	Municipal Finance Officer
MHD	Municipal Health Director
MMA	Mfantseman Municipal Assembly
MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MP	Member of Parliament
MPO	Municipal Planning Officer
MPCU	Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit
MSEs	Medium and Small-Scale Enterprises
MSHAP	Multi Sectoral HIV Programme
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
MWD	Municipal Works Department
MWST	Municipal Water and Sanitation Team
NACP	National AIDS Control Programme

NADMO	Natural Disaster Management Organization
NCA	National Communication Agency
NCDs	Non-Communicable Diseases
NCCE	National Commission on Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Council
NFED	Non- Formal Education Department
NGO's	Non-Government Organizations
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NMTDPF	National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework
NTDs	Neglected Tropical Diseases
NVTI	National Vocational and Training Institute
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OPD	Outpatient Department
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PPD	Physical Planning Department
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PWD	People with Disabilities
RTF	Rural Technology facilities
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SHEP	School Health Education Programme
SPEFA	Social Expenditure and Financial Accountability
SRWSP	Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TBAs	Traditional Birth Attendants
TB	Tuberculosis
UDG	Urban Development Grant
UGCC	United Gold Coast Convention
UNEP	United Nation Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
YEA	Youth Employment Agency

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (L.I. 2232), mandate the District Planning Authority, through the District Planning Coordinating Unit, to commence the preparation of a district development plan based on the national development policy framework and guidelines issued by the NDPC. In accordance with the procedures outlined in the regulations, this Medium-term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026-2029 was formulated to achieve the Country's vision of ***"Resetting-Ghana Agenda: Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity***".

This development plan aligns with our national development aspirations and addresses regional and global frameworks, including the African Union Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Mfantseman Municipal Assembly has made significant progress in the last four years in improving the lives of the people. The municipality has improved in the areas of education, health, water and sanitation, infrastructure, and governance.

Even so, the Municipality continues to face several persistent challenges. Unemployment remains high, limiting economic opportunities for many citizens. Additionally, poor road networks and inadequate sanitation facilities have hampered both public health and mobility. Despite the growth potential, several revenue sources remain unexploited, constraining the municipality's ability to fund essential services. As a result, the home-grown economy has not grown as rapidly as expected, highlighting the need for targeted interventions and sustainable development strategies.

The plan, therefore, outlines targeted interventions intended to address the needs of a diverse society, with particular attention to young people, marginalized and vulnerable groups, now and in the future. The plan aims to reduce unemployment, improve infrastructure, improve security, improve participation of the citizens in decision-making, and eradicate poverty.

Processes of Preparing the Plan

The Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) followed the established procedures for the preparation and approval of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP). The following key steps were taken:

- An orientation workshop was organized for MPCU members to familiarize them with the new national planning guidelines.
- A Plan Preparation Team was constituted to lead the plan preparation process.
- Public sensitization on the preparation of the 2026–2029 MTDP was carried out at the radio station and community engagements.
- Data was collected from the various departments of the Assembly, relevant agencies, and Assembly members using structured questionnaires and interviews.
- Public hearings were held at the Zonal Council level in the conduct of the needs assessment.

- A town hall meeting was organized with community members using an idea-generation approach to identify local needs and priorities.
- A meeting of the Development Planning Sub-Committee and the MPCU was held to set development priorities.
- A final public hearing was held to present and solicit feedback on the draft development plan.

Scope and Direction of the Plan

An overall situational analysis of the Municipality, conducted using SWOT, revealed that the local economy of the Mfantseman Municipality is performing below its potential. This underperformance persists despite notable increases in internally generated revenue, a vibrant and active labour force, and the expansion of income-generating ventures. The sluggish pace of economic growth was attributed to key challenges such as high unemployment, inadequate revenue mobilization, and a rising cost of living, among other structural and social constraints.

In addressing these key development challenges, the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) was strategically aligned with four out of the five national development dimensions outlined in the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP).

These dimensions are aligned with their corresponding goal, which will guide the Assembly's interventions and resource allocation over the Plan period.

The development dimensions and their focus areas are as follows:

- **Economic Development** – Enhancing job creation, promoting local economic development, and improving revenue mobilization.
- **Social Development** – Expanding access to quality health, education, and social protection services, with emphasis on youth and vulnerable groups.
- **Environment and Human Settlement** – Promoting sustainable environmental practices, improving waste management, and enhancing spatial planning and urban development.
- **Governance and Institutional Development** – Strengthening local governance systems, accountability mechanisms, citizen participation, and institutional capacity.

International Relations, which is the fifth dimension, though significant at the national level, will not be prioritized in this MTDP due to the Municipality's current developmental focus and capacity. Nonetheless, relevant opportunities in that space may be explored where necessary, particularly through partnerships and decentralized cooperation.

This strategic focus would ensure that the Municipality addresses its most pressing development issues, leveraging existing potentials, and aligns effectively with national development priorities.

Indicative Budget, Financial Plan, and Expected Outcomes

A total of Two Hundred and Ninety-Five Million, Seven Hundred and Seventy-One Thousand, and Twenty-Five Ghana Cedis and Fourteen Pesewas GH¢295,771,025.14 would be needed for the successful implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) over the four years (2026–2029).

The financing strategy for the plan relies on both external and internal funding sources, as well as grants from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and development partners. Key external sources include Central Government Transfers, District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), DACF-Responsive Factor Grant (RFG), Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme (GSCSP), and other Government of Ghana (GoG) budgetary allocations.

Internally Generated Funds (IGF) will be mobilized through property rates, royalties, licenses, fees and fines, and other local revenue streams.

Structure of the Plan

The structure of this Medium-Term Development Plan is organized into eight chapters. Chapter one presents the general introduction, which outlines the institutional background of the New Juaben South Municipal Assembly, detailing its vision, mission, mandate, core functions, values, and organogram. Chapter two assesses the performance of the previous year's plan, including its finances, provides an overview of the current development situation, and highlights key challenges facing the Municipality. Chapter three outlines the prioritized developmental issues based on the situational analysis. Chapter four focuses on the formulation of development goals, objectives, and strategies in response to the identified priorities. Chapter five presents development programmes derived from the strategies, assesses available resources, and applies Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) tools to evaluate their sustainability. Chapter six outlines the annual action plans, including ongoing and abandoned projects. Chapter seven details the monitoring and evaluation framework, indicators for tracking the MTDP, and evaluations that would be conducted. Finally, Chapter eight discusses the communication strategies that will be used to track progress and engage stakeholders throughout the implementation period.

CHAPTER ONE
GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter provides an introductory overview of the institutional framework guiding the plan. It begins by outlining the Vision and Mission, which articulate the long-term aspirations and the purpose of the organization in driving sustainable development and inclusive growth. The Mandate and Functions are clearly defined, detailing the statutory responsibilities and operational roles essential for delivering on national development objectives.

This chapter also introduces the Core Values that underpin the organization's culture and decision-making processes, emphasizing principles such as integrity, accountability, inclusiveness, and innovation. An Organogram (organizational structure) is presented to illustrate the internal hierarchy and lines of authority, promoting clarity in roles and communication. Lastly, a Locational Map is included to show the geographical placement of the institution and its key offices, ensuring transparency and accessibility to stakeholders. The chapter also provides a structure of the various chapters of the document.

1.1 Background of Mfantseman Municipality

The Mfantseman Municipal Assembly is one of the [5] Administrative Districts, which were elevated to Municipality status in January 2008 in the Central Region. The municipality covers about 300.662 square kilometres, with a proportion of land area to that of the Central Region constituting 3.1 percent.
Mfantseman Municipal is situated along the Atlantic coastline of the Central Region of Ghana. It stretches from Eguase (the most western point) to Mankessim (the most Eastern point). The Municipality is bounded to the West by Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District, to the North-East by Ajumako Enyan Essiam District and to the East by Ekumfi District, and to the South by the GULF OF GUINEA.
The administrative capital of Mfantseman is Saltpond. The functions of the Mfantseman Municipal Assembly, like all other District Assemblies, are basically derived from statute, as mandated by the Local Governance Act 936 of 2016 and Legislative Instrument No.2026 of 2012.

1.2 Vision, Mission, Functions, and Core Values

The vision of Ghana as contained in the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) 2026–2029 is the Resetting Ghana Agenda: Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability, and Promoting Shared Growth.

This vision is in line with the vision and Mission of the Assembly:
Vision: “A prosperous Municipality with improved social services and improved quality of life of its people”.

Mission: “To improve upon the standard of living of the people through exploration of human and natural resources and operating within an open and fair society with economic opportunities existing for all”.

The Assembly derives its **Functions** from the Local Governance Act (2016), Act 936 and 940 as amended which maintains according to section 12 sub-section one that a District Assembly shall exercise political and administrative authority in the district; promote local economic development; and provide guidance, give direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the district as may be prescribed by law. Hence, a District Assembly shall exercise deliberative, legislative, and executive functions (Republic of Ghana, 2016).

Core Values of the Assembly

The Mfantseman Municipal Assembly has an array of values that are fundamental to the performance of the Municipal Assembly. These values influence the thinking and performance of staff towards the achievement of the vision of the Assembly. Among these core values are:

- Accountability
- Anonymity
- Transparency
- Client-oriented
- Equity
- Integrity
- Creativity
- Timeliness
- Commitment
- Discipline
- Diligence
- Innovativeness
- Impartiality
- Loyalty

1.3 Assessment of Institutional Capacity and Organogram

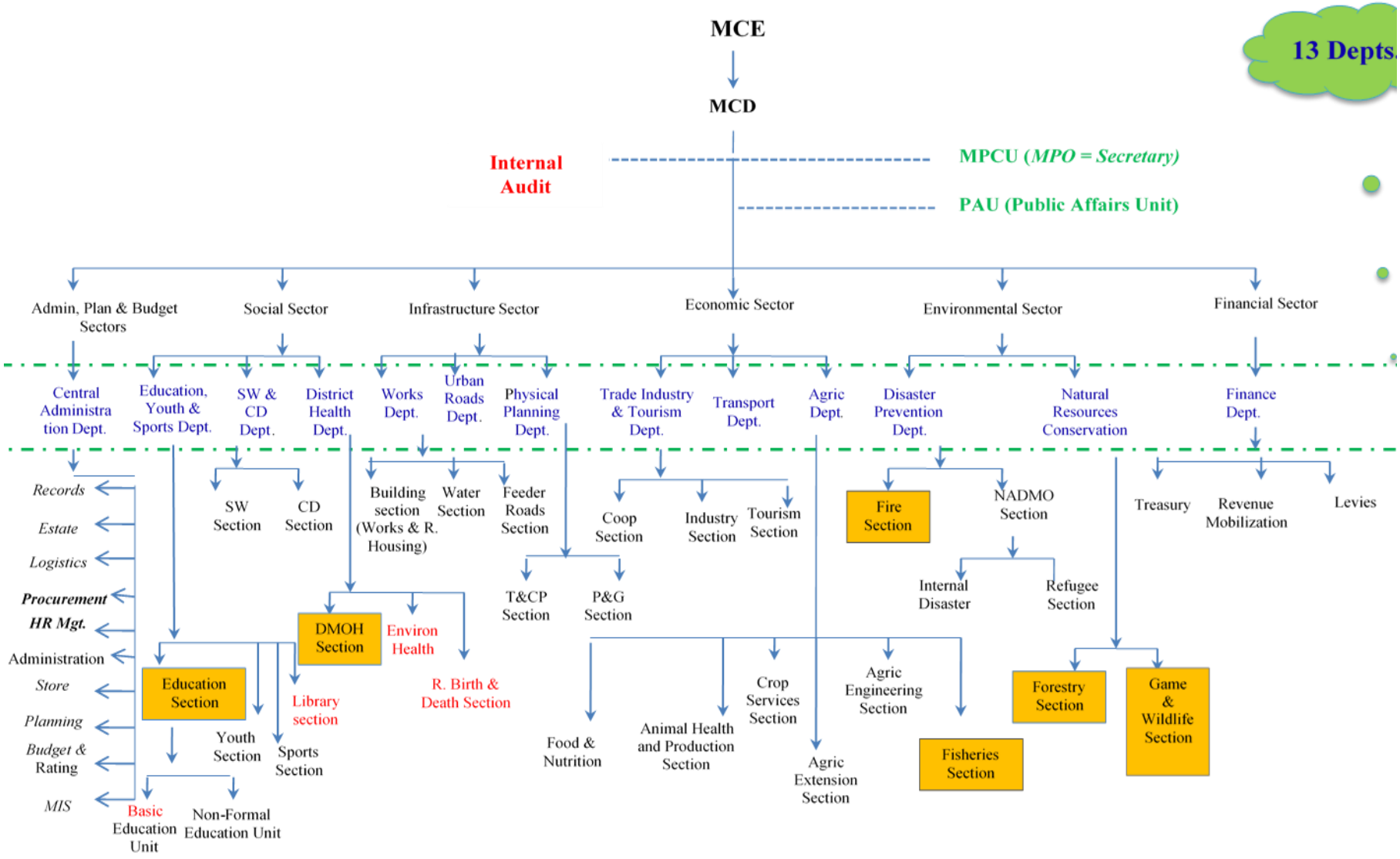
As part of the review of the existing situation of the MMA, an institutional capacity assessment was carried out to evaluate the Assembly's strength in delivering development and carrying out monitoring and evaluation functions.

In order for the Assembly to fully fulfil its mandate, it would need an adequate number of employees. There is a minimum requirement of 401 staff members for the Municipal Assembly and a maximum requirement of 591 staff members. A total of 135 staff members were working for the Assembly at the end of 2024, which represented 34% of the Assembly's minimum staff requirement. For the Assembly to be fully functional, the required number should be rectified. Even though there might be more staff at the Assembly, the right allocation to the needed departments may be a problem.

Departments	**Requirements**		**Actual**	**% Covered**
	Minimum	**Maximum**	**2024**	
Co-Ordinating Director	**1**	**1**	1	**100**
Human Resource Department	**3**	**4**	3	**75**

Statistics Department	3	5	3	60
Social Welfare Department	10	13	8	62
Agriculture Department	52	78	14	18
Works Department	57	84	8	10
Urban Roads Department	18	29	1	3
Physical Planning Department	17	24	3	13
Finance	28	45	5	11.11
Administration Unit	4	5	9	180
Secretarial Unit	4	7	2	29
M.I.S Unit	10	11	4	36.36
Records Management Unit	4	4	6	150
Procurement Unit	5	6	2	33.33
Internal Audit Unit	8	12	6	50
Budget Unit	5	9	9	100
Development Planning Unit	3	5	3	60
Parks And Garden Unit	7	7	1	14.28
Client Service Unit	2	2	1	50
Radio Operation Unt	2	2	1	50
Daycare Unit	37	50	1	2
Messenger	1	2	1	50
Revenue Unit	14	22	7	32
Transport Unit	11	22	5	23
Auxiliary Unit	19	24	7	29.16
Security Unit	24	31	4	12.90
Environmental Health Unit	29	48	15	31.25
Trade And Industry (BAC)	12	22	2	9.09
Births And Deaths	11	17	3	17.64
Total	**401**	**591**	**135**	

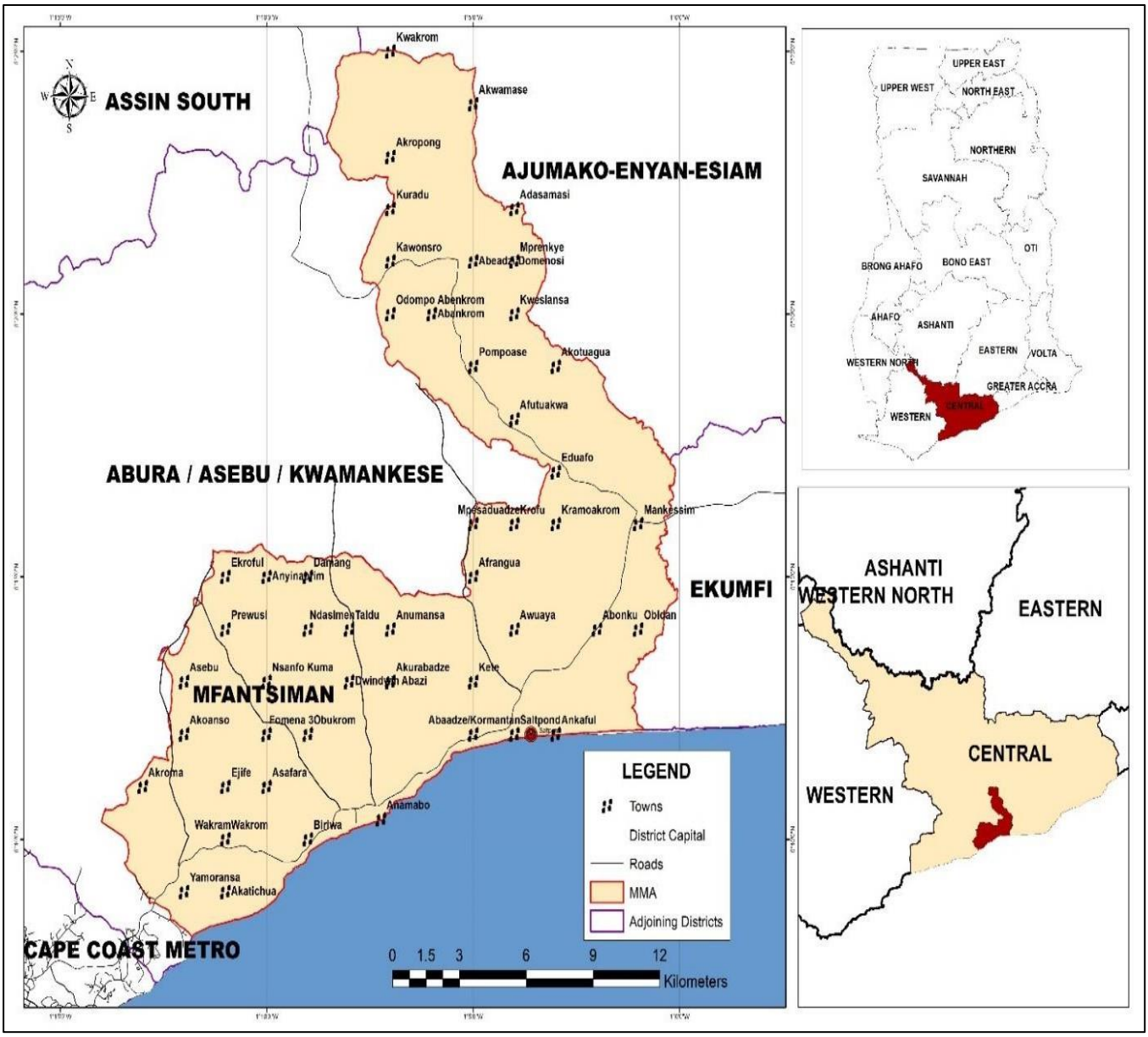
Figure 1: Organogram of MMA



1.4 Location, and Size

The Municipality is bounded to the West by Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District, to the North-East by Ajumako Enyan Essiam District and to the East by Ekumfi District, and to the South by the GULF OF GUINEA. It stretches for about 35km from Eguase, the most western point, to Mankessim, the most Eastern point. The land area covers about 300.662 square kilometres, and to that of the region constitutes 3.1 percent. Most of the major communities are located along the Trans- ECOWAS highway, making trading vibrant in those communities.

Figure 2: Locational Map of Mfantseman



1.5 Structure of the Plan

The Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP 2026-2029) is made of eight (8) chapters. Chapter one talks about the general introduction of the plan, taking into consideration the vision, mission, functions, mandate, core values, organogram (organisational structure), and locational map.

Chapter two talks about the situational analysis of the Municipal Assembly, taking into consideration an overview of the existing condition supplemented by maps, tables, charts, and other pictorial representations of issues where possible and their development implications, while chapter three talks about the key development priorities of the Assembly and looks at prioritising the key development issues identified in chapter two.

Chapter four talks about the development of goals, objectives, and strategies which focus on formulating goals aimed at addressing the identified prioritised development issues, whilst chapter five talks about composite development programmes which focus on formulation programmes based on the strategies from chapter four.

Chapter Six looks at the Annual Action Plans, which consist of projects formulated to be implemented in the development programmes. Chapter seven, on the other hand, takes a look at the Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements, whilst chapter eight talks about the development communication strategy, focusing on the communication channels for specific targeted audiences.

CHAPTER TWO
SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF MFANTSEMAN MUNICIPALITY

2.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the performance of the Assembly in implementing programmes and projects under the Agenda for Jobs II, creating prosperity and equal opportunities for all between 2022 and 2025, as well as other interventions. It also presents a comprehensive description of the current situation of the Mfantseman Municipality with its development implications. It ends with a summary of the key development problems emanating from the situational analysis of the profile.

2.1 Performance under the Agenda for Jobs II (2022 – 2025)

Several projects and programmes were executed during the period from the MTDP based on the goals in the national framework.

2.1.1 Performance of Development Dimensions

The review has been presented in Table 1, which shows the development dimensions, the indicators, the baseline of 2021, the MTDP targets from 2022 to 2025, and the development outcomes, which provide data on what has been achieved, especially in 2024. In sum, 76.47% percent of the MTDP had been implemented at the end of December 2024.

Table 1: Performance Review (2022-2025)

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATOR	BASELINE 2021	2022-2025 MEDIUM TERM TARGET	CUMULATIVE ACHIEVEMENT		REMARKS
				YEAR	DATA	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
Agriculture	**Total output in agricultural production**					
	i. Maize	10,400	18,000	2024	15,100.00	The Department of agric needs logistics to carry out extension duties.
	ii. Cassava	148,960.0	200,000	2024	184,000.00	
	iii. Plantain	4,140.8	8,000	2024	5,527.20	
	iv. Cattle	807	1,000	2024	540	
	v. Sheep	15,628	20,000	2024	17,200	
	v i . Goat	38,450	50,000	2024	41,970	
	vii. Pig	7,411	8,000	2024	4,744	
	viii. Poultry	99,422	120,000	2024	65,430	
	Average productivity of selected crop (mt/ha):	2.47	2.6	2024	2.55	
	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	67.9%	80%	2024	71%	Farmlands are gradually being converted into residential and commercial properties
Job Creation	**Number of new industries established**					
	i. Agriculture	0	1	2024	0	The unavailability of land for the establishment of industries remains a major challenge to attracting investment
	ii. Industry	0	1	2024	0	
	iii. Service	0	1	2024	0	
	Number of new jobs created					
	i. Agriculture	11	50	2024	26	Reliable data on the number of new jobs created is a challenge
	ii. Industry	32	80	2024	93	
	ii. Service	20	20	2024	11	
IGF	Percentage Change in IGF	6.97%	30%	2024	24.6%	There was a significant improvement in IGF in 2024
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT						

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATOR	BASELINE 2021	2022-2025 MEDIUM TERM TARGET	CUMULATIVE ACHIEVEMENT		REMARKS
				YEAR	DATA	
Education and Training	Net enrolment ratio					
	i. Kindergarten	59: 100	75: 100	2024	51: 100	
	ii. Primary	107: 100	100: 100	2024	98:100	
	iii. JHS	47: 100	50: 100	2024	48:100	
	Gender Parity Index					
	i. Kindergarten	1.07	1.1	2024	1.06	
	ii. Primary	1.02	1.1	2024	1.03	
	iii. JHS	1.03	1.1	2024	1.05	
	iv. SHS	1.4	1.3	2024	1.4	
	Completion rate					
	i. Kindergarten	101.3%	100.0%	2024	65%	
	ii. Primary	104.7%	100%	2024	69.1%	
	iii. JHS	91.2%	100%	2024	75.4%	
	iv. SHS	94%	100%	2024	73.2%	
	Pass Rate					
	i. JHS	57.8%	70.0%	2024	67.3%	
	ii. SHS	65.21%	70.0%	2024	N/A	
Health and Health Services	**Proportion of health facilities that are functional**					
	i. CHP Compound	100%	100%	2024	100%	All health facilities are functional
	ii. Clinic	100%	100%	2024	100%	
	iii. Health Centre	100%	100%	2024	100%	
	iv. Polyclinic	100%	100%	2024	100%	
	v. Hospital	100%	100%	2024	100%	
	Prevalence of malnutrition (institutional)					
	Wasting	0	0	2024	0	
	Underweight	1	0	2024	2	
	Stunting	245	100	2024	182	
	Overweight	0	0	2024	0	
	Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	103.3/1000 live births	0	2024	0	No maternal deaths were recorded

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATOR	BASELINE 2021	2022-2025 MEDIUM TERM TARGET	CUMULATIVE ACHIEVEMENT		REMARKS
				YEAR	DATA	
	Malaria case fatality (Institutional)					
	1. District level	0	0	2024	0	Successful implementation of malaria elimination programme
	2. Under five years	0.31	0	2024	0	
	3. Women between 15-49	0	0	2024	0	
	Proportion of the population who have tested positive for COVID-19	0	0	2024	0	
	Number of births and deaths registered					
	i. Birth (sex)	3,932	3,870	2024	3,100	
	ii. Death (sex, age group)	356	973	2024	203	
	Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources					
	i. District	99%	100%	2024	99%	
	ii. Urban	100%	100%	2024	100%	
	iii. Rural	97%	100%	2024	99%	
Water and Environmental Sanitation	**Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services**					
	i. District	15%	80%	2024	65%	
	ii. Urban	11%	80%	2024	62%	
	iii. Rural	4.1%	80%	2024	71%	
Social Protection	Number of LEAP beneficiary households	176	176	2024	176	
	Number of child violence cases benefiting from social welfare/social services	0	0	2024	2	
	Number of people reached with the child protection and SGBV information	938	1,400	2024	1,350	
	Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse					
	i. Child trafficking (sex)	0	0	2024	0	
	ii. Child labour	0	0	2024	0	
	iii. Sexual abuse	0	0	2024	0	
	iv. Emotional abuse	0	0	2024	0	
	v. Neglect	0	0	2024	0	
	vi. Early marriage	27	0	2024	35	
	vii. Family-child separation	28	0	2024	17	

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATOR	BASELINE 2021	2022-2025 MEDIUM-TERM TARGET	CUMULATIVE ACHIEVEMENT		REMARKS
				YEAR	DATA	
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT						
Road Network	**Percentage of Road Network in Good Condition**					
	i. District	30%	50%	2024	40%	
	ii. Urban	19.78%	30%	2024	22.27%	
	iii. Rural	10.22%	20%	2024	17.73%	
Electricity Coverage	**Percentage of communities covered by electricity**					
	District	99.7%	100%	2024	100%	
	Urban	99.7%	100%	2024	100%	
	Rural	100%	100%	2024	100%	
Disaster Management	**Number of Communities Affected by Disaster**					
	Bushfire	0	0	2024	0	
	Flood	3	0	2024	0	
	Wind/ Rain Storm	4	0	2024	0	
IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION						
2022-2025 MTDP Implementation	Percentage of 2022-2025 MTDP Implemented	90%	100%	2024	76.47%	

Factors that contributed to the Positive Outcomes

- **Introduction of high-yielding hybrid seeds led to an Increase in Maize Production:**

There was a massive increase in maize production in 2021 from 10,400 to 15,100, primarily due to the high-yielding hybrid seed maize that was introduced to farmers by the Department of Agriculture, coupled with PFJ fertilizer distribution. The adoption of this high-yielding hybrid seed by farmers and fertilizer application resulted in an increased yield harvested per unit area. Many farmers adopted the practice, hence a continuous increase in yield in 2024.

- **Effective Extension Service Delivery and Improved Plantain Production:**

Extension service delivery has played a critical role in improving plantain production in the Municipality. Following the massive lodging that took place in 2021, the Department implemented targeted interventions, directing extension officers to guide farmers on best practices, including the removal of excess suckers, cutting of dry leaves, and control of termites and black ants. Additionally, proper staking techniques were introduced to prevent lodging. These efforts have resulted in a continuous increase in plantain production, demonstrating the effectiveness of the extension services in boosting agricultural productivity.

- **Percentage change in IGF**

This indicator measures the IGF expressed as a percentage in the Municipality. The Municipal Assembly was able to increase its IGF by 24.6% in the reporting year, 2024, as against 6.97 % of IGF in the base year, 2021. These figures per analysis are expected to increase in the coming year since the general IGF in a whole has increased significantly.

- **Net enrolment ratio**

Community sensitization activities significantly improved net enrolment rates at the basic education level in the municipality. This indicator sought to measure the ratio of appropriately aged pupils enrolled at a given level of schooling expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. There has been a decrease in the enrolment rate over the period at all levels. The Net enrolment rate in KG was 58.6% in the base year 2021, but in 2024 it had reduced to 51.1% Primary, with primary it was 106.8% in 2021, but then it had reduced to 97.8% in 2024, and then JHS was 47.3% in 2021 and then increased slightly to 47.8% in 2024.

- **Gender parity**

This indicator measures the ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates. As reflected from the net enrolment, the gender parity shows a higher number of girls at all the educational levels under consideration. Table 10 shows a higher number of girls in SHS as compared to the junior levels, with the baseline (2021) recording 1.4, which remained the same in the reporting year, 2024. This increasing number of females is attributed to the Government flagship programs such as the Free and Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE), Free SHS, and the advocacy to promote female education within the Municipality. Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) such as Campaign for Female Education (CAMFED) within the Municipality also contribute to the promotion of female education through gender advocacy programs, distribution of sanitary pads in schools, and at the community level.

- **Completion rate**

This indicator sought to measure the percentage of boys and girls who have complete the last grade of a given level of education (Kindergarten, Primary 6, JHS 3, and SHS 3) regardless of age. There has been an

improvement in the completion rate over the years, as shown in the table above. However, there are some gaps in the indicator. This may be due to the inability of the system to trace the whereabouts of pupils after they have been transferred or cease to come to school to know whether they have really dropped out or are continuing school elsewhere, and ascertain the truth of their completion.

It is also evident that factors that are militating against the completion rate of students affect both sexes probably equally. This development also brings to focus the effect of truancy, child labour, non-provision of basic school needs, etc., on the retention, completion, and regularity of students, which in this case are not the best.

- **Pass rate**

This indicator measures the count of final exam takers (Girls and Boys) who passed a particular exam over the total count of final exam takers in that same exam, expressed as a percentage. Whereas the pass rate for the senior high schools is recorded based on the core subjects, the junior high school pass rate is calculated based on the outcome of all the subjects taken during the Basic Education Certificate Examination.

The Municipal Education Directorate could not provide the pass rates for both JHS and SHS.

- **Proportion of functional health facilities**

This indicator was intended to measure the number of health facilities that are registered and in operation for the purposes of providing health care services to the general public, expressed as a percentage of completed health facilities. There are 32 CHPS Compounds, 6 Clinics, 6 Health Centres, 1 Polyclinic, and 2 Hospitals among those that are operational, offering the critical healthcare services to the general public, and all are functional.

- **Prevalence of malnutrition (institutional)**

This indicator measures the proportion of children 0-59 months whose height–for–age, weight-for-age, and weight-for-height are less than two standard deviations (2SD) from the median of the reference population/group. This translates into wasting, underweight, stunting, and overweight. Even though the Nutrition Unit of the Municipal Health Directorate has in place measures to improve nutrition among children 0-59 months, the municipality recorded 0 in 2021 and 0 as well in 2024 in the children reported to be wasting (weight significantly below the average weight). Also, there was an increase in the number of children recorded to be underweight from 1 in 2021 to 2 in 2024. The health directorate also saw a decrease in the number of children stunting from 245 in 2021 to 182 in 2024, whilst the number of children overweight remains at 0. Parents are continuously engaged and educated on good nutrition and its benefits for the growth of a child. Poverty and the tight working schedule of the mother a contributing factor.

- **Maternal Mortality Ratio (Institutional)**

The Maternal Mortality ratio indicates the number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births. The reporting year saw a drastic decrease in the institutionally reported maternal deaths from 180 in 2023 to 0 as no maternal deaths were recorded in 2024, and this was a result of the increased sensitisation and education. Hopefully, with new strategies in place, the municipality will continue to contribute to SDG 3.1, which seeks to reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

- **Malaria cases fatality (Institutional)**

The performance of the indicator assessing the level of malaria case fatality in children under five years and persons from 15 – 49 years per 10,000 population. Even though there has been a high incidence of malaria cases, making it the leading cause of OPD attendance in all health facilities in the Municipality, there has been no malaria case fatality recorded in the base year 2021 and the reporting year 2024. And this is largely due to clinicians strictly adhering to the three Ts (Test, Treat, and Track) and the periodic distribution of long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets to pregnant women and children, and households with children.

The Directorate needs to be applauded for this performance. Their intensified sensitisation, coupled with the aforementioned interventions across the municipality, has indeed achieved its objective.

- **Number of births and deaths registered**

Again, data from the vital registration system indicate that there are more female births (1,567) than male births (1,533). Total recorded deaths for the period stand at 305, with total male (133) and female (172). However, females have registered the highest number of deaths within the period under review. The gender gap in terms of mortality is a clear indication of gender inequalities that exist in our society.

- **Percentage of population with access to basic drinking water sources**

The Percentage of the population with sustainable access to safe water sources as a performance indicator measures the population with sustainable access to safe water sources in the Municipality. In this respect, there was no increase in the percentage of the population with sustainable access to safe water sources as indicated in the table, even though there was a concerted effort by the Assembly and Ghana Water Company Limited towards the provision of potable water for the people in the Municipality. Potable Water Coverage in Urban (99%) is now the same as that in Rural, which, as at the end of the year, with the rural increased from 98% to 99%.

- **Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services**

This indicator sought to measure the percentage of the population with access to improved sanitation. From the baseline of 15% of the population in 2021 having access to an improved sanitation situation and this increased to 65% by the end of 2024. This increase was a result of an increase in education on the need for households to construct toilet facilities. The rural population is noted to be increasing at a moderate rate.

- **Record cases of child abuse**

This indicator is intended to measure the number of trafficking and abuse cases against children and their disaggregation in terms of male and female. The Municipality saw a decrease in the number of abuses from 73 to 52. This decrease in both cases is largely due to intensified education and sensitisation of communities on abuse and trafficking, and its associated penalties when apprehended.

- **Percentage of road network in good condition**

Road infrastructure is very important in the Municipality's development. It is the medium through which goods and services are transported in the municipality. Annually, a number of efforts are made to improve the conditions of the various road networks in the Municipality. This indicator was therefore intended to collect relevant information in respect of percentages of kilometres of the road network in terms of urban and rural areas that were in good condition, expressed as a percentage. It is worth stating that even though the Municipality didn't achieve its set targets, there have been improvements in the good conditions of the various road networks in the Municipality. However, by the end of the year, it can be seen from the Table

that 22.27% of the roads were in good condition municipal-wide. Compared to that of last year, it can be concluded that there has been a 1.68% improvement in the road condition. This notwithstanding, more roads are being worked on, especially the Kuntu Junction to Kuntu township road, but the contractor seems to be behind Schedule.

- **Percentage of communities covered with electricity**

Electricity supply is one of the most important utility infrastructures that propel economic development in the Municipality. Electricity as a source of energy in the Municipality has a lot of potential to boost economic activities in all sectors of the Municipality's economy, such as industries, commerce, domestic activities, etc. In every fiscal year, frantic efforts are made to improve the expansion of electricity supply to many communities/households in the Municipality. Therefore, the indicator was set to gather information with respect to either a decrease or an increase in percentages of communities with access to electricity in terms of urban and rural areas in the Municipality. The percentage of coverage has been at 99.7% from year 2021.

From the Table, there has been an increase in electricity connections to communities in the Municipality. For instance, in 2023, electricity coverage stood at 99.7% and this has increased to 100% 2024. Even though all communities are connected to the National grid, not all households within the communities have electricity.

- **Emergency, Planning, and Preparedness**

The NADMO, Health Directorate, and Municipal Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit involved themselves in routine inspection of commercial premises, engaged in education on emergency planning and preparedness, occupational health and safety practices, radio education, and school campaigns to minimize and prevent disasters, and there have been several disaster prevention-related programmes, including desilting. Again, due to increased public education and prompt response by the Municipal Fire Service, no death was recorded in the year under review.

Several major desilting of drains was carried out before the rainy season. As a result of all these efforts, the Assembly did not experience any disaster for the year 2024.

- **Number of child violence cases benefiting from social welfare / social services**

The indicator measures the number of child violence cases that benefit from social welfare or social services within the municipality. In the year 2024, 2 child violence cases benefited from social welfare services.

- **Number of people reached with child protection and SGBV information**

The Social Welfare Unit of the Assembly plays a Vital role in educating and sensitizing the people on child protection and Sexual and Gender- Based Violence (SGBV) through community engagements, School engagements, radio educations, among others. The indicator seeks to measure the number of people reached with information on Child Protection and SGBV, which significantly increased to 1,350 in the year under review, 2024, against 938 in the base year of 2021. Although it was a decrease from the immediate year 2023, the Municipal Assembly is making a concerted effort to increase coverage.

Lessons learnt

1. Promoting Innovation and Modern Technologies in Farming Enhances Productivity: The adoption of modern agricultural technologies, such as improved seed varieties, increases farm yields and productivity.

2. Continuous Awareness and Sensitization Promote Change: Public education and sensitization campaigns have shown to increase community participation and responsiveness to development initiatives. Citizens engage in local governance and support policy implementation due to the sensitization programmes.
3. Extension Service Delivery is Critical in improving Agricultural Productivity: Effective and accessible agricultural extension services play a pivotal role in transferring knowledge and best practices to farmers. Regular training and field visits by extension officers helped to improve crop production techniques, pest and disease management, and sustainable farming methods, thereby leading to increased agricultural productivity.
4. Agricultural Training for Youth and Vulnerable Groups Enhances Livelihoods: Empowering the youth and vulnerable populations through skills development in agriculture creates employment opportunities and promotes economic self-reliance. Targeted livelihood programs tailored to their specific needs can reduce poverty, improve social inclusion, and stimulate local economic growth.
5. Revenue Collection and Investment in Market Infrastructure Boosts IGF Performance: Investing in market infrastructure not only improves local business operations but also increases the Assembly's Internally Generated Funds (IGF), thereby creating more fiscal space for development.
6. Climate-Smart Agriculture and Disaster Preparedness are Crucial: Climate change continues to impact agricultural output and community resilience. The need for climate- smart agricultural practices, contingency planning for extreme weather events, and proactive animal and plant disease control measures is critical to safeguarding livelihoods and ensuring food security.
7. Stakeholder Coordination is Key to Development: Weak coordination among stakeholders such as Departments, NGOs, Private Sector actors, and Traditional Authorities has affected development efforts. There is therefore the need for strong collaboration among stakeholders with clearly defined roles.
8. Investing in Public Infrastructure Builds Citizens Confidence: Lack of basic infrastructure such as roads, drainage, street lighting, and sanitation negatively affects citizen's confidence. Providing these essential services boosts confidence. The willingness of citizens to pay taxes is closely linked to their perception of how efficiently public funds are utilized. Internally Generated Funds (IGF) should therefore be visibly channelled into development projects that directly benefit the community.
9. Strengthening the Healthcare System is Critical: High maternal mortality rates, primarily caused by irregular antenatal visits and delayed referrals, underscore the weaknesses in the primary healthcare system. Strengthening healthcare infrastructure, improving early detection mechanisms, and ensuring timely referrals are critical to reducing preventable deaths and improving health outcomes.

2.2 Financial Performance

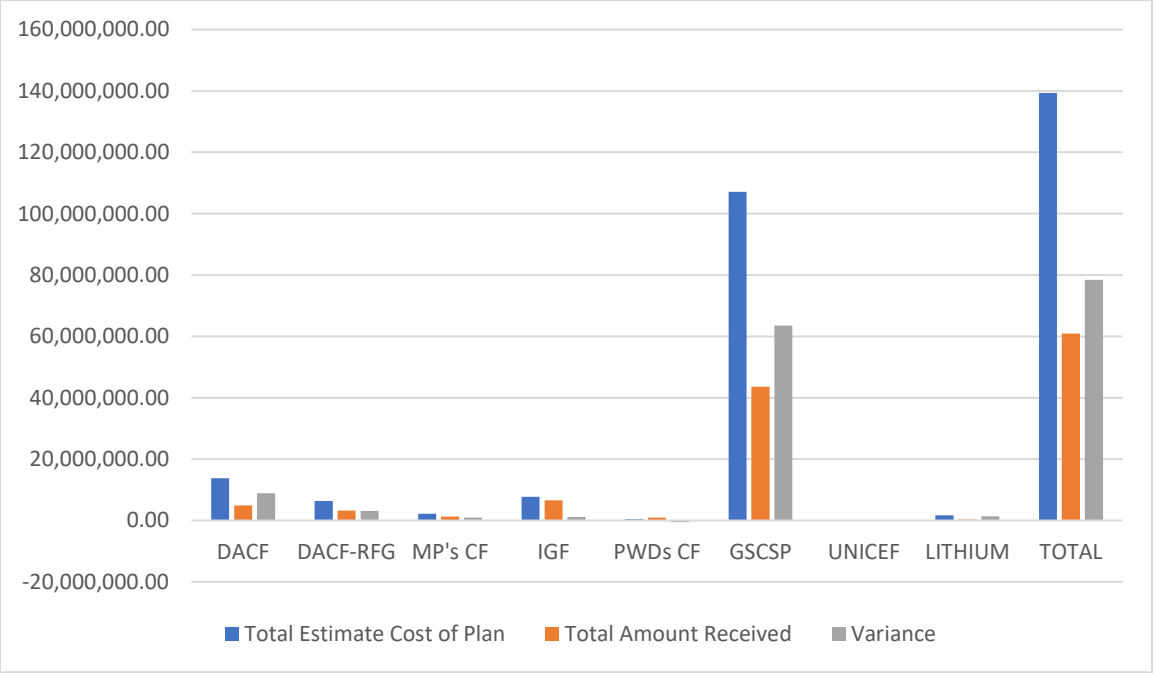
As regards revenue generation, funds were received from various sources for the implementation of projects in order that targets set would be met. This section focuses on the sources of funds, total estimated cost of the plan, the total amount received and the variance. There has been a general growth in IGF over the years. Table 2 below shows the financial performance from 2022-2024. This has been graphically presented in Figure 3.

Table 2: Financial performance (2022-2024)

Source of Funds	Total Estimated Cost of Plan	Total Amount Received	Variance
DACF	13,788,467.61	4,884,495.63	8,903,971.98
DACF- RFG	6,335,245.48	3,218,152.80	3.117,092.68
MP's CF	2,200,000.00	1,268,537.53	931,462.47
IGF	7,704,000.00	6,598,444.27	1,105,555.73
PWDs CF	430,713.27	919,839.33	(489,126.06)
GSCSP	107,082,024.68	43,592,481.33	63,489,543.35
UNICEF	75,000.00	60,000.00	15,000.00
LITHIUM	1,700,000.00	325,596.10	1,374403.90
TOTAL	**139,315,451.04**	**60,867,546.99**	**78,447,904.05**

Source: Finance Department – MMA, 2024

Figure 3: Financial performance (2022-2024)



Source: Finance Department – MMA, 2024

2.3 Existing Conditions and Diagnosis

2.3.1 Demographic Characteristics

2.3.1.1Population Size and Distribution

The Mfantseman Municipal's population in 2021 was 168,905, with more females (90,872) representing 53.8 percent than males (78,033) constituting 46.2 percent. The Municipality occupies a land size of 321 Km2 with a population density of 526.2 persons per square kilometre.

On the average, there are more females than males in the Municipality. From the Table, the sex ratio for the Municipality is 85.9 signifying that there are 86 males to every 100 females.

The analysis on the municipality's population across the past two decades revealed three main factors that drive the distribution of inhabitants: (1) majority of people along the coast; (ii) impact of fishing as a major economic activity; (iii) impact of the N1 Highway on local economic growth. However, it is equally important especially for the distribution of investments in infrastructural services, to expand and consider population density analysis across the municipality.

Generally, the Mfantseman municipality is regarded as the second-most densely populated district in the region after the Cape Coast Metropolis. Such a description of the municipality could however be deceptive as there are areas within the municipality with very low densities. On average, higher densities exist in the Southern and Eastern parts with Mankessim and its environs being the most densely populated with about 2,000 inhabitants per square kilometre followed by Saltpond with about 1,600 inhabitants per square kilometre The analysis also confirms the well-documented relationship between urban centres and population densities as the densely populated areas coincide with the urban areas.

The intercensal analysis of the population density shows that while the actual number of urban areas did not increase over the period, the density of the most populated areas more than doubled. From a mere 959 inhabitants per acre in the year 2000, it increased sharply to the current 2063 in 2020 after a dip in 2010 (755). This is significant for some reasons including the associated pressures on existing infrastructure services.

2.3.1.2 Dependency ratio

Age-dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents (people younger than 15 or older than 64 years) to the working age population (ages 15-64) measured per 100 persons. The age-dependency ratio for Mfantseman is 81. This implies that every 100 working persons aged 15-64 years support about 81 dependents (children and the aged). It is also evident from the table that child dependency ratio (70.7) is far higher than old age dependency ratio (10.3). Furthermore, there is a higher dependency ratio in the rural (82.1) than urban (80.3) localities, though the difference is not much. The Municipality's population 15 years and older are mainly engaged in the services sector (61.0%), followed by agriculture (23.2%) and industry (15.9%).

