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*In Case Of Reply The Number And Date
Of This Letter Should Be Quoted*

Our Ref:SA.1/25/01/16


DATE: 31ST MAY 2022

Your Ref:

RE-APPROVAL OF DISTRICT MTDPs (2022-2025) FOR CERTIFICATION

Reference to your letter DP/143/27/111 on the above mentioned-subject matter, I submit herewith, the approved Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP 2022-2025) for Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly for your necessary action please.

Thank you.


For: HON. MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE
(ERIC HINI)
MUNICIPAL COORD. DIRECTOR

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

**Cc: THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING OFFICER
EASTERN REGIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL
KOFORIDUA**

YILO KROBO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2022-2025)

UNDER

**THE NATIONAL MEDIUM-TERM
DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK
(NMTDPF)**

(AGENDA FOR JOBS II 2022-2025)

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FORWARD

The Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP)- 2018-2021 will expire at the end of December, 2021. Therefore, the need for all Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in Ghana to prepare new MTDPs to replace the current plan as mandated by the National Development Planning (System) Regulations 2016 (LI 2232).

In line with this the Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly has compiled its Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP)-2022-2025 as a successor to MTDP (2018-2021). It is compiled based on the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF)-2022-2025, the guidelines for the preparation of the District Medium-Term Development Plans (2022-2025) issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and the Yilo Krobo Municipal Spatial Development Framework (MSDF)- 2022-2040.

The plan provide guideline for the implementation of strategies, programmes and activities to arrest development challenges confronting the municipality and to attain the municipal objectives and goals over the plan period. Stakeholder institutions and organisations that have various roles to play in the implementation of the plan have been identified and would be involved in the process.

The Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) of the Assembly, together with other stakeholders would monitor the execution of the plan to track progress and receive feedback to enhance performance. Quarterly and annual progress reports would be generated and disseminated to both internal and external stakeholders to improve the accountability and transparency of the Assembly and show commitment to development and poverty reduction.

Mid-term and terminal evaluations would be conducted on the MTDP (2022-2025) to assess the Assembly's performance in the execution of the plan.



HON. ERIC TETTEH
MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE
YILO KROBO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

ABBREVIATIONS

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

DDF	District Development Facility
CODAPEC	Cocoa Disease and Pest Control
MP	Member of Parliament
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
GPI	Gender Parity Index
IUD	Inter Uterine Device
STDs	Sexual Transmitted Diseases
ECDC	Early Childhood Development Centre
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
MWST	Municipal Water and Sanitation Team
NABCO	National Builders Cop
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
NMTDPF	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
LED	Local Economic Development
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
PBB	Programme Base Budgeting
MMDAs	Metropolitan Municipal and District Assemblies
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PM & E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
NALAG	National Association of Local Authorities of Ghana
ERCC	Eastern Regional Co-ordinating Council

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly wishes to express its profound gratitude to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) who issued the guidelines for the preparation of District Medium Term Development Plans (DMTDPs). Its gratitude also goes to all those who helped in the production of this District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2022-2025, Special mention must be made of the Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) and the Plan Preparation Team who played a lead role in the preparation of this plan.

We wish to thank all individuals and institutions who provided useful data. The Assembly also expresses its appreciation to the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) the Municipal Co-ordinating Director (MCD), the Presiding Member (PM), Honourable Assembly Members, Heads of Departments, Traditional Authorities and Opinion Leaders who spent their precious time to participate in the public fora and contributed immensely in updating the Municipal Profile. They also contributed to bring out the municipal development problems and prescribed measures aimed at mitigating problems for the achievement of the needs and aspirations of the people.

Executive Summary

Background

The Medium -Term Development Plan (MTDP) is a comprehensive document that aims at promoting sustained accelerated economic growth and reducing the level of poverty over a four-year period - 2022-2025. The plan takes into consideration the problems, constraints and potentials in the municipality and also reflects the interest and aspirations of the local people as well as the demands of the private sector.

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

- A review of the previous District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) (2018-2021) and existing literature to obtain information with respect to physical characteristics, demographic characteristics, etc and re-planning.
- Institutional survey to determine existing capacity of public institutions.
- A socio-economic survey was conducted to obtain information on various activities the people in the municipality engaged in.
- Seven meetings/fora were organized with community representatives at Zonal Council levels to identify problems, community needs, demands of the private sector and potentials in the municipality.
- The data collected were analysed under physical and demographic characteristics, human settlement patterns, environmental situation and the themes under the Agenda for Jobs.
- The potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges of each of the key development problems identified were determined with the aid of the POCC analytical tool.
- Based on the key development problems and the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework 2022-2025, the district development priorities, goals and objectives were formulated. Strategies were then developed to achieve each of the set objectives.
- A public hearing was held in Somanya and the results of the situational analysis, goals, objectives, strategies and programmes of the MTDP were presented to the participants. Comments and concerns of participants have been incorporated in the plan.

Priority Development Problems

The Municipality's priority problems include high rate of indiscipline, poor sanitation, low revenue generation, inadequate and poor roads, inadequate access to potable water and sanitation, low incomes, poor performance of school children, inadequate electricity, inadequate telecommunication coverage, high prevalence of diseases (including HIV/AIDS),

inadequate credit facilities, high post-harvest losses, poor development of the tourism sector, high unemployment rate and Inadequate technical, entrepreneurial and managerial skills.

Key Community Needs and Aspirations

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

Key Demands of the Private Sector

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

Development Priorities

The development priorities for the Yilo Krobo Municipal for the period 2018 to 2021 are the following:

- ◆ Improved basic social services. The objective is to improve the delivery and quality of social services to ensure access and quality especially with regard to education and health, including potable water and safe sanitation.
- ◆ Employment creation through diversified and modernized agriculture.
- ◆ Infrastructure development.

- ◆ Good Governance. The objective is to ensure transparency, accountability, rule of law, public participation in decision-making and improve service delivery of public institutions and security.
- ◆ Private sector development. The objective is to create the enabling environment for the active participation of the private sector especially in industry provision of services

On the whole, a total of Fifty-Nine Million, Two Hundred and Seven Thousand Three Hundred and Forty-Eight Ghana Cedis Thirty-Eight Pesewas (**GHc 59,207,348.38**) would be required to implement the plan.

Vision and Mission Statements and Functions of Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly

Vision Statement

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

Mission Statement

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

Functions of the Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly

The functions of the Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly, like all other Municipal Assemblies are basically derived from statutes such as the Local Government Act 2016, Act 936 and Legislative Instrument (LI) 2051 of 6th February 2012. The functions include the following:

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

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

A plan Preparation Team (PPT) was formed to work on the MTDP(2022-2025) and submit its output to the entire MPCU for discussion, review, finalisation and integration into the draft document. The PPT was made up of:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mr. Mohammed-Sanusi Musah | - Municipal Development Planning Officer |
| 2. Mr. Henry Yaw Odei | - Municipal Budget Analyst |
| 3. Mr. O. M. Bransom | - Municipal Finance Officer |
| 4. Ing. P. T. Obuor | - Municipal Head of Works |
| 5. Mr. Moses T. Awudi | - Municipal Physical Planning Officer |
| 6. Mrs Irina Ofei | - Municipal Director of Health |
| 7. Mr. Eric M. Onai | - Mun. Social Welfare & Community Dev't Officer |
| 8. Solomon Sakitey | - Representative of Municipal Education Directorate |
| 9. Daniel Oduro | - Municipal Director of Agriculture |

Chapter One: Situation Analysis of Yilo Krobo Municipal

1.0 Introduction.

This chapter dwells on the performance of the previous Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021). It captured performance in the areas of implementation of the programmes and projects stipulated in the erstwhile development plan, success stories and challenges that were encountered during the period.

1.1 Performance Review

The Assembly has over the years implemented various activities and programmes. These programmes implemented in 2018-2021 included the following which are summarised in the table 1.1 below. The table contains aggregated programmes and the outcome of the implementation for the past planning period. Basically the content of this section of the plan dwells on the performance of the municipality in terms of the various development dimensions: social development, economic development, infrastructure and human settlement development and governance, corruption and accountability

TABLE 1 PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2017)	2018-2021 Medium-Term Target	Development Outcomes	
				Year	Data
Economic Development	<i>Change in no. of industries established;</i>				
	Agriculture	10	10	2020	7
	Industry (MSEs)	38	81	2020	52
	Service	-	-	2020	9
	Change in no. of MSEs participating in decision making (consultative fora)	36	60	2020	57
	Change in farmers' income	350	100	2020	100
	Change in no. of farmers applying new/modern techniques	2,485	8,750	2020	6,214
	<i>Change in no. of jobs created;</i>				
	Agriculture	1,428	6,616	2020	8,226
	Industry (MSEs)	58	160	2020	95
	Service	141	370	2020	217
	Percentage change in arable land under cultivation	18	20	2020	22
	Percentage change in post-harvest losses	30	25	2020	20
	Change in cases of disease/pest outbreak	15	10	2020	10
	<i>Change in yield of selected crops (%);</i>				
	Maize	2.9	9	2020	49.9
	Rice (milled)	5.2	8.52	2020	54.2
	Cassava	21.1	4.52	2020	0.9
	Yam	19	5.52	2020	-2.8
	Plantain	14.2	5.2	2020	1.9

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2017)	2018-2021 Medium-Term Target	Development Outcomes	
				Year	Data
	Cocoyam	10.2	5	2020	8
Social Development	<i>Gross enrolment rate (%);</i>				
	KG	108	100	2020	103
	Primary	101	100	2020	99
	JHS	95	100	2020	98.2
	<i>Net enrolment rate (%);</i>				
	KG	91.9	70.4	2020	80
	Primary	78.8	90.8	2020	86
	JHS	73.9	70.6	2020	53
	<i>Gender parity index;</i>				
	KG	1.08	1.05	2020	1.04
	Primary	1.03	1.02	2020	1.02
	JHS	0.99	0.99	2020	0.98
	SHS	0.83	1.10	2020	1.11
	<i>School completion rate (%);</i>				
	KG	70.9	95	2020	94
	Primary	77.3	95	2020	88
	JHS	68.9	95	2020	80
	SHS	74.7	95	2020	82
	Change in BECE pass rate	61.3	25	2020	21.5
	Change in HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive).	42.37	20	2020	-21.02

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2017)	2018-2021 Medium-Term Target	Development Outcomes	
				Year	Data
	Change in OPD attendance	-17,296		2020	-15,473
	Institutional all-cause mortality rate	5	<18	2020	15.1
	Institutional maternal mortality ratio	252.3	<125	2020	73
	Institutional neonatal mortality rate	0.28	<8	2020	7.4
	Under-five mortality rate	2.8	<6	2020	10.3
	Infant mortality	0.84	<5	2020	7.1
	Malaria case fatality (institutional) by sex	M:20,206, F: 27,531	M: 5,000, F: 10,000	2020	M:9,734, F: 14,331
	<i>Proportion of population with valid NHIS card;</i>				
	Total (by sex)	M: 34,495, F: 53,971	M: 122,557, F: 187,528	2020	M:132,252, F:182,687
	Indigents	M: 305, F: 898	M: 672, F: 1,976	2020	M: 1,231, F: 1,480
	Informal	M: 9,809, F: 22,200	M: 21,490, F: 48,840	2020	M: 37,561, F: 80,427
	Aged	M: 1,780, F: 3,569	M: 3,916, F: 7,852	2020	M: 5,852, F: 11,611
	Under 18yrs	M: 22,601, F: 23,076	M: 3,916, F: 7,852	2020	M: 77,788, F: 77,503
	Pregnant women	4,533	9,972	2020	11,037
	<i>Proportion of population with sustainable access to safe water sources;</i>				
	Municipal	79.8%	89.5%	2020	83.6%

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2017)	2018-2021 Medium-Term Target	Development Outcomes	
				Year	Data
	Urban	-	90%	2020	88%
	Rural	-	89%	2020	79.1%
	<i>Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation;</i>				
	Municipal	31%	57.5%	2020	45%
	Urban	61%	75%	2020	72%
	Rural	11%	40%	2020	18%
	Change in no. of PWDs engaged in employable enterprises (by sex)	M: 23, F: 19	M: 40, F: 32	2020	M: 33, F: 29
	Change in no. of poor & vulnerable persons benefitting under LEAP	M: 546, F: 719	-	2020	M: 997, F: 1,282
	Change in no. of vulnerable and marginalised households mainstreamed into social & economic dev't	299	480	2020	373
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Hectares of degraded, dry and wet land rehabilitated/restored	6.7	10	2020	9.6
	<i>Percentage of road network in good condition;</i>				
	Total	22	63	2020	53
	Urban	20	50	2020	40
	Feeder	2	13	2020	13
	Percentage change in number of road accident cases	-4.1	50	2020	20.3
	Change in number of flood cases	5	8	2020	4
	<i>Change in electricity coverage (%);</i>				
	Municipal	1.14	10	2020	7
Urban	1.14	10	2020	6	

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2017)	2018-2021 Medium-Term Target	Development Outcomes	
				Year	Data
	Rural	1.14	10	2020	8
	Percentage change in no. of communities with planning schemes	29	28	2020	0
	Percentage of mainstreamed climate change activities in MTDP implemented	5	20	2020	15
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Percentage change in internally generated revenue	1.9	80	2020	58.2
	<i>Change in reported cases of abuse;</i>				
	Sex	-	M: 5, F: 15	2020	M: 7, F: 23
	Children (under 18yrs)	14	30	2020	11
	Change in number of crime cases	M: 46, F: 14	M: 30, F: 10	2020	M: 193, F: 75
	Change in number of persons participating in decision making (town hall meetings)	M: 160, F: 99	M: 60, F: 40	2020	M: 78, F: 37
	Percentage of MTDP (2018-2021) implemented	66	90	2020	78

1.2 Achievement.

In the span of four years (2018-2021) 396 projects and programmes were earmarked for implementation on the assumption that expected revenue would be realized. About 24.2% (96) of the earmarked projects and programmes were implemented; 4.5%(18) were completed; 19.7% (78) were either ongoing or abandoned and 51.6% (300) were not implemented at all. The table and graph below show summary of achievements chalked during the implementation of the 2018-2021MTDP.

TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	PERCENTAGE
Total projects/programme for the planned period (2018-2021)	396	100%
Total projects/programme implemented(2018-2021)	96	24.2%
Total projects/programme fully completed(2018-2021)	18	4.5%
Total projects/programme ongoing/abandoned(2018-2021)	78	19.7%
Total projects/programme not implemented(2018-2021)	300	51.6%

Source: YKMA Annual Progress Reports.

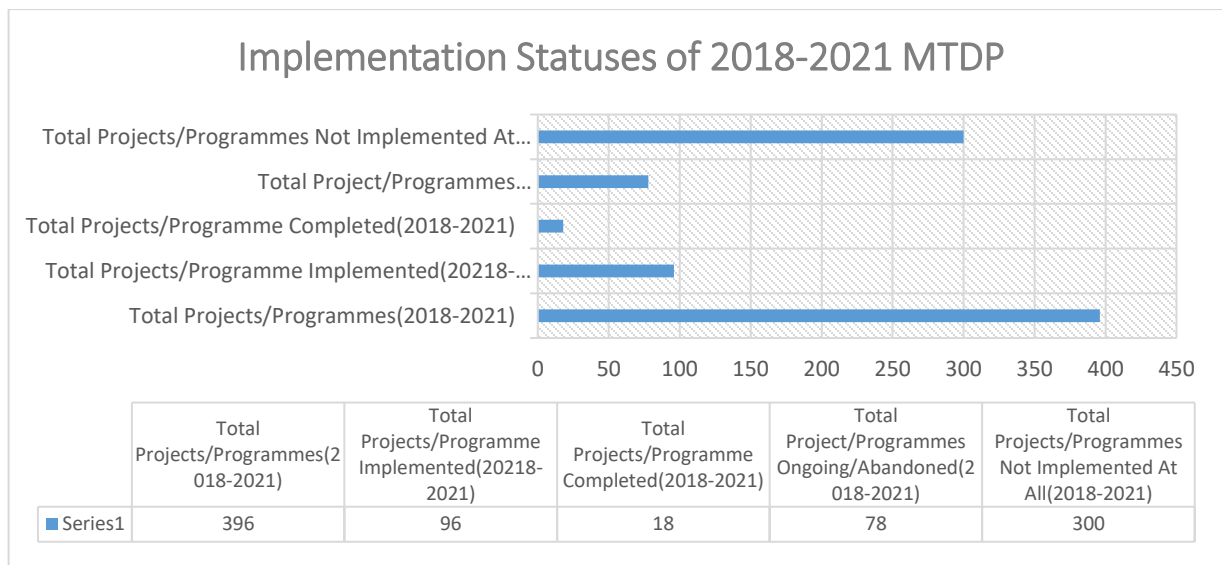


FIGURE 1 IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF 2018-2021 MTDP

In respect to the set target objectives tied to the projects and programmes for the planned period under review, even though some success stories were recorded, it did not meet the target set for the period.

1.3 Municipal Financial Analysis

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

The external sources are mainly grants. These are made up of the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), MP's Common Fund, District Development Facility (DDF), Disability Fund, Cocoa Disease and Pest Control Programme (CODAPEP) among others. Table 1.4 shows the revenue items and their contribution.