Table 3: Age dependency ratio by locality

Age group/ratio	Total	Urban	%	Rural	%
All Ages	144,332	93,641	64.9	50,691	35.1
0-14	56,373	36,661	65.0	19,712	35.0
15-64	79,754	51,923	65.1	27,831	34.9
65+	8,205	5,057	61.6	3,148	38.4

Total dependency ratio	**81.0**	**80.3**		**82.1**	

2.3.1.3 Ethnicity

The main ethnic group in the Municipality is Akan (95.0%), and distantly followed by Ewe (2.0%), Ga-Dangme (0.8%) with the remaining ethnic groups (Guan, Gurma, Mole-Dagbani, Grusi, Mande and others) constituting 2.2 percent.

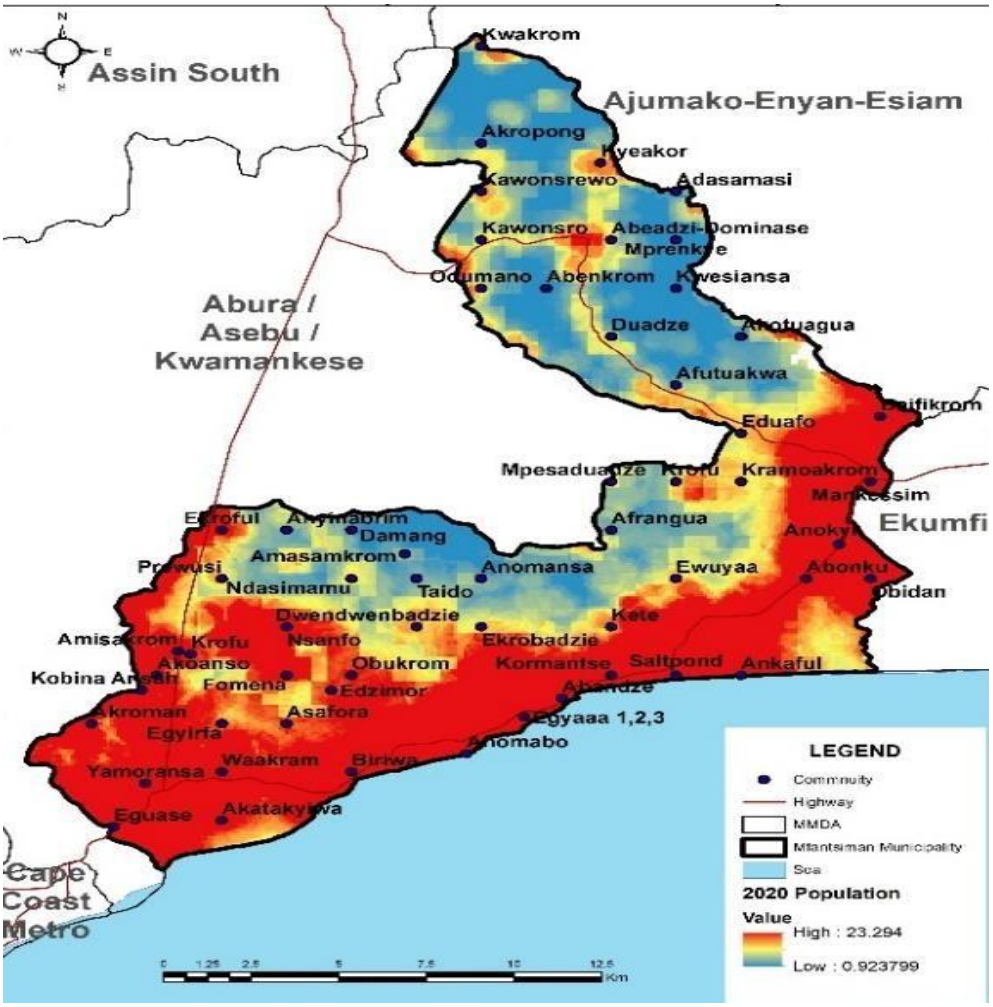
2.3.1.4 Religious Affiliation

More than 80.0 percent (85.8%) of the Municipality's population are affiliated to the Christian Religion, followed by 7.2 percent who are Muslims and less than one percent Traditionalists (0.2%). About 6.8 percent (7.0%) of the population belong to Other Religions and persons with No Religion.

2.3.1.5 Literacy

The Municipality has a literacy rate of 72.8 percent of the population 6 years and older, which is higher among males (76.0%) than females (70.1%).

Figure 4: Population Distribution

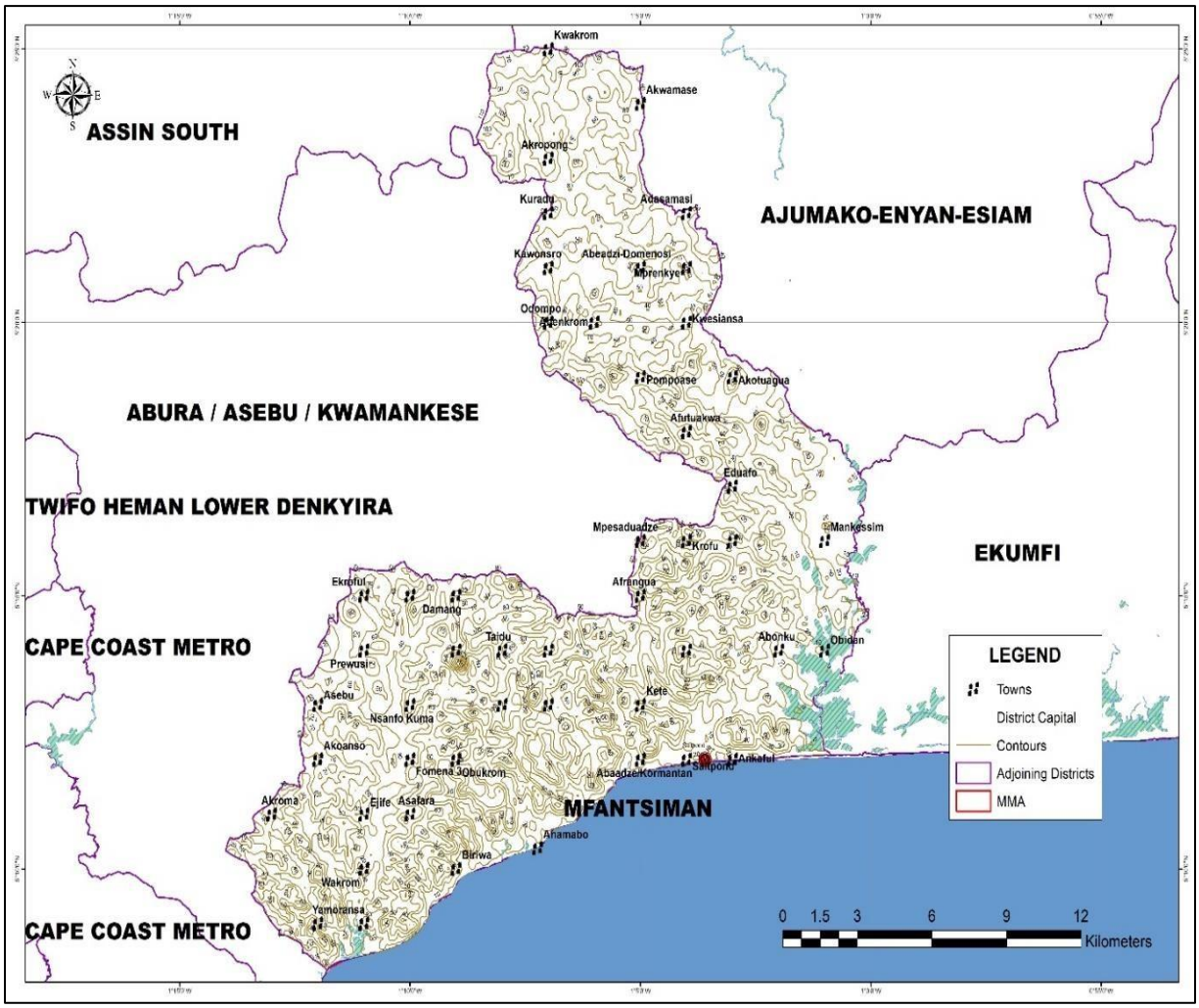


2.3.2 Physical Characteristics

2.3.2.1 Relief and Drainage

Mfantseman is about 60 metres above sea level and is drained by a number of rivers and streams, including the Nkasaku, which empties into the Atufa lagoon in Saltpond, and Aworaba, which drains into the Etsi lagoon in Great Kormantse. Other lagoons in the area are the Eko near Anomabo, at Egyaaa, and Kwasinzema at Kormantse, into which flow small streams and rivulets. Mfantseman is low lying with loose quaternary sands along the coast and is characterized by undulating coastal dense scrub and grassland with isolated marshy areas. The existence of rivers and other water bodies in the district offers the potential for irrigation for all-year-round farming. Due to the pressure on land in the bigger communities, marshy areas and wetlands are gradually reclaimed for other economic activities, distorting the ecosystem.

Figure 5: Relief and Drainage



2.3.2.2 Climate and vegetation

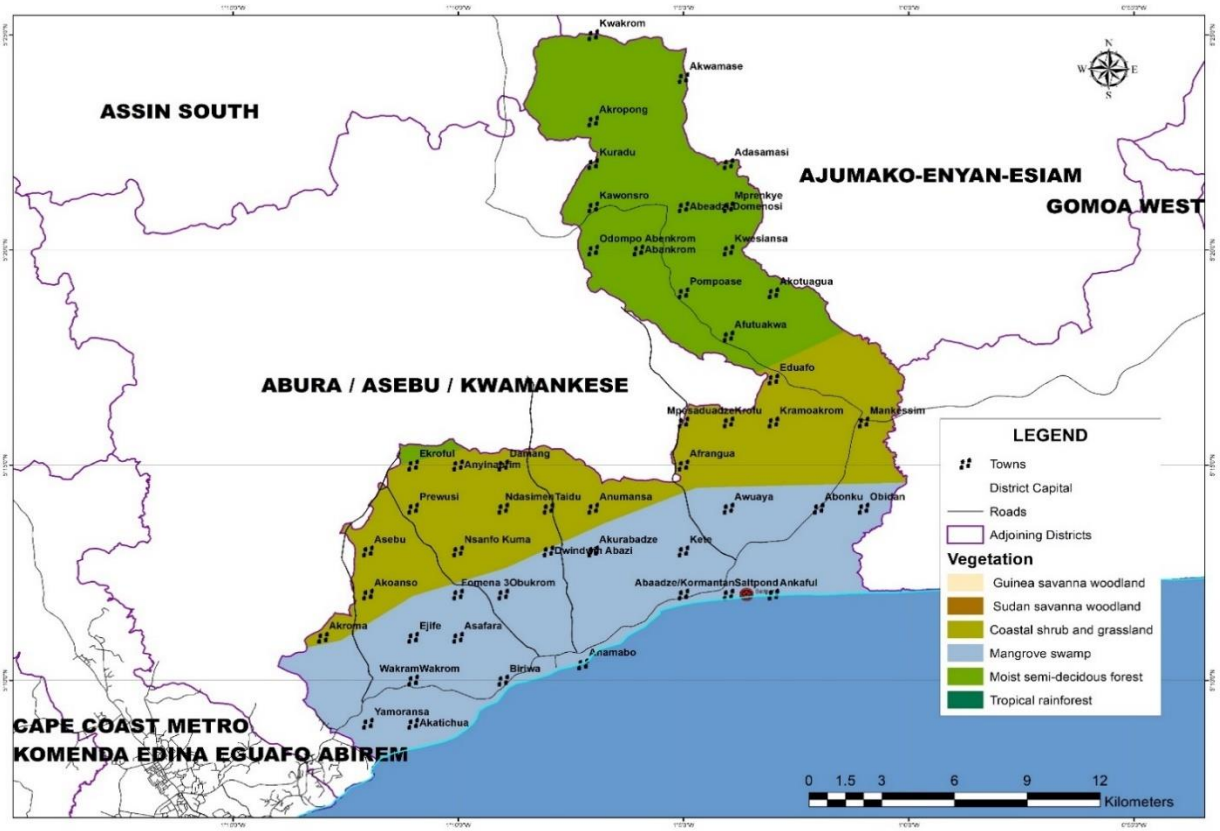
2.3.2.2.1 Climate

Mfantseman has an average temperature of 24 °C and a relative humidity of about 70 percent, with double maximum rainfall with peaks in May-June and October. Annual total rainfall ranges between 90cm and 110cm in the coastal savannah areas and between 110cm and 160cm in the interior close to the margin of the forest zone. Dry seasons usually occur from December to February and from July to September.

2.3.2.2.2 Vegetation

This consists of dense scrub tangle and grass, which grow to an average height of 4.5m. It is believed that the municipality was once forested, but has been systematically destroyed through centuries of bad environmental practices. However, pockets of relatively dense forest can be found around fetish groves and isolated areas. These physical characteristics have combined effectively to offer opportunities in Agriculture (farming and fishing) to the people.

Figure 6: Vegetation



2.3.2.3 Soils, Geology and Minerals

The municipality is endowed with rich natural resources, including talc, granite, silica, and kaolin of commercial grade, which are used in building construction and the ceramics industry. Petroleum and natural gas (not yet exploited) are also found in the continental shelf offshore of Saltpond. Other natural resources which are yet to be exploited include beryl at Saltpond and areas around Mankessim, feldspar at Biriwa and Moree, spondumene (Lithium) at Saltpond, uranium at Abandze, columbite and tantalite at the coastal belt between Cape Coast and Saltpond.

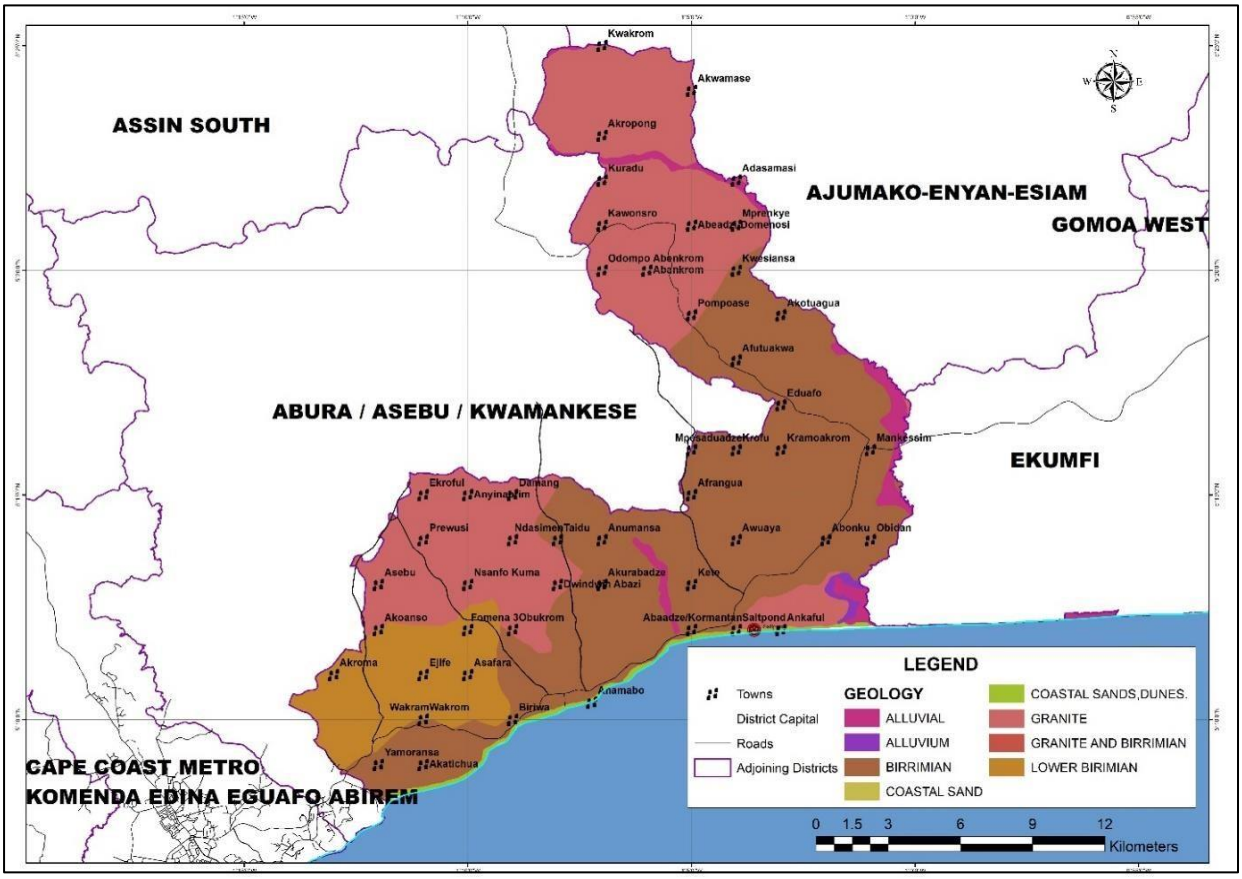
2.3.2.3.1 Mineral Resources

Table 4: Mineral Resources

TYPE OF MINERAL	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
Koalin {China Clay}	Saltpond	The deposits are closely associated with the pegmatite bodies. They are of commercial grade.	Was Operated by Ghana Ceramics Co. Ltd but then the company is no more functional
Beryl	Saltpond and areas between Winneba and Mankessim	Found in association with pegmatite. Reserves about 5,000 tones	Not exploited
Oil and Gas	Saltpond	Found in the continental shelf off-shore of Saltpond	Crude oil production {by Saltpond Off-shore Producing Company Ltd} off the coast of Saltpond Gas unexploited
Feldspar	Biriwa	Widely distributed silicate -50% in igneous rocks, 30% in metamorphic rocks, 10% in ground stones etc Widespread in pegmatite of Ghana	Exploited by Ghana Ceramics Co. Ltd {Defunct}
Lithium	Abonko Ewoyaa		Exploration done by Iron Ridge. Atlantic Lithium yet to start operations.

The unregulated activities of miners in the district are resulting in land degradation in certain parts of the district.

Figure 7: Geology



2.3.3 Economy

2.3.3.1 Agriculture

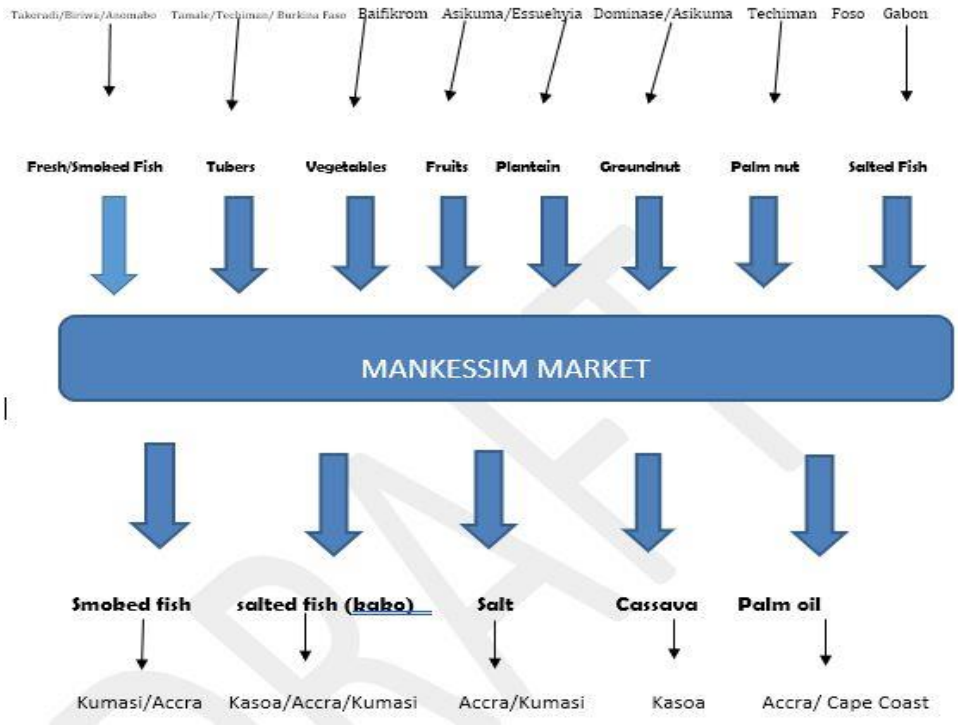
Due to Mfantseman's proximity to the sea, it has rich fishing grounds along the coast and has made fishing a major activity along the coastal Towns and Villages notable among which are Biriwa, Anomabo, Abandze, Ankaful and Kormantse. Furthermore, the effective interactions among climate, soils, and rivers/streams have made farming possible, especially in the inland areas. Crop farming is done in almost all parts of the Municipality, especially in the inland areas. Among the crops cultivated are cocoa, oil palm, pineapples, oranges, plantain, maize, cassava, cocoyam and coconut. The major cash crops, which can be exported or sold domestically at high profit margins, include oil palm at Akobima, coffee and cocoa grown at Dominase and Kyeakor.

2.3.3.2 Food Security

There are 4 major Markets which serve as food outlets and are very accessible. All the major food commodities are available for sale in these markets. There are a few minor markets that supply the major markets on market days with diverse foodstuffs produced locally. Traders can bring in commodities across the length and breadth of the country and for that reason, food supply in Mfantseman is very reliable and available all year round.

Mfantseman does not have any food deficit problems due to the presence of a vibrant market centre. Food commodities which are not available in the district are brought in from neighbouring Districts and Regions where necessary.

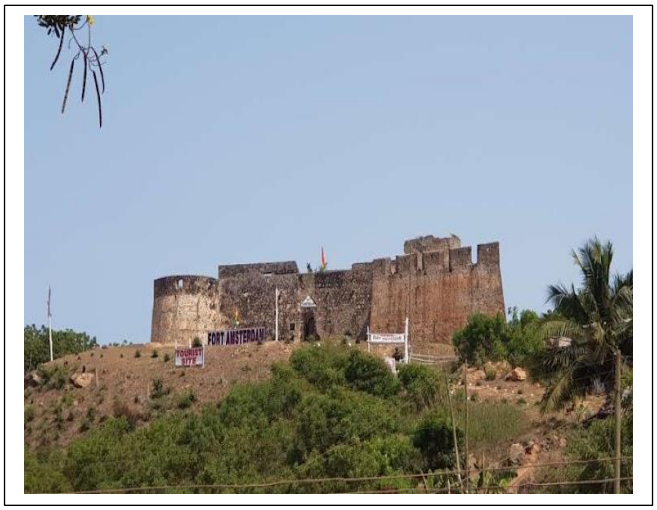
Figure 8: Inflow and outflow of market products



2.3.3.3 Tourism

Historically, Mfantseman is the birthplace of Ghana, where the first political party, the United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC), was formed in 1947. Saltpond is a historical town and has great significance in the political history of Ghana. It was one of the first habitats for Ghana's colonial masters and still possesses the remnants of several landmarks and relics, which hitherto serve as potential tourist sites. Among these many relics are: the first post office in Ghana, the office of the first political party in Ghana, UGCC and the Saltpond oil rig where crude oil was first exploited in Ghana.

There are a few significant monuments in the municipality that can be converted into tourist sites. Among these are Fort Amsterdam, built at Abandze by the Netherlands in 1631-1638, and Fort William (Fort Anomabo), built by the British in 1753-1770 and situated at Anomabo. Beach resorts are also operated at Saltpond, Abandze, Anomabo, Biriwa, and Kuntu.



Fort Amsterdam at Abandze



Fort William at Anomabo



The first Post Office in Ghana at Saltpond



Beautiful beaches

2.3.3.4 Local Economic Development

2.3.3.4.1 Business Growth and Development

Many business activities are predominant in the Municipality. They include:

i. Financial institutions (banks and loans and savings institutions)
ii. Commerce (vibrant markets) and
iii. Industries (distilleries, soap making, saw milling, and sachet water production).
iv. Salt and sand winning is ongoing and an important contributor to the growth of the local economy.

There are micro and small enterprise activities in areas such as fish farming, bead production, palm oil processing, soap making, and batik tie and dye making. The informal sector is dominant in the commercial activities of the Municipality.

2.3.3.4.2 Industries

Industrial activities are relatively well-developed in the Mfantseman Municipality compared to other Assemblies in Ghana. This is due to abundant natural and human resources, an enabling infrastructural environment and the governance and administrative leadership provided by the Assembly.

In the food processing sector, private investors are engaged in corn milling, sugar cane crushing, cassava processing and palm oil extraction. Light industries include pottery and ceramics at Baafikrom, and Saltpond, soap making at Mankessim, gin distilling at Anomabo and Egyaa and fish processing at Ankaful, Anomabo, Abandze and Biriwa. At Anomabo and Abandze, boat building and repairs are key sources of income for the people. Importantly, the demand for the products exceeds supply, which means there is an opportunity for new firms to enter the market.

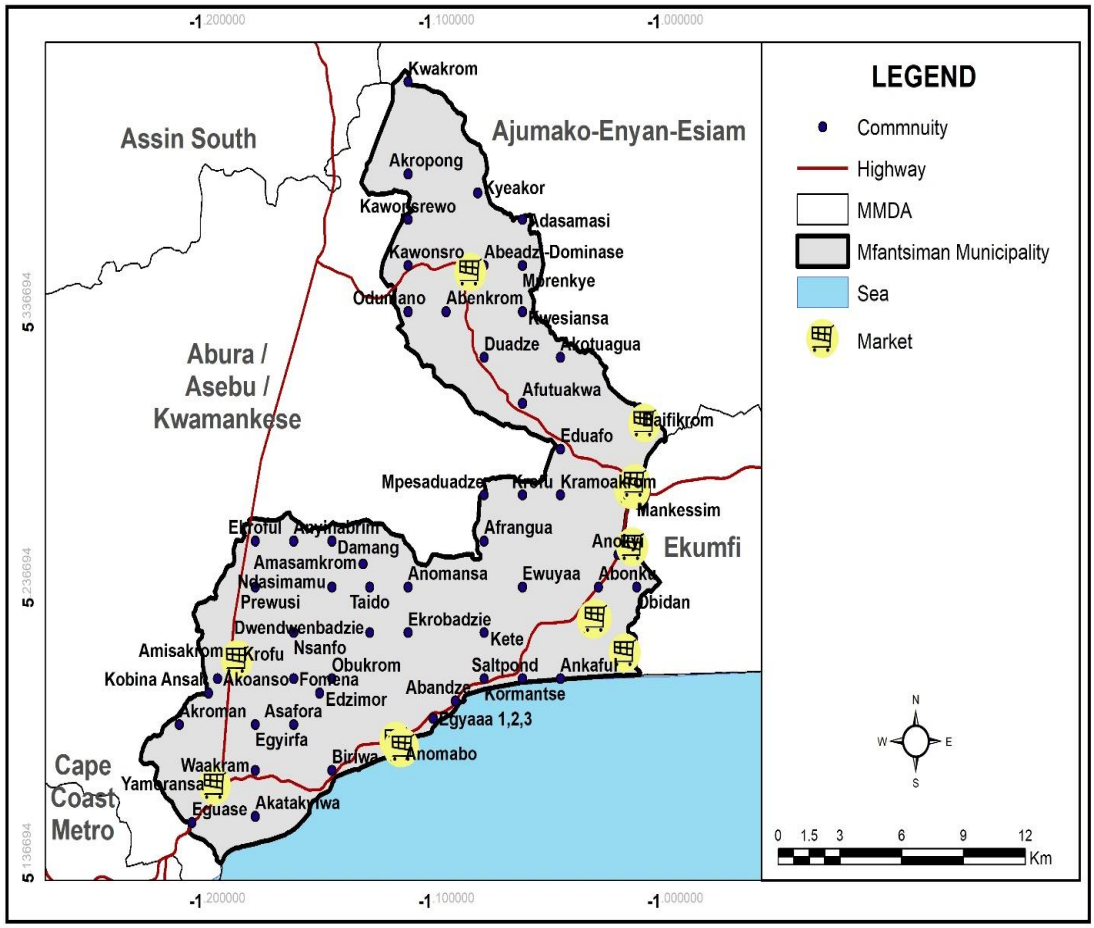
2.3.3.4.3 Informal Sector

There are limited industries in the Municipality, but the few that exist are into the production of sachet water, soap making, saw milling, boat building, and salt winning. Most of the income-generating activities are in the informal sector. The 2010 National Population and Housing Census indicates that 88.5% of private employment is generated in the informal sector, as against 4.9% for private formal and 6.2% for public employment. Females dominate the informal sector and are mostly engaged in agriculture, fish processing, trading, bead making, and agro-based processing.

2.3.3.4.4 Markets

The markets in the district are classified as traditional markets with agricultural products constituting almost 65% of the goods traded in. The main market in Mankessim has not flourished as expected because of poor accessibility and underdeveloped infrastructure. There are poor human and commodity inflows and outflows, and as a result, the prices of agricultural inputs and products have increased. Some other problems include space, strategy to maintain the growth and development of the market, and capacity building for those who manage the market.

Figure 9: Market Facilities



2.3.3.5 Investments

Farming and fishing are the main economic activities in the municipality, employing about three-quarters of the total workforce. Fishing is particularly important among the coastal communities, and the presence of huge shoals of fish makes this activity highly rewarding. In the inland areas, farming is the main activity.

Among the crops cultivated are cocoa, oil palm, pineapples, oranges, plantain, and cocoyam. The main food crops grown are cassava, maize, vegetables, plantains, cocoyam, and beans.

The major cash crops, which can be exported or sold domestically at high profit margins, include coffee and cocoa, grown at Dominase and Kyeakor, oil palm at Akobima and coconuts at Saltpond.

Perhaps the best potential lies in the vast mineral resources within the Municipality.

The exploitation of kaolin for building and ceramic materials like talc, granite, and silica gave rise to the building of the now-defunct Saltpond Ceramic Factory, currently known as Ghana Ceramics Company.

The economics of this company remain viable if managed by private investors who can infuse managerial and technical efficiency into its operations. The types of minerals found in the municipality and their uses are set out below.

MICA – An essential source of raw material for Electricals, paints, paper, plastic and various other industries is known to occur in association with pegmatite.

Large quantities of possible commercial-grade are known to exist at Ekurabadze and Anomabo. FELDSPAR – This is a mineral used in ceramics for the making of pottery.

It is used as enamel for household utensils, tiles, porcelain, sanitary ware and minor ceramic uses. It is also important in glass manufacture, in scouring soaps, abrasives and in the making of false teeth. Good quality feldspar is known to exist at Abonko, Amoada, Saltpond, Otsir and Akorabadze.

BERYLLIUM – This is a light metal, which imparts high strength and fatigue resistance to alloys such as cobalt, nickel, and aluminum, iron and copper. The ore of beryllium is the mineral beryl.

Economic beryl prospects have been discovered at Anomabo, Saltpond (581,000 tons), Abandze (14,000), Amoanda (210,000 tons), Ewoyaa (17,000 tons), Otsir and along the Mankessim-Dominase road.

COLUMBITE – TANTALITE – This is widely used in vacuum tubes because of its great affinity for gases and in steel alloys because of its resistance to corrosion and its high tensile strength. It has been found in lateritic gravel in the vicinity of the Saltpond bypass.

TIN – The ore of tin is cassiterite. This is chiefly used in the plating of food containers and in the manufacture of bronze bearings. It is also used in solder, collapsible tubes and the chemical industry. Cassiterite has been found in the debris from pegmatite that occurs in the Saltpond areas.

KAOLIN – A valuable raw material of the ceramic and paper industries occurs as the weathered products of the feldspar in the pegmatites. Several bodies of these are found at Saltpond bypass and Abandze.

CLAYS – The clays of Abonko and Baifikrom are for pottery. The calculated volume of clay at Abonko is estimated at 370,000 tons. Clay for pottery exists at Mankessim also. Beyond these products, timber products are found at Dominase Kyeakor and across the whole district, fuel wood and some game resources such as deer and grass-cutters can be found.

Industrial activities are also well developed in the Mfantseman Municipal Assembly compared to other assemblies in Ghana. This is due to abundant natural and human resources, a good enabling environment in terms of infrastructural facilities and activities, and the committed assistance provided by the Assembly.

In the food processing sector, private investors are profitably engaged in corn milling, sugar cane crushing, cassava processing and palm oil extraction. Light industries include pottery and ceramics at Baifikrom, and Saltpond, soap making at Mankessim, gin distilling at Anomabo and Egya and fish processing at Ankaful, Anomabo, Abandze and Biriwa.

Importantly, demand for the products from all these activities still exceeds supply by far, which means there is still room for new firms to enter the market. At Anomabo and Abandze, boat building and repairs constitute a thriving business.

2.3.4 Social

2.3.4.1 Education

The Municipality has both private and public educational facilities, including nursery/kindergarten, primary, Junior, and Senior Secondary schools. Notable among the second cycle schools is Mfantseman Girls Senior High School of Saltpond, Biriwa National Vocational and Training Institute (NVTI) also trains students in Vocational, Technical and Commercial skills.

Table 5: Education Facilities

Category	Public Schools
KG	84
Primary	87
JHS	87
SHS	6

MMA, MPCU, 2025

The availability of educational facilities within a geographical unit plays an essential role in the human resource development of that unit especially concerning the utilization of human potentials for socio-economic development. In recognition of this, local authorities have taken important steps towards increasing access to educational facilities across the country. For example, the introduction of the Free Compulsory and Basic Education (FCUBE), as well as the Capitation Grant by the government of Ghana, are all geared towards reducing accessibility challenges especially for the poor.

the distribution of educational facilities has been relatively fair although few communities such as Ekroful, krofu and Kwakrom remain highly disadvantaged in terms of proximity to educational facilities (Figure 11). Residents in these communities would have to commute a minimum of 10 kilometres to access education (Figure 10). This could serve as a major disincentive for patronising educational facilities amid bad road networks.

Figure 10: Travel distance to educational facilities per community

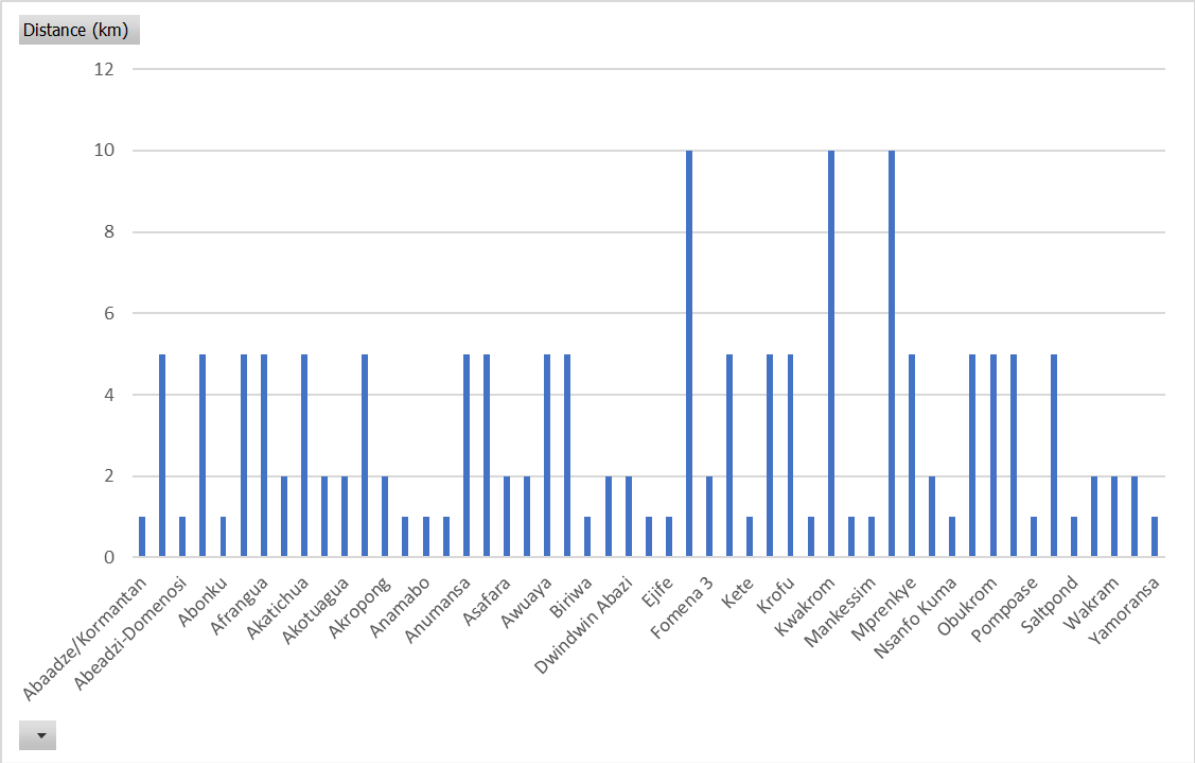


Figure 11: Physical accessibility to educational facility

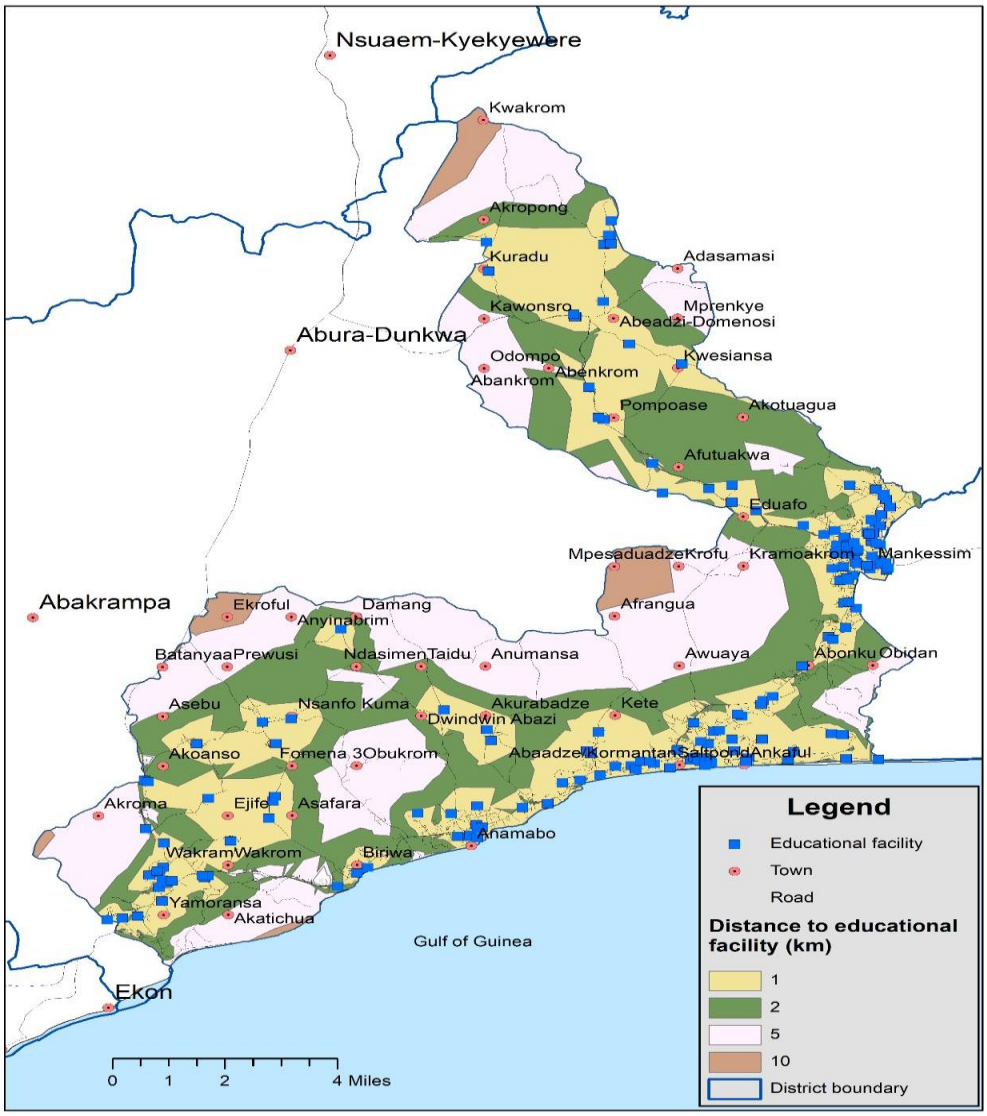


Table 6: Enrolment in Schools

Year/ Level	2024			2025		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
KG	2,014	2,182	4,196	2077	2251	4,328
Prim.	8,482	9,188	17,670	8,459	9163	17,622
JHS	4,376	4,741	9,117	4,303	4,662	8,965
SHS	4,101	6,151	10,252	4,531	6,797	11,328

Table 7:Staffing in Schools

Year/ Level	2024	2025
KG	158	158
Prim.	501	501
JHS	530	530
SHS	601	601

Table 8: NER, 2021-2024

Net Enrolment Ratio	2021	2022	2023	2024
KG	58.6%	51.1%	51.1%	51.1%
Primary	106.8%	100 0%	98.6%	97.8
JHS	47.3%	46.7%	47.3%	47.8%

Enrolment

Enrolment data reveals notable gender disparities across all educational levels within the municipality, as more females have been enrolled as compared to their male counterparts, and this is a result of the presence of CAMFED in the municipality, which seeks to champion female education within the Municipality. At the SHS level, the gender disparity is so high, and this is a result of the presence of the Mfantsiman Girls School within the Municipality.

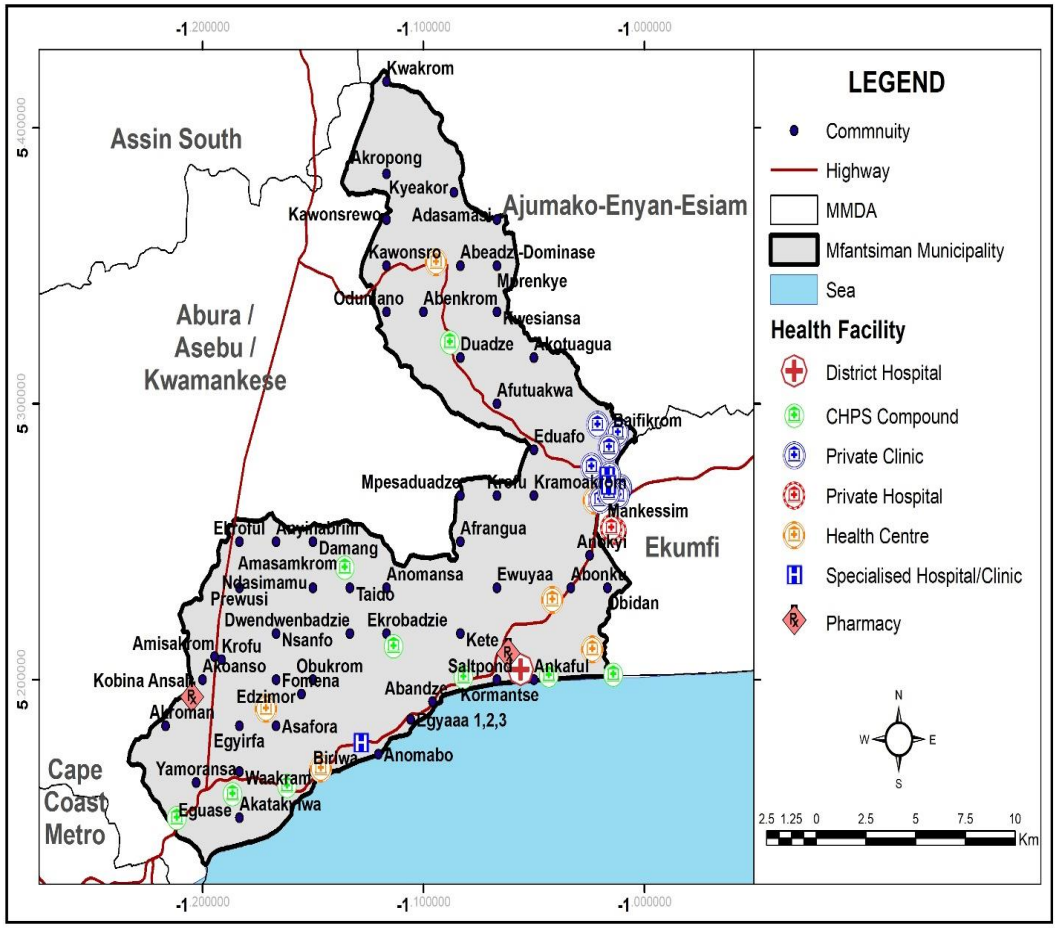
With regards to statistics on Net Enrolment Ratio (NER), except for the primary school level, which recorded a net enrolment ratio above 90%, both Kindergarten (KG) and Junior High School (JHS) had net enrolment ratios slightly below 60%. This suggests that while a significant number of children are being enrolled in school at the appropriate age, particularly at the KG and primary levels, there is still room for improvement in ensuring timely and sustained enrolment, especially at the JHS level.

The increasing number of girls across all levels also highlights the need for improved school infrastructure that supports gender-sensitive learning environments, particularly through the provision of changing rooms, gender-segregated and hygienic washrooms, and other girl-friendly facilities.

2.3.4.2 Health

For increased accessibility to healthcare, the Municipality has been divided into six zones, namely: Abandze/Kormantse, Anomabo, Saltpond, Mankessim, Biriwa, and Dominase. There are 32 CHPS Compounds, 6 Clinics, 6 Health Centres, 1 Polyclinic, and 2 Hospitals among those that are operational, offering the critical healthcare services to the general public, and all are functional.

Figure 12: Health Facilities



The availability of health facilities for many residents is a key indicator of socio-economic wellbeing. It is even more critical for people living in rural communities where the poor nature of access roads has demotivated the patronage of health facilities that are rather concentrated in the few urban communities, such as Mankessim and Saltpond. Figure 13 reveals the unfair distribution of key health facilities and allied service locations, such as pharmacies, to the disadvantage of the rural areas in the northern parts. The case is even more worrying for the rural folk when travel distance and time to these facilities are taken into consideration. Using an average travel speed of 25km/hr, the travel distance to available facilities was calculated and visualised within a threshold of 10 kilometres at intervals of 1, 2, 5, and 10 kilometres.

The results show that better physical accessibility to health facilities and services exists along the primary development corridor, where most residents travel a maximum distance of 2 kilometres to access these facilities. In contrast, Figure 14 reveals that travel distance increases as one moves towards the North, where rural folks sometimes cover up to 10 kilometres to access health facilities or allied services.

Figure 13: Physical accessibility to health facility and services

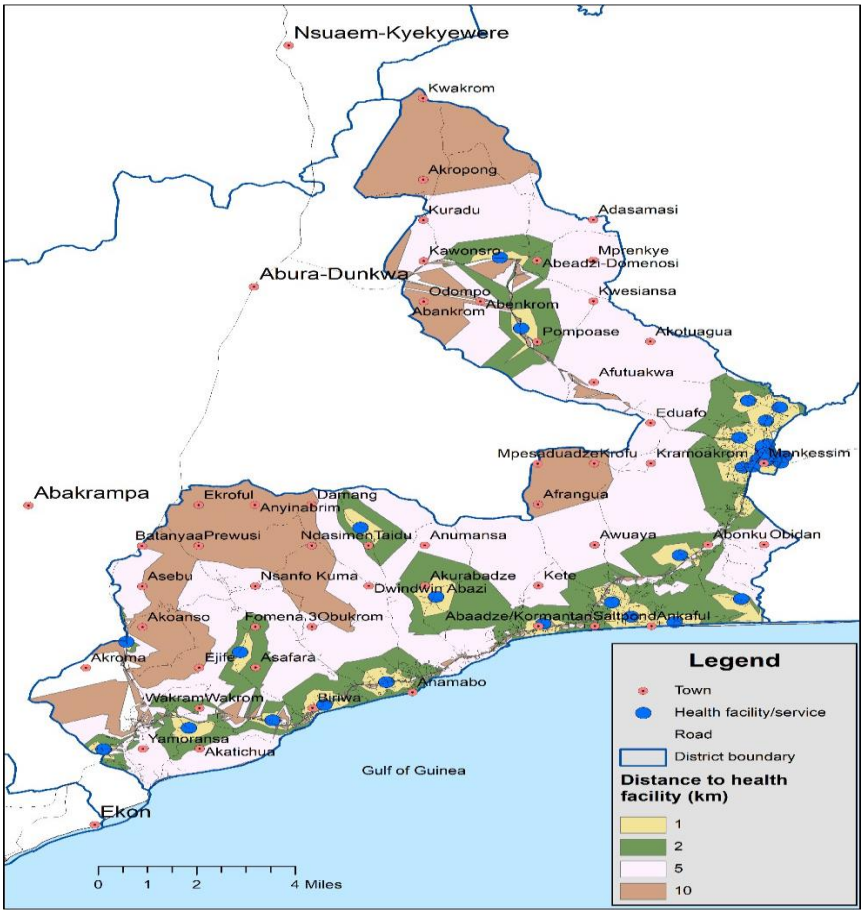


Figure 14: Travel distance to health facilities per community

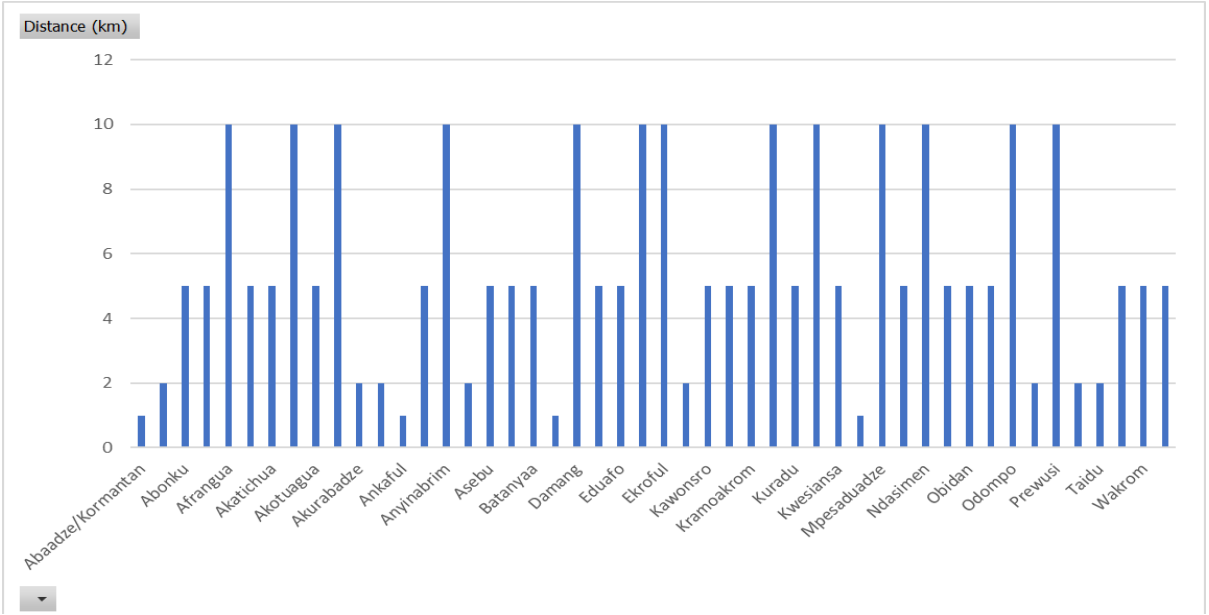


Table 9: Doctor and Nurse 2022-2024

Indicators	2022	2023	2024
Doctor to population ratio	1:16,875	1:15957	1:12468
Nurse to population ratio	1:450	1:343	1:322

Year	Sputum smears positive	Sputum smears negative	Extra pulmonary	HIV Testing N (%)	HIV (+)
2024	105	10	6	119 (98.3%)	8
2023	86	3	1	90(100%)	11
2022	55	8	3	52	7
2021	55	23	1	68 (86.0)	6

Doctor-to-population ratio

The Municipality has a doctor-to-population ratio of 1:12,468. This means that a limited number of doctors are serving a huge population. Its development implication is a reduced access to health care and overburdened healthcare professionals, leading to medical errors and less satisfying experiences for patients. There is a need for more Doctors to serve the growing population.

Nurse-to-population ratio

The Municipality has a Nurse to Population ratio of 1:322. This means that the Municipality's ratio exceeds the national average of 1:450. On the other hand, it is not geographically equitable as most of these nurses work at the District Hospital and Polyclinic, with a limited number working at the various Health Centres and CHPS compounds. Its implication is reduced access to primary healthcare, increased strain on the hospitals, delayed treatment, and poorer health conditions, especially in communities that rely on the CHPS compound for their primary healthcare needs.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (Institutional)

The maternal mortality ratio indicates the number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births. The year 2024 saw a drastic decrease in the institutionally reported maternal deaths from 180 in 2023 to 0, as no maternal deaths were recorded in 2024, and this was a result of the increased sensitisation and education. Hopefully, with new strategies in place, the municipality will continue to contribute to SDG 3.1, which seeks to reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

Malaria cases fatality (Institutional)

The performance of the indicator assessing the level of malaria case fatality in children under five years and persons from 15 – 49 years per 10,000 population. Even though there has been a high incidence of malaria cases, making it the leading cause of OPD attendance in all health facilities in the Municipality, there has been no malaria case fatality recorded in the year 2024. And this is largely due to clinicians strictly

adhering to the three Ts (Test, Treat, and Track) and the periodic distribution of long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets to pregnant women, children, and households with children.

The Directorate needs to be applauded for this performance. Their intensified sensitisation, coupled with the aforementioned interventions across the municipality, has indeed achieved its objective.

Nutrition

The regular monitoring of the weight of infants and young children is effective for early detection of growth faltering and provides a timely opportunity for intervention. This approach not only measures the well-being of children but also serves as a proxy indicator for determining household food security. Through static and outreach Child Welfare Clinic (CWC) sessions, all children under the age of five years are periodically assessed and given the appropriate vaccinations. Counselling sessions are also organized for caregivers on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding and care practices. Child developmental milestones were also assessed to determine appropriate growth. Through periodic quality control measures, faulty equipment (scales) was identified, maintained, or replaced. More so, Community Health Nurses and other staff were supported to improve documentation in the MCHRB and the NCH register. This has greatly enhanced the reliability of the data generated.

Though the malnutrition rate of the municipality is acceptable (<5%), unidentified and unreported cases of malnutrition in the peripheral and hard-to-reach areas remain an issue of great concern. The prevalence of stunting has stagnated in the Mfantseman Municipality as the number of children affected has increased. The proportion of eligible children whose length/ height was measured is still not encouraging in some sub-municipals. Despite efforts to ensure equitable distribution of the stadiometer/ infant meter, most facilities do not have and the commitment of staff to undertake measurement according to schedule is still low.

HIV/AIDS

In 2024, the Municipal Health Directorate recorded 119 cases of its population testing for HIV. The actual positives recorded were 8 out of which all 8 were linked to the ART unit of the District Hospital for treatment.

2.3.4.3 Social and Child Protection

2.3.4.3.1 School Feeding Programme

The Municipal has fifty-three schools benefitting from the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) within the year 2024. The number of beneficiary pupils in the period under review was 16,627, comprising 8,327 males and 8,300 females. However, the target of 17,000.00 pupils could not be achieved due to the limited quota given by the Ministry of Gender and Social Protection.

2.3.4.3.2 Disability Fund Disbursement

Two hundred and thirty thousand, eight hundred and sixty Ghana cedis (GHc230,860.00) was disbursed to one hundred and thirty-three (133) Persons with Disability. Made up of sixty-nine (69) males and sixty-four (64) females. Items such as fufu machines, deep freezers, a vegetable mailing machine, and sewing machines were also purchased for the PWDs.

2.3.4.3.3 Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP)

During the year 2024, four cycle payments were made. That is 81st - 82nd, 83rd- 84th, 85th- 86th, and 87th – 88th. A total amount of one hundred and fifty-one thousand, eight hundred (GHc151,800.00) Ghana cedis

was credited to one hundred and seventy-six (176) beneficiaries. Sixteen (16) case management issues were handled, e.g., card replacement and change of caregivers.

2.3.4.3.4 Record cases of child abuse

This indicator is intended to measure the number of trafficking and abuse cases against children and their disaggregation in terms of male and female. The Municipality saw a decrease in the number of abuses from 73 in 2023 to 52 in 2024. This decrease in both cases is largely due to intensified education and sensitisation of communities on abuse and trafficking, and their associated penalties when apprehended.

2.3.4.3.5 Number of children reached by social work / social services

Social workers from the Assembly worked tirelessly in connecting with children within the Municipality, in understanding their situations, and have offered support tailored towards their needs. Their efforts were significant, as they were able to make a positive difference in the lives of 872 children in 2021 in navigating through their challenges. Within the year under review, 2024, a slightly higher number of children, totalling 1,284, were reached. This represents a significant effort on the part of the providers to provide assistance and support to the children in need. The department remained substantial as they continued to make a meaningful difference in the lives of the children within the Municipality.

2.3.4.3.6 Number of people reached with child protection and SGBV information

The Social Welfare Unit of the Assembly plays a Vital role in educating and sensitizing the people on child protection and Sexual and Gender- Based Violence (SGBV) through community engagements, School engagements, radio educations, among others. The indicator seeks to measure the number of people reached with information on Child Protection and SGBV, which significantly increased to 1,350 in the year under review, 2024, against 938 in the base year of 2021. Although it was a decrease from the immediate year 2023, the Municipal Assembly is making a concerted effort to increase coverage.

2.3.4.3.7 Teenage Pregnancy

Teenage pregnancy is another pressing issue in the municipality, yet it remains largely undocumented and unmanaged due to institutional disconnects. While hospitals and health facilities supervise the pregnancies and deliveries of underage girls, there is often no formal mechanism for referral or follow-up by the Department of Social Welfare, unless a police case is involved.

This results in a lack of coordination between health and social welfare systems. There is limited data on teenage pregnancies and child mothers. This leads to missed opportunities for psychosocial support, reintegration into school, and family interventions, and inadequate protection for girls at risk of repeated pregnancies or exploitation. This gap poses serious implications for the well-being of teenage mothers and their children, and hinders efforts to develop targeted interventions to address early pregnancy and child protection concerns.

2.3.4.3.8 Child Protection Challenges

Other ongoing child protection issues in the municipality include:

- Child neglect and abuse.
- Streetism and child labour in urban areas.
- Inadequate shelter and support systems for children in distress.
- Low awareness of children's rights and limited community-based protection mechanisms.

Strengthening inter-agency coordination, especially between health facilities, Police, Courts, CHRAJ, and the Social Welfare Department, is essential to ensure effective protection of the vulnerable in the municipality. There is also an urgent need to:

- Improve data collection and case management systems.
- Enhance public awareness and parental responsibility, especially among young men.
- Provide legal and psychosocial support for families in distress.
- Expand social protection programmes to reach underserved households.

2.3.4.3.9 National Health Insurance Scheme

The National Health Insurance Scheme is one of the social intervention programmes going on in the municipality. The NHIS office here in Saltpond caters for two Assemblies, thus Ekumfi and Mfantseman. The table below shows the status of registration and membership renewal for 2024

Table 10: Key Activities and Performance of NHIS for the Year, 2024

No.	Description	2024 Target	2024 Achievement	Percentage (%) Achieved
1	Membership Registration	134,780	107,237	79
2	School Feeding	10,000	5,129	51
3	Indigent and Leap	11,500	20,510	178
4	Mobile Renewal	37,625	32,622	87
5	Premium and Processing Fees	Ghc1,306,479	Ghc788,150.00	60

2.3.4.3.510 Capitation Grant

The Capitation grant comes in tranches from the Central Government to the Municipal Education Directorate, with the main objective to encourage participation in basic education and increase the school attendance rate. During the year 2024, GH¢267,366.94 was received against the GH¢367,366.94 estimated amount, representing 73% for the year. The total beneficiaries for the intervention were 30,370. One of the key challenges with the implementation of the programme was the delays in the disbursement of the funds to the schools and the inadequacy of the money disbursed.

2.3.4.4 Water and Sanitation

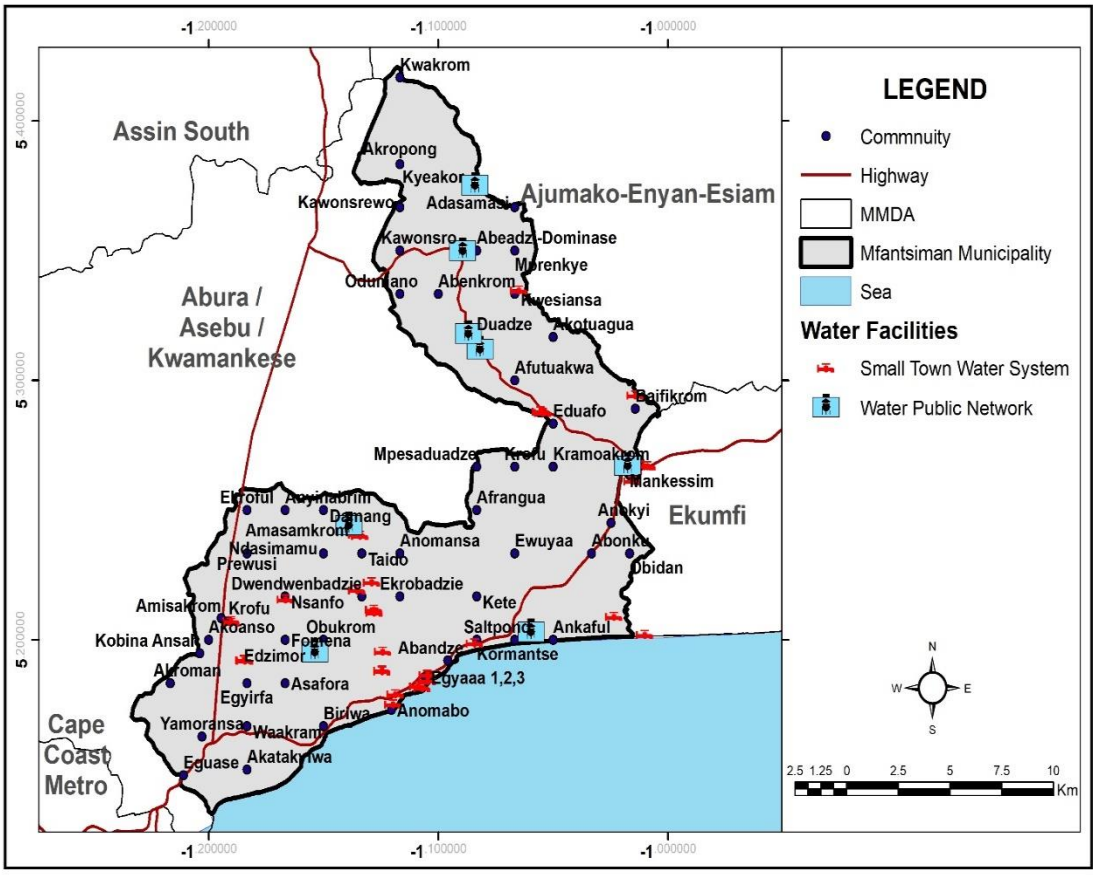
2.3.4.4.1 Water

The Mfantseman Municipal Assembly, as part of its mandate, is to ensure that the people have access to adequate potable water and convenient sanitation facilities, hence the construction of several boreholes, small town pipe systems at Dominase and Kyeakor, and other institutional latrines.

Water supply in the Municipality comes from two main sources, Brimso and Baifikrom, which supply to some communities in the Western part of the municipality. Most of the communities scarcely get a water supply for the greater part of the year due to frequent power outages, small capacity of the treatment plant, drying up of the two main water sources, and obsolete pipelines and equipment.

Over 170 boreholes have been constructed in the municipality with two Small Town Water Systems in Abeadze-Dominase and Kyeakor to supply water to other adjoining communities. Over 90% of communities in the municipality are enjoying potable water.

Figure 15: Water facilities



2.3.4.4.2 Sanitation

2.3.4.4.2.1Liquid Waste Management

Indiscriminate defecation and disposal of human excrement, especially along the beaches of most coastal communities, with their associated adverse effect on public health and tourism in the Municipality. Most houses are built without adequate or no provision for household toilet facilities. This situation compelled residents to resort to “free range” or open defecation, especially at the beaches.

The Assembly’s cesspool emptier is out of service. Private companies dump at the final disposal site and pay a dislodging fee to the Assembly.

Total Number of trips disposed = 129

There are 14 functional public toilets in the Municipality being managed under the MoU. 15 public toilets under the MOU are currently not functional. They are managed by the various communities where they are located, and 10 are privately owned.

Table 11: Household Toilet Facilities

Name Of Zonal Council	Population with Access to Improved Basic Sanitation				TOTAL
	Urban		Rural		
	Flash latrine (WC etc.)	Pit Latrines (KVIP etc.)	Flash latrine (WC etc.)	Pit Latrines (KVIP etc.)	
Yamoransa	401	265	58	133	857
Anomabo	511	462	110	350	1433
Saltpond	1489	1030	96	247	2862
Mankessim	1973	1549	77	479	4078
Dominase	108	265	79	408	860

Table 12: Public Toilet Facilities

AREA COUNCIL	WC	KVIP	VIP	STL	PIT	OTHERS
Saltpond	20	15	0	1	0	0
Mankessim	25	18	2	5	2	0
Anomabo	16	15	0	0	10	0
Dominase	2	6	0	0	5	0
Yamoransa	15	15	0	2	10	0
Abandze	14	15	0	0	9	0
Nsanfo	1	6	0	0	0	0
Total	**93**	**90**	**2**	**8**	**36**	**0**
Grand Total	**229**					

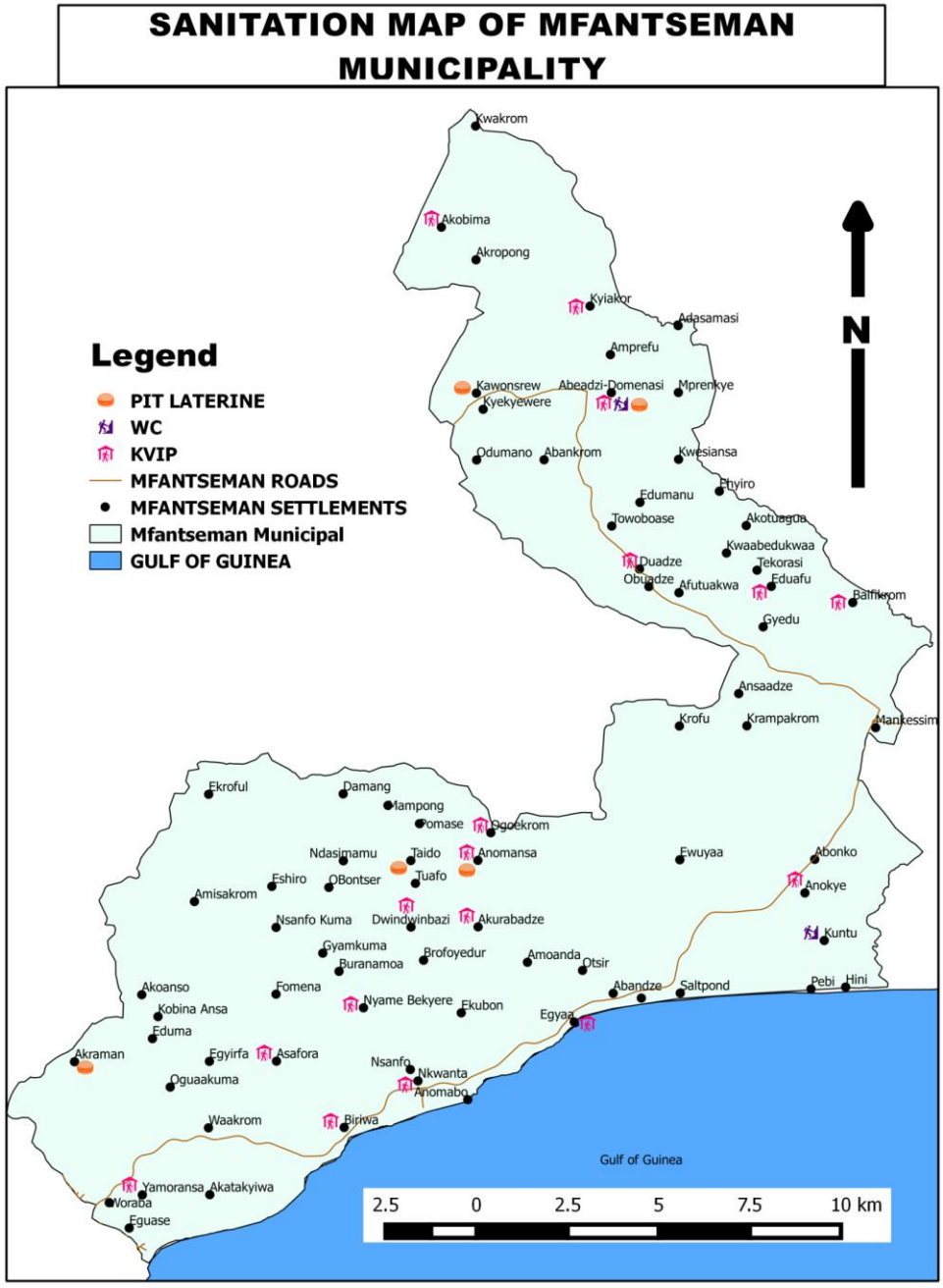
2.3.4.4.2.2 Solid Waste Collection and Disposal

Table 13: Solid Waste Collection and Disposal

Category	Estimated Tonnage
Waste Generation	
Waste Generated Projected Population – 185,409 Tonnage Generated/Capital/Day – 0.0005 Total Number of Days – 365	**33,837.14**
Waste Collected and Disposed at Final Disposal Site	
Skip Container Tc – Total Containers - 16 Cp – Capacity (Tonnes) - 7 F - Frequency Per Week - 2 Wks – Total Number of Weeks – 52	11,648

Door To Door Service Total Bins - 315 Average Capacity (Tonnes) – 0.24 Frequency Every 2 Weeks – 1 No. Of Times Collected - 26	1,965.6
Total	**13,613.6**

Figure 16: Sanitation Facilities



2.3.5 Environment

2.3.5.1 Climate Change Impacts in Mfantseman

Evidence abounds in Ghana that temperatures in all the ecological zones are rising, whereas rainfall levels and patterns have been generally reducing and increasingly becoming erratic. The national economy stands to suffer from the impacts of climate change because it is dependent on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, energy, forestry, etc. Based on a 20-year baseline climate observation, it is forecasted that maize and other cereal crop yields will reduce by 7% by 2050. Available data also shows a sea-level rise of 2.1 mm per year over the last 30 years, indicating a rise of 5.8 cm, 16.5 cm, and 34.5 cm by 2020, 2050, and 2080. (Agyemang-Bonsu et al., 2008).

2.3.5.1.1Climate Change Impacts

The major climate change impacts affect all sectors and their objectives, places, and people differentially depending on the levels of vulnerability. Mfantseman's vulnerability to climate change is in large part defined by its exposure to the various impacts of droughts, floods, and sea erosion as the main drivers. The most affected sectors in the Municipality include the economic, social, and infrastructural groups. The cumulative effects on these sectors determine the impacts and vulnerabilities of various livelihood groups and places in the country.

2.3.5.1.2 Impacts on the economic sector

Agriculture: In the economic sectors, agriculture, which is the largest employer within the local economy, suffers the most from climate change. The distribution of rainfall is the single most important factor affecting agriculture. The increasing variability of rainfall increases the risk associated with farming as prediction becomes almost impossible. Total rainfall amounts are projected to fall or experience great variability, which will impact crop production and the livelihoods of many in rural areas. The social fallouts of climate variability will include changes in land tenure arrangements and social relations, migration and subsequent urban vulnerability.

Agricultural production is predominantly rain-fed, and any changes in rainfall patterns would have a serious impact on productivity. Current projections on climate indicate that rising temperatures and frequent droughts will increase the incidence of bushfires and environmental degradation. The changes in the climatic conditions in the past have deepened rural vulnerability to poverty and enhanced the process of land degradation and desertification. Investments in agriculture are becoming expensive, risky, and less profitable.

Water: The next important sector with wide implications for other sectors is water. This is important for agriculture, energy, health, sanitation, manufacturing, and domestic uses. The potential water availability from precipitation determines the availability of both surface and underground water. Domestic water availability is already a big issue in major cities of Ghana due mainly to technical inefficiencies. Runoff in all representative basins is sensitive to changes in precipitation and temperature, with a 10% change in precipitation. Falling total rainfall affects the generation capacity of the hydroelectric dams. Saltwater intrusion along coastal communities without centralised water systems deprives these communities of potable water for domestic and industrial uses. There is a reduction of social welfare as a result of the combined effects of declining income from agriculture and inadequate water supplies, with severe consequences on malnutrition and human health.

Natural resources are the major sources of wealth and livelihoods for the majority of rural people. Sustainable management of these resources is crucial for generating food, income, tourism, foreign

exchange and biodiversity needed for ecosystem services. Climate change is said to impact on natural resources negatively both directly and indirectly. Directly, the increasing frequency of droughts reduces biodiversity; while low levels of rainfall, high temperatures and winds exacerbate bush fires. Indirectly, climate change impacts on the ability of economic sectors to provide adequate income and services to the population which is translated into unsustainable harvesting of natural resources through intensification of agriculture which have negative consequences for biodiversity, a major source of tourism and ecosystem services.

2.3.5.1.3 Impacts on the social sectors

The health and sanitation sectors have already been affected by climate change and will experience further stress in the future. Increased incidences of water, air, and food-borne diseases accompany flooding, drought, heat waves, and dry winds. These interact with the sanitation nightmare experienced, especially in Mankessim, with multiple health risks, which lead to increased budgetary problems with concomitant impacts on the National Health Insurance Scheme. For instance, poor sanitation and urban flooding have increased the incidence of malaria and cholera.

In the wake of increasing climatic impacts, communities have considerably relied on traditional knowledge to manage resources to support their livelihoods. Though traditional knowledge has facilitated traditional coping mechanisms at the community level, it has not yielded the needed impact in building resilience to climate change. Furthermore, in times of very severe impacts, the destruction of properties and human lives has been overwhelmingly high.

The coastal communities in the municipality are increasingly vulnerable to climate impacts, as a result of the following:

- Sea level is rising, and coastal flooding and erosion are increasing
- Exposure is increasing
- Sensitivity is high as assets are poorly constructed and materials are corroded by sea breeze, and they have very little Adaptive Capacity.

2.3.5.1.4 Impacts on Infrastructure.

Climate change impacts on infrastructure such as roads, dams, power distribution lines, homes, drains, and all structures that life revolves around. Disasters such as floods, rainstorms, and strong winds are becoming more frequent than before. Over the years, the provision of infrastructure facilities such as roads, bridges, and housing in Mfantseman had not taken into consideration additional climate risk, especially at the design stage. The ultimate effect is that in times of intense climatic impacts, such as flooding, infrastructure facilities are not able to withstand the shocks. This obviously calls for better infrastructure facilities to withstand the impacts of climate change.

2.3.5.2 Existing Spatial Economy

The spatial economy of Mfantseman is largely driven by the commercial hub of Mankessim, despite the presence of agricultural activities and an emerging mining industry in response to recent discoveries of lithium, feldspar, kaolin, etc. Mankessim is home to major economic (markets), logistics, and industrial establishments that are strategically positioned to take advantage of major roads that radiate from the centre of the town to other parts of the municipality and the country. In addition, the Mankessim market is nationally regarded as the second most vibrant market location in Ghana, attracting traders and patrons from across the country. Except for agriculture, all major economic activities are, however, concentrated along the coast and the N1 Highway, which runs through the municipality, thus serving as the primary

development corridor that delivers economic opportunities for indigenes and is in proximity to natural resource locations. The spatial economy is therefore skewed towards the urban population that is concentrated along the coast to the detriment of the population in the Northern parts.

Generally, the spatial structure is defined by 4 main settlement zones according to the existing and future developmental opportunities. These are (i) Primary Corridor, (ii) Secondary Corridor, (iii) Rural Clusters, and (iv) Nodal Towns. Table 12 summarises the characteristics of these zones and their role in the developmental trajectory of Mfantseman

Table 14: Settlement Zones

Zone	Settlement	Characteristics
Primary development corridor	Mankessim, Saltpond, Abonku, Kormantse, Abandze, Anomabo, Biriwa, Ewuyaa, Yamoransa	• N1 Highway (Mankessim to Yamoransa) • Saltpond (A capital town with huge tourism potential) • Hub for commerce and industrial developments
Secondary development corridor	Yamoransa, Aloanso, Asebu, Batanyaa, Ekroful, Eduafo, Afutuakwa, Pompoase, Kawonsro, Abeadzi-Dominase	• Connects rural and neighbouring districts to Mankessim and Yamoransa • Strategic link between farms and markets • Potential to attract needed investments in agriculture and mineral extraction
Rural networks	Akropong, Kurado, Adasamani, Kwesiansa, Kwakrom, Krofu, Kramoakrom, Afrangua, Anumansa, Damang, Nsanfo, Obukrom, Fomena, Prewusi, Asafra	• Cluster of farm-based employment opportunities • Cocoa farming • Potential for agro-based industries
Nodal and gateway towns	Yamoransa, Mankessim, Kawonsro	• Cross-junction of national and district trunk roads. • Mankessim, Yamoransa, Kawonsro • Opportunities for off-farm jobs for both urban and rural populations

Figure 17: Existing Spatial Structure



2.3.5.3 Land use and land cover changes

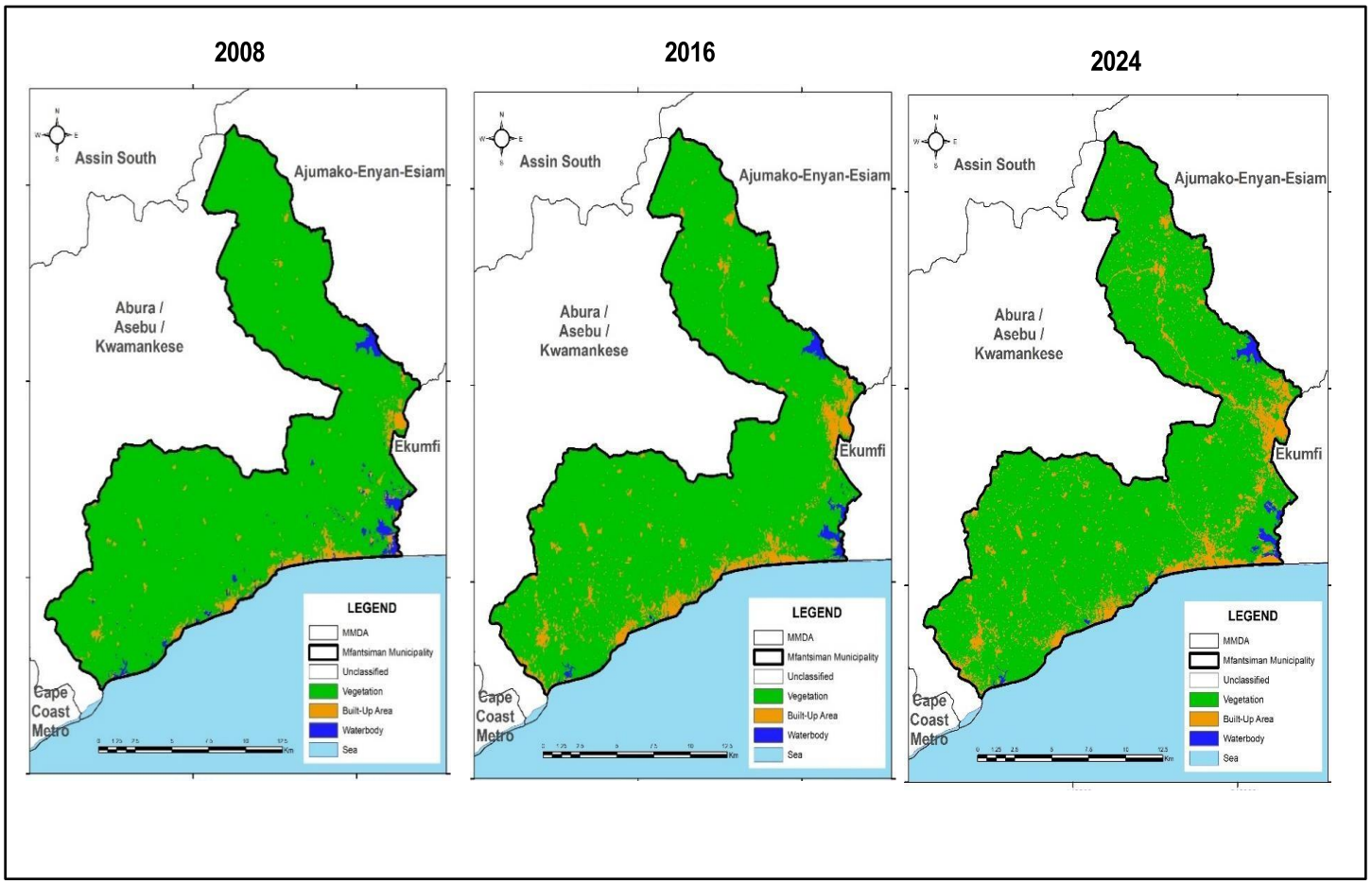
The land cover of Mfantseman municipality for 2008, 2016 and 2024 was determined at overall accuracies of 98.32%, 97.18% and 98.18% respectively. The Mfantseman municipality covers a total land area of 300.9015 square kilometres which over the years has been covered predominately by vegetation. As of 2024, a total of 262.7487 square kilometres (87.32%) of the total land area was covered by vegetation, decreasing from an initial 284.0121 square kilometres (94.39%) in 2008.

Over the years, the least land cover was waterbody as it covered 5.562 square kilometres (1.85%) in 2008, 3.4254 square kilometres (1.14%) in 2016 and 3.4857 square kilometres (1.16%) in 2024. Out of the total land area of the municipality, 34.6671 square kilometres (11.52%) was covered by built-up area in 2024. The initial land area coverages by built-up area were 11.3274 square kilometres (3.76%) in 2008 and 24.0336 square kilometres (7.99%) in 2016. Table 13 shows the total land area covered by each land cover in the Mfantseman municipality. Figure 18 shows the graphical representation of land cover in the municipality.

Table 15: Land Area of Land Cover Classes Within Mfantseman Municipality

LAND COVER	2008		2016		2024	
	AREA (sqkm)	%	AREA (sqkm)	%	AREA (sqkm)	%
Vegetation	284.0121	94.39	273.4425	90.87	262.7487	87.32
Built-Up Area	11.3274	3.76	24.0336	7.99	34.6671	11.52
Waterbody	5.562	1.85	3.4254	1.14	3.4857	1.16
Total	300.9015	100.00	300.9015	100.00	300.9015	100.00

Figure 18: Land Use and Land Cover of Mfantseman Municipality



2.3.5.2 Human Settlement

Mfantseman Municipality consists of 96 settlements and has the second-highest population density in the Central Region after Cape Coast Metropolis. The most densely populated town is Mankessim, which alone accounts for about 24`% of the total population. Other densely populated towns in the Municipality are Saltpond, Anomabo, and Yamoransa.

Concerning the distribution of settlements according to their sizes, it can be concluded that most settlements are basically rural

Although there are isolated towns with populations exceeding 5000, the average size in all settlements is about 950. Four levels of functional administrative hierarchies could be identified: Mankessim is in the first level, Saltpond is in the second level, Anomabo is in the third level, and Yamoransa is in the fourth level.

Table 16: Scalogram

Name of Settlement	Estimated Population (2025)	Economic Dimension									Social Dimension																																		Environment, Infrastructure & Spatial Dev.										Governance & Institutional Dev.												
		Economic			Hospitality			Finance			Education							Health												Water and Sanitation												Energy			Comm.			Trans.		Recr.		Admin.			Law, Order & Sec.												
		Agric. Extension Services	Industry (Manufacturing)	Market (with a Structure)	Tourist Sites	Hotels/ Guest Houses	Restaurants	Banks	Insurance Companies	Other Financial Institutions	Nursery/ K.G.	Primary School	Junior High School (JHS)	Secondary (SHS)/ TVET	Tertiary Education Inst.	Public Library/ ICT Centre	Licensed Chemical Store	Pharmacy	Ambulance Service	CHPS	Maternity Home	Clinic	Health Post	Health Centre	Urban Health Centre	District Hospital	Regional Hospital	Teaching Hospital	Pipe-borne	Small Town Water System	Borehole	Well (hand-dug well fitted	Refuse Collection Point	Final Waste Disposal Site &	Electricity	Fuel Station	LPG Station	Post Office & Courier	Mobile Phone Connectivity	Internet Connectivity	Road Surface Type - Tarred	Bus Terminal/ Lorry Station	Stadium/ AstroTurf	Green Space (Parks/	Community Centre	Zonal/Town/ Area Council	District Admin. (Office of	Circuit/District Court	Police Post	Police Station	Fire Station	Total No. of	Percentage (out of	Total Centrality Score
MANKESSIM	54,607	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x		x					x						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x			x	x		35	70	1,286.60
SALTPOND	22,422	x	x	x		x		x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x						x			x			x			x	x					x			x	x	x	x					x					28	56	1,029.28
ANOM	16,292	x		x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x		x	x					x						x		x				x	x					x	x			x	x							x				26	52	955.76
BIRIWA	10,838					x					x	x	x	x		x				x			x					x		x				x	x					x	x			x												16	32	588.16
KORMANTSE	8,504										x	x	x			x			x									x			x			x						x	x															11	22	404.36

ABONKO	ANOKYI	ABANDZE	BAIEIKROM	YAMORANSA	Name of Settlement		
4,131	4,636	5,366	5,941	7,078	Estimated Population (2025)		
				×	Agric. Extension Services	Economic	Economic Dimension
					Industry (Manufacturing)		
				×	Market (with a Structure)		
		×			Tourist Sites	Hospitality	
				×	Hotels/ Guest Houses		
			×	×	Restaurants		
					Banks	Finance	
					Insurance Companies		
				×	Other Financial Institutions		
×		×	×	×	Nursery/ K.G.	Education	Social Dimension
×		×	×	×	Primary School		
×		×	×	×	Junior High School (JHS)		
					Secondary (SHS)/ TVET		
					Tertiary Education Inst.		
				×	Public Library/ ICT Centre		
×		×	×	×	Licensed Chemical Store	Health	
					Pharmacy		
					Ambulance Service		
				×	CHPS		
					Maternity Home		
					Clinic		
					Health Post		
		×			Health Centre		
					Urban Health Centre		
					District Hospital		
					Regional Hospital		
					Teaching Hospital		
×	×	×	×	×	Pipe-borne	Water and Sanitation	
					Small Town Water System		
					Borehole		
					Well (hand-dug well fitted		
×		×	×	×	Refuse Collection Point		
					Final Waste Disposal Site &		
×	×	×	×	×	Electricity	Energy	Environment, Infrastructure & Spatial Dev.
×	×	×			Fuel Station		
					LPG Station		
				×	Post Office & Courier	Comm.	
×	×	×	×	×	Mobile Phone Connectivity		
×	×	×	×	×	Internet Connectivity		
	×			×	Road Surface Type - Tarred	Trans.	
				×	Bus Terminal/ Lorry Station		
					Stadium/ AstroTurf	Recr.	
×	×	×	×	×	Green Space (Parks/		
	×	×	×	×	Community Centre	Admin.	Governance & Institutional Dev.
		×		×	Zonal/Town/ Area Council		
					District Admin. (Office of		
					Circuit/District Court	Law, Order & Sec.	
					Police Post		
				×	Police Station		
×					Fire Station		
12	8	15	12	22	Total No. of		
24	16	30	24	44	Percentage (out of		
441.12	294.08	551.40	441.12	808.72	Total Centrality Score		

EGYAA NO. 1	HIINI	EGUASE	ABEADZEKYE	ABEADZE-	Name of Settlement		
1,436	1,855	2,507	3,352	3,352	Estimated Population (2025)		
			×	×	Agric. Extension Services	Economic	Economic Dimension
					Industry (Manufacturing)		
			×	×	Market (with a Structure)		
					Tourist Sites	Hospitality	
					Hotels/ Guest Houses		
					Restaurants		
					Banks	Finance	
					Insurance Companies		
			×	×	Other Financial Institutions		
×	×	×	×	×	Nursery/ K.G.	Education	Social Dimension
×	×	×	×	×	Primary School		
×	×	×	×	×	Junior High School (JHS)		
				×	Secondary (SHS)/ TVET		
					Tertiary Education Inst.		
					Public Library/ ICT Centre		
×		×	×	×	Licensed Chemical Store	Health	
					Pharmacy		
					Ambulance Service		
	×	×	×		CHPS		
					Maternity Home		
					Clinic		
					Health Post		
				×	Health Centre		
					Urban Health Centre		
					District Hospital		
					Regional Hospital		
					Teaching Hospital		
×		×	×	×	Pipe-borne	Water and Sanitation	
			×	×	Small Town Water System		
	×			×	Borehole		
					Well (hand-dug well fitted		
×		×	×	×	Refuse Collection Point		
					Final Waste Disposal Site &		
×	×	×	×	×	Electricity	Energy	Environment, Infrastructure & Spatial Dev.
					Fuel Station		
					LPG Station		
					Post Office & Courier	Comm.	
×	×	×	×	×	Mobile Phone Connectivity		
×		×	×	×	Internet Connectivity		
				×	Road Surface Type - Tarred	Trans.	
					Bus Terminal/ Lorry Station		
					Stadium/ AstroTurf	Recr.	
×		×	×	×	Green Space (Parks/		
		×		×	Community Centre	Admin.	Governance & Institutional Dev.
				×	Zonal/Town/ Area Council		
					District Admin. (Office of		
					Circuit/District Court	Law, Order & Sec.	
					Police Post		
				×	Police Station		
					Fire Station		
10	6	12	15	20	Total No. of		
20	12	24	30	40	Percentage (out of		
367.60	220.56	441.12	551.40	735.20	Total Centrality Score		

KWAKROM	AKATAKYIWA	WORABA	KROFU	ASAFORA	Name of Settlement		
1,170	1,178	1,197	1,271	1,375	Estimated Population (2025)		
					Agric. Extension Services	Economic	Economic Dimension
					Industry (Manufacturing)		
					Market (with a Structure)		
					Tourist Sites	Hospitality	
	×				Hotels/ Guest Houses		
					Restaurants		
					Banks	Finance	
					Insurance Companies		
					Other Financial Institutions		
×	×		×	×	Nursery/ K.G.	Education	Social Dimension
×	×		×	×	Primary School		
×	×		×	×	Junior High School (JHS)		
	×			×	Secondary (SHS)/ TVET		
					Tertiary Education Inst.		
					Public Library/ ICT Centre		
	×	×			Licensed Chemical Store	Health	
					Pharmacy		
					Ambulance Service		
	×			×	CHPS		
					Maternity Home		
					Clinic		
					Health Post		
					Health Centre		
					Urban Health Centre		
					District Hospital		
					Regional Hospital		
					Teaching Hospital		
	×	×	×	×	Pipe-borne	Water and Sanitation	
×					Small Town Water System		
					Borehole		
					Well (hand-dug well fitted		
					Refuse Collection Point		
					Final Waste Disposal Site &		
×	×	×	×	×	Electricity	Energy	Environment, Infrastructure & Spatial Dev.
					Fuel Station		
					LPG Station		
					Post Office & Courier	Comm.	
×	×	×	×	×	Mobile Phone Connectivity		
×	×	×	×	×	Internet Connectivity		
					Road Surface Type - Tarred	Trans.	
					Bus Terminal/ Lorry Station		
					Stadium/ AstroTurf	Rec.	
×	×				Green Space (Parks/		
				×	Community Centre	Admin.	Governance & Institutional Dev.
					Zonal/Town/ Area Council		
					District Admin. (Office of		
					Circuit/District Court	Law, Order & Sec.	
					Police Post		
					Police Station		
					Fire Station		
8	12	5	7	10	Total No. of		
16	24	10	14	20	Percentage (out of		
294.08	441.12	183.80	257.32	367.60	Total Centrality Score		