TABLE 3 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BY SOURCE OF FUNDING

Source of Fund	Total Estimated Cost(Plan)	Total Amount Received	Percentage Received	Variance(GHc)	Percentage Variance
GoG	13,364,374.61	10,917,857.3	81.7	2,446,517.31	18.3
IGF	6,448,235.77	3,151,926.73	48.9	3,296,309.04	51.1
DACF	14,206,596.23	5,549,028.83	39.1	8,657,567.4	60.9
DACF-RFG	4,273,966.46	2,465,955.73	57.7	1,808,010.73	42.3
DPs	575,781.67	344,695.90	59.9	231,085.77	40.1
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	25,817,900.15	11,677,195.54	45.23	14,140,704.61	54.8

Source: Finance Department, YKMA

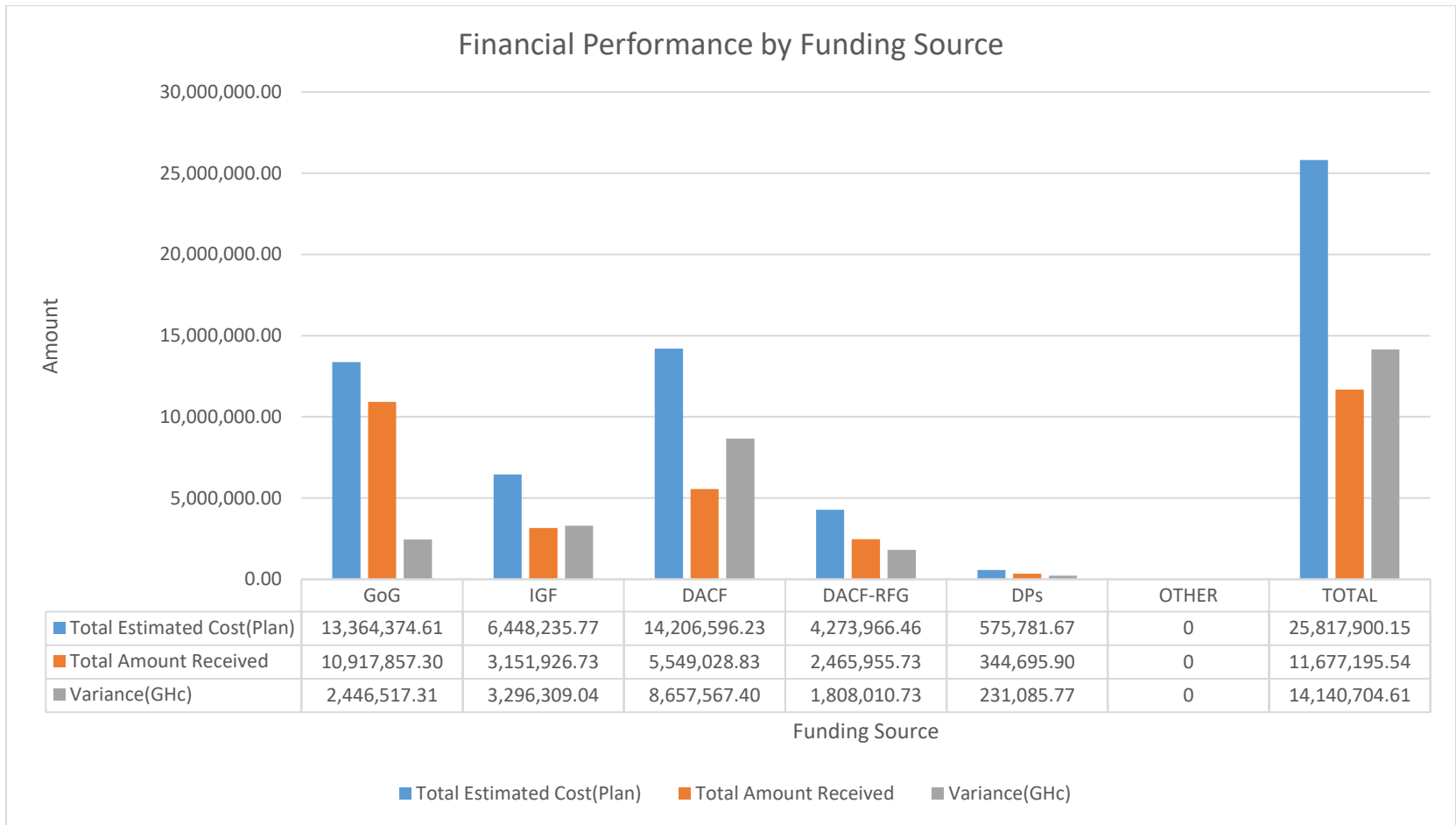


FIGURE 2 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BY SOURCE OF FUNDING

The Assembly largely depended on external sources of revenue as shown in the fig.2. The external sources contributed about 99.4% and internally generated fund contributed 0.56% within the four year period. The Assembly has to double up its effort in improving the mobilisation of internally generated fund. Leakages must be checked; other new areas of revenue must be identified and captured. Property rate collection has been an issue for the Assembly for almost eleven years. However, measures are being put in place with the assistance of GIZ in the collection of property rate.

In furtherance from the above narrative table 4 below, in 2018 the external sources contributed 85.9% while internally generated fund contributed 14.1%. In 2019 external sources contributed about 86.4% while internally generated funds contributed 13.6%. Internally generated fund contributed only 12.6% while external sources contributed 87.4%. This is further shown in figure 3 below.

TABLE 4 ANNUAL FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BY ESTIMATES AND RECEIPTS

	Budgeted	Received	Budgeted	Received	Budgeted	Received	Budgeted	Received
	2018		2019		2020		2021	
GoG	2,731,813.46	3,718,314.16	2,974,771.84	3,348,919.95	3,030,020.61	3,850,623.19	4,627,768.77	0
IGF	1,462,184.98	935,407.58	1,608,403.47	934,182.42	1,688,823.66	920,257.20	1,688,823.66	362,079.53
DACF	3,190,880.56	1,544,052.78	3,414,153.75	1,850,385.18	3,800,780.92	2,154,590.87	3,800,781.00	0
DACF- RFG	558,164.00	483,421.00	1,062,618.89	569,308.44	892,244.00	240,663.29	1,760,939.57	1,172,563.00
DPs(CIDA)	75,000.00	-	191,853.86	191,853.65	191,853.81	152,842.25	117,074.00	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	8,018,043.00	6,681,195.52	9,251,801.81	6,894,649.64	9,603,723.00	7,318,976.80	11,995,387.00	1,534,642.53

Source: Finance Department, YKMA.2021

Annual Financial Performance by Funding Source

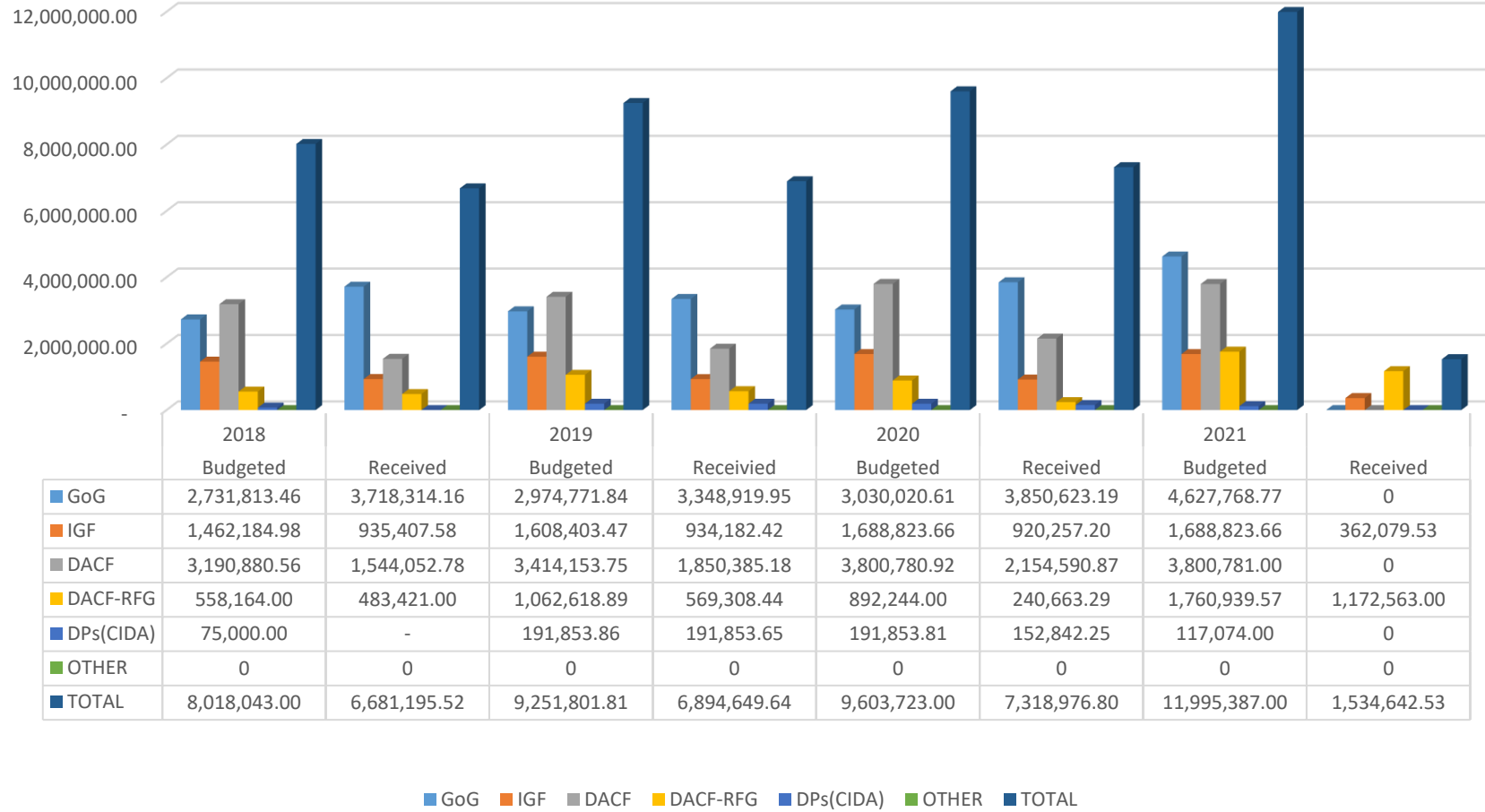


FIGURE 3 ANNUAL FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BY SOURCE OF FUNDING

From the above discussion it is obvious that the Assembly largely rely on the external revenue to prosecute its development agenda. In the event that the external sources could not come it implies that the Assembly’s plan cannot be implemented. The assembly has to strategies to improve its internal sources of revenue so that in the event that the external revenue did not come the Assembly can still go on to implement the plans without disruption.

1.4 Capital Expenditure by Sector

In 2018 the water and sanitation sector had the highest funding (49.6%) while health trailed with only 0.7%%. In 2019 water and sanitation saw the highest funding (30.3%) followed by Agriculture with 25.3%. Health had the least funding with 4.1%.

In 2020 again water and sanitation recorded the highest funding of 43.4% of total disbursement followed by service with 14.8%. Health recorded the least (4.1%).

From 2018 to 2020 water and sanitation has been recording the highest funding. However, sanitation in the municipality kept on deteriorating. The municipality has to take a second look at the strategies it has adopted in fighting sanitation. It is expected that the amount spent should yield corresponding result but it is not the case.

TABLE 5 EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR

SECTOR	2018	2019	2020	2021
EDUCATION	12,380.00	54,990.84	192,520.07	0
HEALTH	6,476.00	30,927.81	55,863.71	0
AGRIC	72,246.10	191,843.69	150,284.00	0
ADMIN	245,260.67	128,018.69	172,683.43	5,700.00
WATER & SANITATION	456,655.23	229,890.00	593,135.36	0
SERVICE	127,698.66	123,321.64	203,245.00	93,425.80
TOTAL	920,716.66	758,992.67	1,367,731.57	99,125.80

Source: Finance Department, YKMA

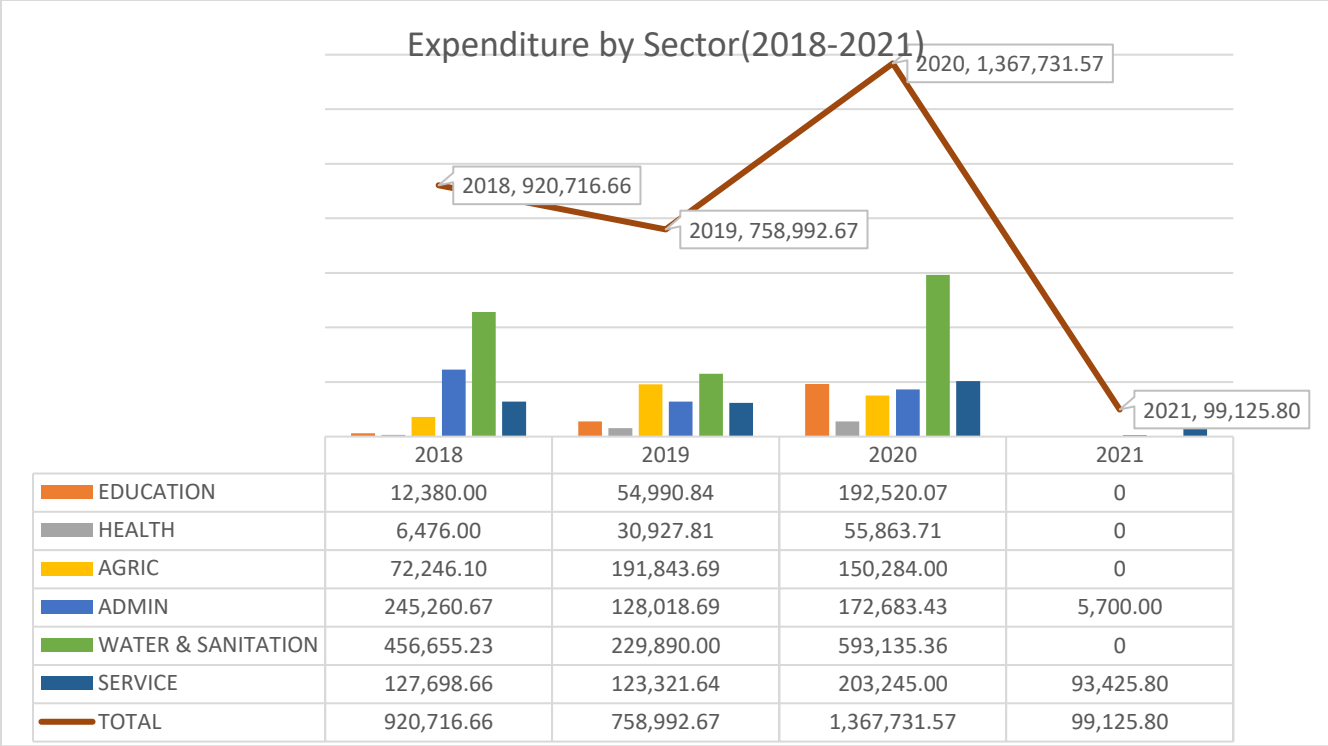


FIGURE 4 EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR

1.5 Existing Conditions

1.5.1 Location and Physical Characteristics

The Yilo Krobo Municipality is one of the thirty-two (34) municipalities/districts in the Eastern Region. It lies approximately between latitude 6⁰.00’N and 0⁰.30’N and between longitude 0⁰.30’W and 1⁰.00’W. It covers an estimated area of 805 square kilometres, constituting 4.2 percent of the total land area of the Eastern Region. The municipality is bounded in the north and east respectively by Lower Manya Krobo Municipality and Upper Manya Krobo District, in the South by Akwapim North Municipality, and Shai-Osudoku District and on the West by New Juaben South, Okere District and Fanteakwa District; (see figures 1.1 and 1.2, which show the Yilo Krobo Municipality in the national and regional contexts respectively).

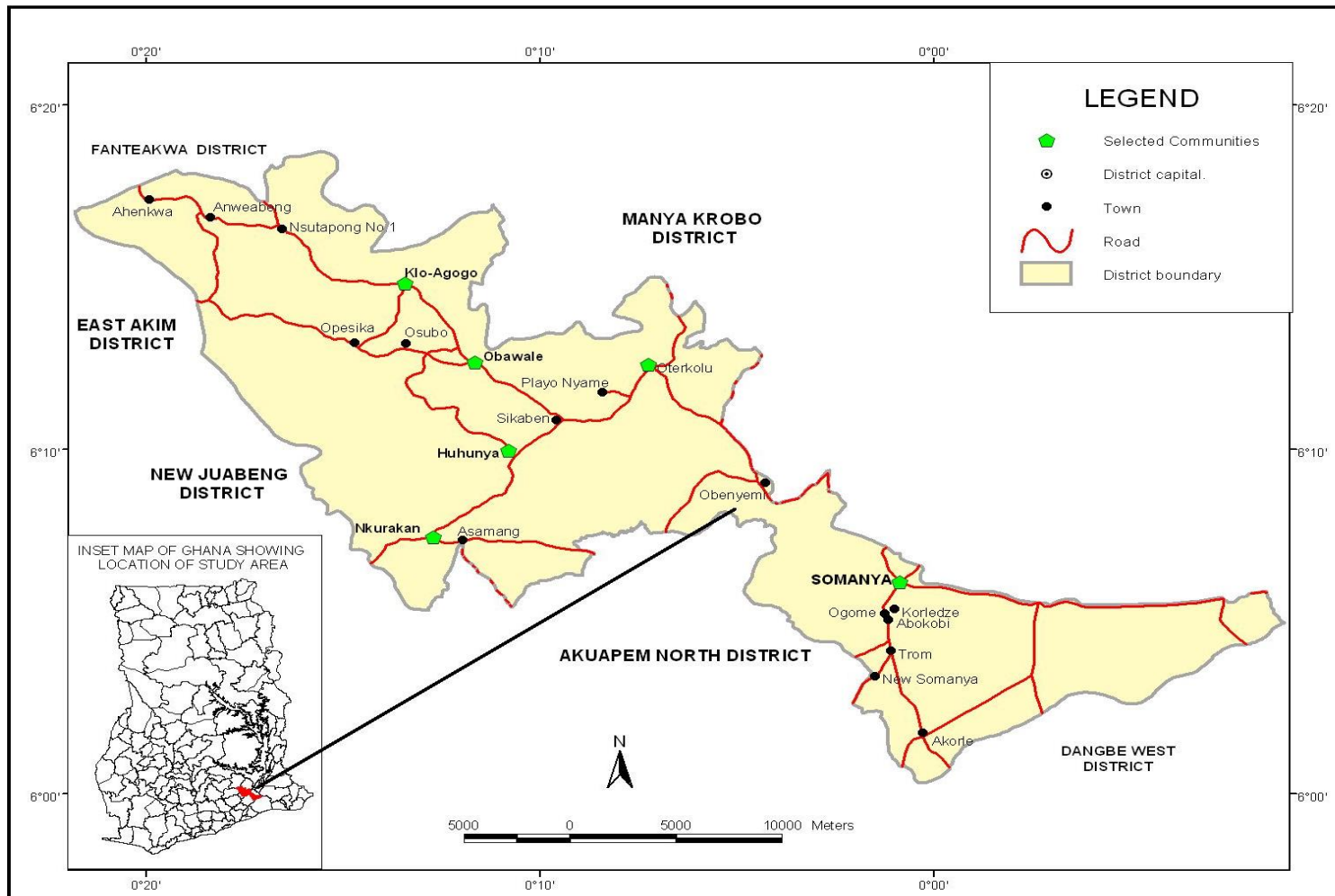


FIGURE 5 YILO KROBO MUNICIPAL IN NATIONAL CONTEXT

However, there are boundary conflict between Yilo and New Juaben South Yilo and Okere and Yilo and Lower Manya. These conflicts has affected revenue collection in those communities that are located along these boundaries. Effort must be made to solve these boundary issues in order to be able to collect revenue from these areas for development.

The municipality has about two hundred and thirty (230) settlements out of which only the municipal capital, Somanya and Nkurakan have populations of above 5,000. The municipality is divided into seven (7) Zonal Councils namely, Somanya, Oterkpolu, Boti, Nkurakan, Nsutapong, Klo-Agogo and Obawale. All things being equal more settlements may imply more people and this can serve as a source of cheap labour which can go a long way to attract investors which will increase our internally generated fund (see Figure.)

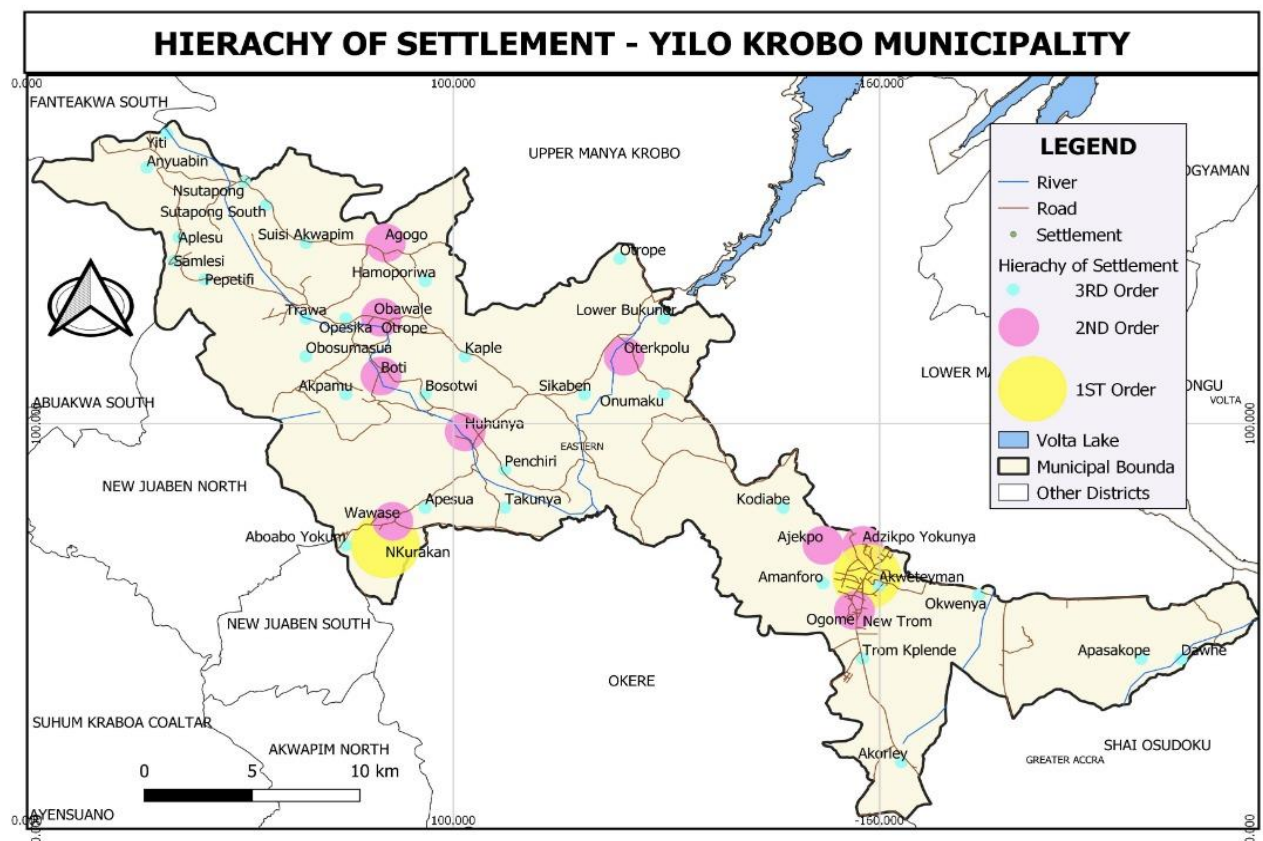


FIGURE 6 HIERACHY OF SETTLEMENT-YILO KROBO MUNICIPAL

1.5.2 Climate.

The Yilo Krobo Municipality lies within the dry equatorial climatic zone which experiences substantial amount of precipitation. This is characterized by a bi-modal rainy season, which reaches its maximum during the two peak periods of May – June and September – October. The annual rainfall is between 750mm in the southeast and 1600mm on the slopes of the ranges in the northwest. Temperature ranges between a minimum of 24.9⁰ C and a maximum of 29.9⁰ C. A relative humidity of 60 – 93 percent is a characteristic of the municipality. This climate is good for staple crops like cassava, plantain, maize, vegetables. The Assembly should encourage the youth to venture into the cultivating of such crops through the Planting for Food and Job. This can significantly reduce unemployment in the municipality.

1.5.3 Vegetation

The municipality lies within the semi-deciduous rain forest and the coastal savannah zone of the country. There is the dry semi-deciduous (fire zone) which stretches from the municipality to the lower part of the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality covering 855 square kilometres. Tree types that are most widespread in the municipality include palm, mango, nim, ceiba and acassia. The coastal savannah zone in the south-eastern part forms part of the Accra plains.

1.5.4 Topography and Drainage

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

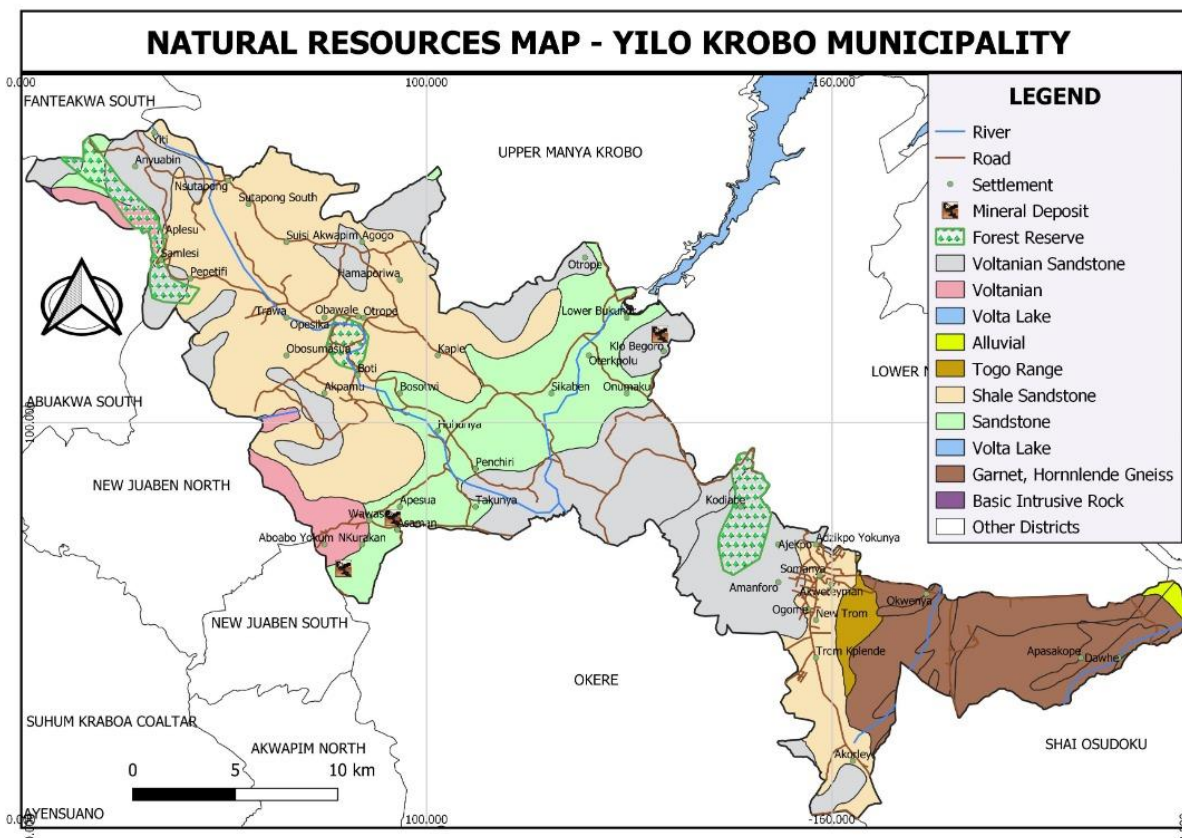


FIGURE 7 NATURAL RESOURCE MAP

There are two main watersheds forming three river basins in the municipality. One of the watersheds is located on the Akwapim Ranges where rivers flow in the eastward direction on the lowlands into the Volta River. On the west of the ranges, the rivers flow into the Ponpong River, which empties into the Volta Lake. The highlands on the western part of the municipality also create another watershed. Hence, the rivers flow through New Juaben South to join the Densu River. These rivers can be tapped by entrepreneurs for mineral and pure water business. It can also be used to irrigate farms within its catchment area. (see figure 1.4).

1.5.5 Soils and Suitability for Agriculture

Predominant soils in the municipality can be divided into three major groups. These are,

- Soils developed over sand stone (Yaya-Pimpimso-bejua Association)
- Soils developed over Buem (Dewasi-Wayo Association)
- Soils developed over Togo rocks Menfe-Fete-Salom complex and the Oyarifi-Krobo-Memfe-Nyire complex.

Soils developed over sandstone are predominant in the municipality as pertains in the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality and Upper Manya Krobo District. This is made up of the Yaya-

Pimpimso-Bejua Association. These soils are found north-west of Huhunya right to the border between the municipality and Fanteakwa District. These soil associations are developed from the Voltarian sandstone under forest and consist of very shallow, eroded, litholols on summits and upper slopes of scarps and hills. This is a characteristic of the Yaya series. The Pimpimso series consist of moderately shallow, reddish brown well-drained loose, concretionary overlying ironpan or sandstone rock on steep upper slopes. The Bejua series on the other hand consist of moderately deep poorly drained, grey loose loamy sands on narrow valley bottoms. These soils are saturated with water in the rainy seasons but dry out in the middle of the dry season. With suitable drainage, the soils are considered suitable for the cultivation of rice, sugarcane and vegetables.

The next soil groups are those that are developed over Buem (Dewasi – Wayo Associations). These soils stretch from Sikabeng down to Huhunya, southeast to Okrakwadwo. This association has summit soils of shallow, pale-coloured brushy soils and deeper red sandy loams of Nsomia series. These soils of the Wayo series are poorly drained and most crops do not do well on them.

The last category is soils developed over Togo rocks. These include the Manfe-Fete-Salom complex and the Oyarifa-Krobo-Manfe-Nyire complex. These are the predominant soil associations stretching between Somanya through Kwameninte to Aperedi in the Akwapim North Municipality.

The Fete series of the Manfe-Fete-Salom complex comprises excessively drained pale-brown brushy soils developed on steep slopes over quartzite and sandstone of the Togo range. These soils normally dry up quickly on exposed cultivated plots. They have low nutrient reserves. The Manfe series on the other hand comprise red concretionary clays occurring on gentle to moderate upper slopes on the Togo range summit. The topsoil consists of dark greyish brown humus sandy or clay loams often including a moderate amount of ironstones and quartz gravel. These soils are well drained and retain moisture satisfactorily throughout the year. Almost all the nutrient supply is contained in the topsoil organic matter.

The Oyarifa-Krobo-Manfe-Nyire complex is found southeast of Kwameninte. These soils are waterlogged and periodically flooded during the rainy season. The topsoil is readily cultivated by hand and by machines. Control of flooding would be required before large-scale

development could be attempted. Table 6 shows the municipality’s soil types and crop suitability.

TABLE 6 SOIL TYPE AND CROP SUITABILITY

Soil Type	Characteristics	Soil Suitability	Location
Dewasi-wayo Association	Poorly drained and less fertile	Maize and cassava	Sikabeng and Okrakwadwo areas
Menfe-fete-salom complex	Moderately drained	Maize, cassava and oil palm	Obenyemi areas
Oyarifa-Krobo-Menfe complex	Water-logged and periodic flooding	Maize, okra, mango, pepper and garden eggs	Somanya Zone
Yaya-Pimpimso-Bejua Association	Well drained	Oil palm, yam, maize plantain, cassava and pepper	Huhunya, Akpo, Boti and Apersua

Source: MOFA, August 2020

1.5.6 Demographic Characteristics

1.5.6.1 Population Size and Distribution (Rural and Urban)

Yilo Krobo has a total population of 100,710(projected) which comprises 48,542 males (48.2%) and 52,168 females (51.8%); depicting more females than males. With a growth rate (crude) of about 1.25%, the municipality’s population is expected to hit 105,746 by the end of 2025. It is expected that male will constitute about 50,969(48.2%) and female will constitute about 54,777 (51.8%)

Going by the projections, about 32,676 (32.4%) of the population lives in urban centres whilst 68,034 (67.6%) lives in rural areas. This might be because the municipality is more rural than urban. For all groups of ages, most people are living in the rural areas as compared to the urban areas. This could be due to the fact that the main occupation in the municipality is farming. The municipality must therefore fashion out strategies to the development of the agricultural sector and growth of other settlements. Table 7 shows the population size by locality of residence, the sex ratio and the percentage the municipality covers in the region.

Sex ratio is the males to females in a given population, usually expressed as the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio for Yilo Krobo municipality is 93.03 meaning there are about 93 males for every 100 females.