AKOBIMA	NKWANTA	OGEOKROM	PEBI	KOBENA	Name of Settlement		
999	1,011	1,104	1,122	1,123	Estimated Population (2025)		
					Agric. Extension Services	Economic	Economic Dimension
					Industry (Manufacturing)		
					Market (with a Structure)		
					Tourist Sites	Hospitality	
					Hotels/ Guest Houses		
					Restaurants		
					Banks	Finance	
					Insurance Companies		
					Other Financial Institutions		
x	x	x	x	x	Nursery/ K.G.	Education	Social Dimension
x	x	x	x	x	Primary School		
x	x	x	x	x	Junior High School (JHS)		
				x	Secondary (SHS)/ TVET		
					Tertiary Education Inst.		
					Public Library/ ICT Centre		
	x			x	Licensed Chemical Store	Health	
					Pharmacy		
					Ambulance Service		
					CHPS		
					Maternity Home		
					Clinic		
					Health Post		
					Health Centre		
					Urban Health Centre		
					District Hospital		
					Regional Hospital		
					Teaching Hospital		
x	x			x	Pipe-borne	Water and Sanitation	
					Small Town Water System		
			x		Borehole		
					Well (hand-dug well fitted		
					Refuse Collection Point		
					Final Waste Disposal Site &		
x	x	x	x	x	Electricity	Energy	Environment, Infrastructure & Spatial Dev.
					Fuel Station		
					LPG Station		
					Post Office & Courier	Comm.	
x	x	x	x	x	Mobile Phone Connectivity		
x	x	x	x	x	Internet Connectivity		
					Road Surface Type - Tarred	Trans.	
					Bus Terminal/ Lorry Station		
					Stadium/ AstroTurf	Rec.	
x	x	x	x	x	Green Space (Parks/		
				x	Community Centre	Admin.	Governance & Institutional Dev.
					Zonal/Town/ Area Council		
					District Admin. (Office of		
					Circuit/District Court	Law, Order & Sec.	
					Police Post		
					Police Station		
					Fire Station		
8	9	7	8	11	Total No. of		
16	18	14	16	22	Percentage (out of		
294.08	330.84	257.32	294.08	404.36	Total Centrality Score		

EKUBABADZ	AFUTUAKWA	KWESIANSA	EGYAA NO. 3	WAAKROM	Name of Settlement		
843	851	911	914	926	Estimated Population (2025)		
					Agric. Extension Services	Economic	Economic Dimension
					Industry (Manufacturing)		
					Market (with a Structure)		
					Tourist Sites	Hospitality	
					Hotels/ Guest Houses		
					Restaurants		
					Banks	Finance	
					Insurance Companies		
					Other Financial Institutions		
×	×	×	×	×	Nursery/ K.G.	Education	Social Dimension
×	×	×	×	×	Primary School		
×	×	×	×	×	Junior High School (JHS)		
					Secondary (SHS)/ TVET		
					Tertiary Education Inst.		
					Public Library/ ICT Centre		
×			×	×	Licensed Chemical Store	Health	
					Pharmacy		
					Ambulance Service		
×					CHPS		
					Maternity Home		
					Clinic		
					Health Post		
					Health Centre		
					Urban Health Centre		
					District Hospital		
					Regional Hospital		
					Teaching Hospital		
×	×		×	×	Pipe-borne	Water and Sanitation	
					Small Town Water System		
		×			Borehole		
					Well (hand-dug well fitted		
			×		Refuse Collection Point		
					Final Waste Disposal Site &		
×	×	×	×	×	Electricity	Energy	Environment, Infrastructure & Spatial Dev.
					Fuel Station		
					LPG Station		
					Post Office & Courier	Comm.	
×	×	×	×	×	Mobile Phone Connectivity		
×	×		×	×	Internet Connectivity		
					Road Surface Type - Tarred	Trans.	
					Bus Terminal/ Lorry Station		
					Stadium/ AstroTurf	Recr.	
×	×	×	×	×	Green Space (Parks/		
					Community Centre	Admin.	Governance & Institutional Dev.
					Zonal/Town/ Area Council		
					District Admin. (Office of		
					Circuit/District Court	Law, Order & Sec.	
					Police Post		
					Police Station		
					Fire Station		
10	8	7	10	9	Total No. of		
20	16	14	20	18	Percentage (out of		
367.60	294.08	257.32	367.60	330.84	Total Centrality Score		

DUADZE	NSANFU	EWOYAA	JEDU	EGYAA NO. 2	Name of Settlement		
727	727	747	754	781	Estimated Population (2025)		
					Agric. Extension Services	Economic	Economic Dimension
					Industry (Manufacturing)		
					Market (with a Structure)		
					Tourist Sites	Hospitality	
					Hotels/ Guest Houses		
					Restaurants		
					Banks	Finance	
					Insurance Companies		
					Other Financial Institutions		
×	×	×		×	Nursery/ K.G.	Education	Social Dimension
×	×	×	×	×	Primary School		
×	×	×	×	×	Junior High School (JHS)		
					Secondary (SHS)/ TVET		
					Tertiary Education Inst.		
					Public Library/ ICT Centre		
×	×	×	×	×	Licensed Chemical Store	Health	
					Pharmacy		
					Ambulance Service		
	×				CHPS		
					Maternity Home		
					Clinic		
					Health Post		
					Health Centre		
					Urban Health Centre		
					District Hospital		
					Regional Hospital		
					Teaching Hospital		
×	×		×	×	Pipe-borne	Water and Sanitation	
		×			Small Town Water System		
					Borehole		
					Well (hand-dug well fitted		
				×	Refuse Colllection Point		
		×			Final Waste Disposal Site &		
×	×	×	×	×	Electricity	Energy	Environment, Infrastructure & Spatial Dev.
					Fuel Station		
					LPG Station		
					Post Office & Courier	Comm.	
×	×	×	×	×	Mobile Phone Connectivity		
×	×	×	×	×	Internet Connectivity		
					Road Surface Type - Tarred	Trans.	
					Bus Terminal/ Lorry Station		
					Stadium/ AstroTurf	Recr.	
×	×		×	×	Green Space (Parks/		
					Community Centre	Admin.	Governance & Institutional Dev.
	×				Zonal/Town/ Area Council		
					District Admin. (Office of		
			×		Circuit/District Court	Law, Order & Sec.	
					Police Post		
			×		Police Station		
					Fire Station		
9	11	9	11	10	Total No. of		
18	22	18	22	20	Percentage (out of		
330.84	404.36	330.84	404.36	367.60	Total Centrality Score		

EKROFUL	AMISSAHKRO	MPRENKYE	TOWOBOASE	AKOANSO	Name of Settlement		
552	587	633	675	691	Estimated Population (2025)		
					Agric. Extension Services	Economic	Economic Dimension
					Industry (Manufacturing)		
					Market (with a Structure)		
					Tourist Sites	Hospitality	
					Hotels/ Guest Houses		
					Restaurants		
					Banks	Finance	
					Insurance Companies		
					Other Financial Institutions		
	×				Nursery/ K.G.	Education	Social Dimension
	×		×	×	Primary School		
	×		×	×	Junior High School (JHS)		
					Secondary (SHS)/ TVET		
					Tertiary Education Inst.		
					Public Library/ ICT Centre		
	×				Licensed Chemical Store	Health	
					Pharmacy		
					Ambulance Service		
					CHPS		
					Maternity Home		
					Clinic		
					Health Post		
					Health Centre		
					Urban Health Centre		
					District Hospital		
					Regional Hospital		
					Teaching Hospital		
×	×		×		Pipe-borne	Water and Sanitation	
					Small Town Water System		
		×		×	Borehole		
					Well (hand-dug well fitted		
					Refuse Colllection Point		
					Final Waste Disposal Site &		
×	×	×	×	×	Electricity	Energy	Environment, Infrastructure & Spatial Dev.
					Fuel Station		
					LPG Station		
					Post Office & Courier	Comm.	
×	×	×	×	×	Mobile Phone Connectivity		
×	×	×	×	×	Internet Connectivity		
					Road Surface Type - Tarred	Trans.	
					Bus Terminal/ Lorry Station		
					Stadium/ AstroTurf	Recr.	
×	×		×	×	Green Space (Parks/		
					Community Centre	Admin.	Governance & Institutional Dev.
					Zonal/Town/ Area Council		
					District Admin. (Office of		
					Circuit/District Court	Law, Order & Sec.	
					Police Post		
					Police Station		
					Fire Station		
5	9	4	7	7	Total No. of		
10	18	8	14	14	Percentage (out of		
183.80	330.84	147.04	257.32	257.32	Total Centrality Score		

EOMENA	KUNTU	BURANAMOA	DWENEDWE	MAMPONG	Name of Settlement		
483	499	507	528	541	Estimated Population (2025)		
					Agric. Extension Services	Economic	Economic Dimension
					Industry (Manufacturing)		
					Market (with a Structure)		
					Tourist Sites	Hospitality	
					Hotels/ Guest Houses		
					Restaurants		
					Banks	Finance	
					Insurance Companies		
					Other Financial Institutions		
	×			×	Nursery/ K.G.	Education	Social Dimension
	×	×	×	×	Primary School		
	×	×	×	×	Junior High School (JHS)		
					Secondary (SHS)/ TVET		
					Tertiary Education Inst.		
					Public Library/ ICT Centre		
	×			×	Licensed Chemical Store	Health	
					Pharmacy		
	×				Ambulance Service		
					CHPS		
					Maternity Home		
					Clinic		
					Health Post		
					Health Centre		
					Urban Health Centre		
					District Hospital		
					Regional Hospital		
					Teaching Hospital		
	×	×			Pipe-borne	Water and Sanitation	
					Small Town Water System		
×			×	×	Borehole		
					Well (hand-dug well fitted		
					Refuse Colllection Point		
					Final Waste Disposal Site &		
×	×	×	×	×	Electricity	Energy	Environment, Infrastructure & Spatial Dev.
					Fuel Station		
					LPG Station		
					Post Office & Courier	Comm.	
×	×	×	×	×	Mobile Phone Connectivity		
×	×	×	×	×	Internet Connectivity		
	×				Road Surface Type - Tarred	Trans.	
					Bus Terminal/ Lorry Station		
					Stadium/ AstroTurf	Recr.	
	×	×		×	Green Space (Parks/		
	×				Community Centre	Admin.	Governance & Institutional Dev.
					Zonal/Town/ Area Council		
					District Admin. (Office of		
					Circuit/District Court	Law, Order & Sec.	
					Police Post		
					Police Station		
					Fire Station		
4	12	7	6	9	Total No. of		
8	24	14	12	18	Percentage (out of		
147.04	441.12	257.32	220.56	330.84	Total Centrality Score		

ONYAAPA	NDASIMAN	BROFOYEDUR	POMASE	TABOSOM	Name of Settlement		
445	448	454	461	467	Estimated Population (2025)		
					Agric. Extension Services	Economic	Economic Dimension
					Industry (Manufacturing)		
					Market (with a Structure)		
					Tourist Sites	Hospitality	
					Hotels/ Guest Houses		
					Restaurants		
					Banks	Finance	
					Insurance Companies		
					Other Financial Institutions		
			×		Nursery/ K.G.	Education	Social Dimension
	×		×	×	Primary School		
	×		×	×	Junior High School (JHS)		
					Secondary (SHS)/ TVET		
					Tertiary Education Inst.		
					Public Library/ ICT Centre		
					Licensed Chemical Store	Health	
					Pharmacy		
					Ambulance Service		
					CHPS		
					Maternity Home		
					Clinic		
					Health Post		
					Health Centre		
					Urban Health Centre		
					District Hospital		
					Regional Hospital		
					Teaching Hospital		
			×	×	Pipe-borne	Water and Sanitation	
					Small Town Water System		
×	×	×			Borehole		
					Well (hand-dug well fitted		
					Refuse Colllection Point		
					Final Waste Disposal Site &		
×	×	×	×	×	Electricity	Energy	Environment, Infrastructure & Spatial Dev.
					Fuel Station		
					LPG Station		
					Post Office & Courier	Comm.	
×	×	×	×	×	Mobile Phone Connectivity		
×	×	×	×	×	Internet Connectivity		
					Road Surface Type - Tarred	Trans.	
					Bus Terminal/ Lorry Station		
					Stadium/ AstroTurf	Recr.	
	×		×	×	Green Space (Parks/		
	×		×	×	Community Centre	Admin.	Governance & Institutional Dev.
					Zonal/Town/ Area Council		
					District Admin. (Office of		
					Circuit/District Court	Law, Order & Sec.	
					Police Post		
					Police Station		
					Fire Station		
4	8	4	9	9	Total No. of		
8	16	8	18	18	Percentage (out of		
147.04	294.08	147.04	330.84	330.84	Total Centrality Score		

NKRAMOFOK	NKUSUKUM	ABANKROM	KAAWONSER	TAIDU	Name of Settlement		
290	310	313	388	428	Estimated Population (2025)		
					Agric. Extension Services	Economic	Economic Dimension
					Industry (Manufacturing)		
					Market (with a Structure)		
					Tourist Sites	Hospitality	
					Hotels/ Guest Houses		
					Restaurants		
					Banks	Finance	
					Insurance Companies		
					Other Financial Institutions		
×					Nursery/ K.G.	Education	Social Dimension
×		×		×	Primary School		
×		×		×	Junior High School (JHS)		
					Secondary (SHS)/ TVET		
					Tertiary Education Inst.		
					Public Library/ ICT Centre		
					Licensed Chemical Store	Health	
					Pharmacy		
					Ambulance Service		
					CHPS		
					Maternity Home		
					Clinic		
				×	Health Post		
					Health Centre		
					Urban Health Centre		
					District Hospital		
					Regional Hospital		
					Teaching Hospital		
				×	Pipe-borne	Water and Sanitation	
					Small Town Water System		
×	×	×	×		Borehole		
					Well (hand-dug well fitted		
					Refuse Colllection Point		
					Final Waste Disposal Site &		
×	×	×	×	×	Electricity	Energy	Environment, Infrastructure & Spatial Dev.
					Fuel Station		
					LPG Station		
					Post Office & Courier	Comm.	
×	×	×	×	×	Mobile Phone Connectivity		
	×	×	×	×	Internet Connectivity		
					Road Surface Type - Tarred	Trans.	
					Bus Terminal/ Lorry Station		
					Stadium/ AstroTurf	Recr.	
					Green Space (Parks/		
				×	Community Centre	Admin.	Governance & Institutional Dev.
					Zonal/Town/ Area Council		
					District Admin. (Office of		
					Circuit/District Court	Law, Order & Sec.	
					Police Post		
					Police Station		
					Fire Station		
6	4	6	4	8	Total No. of		
12	8	12	8	16	Percentage (out of		
220.56	147.04	220.56	147.04	294.08	Total Centrality Score		

Total	EGYIRIFA	EDZIMOR	OBUADZE	ANSAADZE	AKRAMAN	Name of Settlement		
	182	225	269	269	281	Estimated Population (2025)		
6						Agric. Extension Services	Economic	Economic Dimension
2						Industry (Manufacturing)		
6						Market (with a Structure)		
2						Tourist Sites	Hospitality	
6						Hotels/ Guest Houses		
4						Restaurants		
2						Banks	Finance	
1						Insurance Companies		
5						Other Financial Institutions		
40	×		×		×	Nursery/ K.G.	Education	Social Dimension
49	×		×		×	Primary School		
49	×		×		×	Junior High School (JHS)		
8						Secondary (SHS)/ TVET		
0						Tertiary Education Inst.		
4	×					Public Library/ ICT Centre		
28						Licensed Chemical Store	Health	
3						Pharmacy		
1						Ambulance Service		
11						CHPS		
1						Maternity Home		
2						Clinic		
1						Health Post		
4						Health Centre		
1						Urban Health Centre		
1						District Hospital		
0						Regional Hospital		
0						Teaching Hospital		
40	×		×		×	Pipe-borne	Water and Sanitation	
4						Small Town Water System		
22		×	×	×	×	Borehole		
0						Well (hand-dug well fitted		
15						Refuse Colllection Point		
1						Final Waste Disposal Site &		
60	×	×	×	×	×	Electricity	Energy	Environment, Infrastructure & Spatial Dev.
7						Fuel Station		
1						LPG Station		
3						Post Office & Courier	Comm.	
60	×	×	×	×	×	Mobile Phone Connectivity		
55	×		×	×		Internet Connectivity		
7						Road Surface Type - Tarred	Trans.	
3						Bus Terminal/ Lorry Station		
1						Stadium/ AstroTurf	Recr.	
41	×				×	Green Space (Parks/		
19	×		×			Community Centre	Admin.	Governance & Institutional Dev.
7						Zonal/Town/ Area Council		
1						District Admin. (Office of		
2						Circuit/District Court	Law, Order & Sec.	
1						Police Post		
6						Police Station		
1						Fire Station		
	10	3	9	4	8	Total No. of		
	20	6	18	8	16	Percentage (out of		
	367.60	110.28	330.84	147.04	294.08	Total Centrality Score		

Name of Settlement		Economic Dimension								Social Dimension																							Environment, Infrastructure & Spatial Dev.									Governance & Institutional Dev.											
Estimated Population (2025)		Economic			Hospitality			Finance						Education						Health									Water and Sanitation						Energy			Comm.			Trans.		Recr.		Admin.			Law, Order & Sec.							
		Agric. Extension Services	Industry (Manufacturing)	Market (with a Structure)	Tourist Sites	Hotels/ Guest Houses	Restaurants	Banks	Insurance Companies	Other Financial Institutions	Nursery/ K.G	Primary School	Junior High School (JHS)	Secondary (SHS)/ TVET	Tertiary Education Inst.	Public Library/ ICT Centre	Licensed Chemical Store	Pharmacy	Ambulance Service	CHPS	Maternity Home	Clinic	Health Post	Health Centre	Urban Health Centre	District Hospital	Regional Hospital	Teaching Hospital	Pipe-borne	Small Town Water System	Borehole	Well (hand-dug well fitted	Refuse Collection Point	Final Waste Disposal Site &	Electricity	Fuel Station	LPG Station	Post Office & Courier	Mobile Phone Connectivity	Internet Connectivity	Road Surface Type - Tarred	Bus Terminal/ Lorry Station	Stadium/ AstroTurf	Green Space (Parks/	Community Centre	Zonal/Town/ Area Council	District Admin. (Office of	Circuit/District Court	Police Post	Police Station	Fire Station	Total No. of	Percentage (out of	Total Centrality Score
Centrality		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Weighted		16.67	50	16.67	50	16.67	25	50	100	20	2.5	2.04	2.04	12.5	0	25	3.57	33.33	100	9.09	100	50	100	25	100	100	0	0	2.5	25	45	0	6.67	100	1.67	14.29	100	33.33	1.67	1.82	14.29	33.3	100	2.44	5.26	14	100	50	100	16.7	100			

2.3.5.2.1 Functional Hierarchy of Settlements

The hierarchies of settlements in the municipal were obtained using the centrality index for ranking the various settlements. In all 63 settlements in the municipality were taken into consideration with a total of 50 facilities. Mankessim, with a population of 54,607 was found to be the first order settlement with the total centrality score of 1,286.60 and offers 35 services and facilities out of the 50 services and facilities. This settlement has a greater range and sphere of influence on the other smaller communities. It can therefore be said that, there is a strong relationship between population, services and location of settlements. Saltpond which is the capital of the municipality, happens to be the second order settlement from the scalogram which has 28 facilities and services out of the 50 facilities and services considered with a total centrality of 1,029.28

The third order settlement with the total centrality score of 955.76 is Anomabo which has a population of 16,292 and also offers 26 facilities and services.

In general, the facilities and services in the municipality are mostly found in the bigger settlements since they appear to have higher thresholds as compared to the rest of the smaller communities.

Large majority of the rural population is scattered in settlements that are simply too small and too isolated to support even basic services and facilities and to perform the variety of functions that larger and more accessible places can and do perform. Vast majority of villages are too small to provide the minimum population threshold for the successful provision of such amenities as water, electricity, health, postal facilities and educational centres. Villages are also too far apart to be conveniently grouped into one central service system.

Activities must be organized to link town-based enterprises with rural supply areas and to make services, facilities and inputs essential for agricultural

production and marketing easily accessible to rural populations living at low densities or scattered widely over the landscape. Investment in farm-to-market

roads and all-weather access roads are essential to linking rural areas and central

places.

Attention must be given to providing water, basic housing, health and social services in towns to increase the productivity of the labour force. Attention must also be given to providing off-farm job opportunities and urban amenities that will keep people in rural areas.

2.3.6 Infrastructure

2.3.6.1 Transportation network

The district's road network is 296.15km, made up of 200.15km feeder roads, 76 km highway and 20km town roads. Road transportation is the most dominant choice of transportation. Road transport infrastructure in the district can be used throughout to facilitate the exchange of commodities and enable regular school attendance and fast access to health facilities.

Road transport is by far the dominant carrier of freight and passengers in the district's land transport system. It carries over 95% of all passenger and freight traffic and reaches most communities, and is classified under three categories of trunk roads, urban roads, and feeder roads.

With respect to mode of transport, many people prefer to use the public means. Many of the communities in the district can be reached by the use of urban buses known as "trotro" or taxis. For inter-regional transport bigger buses are normally used.

Due to the high cost of road construction and maintenance, bad roads still form a greater proportion of our roads. The bad nature of roads also contributes to high vehicle operating/maintenance costs. Inadequacy of roads has also contributed to the problem of congestion especially at Mankessim on market days and during the week ends, but the underlying factor is the absence of effective traffic management systems.

Lack of enforcement of traffic laws/regulations creates a disorderly environment and has led to the patterns of behaviour on our roads which show widespread failure of motorists to conform to acceptable standards/laws and regulations. Walking pavements for pedestrians and roads for motor vehicles have been overtaken by petty traders, especially, in the Central Business District (CBD) of most Mankessim.

Table 17: Kilometrage Chart of Selected Towns and Villages in the Mfantseman Municipality

	Mankessim	Saltpond	Anomabo	Biriwa	Yamoransa	Abandze	Kyeakor	Dominase	Baifikrom	Krofu	Egyaaa	Asafora	Kuntu	Nsanfo	Nkwanta	Kwesilansa	Ekurabadze	Akatakyiwa	Akobiman	Eguase	Taabosom	Duadze	Kobina Ansa	Kormandze	Anokyi	Mampong-Anomabo	Akraman	Kawonserew	Obuadze	Brofuyeduro
Mankessim	**0**	12.5	18	21.4	27.9	15.5	22.5	14	2.5	6	15.3	23.9	5.1	26.7	5	12.1	17.5	26.5	17.8	28.4	15	10	30.5	15	15	25.7	26.7	16	18	22.7
Saltpond	12.5	**0**	5	8.3	14.3	2	35	26.5	15	9.5	2.7	11.3	10.3	14	17.5	22.1	5	12.9	30.3	15.8	18	23	16.9	2	7.3	13.4	14.2	28	12	9
Anomabu	17.7	5	**0**	3.6	5.7	5	40	31.5	20	14.5	2.5	6.6	22.6	9	22.5	14.6	5	2.2	35.3	11.1	23	28	14.9	3	12	8.8	9.2	33	17	4
Biriwa	21.4	8.3	0.6	**0**	8.7	9	43.6	35.1	23.6	18.1	6.1	3	26.2	7.1	26.1	24.2	8.6	7.3	33.9	7.5	27	31	11.3	6.3	16	11.6	9	37	21	7.6
Yamoransa	27.9	14.3	5.1	8.7	**0**	17.3	52.3	43.8	32.3	26.8	14.8	11.7	34.9	16.2	32.8	33.8	17.6	1.4	42.6	3	35	40	2.6	15	25	19.7	17.7	46	29	16.3
Abandze	15.5	2	5	9	17.3	**0**	37	15	18	11.5	1	9.3	11.3	11	18.5	21.1	4	17.9	29.3	14.6	19	24	17.9	3	8.3	12.4	11.2	30	10	8
Kyeakor	22.5	35	40	43.6	52.3	37	**0**	3	15.5	22	37.7	46.4	30.7	47	17.5	6.8	40	50.9	8.6	55.8	10	7	34.9	3.7	28	53.4	48	7	40	49
Dominase	14	26.5	32	35.1	43.8	15	3	**0**	12.5	19	29.3	37.9	22.2	27.7	19	3.8	24	42.4	5.6	46.8	7	4	44.5	37	19	39.9	40.7	3.6	32	35.5
Baifikrom	2.5	15	20	23.6	32.6	18	15.5	12.5	**0**	8.5	17.8	26.4	7.6	29.2	7.5	9.6	20	31.2	20.3	30.8	18	13	33	17	7.7	29.6	29.2	13	20	25.2
Krofu	6	9.5	15	18.1	26.8	11.5	22	19	8.5	**0**	12.2	20.6	11	23.5	4.5	25.3	14.5	25.4	19	29.8	9.6	9.5	26.4	12	8	27.9	22.5	17	11	23.5
Egyaaa	15.3	2.7	2.5	6.1	14.8	1	37.7	29.3	17.8	12.2	**0**	9.1	12.6	11.5	20.3	24.8	3	13.4	33	13.6	21	25	17.4	2.5	9.6	10.9	10.5	31	9.3	6.5
Asafora	23.9	11.3	6.1	3	11.7	9.3	36.4	37.9	26.4	20.8	9.1	**0**	21.6	3.8	28.9	21.2	11.6	10.4	36.9	15	30	34	14.3	9.3	19	17.4	4.8	42	18	13

	Mankessim	Saltpond	Anomabo	Biriwa	Yamoransa	Abandze	Kyeakor	Dominase	Baifikrom	Krofu	Egyaaa	Asafora	Kuntu	Nsanfo	Nkwanta	Kwesilansa	Ekurabadze	Akatakyiwa	Akobiman	Eguase	Taabosom	Duadze	Kobina Ansa	Kormandze	Anokyi	Mampong-Anomabo	Akraman	Kawonserew	Obuadze	Brofuyeduro
Kuntu	5.1	10.3	23	26.1	34.9	11.3	30.7	22.2	7.6	11	12.6	21.6	**0**	24.3	10.1	20.3	26.6	33.5	26	33.6	15	15	30.2	12	3	30.9	31.6	24	11	26.5
Nsanfo	26.7	14	9	7.5	16.2	11	47	27.7	29.2	23.5	11.2	3.6	24.3	**0**	31.7	25	14	14.8	40.7	15	32	37	18.8	13	21	33.6	1	42	30	29.2
Nkwanta	5	17.5	23	26.1	34.8	18.5	17.5	9	7.5	4.5	20.3	28.9	10.1	31.7	**0**	8	17	33.4	14.5	37.8	16	5	35.5	20	10	32.1	31.7	13	23	27.7
Kwesilansa	12.1	22.1	15	24.2	33.8	21.1	6.8	3.8	9.7	25.3	24.8	21.2	20.3	25	8	**0**	27.8	32.4	9.4	31.7	10	2.7	42.6	24	17	23	26	7.4	30	18.6
Ekurabadze	17.5	5	5	8.6	17.3	6	40	24	20	14.5	3	11.6	26.6	14	17	27.8	**0**	16.2	36	20.6	17	19	20.4	5.5	12	12.5	19.2	33	6.3	8.1
Akatakyiwa	26.5	12.9	2.2	7.3	1.4	17.9	50.9	42.4	31.2	25.4	13.4	10.4	33.5	14.8	33.4	32.4	16.2	**0**	41.2	4.4	34	38	4	14	23	19.3	16.3	45	28	14.9
Akobiman	17.8	30.3	25	33.9	42.6	29.3	8.6	5.6	20.3	19	33	36.9	26	40.7	14.5	9.4	36	41.2	**0**	54.2	7.9	9.5	50.1	32	23	42.7	43.3	2	20	39.3
Eguase	28.4	15.8	11	7.5	3	16.8	55.6	46.8	30.8	29.8	13.6	15	33.6	15	37.8	31.7	20.6	4.4	54.2	**0**	34	43	10.1	18	12	23.8	16.5	44	27	19.3
Taabosom	17.5	18	23	26.6	35.1	17	10	7	17	9.6	20.7	29.6	15.3	32	16	30.8	17	33.9	7.9	34.1	**0**	11	34.9	16	18	22.8	32.2	5.7	12	18.4
Duadze	10	22.5	28	31.1	39.8	21.5	7	4	12.5	9.5	25.3	33.9	15.1	36.7	15	2.7	19	38.4	9.5	42.8	11	**0**	40.5	15	15	36.6	38.2	7.6	16	22
Kobina Ansa	30.5	16.9	15	11.3	2.6	17.9	54.9	44.5	33	26.4	17.4	14.3	20.2	18.8	35.5	42.6	20.4	4	50.1	10.1	35	41	**0**	15	24	23.3	19.8	48	27	18.9
Kormantse	14.5	2	3	6.3	15	3	37	26.5	17	11.5	2.5	9.3	12.3	13.1	19.5	24.1	5.5	13.6	32.3	18	16	15	14.9	**0**	9.3	23.3	12.1	30	12	7
Anokyi	5.2	7.3	12	15.9	24.6	6.3	27.7	17.2	7.7	8	9.6	18.6	3	21.3	10.2	17.3	12.3	23.2	23	12.3	18	15	24.2	9.3	**0**	20.7	21.5	21	13	16.3

	Mankessim	Saltpond	Anomabo	Biriwa	Yamoransa	Abandze	Kyeakor	Dominase	Baifikrom	Krofu	Egyaaa	Asafora	Kuntu	Nsanfo	Nkwanta	Kwesilansa	Ekurabadze	Akatakyiwa	Akobiman	Eguase	Taabosom	Duadze	Kobina Ansa	Kormandze	Anokyi	Mampong-Anomabo	Akraman	Kawonserew	Obuadze	Brofuyeduro
Mampong-Anomabo	25.7	13.4	8.1	11.6	19.7	12.4	53.4	31.9	29.6	27.9	10.9	17.4	30.9	33.6	32.1	23	12.5	19.3	42.7	23.8	23	37	23.3	11	21	**0**	17.6	42	11	4.4
Akraman	26.7	14.2	9.2	9	17.7	13.2	48	40.7	29.2	22.5	10.5	4.6	31.6	1	27.7	26	19.2	16.3	43.3	16.5	32	38	19.8	12	22	17.6	**0**	41	29	13.2
Kawonserew	15.8	28.3	33	37.2	45.9	30.2	7	3.7	13.3	17.1	31.1	41.5	24	42.3	12.6	7.4	33.3	44.5	2	44.4	5.9	7.6	48.1	30	21	41.7	41.3	**0**	18	37.3
Obuadze	17.9	12	17	20.6	29.3	10	42.2	31.9	20.4	11	9.3	18.4	11	29.6	22.9	30	6.3	27.9	19.9	27.1	12	16	26.7	12	13	11	28.6	18	**0**	6.4
Brofuyeduro	22.7	9	4	7.6	16.3	10	49	35.6	25.2	25.5	6.5	13	26.5	22.9	27.7	18.6	8.1	14.9	39.3	19.3	18	22	18.9	7	16	4.4	13.2	37	6.4	**0**

2.3.6.2 Communication

With regard to communication, few towns in the municipality have access to post offices but telecommunication access is widespread. Most of the settlements have cellular phone coverage from almost all the available service providers in the country.

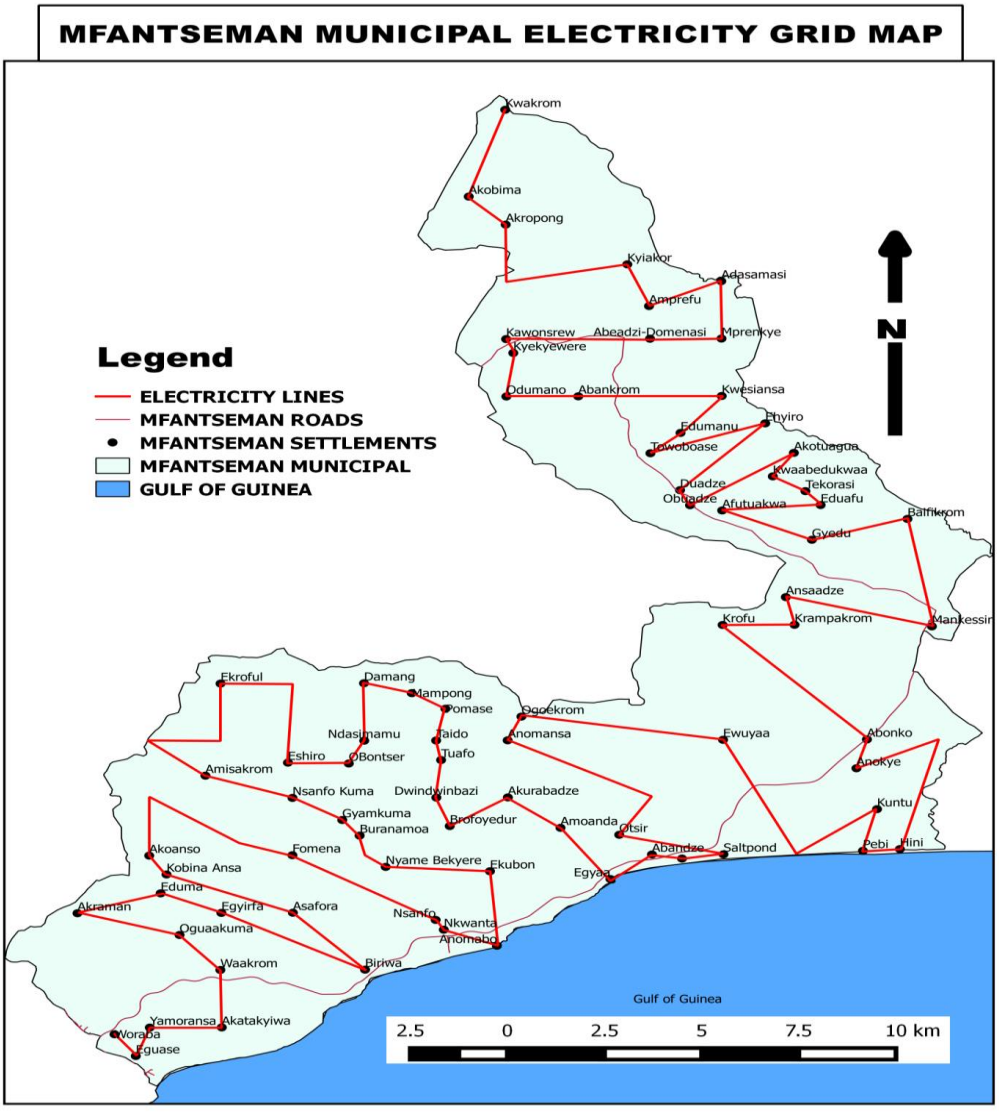
Towns with Post Office - 4

Mobile Phone Coverage - 90%

2.3.6.3 Electricity

Almost all the towns and villages in Mfantseman are linked to the national electricity grid. About 99% of the communities have access to electricity. The main challenge faced by the communities had to do with extension of electricity to newly developed settlements within the communities.

Figure 19: Electricity Grid



2.3.7 Governance

Administratively, the Municipality has 7 zonal councils, made up of 36 elected Assembly Members and 16 Government Appointees. The Municipal Assembly has departments constituting its bureaucracy. These are: - Central Administration, Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, Works Department, Departments of Physical Planning, Department of Agriculture, Finance Department, Urban Roads Department, Statistics Department, Human Resource Department.

The LI 1967 established the Urban, Zonal, Town and Area Councils in Ghana. There are seven Zonal Councils in the Municipality which are presented as follows:

Table 18: Zonal Councils of Mfantseman Municipal Assembly

Name of Zonal Council	**Capital**
Saltpond	Saltpond
Yamoransa	Yamoransa
Anomabo	Anomabo
Mankessim	Mankessim
Abeadze Dominase	Dominase
Nsanfo	Nsanfo
Abandze/Kormantse	Abandze

2.3.7.1 Popular participation and Social Accountability

2.3.7.1.1Popular Participation

Popular participation involves the input of citizens and enabling them to be involved in the decision making of the municipality. The main aim of public participation is to encourage the public to have meaningful input into the decision-making process. Public participation thus provides the opportunity for communication between the Assembly and the public. The purposes of public participation are to promote transparency, encourage openness in government, and build ownership of development decisions as well as programmes and projects.

The National Popular Participation Framework a legal document outlined practical requirements and the formal spaces needed to ensure that the public can own and shape the development agenda, have access to information, engage with duty bearers and responsible public authorities.

There are several mandatory channels and spaces that exist within the assembly to participate in decision making as stipulated in its Popular Participation Plan. These are;

- Public Planning Hearing (DMTDP)
- Public Budget Hearing
- Stakeholder/Ratepayers Fee -Fixing Consultation
- Validation and Review Forums
- Notice Boards (MA and Sub - Committee Meetings, Revenue Charts, Gazetted Fee Fixing Resolution, Procurement Awards, etc. of public interest.
- Town Hall Meetings
- MCE's Community Meetings

- Information Sharing Sessions
- Public Sittings
- Zonal Councils and Unit Committee Meetings
- Open Days
- Policy Fairs & Policy Review Clinics
- Websites (Active and Interactive)
- Exhibition of Development Projects
- Bulk SMS Text Messages
- Regularly updated online directory
- Annual Social Audit

The Assembly has made remarkable progress in implementing these structures. However, many of the zonal councils remain under-resourced, with a number of them lacking office accommodation.

2.3.7.1.2 Social Accountability

Social accountability refers to a form of civic engagement in which citizens actively participate in governance processes by engaging with public officials and institutions to ensure transparency, responsiveness, and accountability.

The Mfantseman Municipal Assembly has established several platforms and mechanisms through which citizens can demand better service delivery, ensure the responsible use of public resources, and promote adherence to laws and policies. These mechanisms enhance citizen participation, promote transparency, and strengthen accountability between duty bearers and the public.

2.3.7.1.2.1 Social Accountability Mechanisms in the Municipality

The Assembly has instituted several mechanisms to promote social accountability in accordance with national legal frameworks. These mechanisms ensure that citizens are actively engaged in governance processes, especially in the allocation, disbursement, monitoring, and evaluation of public resources. These efforts empower citizens to participate meaningfully in governance and ensure the Assembly's operations are transparent, inclusive, and responsive to the needs of the people.

They include;

Constitution of the Republic of Ghana (1992)

Chapter 20, Article 240 (2e) mandates that local government authorities shall be accountable to the people in their areas of authority and shall give them the opportunity to participate in governance at the local level.

- In compliance, the Assembly has created platforms for citizen engagement including town hall meetings, public hearings, stakeholder consultations, monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes.
- Additionally, the Constitution provides for the auditing of Assembly accounts by the Auditor-General, who submits annual audit reports to Parliament.
- The Assembly also has internal auditors who ensures that financial management and legal and policy frameworks are complied with, thereby enhancing accountability and transparency.

Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462)

This Act promotes grassroots representation by mandating the election of Assembly Members who serve as a direct link between citizens and the Assembly.

- Elected members maintain close contact with their constituents, share deliberations from Assembly meetings, and solicit feedback.
- This ensures citizen involvement in decision-making processes, including financial and development planning.

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

This Act emphasizes participatory planning, requiring the involvement of citizens and sub-district structures in development processes.

- Citizens are engaged in the identification, prioritization, and selection of development projects through consultations during the preparation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP).
- Assembly Members collaborate with constituents to ensure local needs are reflected in development and budgetary plans.
- Citizens are informed of Assembly programs and performance through general meetings and the Municipal Chief Executive's sessional address.

Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663)

This Act mandates fairness, transparency, and non-discrimination in public procurement.

- The Assembly complies by establishing an Entity Tender Committee to oversee procurement of goods, services, and works.
- Procurement plans are updated quarterly, and procurement activities follow the prescribed legal procedures to prevent irregularities and ensure value for money.

Internal Audit Agency Act, 2003 (Act 658)

This Act requires public institutions to maintain effective internal auditing systems.

- The Internal Audit Unit within the Assembly monitors financial operations and submits reports to the Auditor-General, Regional Coordinating Council (RCC), and the Assembly.
- An Audit Committee, chaired by the Presiding Member, oversees the implementation of audit recommendations, promoting institutional accountability and improved financial governance.

The mechanisms above actively involve ordinary citizens in governance, particularly in the management of public resources. Their success, however, also relies on:

- The active role of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the Media in advocacy, education, and oversight.
- The availability, reliability, and accessibility of public documents and data, which serve as the foundation for informed civic engagement and accountability initiatives.

Implications for development - Governance

- Improved Local Ownership

Active citizen involvement in planning, budgeting, monitoring, and evaluation processes fosters a strong sense of local ownership and commitment to development projects. This participation helps ensure that interventions reflect the actual needs and priorities of the people.

- Challenges to Effective Participation

Despite the intent to promote inclusive governance, financial limitations, weak communication skills, and limited capacity among some Assembly Members hinder their ability to provide regular feedback to their constituents. As a result, meaningful participation by community members is often constrained.

2.3.7.2 Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementation of development projects and programmes within the Mfantseman Municipality is largely carried out by the relevant departments, units, and institutions. These include decentralized departments such as health, education, agriculture, and works, which are responsible for translating the Assembly's plans into tangible development outcomes.

The Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) plays a central role in the coordination of planning and implementation activities. The MPCU ensures that sectoral activities are aligned with the overall development goals of the Assembly and facilitates collaboration among departments to avoid duplication and inefficiencies.

In addition to departmental responsibilities, management of the Assembly including the Municipal Chief Executive and the Municipal Coordinating Director provides strategic oversight and leadership to guide the successful execution of planned activities. This includes supervising implementation, mobilizing resources, and making decisions to address emerging challenges.

There has been significant improvement in the implementation of the Assembly's Annual Action Plans (AAPs). However, a key challenge remains the overloading of the AAPs with an ambitious number of activities, largely driven by the Assembly's growing development needs.

This over-ambition has, most often, negatively impacted performance in certain areas, including rankings in the District League Table (DLT), a national tool used to assess and compare the performance of Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs).

To address this, there is a need for realistic planning, prioritization of interventions, and improved resource mobilization strategies. Ensuring that plans are both achievable and adequately resourced.

Furthermore, the units responsible for implementation, coordination, monitoring, and evaluation should receive regular capacity building and technical support. Training in areas such as data collection, project management, results-based monitoring, and financial reporting is critical to improving performance and accountability. Enhanced capacity will empower staff to efficiently deliver services, monitor outcomes, and evaluate the impact of development interventions, thereby contributing to sustainable development within the Municipality.

2.3.8 Emergency Preparedness and Response

2.3.8.1 Disaster incidents

The Mfantseman district is prone to floods, drought, earthquake, strong winds and landslide. Though there is a need for systematic compilation of disaster and its impact however some of the recent disasters have been captured in the below table:

Table 19: Disaster History and Its Impact

Year	**Disaster type**	**Communities**	Impact
2009	Flood	Yamoransa, Saltpond	Displacement of people and loss of lives
2010	Windstorm	Baifikrom, Eshirow, Saltpond, Waakrom and Abandze.	Destruction of habitation
	Flood	Mankessim and Yamoransa	Displacement of people
2011	Windstorm	Kwaakrom, Akropong, Opem, Duadze, Waakrom, Nsanfo and Abandze	
	Flood	Saltpond, Yamoransa, Eshirow, and Baifikrom	Displacement of people
	Fire Disaster	Hinii, Anakarful and Kormantse	Destruction of habitation and farms
2012	Tidal Waves	Hinii, Egyaaa 2, Biriwa and Kormantse	Displacement of people and destruction of habitation
	Flood	Yamoransa, Mankessim, Saltpond and Gyedu	Destruction of properties
2013	Flood	Saltpond, Mankessim, Yamoransa, Krofu, Kyeakor and Kobina Ansa	Destruction of properties
	Windstorm	Akatakyiwa, Saltpond, Abandze, and Waakrom	Destruction of properties
2014	Flood	Nkwanta, Mankessim, and Baifikrom	Destruction of properties
2015	Flood	Yamoransa, Baifikrom, Saltpond, Nkwanta, Duadze, and Hosowodze	Destruction of properties
	Fire Disaster	Krofu, Biriwa, Kormantse, Anokyi, Kuntu, and Nankesido	Destruction of properties and farms
2016	Tidal waves	Anomabo, Kormantse, Ankarful, Abandze and Egyaaa 2	Destruction of properties and displacement of people
2020	Windstorm	Yamoransa, Akatakyiwa, Ansaadze, Mankessim,	Destruction of properties

Year	Disaster type	Communities	Impact
		Ankarful, Abandze and Biriwa	
	Fire Disaster	Waakrom, Kwaakrom, Anomabo, and Mankessim	Destruction of properties and farms
2021	Tidal waves	Ankarful, Abandze, Egyaaa 2 and Anomabo	Destruction of properties
	Windstorm	Manpong, Mankessim, Biriwa and Saltpond.	Destruction of properties

2.3.8.2 Disaster Risk Management

Combining the datasets of flood zone areas, elements at risk, physical, social, and economic vulnerability, a disaster risk map was generated for Urban Saltpond. The main disaster risk zones were very low, low, moderate, and high, very high areas. From Figure 20, most of the communities in the southern part of the municipality are susceptible to flood disasters, as indicated in the figure below. Yamoransa, Ekroful, Egyirfa, Akraman, Kuntu, Baifikrom, Anokyi, Saltpond, Abandze, Adambo, Anomabo, and Mankessim, and several others, all are all susceptible to flood disasters. The majority of the areas in Urban Saltpond were within moderate and high disaster risk zones. Patches of high-risk zones are located within High zones at Saltpond, Lower town, Nkuben Area, and Etsifi. Moderate disaster risk zones within Urban Saltpond lies at North-Eastern and Southern parts of Urban Saltpond, which present a great opportunity for the Municipal Assembly to act. It also means that the disaster situation is within manageable means and can easily be controlled with the right measures in place.