TABLE 7 POPULATION SIZE BY LOCALITY OF RESIDENCE AND SEX RATIO

Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male	48,542	48.2	14,868	45.5	33,677	49.5
Female	52,168	51.8	17,808	54.5	34,357	50.5
Total	100710	100	32,676	100	68,034	100
Sex Ratio	93.04		83.5		98.0	

Source: Projection by MPCU

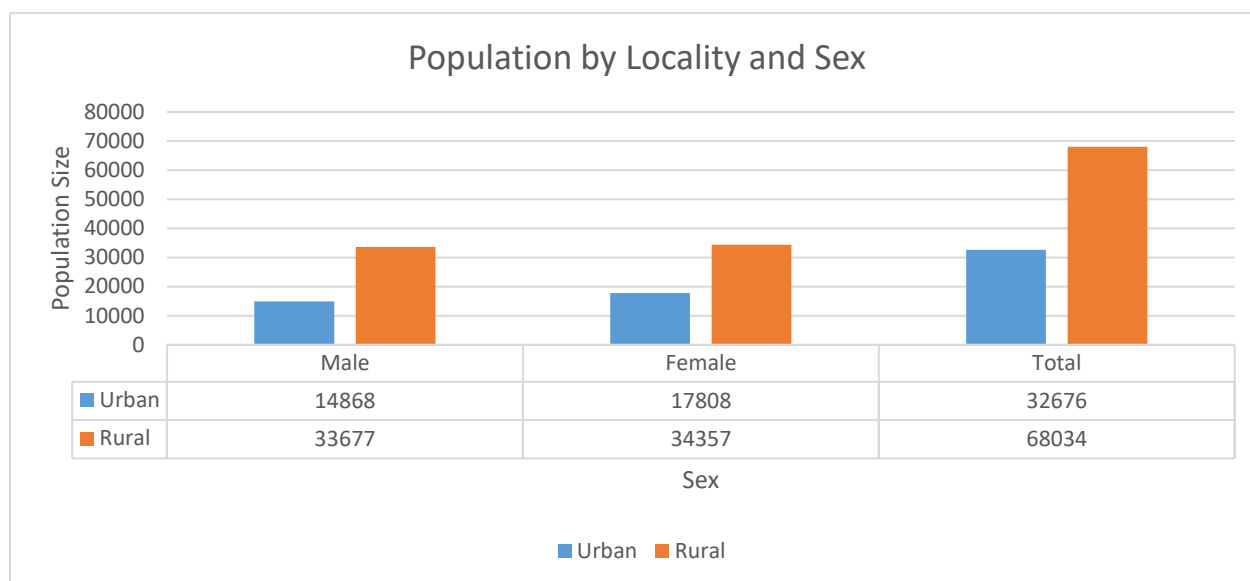


FIGURE 8 POPULATION BY LOCALITY AND SEX

Deduction from figure 8 above indicates that there are more females in both urban and rural in the municipality than there are males. The Assembly has to introduce more female-related programmes in the municipality to engage the females in the municipality. Women empowerment in the areas of small business must be supported. Education in reproductive right has to be supported to enlighten the population.

Agriculture is the main stay of the economy. There are more males in the rural areas than in the urban centres. The need for the Assembly to modernise agriculture to make it attractive to the rural youth is very paramount. If this happens rural urban migration is likely to be reduced among other things.

Sensitisation programme on education must also be stepped up to encourage parent to send their wards to school.

1.5.6.2 Age-Sex Structure

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

1.2.6.2.1 Age Structure of the Population

Table 8 shows the age structure, sex and age group in the municipality. In this table, children under 15 years constitute the largest group (32,540). This is equivalent to 37.0 percent of the people in the Yilo Krobo Municipality. This shows that the municipality has a youthful age structure.

TABLE 8 AGE STRUCTURE BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All ages	100,710	100.0	48,542	100.0	52,168	100.0
under 15	37,262	37.0	18,883	38.9	18,467	35.4
15-24	19,236	19.1	9,320	19.2	9,912	19.0
25-29	8,359	8.3	3,738	7.7	4,591	8.8
30-59	26,990	26.8	12,815	26.4	14,190	27.2
60+	8,863	8.8	3,786	7.8	5,008	9.6

Source: MPCU projection

1.2.6.2.2 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid graphically displays a population's age and sex composition. Horizontal bars present the numbers of proportions of males and females in each age group. The sum of all the age-sex groups in the population pyramid equals 100 percent or the total number of people in the municipality.

Table 9 shows the age structure by sex in the Yilo Krobo municipality. The table shows that, as the years in age increases, the population decreases. Children less than 15 years form more than one-third of the entire population (37%), with 38.8 percent being males and 35.4 percent being females. The aged (60 years and older) form 8.8 percent of the entire population.

TABLE 9 AGE STRUCTURE BY SEX

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All Ages	100,710	100	48,542	100.0	52,168	100.0
0 - 4	13092	13.0	6650	13.7	6417	12.3
5 - 9	12085	12.0	6019	12.4	6104	11.7
10 - 14	12085	12.0	6165	12.7	5947	11.4
15 - 19	10,474	10.4	5340	11.0	5165	9.9
20 - 24	8762	8.7	4029	8.3	4747	9.1
25 - 29	8359	8.3	3738	7.7	4591	8.8
30 - 34	6647	6.6	3107	6.4	3495	6.7

35 - 39	5640	5.6	2621	5.4	2974	5.7
40 - 44	4733	4.7	2233	4.6	2504	4.8
45 - 49	3726	3.7	1845	3.8	1982	3.8
50 - 54	3726	3.7	1748	3.6	1982	3.8
55 - 59	2518	2.5	1262	2.6	1252	2.4
60 - 64	2216	2.2	1068	2.2	1200	2.3
65 - 69	1511	1.5	680	1.4	783	1.5
70 - 74	2014	2.0	825	1.7	1148	2.2
75 - 79	1309	1.3	534	1.1	730	1.4
80 - 84	906	0.9	291	0.6	574	1.1
85 +	906	0.9	340	0.7	626	1.2

Source: MPCU Projections, May, 2021

The representation of table 9 in a population pyramid is represented in figure 10.

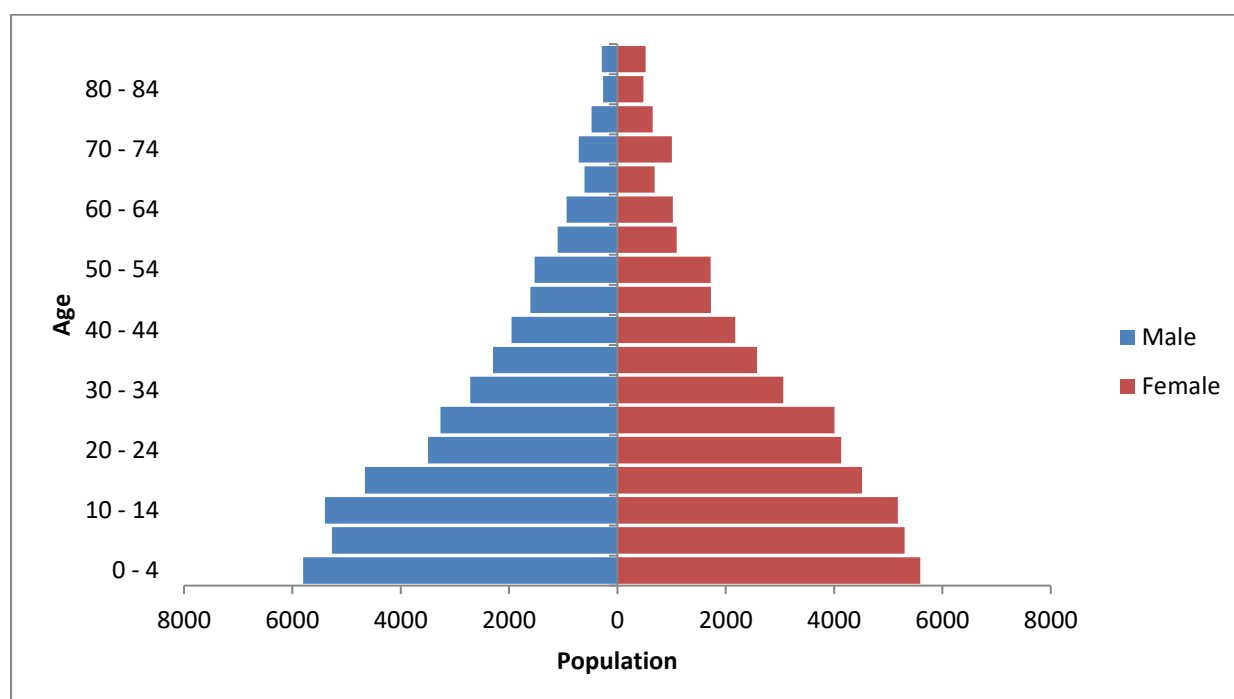


FIGURE 9 POPULATION PYRAMID

1.2.6.5 Spatial Distribution of Population

1.2.6.5.1 Population Density

The municipality covers an area of 805 square kilometres, which represent 4.2% of the total area of Eastern Region. This translates into a population density of 125 persons per square kilometre. The population density for the municipality in 1970, 1984, 2000, 2010, 2017 and 2021 were 74, 103, 108, 109, 119 and 125 respectively. The indication is that there has been a gradual increasing pressure on the available land since 1970.

1.2.6.5.2 Population by Zonal Council

The municipality has seven (7) Zonal Councils. Table 1.11 shows the distribution of population by Zonal Councils. Somanya Zonal Council has the highest population in the municipality accounting for 41.2 % in the year 2010, followed by Nkurakan and Boti Zonal Councils. Nsutapong and Obawale are the least populated Zonal Councils in the municipality. Generally, the municipality's population is concentrated in the south-eastern part.

TABLE 10 PROJECTED POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY ZONAL COUNCIL

Zonal Council	Total Population	Percentage (%)
Somanya	41,493	41.2
Nkurakan	19,638	19.5
Boti	13,797	13.7
Oterkpolu	8,460	8.4
Klo-Agogo	7,352	7.3
Nsutapong	5,640	5.6
Obawale	4330	4.3
Total	100,710	100.0

Source: MPCU projection, May 2021.

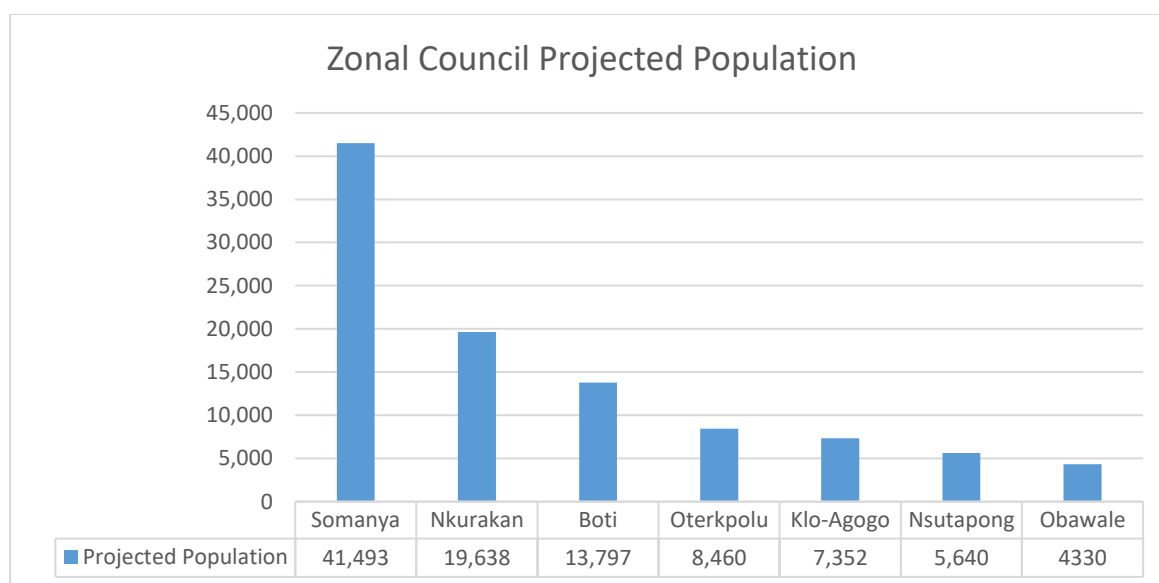


FIGURE 10 ZONAL COUNCIL PROJECTED POPULATION

1.2.6.5.3 Household Size

The total number of households in the Yilo Krobo Municipality is projected to reach 23,979. Out of this, 15,299(63.8%) households are headed by males and the remaining 8,680 by females. As the number of household size increases, the number of persons constituting such households decreases. Few persons have household sizes of 8 and above. The average household size for the Yilo Krobo municipality is 4.2. This means that on the average each household in the municipality is made up of 4 persons. It is interesting to note that the average

household size of male headed households is about 3 while that of the female is 6.0 which is almost twice that of the males. This might be due to the fact that most of the time when females head a household; they bring their relatives and family friends to stay with them. This in turn increases the number of persons living in the household. However, it is estimated that by the end of 2025 the total number of households in the municipality will hit around 26,161.

1.6 Sanitation

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

It is aimed at developing and maintaining a clean, safe and pleasant physical and natural environment in all human settlements, to promote the socio-cultural, economic and physical well-being of all sections of the population. It comprises a number of complementary activities, including the provision and maintenance of sanitary facilities, the provision of services, public education, community and individual action, regulation and legislation supported by clearly mandated institutions, adequate funding and research and development.

The system of waste disposal in the municipality involves the use of temporary dumping sites. Refuse is managed at some of these sites by raking and burning while there is no management at some of the refuse disposal sites. This has resulted in high mounds of refuse in these areas. There are also, in Somanya, temporary dumping sites where refuse from residential and commercial areas are dumped into containers for carting to final disposal sites. These methods cannot cope with the rate of dumping; therefore, individual households have developed their own methods of refuse disposal. Some burn their refuse, some bury theirs in holes whilst others dump theirs in gutters, nearby bushes, incomplete buildings or even near rivers. All these cause environmental problems in the form of air and water pollution, which in turn cause threats to human and plant life.

The various methods by which liquid waste is disposed by households included: sewage system, drainage system into gutters, drainage system into a pit (soak away), thrown on the street/outside, throw into gutter, thrown onto compound among others. Nearly half of all households (49.4%) throw liquid waste onto compound. While three in ten households (34.4%)

throw liquid waste onto the street and only one-tenth (9.9%) dispose their liquid waste into the gutters. Usage of soak away is uncommon in the municipality recording as low as 1.8 percent. The picture seems similar in the urban and rural areas with some few variations. For instance, throwing of liquid waste into gutters is the second common method use (35.1%) following disposal onto the street (39.9%), the most common method liquid waste disposal by households in urban areas. In the rural dwellings more than half (57.0%) throw liquid waste onto their compounds. Almost three out of ten households (31.5%) dispose their liquid waste onto streets with less than a tenth (6.6%) into drains.

About 29.1 percent of solid waste in the municipality are dumped in containers (public dump); while about 22.3 percent are dumped in open space (public dump) and only 4.0 percent are collected. Dumping indiscriminately constitute about 14.5 percent and disposal by burying constitute 4.9 percent.

1.6.1 Waste Generation by Zonal Councils

The rate of waste generation by zonal council is shown in the table and graph below.

TABLE 11 WASTE GENERATION BY ZONAL COUNCIL

Zonal Council	Solid Waste/Year(Tonnes)	Liquid Waste /Year(Litres)
Somanya	6,833.9	2,277,965.7
Nkurakan	3,234.4	1,078,126.2
Boti	2,269.2	757,455.3
Oterkpolu	1,390.8	464,454
Klo-Agogo	1,210.9	403,624.8
Nsutapong	928.9	309,636
Obawale	713.2	237,717
Total	16,581.30	5,528,979

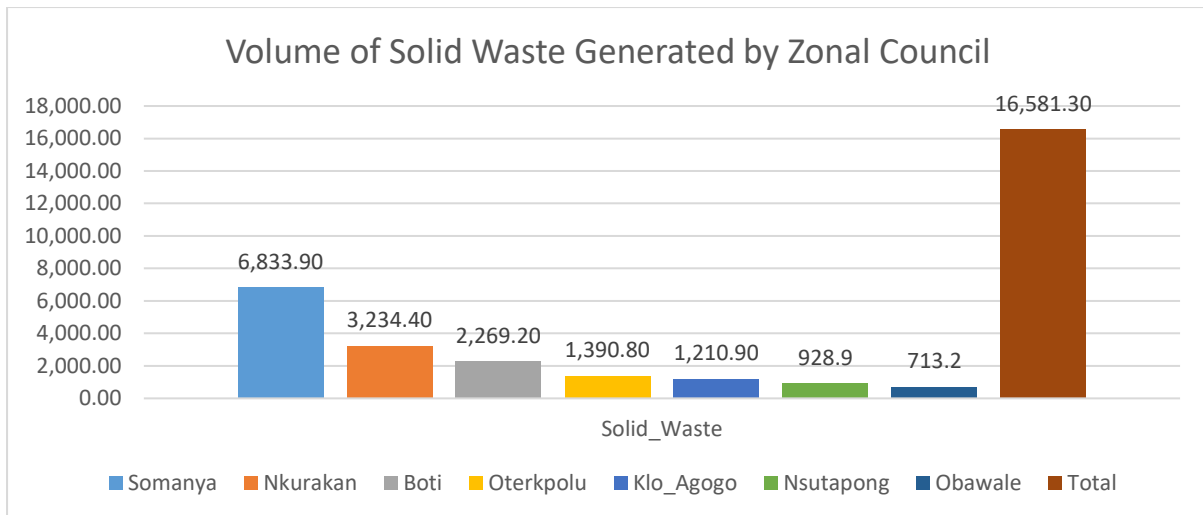


FIGURE 11 VOLUME OF SOLID WASTE GENERATED BY ZONAL COUNCIL

The municipality generates about 16,581.30 tonnes of solid waste annually. Somanya zonal council is the lead in generating refuse (41.2%) followed by Nkurakan (19.5%). Obawale generates the least with about 4.3 percent.

According to the office of ZoomLion at Somanya it collects about 270 tonnes of refuse per month. This implies that ZoomLion collects only about 3,240 tonnes per year which is equivalent to 19.5 percent of total refuse generated in the municipality per year. The question that arises is: where is the difference of 13,341.3 tonnes? That is about 80.5% of refuse cannot be accounted for. It's either thrown away indiscriminately, buried or burnt; which goes further to pollute the environment.

The Assembly must put in place programme geared towards reduction in refuse generation. Environmental Health Unit of the Assembly must be equipped in order to be able to do the job as mandated by the law. Offenders must be prosecuted to serve as deterrent to others. The Assembly can also put favourable programmes in place to attract private refuse management operators to argument that of the ZoomLion.

Indeed liquid waste cannot be ignored as far as environmental sanitation is concerned in the municipality. From the table... above the rate of liquid waste generation is not different from the solid waste generation. And of course Somanya, as a zonal council generates more liquid waste (43%) than any other zonal council; so also Obawale generate the least liquid waste (4.6%) than any other zonal council.

Liquid waste management happens to be one of the most daunting challenges for the Municipal Assembly. There are few private operators of cesspit-emptier operating in the municipality. Zoomlion recently moved in to support with a 3,500 litre cesspit-emptier. In addition the Assembly can encourage the adoption of the bio-fill technology to help reduce liquid waste from the toilets etc.

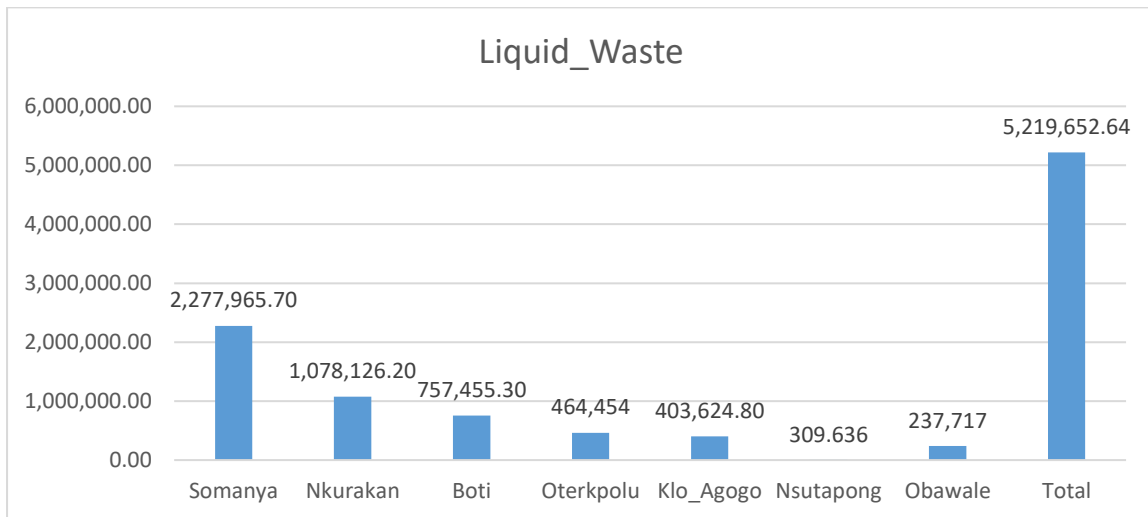


FIGURE 12 LIQUID WASTE GENERATED BY ZONAL COUNCIL

1.7 Migration

The total number of migrants in Yilo Krobo municipality is estimated to constitute about 31.3% (31,522) of the total population. Out of this, about 69 percent which is equivalent to 21,750 persons were born in the same region but leaving elsewhere other than their place of birth in that same region (intra-regional migration). The Volta, Greater Accra and Ashanti regions are relatively large in-migrant areas in the municipality. The Greater Accra and Volta regions are very close to the municipality and this might explain why people easily move from those regions to the municipality to trade. The least in-migrant areas are Savannah and North-East regions. This might also be due to the fact that these regions are the farthest from the municipality so very few migrants move from those places to the municipality to trade.

The duration of stay in an area by migrants can influence the municipality either positively or negatively. The lengthy stay of more qualified people in an area enhances productivity while that of un-qualified people has long term effects such as overcrowding, pollution, large numbers of street hawkers, beggars and increase in crime rate.

Population movement has direct implications for the development of the municipality. In the first place, the movement creates a continuous loss of labour force. Secondly, returnee migrants are likely to introduce crime, new diseases and the like into the municipality. Thirdly, returnee migrants are, generally more enlightened, innovative and have some working capital to invest.

The municipality must design strategies to control the outward flow of its people and also to create conducive environment for returnee migrants to apply the skills and capital acquired into more productive ventures.

1.8 Gender Equality/Equity

The municipality has 15,299(63.8%) households headed by males and the remaining 8,680 by females. As the number of household increases, the number of persons constituting such households decreases. Few persons have household sizes of 8 and above. The average household size for the Yilo Krobo municipality is 4.2. This means that on the average each household in the municipality is made up of 4 persons. It is interesting to note that the average household size of male headed households is about 3 while that of the female is 6.0 which is almost twice that of the males. This might be due to the fact that most of the time when females head a household; they bring their relatives and family friends to stay with them. It is therefore very important that programmes gearing towards men and women empowerment should be implemented to assist the already vulnerable females.

Moreover, there are more females than males in the municipality according to the projected population figure. The male is made up 48.2% (48,542) while the female is made up of 51.8% (52,168). With the exception of under 15 year's age group, all the age groups are dominated by the females. Of the total working population of 54,566, about 52.6% were female and the rest 47.4% were male. The majority of the working population are found between the 30-59 age cohort (27,005). About 52.5% of this group is made up of female. Programmes of economic empowerment will be very helpful when introduced with special emphasis on the female group.

TABLE 12 ENROLMENT BY SEX

	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary	6098	5798	6109	5778	6508	5993	6544	6179
JHS	2732	2578	2670	3368	2744	2771	2936	2836
SHS/TECH	1323	1512	1536	1689	1687	1881	1590	1965

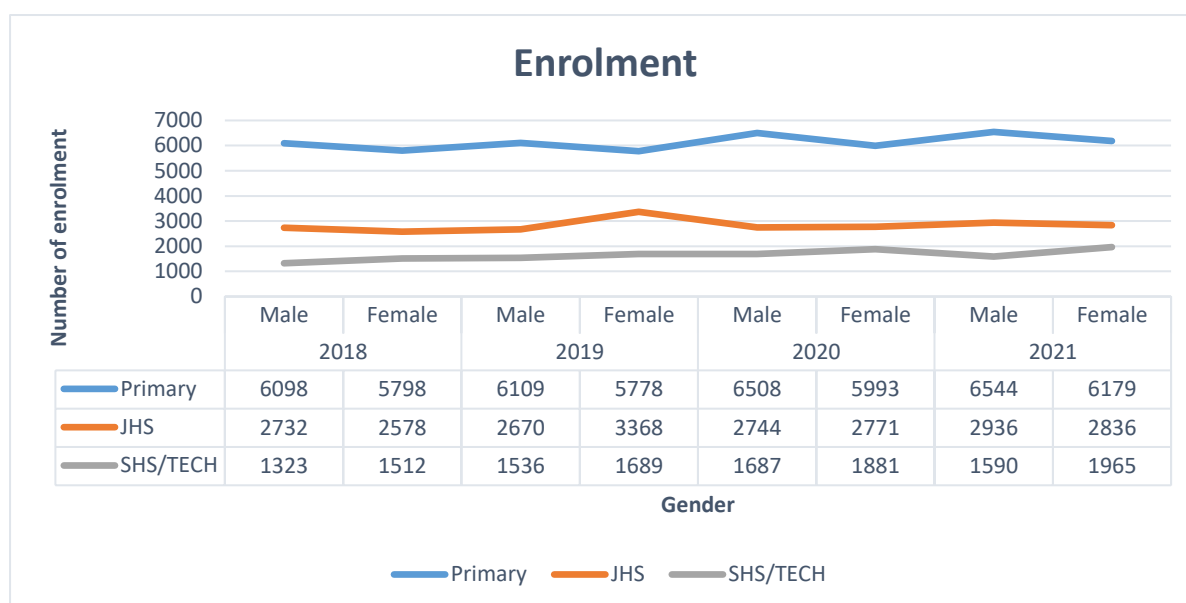


FIGURE 13 ENROLMENT BY SEX: PRIMARY/JHS/SHS

Trend analysis indicated that at the primary level male enrolment from 2018 to 2021 exceeds that of female enrolment. At the JHS level in 2018 more males were enrolled than females. However, in 2019 more females were recorded than their male counterpart. This trend continued through 2020. However, in 2021 more male were recorded than the female but the difference was not significant. The lesser figures for the females may be as a result of parent did not see girl-child education as important and as such did not prioritised them. Teenage pregnancy and or house maid may also account for this. The need to educate the public on the importance of girl-child education is important. Also teenage pregnancy has shown to be one of the factors contributing to the low figures recorded at the JHS level. Education and other programmes geared toward fighting teenage pregnancy must be supported. Non-Governmental

Organisations in the municipality who operate in these areas must be supported by the Assembly.

At the SHS level more females than males were enrolled from 2018 through 2021. This may be attributed child labour, inability of parents or guardians to take care of their wards, academic failure or some of them have gotten admission outside the municipality.

With respect of performance in terms of gender the male pupils at the JHS level perform more than the female from 2017/18 to 2018/19. In 2019/20 to 2020/21 the female overtook their male counterpart. It is very important that this trend is halted by making sure that both male and female pupils are at par.

Health issues are one of the biggest challenges facing the municipality. As at the time of preparing this report the municipality can only boast of only one private maternity home which is woefully inadequate considering the high fertility rate of the municipality. The Assembly must facilitate the putting up such facilities at vantage locations.

Early childhood development is so important that it should not be underestimated whatsoever. Because to become a good functioning member of the society it has to begin from one's childhood upbringing. There are 588 children in the various ECDC centres in the municipality. Of the 588 children in these centres 307 were females and 281 were male. There were 29 female attendants and no male. Out of the 29 attendants only one is a trained attendant. The Assembly has to enforce the employment of trained attendants in that area.

1.9 Disability.

Disability cannot be left out when it comes to gender issues. The municipality has recorded various forms of disability which are shown in the table below.

TABLE 13 DISABILITY BY TYPE

Type of Disability	Number Identified and Registered	Male	Female.
Physical Impairment	127	44	83
Visual Impairment	41	12	29
Speaking and Hearing Impairment	37	15	22
Mental Impairment	22	16	6
Multiple Disability	12	5	7
TOTAL	239	92	147

From the above table about 61.5% of the recorded disables are made up female. It is very important that income generation activities must be instituted to make these group independent

of their family members, more especially the female cohort. Caretakers of the visually impaired have to be supported with income generating activities to enable them support the disables they are taking care of. Not only that school for the disable must be established in the municipality and make it compulsory for family members to enrol them in order not for them to end up on the streets begging. Education on the right of the disable must be embarked on to educate the public to uphold the rights of all disables. The office of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development must be supported in order to be able to handle cases regarding disables and other social matters.

1.10 Social Services

1.10.1 Education

1.10.1.1 Physical Facilities

Yilo Krobo Municipality has eighty-two (82) Kindergarten/nursery schools, eighty-four (84) Primary schools, forty-nine (49) Junior High_Schools (JHS), three (3) Senior High Schools (SHS), one (1) private Senior High Technical School, one (1) vocational school managed by the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, one(1) College of Education and a university. Out of the total number of schools in the municipality, 53.7%, 80%, 77.6%, 56% and 67% of classrooms at the Kindergarten, Primary, Junior, vocational school and Senior High Schools respectively, representing 69.6%, were in good condition. This figure, though encouraging, has seriously constrained effective teaching and learning in some schools in the municipality. A systematic rehabilitation strategy will not only save property but will also enhance teaching and learning in the affected schools.

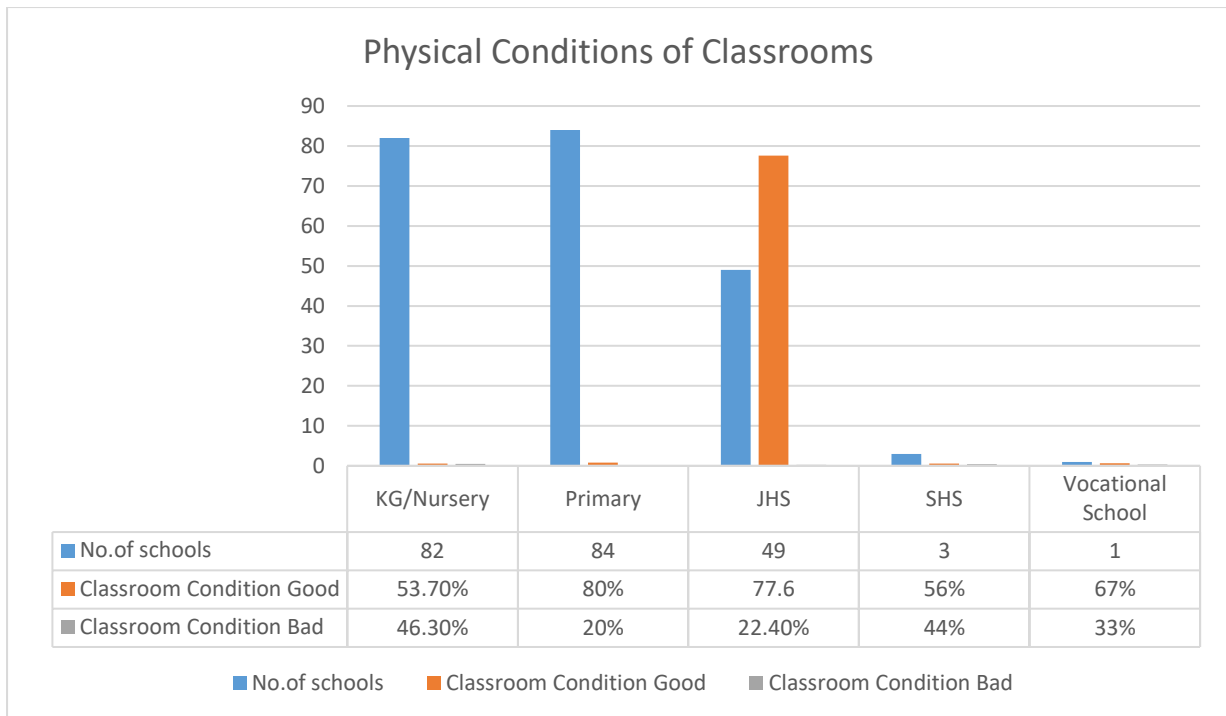


FIGURE 14: PHYSICAL CONDITIONS OF CLASSROOMS

1.10.1.2 School Enrolment

School enrolment generally has been high in the municipality especially at the primary level however it witnessed some decline. In 2018 primary enrolment stood at 11,896. It dropped by 0.1% in 2019. However, in 2020 it increased to 12,501. In 2021 enrolment increased by 1.7 percent, using the 2020 record as the baseline.

Enrolment at the JHS in 2018 stood at 5,310. It increased by 13.7 percent in 2019. In 2020 it dropped to 5,515. However, in 2021 it increased to 5,772. At a glance it would be realised that enrolment in respect of JHS in the municipality has been declining. In 2018 it recorded 5,310. It was at its peak with a record of 6,038 and it declined to 5,772 in 2021.

With the SHS/TECH in 2018 enrolment was 2,835. It increased to 3,225 in 2019. It further increased to 3,568 in 2020. However in 2021 it dropped by 0.4 percent.

TABLE 14 ENROLMENT 2018-2021

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Primary	11,896	11,887	12,501	12,723
JHS	5,310	6,038	5,515	5,772
SHS/TECH	2,835	3,225	3,568	3,555

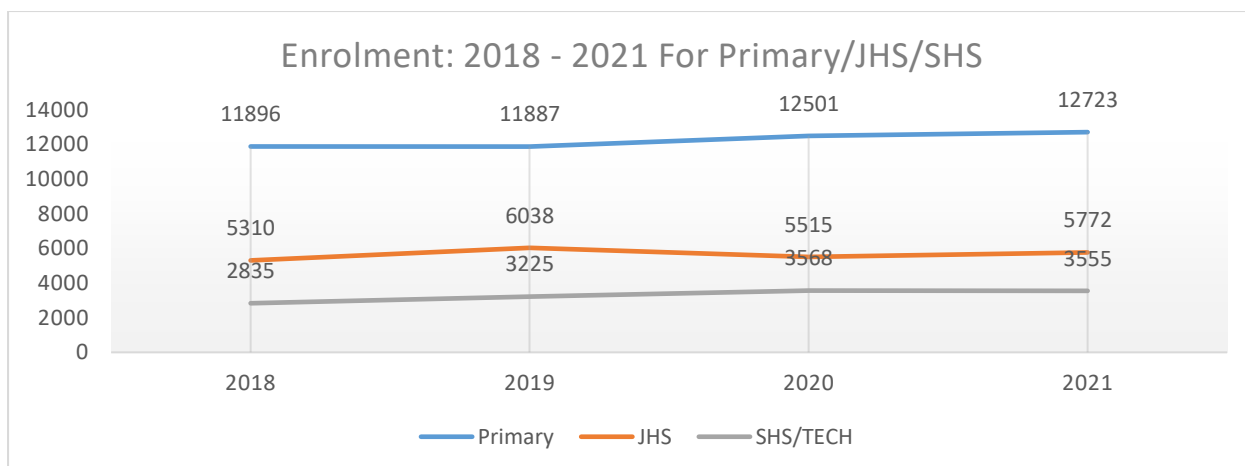


FIGURE 15: ENROLMENT: 2018-2021 FOR PRIMARY/JHS/SHS

A critical look at enrolment from the primary level through JHS to SHS there has been drastic fall in enrolment. Dropout is so conspicuous considering the rate of enrolment at the primary level. The critical stage is between the primary and the Junior High School level. The difference is so alarming. However, with the Senior High School level in addition to academic failure the drop in enrolment may be attributed to the fact that some of the student might have gotten admission into other SHS that are not within the municipality.