Flood zones within the Urban Saltpond will expand if developments along wetland areas are not controlled. Also, the impact of climate will induce more rains which will exceed the soil holding capacity of the wetland area if physical developments are prevented around the wetland areas. The Disaster Risk Assessment for Mfantseman Municipal Assembly shows the spatial distribution of disaster risks across the municipality, incorporating factors such as distance to emergency services, road, distance to wetlands, and several socioeconomic factors. The analysis shows that approximately 36.31 percent of the area is classified as High Risk (Figure 5.11). These are zones highly susceptible to hazard events, due to their low elevation, poor drainage, proximity to water bodies, and dense or unregulated settlements. These areas are especially vulnerable during heavy rains and require urgent attention in terms of early warning systems, relocation plans, and the strengthening of both physical and social infrastructure.

On the other hand, only 15.48 percent of the municipality is categorized as Low Risk. These areas are relatively safer during disaster events, because of favourable terrain, proper drainage systems, lower population density, or effective land use planning. Such locations serve as strategic points for safe haven placement or disaster management zones. However, due to their limited extent, they should be protected and managed carefully to maintain their resilience and support surrounding vulnerable zones during emergencies. The largest portion of the municipality, approximately 48.21 percent, falls within the Moderate Risk category. These areas present a mix of vulnerabilities and coping capacities. While not as exposed as high-risk zones, they still face significant threats during extreme weather events. With the right planning, such as improved drainage, community preparedness programs, and infrastructure enhancement, these areas can transition into safer zones. They also represent key areas for targeted interventions that can

significantly reduce disaster impact in the municipality. In summary, the assessment indicates that over one-third of Mfantseman is highly at risk of disaster, with nearly half in a moderate state. These findings show the urgency for integrated disaster risk reduction strategies that focus on high-risk areas, while simultaneously improving the resilience of moderate-risk zones and safeguarding the low-risk areas. Effective planning, resource allocation, and community engagement will be essential to reduce vulnerability across the municipality.

Figure 20: Disaster Risk Map

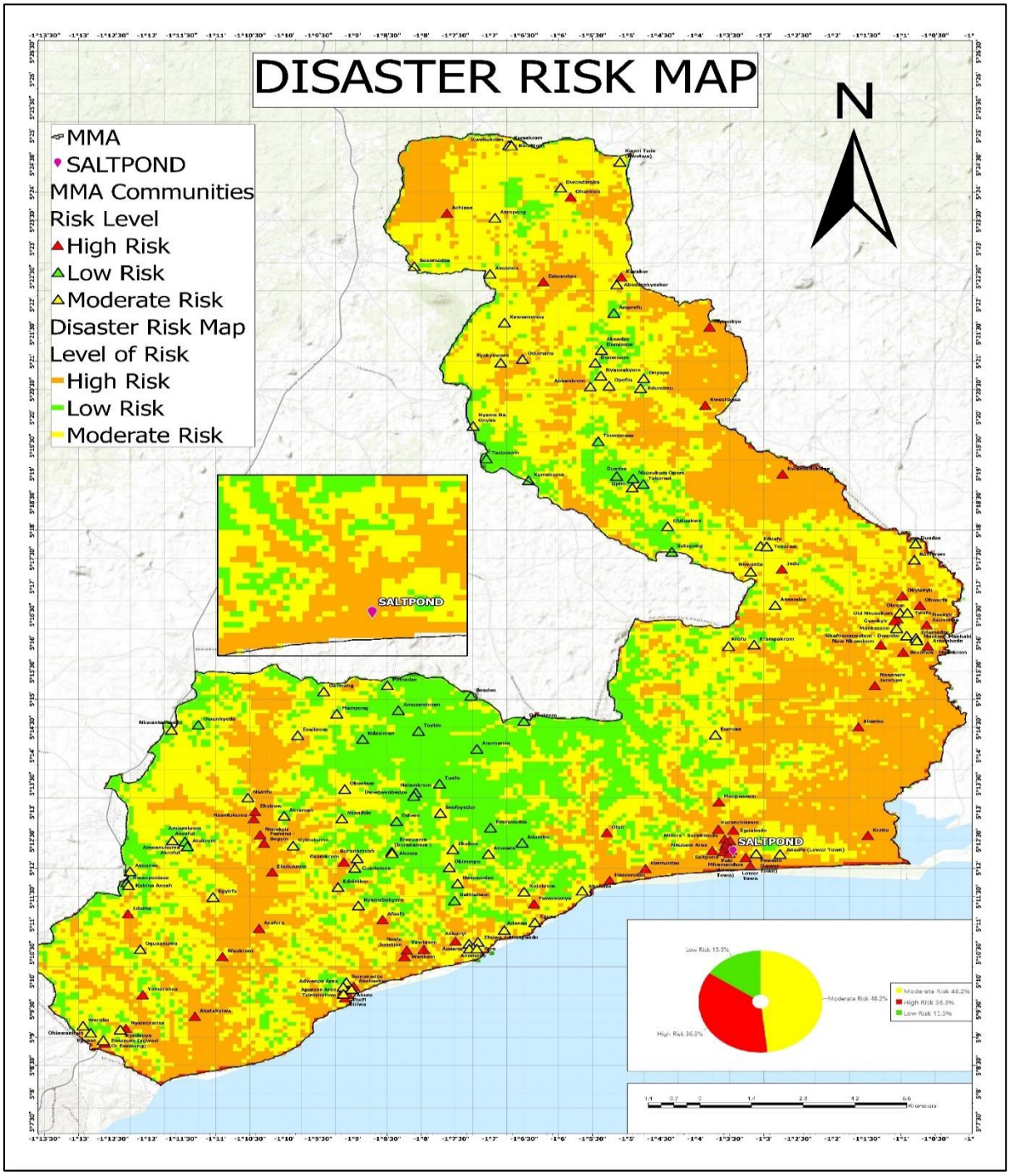


Table 20: Risk Profile and Hotspots in the Mfantseman Municipality

Hazard	Correspondence	Period Of Occurrence	Noted Areas of Occurrence
Heavy Rainfall	Flood	April to August	Yamoransa, Akatakyiwa, Eminsakrom, Ekroful, Egyirfa, Akraman, Kuntu, Baifikrom, Anokyi, Saltpond, Abandze, Adambo, Anomabo, and Mankessim.
Windstorm	Destruction of houses and Places of Assembly i.e. Clinics, Schools, Community Centres and Palaces.	April to August	Egyaa, Saltpond, Ekurabadze, Buranamoa, Amoanda, Ogoekrom, Adambo, Anomabo, Baifikrom, Mankessim
Drought	Lack Of Water	Notably November to March. Sometimes Irregular	The Whole Municipality
Cape St. Paul Virus	Destruction Of Coconut	Throughout the Year	Along The Coastal Belt
Fire Outbreak-Domestic	Destruction Of Homes, Markets, Shops, Offices, Properties and Livestock, E.T.C	Throughout the Year	The Whole Municipality
Fire Outbreak-Bushfires	Destruction of farms and environmental degradation	November to March or periods weather	Abonko, Anokyi, Ewoyaa, Nsanfo,Nsanfo, Fomena, Akraaman, Nsaadze, Ekroful.
Sea Erosion	Home over –taken by tidal waves	Throughout The Year	Coastal Towns Notably Anomabo, Biriwa, Ankaful, Kormantse, Abandze, and Egyaaa No.3.
Ethnic disputes	Ethnic Conflicts and War	Irregular	Traditional Communities
Poor sanitation	Cholera and Malaria	Throughout the year	The whole Municipality
Environmental pollution	Tuberculosis etc.	Anytime of the year	Throughout the Municipality
Sexual promiscuity	HIV/AIDS	Anytime of the year	The whole Year
Collapse of dilapidated buildings	Loss of Human Lives, Livestock and Properties	Especially during the rainy Season	Throughout the Municipality

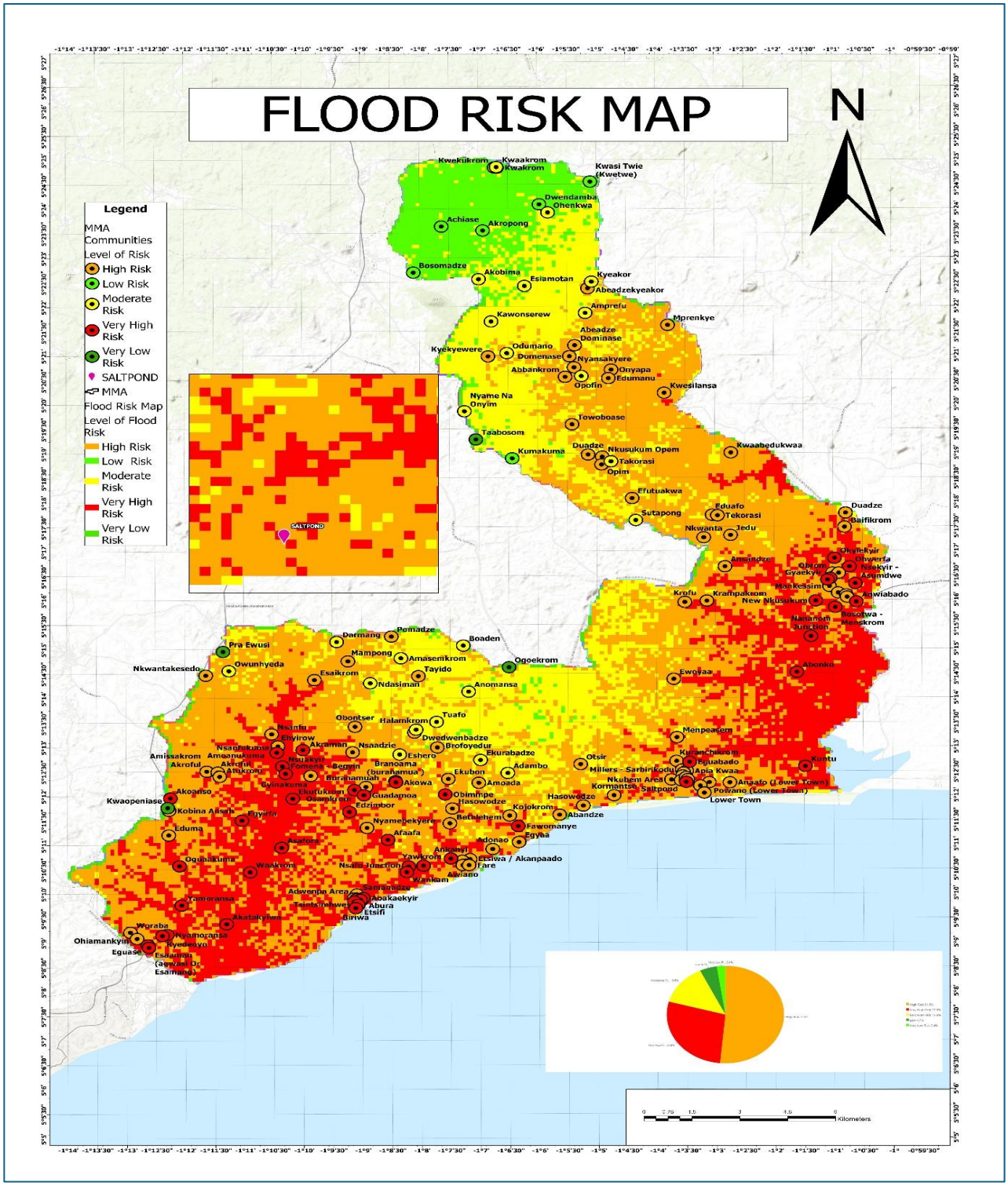
2.3.8.3 Flood Risk Assessment

The Flood Risk Assessment for Mfantseman Municipal Assembly showed the results of the municipality's vulnerability to flooding. The results show that a significant portion of the area, approximately 51.48 percent, falls under the High-Risk category. These areas are highly prone to flooding, most likely due to low-lying topography, poor drainage infrastructure, and proximity to other water bodies. This high-risk zone constitutes more than half of the municipality and signals a critical need for disaster preparedness measures, improved drainage systems, strict land use regulations, and early warning mechanisms. Following closely, about 27.81 percent of the municipality is identified as being at Very High Risk. These areas represent the most vulnerable zones, where flooding is not only frequent but potentially severe and damaging. Settlements in these areas may suffer repeated flood events, infrastructure collapse, and loss of livelihoods. Immediate interventions, including relocation plans, infrastructure upgrades, and focused community engagement, are necessary to reduce exposure and enhance resilience in these hotspots.

The Moderate Risk category accounts for 13.61 percent of the municipality. These zones experience occasional or less severe flooding, but they still require attention. With adequate risk mitigation measures such as improved stormwater management, sustainable land use practices, and local preparedness training, these areas can be transformed into safer environments. They are potential candidates for targeted upgrades that could significantly reduce overall flood vulnerability in the municipality.

On the safer end of the spectrum, only 4.73 percent of the municipality falls under the Low-Risk category, while an even smaller 2.37 percent is considered Very Low Risk. These zones are relatively secure and located on elevated terrain. Although limited in spatial coverage, these areas can serve as key locations for establishing critical infrastructure, emergency shelters, or coordination centres due to their resilience during flood events. In summary, the flood risk profile of the Mfantseman Municipal Assembly is alarming, with nearly 80% of the area classified as high to very high risk. This emphasises an urgent need for comprehensive flood risk management strategies. Efforts must focus on structural interventions, enforcement of building codes, risk-sensitive land use planning, and community-based adaptation measures. The few low-risk zones should be preserved and utilized strategically to support the municipality's disaster preparedness and response framework.

Figure 21: Flood Risk Map



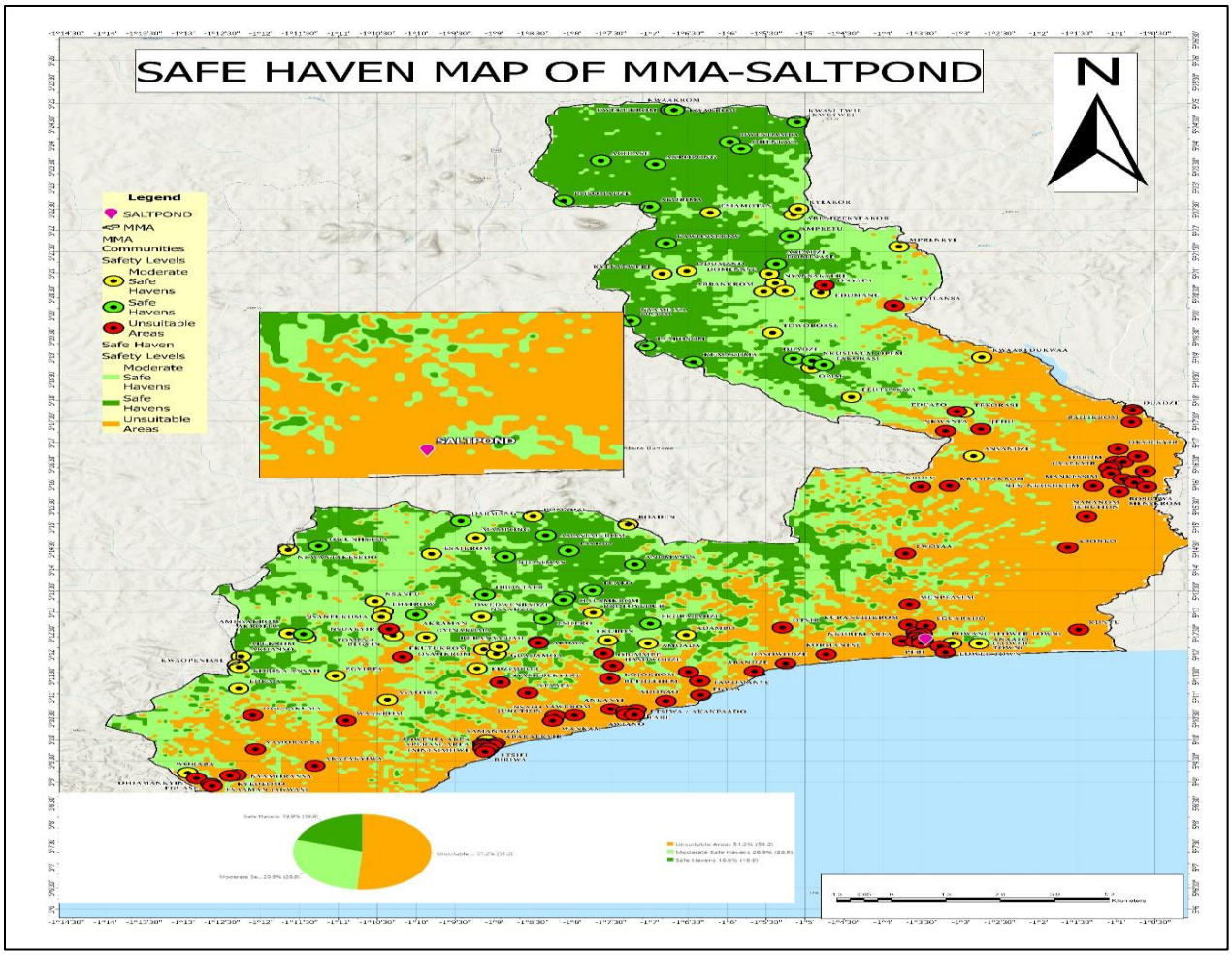
2.3.8.4 Preparedness Plan

2.3.8.4.1 Safe havens in the Municipality

Safe havens are areas or locations that are secured from a disaster. It is to provide safety for persons affected during a disaster event. Safe havens are important to be identified before the onset of a disaster. In Saltpond, there are a lot of safe zones from flood disasters. Safe zone analysis indicated two levels of zones in the municipality, which are safe and highly safe zones (Figure 22). Fairly safe zones are areas where persons in risk zones can seek initial safety to assess the danger they find themselves. It should be used when it is the closest location to an affected person. However, affected persons should not spend more than 10 mins in this zone as they are to continue their journey to highly safe zones.

High safe zones are areas that are the least likely to be affected by disaster events in the municipality. They are zones with high elevation that disallow the reach of flood waters. Precautions should be taken in seeking shelter in this zone because this zone is not free from the high impact of floods, as flood assessment was based on current flood trends; hence, this can change with increasing climate change and uncontrolled development along flood-prone areas. Persons within flood zones can seek shelter from friends and relatives in high safe zones. In instances where affected persons have no relatives or friends in the municipality to turn to then they are to identify temporary structures close to them for safety (Temporal structures needed to settle displaced people).

Figure 22: Safe Zones



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

The SWOT analysis in this section serves as a strategic tool to guide development planning in the municipality. It aims to identify key internal strengths and weaknesses and external opportunities and threats, to capitalize on the opportunities to address identified issues and mitigate potential risks.

The SWOT analysis of the municipality was conducted based on the outcome of the situational analysis that was conducted through data collection, statistical reports from GSS, and stakeholder engagement. The issues were further classified into internal and external factors. The internal factors were the strengths and weaknesses, whereas the external factors were the Opportunities and Threats.

The analysis of the internal strengths and weaknesses, as well as the external opportunities and threats, is intended to guide the identification of key development priorities and appropriate interventions. The findings are summarized as follows;

Strengths

The Municipality possesses several resources and internal capabilities that can be leveraged to promote sustainable development.

- Presence of key district, administrative, service, and regulatory institutions, which enhance governance, coordination, enforcement, and access to public services.
- Availability of a skilled and youthful population, providing a dynamic labour force with potential for innovation and economic growth.
- High literacy levels and access to secondary education institutions, which contribute to human capital development and knowledge-based growth.
- Existence of participatory governance mechanisms such as town hall meetings and public budget hearings, which promote transparency, accountability, and citizen inclusion.
- Strong internal revenue base derived from rates, permits, licenses, fees, and fines, enabling local development financing.
- Presence of vibrant markets and active commercial centres that drive local economic activity and employment.
- Availability of a sufficient number of qualified nurses to support efficient healthcare delivery and improve access to primary health services.
- Favourable climatic conditions that support agriculture, eco-tourism, and human settlement.
- Availability of a wide range of public and private schools, as well as secondary institutions, which foster learning, innovation, and youth development.

Weaknesses

Despite the strengths, several internal limitations constrain the Municipality's ability to achieve its development outcomes:

- Poorly maintained and inadequate drainage systems in some communities contribute to frequent flooding.
- Weak communication and feedback mechanisms, which undermine the effectiveness of participatory platforms and stakeholder engagement.
- Poor solid waste management and limited sanitation facilities in some areas, leading to environmental and public health concerns.

- Inadequate resources in lower-tier health facilities (such as CHPS compounds and clinics), resulting in increased pressure on the regional hospital and reduced access to quality healthcare at the community level.
- Insufficient number of medical doctors relative to the population size, limiting access to specialist and curative services.
- Rising youth unemployment, which poses a threat to social stability and economic productivity.
- Low levels of volunteerism and civic participation, placing additional burdens on the limited financial and human resources of the Assembly.
- Inadequate police infrastructure and underserved communities, limiting effective security coverage and response.
- Under-resourced zonal councils lack logistics and adequate office space, affecting decentralized service delivery.

Opportunities

The Municipality can capitalize on several external opportunities to improve its development outcomes:

- Government flagship programmes such as Bizbox, YouStart, and Free SHS provide avenues for job creation, education, and private sector support.
- Access to central government and donor-funded development programmes enhances financial inflows and technical support for local initiatives.
- Availability of funding and capacity-building assistance from development partners such as UNICEF and Atlantic Lithium supports innovation and community development.
- High tourism potential due to the presence of natural, cultural, and historical assets that can be developed to attract visitors and investors.
- Opportunities for Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in infrastructure and service delivery, improving efficiency and financing.
- The availability of ICT infrastructure and reliable internet connectivity provides an opportunity to enhance revenue mobilization, improve citizen engagement, promote transparency, and expand digital skills development among the youth.
- Increasing national and local focus on youth entrepreneurship and vocational skills development provides an opportunity for job creation, economic empowerment, and reduction in youth unemployment.

Threats

There are also several external factors or threats that can affect the Municipality's development efforts if not addressed:

- Increasing exposure to climate-related risks such as flooding and extreme weather events, which damage infrastructure and disrupt livelihoods.
- Rapid urbanization and the proliferation of unplanned settlements are placing immense pressure on existing infrastructure and social services.
- Rising incidents of crime and anti-social behaviour in some urban communities threaten peace and social cohesion.
- Delays in central government transfers often disrupt the timely implementation of planned programmes and projects.

2.3.9.1 Key Development Issues Identified

- **Inadequate Urban Infrastructure and Environmental Management**

Despite favourable climatic conditions and a strong revenue base, poor drainage systems, weak solid waste management, and limited sanitation facilities have resulted in flooding, environmental degradation, and public health risks. These challenges are exacerbated by climate change and rapid urbanization.

- **Pressure on Health Service Delivery System**

Although there is a sufficient number of nurses, inadequate resources at CHPS compounds and clinics, coupled with an insufficient number of medical doctors, have overstretched higher-level health facilities. This undermines equitable access to quality healthcare, particularly at the community level.

- **Rising Youth Unemployment and Underutilization of Human Capital**

The Municipality has a skilled, youthful, and relatively literate population, yet rising youth unemployment persists. This indicates limited local job opportunities, inadequate linkage between skills and labour market needs, and insufficient exploitation of government entrepreneurship and skills development programmes.

- **Weak Local Governance, Civic Engagement, and Decentralized Service Delivery**

Although participatory governance structures exist, weak communication and feedback mechanisms, low volunteerism, and under-resourced zonal councils limit effective citizen participation, accountability, and efficient decentralized service delivery.

- **Inadequate Security Infrastructure and Public Safety Concerns**

Growing crime and anti-social behaviour, combined with inadequate police infrastructure and underserved communities, pose a threat to peace, safety, and investor confidence within the Municipality.

- **Limited Capacity to Fully Leverage Economic and Tourism Potential**

The presence of vibrant markets, commercial centres, and tourism assets presents strong growth opportunities; however, inadequate infrastructure, planning challenges, and limited PPP engagement constrain the Municipality's ability to fully harness these opportunities for local economic development.

- **Fiscal and Implementation Constraints Due to External Dependence**

Although the Municipality has a strong internally generated revenue base, delays in central government transfers and dependence on external funding sources affect the timely implementation of development programmes and projects.

- **Rapid Urbanization and Weak Spatial Planning Control**

Unplanned settlements and rapid urban growth are outpacing infrastructure provision, service delivery, and land-use planning capacity, increasing pressure on social services and heightening environmental and security risks.

2.4 Medium-Term Needs Assessment and Projections

2.4.1 Projections 2026-2029

2.4.1.1 Population Projection

Table 21: Population Projection

Population 2021 (PHC)			Population 2026			Population 2027			Population 2028			Population 2029		
Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
78,033	90,872	168,905	85,868	100,801	186,669	87,602	102,838	190,440	89,372	104,915	194,287	91,177	107,034	198,212

Figure 23: Population Projection 2026-2029

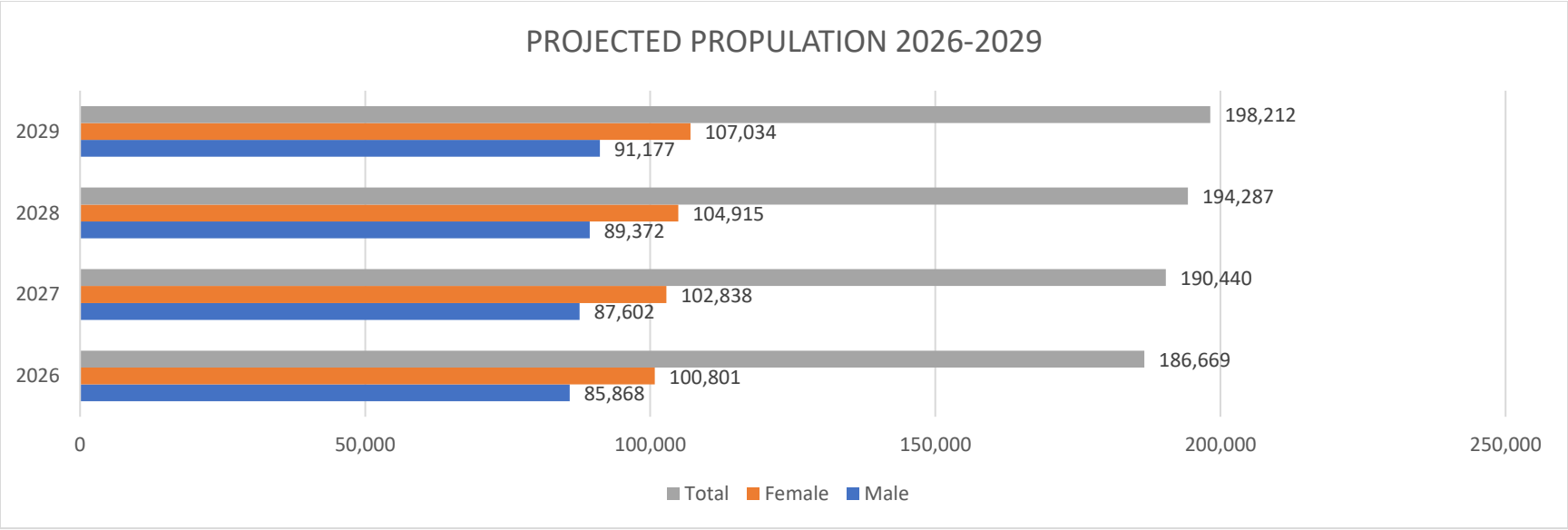


Table 22: Mankessim Zonal Council- Projected Population

	2026			2027			2028			2029		
Name of Community	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Mankessim	52769	24274	28495	53835	24764	29071	54922	25264	29658	56032	25775	30257
Baifikrom	5102	2347	2755	5205	2394	2811	5310	2443	2868	5418	2492	2926
Krofu	1819	837	982	1856	854	1002	1893	871	1022	1932	889	1043
Eshirow	72	33	39	73	34	39	75	34	40	76	35	41
Jedu	508	234	274	518	238	280	529	243	286	540	248	291
Eduafo	388	179	210	396	182	214	404	186	218	412	190	223
Ansadze	72	33	39	74	34	40	75	35	41	77	35	41
Krampakrom	130	60	70	132	61	71	135	62	73	138	63	74
Nkwanta	1282	590	692	1308	601	706	1334	614	720	1361	626	735
TOTAL	**62142**	**28585**	**33557**	**63397**	**29163**	**34235**	**64678**	**29752**	**34926**	**65985**	**30353**	**35632**

Table 23: Saltpond Zonal Council-Projected Population

	2026			2027			2028			2029		
Name of Community	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Saltpond	27700	12742	14958	28259	12999	15260	28830	13262	15568	29412	13530	15883
Anokyi	459	211	248	468	215	253	477	220	258	487	224	263
Kuntu	934	429	504	953	438	514	972	447	525	991	456	535
Ewoyaa	335	154	181	341	157	184	348	160	188	355	163	192
Abonko	1558	716	841	1589	731	858	1621	746	875	1654	761	893
Hinii	1539	708	831	1570	722	848	1602	737	865	1634	752	882
TOTAL	**32523**	**14961**	**17562**	**33180**	**15263**	**17917**	**33850**	**15571**	**18279**	**34534**	**15886**	**18648**

Table 24: Yamoransa Zonal Council-Projected Population

	2026			2027			2028			2029		
Name of Community	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Yamoransa	9387	4318	5069	9576	4405	5171	9770	4494	5276	9967	4585	5382
Biriwa	9706	4465	5241	9902	4555	5347	10102	4647	5455	10306	4741	5565
Asafora	1552	714	838	1583	728	855	1615	743	872	1648	758	890

Akatakyiwa	1257	578	679	1283	590	693	1309	602	707	1335	614	721
Eguase	1412	649	762	1440	662	778	1469	676	793	1499	689	809
Woroba	693	319	374	707	325	382	721	332	389	736	338	397
Kyedeoyaw	56	26	30	58	26	31	59	27	32	60	28	32
Oguakuma	44	20	24	45	21	24	46	21	25	47	22	25
Eduma	308	142	167	315	145	170	321	148	173	328	151	177
TOTAL	**24415**	**11231**	**13184**	**24908**	**11458**	**13450**	**25411**	**11689**	**13722**	**25925**	**11925**	**13999**

Table 25: Abandze Zonal Council-Projected Population

	2026			**2027**			**2028**			**2029**		
Name of Community	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Abandze	5002	2301	2701	5103	2347	2755	5206	2395	2811	5311	2443	2868
Kormantse	10894	5011	5883	11115	5113	6002	11339	5216	6123	11568	5321	6247
Otsir	197	91	106	201	92	108	205	94	111	209	96	113
TOTAL	**16093**	**7403**	**8690**	**16418**	**7552**	**8866**	**16750**	**7705**	**9045**	**17088**	**7861**	**9228**

Table 26: Dominase Zonal Council-Projected Population

	2026			**2027**			**2028**			**2029**		
Name of Community	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Kyeakor	3430	1578	1852	3500	1610	1890	3570	1642	1928	3643	1676	1967
Dominase	3390	1560	1831	3459	1591	1868	3529	1623	1906	3600	1656	1944
Taabosom	735	338	397	750	345	405	765	352	413	781	359	422
Akobima	934	429	504	953	438	514	972	447	525	991	456	535
Duadze	1162	535	628	1186	545	640	1210	556	653	1234	568	666
Akropong	351	162	190	358	165	193	365	168	197	373	172	201
Mprekye	565	260	305	576	265	311	588	270	317	600	276	324
Kwaakrom	483	222	261	493	227	266	503	231	272	513	236	277
Kyekyewere	149	68	80	152	70	82	155	71	84	158	73	85
TOTAL	**11200**	**5152**	**6048**	**11426**	**5256**	**6170**	**11657**	**5362**	**6295**	**11893**	**5471**	**6422**

Table 27: Anomabo Zonal Council-Projected Population

	2026			2027			2028			2029		
Name of Community	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Anomabo	18455	8489	9966	18828	8661	10167	19208	8836	10372	19596	9014	10582
Egyaa 1,2,3	4707	2165	2542	4802	2209	2593	4899	2254	2646	4998	2299	2699
Obuadze	667	307	360	680	313	367	694	319	375	708	326	382
Ogoekrom	238	110	129	243	112	131	248	114	134	253	116	137
Amoanda	304	140	164	310	143	168	317	146	171	323	149	175
Ekurabadze	1143	526	617	1166	536	630	1190	547	642	1214	558	655
Anomansa	212	97	114	216	99	117	221	101	119	225	104	122
Yawkrom	167	77	90	170	78	92	173	80	94	177	81	95
TOTAL	**25893**	**11911**	**13982**	**26416**	**12151**	**14264**	**26949**	**12397**	**14553**	**27494**	**12647**	**14847**

Table 28: Nsanfo Zonal Council-Projected Population

	2026			2027			2028			2029		
Name of Community	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Nsanfo	1322	608	714	1349	620	728	1376	633	743	1404	646	758
Kobina Ansah	1208	556	652	1232	567	665	1257	578	679	1282	590	693
Akraman	470	216	254	479	220	259	489	225	264	499	229	269
Brofoyeduro	293	135	158	299	138	162	305	140	165	311	143	168
Nkramofokrom	364	167	196	371	171	200	378	174	204	386	178	208
Edzimbor	416	191	225	424	195	229	433	199	234	442	203	238
Fomena	467	215	252	476	219	257	486	224	262	496	228	268
Dwendwenbadze	863	397	466	881	405	476	899	413	485	917	422	495
Taido	421	194	228	430	198	232	439	202	237	447	206	242
Obontsir	109	50	59	111	51	60	113	52	61	116	53	62
Darmang	101	46	54	103	47	55	105	48	57	107	49	58
Amasamkrom	169	78	91	173	79	93	176	81	95	180	83	97
Nyamebekyere	101	46	54	103	47	55	105	48	57	107	49	58
Esarkrom	135	62	73	138	63	74	140	65	76	143	66	77
Egyirfa	547	251	295	558	257	301	569	262	307	581	267	313
Ekutukrom	197	91	106	201	92	108	205	94	111	209	96	113
Mampong	457	210	247	466	215	252	476	219	257	485	223	262

Pomase	383	176	207	391	180	211	398	183	215	407	187	220
Buranamoah	274	126	148	280	129	151	285	131	154	291	134	157
Akoanso	384	176	207	391	180	211	399	184	216	407	187	220
Ndasiman	602	277	325	614	283	332	627	288	338	639	294	345
Tuafo	160	74	86	163	75	88	166	77	90	170	78	92
Waakrom	656	302	354	669	308	361	683	314	369	697	320	376
TOTAL	**10097**	**4645**	**5453**	**10301**	**4739**	**5563**	**10509**	**4834**	**5675**	**10722**	**4932**	**5790**

2.4.1.2 Revenue Mobilization Projection

Table 29: Revenue Projections – All Revenue Sources

Item	**2024**		**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**
	Budget	**Actual As at September**	**Projection**	**Projection**	**Projection**	**Projection**	**Projection**
IGF	2,829,000.00	1,795,850.90	3,600,000.00	3,960,000.00	4,356,000.00	4,791,600.00	5,270,760.00
Compensation Of Employee	4,179,365.87	4,403,254.17	6,899,118.30	7,589,030.13	8,347,933.14	9,182,726.46	10,100,999.11
Goods And Service Transfer	143,000.00	0.00	150,000.00	165,000.00	181,500.00	199,650.00	219,615.00
Assets Transfer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DACF-Assembly	4,504,203.47	692,533.60	3,460,890.08	3,806,979.09	4,187,677.00	4,606,444.70	5,067,089.17
DACF-MP	1,000,000.00	350,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,200,000.00	2,420,000.00	2,662,000.00	2,928,200.00
DACF-PWD	143,571.09	97,253,69	200,000.00	220,000.00	242,000.00	266,200.00	292,820.00
DACF-RFG	2,306,656.98	1,742,537.00	1,396,877.00	1,536,564.70	1,690,221.17	1,859,243.29	2,045,267.62
Ghana Secondary Cities	62,877,215.78	24,053,125.17	57,222,317.57	62,944,549.33	69,239,004.26	76,162,904.69	83,779,195.16

Other Transfers (UNICEF)	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	33,000.00	36,300.00	39,930.00	43,923.00
Atlantic Lithium	1,700,000.00	325,596.00	1,970,000.00	2,167,000.00	2,383,700.00	2,622,070.00	2,884,277.00
Total	**79,713,013.19**	**33,490,150.53**	**76,929,202.95**	**84,622,123.25**	**93,084,335.57**	**102,392,769.13**	**112,632,046.04**

2.4.2 Estimated Future Development Needs

This section presents the projected development needs and strategic priority areas that the Mfantseman Municipal Assembly will focus on during the 2026–2029 planning period. These projections are informed by current development trends, community aspirations, and stakeholder consultations, and are designed to ensure alignment with national development frameworks and international development targets such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The vision of the Mfantseman Municipal Assembly is **"A Municipality with improved social services and improved quality of life of its people."**

An analysis of the Municipality's strengths and opportunities reveals significant potential for economic growth through job creation and investment attraction. This can be realized by creating the enabling environment, providing resilient infrastructure, and applying a structured, problem-solving approach to development planning and implementation.

Stakeholder engagements conducted through community forums, individual submissions, and other participatory platforms have identified slow economic growth as the core problem in the municipality. Although the municipality is well endowed with natural, human, and institutional resources, these assets have not been fully exploited due to a number of constraints.

Population and Human Settlement Planning

Rapid Urbanization/Spatial Growth: The Municipality's population is projected to be 198,212 by the year 2029, with an annual growth rate of 0.02%. The area remains predominantly urban, with the majority of the current population residing in urban localities, and only a few living in rural areas. Land use patterns indicate that built-up areas constitute 7.99% of the total land cover as of 2016 and 11.52%, with an average annual spatial expansion rate of about 1.4%. Over the past eight years, grassland areas have also declined, reflecting the Municipality's urbanization trend. The spatial growth has contributed to the increase in informal settlements, particularly in urban localities.

With an average population density of about 2,000 persons per square kilometre, accommodating future population growth will require a deliberate focus on planned urban development, infrastructure improvement, and service expansion. Human settlements will continue to play a pivotal role as engines of economic and social development, yet rising urban pressures call for innovative planning approaches to ensure sustainable land use, affordable housing, and equitable access to services.

Infrastructure Expansion and Upgrading

Poor Road Conditions: The municipality requires significant investment in road networks, storm drains, bridges, and street lighting to enhance mobility and reduce flood risks. Many communities still lack adequate drainage, leading to seasonal flooding and public health risks. Upgrading poor road surfaces and linking underserved areas will be critical to opening up economic opportunities.

Job Creation and Economic Empowerment

Youth Unemployment; The rising youth unemployment in the municipality calls for the need for targeted livelihood programmes, entrepreneurship support, and skills training. Strengthening technical and vocational training centres and supporting small businesses, especially in the informal and service sectors, will help reduce unemployment and poverty levels.

Improvement of Educational Infrastructure Inadequate School Infrastructure

The availability of educational facilities within a geographical unit plays an essential role in the human resource development of that unit especially concerning the utilization of human potentials for socio-economic development. In recognition of this, local authorities have taken important steps towards increasing access to educational facilities across the country. For example, the introduction of the Free Compulsory and Basic Education (FCUBE), as well as the Capitation Grant by the government of Ghana, are all geared towards reducing accessibility challenges especially for the poor. In the Mfantseman Municipality, almost 30% of the population falls within the 0–14 age group, reflecting a substantial demand for basic education infrastructure.

The growing population necessitates the construction of additional classroom blocks, expansion of existing public schools, and improvement in the overall learning environment to accommodate current and future educational needs.

Access to Educational Facilities

Spatial access to school facilities is a key consideration in determining equitable school distribution. According to planning standards, no child should travel more than 3 kilometers (3,000 meters) to access a basic educational facility. The spatial map in Figure … illustrates the accessibility of schools across the municipality, identifying areas with sufficient and insufficient access.

The distribution of educational facilities has been relatively fair although few communities such as Ekroful, Mpesaduadze, krofu and Kwakrom remain highly disadvantaged in terms of proximity to educational facilities. Residents in these communities would have to commute a minimum of 10 kilometres to access education.

The availability and quality of roads play a crucial role in determining accessibility. Areas with well-developed road networks tend to show higher access scores, while communities with poor or limited road infrastructure are more likely to fall within Low or No Access Zones. This highlights the need for coordinated investment in both educational infrastructure and transport systems to ensure inclusive and equitable access to education. The municipality will ensure equitable distribution of educational infrastructure by providing educational infrastructure in low to no access zones.

Improvement of Health Infrastructure

Overstrained Hospital; The current population of the Municipality as stated earlier being predominantly made up of children and youth has significant implications for the provision and improvement of health facilities. This therefore calls for an urgent need for enhanced health infrastructure and services.

A youthful population structure places increased demand on maternal, child, and adolescent health services, therefore the Municipality needs to expand and improve its health infrastructure. Children and youth are more vulnerable to infectious diseases, malnutrition, and reproductive health challenges, and require specialized preventive and curative healthcare services.

Health Accessibility and Planning for Infrastructure Distribution

The availability of health facilities for many residents is a key indicator of socio-economic wellbeing. It is even more critical for people living in rural communities where the poor nature of access roads have demotivated the patronage of health facilities that are rather concentrated in the few urban communities such as Mankessim and Saltpond.

There is an unfair distribution of key health facilities and allied service locations, such as pharmacies, to the disadvantage of the rural areas in the northern parts. The case is even more worrying for the rural folk when travel distance and time to these facilities are taken into consideration.

It has been observed that better physical accessibility to health facilities and services exists along the primary development corridor, where most residents travel a maximum distance of 2 kilometres to access facilities. In contrast, it has been revealed that travel distance increases as one moves towards the North side of the Municipality, where rural folks would sometimes cover up to 10 kilometres to access health facilities or allied services.

It is therefore projected that future health facilities should be situated in the northern part of the Municipality to bridge the spatial inequality in access.

Environmental Management and Climate Resilience

Environmental Degradation: The increasing population growth and urban expansion in the Municipality have intensified environmental degradation through deforestation, pollution, land degradation, improper waste disposal practices, etc. These environmental concerns degrade the natural environment and also threaten public health. The Municipality must prioritize environmental management and climate-smart planning practices and the enforcement of land-use and building regulations.

The development of flood mitigation infrastructure to address perennial flooding, the expansion and modernization of waste management systems to reduce pollution, and the promotion of tree planting initiatives to combat erosion and restore green cover should also be made a priority. There is also the need to reduce noise pollution with the following measures;

- Enforce land use planning to separate residential areas from high-noise zones like markets, transport terminals, and industrial facilities.
- Enforce existing environmental and noise control regulations, especially in commercial, entertainment, and construction areas.
- Plant trees and establish green corridors in urban areas to act as natural sound buffers.

Disaster Risk Management and Emergency Preparedness

Man-made and Natural Disasters; As the Municipality continues to urbanize and expand, the risks associated with disasters such as flooding, fire outbreaks, landslides, disease, and pest are expected to increase in both frequency and intensity. Planning for Disaster Risk Management and Emergency Preparedness will therefore focus on building a resilient municipality capable of preventing, mitigating, and responding to both natural and man-made disasters. Over the 2026– 2029 planning period, the Assembly will prioritize the development of a comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategy, including the identification and mapping of high-risk zones and the integration of risk-sensitive planning into all development interventions.

Key interventions will include improving drainage and flood control infrastructure, and promoting public education on emergency preparedness at the community level. The Municipal Disaster Management Committee will be strengthened through capacity building, provision of essential logistics, and coordination with key stakeholders, including NADMO, the Ghana Fire Services, the Physical Planning Department, and the Security Services. These efforts aim to enhance emergency response mechanisms, improve community resilience, and reduce the vulnerability of residents, particularly those living in informal settlements and disaster-prone areas.

Strengthening Local Governance and Citizen Participation

Under-resourced zonal councils: To improve transparency, accountability, and development responsiveness, the Assembly must invest in strengthening zonal councils, equipping the sub-structures, and sustaining platforms for community engagement. Support for social accountability mechanisms, civic education, and youth engagement should be improved.