Gender parity index (GPI) is an indicator of gender equality and is related to SDG 4”Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all” it is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled in education to the number of male students.

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) has been good especially at the SHS/TECH level (1.24) in 2021. The trend has been that the GPI has been reducing from the Primary level to the SHS where we have more male than female enrolled.

TABLE 15 GENDER PARITY INDEX:PRIMARY/JHS/SHS

Gender Parity Index: Primary/JHS/SHS				
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021
BECE % of candidate passing	82.50	70.01	72.53	Not yet written
GPI(Primary)	0.95	0.95	0.92	0.94
GPI(JHS)	0.94	1.26	1.01	0.97
GPI(SHS/TECH)	1.14	1.1	1.11	1.24

Source: Ghana Education Service, YKMA ,July, 2021

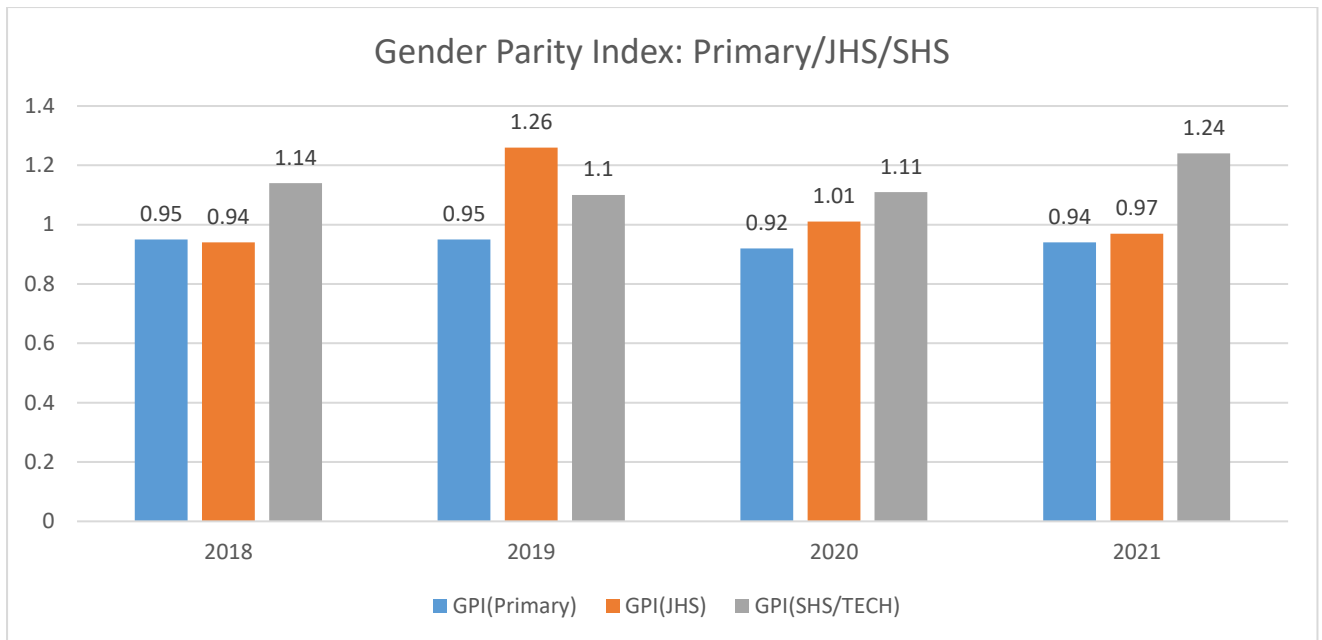


FIGURE 16: GENDER PARITY INDEX: PRIMARY/JHS/SHS

Generally, candidate passing at BECE level performance has been good, the highest been in 2018 (82.50%) and the lowest in 2019 (70.01%).

1.10.1.3 School Drop Out

School dropout is someone who left school or college before they have finished their studies.

In 2013, dropout rate for primary education for Ghana was 16.3%. Though Ghana dropout rate for primary education fluctuated substantially in recent years, it tended to increase through 1975-2013 period ending at 16.3% in 2013. The dropout rate in Yilo Krobo municipality is not far different from the national figure.

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

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

1.10.1.3 School Participation Rate

Participation rate at the basic schools in the municipality has gone high. This could be due to the Capitation Grant, free distribution of exercise books and uniforms and the School Feeding Programme which are being implemented in schools in the municipality.

TABLE 16 SCHOOL PARTICIPATION RATE

Type of school	Expected Enrolment	Actual Enrolment	Male	Female	% Enrolment
KG	7050	6256	3213	3043	88.7
Primary	29,240	17,025	8786	8239	58.2
JHS	9765	6724	3355	3369	68.9
SHS	2970	3813	1777	2036	128.4
Total.			17,131	16,687	

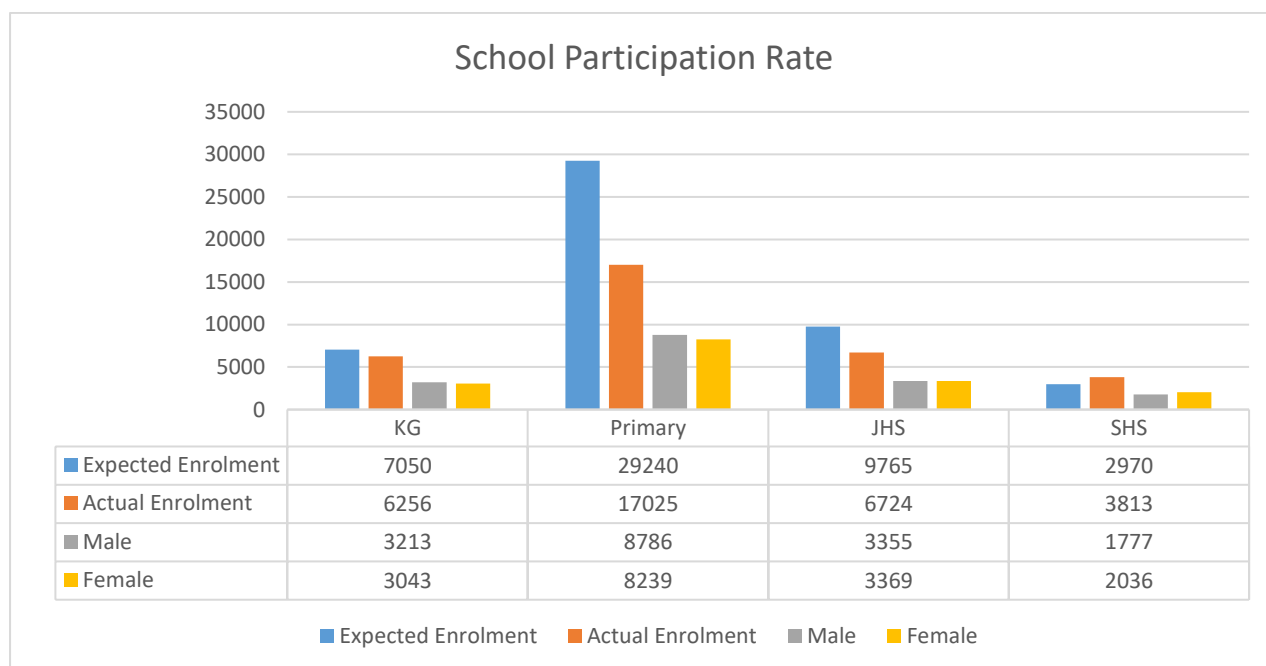


FIGURE 17: SCHOOL PARTICIPATION RATE

Participation at the primary level is the highest (17025) followed by JHS (6724) and KG (6256) while SHS trailed with 3813. A critical look at the gender parity in the municipality from the graph above there are more male in the primary level than their female counterpart. This is also true at KG level. However in SHS and JHS have more females than male.

1.10.1.4 Teacher/ Pupil Ratio

There are a total of 1,164 teachers in the municipality for both public and private schools. 196, 550 and 418 teachers are in Kindergarten, Primary and Junior High School respectively. The

teacher/pupil ratio is 1:22, 1:23 and 1:11 for KG, Primary and JHS respectively. The teacher/pupil ratio has increased due to the enrolment drive caused by the implementation of such programmes as the Capitation Grant, free distribution of exercise books and uniforms and the School Feeding Programme.

TABLE 17 TEACHER/PUPIL RATIO

SCHOOL TYPE	MALE ENROLMENT	FEMALE ENROLMENT	TOTAL ENROLMENT	GPI	NO.OF CLASSROOMS	STUDENT PER CLASSROOM	NO.OF TRAINED TEACHERS	NO.OF UNTRAINED TEACHERS	STUDENT PER TEACHER
KG	2182	2043	4225	0.94	137	31	187	9	22
PRIMARY	6508	5993	12501	0.92	509	25	516	34	23
JHS	2744	2771	5515	1.01	202	27	401	17	11

1.10.1.5 Performance of Education in the Municipality

Performance of education at both JHS and SHS levels has been fluctuating over the past 4 years. The performance in JHS dipped from 90.1% in the year 2017/18 to 82.5% in 2018/19. It further dropped to 70.01 in 2019/20. However, there was little improvement in 2020/21(72.53) This is against the backdrop of the implementation of interventions such as the School Feeding Programme, the Capitation Grant, Free School Uniforms and Exercise Books which contributed to high enrolment. At the SHS level, performance fell from 98.6% in 2017/18 to 96.5% in 2018/19. However, in 2019/20 there was an improvement of up to 98.6% and it further improved to 99.6% in 2020/21. A lot need to be done, especially at the primary level to ensure that performance at that level is improved and sustained if the municipality is to produce the right calibre of people.

TABLE 18 PERFORMANCE OF PUPILS(%) FOR LAST YEARS(2017/18-2020/21)

Sch.	2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	female
JHS	90.1	90.4	89.8	82.5	82.84	82.11	70.01	67.56	72.65	72.53	72.43	72.63
SHS	98.6			96.5			98.6			99.6		

Tab.1.19: Pupil performance from 2017/18-2020/21

Performance in terms of gender the male pupils at the JHS level perform more than the female from 2017/18 to 2018/19. In 2019/20 to 2020/21 the female overtook their male counterpart. It is very important that this trend is halted to make sure that both male and female pupils are at par.

1.10.1.6 Skills and Entrepreneurial Development for the Youth

The municipality can boast of only two vocational and technical institutions; one was established by the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development located in the municipal capital and private Technical School known as Somanya Senior High Technical School (SOTECH).

These two schools are not enough and not well equipped to take care of the skills training needs of the municipality. They also lay emphasis on skills training, leaving entrepreneurial development.

Due to the limited number of these institutions in the municipality, the youth in the municipality who want to acquire vocational and technical skills are forced to go into apprenticeship with Master Tradesmen in various trades.

Some of these Master Tradesmen overuse these young ones for their own selfish gains. Some therefore complete without enough skills acquired to establish themselves. A large number of young persons require skills training to enable them go into self-employment to contribute their quota towards the development of their communities, the municipality and the nation at large.

The traditional apprenticeship in the municipality includes tailoring, barbering, dressmaking, hairdressing, fitting or auto mechanic, welding, electronics, vulcanizing, carpentry and joinery, masonry and draughtsmanship.

1.11 Health

1.11.1 HIV/AIDS

According to the Municipal Health Administration, the total number of HIV/AIDS reported cases in the municipality between January and May, 2021 was 161. High incidence of the disease poses a threat to the human resource base in the municipality. HIV/AIDS diagnosis is done in Somanya Polyclinic and other health facilities in the municipality. With the construction of the municipal hospital which is yet to start operation diagnosis will be quicker than before.

TABLE 19 HIV/AIDS REPORTED CASES:2018-2021(JAN-MAY)

HIV/AIDS Reported Cases: 2018 -2021(Jan-May)					
Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Male	117	154	102	40	413
Female	405	330	260	85	1,080
Pregnant women	108	105	79	36	328
Total	630	589	441	161	1,821

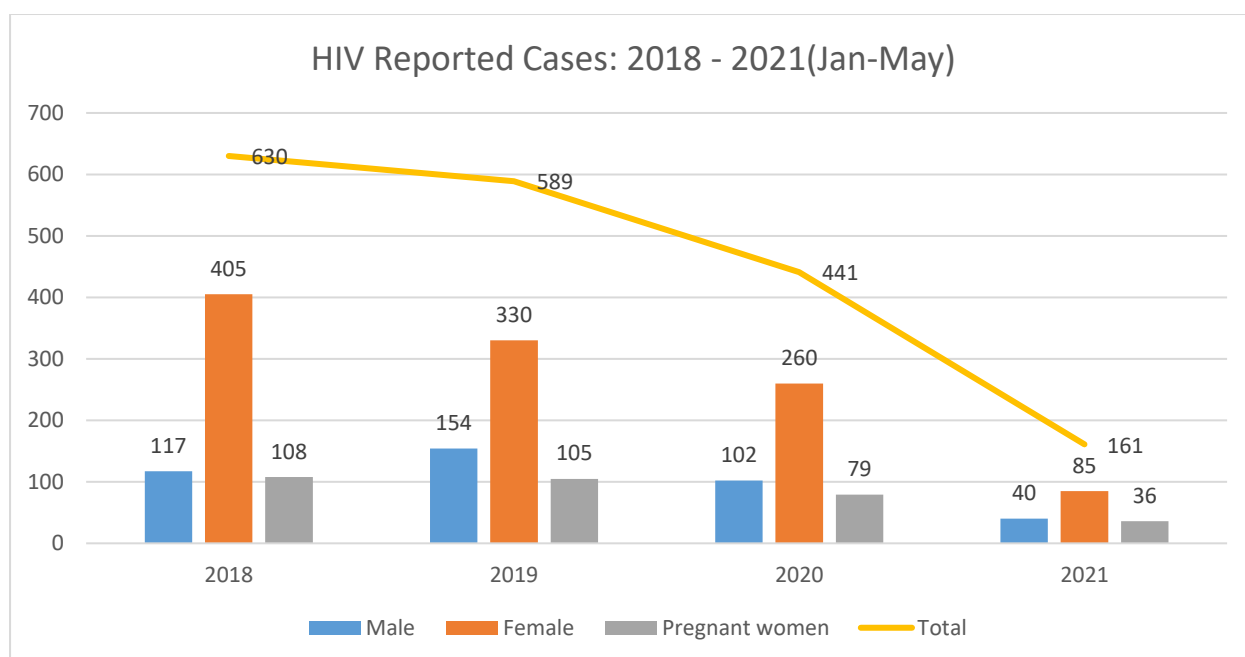


FIGURE 18: HIV/AIDS REPORTED CASES

From the table and graph above the total number of HIV/AIDS reported cases was 1,821. Out of this 59.3 percent is made up non-pregnant females followed by male with about 22.7 percent and the pregnant women trail with about 18 percent. Critical look at the graph revealed that about 37.5 percent of 1,080 of the cases in respect of female was reported in 2018 and least was in 2021 about 7.9 percent. This figure was recorded between January and May, 2021. However, with the male counterparts the highest cases were recorded in 2019 with about 37.3 percent of 413

With respect to pregnant women a total number of 328 cases were reported representing about 18.0 percent of total cases reported from 2018 to between January to May, 2021. Like the females without pregnant, the highest cases were recorded in 2018. Nevertheless, generally, reported cases had been falling from 630 cases in 2018 to 161 cases between January to May, 2021.

Measures being implemented by the health directorate seems to be working and there is the need for the Assembly to argue the effort of the health directorate to help reduce the HIV/AIDS incidence rate.

1.11.2 Population Management

The process of reviewing population, identifying problems, and taking action. Population management shifts from a practice from simply responding to patient-initiated demands to searching for and reaching out to patients needing care. Increasing population has been one of the big challenges confronting the municipality. Provision of basic needs for the population has been a daunting problem for the authorities just because the provision is not able to cover all the population as required.

The management of the population help to fulfil the basic need like food, clothing, education, health, shelter and some other facilities which we can get according to the resources available, so the need for population management programmes to control the population growth which currently stood at 1.25% per annum to be able to balance the population.

The municipality must introduce programme to help reduce the surging population to help achieve a sustainable population level, structure, distribution and quality in order to empower residents to acquire a better life both within the family and the society at large. The table below shows some of the measures that are being used to help control population growth.

1.11.3 Reproductive Health Situation

The Family Planning methods available include the following:

- (i) Implant, e.g. norplant
- (ii) Injectables
- (iii) Oral Pill
- (iv) Condom (Male/Female)
- (v) Foaming Tablet
- (vi) Intra-Uterine Device

TABLE 20 FAMILY PLANNING ACCEPTORS

Period	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total number of female condom acceptors	121	1	12	0
Total number of male condom acceptors	871	912	985	183
Implants	2036	998	1663	968
Injectables	6032	5609	6022	2367
Pills	542	312	155	101
IUD	60	101	115	101
Others.	556	449	707	439

1.11.4 Problems/Barriers to Population Management

1. Poor male involvement.
2. Youth not patronizing (probably because there are no youth centres).
3. Shortage of some of the devices at times.
4. Misconceptions about some methods.

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

1.11.5 Health Care

Improving the health conditions of people is crucial for improved productivity, income levels and poverty reduction, due to the fact that ill health is both a consequence and cause of poverty. It is therefore important to improve the health status of the people through direct health care and preventive services.

1.11.6 Health Facilities

The Yilo Krobo Municipality has one(1) hospital which is yet to start operation, ten (10) Health Centres, two (2) polyclinic and twelve (12) Community Health Planning and Services (CHPS) Centres with compounds, thirty-six (34) functioning CHPS without compounds, two(2) clinics and one (1) maternity home

Despite these facilities, health service delivery is still not adequate due to inadequate doctors. There are two medical doctor and but no specialized medical personnel in the municipality.

TABLE 21 NUMBER OF HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

Health Institution	Number.			
	Government	Mission	Private	Total.
Hospital	1	0	1	2
Health centre	10	0	0	10
Polyclinic	2	0	0	2
CHPs centres with compound.	12	0	0	12
CHPs centres without compound	34	0	0	34
Clinic	0	0	2	2
Maternity home	0	0	1	1
	58	0	4	62

1.11.7 Effects of the absence of other health facilities on the Municipality

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

1.11.8 Major Diseases

Malaria is still the most prevalent disease in the municipality since 2018. Records available at the Municipal Health Administration indicate that malaria is the number one health problem among households. This means that the situation in the municipality has not improve. This situation is not significantly different from that of the region. Sale/distribution of bed nets is on-going to help reduce the incidence of malaria in the municipality.

There is however, prevalence of other communicable diseases like diarrhoea, cholera, tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and others like Skin Diseases, Hypertension, Diabetes, COVID-19. Mental Illness and Anaemia in Pregnancy & Malnutrition in Children. Table 1.23 shows the top ten diseases in the municipality.

TABLE 22 MAJOR DISEASES

Period	2018	2019	2020	2021
Malaria	34,067	29,511	24,395	9,257
Upper respiratory Tract Infection	24,133	21,300	17,572	6,314
Rheumatism/other Joint Pains/Arthritis	17,119	15,294	13,495	5,828
Intestinal Worms	14,092	12,162	9,048	4,661
Anaemia	8,314	9,871	6,957	3,080
Skin diseases	8,900	7,063	6,109	2,432
Diarrhoea diseases	5,878	4,625	3,527	1,371
Other nutritional diseases	250	1,404	1,999	911
Acute Urinary Tract Infection	1,909	1,658	1,721	689
Pneumonia	406	259	736	616
All other diseases	34,432	28,926	32,269	15,769

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, YKMA, Somanya. July, 2021

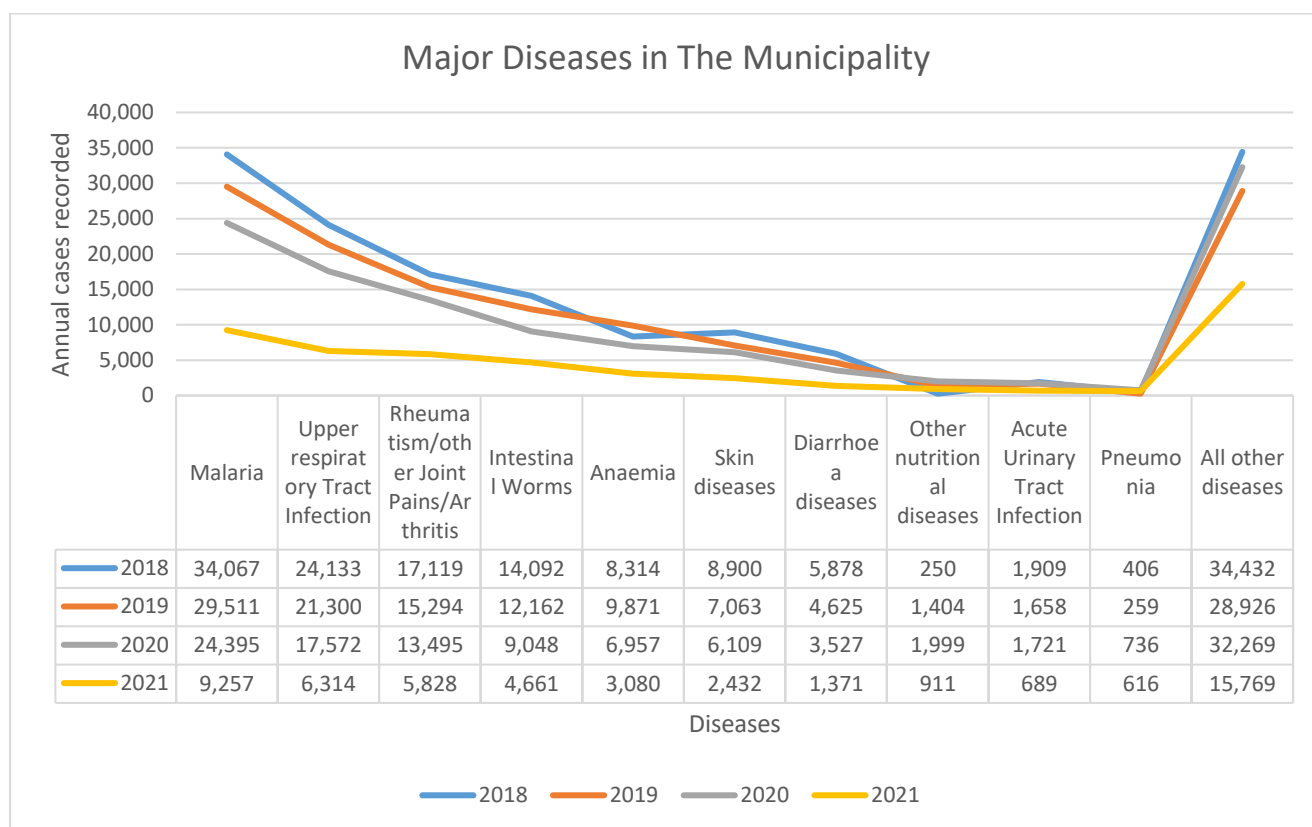


FIGURE 19: MAJOR DISEASES IN THE MUNICIPALITY

From figure...above malaria cases have been falling throughout the four years, thus from 34,067 in 2018 to 9,257 in 2021. The same applied to the other diseases with the exception of other nutritional diseases, anaemia, acute urinary tract infection, pneumonia and all other diseases. In 2018 anaemia recorded 8,314. It increased to 9,871 in 2019, however it declined to 6,957 in 2020 and further to 3,080 in 2021. Acute urinary tract infection recorded 1,909 in

2018; the figure dropped to 1,658 in 2019. It soared up to 1,721 in 2020 and dropped to 689 in 2021. Pneumonia, one of the dangerous disease in the municipality recorded 406 in 2018. It dropped by 36.2 percent in 2019. However, it shot up by 184.2 percent in 2020 but eventually dropped to 616 in 2021. All other diseases recorded 34,432 in 2018 but dropped to 28,926 in 2019. In 2020 it increased to 32,269 and again dropped to 15,769 in 2021. Other nutritional diseases also followed the same pattern of fluctuating just that between 2019 and 2020 the increment was so glaring (595). However, it dropped by 54.4 percent in 2021.

From the data it can be concluded that measures or programme put in place by the health directorate in respect of malaria is working and the need to help the directorate intensify it is very crucial. Pneumonia, anaemia, acute urinary tract infection, other nutritional diseases and all other diseases are fluctuating as the records show. It is therefore very important that the Assembly team up with the health directorate to make sure that cases on these diseases fall to the barest minimum.

1.11.9 Covid-19

The year 2020 witnessed emergence of a new disease Corona Virus (COVID-19). This novel disease brought fear and panic to the people of Ghana especially health workers. The municipality detected its first COVID-19 case in June 2020. Before this case was recorded the municipality health directorate adapted the following strategies.

1. Task force formed to monitor the activities of churches, mosques, celebrations, hotels, bars, drinking spots and other institutions.
2. The Assembly donated 32 infrared thermometers, 32 veronica buckets, liquid soaps, hand sanitisers, face masks to the health directorate
3. A cash of GHc 20,000.00 donated to the health directorate.

The municipal authority including the health directorate carried out 30 sessions on COVI-19 related topics on Rite FM. The secondary schools were not left out. Yilo Krobo Senior High school recorded the highest number of COVID-19 cases among the secondary schools. The following table and graph shows the suspected case distribution and the confirmed cases by the sub-municipals.

TABLE 23 COVID-19 SUSPECTED AND CONFIRMED CASES AT THE SUB-MUNICIPAL LEVEL

Sub-municipal	Suspected Cases	Confirmed Cases
Klo-Agogo	103	19
Boti	1	0
Bukunor	8	0
Nkurakan	42	5
Nsutapong	0	0
Somanya East	167	39
Somanya West	70	11
Total.	391	74

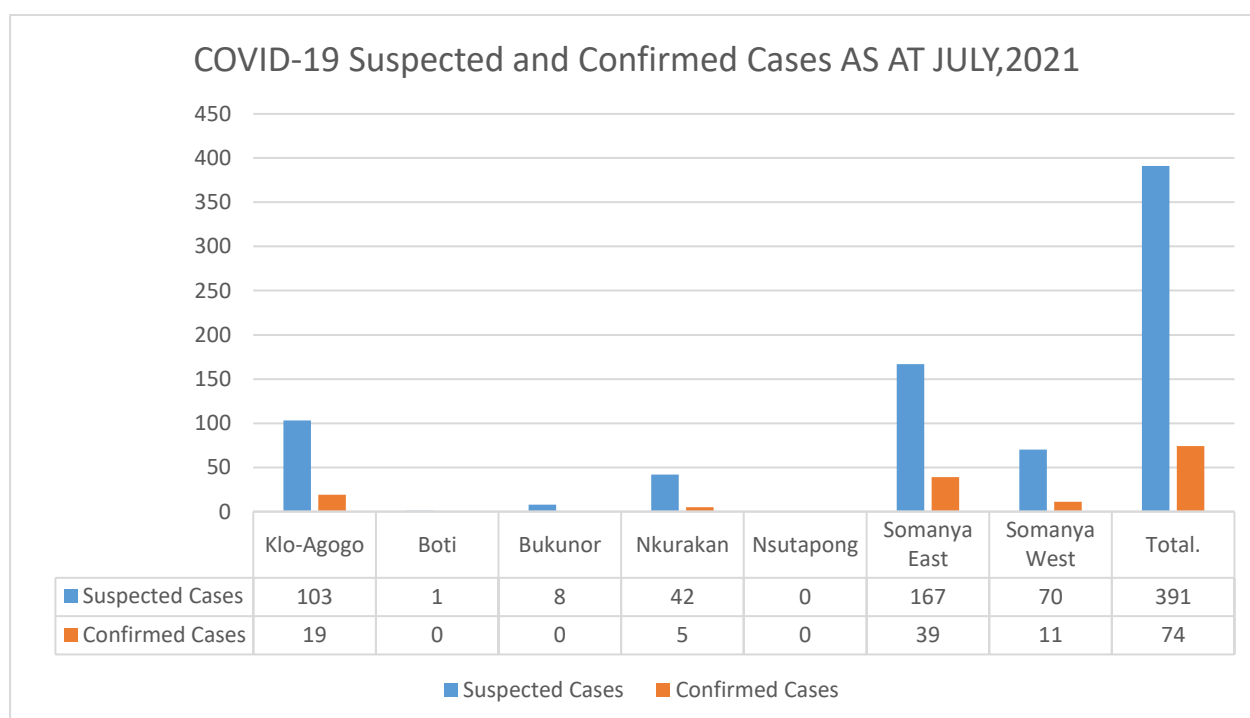


FIGURE 20: COVID-19 SUSPECTED AND CONFIRMED CASES AT THE SUB-MUNICIPAL LEVEL AS AT JULY, 2021

From the graph it is obvious that Somanya and Klo-Agogo are the spots areas for Yilo Krobo municipal. There is the need to intensify the implementation of anti-COVID-19 protocols and

this must be enforced by bringing on board the Ghana Police Service to make sure that offenders are prosecuted as amended in the law.

1.11.10 Nutrition

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

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

As with the economic situation, significant regional disparities exist in nutrition and food security situation in Ghana. The prevalence of stunting is nineteen percent (19%) nationally.

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

In Yilo Krobo municipal feeding practices combined with food insecurity of households and low access to health services are among the main causes of malnutrition among young children. There are high rate of anaemia among young children and women of child-bearing age.

1.12 Child Protection

1.12.1 Early Childhood Development Centres.

There are thirteen (13) Early Child Development Centres (ECDC) in the municipality. Out of the thirteen only two (2) are currently not registered. The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development must ensure that these ECDC are registered. In total there are 588 children in the ECD centres in the municipality. Of the 588 children 307 were females. There were 29 attendants. Out of the 29 attendants only one is a trained attendant. All of them were female. Early childhood development is so critical in the future life of the child and so the need to have qualified trained attendants is very necessary and crucial. Only one trained attendants is woefully inadequate and the assembly must make sure that only qualified attendants are employed.

Furthermore, the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development has no child protection committees in any of the communities yet. However, there are ongoing community engagement to form one in the various communities.

TABLE 24 REPORTED CASES ON CHILD PROTECTION

	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Lost children	3	1	2	1	4	-	-	-
Orphans.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Street children.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children involved in child labour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1.13 WATER

1.13.1 Water

Increased access to potable water is very key in achieving good health and sustained poverty reduction. Unsafe water results in water borne diseases and this has direct effect on individual's ability to produce and to earn income.

1.13.2 Sources of Water

The sources of water available in the municipality include, boreholes, wells, pipe borne and surface water.

1.13.3 Boreholes

From the table, it could be seen that there are 121 boreholes scattered in the municipality of which 68 are serviceable. These 68 boreholes are expected to serve 20,400 people using Ghana Water Company standard of 300 people per borehole. However, the population which is actually served by these boreholes is far lesser than the expected. It might therefore be suggested that the boreholes are highly under-used. This could either be explained by the fact that the communities where these facilities are located do not have the threshold population to utilize the facilities or the people do not patronize the facilities because they do not like the taste of the water. Also, water from some of the functioning boreholes is of poor quality due to high iron content.

As at the time of preparing this report the assembly is preparing to construct fifteen (15) boreholes in various communities located mostly in the upper Yilo part of the municipality which is irrespective of the population threshold. These communities do not have access to potable water at all. They either depend on rain water or stream which are considered to be not potable water. These boreholes are being funded from the District Development Facility (DDF) which is another important source of fund for the assembly to implement its development plan.

TABLE 25 POTABLE WATER FACILITIES

FACILITY	NUMBER			EXPECTED ACCESS
	Total	Functioning	Not functioning	
Borehole	121	68	53	20,400
Hand Dug Well	106	56	50	8,400
Pipe Borne	1,966	1,956	10	586,800

Source: MWST/GWCL, Somanya, August, 2021

1.13.4 Wells

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

1.13.5 Pipe Borne Water

There is pipe borne water available in Somanya, Nkurakan, Aboabo, Huhunya, Sikabeng, Pleyo, Oterkpolu and Bukunor. From the office of the Ghana Water Company, there are 1,956 water points in Somanya, which is supposed to service 586,800 people (a point services 300 people). But the actual population that has access to pipe borne water is also lesser than the expected. It may therefore, appear that the facilities are being heavily under-used. This is not very correct because the 1,956 points include mostly those in private houses/buildings and do not therefore service 300 people as assumed. It could be said therefore that while a public standpipe might service about 300, those in private or public houses have far less number of people to service. The seemingly under-used facilities could be due to those factors. There are many more private houses with pipe-borne water than the public stand pipes.

1.13.6 Surface Water

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

1.14 Social Protection

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

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

1.14.1 National Health Insurance Scheme

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

As a social protection programme, the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) has impacted positively on the lives of the people of municipality. Records has shown that subscription has been increasing from 2018(10,7664) to 10,8612 in 2019. However, it begun to declines from 10,8612 to 62,277 in 2020 and further to 21,431 in 2021. The total subscription is 299,984 as at the time of compiling this report. It means that those who subscribed to the scheme were more than the projected population (100,710) for 2021. This may be as a result of people from adjoining districts moving into the municipality to subscribe because of ease of subscription measure put in place by the office of the NHIS in the municipality. Table...and figure... below depict the situation of the NHIS in the municipality in terms of subscription.