Revenue Mobilization Improvement Drive

Weak revenue mobilization; The Assembly's internally generated revenue depicted a relatively good revenue performance, especially from stores where collection is easier and more structured; however, the overall system is not being fully optimized. Significant potential revenue remains untapped due to outdated collection methods, inadequate tracking, weak enforcement in certain areas (license and fines), and limited use of technology. The municipality also lacks comprehensive data on ratable entities, which affects its ability to broaden the revenue base

Revenue mobilization is a driver of development; therefore, frantic efforts will be made to improve the revenue of the Assembly, particularly the IGF. The following interventions would be implemented to improve the IGF by 20% over the medium-term period by

- Improving property rate generations.
- Exploring other sources of revenue
- Sensitization of the public
- Enforcement of environmental byelaws.
- Introduction of an automation and electronic billing system
- Activation of more pay points closer to the rate payers
- Zonal revenue collection

CHAPTER THREE
KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.0 Introduction

Under this Chapter, the key development issues identified in Chapter Two of this plan were prioritized and linked to the corresponding thematic areas. This is to enable the Assembly to identify the relevant thematic areas that the planned programmes and sub-programmes would be aligned within the planned period. The relevant thematic areas of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2026-2029) are:

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment and Human Settlements Development
- Governance and Institutional Development

Before the issues were finally arrived at and linked to the new framework to ensure that the Assembly continues with relevant ongoing projects and programmes, and in accordance with Chapter 6, Article 35 (7) of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana (Republic of Ghana, 1992), all the Zonal Council Action Plans were collated with needs and aspirations therein harmonised. The Community's 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 Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints, and Challenges of MMA to facilitate identifying issues with potentials and opportunities to be addressed as priorities while considering other measures to address those with constraints and challenges. For each issue analysed, conclusions were drawn. The impacts of the issues considered as priorities were assessed along the following criteria;

- The relevant issue had a significant linkage effect on meeting basic human rights and satisfied the human rights approach to programming.
- The issues also have a significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, where its associated interventions should affect the Municipal economy in a positive manner
- Efforts were made to ensure that interventions would impact on women and men, girls and boys, aged, PLWHAs and PWDs. The interventions proposed were to ensure balanced development, judicious use of natural resources, as well as cultural and social acceptability. In terms of projects, they are economically viable as well as technologically appropriate.
- Critical note was taken on the gender dimensions of the issues, so relevant interventions would impact on all.
- 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 have also been adequately taken care of, these are gender, the environment, nutrition, HIV and AIDS, as well as COVID-19.

Pair-wise Ranking Prioritization Tool

The tool that was used for the prioritization was the pairwise ranking tool. The prioritization process was conducted by the Assembly members of the development planning sub-committee at its meeting. The members of the committee considered a number of factors in the prioritization process, which included the

severity of the problems, the potential social, economic, and environmental benefits of addressing them, and their contribution to job creation and creating an enabling environment. The prioritization of the identified issues was also done taking into consideration cross-cutting issues such as gender equality, vulnerability, climate resilience, youth empowerment, and disaster risk reduction.

The pairwise ranking tool was selected for the prioritization process due to its convenience, ease of use, and ability to save time while ensuring objective comparison of development issues. The Pairwise Ranking Tool is a simple, participatory decision-making tool used to priorities a list of issues, problems, or options by comparing them two at a time. It helped to determine which item was more important or urgent.

Table 30 presents the ranked issues of the seven (7) Zonal Councils from the consultations. The development issues were used for the compatibility matrix, which has been presented in Table 30. These were done to enable the team to formulate sustainable projects and programmes with the SEA fully integrated into the plan.

Table 30: Prioritised Issues of Zonal Councils in MMA

Prioritised Development Issues	**Ranking**
Poor Environmental Sanitation and Water Access	1st
Weak Educational Infrastructure and Human Resource Capacity	2nd
Weak Health Service Delivery and Management	3rd
Low Agricultural Productivity	4th
Inadequate Urban Transport Infrastructure and Management	5th
Child Rights Protection Challenges	6th
Inadequate/poor market infrastructure	7th
Social Inclusion and Vulnerable Group Challenges	8th
Unemployment among the youth	9th
Social Inclusion and Vulnerable Group Challenges	10th
Land Use and Urban Planning Challenges	11th
Inadequate disaster prevention, preparedness, and response	12th
Climate Change and Flood Risk Management Challenges	13th
Encroachment of conservation areas	14th
Local Governance and Institutional Performance Challenges	15th
Weak Business Development Capacity	16th
Human Resource and Institutional Infrastructure Challenges	17th
Monitoring, Evaluation, and Institutional Support Challenges	18th
Underdeveloped tourism potentials	19th

3.1 Sustainability Analysis of the Issues

These issues with positive impacts were further subjected to strategic environmental analysis and sustainability analysis for internal consistency and compatibility to determine how the prioritised issues support the successful. Issues with positive relationships were identified to be addressed in a holistic manner, and negative ones were to be reconsidered.

CHAPTER FOUR
DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.0 Introduction

This chapter outlines the development goals, policy objectives, and strategies that will guide the Municipality's interventions over the medium-term planning period. Building on the prioritized development issues identified in earlier chapters, the goals have been carefully formulated to align with national and international development frameworks, including the SDGs, and cross-cutting themes such as climate change, gender equity, and digital transformation.

The objectives outlined here are designed to be results-oriented and responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people, while the strategies provide clear direction for implementation to achieve inclusive, resilient, and sustainable development outcomes.

4.1 Formulation of Development Goals, Objectives, and Strategies

The medium-term goals of the Mfantseman Municipal Assembly are to:

1. Build an Economically Viable Local Economy (Goal 1)
2. Enhance Human Capital Development and Social Protection (Goal 2)
3. Create a Resilient Natural and Human Settlement (Goal 3)
4. Ensure Inclusive Governance for All (Goal 4)
5. Effective Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation (Goal 5)

For these to be achieved, the medium-term priority focus will be on local economic development; urbanization and infrastructural deficits, youth unemployment, public health, emergency preparedness, and climate change.

Table 31: Goal Compatibility Matrix

Goals	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5
Goal 1		High	Low	Low	High
Goal 2			Low	Medium	High
Goal 3				Low	High
Goal 4					High
Goal 5					

Table 32: Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes.

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Economic Development					
Weak Business Development Capacity	**Build an Economically Viable Local Economy**	Strengthen business development capacity in the municipality by 50% by 2029	Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development	• Organize business management trainings (SDG Target 1.4,5) • Organise skills development training (SDG Target 8.3) • Mobilize resources from financial institutions to support SMEs (SDG Targets 8.10,9.3) (AU 1,4,5)	**Business Development and Entrepreneurship Capacity Enhancement Programme**
Underdeveloped tourism potentials	**Build an Economically Viable Local Economy**	To develop and promote the municipality's tourism potential by 20% by December 2029	Diversify and expand the tourism industry	• Promote local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards • Organise training for the youth in sustainable tourism and job creation (SDG Target 8.9, 12) • Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.97)	**Tourism Development and Promotion Programme**
• Low Agricultural Productivity	**Build an Economically Viable Local Economy**	increase agricultural productivity in the municipality by 40% by December 2029 To sustainable develop and manage aquaculture and aquatic fisheries resources	Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation Promote livestock and Poultry development Ensure sustainable	• Construct modern markets and retail infrastructure (SDG Target 2.3) (AU 4) • Organise training for farmers on modern methods of farming (SDG Target 2.3, 2.4)	**Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Programme**

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
			Development and management of fisheries resources	• Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases. Promote marine conservation and protection in a sustainable manner (SDG Targets 14.1,14.2,14.c) (AU 6,7)	
Inadequate/poor market infrastructure	**Build an Economically Viable Local Economy**	Improve market infrastructure and reduce congestion to enhance trading conditions and economic productivity	Enhance domestic trade	*Reconstruct and rehabilitate existing market structures *Construct additional markets, sheds and stalls.	**Market Infrastructure Improvement Programme**
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development					
Weak Health Service Delivery and Management	**Enhance Human Capital Development and Social Protection**	To improve health service delivery and management in the municipality by 50% by December 2029	Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Reduce the incidence of new STIs, HIV and AIDS and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	• Provide modern health infrastructure (SDG Target 3.8) • Increase awareness and testing of communicable and infectious diseases (SDG Target 3.3,3.4) • Intensify efforts to reduce mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCHIV) (SDG Target3.3) • Increase education in reproductive health issues (SDG Target 3.7) (AU 1,3,5)	**Health Service Delivery and Management Improvement Programme**
• Weak Educational Infrastructure and Human Resource Capacity	**Enhance Human Capital Development and Social Protection**	To improve the quality of basic education delivery in the	Enhance equitable access	• Promote the teaching and learning of science, technology and ICT education in basic and secondary	**Education Infrastructure and Quality Improvement Programme**

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
		Municipality by December 2029.	to, and participation in quality education at all levels	education (SDG Target 17.6) (AU 2,18) • Provide and upgrade infrastructure, facilities and safe learning environment at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	
• Poor Environmental Sanitation and Water Access	**Enhance Human Capital Development and Social Protection**	Enhance environmental sanitation and reduce the prevalence of open defecation in the municipality by 40% and increase access to safe and reliable water services from 90% to 100% by December 2029.	Enhance access to improved and sustainable Environmental sanitation services Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	• Support and implement Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) & Water project (SDG Target 6.2) • Promote environmental health and sanitation campaigns (SDG Target 6.b, 13.3) • Sensitisation campaigns to promote proper handwashing and hygiene practices particularly among children (SDGs Target 6.2) • Promote food hygiene practices	**Integrated Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Improvement Programme**
Child Rights Protection Challenges	**Enhance Human Capital Development and Social Protection**	To reduce incidents of child labour, abuse, and rights violations by 50% in the municipality through by 2029.	Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable	• Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children (SDG Target 1.3,5.4,10.4) (AU 1,18) • Increase community engagements and behavioural change campaigns to promote positive parenting	**Child Protection and Rights Enforcement Programme**

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
				attitudes and practices among parents and caregivers • Strengthen mainstreaming of child development and protection issues into development plans and budgets	
• Social Inclusion and Vulnerable Group Challenges	**Enhance Human Capital Development and Social Protection**	Improve social inclusion and access to social protection services for vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities (PWDs), women, and at-risk youth, by 50% by December 2029	Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable Promote the active participation and equal inclusion of PWDs in all dimensions of social and economic development Attain gender equality and equity in political and social development	• Create opportunity for women to participate in governance and business opportunities (SDG Target 5.5, 5.c) (AU 1,2,3,17,20) • Organize skills training in income-generating activities for vulnerable groups (SDG Target 5.a) • Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihoods for vulnerable people (SDG Target 1.,2.3,14. b) • Expand LEAP beneficiaries (SDG Target 8.10,9.3) (AU 1,2,17,18) • Ensure effective implementation of 3% District Assemblies Common Fund for PWDs (SDG Target 16.6) (1,2,3,4,11,12,17,18) •Consciously integrate PWDs issues in the governance	**Inclusive Social Development and Empowerment Programme**

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
				process (SDG Target 10.2) (AU 1,2,4,11,12,17,18,20)	
• Unemployment among the youth	**Enhance Human Capital Development and Social Protection**	To reduce youth unemployment in the municipality by 30% by December, 2029	Promote job creation and decent work	• Pursue the formalisation of business through registration and capacity building (SDG Target 8.3) (AU 1,2,4,11,12,17,18,20) • Create decent jobs by promoting entrepreneurship, value chains, and labour-intensive programs, with a focus on youth, women, and PWDs (SDG 5.1, 8.3, 8.5, 10.3, 12.b)	**Youth Employment and Skills Development Programme**
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlement Development					
• Inadequate Urban Transport Infrastructure and Management	**Create a Resilient Natural and Human Settlement**	To improve road conditions, street lighting, and traffic management in the municipality by 50% by December 2029	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services Enhance safety and security for all categories of road users	• Maintain the road network and enhance traffic management (SDG Targets 9.1,11.2) (AU 1,10,20) • Promote the maintenance of streetlights in all electoral areas (SDG Targets 9.1,11.2) (AU 1,10, 12,20)	**Urban Transport Infrastructure Improvement and Traffic Management Programme**
• Environmental Management and Mining Regulation Challenges	**Create a Resilient Natural and Human Settlement**	Reduce environmental degradation from mining activities by 40% by 2029	Promote sustainable extraction of mineral resources	• Ensure mining activities are undertaken in a safe and environmentally sustainable manner (SDG Targets 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T1) • Ensure land reclamation after mining operations (SDG	**Sustainable Mining and Environmental Management Programme**

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
				Targets 15.1, 15.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T1) • Promote alternative livelihood in mining communities (SDG Targets 15.c) (AU Target A1 G4 P3 T3)	
• Climate Change and Flood Risk Management Challenges	**Create a Resilient Natural and Human Settlement**	To reduce climate-related flood risks and impacts in flood-prone communities by 50% by December 2029,	Enhance climate change resilience	• Mainstream climate change in development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2) • Promote tree planting and landscaping in the Municipality (SDG Targets11.7,15.2) (AU 3,5,7,10,12,17) • Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste (SDG Target 11.6) • Construct / repair storm drains to address the recurrent floods (SDG Target 9.a,11.3) (AU 1,2,10,12) • Dredge and desilt silted streams and drain	**Flood Management and Climate Resilience Programme**
• Encroachment of conservation areas	**Create a Resilient Natural and Human Settlement**	To reduce encroachment into designated conservation areas by 60% by December 2029	Safeguard forest and protected areas Improve coastal and marine management	• Map out the buffer areas for wetlands and protect same. • Promote conservation of coastal and marine resources (SDG Targets 14.1, 14.2, 14.5) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T2)	**Conservation Area Protection and Management Programme**

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
• Land Use and Urban Planning Challenges	**Create a Resilient Natural and Human Settlement**	To improve land use management and adherence to urban planning regulations by 50% by 2029.	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	• Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a) (AU 1, 5, 10,12) • Implement Spatial Development Framework and structure plans for the Municipality (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.a, 11.b) • Strengthen and enforce the legal framework related to the prevention of slums (SDG Target 1.b) (AU 1,4,10,12)	**Land Use Management and Urban Planning Improvement Programme**
•Inadequate disaster prevention, preparedness and response	**Create a Resilient Natural and Human Settlement**	To enhance disaster prevention, preparedness, and response capacity in the municipality by 50% by 2029.	Improve national resilience to hydrological threats	• Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) • Strengthen the capacity of NADMO to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6) (AU 5,7,12,17) • Develop and implement disaster prevention and mitigation plans (SDGs Target 11.5) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1) (SDGs Target 11.5, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1)	**Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Programme**
Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance & Institutional Development					

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
• Local Governance and Institutional Performance Challenges	**Ensure Inclusive Governance for all**	To improve local governance effectiveness and institutional performance by 50% by 2029	Deepen political and administrative decentralization. Strengthen fiscal decentralization.	• Institute innovative ways of mobilising revenue (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1) • Expand the Street Naming and Property Addressing Project • Conduct revaluation exercise	**Local Governance Strengthening and Institutional Performance Programme**
• Human Resource and Institutional Infrastructure Challenges	Ensure Inclusive Governance for all	To strengthen human resource capacity and institutional infrastructure by 50% by 2029	Strengthen the effectiveness, accountability, and efficiency of public institutions	• Organise capacity building programmes at all levels (SDG Target 16.6,17.9) • Construct modern office and residential accommodation (SDG Target 8.8)	**Human Resource Capacity and Institutional Infrastructure Improvement Programme**
• Monitoring, Evaluation, and Institutional Support Challenges	**Effective Implementation, Monitoring & Evaluation**	To strengthen monitoring, evaluation, and institutional support systems by 50% by 2029	Improve decentralised planning	• Provide vehicles for departments and units in MPCU • Provide equipment for effective delivery of services • Enhance the capacity of MPCU staff through capacity building	**Monitoring, Evaluation, and Institutional Capacity Enhancement Programme**

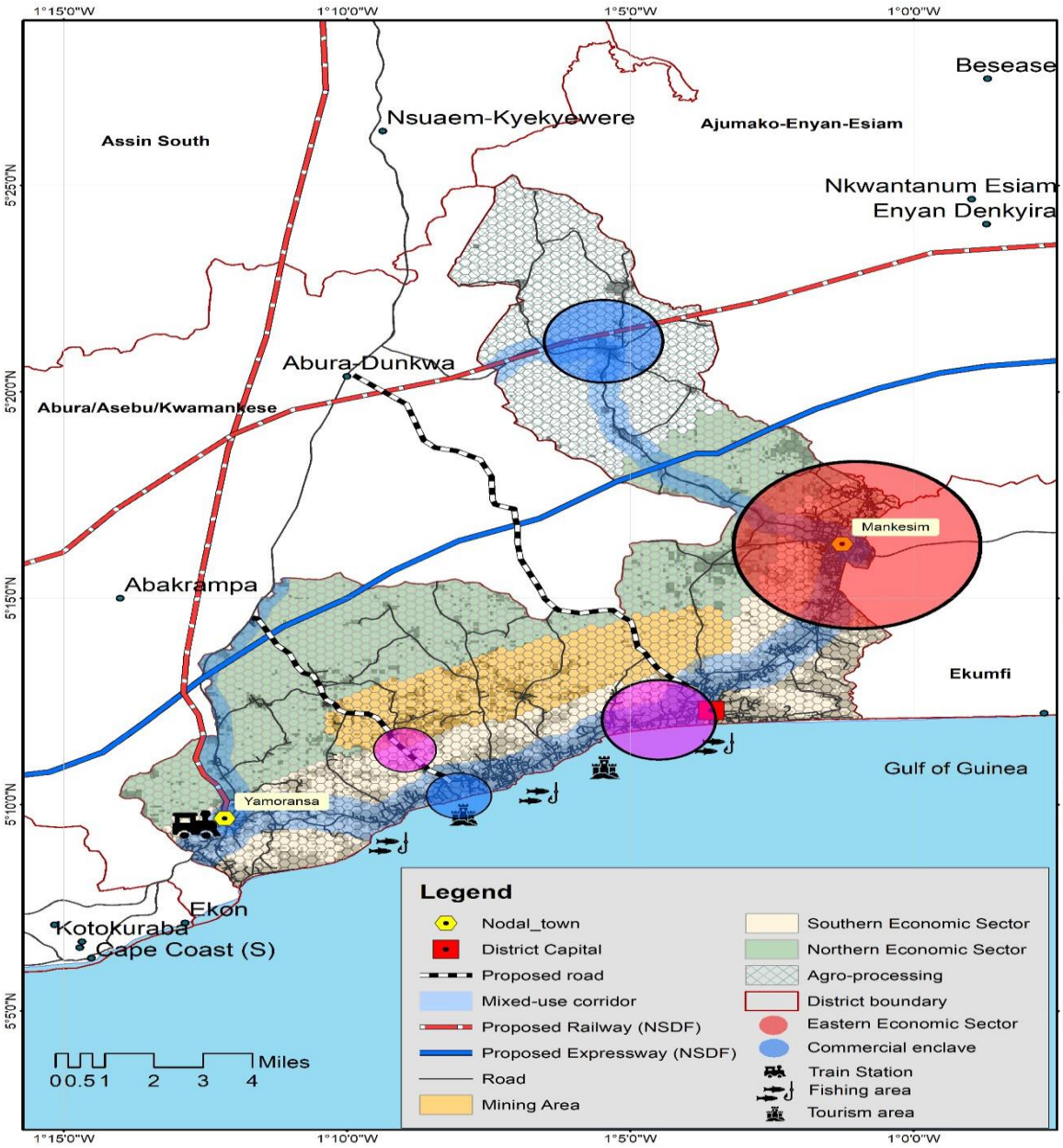
4.2 Integration of Spatial Plans

4.2.1 Spatial Development Framework

The Municipality has prepared a Spatial Development Framework. The preferred spatial development model of the Municipality would be based on the multi-sectoral approach.

These objectives were used to develop the POA and have been linked to the SDGs, and the strategies enabled the design of activities, programmes, and projects in the respective AAPs. Figure 23 shows the future desired state of the Municipality on attainment of the goals and objectives outlined.

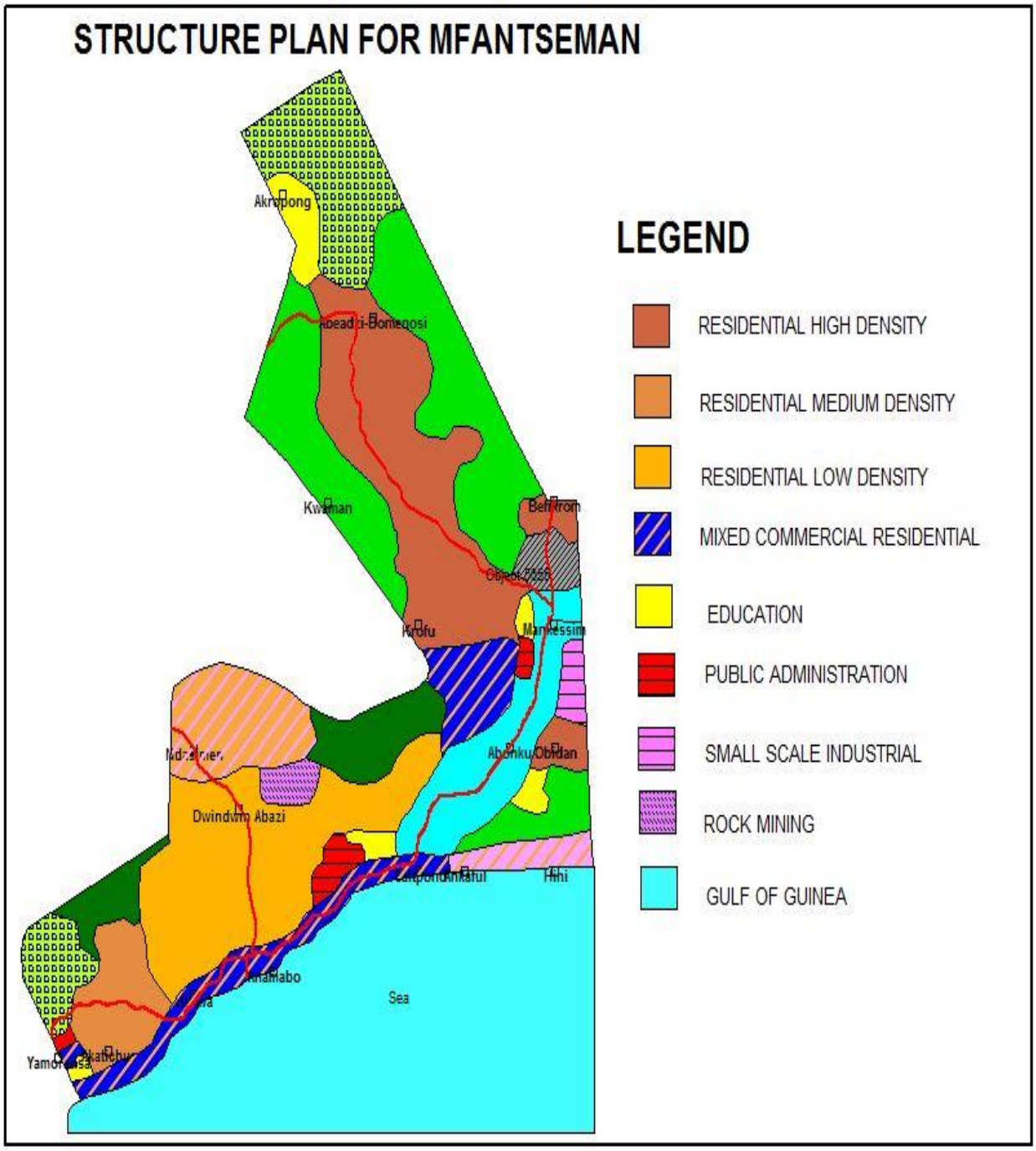
Figure 24: Future Desired State of the Municipality



4.2.2 Structure Plan and Local Plans

The Assembly intends to undertake development controls to manage the remaining space and ensure correction of the aspects which constitute unplanned development.

Figure 25: Structure Plan



CHAPTER FIVE
COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.0 Introduction

This Chapter's focus is on the broad programmes that the Assembly would be implementing from 2026 to 2029 fiscal years. These programmes have their broad activities as well as their annual budgets. As part of the format, lead and collaborating Agencies for the implementation of planned activities/operations were identified. The annual budgets for the Municipal Assembly would be based on these programmes.

5.1 Development Programmes

Mfantseman has developed programmes to address all the needs identified. A composite Programme of Action (POA) covering the four years was formulated based the goals, objectives and programmes, time frame and cost. It also shows programme status and implementing institution or department. The needs of the electoral areas informed the preparation of the POA within the four years with the aim of solving 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, the POA has been presented as Table 32.

Table 33: Programme of Action (2026-2029)

No.	Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementation Inst./Dept.	
		2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others (specify)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
1.	Business Development and Entrepreneurship Capacity Enhancement Programme					110,769.20		122,000.00		x		BAC	Central Admin
2.	Tourism Development and Promotion Programme							100,000.00		x		Central Admin	
3.	Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Programme					106,800.00	335,880.00	110,768.80	400,000.00	x		Agric. Dept	Central Admin
4.	Market Infrastructure Improvement Programme					400,000.00	5,188,885.62	400,000.00	16,570,218.47	x		Works Dept.	Central Admin
5.	Health Service Delivery and Management Improvement Programme					360,000.00	4,893,336.00	235,242.64	50,000,00	x		Health Directorate	Central Admin
6.	Education Infrastructure and Quality Improvement Programme						19,130,144.60	110,769.20	2,000,000.00	x		Education Directorate	Central Admin
7.	Integrated Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene						20,965,000.00	3,635,000.00	2,000,000.00	x		EHSU	GWCL CWSA

No.	Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementation Inst./Dept.	
		2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others (specify)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
	Improvement Programme												
8.	Child Protection and Rights Enforcement Programme					140,000.00		20,000.00	120,000.00	x		SWCD	Central Admin
9.	Inclusive Social Development and Empowerment Programme					210,000.00	140,000.00	148,000.00	417,408.00	x		SWCD/GDO	Central Admin
10.	Youth Employment and Skills Development Programme					98,000.00		28,500.00	165,000.00	x		GEA/YEA	Central Admin
11.	Urban Transport Infrastructure Improvement and Traffic Management Programme					4,800,00.00	1,340,000.00	610,000.00	45,392,750.07	x		Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin
12.	Sustainable Mining and Environmental Management Programme					16,000.00				x		Central Admin	NADMO
13.	Flood Management and Climate Resilience Programme						16,000.00	20,000.00		x		NADMO	Central Admin
14.	Conservation Area Protection and Management Programme							60,000.00		x		Central Admin	NADMO

No.	Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementation Inst./Dept.	
		2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others (specify)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
15.	Land Use Management and Urban Planning Improvement Programme					600,000.00	1,600,000.00	2,380,000.00	1,070,000.00	x		PPD	Central Admin
16.	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Programme					24,000.00	128,000.00		40,000.00	x		NADMO	Central Admin
17.	Local Governance Strengthening and Institutional Performance Programme					672,517.12	8,320,000.00	4,269,959.04		x		Central Admin	
18.	Human Resource Capacity and Institutional Infrastructure Improvement Programme					896,284.00		12,321,538.40	40,000.00	x		Hunam Resource Dept.	Central Admin
19.	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Institutional Capacity Enhancement Programme							1,733,600	7,605,777.76	x		Planning/Budget	Central Admin

5.2 Assumptions and Methodologies for Costing

The first 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. First, 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 to execute the same. The broad activities were broken down and costed individually, after which the individual costs are merged to obtain a single figure per activity. The cost of the total plan is obtained after all costs for the years are obtained. The activities were subsequently phased out based on prioritisation.

5.3 Programme Financing

The costed POA for the four years will be funded from GoG, IGF, DACF, or Donors. The Annual Action Plan for 2026 can be found in Table 36, while that for 2027, 2028, and 2029 can be found in Tables 37, 38, and 39, respectively. Table 34 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 GH¢170,635,379.72. The expected total revenues stand at GH¢ 94,325,512.32The difference therefore stands at GH¢76,309,867.40. MMA's revenue mobilisation strategies would include;

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

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

Table 34: Programme Financing

No.	Development Programme	Programme cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding							Total (B)	Gap (C) = (B-A)
			GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	Others (Specify)		
1.	Business Development and Entrepreneurship Capacity Enhancement Programme	232,769,20	110,769.20	122,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	232,769,20	0.00
2.	Tourism Development and Promotion Programme	100,000.00	-	100,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	100,000.00	0.00
3.	Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Programme	953,448.80	267,000	110,769.20	50,000.00	-	-	-	-	427,769.20	0.00
4.	Market Infrastructure Improvement Programme	22,559,104.09	-	-	10,377,771.24	-	-	-	10,991,776.47	21,369,547.71	1,189,556.38
5.	Health Service Delivery and Management Improvement Programme	5,538,578.64	-	80,000.00	4,893,336.00	-	-	-	-	4,973,336.00	565,242.64
6.	Education Infrastructure and Quality Improvement Programme	19,440,913.80	-	110,769.20	12,686,872.60	-	-	-	-	12,797,641.80	6,643,272.00
7.	Integrated Water, Sanitation, and	26,600,000.00		1,780,000.00	14,550,000.00					16,330,000.00	10,270,000.00

No.	Development Programme	Programme cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding							Total (B)	Gap (C) = (B-A)
			GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	Others (Specify)		
	Hygiene Improvement Programme										
8.	Child Protection and Rights Enforcement Programme	280,000.00	140,000.00	20,000.00	-	-	-	-	120,0000.00	280,000.00	0.00
9.	Inclusive Social Development and Empowerment Programme	915,408	140,000.00	148,000.00	140,000.00				10,000.00	438,000.00	0.00
10.	Youth Employment and Skills Development Programme	291,500.00		28,500.00						28,500.00	263,000.00
11.	Urban Transport Infrastructure Improvement and Traffic Management Programme	52,142,750.07				850,0000.00			4,822,179.69	5,672,179.69	46,470,570.38
12.	Sustainable Mining and Environmental Management Programme	16,000.00		16,000.00						16,000.00	0.00
13.	Flood Management and Climate Resilience Programme	36,000.00		20,000.00	16,000.00					36,000.00	0.00

No.	Development Programme	Programme cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding							Total (B)	Gap (C) = (B-A)
			GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	Others (Specify)		
14.	Conservation Area Protection and Management Programme	60,000.00									
15.	Land Use Management and Urban Planning Improvement Programme	5,650,000.00	200,000.00	1,000,000.00	60,000.00					1,260,000.00	4,390,000.00
16.	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Programme	192,000.00	24,000.00		128,000.00					152,000.00	40,000.00
17.	Local Governance Strengthening and Institutional Performance Programme	13,262,476.16	672,517.12	4,269,959.04	4,000,000.00					8,942,476.16	4,320,000.00
18.	Human Resource Capacity and Institutional Infrastructure Improvement Programme	13,257,822.40	896,284.00	8,000,000.00		4,000,000.00				12,896,284.00	361,538.40

No.	Development Programme	Programme cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding							Total (B)	Gap (C) = (B-A)
			GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	Others (Specify)		
19.	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Institutional Capacity Enhancement Programme	9,339,377.76		1,000,000.00					7,605,777.76	8,605,777.76	733,600.00

5.4 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

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

The programmes formulated 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 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 environment, 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 35: Compound Matrix

No.	Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues						Institutional		
No.	Environmental Components / Plan Objectives	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non-Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
1.	Business Development and Entrepreneurship Capacity Enhancement Programme	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4
2.	Tourism Development and Promotion Programme	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4
3.	Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Programme	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4.	Health Service Delivery and Management Improvement Programme	3	3	1	1	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	4	4	4
5.	Education Infrastructure and Quality Improvement Programme	3	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
6.	Integrated Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Improvement Programme	5	4	4	4	3	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	4
7.	Child Protection and Rights Enforcement Programme	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	4
8.	Inclusive Social Development and Empowerment Programme	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	4
9.	Youth Employment and Skills Development Programme	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	4
10.	Urban Transport Infrastructure Improvement and Traffic Management Programme	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	4
11.	Market Infrastructure Improvement Programme	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	4
12.	Sustainable Mining and Environmental Management Programme	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3

No.	Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues						Institutional		
No.	Environmental Components Plan Objectives	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non-Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
13.	Flood Management and Climate Resilience Programme	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
14.	Conservation Area Protection and Management Programme	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
15.	Land Use Management and Urban Planning Improvement Programme	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4
16.	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Programme	4	4	4	5	3	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	4	4
17.	Local Governance Strengthening and Institutional Performance Programme	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
18.	Human Resource Capacity and Institutional Infrastructure Improvement Programme	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
19.	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Institutional Capacity Enhancement Programme	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5

CHAPTER SIX
ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.0 Introduction

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

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

The composite POA has been faced out into composite AAPs to be implemented by the Assembly in collaboration with stakeholders. These AAPs are SMART (G), meaning they are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Relevant as well as Time-bound. The (G) components also ensures that the gender dimensions of development have been adequately catered for. This includes activities for monitoring and evaluation as well as communication. Again, it includes 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 with the intention of improving the Assembly's culture of maintenance of assets and infrastructure.

The Action Plans for the various years has been added. The AAPs will be the first in the preparation of Annual Budget Estimates to be followed by the 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 objectives of MMA, the project/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, DACF or a Donor. It highlights the implementing agency and the collaborating departments.

6.2 Annual Action Plan 2026

Table 36: Annual Action Plan 2026

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Objective: Strengthen business development capacity in the municipality by 50% by 2028														
Programme: Business Development and Entrepreneurship Capacity Enhancement Programme														
1.	Provide Business Council for 120 Clients	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			6,000.00		x		BAC	Central Admin
2.	Organize 4 MSME Subcommittee meeting	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			8,000.00		x		BAC	Central Admin
3.	Assist Formulization of 50 with the Registrar General Departments	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			12,000.00		x		BAC	Central Admin
4.	Provide Technical Improved training in Cassava processing for 30 clients	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			4,500.00		x		BAC	Central Admin
5.	Internal Management of the Organization for the BAC Department	MMA	→	→	→	→	27,692.30				x		BAC	Central Admin
	Sub Total						**58,192.30**							
Objective: To develop and promote the municipality's tourism potential by 20% by 2029														
Programme: Tourism Development and Promotion Programme														
6.	Support Festivals to promote Local Tourism	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			20,000.00		x		Central Admin	CNC
7.	Identify new Tourist sites	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			5,000.00		x		Central Admin	CNC
	Sub Total						**25,000.00**							
Objectives: Improve market infrastructure and reduce congestion to enhance trading conditions and economic productivity														

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Programme: Market Infrastructure Improvement Programme														
8.	Construction of Two (2) Storey Thirty-Six (36) Number Lockable Stores	Mankessim	→	→	→	→				1,191,978.89		x	MWD	Central Admin
9.	Redevelopment of Saltpond Market consisting of Construction of 2 Storey 30No. Lockable Shops with offices and a conference hall, Block A - 48No. Stalls, Block B - 32No. Stalls	Saltpond	→	→	→	→				3,539,565.41		x	MWD	Central Admin
10.	Construction of Integrated Bulk Storage Market Complex, consisting of 2 Storey 20No. Lockable Stores, Restaurant and Conference Block and Construction of 2 No Market Shed, Washrooms and External Works, 2No. 90 Units Sheds, 5No. 48 Units Sheds, Block 1- 20-Seater Toilet Facility with 10 No. Washroom and External Works Construction of Storm Drain,	Mankessim	→	→	→	→				6,260,232.17		x	MWD	Central Admin

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
	Paving of Internal Road Networks (PHASE II)													
11.	Design and Construct 24 Hour economy market at Mankessim Market	Mankessim	→	→	→	→		5,188,885.62			x		MWD	Central Admin
12.	Paving of Asabee Market at Mankessim (2,634 metre sq.)	Mankessim	→	→	→	→				2,844,296.00	x		MWD	Central Admin
13.	Paving of Anomabo Market (2,541 metre sq.)	Anomabo	→	→	→	→				2,734,146.00	x		MWD	Central Admin
14.	Maintenance of Market	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	100,000.00		100,000.00		x			
	Sub Total						**21,959.104.09**							
Objectives: To increase agricultural productivity in the municipality by 40% by 2029														
Programme: Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Programme														
15.	Train 2 farmer groups in 2 communities on alternative livelihood activities	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		4,150.00			x		Agric Dept	
16.	Conduct 2 food demonstrations with 2 farmer groups on improved nutrition	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		3,350.00			x		Agric Dept	
17.	Train 2 farmer's/processor's groups in 2 communities on food safety	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		2,150.00			x		Agric Dept	
18.	Train 10 gari processors on food fortification	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		2,070.00			x		Agric Dept	

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
19.	PPR sensitization and vaccination	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		6,650.00			x		Agric Dept	
20.	Home and Farm Visit	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		39,600.00			x		Agric Dept	
21.	Train 50 small ruminant farmers on good husbandry practices annually	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		5,000.00			x		Agric Dept	
22.	Vegetables demonstrations	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		6,000.00			x		Agric Dept	
23.	Rice demonstrations	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		10,000.00			x		Agric Dept	
24.	Train farmers in oil palm production	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		5,000.00					Agric Dept	
25.	Farmers & Fishers Day celebration	Municipal Wide				→				100,000.00	x		Agric Dept	Central Admin
26.	Internal Management of the Organization for the Agric Department	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			27,692.20			x	Agric Dept	Central Admin
27.	Administrative Expenses to Department of Agric	Saltpond	→	→	→	→	30,000.00					x	Agric Dept	Central Admin
28.	**Sub Total**						**241,662.20**							
Objectives: Ensure sustainable Development and management of fisheries resources														
Programme: Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Programme														
29.	Training for fish processors on the safe fish certification and licensing scheme.	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	33,000.00					x	Fisheries	Hen Mpoano
30.	Inspection of fish processing units	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	2,000.00					x	Fisheries	Hen Mpoano
31.	Community Talk on IUU	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	33,000.00						Fisheries	CEWEFIA

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
32.	Community Talk on child trafficking & child labour	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	165,000.00				x		Fisheries	
33.	Site visitation to fish farmers	Only Aquaculture farms	→	→	→	→	2,000.00					x	Fisheries	
34.	Cleaning at all landing beaches within the Municipality	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	2,000.00				x		Fisheries	
	Sub Total						**237,000.00**							
DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Objectives: To improve health service delivery and management in the municipality by 50% by 2029														
Programme: Health Service Delivery and Management Improvement Programme														
35.	Construction of CHPS Compounds	Amissahkrom Baifikrom	→	→	→	→		2,067,068.00			x		MWD	GHS
36.	Annual Performance Review	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			5,000.00	5,000.00	x		GHS	Partners
37.	Training of midwives on Life Saving Skills	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			5,000.00	15,000.00	x		GHS	Facility In Charges
38.	Internal Management of the Organization for the Health Department	Saltpond	→	→	→	→	30,000.00				x		MHD	Central Admin
39.	Provide IE&C on COVID, maternal health, FP, HIV, Malaria, TB at radio station, OPDs pub health facilities and outreaches	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			23,310.66		x		MHD	Central Admin
40.	Support to PLWHIV	Saltpond	→	→	→	→		27,300.00			x		Focal Person	MHD
	Sub Total						**2,177,678.66**							
Objectives: To improve the quality of basic education delivery in the Municipality by December 2029.														
Programme: Education Infrastructure and Quality Improvement Programme														

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
41.	Construction of 6 Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary facilities.	Towoboase-Abankrom,	→	→	→	→		1,388,568.00			x		MWD	MED
42.	Construction of 2 Unit Kindergarten Block with Ancillary Facilities	Nkromofokrom	→	→	→	→		684,353.00			x		MWD	MED
43.	Completion of disability friendly classroom blocks with toilet facilities and landscaping at all levels	Biriwa	→	→	→	→		174,200.60				x	MWD	MED
44.	Construction of 3 Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary facilities	Saltpond	→	→	→	→		1,056,000.00			x		MWD	MED
45.	Maintenance of School Buildings & Other Municipal Properties	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		45,000.00		500,000.00	x		MWD	MED
46.	Support to Sports and Culture	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		5,000.00			x		MED	
47.	BECE Mock, STME and My First Day at School	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		20,000.00			x		MED	
48.	Educational Sponsorship	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		20,000.00			x		Central Admin	MED
49.	Internal Management of the Organization for the Education Department	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			27,692.30		x		Central Admin	MED
50.	Procurement of Furniture: 450	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		1,142,815.00			x		Central Admin	MED

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
	mono desks, 575 dual desks for lower primary, 875 dual desks for upper primary, 87 hexagonal tables & 525 chairs, 112 cupboards for learners in the basic schools													
51.	540 tables and chairs for teachers and office staff	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		378,000.00			x		Central Admin	MED
	Sub Total						**5,421,628.90**							
Objectives: Enhance environmental sanitation and reduce the prevalence of open defecation in the municipality by 40% and increase access to safe and reliable water services from 90% to 100% by December 2029.														
Programme: Integrated Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Improvement Programme														
52.	National Fumigation	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		230,000.00			x		EHSU	Central Admin
53.	Sanitation Improvement Package	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		287,500.00			x		EHSU	Central Admin
54.	Provision for Local Sanitation Management	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		250,000.00	445,000.00	500,000.00	x		EHSU	Central Admin
55.	Acquisition and Registration of Land for Public Cemetery at Saltpond and Mankessim	Saltpond Mankessim	→	→	→	→		65,500.00			x		EHSU	Central Admin
56.	Acquisition of Cesspit Emptier	Saltpond	→	→	→	→		625,000.00			x		EHSU	Central Admin
57.	Acquisition of 30 communal refuse containers	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		187,000.00			x		EHSU	
58.	Procurement of sanitary tools	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			25,000.00		x		EHSU	Central Admin

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
59.	Clearing of existing heaps of refuse in the municipality	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		312,500.00			x		EHSU	Central Admin
60.	Enforcement of Environmental Sanitation Laws	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			20,000.00			x	EHSU	Ghana Police Service, Judicial Service
61.	Promotion of household latrine construction	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			25,000.00			x	EHSU	NCCE, ISD, Information Centres
62.	Construction of public latrines in public places; markets, lorry parks, etc	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		1,250,000.00			x		EHSU	
63.	Public education on bathhouses construction and sullage disposal	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			25,000.00		x		EHSU	
64.	Organise desilting/cleansing of public drains.	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			100,000.00			x	EHSU	
65.	Intensify premises inspection and education	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			20,000.00			x	EHSU	
66.	Sensitization/celebration of: - World water day - World toilet day - National Environmental Sanitation week	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			50,000.00		x		EHSU	Central Admin
67.	Procurement of 1No. Pick-up and 12 motorbikes for staff.	Saltpond	→	→	→	→		225,000.00			x		EHSU	Central Admin

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
68.	Organise regular clean-up exercise in communities	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			187,500			x	EHSU	Central Admin
69.	Training of officers in the use of the Rural Sanitation Model and Strategy (RSMS) as an approach to behaviour change in the community.	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			7,500.00		x		EHSU	Central Admin
70.	Mass registration and certification of food vendors in the Municipality.	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			10,000.00			x	EHSU	GHS
71.	Construction of Boreholes	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		1,870,000.00			x		MWD	EHSU, Central Admin
72.	Extension of Water to New sites	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		1,000,000.00			x		MWD	GWCL
	Sub Total						**7,717,500.00**							
Objectives: To reduce incidents of child labour, abuse, and rights violations by 50% in the by December 2029.														
Programme: Child Protection and Rights Enforcement Programme														
73.	Register, inspect and monitor Early Childhood Development Centres (ECDC)	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	8,000.00		5,000.00			x	SWCD	Central Admin
74.	Training of ECDC care-givers in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	12,000.00				x		SWCD	Central Admin
75.	Under take Child Protection activities (abandoned and missing children)	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	15,000.00			30,000.00		x	SWCD	Central Admin
	Sub Total						**70,000.00**							
Objectives: Improve social inclusion and access to social protection services for vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities (PWDs), women, and at-risk youth, by 50% by Dec.2029														

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Programme: Inclusive Social Development and Empowerment Programme														
76.	Registration of Persons with Disability (PWDs)	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		8,000.00				x	SWCD	Central Admin
77.	Hold disability Fund management committee meeting to disburse disability fund	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		12,000.00				x	SWCD	Central Admin
78.	Hold capacity building workshop for beneficiaries of PWDs	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		15,000.00				x	SWCD	Central Admin
79.	Sensitization on child marriage, teenage pregnancy, Sexual and Gender Based Violence and other social issues	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	30,000.00		7,000.00	10,000.00	x		SWCD	Central Admin
80.	Organise LEAP disbursement for beneficiaries	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			10,000.00	94,352.00	x		SWCD	Central Admin
81.	Register and monitor Community-Based Organization (CBOs)	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	15,000.00					x	SWCD	Central Admin
82.	Office renovation	Saltpond	→	→	→	→	30,000.00				x		SWCD	MWD
83.	Sensitization on Safe Spaces: Protecting Women and Children in a Changing World"	Dominase	→	→	→	→			5,000.00		x		GDO	SWCD
84.	Sensitization on Child marriage and its impact on development	Nsanfo	→	→	→	→			5,000.00		x		GDO	SWCD

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
85.	Sensitization on Accessing support services (social welfare, police, shelters)	Taabosom							5,000.00		x		GDO	SWCD
86.	Sensitization on Community-based response mechanisms	Kuntu							5,000.00		x		GDO	SWCD
	Sub Total						**251,352.00**							
Objectives: To reduce youth unemployment in the municipality by 30% by December 2029														
Programme: Youth Employment and Skills Development Programme														
87.	Undertake Baking and confessionary for 50 youth	Saltpond							8,000.00		x		BAC	
88.	Undertake training in Dressmaking, Hatinator and Fascinator for 30 members of Ghana National Taylors and Dressmakers Association.	Municipal Wide							7,500.00		x		BAC	
89.	Support the revival dormant industries	Municipal Wide					50,000.00				x		BAC	
	Sub Total						**65,500.00**							
DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT														
Objectives: To improve road conditions, street lighting, and traffic management in the municipality by 50% by December 2029														
Programme: Urban Transport Infrastructure Improvement and Traffic Management Programme														
90.	Rehab. Of Selected Roads in Saltpond PH 1 &PH 2	Saltpond								15,356,000.01		x	URD	
91.	Rehab. Of Selected Area Roads in Mankessim	Mankessim								10,874,000.68		x	URD	
92.	Construction of 100m x1.50m	Ankaful						850,0000.00				x	URD	

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
	x1.50 Storm Drain at Ankaful-Saltpond PH 2													
93.	Construction of 20m x6mx2m Box Culvert at Korankyekrom - Saltpond	Kurankyekrom	→	→	→	→		350,000.00			x		URD	
94.	Rehabilitation of selected roads in Biriwa	Biriwa	→	→	→	→				4,928,125.18	x		URD	
95.	Rehabilitation of Selected Roads in Anomabo	Anomabo	→	→	→	→				7,862,445.19	x		URD	
96.	Reshaping of gravel Roads within Mfantseman Municipality	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→				150,000.00	x		URD	
97.	Minor Drainage Repair Works	Saltpond Mankessim	→	→	→	→			50,000.00		x		URD	
98.	District Road Improvement Programme (DRIP)	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	1,200,000.00					x	URD	
99.	External construction works at Mankessim (Site Preparation and Clearance, Access Road, Box Culvert, U-Drain, Electrical Installation and External Water Supply and Distribution)-Lot 2	Mankessim	→	→	→	→				1,267,909.41		x	MWD	Central Admin

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
100.	Construction of Double Seal Bituminous Road with Side Drains Kuntu Road (From Kuntu Town to Kuntu Junction) - 3.80km	Kuntu	→	→	→	→				3,204,270.28		x	URD	Central Admin
101.	Traffic Safety and Management: Speed Hump Construction, Road line Marking and Installation of Road Signs	Saltpond Mankessim	→	→	→	→				500,000.00	x		URD	
102.	Pothole Patching on Selected Roads within Mfantseman Municipality	Saltpond Mankessim	→	→	→	→				200,000.00	x		URD	
103.	Grass cutting and Green Area Maintenance	Saltpond Mankessim	→	→	→	→			50,000.00		x		URD	
104.	Desilting/Dredging of Drains / Culverts	Saltpond Mankessim	→	→	→	→			50,000.00		x		URD	
105.	Maintenance of Street lights	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		35,000.00	40,000.00			x	MWD	
	Sub Total						**46,967,750.75**							
Objectives: Reduce environmental degradation from mining activities by 40% by December 2029														
Programme: Sustainable Mining and Environmental Management Programme														
106.	Monitor Mining Activities	Akatekyiwa, Biriwa, Ekurabadze, Frangua Rd, Abonko. Ewoyaa	→	→	→	→	2,000.00				x		NADMO	Central Admin
107.	Inspect reclamation of mining sites	Akatekyiwa, Biriwa, Ekurabadze, Afrangua Rd, Abonko. Ewoyaa	→	→	→	→	2,000.00				x		NADMO	Central
	Sub Total						**4,000.00**							
Objectives: Reduce climate-related flood risks and impacts in flood-prone communities by 50% by December 2028,														

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Programme: Flood Management and Climate Resilience Programme														
108.	Organize climate change awareness and adaptability programmes	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			5,000.00		x		NADMO	Central
109.	Hazard Identification	Mankessim, Saltpond, Anomabo, Biriwa, Yamoransa	→	→	→	→		4,000.00				x	NADMO	
	Sub Total						**9,000.00**							
Objectives: To reduce encroachment into designated conservation areas by 60% December 2029														
Programme: Conservation Area Protection and Management Programme														
110.	Organise Tree Planting Exercise	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			10,000.00		x		NADMO	
111.	Public education on the need to protect wetland	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			5,000.00		x		NADMO	
	Sub Total						**15,000.00**							
Objectives: To improve land use management and adherence to urban planning regulations by 50% by December 2029														
Programme: Land Use Management and Urban Planning Improvement Programme														
112.	Review and approval of Spatial Development Framework	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→				350,000.00	x		PPD	SPC/LUPSA
113.	Prepare Structure Plan for the three sectors of the Municipality	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→				180,000.00	x		PPD	SPC/LUPSA
114.	Preparation and Review of 18 No. Local Plans	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	150,000.00				x		PPD	
115.	Procure 1 No. Laptop Computer and 1 No. Desktop Computer, 2 No. Drones & 2 No. Battery Packs, 1 No. Plotter, 1 No. Total Station and 1 No. RTK GPS	Saltpond	→	→	→	→		1,000,000.00			x		PPD	Procurement

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
	Devise, 4 No. Smart Phones for Data Collection													
116.	Street Naming and Property Addressing	Eguase, Woraba, Briwa etc.	→	→	→	→		150,000.00	250,000.00		x		PPD	
117.	Documentation and Registration of the Municipal Assembly lands and landed property	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			150,000.00			x	PPD	
118.	Development Control Activities	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			195,000.00			x	PPD	MWD
	Sub Total						**2,425,000.00**							
Objectives: To enhance disaster prevention, preparedness, and response capacity in the municipality by 50% by 2029														
Programme: Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Programme														
119.	Training of Staff for effective Disaster Management	Saltpond	→	→	→	→	4,000.00				x		NADMO	
120.	Public Education on Bush Fires	Nsanfo, Kyeakor, Akobima	→	→	→	→	2,000.00	6,000.00				x	NADMO	GNFS
121.	World Disaster Day Observation	Dominase	→	→	→	→	2,000.00	8,000.00		10,000.00	x		NADMO	
122.	Demolish Dilapidated Structures	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		20,000.00				x	NADMO	GPS, MWD
	Sub Total						**52,000.00**							
Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance & Institutional Development														
Objectives: To improve local governance effectiveness and institutional performance by 50% December 2029														
Programme: Local Governance Strengthening and Institutional Performance Programme														
123.	Support all National Day celebrations in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			20,000.00		x		Central Admin	
124.	Organize at least 2 PFM Town Hall	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			80,000.00		x		Central Admin	

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
	Meetings and Public Education													
125.	Maintenance, Repairs and Servicing of Official Vehicles	MMA	→	→	→	→	30,000.00		40,000.00			x	Transport	Central Admin
126.	Repair, Renewals and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment's	MMA	→	→	→	→			40,000.00			x	Central Admin	
127.	Traditional Council support & Festivals	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			40,000.00		x		Central Admin	
128.	Utilities and Subscriptions	MMA	→	→	→	→			80,000.00			x	Central Admin	
129.	Protocol Services	MMA	→	→	→	→			40,000.00		x		Central Admin	
130.	Local Consultancy Services	MMA	→	→	→	→			285,489.76		x		Central Admin	
131.	NALAG Dues	MMA	→	→	→	→	5,287.28				x		Central Admin	
132.	Ex- gratia for Hon. Members	MMA	→	→	→	→			260,000			x	Central Admin	
133.	Donations and Contributions	MMA	→	→	→	→			60,000.00			x	Central Admin	
134.	MP's Project and Programmes	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		2,000,000.00			x		MP	Central Admin
135.	Legislative Oversight Responsibility of the Assembly	MMA	→	→	→	→		10,000.00	10,000.00		x		Central Admin	
136.	Preparation of RIAP and Fee-Fixing (Gazette)	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			22,000.00		x		Budget	Central Admin
137.	Collection and update on IGF Data	Saltpond	→	→	→	→		70,000.00	30,000.00			x	Budget	Central Admin
138.	Train revenue collectors	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			10,000.00			x	HR	Central Admin

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
	and city guards on effective revenue mobilization													
139.	Disseminate govt policies and progs to community members	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			15,000.00		x		ISD	Central Admin
140.	Provision for Sub-Structures Activities	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	92,842.00		60,000.00		x		Central Admin	
141.	Servicing of Meetings	Saltpond	→	→	→	→	40,000.00		120,000.00		x		Central Admin	
142.	Organize Zonal Councils Meetings	Zonal Councils	→	→	→	→			50,000.00		x		Central Admin	
	Sub Total						**3,531,481.04**							
Objectives: To strengthen human resource capacity and institutional infrastructure by 50% by December 2029														
Programme: Human Resource Capacity and Institutional Infrastructure Improvement Programme														
143.	Procure Desktops, Laptops accessories, Printers, Photocopies etc.	MMA	→	→	→	→			300,000.00		x		Central Admin	
144.	Undertake capacity building programmes & recruitment at all levels	MMA	→	→	→	→	41,571.00		40,000.00	10,000.00	x		HRD	Central Admin
145.	Travelling and Transport	MMA	→	→	→	→			200,000.00		x		Central Admin	
146.	Procurement of Office Equipment and accessories	MMA	→	→	→	→	90,000.00		40,000.00		x		Procurement	Central Admin
147.	Printing and Publication/ Stationery	MMA	→	→	→	→			80,000.00		x		Central Admin	
148.	Administrative Expenses to the HR Department	MMA	→	→	→	→	10,000.00				x		HRD	Central Admin

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
149.	Internal Management of the Organization HR Department	MMA							27,692.30		x		HRD	Central Admin
150.	Internal Management of the Organization Statistical Department	MMA							27,692.30		x		Stats	Central Admin
151.	Renovation of Bungalows	Saltpond					70,000.00		40,000.00		x		MWD	Central Admin
152.	Renovation of Office Buildings	Saltpond					40,000.00		40,000.00		x		MWD	Central Admin
153.	Construction of staff residential accommodation with landscaping	Saltpond							3,000,000.00		x		MWD	Central Admin
154.	Implement Operation and Maintenance Plan	Municipal Wide							1,780,000.00			x	MWD	Central Admin
	Sub Total						**5,836,955.60**							
Objectives: To strengthen monitoring, evaluation, and institutional support systems by 50% by December 2029														
Programme: Monitoring, Evaluation, and Institutional Capacity Enhancement Programme														
155.	Implement the Municipal Anti-Corruption Plan/ programmes	Municipal Wide							13,400.00			x	Central Admin	
156.	M&E for GSCSP projects	Municipal Wide								1,901,444.44		x	Planning Unit	Central Admin
157.	Undertake auditing activities	Municipal Wide							80,000.00			x	IAU	Central Admin
158.	Monitoring of Projects and Programme	Municipal Wide							30,000.00			x	Planning Unit	Central Admin
159.	Plan Preparation (AAP), Composite Budget and Procurement Plan	Municipal Wide							250,000.00		x		Planning/ Budget	Central Admin

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
160.	Organize MPCU and inspect Projects	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			60,000.00		x		Planning	Central Admin
	Sub Total						**2,334,844.44**							

6.3 Annual Action Plan 2027

Table 37: Annual Action Plan 2027

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Objective: Strengthen business development capacity in the municipality by 50% by December 2029														
Programme: Business Development and Entrepreneurship Capacity Enhancement Programme														
1.	Organize Kaizen training for Bakers	Municipal Wide	→						5,000.00		x		BAC	
2.	Organize training in Small Business Management and Financial management	Saltpond	→						6,000.00		x		BAC	
3.	Organize training for artisans in Equipment and tools handling. Organize skill training workshop on leather works and weaving for Disabilities	Municipal Wide	→						6,000.00		x		BAC	
4.	Assist Formulization of 30 with the Registrar General Departments	Municipal Wide	→						9,000.00		x		BAC	
5.	Organize 4 MSME Subcommittee meeting	Municipal wide	→				8,000.00				x		BAC	
6.	Internal Management of the Organization for the BAC Department	MMA	→				27,692.30				x		BAC	
	Sub Total						**61,692.30**							
Objective: To develop and promote the municipality's tourism potential by 20% by December 2029														
Programme: Tourism Development and Promotion Programme														

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
7.	Support Festivals to promote Local Tourism	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			20,000.00		x		Central Admin	CNC
8.	Identify new Tourist sites	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			5,000.00		x		Central Admin	CNC
	Sub Total							**25,000.00**						
Objectives: Improve market infrastructure and reduce congestion to enhance trading conditions and economic productivity														
Programme: Market Infrastructure Improvement Programme														
9.	Design and Construct 24 Hour economy market at Mankessim Market	Mankessim	→	→	→	→		5,188,885.62			x		MWD	Central Admin
10.	Maintenance of market	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	100,000.00		100,000.00		x		MWD	Central Admin
	Sub Total							**5,388,885.62**						
Objectives: To increase agricultural productivity in the municipality by 40% by December 2029														
Programme: Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Programme														
11.	Train 2 farmer groups in 2 communities on alternative livelihood activities	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		4,150.00			x		Agric Dept	
12.	Conduct 2 food demonstrations with 2 farmer groups on improved nutrition	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		3,350.00			x		Agric Dept	
13.	Train 2 farmer's/processor's groups in 2 communities on food safety	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		2,150.00			x		Agric Dept	
14.	Train 10 gari processors on food fortification	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		2,070.00			x		Agric Dept	
15.	PPR sensitization and vaccination	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		6,650.00			x		Agric Dept	

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
16.	Home and Farm Visit	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		39,600.00			x		Agric Dept	
17.	Train 50 small ruminant farmers on good husbandry practices annually	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		5,000.00			x		Agric Dept	
18.	Vegetables demonstrations	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		6,000.00			x		Agric Dept	
19.	Rice demonstrations	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		10,000.00			x		Agric Dept	
20.	Train farmers in oil palm production	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		5,000.00			x		Agric Dept	
21.	Train farmers in Coconut production	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		5000.00			x		Agric Dept	
22.	Farmers & Fishers Day celebration	Municipal Wide				→				100,000.00	x		Agric Dept	Central Admin
23.	Internal Management of the Organization for the Agric Department	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			27,692.20			x	Agric Dept	Central Admin
24.	Administrative Expenses to Department of Agric	Saltpond	→	→	→	→	30,000.00					x	Agric Dept	Central Admin
25.	**Sub Total**						**246,662.20**							
Objectives: Ensure sustainable Development and management of fisheries resources														
Programme: Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Programme														
26.	Training for fish processors on safe fish certification and licensing scheme.	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	33,000.00					x	Fisheries	Hen Mpoano
27.	Inspection of fish processing units	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	2,000.00					x	Fisheries	Hen Mpoano
28.	Community Talk on IUU	Fishing Communities	→	→	→	→	33,000.00					x	Fisheries	CEWEFIA

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
29.	Community Talk on child trafficking & child labour	Coastal Communities	→	→	→	→	165,000.00				x		Fisheries	
30.	Site visitation to fish farmers	Only Aquaculture farms	→	→	→	→	2,000.00					x	Fisheries	
31.	Cleaning at all landing beaches within the Municipality	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	2,000.00				x		Fisheries	
	Sub Total						**237,000.00**							
DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Objectives: To improve health service delivery and management in the municipality by 50% by December 2029														
Programme: Health Service Delivery and Management Improvement Programme														
32.	Construction of CHPS Compounds	Kwesi Ansah Egyaa	→	→	→	→		2,067,068.00			x		MWD	GHS
33.	Quarterly EPI mop	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			30,000.00		x		GHS	Partners
34.	Half Year Performance Review	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			10,000.00	15,000.00	x		GHS	Facility In Charges
35.	Quarterly PHEMC Meeting	Saltpond	→	→	→	→		60,000.00				x	GHS	MMA
36.	Quarterly Health Committee Meeting	Saltpond	→	→	→	→		15,000.00				x	GHS	MMA
37.	Internal Management of the Organization for the Health Department	Saltpond	→	→	→	→	30,000.00				x		MHD	Central Admin
38.	Provide IE&C on COVID, maternal health, FP, HIV, Malaria, TB at radio station, OPDs pub health facilities and outreaches	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			23,310.66		x		MHD	Central Admin
39.	Support to PLWHIV	Saltpond	→	→	→	→		27,300.00			x		Focal Person	MHD

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
	Sub Total							2,277,678.66						
Objectives: To improve the quality of basic education delivery in the Municipality by December 2029.														
Programme: Education Infrastructure and Quality Improvement Programme														
40.	Construction of 6 Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary facilities.	Towoboase-Abankrom, Saltpond Anomabo	→	→	→	→		1,388,568.00			x		MWD	MED
41.	Construction of 3 Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary facilities.	Saltpond Anomabo Biriwa Yamoransa	→	→	→	→		1,055,000.00			x		MWD	MED
42.	Construction of 2 Unit Kindergarten Block with Ancillary Facilities	Nkromofokrom Edzimbor Taido Krofu	→	→	→	→		684,353.00			x		MWD	MED
43.	Maintenance of School Buildings & Other Municipal Properties	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		45,000.00		500,000.00	x		MWD	MED
44.	Support to Sports and Culture	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		5,000.00			x		MED	
45.	BECE Mock, STME and My First Day at School	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		20,000.00			x		MED	
46.	Educational Sponsorship	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		20,000.00			x		Central Admin	MED
47.	Internal Management of the Organization for the Education Department	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			27,692.30		x		Central Admin	MED
48.	Procurement of Furniture: 450 mono desks, 575 dual desks for lower primary, 875 dual desks for	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		1,142,815.00			x		Central Admin	MED

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
	upper primary, 87 hexagonal tables & 525 chairs, 112 cupboards for learners in the basic schools													
49.	540 tables and chairs for teachers and office staff	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		378,000.00			x		Central Admin	MED
	Sub Total							**5,266,428.30**						
Objectives: Enhance environmental sanitation and reduce the prevalence of open defecation in the municipality by 40% and increase access to safe and reliable water services from 90% to 100% by December 2029.														
Programme: Integrated Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Improvement Programme														
50.	National Fumigation	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		230,000.00			x		EHSU	Central Admin
51.	Sanitation Improvement Package	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		287,500.00			x		EHSU	Central Admin
52.	Provision for Local Sanitation Management	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		250,000.00	445,000.00	500,000.00	x		EHSU	Central Admin
53.	Procurement of sanitary tools	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			25,000.00		x		EHSU	Central Admin
54.	Clearing of existing heaps of refuse in the municipality	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		312,500.00			x		EHSU	Central Admin
55.	Enforcement of Environmental Sanitation Laws	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			20,000.00			x	EHSU	Ghana Police Service, Judicial Service
56.	Promotion of household latrine construction	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			25,000.00			x	EHSU	NCCE, ISD, Information Centres
57.	Public education on bathhouses	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			25,000.00		x		EHSU	

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
	construction and sullage disposal													
58.	Organise desilting/cleansing of public drains.	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			100,000.00			x	EHSU	
59.	Intensify premises inspection and education	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			20,000.00			x	EHSU	
60.	Sensitization/celebration of: - World water day - World toilet day - National Environmental Sanitation week	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			50,000.00		x		EHSU	Central Admin
61.	Organise regular clean-up exercise in communities	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			187,500			x	EHSU	Central Admin
62.	Training of officers in the use of the Rural Sanitation Model and Strategy (RSMS) as an approach to behaviour change in the community.	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			7,500.00		x		EHSU	Central Admin
63.	Mass registration and certification of food vendors in the Municipality.	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			10,000.00			x	EHSU	GHS
64.	Construction of Boreholes	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		1,870,000.00			x		MWD	EHSU, Central Admin
65.	Extension of Water to New sites	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		1,000,000.00			x		MWD	GWCL
	Sub Total						**5,365,000.00**							
Objectives: To reduce incidents of child labour, abuse, and rights violations by 50% in the municipality through by 2029.														
Programme: Child Protection and Rights Enforcement Programme														

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
66.	Register, inspect and monitor Early Childhood Development Centres (ECDC)	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	8,000.00		5,000.00			x	SWCD	Central Admin
67.	Training of ECDC care-givers in the Municipality	Municipal Wide		→	→	→	12,000.00				x		SWCD	Central Admin
68.	Under take Child Protection activities (abandoned and missing children)	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	15,000.00			30,000.00		x	SWCD	Central Admin
	Sub Total						**70,000.00**							
Objectives: Improve social inclusion and access to social protection services for vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities (PWDs), women, and at-risk youth, by 50% by December 2029														
Programme: Inclusive Social Development and Empowerment Programme														
69.	Registration of Persons with Disability (PWDs)	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		8,000.00				x	SWCD	Central Admin
70.	Hold disability Fund management committee meeting to disburse disability fund	Municipal Wide		→	→	→		12,000.00				x	SWCD	Central Admin
71.	Hold capacity building workshop for beneficiaries of PWDs	Municipal Wide		→	→	→		15,000.00				x	SWCD	Central Admin
72.	Sensitization on child marriage, teenage pregnancy, Sexual and Gender Based Violence and other social issues	Municipal Wide		→	→	→	30,000.00		7,000.00	10,000.00	x		SWCD	Central Admin
73.	Organise LEAP disbursement for beneficiaries	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			10,000.00	94,352.00	x		SWCD	Central Admin

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
74.	Register and monitor Community-Based Organization (CBOs)	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	15,000.00					x	SWCD	Central Admin
75.	Sensitization on Safe Spaces: Protecting Women and Children in a Changing World"	Dominase	→	→	→	→			5,000.00		x		GDO	SWCD
76.	Sensitization on Child marriage and its impact on development	Nsanfo	→	→	→	→			5,000.00		x		GDO	SWCD
77.	Sensitization on Accessing support services (social welfare, police, shelters)	Taabosom	→	→	→	→			5,000.00		x		GDO	SWCD
78.	Sensitization on Community-based response mechanisms	Kuntu	→	→	→	→			5,000.00		x		GDO	SWCD
	Sub Total						**221,352.00**							
Objectives: To reduce youth unemployment in the municipality by 30% by December, 2029														
Programme: Youth Employment and Skills Development Programme														
79.	Training of the youth in entrepreneurship	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			5,000.00		x		BAC	
80.	Provide Training in Beads and liquid soap Making for 30 youths.	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			8,00.00		x		BAC	
	Sub Total						**13,000.00**							
DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT														
Objectives: To improve road conditions, street lighting, and traffic management in the municipality by 50% by December 2029														
Programme: Urban Transport Infrastructure Improvement and Traffic Management Programme														

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
81.	Reshaping of gravel Roads within Mfantseman Municipality	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→				150,000.00	x		URD	
82.	District Road Improvement Programme (DRIP)	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	1,200,000.00					x	URD	
83.	Pothole Patching on Selected Roads within Mfantseman Municipality	Saltpond Mankessim	→	→	→	→				200,000.00	x		URD	
84.	Grass cutting and Green Area Maintenance	Saltpond Mankessim	→	→	→	→			50,000.00		x		URD	
85.	Desilting/Dredging of Drains / Culverts	Saltpond Mankessim	→	→	→	→			50,000.00		x		URD	
86.	Maintenance of Street lights	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		35,000.00	40,000.00			x	MWD	
	Sub Total						**1,725,000.00**							
Objectives: Reduce environmental degradation from mining activities by 40% by 2029														
Programme: Sustainable Mining and Environmental Management Programme														
87.	Monitor Mining Activities	Akatekyiwa, Biriwa, Ekurabadze, Frangua Rd, Abonko. Ewoyaa	→	→	→	→	2,000.00				x		NADMO	Central Admin
88.	Inspect reclamation of mining sites	Akatekyiwa, Biriwa, Ekurabadze, Frangua Rd, Abonko. Ewoyaa	→	→	→	→	2,000.00				x		NADMO	Central
	Sub Total						**4,000.00**							
Objectives: To reduce climate-related flood risks and impacts in flood-prone communities by 50% by December 2029,														
Programme: Flood Management and Climate Resilience Programme														
89.	Organize climate change awareness and adaptability programmes	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			5,000.00		x		NADMO	Central

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
90.	Hazard Identification	Mankessim, Saltpond, Anomabo, Biriwa, Yamoransa	→	→	→	→		4,000.00				x	NADMO	
	Total							**9,000.00**						
Objectives: To reduce encroachment into designated conservation areas by 60% by December 2029														
Programme: Conservation Area Protection and Management Programme														
91.	Organise Tree Planting Exercise	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			10,000.00		x		NADMO	
92.	Public education on the need to protect wetland	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			5,000.00		x		NADMO	
	Sub Total								**15,000.00**					
Objectives: To improve land use management and adherence to urban planning regulations by 50% by 2029.														
Programme: Land Use Management and Urban Planning Improvement Programme														
93.	Prepare Structure Plan for the three sectors of the Municipality	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→				180,000.00			PPD	SPC/LUPSA
94.	Preparation and Review of 18 No. Local Plans	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	150,000.00				x		PPD	
95.	Street Naming and Property Addressing	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		150,000.00	250,000.00		x		PPD	
96.	Documentation and Registration of the Municipal Assembly lands and landed property	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			150,000.00			x	PPD	
97.	Development Control Activities	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			195,000.00			x	PPD	MWD
	Sub Total								**1,075,000.00**					
Objectives: To enhance disaster prevention, preparedness, and response capacity in the municipality by 50% by 2029.														
Programme: Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Programme														
98.	Training of Staff for effective Disaster Management	Saltpond	→	→	→	→	4,000.00				x		NADMO	

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
99.	Public Education on Bush Fires	Nsanfo, Kyeakor, Akobima					2,000.00	6,000.00				x	NADMO	GNFS
100.	World Disaster Day Observation	Dominase					2,000.00	8,000.00		10,000.00	x		NADMO	
101.	Demolish Dilapidated Structures	Municipal Wide						20,000.00				x	NADMO	GPS, MWD
	Sub Total						**52,000.00**							
Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance & Institutional Development														
Objectives: To improve local governance effectiveness and institutional performance by 50% by 2029														
Programme: Local Governance Strengthening and Institutional Performance Programme														
102.	Support all National Day celebrations in the Municipality	Municipal Wide							20,000.00		x		Central Admin	
103.	Organize at least 2 PFM Town Hall Meetings and Public Education	Municipal Wide							80,000.00		x		Central Admin	
104.	Maintenance, Repairs and Servicing of Official Vehicles	MMA					30,000.00		40,000.00			x	Transport	Central Admin
105.	Repair, Renewals and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment's	MMA							40,000.00			x	Central Admin	
106.	Traditional Council support & Festivals	Municipal Wide							40,000.00		x		Central Admin	
107.	Utilities and Subscriptions	MMA							80,000.00			x	Central Admin	
108.	Protocol Services	MMA							40,000.00		x		Central Admin	
109.	Local Consultancy Services	MMA							285,489.76		x		Central Admin	
110.	NALAG Dues	MMA					5,287.28				x		Central Admin	

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
111.	Donations and Contributions	MMA	→	→	→	→			60,000.00			x	Central Admin	
112.	MP's Project and Programmes	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		2,000,000.00			x		MP	Central Admin
113.	Legislative Oversight Responsibility of the Assembly	MMA	→	→	→	→		10,000.00	10,000.00		x		Central Admin	
114.	Preparation of RIAP and Fee-Fixing (Gazette)	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			22,000.00		x		Budget	Central Admin
115.	Collection and update on IGF Data	Saltpond	→	→	→	→		70,000.00	30,000.00			x	Budget	Central Admin
116.	Train revenue collectors and city guards on effective revenue mobilization	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			10,000.00			x	HR	Central Admin
117.	Disseminate govt policies and progs to community members	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			15,000.00		x		ISD	Central Admin
118.	Provision for Sub-Structures Activities	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	92,842.00		60,000.00		x		Central Admin	
119.	Servicing of Meetings	Saltpond	→	→	→	→	40,000.00		120,000.00		x		Central Admin	
120.	Organize Zonal Councils Meetings	Zonal Councils	→	→	→	→			50,000.00		x		Central Admin	
	Sub Total						**3,250,619.04**							
Objectives: To strengthen human resource capacity and institutional infrastructure by 50% by 2029														
Programme: Human Resource Capacity and Institutional Infrastructure Improvement Programme														
121.	Undertake capacity building programmes & recruitment at all levels	MMA	→	→	→	→	41,571.00		40,000.00	10,000.00	x		HRD	Central Admin

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
122.	Travelling and Transport	MMA	→	→	→	→			200,000.00		x		Central Admin	
123.	Procurement of Office Equipment and accessories	MMA	→	→	→	→	90,000.00		40,000.00		x		Procurement	Central Admin
124.	Printing and Publication/ Stationery	MMA	→	→	→	→			80,000.00		x		Central Admin	
125.	Administrative Expenses to the HR Department	MMA	→	→	→	→	10,000.00				x		HRD	Central Admin
126.	Internal Management of the Organization HR Department	MMA	→	→	→	→			27,692.30		x		HRD	Central Admin
127.	Internal Management of the Organization Statistical Department	MMA	→	→	→	→			27,692.30		x		Stats	Central Admin
128.	Renovation of Bungalows	Saltpond	→	→	→	→	70,000.00		40,000.00		x		MWD	Central Admin
129.	Renovation of Office Buildings	Saltpond	→	→	→	→	40,000.00		40,000.00		x		MWD	Central Admin
130.	Implement Operation and Maintenance Plan	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			1,780,000.00			x	MWD	Central Admin
	Sub Total						**2,536,955.60**							
Objectives: To strengthen monitoring, evaluation, and institutional support systems by 50% by 2029														
Programme: Monitoring, Evaluation, and Institutional Capacity Enhancement Programme														
131.	Implement the Municipal Anti-Corruption Plan/ programmes	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			13,400.00			x	Central Admin	
132.	M&E for GSCSP projects	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→				1,901,444.44		x		
133.	Undertake auditing activities	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			80,000.00			x	IAU	Central Admin

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
134.	Monitoring of Projects and Programme	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			30,000.00			x	Planning	Central Admin
135.	Plan Preparation (AAP), Composite Budget and Procurement Plan	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			250,000.00		x		Planning/ Budget	Central Admin
136.	Organize MPCU and inspect Projects	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			60,000.00		x		Planning	Central Admin
	Sub Total						**2,334,844.44**							

6.4 Annual Action Plan 2028

Table 38: Annual Action Plan 2028

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Objective: Strengthen business development capacity in the municipality by 50% by December 2029														
Programme: Business Development and Entrepreneurship Capacity Enhancement Programme														
1.	Train cassava and fish processing	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	165,000.00				x		BAC	
2.	Organize 4 MSME Subcommittee meeting	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			9,000.00		x		BAC	
3.	Assist Formulization of 30 with the Registrar General Departments	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			10,000.00		x		BAC	
4.	Train SMEs in business development skills	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			15,000.00		x		BAC	
5.	Build capacity of rural Small and Medium Enterprises and strengthen their association through internship	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	15,500.00				x		BAC	
6.	Internal Management of the Organization for the BAC Department	MMA	→	→	→	→	27,692.30				x		BAC	
	Sub Total						**242,192.30**							
Objective: To develop and promote the municipality's tourism potential by 20% by December 2029														
Programme: Tourism Development and Promotion Programme														
7.	Support Festivals to promote Local Tourism	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			20,000.00		x		Central Admin	CNC

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
8.	Identify new Tourist sites	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			5,000.00		x		Central Admin	CNC
	Sub Total							**25,000.00**						
Objectives: Improve market infrastructure and reduce congestion to enhance trading conditions and economic productivity														
Programme: Market Infrastructure Improvement Programme														
9.	Maintenance of market	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	100,000.00		100,000.00			x	Works Dept	Central Admin
	Sub Total							**200,000.00**						
Objectives: Increase agricultural productivity in the municipality by 40% by December 2029														
Programme: Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Programme														
10.	Train 2 farmer groups in 2 communities on alternative livelihood activities	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		4,150.00			x		Agric Dept	
11.	Conduct 2 food demonstrations with 2 farmer groups on improved nutrition	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		3,350.00			x		Agric Dept	
12.	Train 2 farmer's/processor's groups in 2 communities on food safety	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		2,150.00			x		Agric Dept	
13.	Train 10 gari processors on food fortification	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		2,070.00			x		Agric Dept	
14.	PPR sensitization and vaccination	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		6,650.00			x		Agric Dept	
15.	Home and Farm Visit	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		39,600.00			x		Agric Dept	
16.	Train 50 small ruminant farmers on good husbandry practices annually	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		5,000.00			x		Agric Dept	
17.	Vegetables demonstrations	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		6,000.00			x		Agric Dept	

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
18.	Rice demonstrations	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		10,000.00			x		Agric Dept	
19.	Train farmers in oil palm production	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		5,000.00			x		Agric Dept	
20.	Farmers & Fishers Day celebration	Municipal Wide				→				100,000.00	x		Agric Dept	Central Admin
21.	Internal Management of the Organization for the Agric Department	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			27,692.20			x	Agric Dept	Central Admin
22.	Administrative Expenses to Department of Agric	Saltpond	→	→	→	→	30,000.00					x	Agric Dept	Central Admin
23.	**Sub Total**						**241,662.20**							
Objectives: Ensure sustainable Development and management of fisheries resources														
Programme: Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Programme														
24.	Training for fish processors on safe fish certification and licensing scheme.	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	33,000.00					x	Fisheries	Hen Mpoano
25.	Inspection of fish processing units	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	2,000.00					x	Fisheries	Hen Mpoano
26.	Community Talk on IUU	Coastal Communities	→	→	→	→	33,000.00						Fisheries	CEWEF IA
27.	Community Talk on child trafficking & child labour	Coastal Communities	→	→	→	→	165,000.00				x		Fisheries	
28.	Site visitation to fish farmers	Only Aquaculture farms	→	→	→	→	2,000.00					x	Fisheries	
29.	Cleaning at all landing beaches within the Municipality	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	2,000.00				x		Fisheries	
	Sub Total						**237,000.00**							
DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Objectives: To improve health service delivery and management in the municipality by 50% by December 2029														
Programme: Health Service Delivery and Management Improvement Programme														
30.	Construction of CHPS Compounds	Nkusukum Sameadze	→	→	→	→		2,067,068.00			x		MWD	GHS
31.	Training of midwives on Life Saving Skills	Saltpond	→	→	→	→		10,000.00		15,000.00	x		GHS	Partners
32.	Procurement of 5 vaccine fridge	Saltpond	→	→	→	→				50,000.00	x		GHS	
33.	Training of Health Staff on forms and registers	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			15,000.00		x		GHS	
34.	Formation of Adolescent clubs in Schools	Abeadze State College Mfantseman Girls' SHS	→	→	→	→			5,000.00		x		GHS	
35.	Internal Management of the Organization for the Health Department	Saltpond	→	→	→	→	30,000.00				x		MHD	Central Admin
36.	Provide IE&C on COVID, maternal health, FP, HIV, Malaria, TB at radio station, OPDs pub health facilities and outreaches	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			23,310.66		x		MHD	Central Admin
37.	Support to PLWHIV	Saltpond	→	→	→	→		27,300.00			x		Focal Person	MHD
	Total						**2,242,678.66**							
Objectives: To improve the quality of basic education delivery in the Municipality by December 2029.														
Programme: Education Infrastructure and Quality Improvement Programme														
38.	Construction of 6 Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary facilities.	Nsanfo	→	→	→	→		1,388,568.00			x		MWD	MED
39.	Construction of 2 Unit Kindergarten	Afutuakwa	→	→	→	→		684,353.00			x		MWD	MED

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
	Block with Ancillary Facilities													
40.	Construction of 3 Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary facilities.	Akobima	→	→	→	→		1,055,000.00			x		MWD	MED
41.	Maintenance of School Buildings & Other Municipal Properties	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		45,000.00		500,000.00	x		MWD	MED
42.	Support to Sports and Culture	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		5,000.00			x		MED	
43.	BECE Mock, STME and My First Day at School	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		20,000.00			x		MED	
44.	Educational Sponsorship	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		20,000.00			x		Central Admin	MED
45.	Internal Management of the Organization for the Education Department	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			27,692.30		x		Central Admin	MED
46.	Procurement of Furniture: 450 mono desks, 575 dual desks for lower primary, 875 dual desks for upper primary, 87 hexagonal tables & 525 chairs, 112 cupboards for learners in the basic schools	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		1,142,815.00			x		Central Admin	MED
47.	540 tables and chairs for teachers and office staff	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		378,000.00			x		Central Admin	MED

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
	Sub Total						**5,266,428.30**							
Objectives: Enhance environmental sanitation and reduce the prevalence of open defecation in the municipality by 40% and increase access to safe and reliable water services from 90% to 100% by December 2029.														
Programme: Integrated Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Improvement Programme														
48.	National Fumigation	Municipal Wide	→					230,000.00			x		EHSU	Central Admin
49.	Sanitation Improvement Package	Municipal Wide	→					287,500.00			x		EHSU	Central Admin
50.	Provision for Local Sanitation Management	Municipal Wide	→					250,000.00	445,000.00	500,000.00	x		EHSU	Central Admin
51.	Procurement of sanitary tools	Saltpond	→						25,000.00		x		EHSU	Central Admin
52.	Clearing of existing heaps of refuse in the municipality	Municipal Wide	→					312,500.00			x		EHSU	Central Admin
53.	Enforcement of Environmental Sanitation Laws	Municipal Wide	→						20,000.00			x	EHSU	Ghana Police Service, Judicial Service
54.	Promotion of household latrine construction	Municipal Wide	→						25,000.00			x	EHSU	NCCE, ISD, Information Centres
55.	Public education on bathhouses construction and sullage disposal	Municipal Wide	→						25,000.00		x		EHSU	
56.	Organise desilting/cleansing of public drains.	Municipal Wide	→						100,000.00			x	EHSU	
57.	Intensify premises inspection and education	Municipal Wide	→						20,000.00			x	EHSU	

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
58.	Sensitization/celebration of: - World water day - World toilet day - National Environmental Sanitation week	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			50,000.00		x		EHSU	Central Admin
59.	Organise regular clean-up exercise in communities	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			187,500			x	EHSU	Central Admin
60.	Training of officers in the use of the Rural Sanitation Model and Strategy (RSMS) as an approach to behaviour change in the community.	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			7,500.00		x		EHSU	Central Admin
61.	Mass registration and certification of food vendors in the Municipality.	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			10,000.00			x	EHSU	GHS
62.	Construction of Boreholes	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		1,870,000.00			x		MWD	EHSU, Central Admin
63.	Extension of Water to New sites	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		1,000,000.00			x		MWD	GWCL
	Sub Total						**5,365,000.00**							
Objectives: To reduce incidents of child labour, abuse, and rights violations by 50% in the municipality through by 2029.														
Programme: Child Protection and Rights Enforcement Programme														
64.	Register, inspect and monitor Early Childhood Development Centres (ECDC)	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	8,000.00		5,000.00			x	SWCD	Central Admin
65.	Training of ECDC care-givers in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	12,000.00				x		SWCD	Central Admin

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
66.	Under take Child Protection activities (abandoned and missing children)	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	15,000.00			30,000.00		x	SWCD	Central Admin
	Sub Total						**70,000.00**							
Objectives: Improve social inclusion and access to social protection services for vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities (PWDs), women, and at-risk youth, by 50% by December 2029														
Programme: Inclusive Social Development and Empowerment Programme														
67.	Registration of Persons with Disability (PWDs)	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		8,000.00				x	SWCD	Central Admin
68.	Hold disability Fund management committee meeting to disburse disability fund	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		12,000.00				x	SWCD	Central Admin
69.	Hold capacity building workshop for beneficiaries of PWDs	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		15,000.00				x	SWCD	Central Admin
70.	Sensitization on child marriage, teenage pregnancy, Sexual and Gender Based Violence and other social issues	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	30,000.00		7,000.00	10,000.00	x		SWCD	Central Admin
71.	Organise LEAP disbursement for beneficiaries	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			10,000.00	94,352.00	x		SWCD	Central Admin
72.	Register and monitor Community-Based Organization (CBOs)	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	15,000.00					x	SWCD	Central Admin
73.	Sensitization on Safe Spaces: Protecting Women	Dominase	→	→	→	→			5,000.00		x		GDO	SWCD

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
	and Children in a Changing World"													
74.	Sensitization on Child marriage and its impact on development	Nsanfo	→	→	→	→			5,000.00		x		GDO	SWCD
75.	Sensitization on Accessing support services (social welfare, police, shelters)	Taabosom	→	→	→	→			5,000.00		x		GDO	SWCD
76.	Sensitization on Community-based response mechanisms	Kuntu	→	→	→	→			5,000.00		x		GDO	SWCD
	Sub Total						**221,352.00**							
Objectives: To reduce youth unemployment in the municipality by 30% by December, 2029														
Programme: Youth Employment and Skills Development Programme														
77.	Apprentice training (NVTI Exams support)	Saltpond	→	→	→	→	33,000.00				x		BAC	
78.	Train 30 youth in Business management skills	Mankessim	→	→	→	→	15,000.00				x		BAC	
	Sub Total						**48,000.00**							
DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT														
Objectives: To improve road conditions, street lighting, and traffic management in the municipality by 50% by December 2029														
Programme: Urban Transport Infrastructure Improvement and Traffic Management Programme														
79.	Reshaping of gravel Roads within Mfantseman Municipality	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→				150,000.00	x		URD	
80.	Minor Drainage Repair Works	Saltpond Mankessim	→	→	→	→			50,000.00		x		URD	
81.	District Road Improvement	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	1,200,000.00					x	URD	

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
	Programme (DRIP)													
82.	Pothole Patching on Selected Roads within Mfantseman Municipality	Saltpond Mankessim	→	→	→	→				200,000.00	x		URD	
83.	Grass cutting and Green Area Maintenance	Saltpond Mankessim	→	→	→	→			50,000.00		x		URD	
84.	Desilting/Dredging of Drains / Culverts	Saltpond Mankessim	→	→	→	→			50,000.00		x		URD	
85.	Maintenance of Street lights	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		35,000.00	40,000.00			x	MWD	
	Sub Total						**1,725,000.00**							
Objectives: Reduce environmental degradation from mining activities by 40% by 2029														
Programme: Sustainable Mining and Environmental Management Programme														
86.	Monitor Mining Activities	Akatekyiwa, Biriwa, Ekurabadze, Frangua Rd, Abonko. Ewoyaa	→	→	→	→	2,000.00				x		NADMO	Central Admin
87.	Inspect reclamation of mining sites	Akatekyiwa, Biriwa, Ekurabadze, Frangua Rd, Abonko. Ewoyaa	→	→	→	→	2,000.00				x		NADMO	Central
	Sub Total						**4,000.00**							
Objectives: To reduce climate-related flood risks and impacts in flood-prone communities by 50% by December 2029,														
Programme: Flood Management and Climate Resilience Programme														
88.	Organize climate change awareness and adaptability programmes	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			5,000.00		x		NADMO	Central
89.	Hazard Identification	Mankessim, Saltpond, Anomabo, Biriwa, Yamoransa	→	→	→	→		4,000.00				x	NADMO	
	Total						**9,000.00**							
Objectives: To reduce encroachment into designated conservation areas by 60% by December 2029														
Programme: Conservation Area Protection and Management Programme														
90.	Organise Tree Planting Exercise	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			10,000.00		x		NADMO	

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
91.	Public education on the need to protect wetland	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			5,000.00		x		NADMO	
	Sub Total						**15,000.00**							
Objectives: To improve land use management and adherence to urban planning regulations by 50% by 2029.														
Programme: Land Use Management and Urban Planning Improvement Programme														
92.	Prepare Structure Plan for the three sectors of the Municipality	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→				180,000.00	x		PPD	SPC/LUPSA
93.	Preparation and Review of 18 No. Local Plans	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	150,000.00				x		PPD	
94.	Street Naming and Property Addressing	Eguase, Woraba, Briwa etc.	→	→	→	→		150,000.00	250,000.00		x		PPD	
95.	Documentation and Registration of the Municipal Assembly lands and landed property	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			150,000.00			x	PPD	
96.	Development Control Activities	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			195,000.00			x	PPD	MWD
	Sub Total						**1,075,000.00**							
Objectives: To enhance disaster prevention, preparedness, and response capacity in the municipality by 50% by 2029.														
Programme: Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Programme														
97.	Training of Staff for effective Disaster Management	Saltpond	→	→	→	→	4,000.00				x		NADMO	
98.	Public Education on Bush Fires	Nsanfo, Kyeakor, Akobima	→	→	→	→	2,000.00	6,000.00				x	NADMO	GNFS
99.	World Disaster Day Observation	Dominase	→	→	→	→	2,000.00	8,000.00		10,000.00	x		NADMO	
100.	Demolish Dilapidated Structures	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		20,000.00				x	NADMO	GPS, MWD

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
	Sub Total						**52,000.00**							
Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance & Institutional Development														
Objectives: To improve local governance effectiveness and institutional performance by 50% by 2029														
Programme: Local Governance Strengthening and Institutional Performance Programme														
101.	Support all National Day celebrations in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			20,000.00		x		Central Admin	
102.	Organize at least 2 PFM Town Hall Meetings and Public Education	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			80,000.00		x		Central Admin	
103.	Maintenance, Repairs and Servicing of Official Vehicles	MMA	→	→	→	→	30,000.00		40,000.00			x	Transport	Central Admin
104.	Repair, Renewals and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment's	MMA	→	→	→	→			40,000.00			x	Central Admin	
105.	Traditional Council support & Festivals	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			40,000.00		x		Central Admin	
106.	Utilities and Subscriptions	MMA	→	→	→	→			80,000.00			x	Central Admin	
107.	Protocol Services	MMA	→	→	→	→			40,000.00		x		Central Admin	
108.	Local Consultancy Services	MMA	→	→	→	→			285,489.76		x		Central Admin	
109.	NALAG Dues	MMA	→	→	→	→	5,287.28				x		Central Admin	
110.	Donations and Contributions	MMA	→	→	→	→			60,000.00			x	Central Admin	
111.	MP's Project and Programmes	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		2,000,000.00			x		MP	Central Admin
112.	Legislative Oversight Responsibility of the Assembly	MMA	→	→	→	→		10,000.00	10,000.00		x		Central Admin	

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
113.	Preparation of RIAP and Fee-Fixing (Gazette)	Saltpond							22,000.00		x		Budget	Central Admin
114.	Collection and update on IGF Data	Saltpond						70,000.00	30,000.00			x	Budget	Central Admin
115.	Train revenue collectors and city guards on effective revenue mobilization	Saltpond							10,000.00			x	HR	Central Admin
116.	Disseminate govt policies and progs to community members	Municipal Wide							15,000.00		x		ISD	Central Admin
117.	Provision for Sub-Structures Activities	Municipal Wide					92,842.00		60,000.00		x		Central Admin	
118.	Servicing of Meetings	Saltpond					40,000.00		120,000.00		x		Central Admin	
119.	Organize Zonal Councils Meetings	Zonal Councils							50,000.00		x		Central Admin	
	Sub Total						**3,530,639.04**							
Objectives: To strengthen human resource capacity and institutional infrastructure by 50% by 2029														
Programme: Human Resource Capacity and Institutional Infrastructure Improvement Programme														
120.	Undertake capacity building programmes & recruitment at all levels	MMA					41,571.00		40,000.00	10,000.00	x		HRD	Central Admin
121.	Travelling and Transport	MMA							200,000.00		x		Central Admin	
122.	Procurement of Office Equipment and accessories	MMA					90,000.00		40,000.00		x		Procurement	Central Admin
123.	Printing and Publication/ Stationery	MMA							80,000.00		x		Central Admin	

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
124.	Administrative Expenses to the HR Department	MMA					10,000.00				x		HRD	Central Admin
125.	Internal Management of the Organization HR Department	MMA							27,692.30		x		HRD	Central Admin
126.	Internal Management of the Organization Statistical Department	MMA							27,692.30		x		Stats	Central Admin
127.	Implement Operation and Maintenance Plan	Municipal Wide							1,780,000.00			x	MWD	Central Admin
	Sub Total						**2,346,955.60**							
Objectives: To strengthen monitoring, evaluation, and institutional support systems by 50% by 2029														
Programme: Monitoring, Evaluation, and Institutional Capacity Enhancement Programme														
128.	Implement the Municipal Anti-Corruption Plan/ programmes	Municipal Wide							13,400.00			x	Central Admin	
129.	Undertake auditing activities	Municipal Wide							80,000.00			x	IAU	Central Admin
130.	Monitoring of Projects and Programme	Municipal Wide							30,000.00			x	Planning	Central Admin
131.	Plan Preparation (AAP), Composite Budget and Procurement Plan	Municipal Wide							250,000.00		x		Planning/ Budget	Central Admin
132.	Organize MPCU and inspect Projects	Municipal Wide							60,000.00		x		Planning	Central Admin
	Sub Total						**433,400.00**							

6.5 Annual Action Plan 2029

Table 39: Annual Action Plan 2029

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Objective: Strengthen business development capacity in the municipality by 50% by December 2029														
Programme: Business Development and Entrepreneurship Capacity Enhancement Programme														
1.	MSME access to credit/grants	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→				70,000.00	x		BAC	
2.	Organize 4 MSME Subcommittee meeting	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			8,000.00		x		BAC	
3.	Formation, Strengthening and sustenance of groups	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→				75,000.00	x		BAC	
4.	Regulatory Certification	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	15,000.00				x		BAC	
5.	Credit facilities to women group and farmers	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	70,000.00				x		BAC	
6.	Internal Management of the Organization for the BAC Department	MMA	→	→	→	→	27,692.30				x		BAC	
	Sub Total						**265,692.30**							
Objective: To develop and promote the municipality's tourism potential by 20% by December 2029														
Programme: Tourism Development and Promotion Programme														
7.	Support Festivals to promote Local Tourism	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			20,000.00		x		Central Admin	CNC
8.	Identify new Tourist sites	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			5,000.00		x		Central Admin	CNC
	Sub Total						**25,000.00**							
Objectives: Improve market infrastructure and reduce congestion to enhance trading conditions and economic productivity														
Programme: Market Infrastructure Improvement Programme														
9.	Maintenance of Market	Mankessim	→	→	→	→	100,000.00			100,000.00	x		MWD	Central Admin

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
	Sub Total							**2,000,000.00**						
Objectives: Increase agricultural productivity in the municipality by 40% by December 2029														
Programme: Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Programme														
10.	Train 2 farmer groups in 2 communities on alternative livelihood activities	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		4,150.00			x		Agric Dept	
11.	Conduct 2 food demonstrations with 2 farmer groups on improved nutrition	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		3,350.00			x		Agric Dept	
12.	Train 2 farmer's/processor 's groups in 2 communities on food safety	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		2,150.00			x		Agric Dept	
13.	Train 10 gari processors on food fortification	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		2,070.00			x		Agric Dept	
14.	PPR sensitization and vaccination	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		6,650.00			x		Agric Dept	
15.	Home and Farm Visit	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		39,600.00			x		Agric Dept	
16.	Train 50 small ruminant farmers on good husbandry practices annually	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		5,000.00			x		Agric Dept	
17.	Vegetables demonstrations	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		6,000.00			x		Agric Dept	
18.	Rice demonstrations	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		10,000.00			x		Agric Dept	
19.	Train farmers in oil palm production	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		5,000.00					Agric Dept	
20.	Farmers & Fishers Day celebration	Municipal Wide				→				100,000.00	x		Agric Dept	Central Admin

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
21.	Internal Management of the Organization for the Agric Department	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			27,692.20			x	Agric Dept	Central Admin
22.	Administrative Expenses to Department of Agric	Saltpond	→	→	→	→	30,000.00					x	Agric Dept	Central Admin
23.	**Sub Total**						**241,662.20**							
Objectives: Ensure sustainable Development and management of fisheries resources														
Programme: Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Programme														
24.	Training for fish processors on safe fish certification and licensing scheme.	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	33,000.00					x	Fisheries	Hen Mpoano
25.	Inspection of fish processing units	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	2,000.00					x	Fisheries	Hen Mpoano
26.	Community Talk on IUU	Coastal Communities	→	→	→	→	33,000.00				x		Fisheries	CEWEFIA
27.	Community Talk on child trafficking & child labour	Coastal Communites	→	→	→	→	165,000.00				x		Fisheries	
28.	Site visitation to fish farmers	Only Aquaculture farms	→	→	→	→	2,000.00					x	Fisheries	
29.	Cleaning at all landing beaches within the Municipality	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	2,000.00				x		Fisheries	
	Sub Total						**237,000.00**							
DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Objectives: To improve health service delivery and management in the municipality by 50% by December 2029														
Programme: Health Service Delivery and Management Improvement Programme														
30.	Rehabilitation of 3 Health facilities	Kormantse Asafora Hinii	→	→	→	→		500,000.00			x		MWD	GHS

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
31.	Quarterly monitoring on RCH indicators	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			12,000.00			x	GHS	Partners
32.	Quarterly Supportive Supervision	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			40,000.00			x	GHS	Facility In Charges
33.	Quarterly PHEMC Meeting	Saltpond	→	→	→	→	120,000.00					x	GHS	
34.	Quarterly Health Committee Meeting	Saltpond	→	→	→	→	120,000.00					x	GHS	
35.	Internal Management of the Organization for the Health Department	Saltpond	→	→	→	→	30,000.00				x		MHD	Central Admin
36.	Provide IE&C on COVID, maternal health, FP, HIV, Malaria, TB at radio station, OPDs pub health facilities and outreaches	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			23,310.66		x		MHD	Central Admin
37.	Support to PLWHIV	Saltpond	→	→	→	→		27,300.00			x		Focal Person	MHD
	Sub Total						**872,610.66**							
Objectives: To improve the quality of basic education delivery in the Municipality by December 2029.														
Programme: Education Infrastructure and Quality Improvement Programme														
38.	Construction of 6 Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary facilities.	Akatakyiwa	→	→	→	→		1,388,568.00			x		MWD	MED
39.	Construction of 2 Unit Kindergarten Block with Ancillary Facilities	Ogeokrom	→	→	→	→		684,353.00			x		MWD	MED

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
40.	Construction of 3-unit Classroom Block	Kwesiansa						1,055,000.00			x		MWD	MED
41.	Maintenance of School Buildings & Other Municipal Properties	Municipal Wide						45,000.00		500,000.00	x		MWD	MED
42.	Support to Sports and Culture	Municipal Wide						5,000.00			x		MED	
43.	BECE Mock, STME and My First Day at School	Municipal Wide						20,000.00			x		MED	
44.	Educational Sponsorship	Municipal Wide						20,000.00			x		Central Admin	MED
45.	Internal Management of the Organization for the Education Department	Saltpond							27,692.30		x		Central Admin	MED
46.	Procurement of Furniture: 450 mono desks, 575 dual desks for lower primary, 875 dual desks for upper primary, 87 hexagonal tables & 525 chairs, 112 cupboards for learners in the basic schools	Municipal Wide						1,142,815.00			x		Central Admin	MED
47.	540 tables and chairs for teachers and office staff	Municipal Wide						378,000.00			x		Central Admin	MED
	Sub Total						**5,266,428.30**							
Objectives: Enhance environmental sanitation and reduce the prevalence of open defecation in the municipality by 40% and increase access to safe and reliable water services from 90% to 100% by December 2029.														

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Programme: Integrated Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Improvement Programme														
48.	National Fumigation	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		230,000.00			x		EHSU	Central Admin
49.	Sanitation Improvement Package	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		287,500.00			x		EHSU	Central Admin
50.	Provision for Local Sanitation Management	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		250,000.00	445,000.00	500,000.00	x		EHSU	Central Admin
51.	Procurement of sanitary tools	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			25,000.00		x		EHSU	Central Admin
52.	Clearing of existing heaps of refuse in the municipality	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		312,500.00			x		EHSU	Central Admin
53.	Enforcement of Environmental Sanitation Laws	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			20,000.00			x	EHSU	Ghana Police Service, Judicial Service
54.	Promotion of household latrine construction	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			25,000.00			x	EHSU	NCCE, ISD, Information Centres
55.	Organise desilting/cleansing of public drains.	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			100,000.00			x	EHSU	
56.	Intensify premises inspection and education	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			20,000.00			x	EHSU	
57.	Sensitization/celebration of: - World water day - World toilet day - National Environmental Sanitation week	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			50,000.00		x		EHSU	Central Admin

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
58.	Organise regular clean-up exercise in communities	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			187,500			x	EHSU	Central Admin
59.	Training of officers in the use of the Rural Sanitation Model and Strategy (RSMS) as an approach to behaviour change in the community.	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			7,500.00		x		EHSU	Central Admin
60.	Mass registration and certification of food vendors in the Municipality.	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			10,000.00			x	EHSU	GHS
61.	Construction of Boreholes	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		1,870,000.00			x		MWD	EHSU, Central Admin
62.	Extension of Water to New sites	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		1,000,000.00			x		MWD	GWCL
	Sub Total						**5,340,000.00**							
Objectives: To reduce incidents of child labour, abuse, and rights violations by 50% in the municipality through by 2029.														
Programme: Child Protection and Rights Enforcement Programme														
63.	Register, inspect and monitor Early Childhood Development Centres (ECDC)	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	8,000.00		5,000.00			x	SWCD	Central Admin
64.	Training of ECDC care-givers in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	12,000.00				x		SWCD	Central Admin
65.	Under take Child Protection activities (abandoned and missing children)	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	15,000.00			30,000.00		x	SWCD	Central Admin
	Sub Total						**70,000.00**							

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Objectives: Improve social inclusion and access to social protection services for vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities (PWDs), women, and at-risk youth, by 50% by December 2029														
Programme: Inclusive Social Development and Empowerment Programme														
66.	Registration of Persons with Disability (PWDs)	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		8,000.00				x	SWCD	Central Admin
67.	Hold disability Fund management committee meeting to disburse disability fund	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		12,000.00				x	SWCD	Central Admin
68.	Hold capacity building workshop for beneficiaries of PWDs	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		15,000.00				x	SWCD	Central Admin
69.	Sensitization on child marriage, teenage pregnancy, Sexual and Gender Based Violence and other social issues	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	30,000.00		7,000.00	10,000.00	x		SWCD	Central Admin
70.	Organise LEAP disbursement for beneficiaries	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			10,000.00	94,352.00	x		SWCD	Central Admin
71.	Register and monitor Community-Based Organization (CBOs)	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	15,000.00					x	SWCD	Central Admin
72.	Sensitization on Safe Spaces: Protecting Women and Children in a Changing World"	Dominase	→	→	→	→			5,000.00		x		GDO	SWCD
73.	Sensitization on Child marriage and its impact on development	Nsanfo	→	→	→	→			5,000.00		x		GDO	SWCD

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
74.	Sensitization on Accessing support services (social welfare, police, shelters)	Taabosom	→	→	→	→			5,000.00		x		GDO	SWCD
75.	Sensitization on Community-based response mechanisms	Kuntu	→	→	→	→			5,000.00		x		GDO	SWCD
	Sub Total						**221,352.00**							
Objectives: To reduce youth unemployment in the municipality by 30% by December, 2029														
Programme: Youth Employment and Skills Development Programme														
76.	Training and support 50 youth with start-up kits	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→				165,000.00	x		BAC	
	Sub Total						**165,000.00**							
DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT														
Objectives: To improve road conditions, street lighting, and traffic management in the municipality by 50% by December 2029														
Programme: Urban Transport Infrastructure Improvement and Traffic Management Programme														
77.	Reshaping of gravel Roads within Mfantseman Municipality	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→				150,000.00	x		URD	
78.	District Road Improvement Programme (DRIP)	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	1,200,000.00					x	URD	
79.	Pothole Patching on Selected Roads within Mfantseman Municipality	Saltpond Mankessim	→	→	→	→				200,000.00	x		URD	
80.	Grass cutting and Green Area Maintenance	Saltpond Mankessim	→	→	→	→			50,000.00		x		URD	
81.	Desilting/Dredging of Drains / Culverts	Saltpond Mankessim	→	→	→	→			50,000.00		x		URD	

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
82.	Maintenance of Street lights	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		35,000.00	40,000.00			x	MWD	
	Sub Total						**1,725,000.00**							
Objectives: Reduce environmental degradation from mining activities by 40% by 2029														
Programme: Sustainable Mining and Environmental Management Programme														
83.	Monitor Mining Activities	Akatekyiwa, Biriwa, Ekurabadze, Frangua Rd, Abonko. Ewoyaa	→	→	→	→	2,000.00				x		NADMO	Central Admin
84.	Inspect reclamation of mining sites	Akatekyiwa, Biriwa, Ekurabadze, Frangua Rd, Abonko. Ewoyaa	→	→	→	→	2,000.00				x		NADMO	Central
	Sub Total						**4,000.00**							
Objectives: To reduce climate-related flood risks and impacts in flood-prone communities by 50% by December 2029,														
Programme: Flood Management and Climate Resilience Programme														
85.	Organize climate change awareness and adaptability programmes	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			5,000.00		x		NADMO	Central
	Sub Total						**5,000.00**							
Objectives: To address current devastating floods														
Programme: Climate Change and Resilience Programme														
86.	Hazard Identification	Mankessim, Saltpond, Anomabo, Biriwa, Yamoransa	→	→	→	→		4,000.00				x	NADMO	
Objectives: To reduce encroachment into designated conservation areas by 60% by December 2029														
Programme: Conservation Area Protection and Management Programme														
87.	Organise Tree Planting Exercise	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			10,000.00		x		NADMO	
88.	Public education on the need to protect wetland	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			5,000.00		x		NADMO	
	Sub Total						**15,000.00**							
Objectives: To improve land use management and adherence to urban planning regulations by 50% by 2029.														
Programme: Land Use Management and Urban Planning Improvement Programme														
89.	Prepare Structure Plan for the three sectors of the Municipality	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→				180,000.00	x		PPD	SPC/LUPSA

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
90.	Preparation and Review of 18 No. Local Plans	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	150,000.00				x		PPD	
91.	Street Naming and Property Addressing	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		150,000.00	250,000.00		x		PPD	
92.	Documentation and Registration of the Municipal Assembly lands and landed property	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			150,000.00			x	PPD	
93.	Development Control Activities	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			195,000.00			x	PPD	MWD
	Sub Total						**1,075,000.00**							
Objectives: To enhance disaster prevention, preparedness, and response capacity in the municipality by 50% by 2029.														
Programme: Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Programme														
94.	Training of Staff for effective Disaster Management	Saltpond	→	→	→	→	4,000.00				x		NADMO	
95.	Public Education on Bush Fires	Nsanfo, Kyeakor, Akobima	→	→	→	→	2,000.00	6,000.00				x	NADMO	GNFS
96.	World Disaster Day Observation	Dominase	→	→	→	→	2,000.00	8,000.00		10,000.00	x		NADMO	
97.	Demolish Dilapidated Structures	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		20,000.00				x	NADMO	GPS, MWD
	Sub Total						**52,000.00**							
Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance & Institutional Development														
Objectives: To improve local governance effectiveness and institutional performance by 50% by 2029														
Programme: Local Governance Strengthening and Institutional Performance Programme														
98.	Support all National Day celebrations in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			20,000.00		x		Central Admin	
99.	Organize at least 2 PFM Town Hall	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			80,000.00		x		Central Admin	

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
	Meetings and Public Education													
100.	Maintenance, Repairs and Servicing of Official Vehicles	MMA	→	→	→	→	30,000.00		40,000.00			x	Transport	Central Admin
101.	Repair, Renewals and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment's	MMA	→	→	→	→			40,000.00			x	Central Admin	
102.	Traditional Council support & Festivals	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			40,000.00		x		Central Admin	
103.	Utilities and Subscriptions	MMA	→	→	→	→			80,000.00			x	Central Admin	
104.	Protocol Services	MMA	→	→	→	→			40,000.00		x		Central Admin	
105.	Local Consultancy Services	MMA	→	→	→	→			285,489.76		x		Central Admin	
106.	NALAG Dues	MMA	→	→	→	→	5,287.28				x		Central Admin	
107.	Donations and Contributions	MMA	→	→	→	→			60,000.00			x	Central Admin	
108.	MP's Project and Programmes	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→		2,000,000.00			x		MP	Central Admin
109.	Legislative Oversight Responsibility of the Assembly	MMA	→	→	→	→		10,000.00	10,000.00		x		Central Admin	
110.	Preparation of RIAP and Fee-Fixing (Gazette)	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			22,000.00		x		Budget	Central Admin
111.	Collection and update on IGF Data	Saltpond	→	→	→	→		70,000.00	30,000.00			x	Budget	Central Admin
112.	Train revenue collectors and city guards on effective revenue	Saltpond	→	→	→	→			10,000.00			x	HR	Central Admin

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
	mobilization													
113.	Disseminate govt policies and progs to community members	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			15,000.00		x		ISD	Central Admin
114.	Provision for Sub-Structures Activities	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→	92,842.00		60,000.00		x		Central Admin	
115.	Servicing of Meetings	Saltpond	→	→	→	→	40,000.00		120,000.00		x		Central Admin	
116.	Organize Zonal Councils Meetings	Zonal Councils	→	→	→	→			50,000.00		x		Central Admin	
	Sub Total						**377,842.00**							
Objectives: To strengthen human resource capacity and institutional infrastructure by 50% by 2029														
Programme: Human Resource Capacity and Institutional Infrastructure Improvement Programme														
117.	Undertake capacity building programmes & recruitment at all levels	MMA	→	→	→	→	41,571.00		40,000.00	10,000.00	x		HRD	Central Admin
118.	Travelling and Transport	MMA	→	→	→	→			200,000.00		x		Central Admin	
119.	Procurement of Office Equipment and accessories	MMA	→	→	→	→	90,000.00		40,000.00		x		Procurement	Central Admin
120.	Printing and Publication/ Stationery	MMA	→	→	→	→			80,000.00		x		Central Admin	
121.	Administrative Expenses to the HR Department	MMA	→	→	→	→	10,000.00				x		HRD	Central Admin
122.	Internal Management of the Organization HR Department	MMA	→	→	→	→			27,692.30		x		HRD	Central Admin
123.	Internal Management of the Organization	MMA	→	→	→	→			27,692.30		x		Stats	Central Admin

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
	Statistical Department													
124.	Renovation of Bungalows	Saltpond	→	→	→	→	70,000.00		40,000.00		x		MWD	Central Admin
125.	Renovation of Office Buildings	Saltpond	→	→	→	→	40,000.00		40,000.00		x		MWD	Central Admin
126.	Implement Operation and Maintenance Plan	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			1,780,000.00			x	MWD	Central Admin
	Sub Total						**2,536,955.60**							
Objectives: To strengthen monitoring, evaluation, and institutional support systems by 50% by 2029														
Programme: Monitoring, Evaluation, and Institutional Capacity Enhancement Programme														
127.	Implement the Municipal Anti-Corruption Plan/ programmes	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			13,400.00			x	Central Admin	
128.	Undertake auditing activities	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			80,000.00			x	IAU	Central Admin
129.	Monitoring of Projects and Programme	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			30,000.00		x	x	Planning	Central Admin
130.	Plan Preparation (AAP), Composite Budget and Procurement Plan	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			250,000.00		x		Planning/ Budget	Central Admin
131.	Organize MPCU and inspect Projects	Municipal Wide	→	→	→	→			60,000.00		x		Planning	Central Admin
	Sub Total						**2,334,844.44**							

CHAPTER SEVEN
MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

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 analysis is critical to enhance the participation of all, improve interaction and thereby forestall potential risks and conflicts during implementation. Table 36 shows the stakeholders and their backgrounds as well as their roles and responsibilities.

Table 40: Analysis of Stakeholders in Mfantseman

No	Stakeholder	Background	Interests, Roles and Responsibilities
1.	Municipal Chief Executive	Appointed by the President Approved by the General Assembly	Responsible for day-to-day performance of the executive and administrative functions
2.	Traditional Council	They are community heads An embodiment of culture They are custodians of land	They influence decision making
3.	MLGDRD	They include employees of government They have a vertical link with the MA and donors	They formulate policies They support capacity building programmes They facilitate relationship between MMDAs and donors
4.	NDPC	Headed by a Dir.-General Employees of government	They provide guidelines for Planning They provide capacity building They Approve plans
5.	RCC	Headed by a political appointee Employees of government	They harmonise MTDP They coordinate, harmonise and monitor the MMDAs They undertake monitoring and evaluation
6.	Member of Parliament	Elected to represent the people	Initiate and support projects with MPs DACF Responsible for collating the concerns of the people
7.	MPCU Members	Heads of decentralised and non-decentralised departments/units Reps of Gen Ass/CSOs/TA	They plan, implement and monitor and evaluate programmes and projects of the Assembly They coordinate activities of the Assembly
8.	General Assembly	70 percent are elected by the people 30 percent are appointed	They make bye-laws and approve plans and budgets They champion the needs of their electorates and initiate and monitor projects
9.	MUSEC	Heads of security services	Responsible for considering and taking appropriate measures to safeguard security in the Municipality
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	The leader is appointed by government 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

No	Stakeholder	Background	Interests, Roles and Responsibilities
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 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 To 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.	Market Women	They include private businesses	Provide public goods and services Provide resources for development
20.	General Public	They are community members	They are recipients of development projects They demand accountability
21.	Schools	They include private and public schools	They are recipients of educational projects

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 RCC conduct 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 projects. Aside these, stakeholders like the World Bank and other development partners also join teams in the Assembly to conduct monitoring.

Table 41: Monitoring Matrix

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibilities
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Goal: Build an Economically Viable Local Economy										
Objective: To increase agricultural productivity in the municipality by 40% by December 2029										
Programme: Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Programme										
Average productivity of selected crop (Mt/Ha):	Output per hectare of selected crops (Mt/Ha)	Outcome						Staple crops Selected cash crops Livestock and poultry Fisheries	Annually	Agric Dept
Yield										
Maize			159.12 (MT)	170(MT)	180(MT)	190(MT)	200(MT)			
Cassava			55 (MT)	60 (MT)	65 (MT)	70 (MT)	75 (MT)			
Cocoyam			17 (MT)	19 (MT)	20 (MT)	21 (MT)	22 (MT)			
Plantain			14 (MT)	15 (MT)	16 (MT)	18 (MT)	20 (MT)			
Livestock										
Cattle			86	260		260	260			
Sheep			864	900		900	900			
Goats			728	1,000		1,000	1,000			
Pigs			142	300		500	600			
Poultry			4,127	5,000		8,000	10,000			
Goal: Enhance Human Capital Development and Social Protection										
Objective: To reduce youth unemployment in the municipality by 30% by December, 2029										
Programme: Youth Employment and Skills Development Programme										
Number of new jobs created	Count of formal sector jobs created per annum with aggregation at sectoral level	Output		800	1,000	800	1000	By sector: Agriculture, Industry, and service	Annually	Agric Dept. GEA NYEA
Goal: Build an Economically Viable Local Economy										
Objective: To develop and promote the municipality's tourism potential by 20% by December 2029										
Programme: Tourism Development and Promotion Programme										
Number of tourist arrivals	Count of tourists arriving in the country	Output	-	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	Male -Female	Annually	GTA
Number of tourist sites developed	Count of total tourist sites developed	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Sectors	Annually	GTA
Goal: Enhance Human Capital Development and Social Protection										
Objective: To improve health service delivery and management in the municipality by 50% by December 2029										

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibilities
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Programme: Health Service Delivery and Management Improvement Programme										
Percentage of functional Community based	Count of functional CHPS zones expressed as a percentage of total no. of demarcated CHPS zones	Outcome	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	CHPS Compound Clinic Health Center Hospital	Annually	GHS
Health Planning Services (CHPS)	Count of attendance of an	Output	453,108	460,000	470,000	480,000	490,000	Male Female	Annually	GHS
OPD attendance	outpatient at a medical facility	Output	68%	70%	72%	75%	80%	Indigents Informal Aged		
Percentage of the population with valid NHIS card	Share of the population with valid NHIS card, expressed as a percentage	Impact	11.1	10	10	9	9	Under 18years Pregnant Women	Annually	NHIS
Under-five mortality ratio	Count of deaths occurring	Impact	43.6	42	41	40	39	Under five	Annually	GHS
Maternal mortality ratio: - Survey - Institutional (deaths at the health facilities per 100,000 live births)	Maternal deaths recorded per 100,000 live births	Impact	0/1000	500	400	350	300	Women between 15-49	Annually	GHS
Malaria case fatality rate	Total malaria deaths in health facilities, expressed as a percentage of total malaria	Impact	0	0	0	0	0	Age groups	Quarterly	GHS
Prevalence of malnutrition - Stunting Underweight	admissions in health facilities	Impact	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Male Female	Annually	GHS
HIV prevalence	Count of people in the population living with HIV expressed as a percentage of Total population	Outcome	3.4%	1.5%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	Male Female	Annually	GHS /GAC
Goal: Enhance Human Capital Development and Social Protection										
Objective: To reduce incidents of child labour, abuse, and rights violations by 50% in the municipality through by 2029.										

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibilities
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Programme: Child Protection and Rights Enforcement Programme										
Percentage of children engaged in child labour	Count of children (5-17 years) engaged in child labour as a percentage of children	Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Male Female	Quarterly	MSWCD
Percentage of population 70 years and above registered under the NHIS (Verify with NHIA whether the Aged (70) has been lowered in tandem with the retiring age)	Count of the aged (70 years and above) with valid NHIS card, expressed as a percentage of persons 70 years and above	Output	12%	25%	30%	30%	30%	Male Female	Annually	MSWC D NHIS
Reported cases of sexual and gender-based violence	Count of persons who are victims of sexual and gender-based violence	Output	0	0	0	0	0	Women, Men, Girls, Boys, PWDs	Quarterly	MSWCD /DOVVSU
Proportion of Sectors with Gender Responsive Plans and Budgets	Count of sectors with gender responsive plans expressed as a percentage	Output	3%	5%	5%	5%	5%	Sectors	Annually	MPCU
Number of extremely poor households benefiting from LEAP	Count of total number of households that receive cash grants under LEAP	Output	685	700	800	900	1,000	Males Females	Quarterly	DSWC D
Beneficiary persons with disabilities of the Common Fund	Number of persons with disabilities who accessed the Common Fund	Output		650	700	750	800	Males Females	Quarterly	DSWC D
Goal: Enhance Human Capital Development and Social Protection										
Objective: To improve the quality of basic education delivery in the Municipality by December 2029.										
Programme: Education Infrastructure and Quality Improvement Programme										
Net enrolment		Output	68.4%	74.3%	76%	78%	80%	Male Female	Annually	GES

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibilities
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
ratio in; Kindergarten	Ratio of appropriately aged pupils enrolled at a given level expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group									
Primary			83.9%	88%	90%	92%	94%			
JHS			69.7%	73%	76%	78%	80%			
SHS				100%	100%	100%	100%			
Completion rate in; KG	Ratio of the total number of pupils/students enrolled in the last grade of a given level of education (KG, Primary 6, JHS 3, SHS 3), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of that level of education	Outcome	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%	Male Female	Annually	GES
P6			69.1%	73%	75%	78%	85%			
JHS3			75.4%	76%	78%	80%	82%			
SHS3			73.2%	75%	80%	83%	86%			
Gender Parity Index KG	Ratio of male to female enrolment	Outcome	0.72	1	1	1	1	Male Female	Annually	GES
P6			1.16	0.96	0.96	1	1			
JHS			1.2	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96			
SHS			1.55	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96			
BECE pass rate	Pupils obtaining aggregates between 6 and 36 in the BECE exams, as a percentage of all who sat for the exams	Outcome	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%	Male Female	Annually	GES
Number of new classroom blocks constructed	Count of new units 'classroom blocks built with ancillary facilities	Output		2	2	2	2	Male Female	Quarterly	GES
Goal: Enhance Human Capital Development and Social Protection										

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibilities
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Objective: Enhance environmental sanitation and reduce the prevalence of open defecation in the municipality by 40% and increase access to safe and reliable water services from 90% to 100% by December 2029.										
Programme: Integrated Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Improvement Programme										
Proportion of population with access to basic sanitation services	Population using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households expressed as a percentage of total population.	Outcome	75%	78%	81%	85%	88%	Rural Urban	Annually	EHSU GSS
Number of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	Count of communities achieving open defecation- free status	Outcome		2	4	6	6	Rural Urban	Annually	EHSU
Proportion of solid waste properly disposed of	Percentage of solid waste collected and disposed of in sanitary landfills	Outcome	68%	70%	75%	80%	85%	Major towns	Quarterly	EHSU Zoomlion
Goal: Create a Resilient Natural and Human Settlement										
Objective: To improve land use management and adherence to urban planning regulations by 50% by 2029.										
Programme:										
Percentage of Spatial Development Frameworks, structural Plans and Local Plans developed	The number of communities who have prepared and are implementing Structural Plans (SP) and Local Plans (LP) as a share of total communities, expressed as percentage	Output	75%	80%	85%	90%	95%	Sectors	Annually	PPD
Goal: Create a Resilient Natural and Human Settlement										
Objective: To improve road conditions, street lighting, and traffic management in the municipality by 50% by December 2029										
Programme: Urban Transport Infrastructure Improvement and Traffic Management Programme										
Road condition mix District Urban Rural	The road condition mix shows the proportion of the	Outcome	55% 65% 45%	60% 70% 50%	65% 75% 55%	73% 85% 60%	77% 90% 65%	Good Fair Poor	Annually	DUR

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibilities
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
	classified road network, which is good, fair, poor									
Total road network Trunk roads Urban roads Feeder roads	Total length (km) of classified road network	Output	320km 516km	340km 520km	350km 530km	380km 545km	400km 550km	Paved Unpaved	Annually	DUR
Length of drains(km) constructed:	length of drains (km) rechanneled, upgraded and maintained	Output	30km	35km	40km	45km	50km	Primary Secondary	Annually	DUR
Goal: Create a Resilient Natural and Human Settlement										
Objective: To enhance disaster prevention, preparedness, and response capacity in the municipality by 50% by 2029.										
Programme: Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Programme										
Domestic fire	Count of disaster incidents recorded at the district	Output	5	3	3	3	3	Urban Rural	Quarterly	NADMO
Commercial fire			3	3	3	3	3			
Bush fire			0	0	0	0	0			
Floods			3	3	3	3	3			
Wind/Rain Storm			7	5	5	5	5			
Goal: Effective Implementation, Monitoring & Evaluation										
Objective: To strengthen monitoring, evaluation, and institutional support systems by 50% by 2029										
Programme: Monitoring, Evaluation, and Institutional Capacity Enhancement Programme										
% Change in IGF	Total IGF revenue expressed as a percentage	Input	26.7%	10%	15%	20%	25%	Revenue heads	Annually	Finance Dept.
Percentage of certified medium- term development plan implemented	Count of medium - term development plans activities implemented expressed as a percentage.	Output	72%	75%	80%	85%	90%	Sectors	Quarterly	MPCU
Proportion of annual action plans implemented	Count of activities implemented divided by the total number of planned activities each year expressed as a percentage	Output	95%	95%	95%	95%	98%	Sectors	Quarterly	MPCU

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibilities
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Percentage of annual budget utilized on M&E	Total amount of resources spent on M&E expressed as a percentage of total annual expenditure	Input	20%	25%	25%	25%	25%	IGF DACF	Quarterly	MPCU

NDPC M&E Reporting Format

Table 42: NDPC M&E Reporting Format

Title Page

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

Introduction

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

M&E Activities Report

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

The Way Forward

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

7.3 Evaluation Arrangement with an Evaluation Matrix

There is the need to effectively evaluate interventions so that stated objectives would be met. Mfantseman will conduct a mid-term evaluation with the services of an external evaluator, 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 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.

7.4 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 43 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 43: Monitoring and Evaluation Work plan for MMA

M and E Activities	Timeframe				Actors	Budget GH¢
	2026	2027	2028	2029		
DMTDP Evaluation						
DMTDP Mid Term Evaluation	Start 15th March 2027				MPCU and other stakeholders	120,000.00
Terminal Evaluation	Start 15th March 2030					200,000.00
Specific Evaluations and Studies	Start 5th July Bi – Annually					90,000.00
Participatory M and E	Start 25th Apr Bi – Annually					50,000.00
Implementation Monitoring						
Monthly field visit to project sites	1st Tuesday in every month				Works Department	4,500.00
Monthly review					Works Department	
Quarterly Field Visits	Last Tuesday in March, June, Sept and Dec				MPCU and Stakeholders	200,000.00
Quarterly Review Meetings	Last Wednesday				MPCU and stakeholders	200,000,00

M and E Activities	Timeframe				Actors	Budget GH¢
	2026	2027	2028	2029		
Preparation of Quarterly Reports	End of Mar, June and Sept				MPCU Secretariat	96,000.00
APR Preparation						
Data Collection	From 15th January Annually				MPCU and Depts	30,000.00
Draft District APR Prepared	31st January Annually				MPCU	9,000.00
Draft APR Review Workshop	15th February Annually				MPCU and stakeholders	20,500.00
Dissemination						
Final APR Submitted to RPCU/ NDPC	28th February Annually				MPCU Secretariat	250.00
Dissemination of Municipal APR	15th March Annually				MPCU and Stakeholders	25,000.00
Contingency for Fuel, drivers etc						175,536.00
Total						**1,220,786.00**

7.5 Knowledge Management and Learning

Knowledge Management

Knowledge Management and Learning are essential in preparing an effective Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). Knowledge Management involves collecting, organizing, and using data, experiences, and best practices to inform decision-making.

Integrating these elements into the MTDP process would help the Assembly build on past experiences, make evidence-based decisions and respond better to development needs. It ensures the MTDP is not just a planning document, but a practical and inclusive tool for sustainable local development. See Table 46 below for the Management Mapping Matrix for the Assembly.

Table 44: Knowledge Mapping Matrix

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
Permits and revenue collection	Finance and revenue office	Finance Department, Revenue Office	Incomplete property rate database, inconsistent record keeping by field collectors
Local economic development	MPCU	MPCU minutes, MTDP, Annual Action Plans, MCE's Speeches	Not fully documented LED strategy
Urban Infrastructure	Works, DUR, PPD	Works Department, Project Consultants, Contract Documents, Procurement Records	No GIS tracking, lack of proper asset register.
Education and Social Coordination	Municipal Education Directorate, Department of Social Welfare and	Education Directorate Reports, Community needs assessment, school inventories	Limited skills in budgeting and prioritizing educational needs, Poor monitoring of social interventions

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
	Community Development		
Health services and public education	Mun. Health Directorate	Municipal Health Directorate, CHPS compound Reports, District Health Information Management System	Health campaign impact metrics not documented
Tourism and Culture	Centre for National Culture	Traditional Council, Centre for National Culture	Reliance on oral history
Environmental and Climate Resilience	Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit, Climate Change Focal Person	EPA, National Adaptation Plans	Inadequate data and early warning systems to inform planning and response, Limited public awareness strategies for promoting environmental responsibility
Youth and Stakeholder Engagement	Planning Unit, GEA, Agric Department, Municipal Education Directorate	Assembly Engagement Records, Townhall Reports, Koforidua Youth Manifesto	Feedback often untracked
ICT and information engagement	MIS Team, Information Department	Assembly Internal IT systems	Reliance on specific staff for digital tools

Competency Learning

In preparing the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), the Assembly recognizes the importance of building the right competencies among its staff and stakeholders. Competency learning focuses on equipping individuals with the knowledge, skills, and attitudes needed to effectively perform their roles in planning, implementation, and monitoring.

By strengthening capacities in areas such as data analysis, participatory planning, budgeting, and monitoring and evaluation, the Assembly ensures a more inclusive, evidence-based, and results- driven MTDP. This approach not only improves the quality of the plan but also enhances institutional performance and accountability in local development. See Annex 3 for the Competency matrix for Learning for the Assembly;

Table 45: Competency Matrix for Learning

Competency	Training Program	Evaluation Criteria	Knowledge Objectives
Planning & Budgeting	Medium-Term Development Planning (MTDP) and Composite Budget Preparation	Quality of inputs into MTDP and budgets, timely submission of plans	Acquire skills to prepare aligned and realistic development plans and budgets

Competency	Training Program	Evaluation Criteria	Knowledge Objectives
Financial Management & Procurement	Public Financial Management Act, procurement laws, and GIFMIS	Accuracy in financial reports, reduction in audit queries	Understand public finance rules, procurement steps, and financial reporting standards
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)	M&E Framework Training, indicator development, data collection & analysis	Completion of M&E reports, quality of indicators, use of data in reviews	Learn how to design, implement, and report on project performance
Revenue Mobilization	IGF enhancement strategies, revenue tracking tools, valuation techniques	Increase in IGF, timely billing and reporting	Understand local revenue sources and methods for sustainable mobilization
Service Delivery & Client Care	Customer service, citizen feedback mechanisms, service charters	Client satisfaction scores, reduced complaints	Learn techniques to deliver timely, responsive, and respectful public services
ICT & Digital Literacy	Basic and intermediate digital skills, MIS and GIS systems	System usage logs, accuracy of digital reports	Gain competency in managing digital records and using MIS platforms
Environmental Management	Sanitation practices, environmental inspections, waste management	Improved sanitation reports, reduction in environmental infractions	Understand key environmental health concepts and local sanitation standards
Disaster Risk Management	NADMO protocols, emergency preparedness, community resilience	Participation in drills, incident response timeliness	Learn risk assessment tools, contingency planning, and disaster coordination mechanisms
Gender & Social Inclusion	Gender mainstreaming, equity in service delivery, disability inclusion	Gender-disaggregated reporting, inclusivity in program planning	Understand gender, youth, and disability issues in development planning and service delivery
Human Resource Development	Performance management systems, HR policy orientation	Completion of staff appraisals, alignment of training plans with needs	Learn to manage staff performance, promote staff development, and apply HR best practices
Legislative & Legal Compliance	Bylaw drafting workshops, legal awareness training	Number of enforceable bylaws passed, fewer legal non-compliances	Understand legal drafting, enforcement procedures, and compliance responsibilities

CHAPTER EIGHT
DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.0 Introduction

A crucial but often forgotten step is planning how the M&E information will be shared and discussed with relevant stakeholders and decision makers. This communications strategy shows how effective communications can:

- help us achieve our overall organisational objectives
- engage effectively with stakeholders
- demonstrate the success of our work
- ensure people understand what we do
- change behaviour and perceptions where necessary.

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. The targeted audience of this plan are all stakeholders relevant to the development of the Municipality (LGS, 2016). Mfantseman uses the following to disseminate information to the public;

- Holding community durbars
- Public hearings on Development Plans
- Fee-fixing consultations
- Budget Hearings
- Stakeholders' Fora
- Meeting with Traditional Rulers
- Zonal council meetings
- Tasking Assembly Persons to engage their communities
- PFM Town Hall meetings

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

Relevant information is presented on;

- Assembly's notice boards
- Website - www.Mfantsemanma.gov.gh

In order to effectively disseminate information to relevant actors, copies of the APR and quarterly reports are forwarded to the NDPC, RCC and other MDAs and stakeholders at the lower levels to increase accountability and transparency. Table 46 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 46: Communication Plan

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method / Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Meeting with Management	To get the leaders to appreciate the MTDP	MCE; General House	Presentation	Fourth Quarter, 2024	MPCU
MPCU Meeting	Orientation on Guidelines	MPCU	Power point Presentation	Fourth Quarter, 2024	MPCU
General Assembly Meeting	To create awareness on the guidelines	Hon Members	Power point Presentation	First Quarter	MPCU
Electoral Area Consultations	Collation of development needs	Stakeholders	Ranking for prioritisation	First Quarter	MPCU
Public Hearings	To solicit inputs for plan preparation	Stakeholders	PowerPoint presentations / Open Forum	First Quarter (During Plan Preparation)	MPCU
Budget Hearing	To solicit inputs for Budget preparation	Stakeholders	PowerPoint presentations / Open Forum	Third Quarter	Budget Committee
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 citizen satisfaction	Stakeholders	PowerPoint presentations	Monthly	MPCU
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the MTDP	Community members; TA	Community Durbars	Quarterly	MPCU
Use of website	Provide information to the general public	Citizens	Reports and Photos	Real Time	MIS

8.2 Public Hearing and Adoption of the Plan

The preparation of the plan was done in a participatory manner. The Assembly Members, Unit Committees and Zonal Council Members were involved from the start.
In accordance with section 5 of the National Development Planning Regulation (LI 2232), The Municipal Assembly held a Public Hearing at the various Zonal councils where all relevant stakeholders were invited.
The Draft plan would be presented to the General Assembly to be adopted as a working document.

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

Name of District/Region: Mfantseman Municipal Assembly, Central Region

Venue: At Various Zonal Councils

Date:

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

2. **Total Number of Persons at the Hearing**

The total number of persons at the hearing was; 241

3. **Gender Ration or Percentage Represented**

Out of the total number, 87 were females (36.1 percent) and 154 were males (63.9 percent)

4. **Major Issues at Public Hearing in Order of Importance**

The major issues discussed at the public hearing on the update of the preparation of the MTDP 2026-2029 included;

- ❖ Legal frameworks for Planning and Budgeting
- ❖ Highlights from the Draft Medium-Term Plan (2026-2029)
    - o The Methodology for the Plan Preparation
    - o Key development issues to be addressed from 2026-2029 categorised under the budget programmes
    - o Factors considered in the prioritisation of development issues; and
    - o Planned interventions from 2026-2029 (Programme of Action and Annual Action Plans)

5. Main Controversies and Major Areas of Complaints

There were no controversies on the draft MTDP 2026-2029, however, the major areas of complaints were the need to increase Internally Generated Funds (IGF) mobilisation in order to address all the key development issues to be addressed from the electoral area consultations.

Brief Comment on the General Level of Participation

Generally, the public hearing was well organised and attended by all invited stakeholders. Stakeholders were well represented and engaged in the hearing through the use of the Fante and English languages as well as sign language interpretation as the mediums of communication. All the concerns of the citizens were addressed by the Municipal Chief Executive, some Heads of Departments and the Honourable Presiding Member.

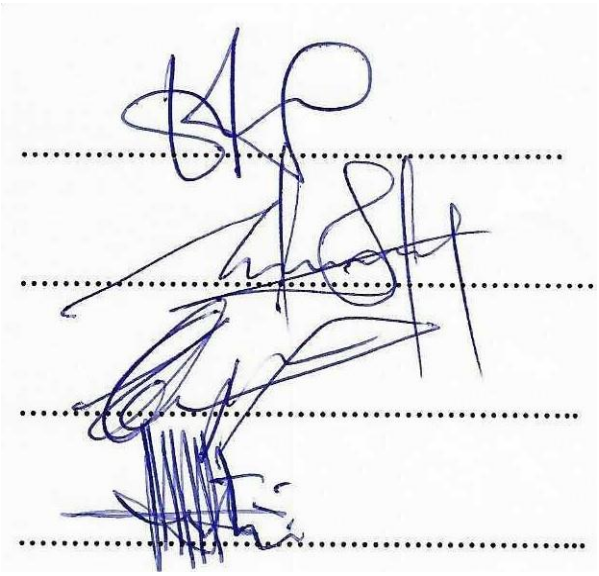
Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:
Signature of:

HON. ERIC STANLEY ACQUAH
MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE

HON. AMANKWAH BUGYEI
PRESIDING MEMBER

ALBERT KOBINA MENSAH
MUNICIPAL COORDINATING DIRECTOR

MARY NANA ADWOA MENSAH
MUNICIPAL PLANNING OFFICER



PICTURES OF PUBLIC HEARING AT THE ZONAL COUNCILS













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