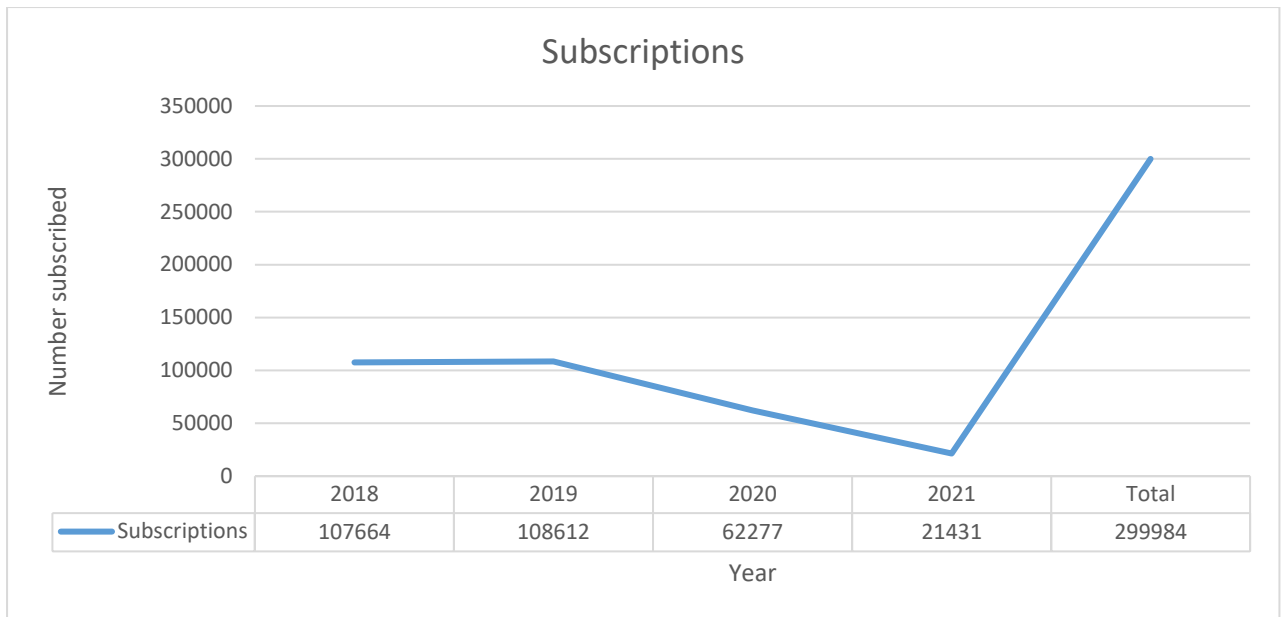


FIGURE 21: NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SUBSCRIPTION

1.14.2 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

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

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

1.14.3 Disability Fund

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

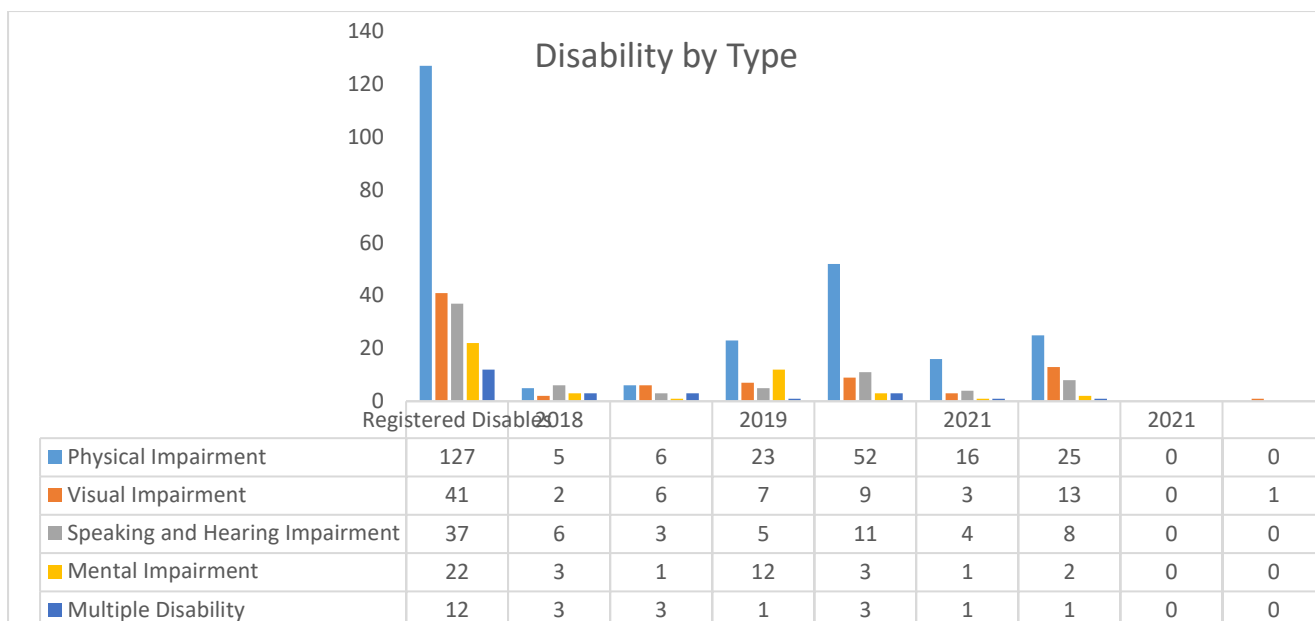


FIGURE 22: DISABILITY BY TYPE

1.14.4 Mentally Challenged

The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development was able to reunite a mentally challenged woman with the family. This was done in collaboration with the mental health unit of Somanya Polyclinic.

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

1.15 Economic.

1.15.1 Internally Generated Fund

This is a fund generated within the municipality. It is usually gotten from areas such fine, fees, market toll, property rate, rent, among others. This source of funding goes a long way to argument the transfers from the Central Government. Even though the municipality is doing well but not as expected. Most of these money find their way into revenue collectors pockets.

Not only that some traders refuse to pay, this is more pronounced with respect to property rate. The Assembly could not collect property rate for almost eleven years. Thank God GIZ has stepped in to help us mobilise this revenue. The Assembly has to put in place measures to improve collecting of revenues and nib all leaks in the system.

1.16 Agriculture

The main economic activity in the Yilo Krobo Municipality is agriculture with a higher proportion of the population engaged in the sector.

1.16.1 Major Farming Activities

There three dominant farming activities in the municipality. These are food crop cultivation, livestock rearing and cash cropping. Of the three, the most practised is food crop farming. The municipality is divided into four (4) farming zones. These are Somanya, Huhunya, Otekpolu and Klo-Agogo. The municipality is also divided into twenty-one (21) extension operational areas.

1.16.2 Major Crops Grown in the Municipality

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

Yilo Krobo is one of the leading mango producing areas in Ghana. Mango farmers in the municipality produce large quantities of mangoes and sell them to exporters, market women and processing companies such as Blue Skies in Nsawam. Mango production and distribution provide employment to quite a number of people; both on farm and marketing. The industry has huge potential that if harnessed would transform the lives the people engaged in the mango business and also provide opportunities for others especially the youth both within and outside the municipality. The following table shows the different crops and areas in which they are grown.

TABLE 26 CROPS AND GROWING AREAS

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

TABLE 27 CROP PRODUCTION OUTPUT/YIELD: 2018-2020

Year		Maize	Cassava	Plantain	Cocoyam	Yam
2018	A	5766.7	7,400.93	255.8	433.8	1,105.4
	Y	3.1	29.0	7.9	8.81	21.9
	P	17,876.77	214,626.97	1,743.10	3,666.74	20,997.18
2019	A	6,866.7	8,000	375.5	453.80	1,095.4
	Y	3.1	29.4	7.63	8.60	21.9
	P	21286.77	23,520.0	2,865.065	3902.68	23,989.26
2020	A	6,810.2	8012.4	392.4	479.9	1,193.6
	Y	3.1	29.8	7.72	8.86	22.3
	P	21,111	238,769.52	3,029.32	4,251.9	26,617.28

Note: A = Area Cultivated in (ha)
 Y = Yield (tones/ha)
 P = Total production in tonnes

As at the time of compiling this report the 2021 crop yield/production was not ready.

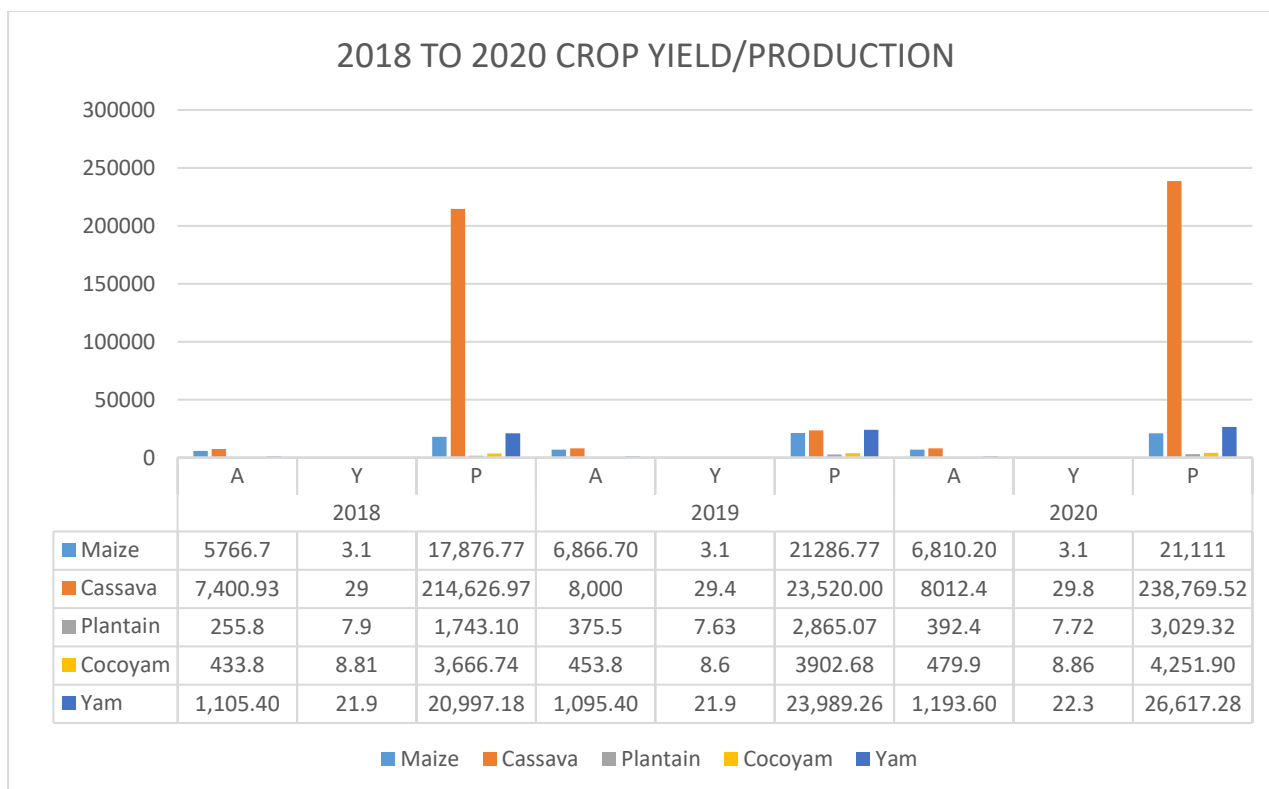


FIGURE 23: 2018 -2020 CROP YIEL/PRODUCTION

In 2018 cassava had the largest land (7,400.93ha) under cultivation with a total production of 214,626.97 tonnes followed by maize with 5,766.7 hectares with total production of 17,876.77 tonnes. Plantain had the least land cultivated. In 2019 land for cassava increased to 8,000 hectares but production dropped by 89.04 percent. Land for maize production improved from 5,766.7ha in 2018 to 6,866.70 in 2019 and production also improved from 17,876.77 in 2018 to 21,286.77 in 2019. Yam saw a reduction of land under cultivation from 1,105.40ha in 2018 to 1,095.40ha in 2019, however, production improved by 14.24 percent. There is a slight improvement in land under cultivation for plantain and cocoyam with a corresponding increase in production. In 2020 land for cassava production increased to 8,012.4ha with a corresponding increase in production (238,769.52). There was a reduction of land for maize from 6,866.70ha to 6,810ha in 2020 and a corresponding drop in production from 21,286.77 tonnes to 21,111 tonnes.

1.16.3 Land under Cultivation

Records obtained from MOFA, Somanya, indicate that a total of 90,000 hectares are currently under cultivation in the district. There is a gradual decline of fertility as a result of continuous cropping.

1.16.4 Livestock Rearing

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

Most of the livestock rearing activities are meant to supplement nutritional requirements and to earn additional income. However, major cattle farmers located in the Somanya zone rear the animal as a major source of income.

1.16.5 Grazing

There are several ways in which livestock grazing is carried out in the municipality, but the most prominent are open grazing, paddocking and zero grazing. The fact that most of the farmers keeping livestock practice open grazing is an indication of bad environmental practice and there is therefore the need to discourage the system.

1.16.6 Constraints to Livestock Rearing

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

- Diseases and pests
- Inadequate funds
- High cost of feed
- Inadequate veterinary services
- Theft
- Animals killed by moving vehicles
- Animals dying during the dry season due to inadequate water and grass.

1.16.7 Irrigation Farming

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

Currently the Government of Ghana has constructed an irrigation facility around Otekpolu area. This project help improves crop farming within the project’s catchment area. There is also a pack-house where farmers can store their farm produce.

1.16.8 Post-Harvest Losses and Storage

Much of the foodstuffs grown by the farmers are lost as a result of poor postharvest technologies, notably poor handling, poor storage, poor pest management, poor harvesting methods, inadequate market/pricing and processing. For instance, report from the Municipal Directorate of MOFA indicates that losses for mangoes were estimated at 40 percent in 2013. Such losses are very high and should be checked.

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

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

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

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

1.16.9 Farm Sizes

The average farm size in the municipality is 0.4 hectares. There is a lot of land fragmentation, which is explained by increasing population and the tradition whereby a father divides his land and shares it amongst his children. The more the children, the smaller and more the plots become.

In the long run, the small plots become both unproductive and uneconomic. This is because it will not be possible to introduce agricultural innovations such as mechanization and irrigation.

1.16.10 Farm Labour

The main farming practice in the municipality, bush fallowing, is characterized by the use of a lot of labour. A very important factor in labour is the age of the farmers. The fact that about 50% of the farmers in the municipality are over 40 years old and almost 12% are over 60 years old makes the issue of the labour in the municipality even more critical. Farm labour is looked

at in the context that most of the younger productive population is moving away from the rural areas.

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

1.16.11 Farm Tools

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

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

1.16.12 Extension Services

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

There are eleven (19) Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) in the municipality as against twenty-three (23) required. The following table shows how they are distributed within the municipality.

TABLE 28 DISTRIBUTION OF EXTENSION AGENTS

Zone	Operational Area	No. of AEAs	Shortfall
Somanya	Ogome, Trom, Akorley, Okwenya, Adjikpo	5	-
Huhunya	Huhunya, Boti, Nkurakan, Akpamu, Abrewankor	5	-
Agogo	Agogo, Opersika, Nsutapong, Ahinkwa, Perpetifi	3	2
Oterkpolu	Oterkpolu, Obenyemi, Sikabeng, Obawale, Onumaku	4	1
Total	20	17	3

The extension agent to farmer ratio in the municipality is 1:2,629. This is higher than the national standard ratio of 1:1,200, but better than the existing national ratio of 1:3,000. The municipality's ratio still needs to be improved if farmers are to get the right level of technology at the right time to enable them improve upon their production and incomes. In addition, and even more critical, there is the need to improve the working conditions of the extension staff especially in terms of transport, skills and accommodation.

1.16.13 Level of Education of Farmers

The level of education of farmers is important in the advancement of agriculture. This is because agriculture is becoming more and more modernized. Higher levels of educational attainment make it easier for farmers to assimilate innovations in the sector. Records from MOFA, Somanya indicates that about 90% of the farmers in the municipality have no formal education. This situation is a disincentive to the agricultural sector because the farmers cannot easily adopt new farming methods and techniques that are necessary if production in the municipality is to be increased.

1.16.14 Land Acquisition

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

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

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

1.16.15 Farmer Groups

There are 146 farmer groups in the municipality. Out of this number, only 60 are functioning. The formation and strengthening of farmer associations must be further encouraged since they have the potential of strengthening farmers' bargaining power when they sell their produce, or buy their inputs because they would have a common position when it comes to pricing of produce, bulk purchase and access to credit.

1.16.16 Marketing

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

1.16.17 Implications for Food Security and Emergency Preparedness

The issues discussed above have implications for food security and emergency preparedness in the municipality. Efforts should be made to address or improve upon the issues if food security and emergency preparedness is to be ensured.

1.17 Business

The main types of industries found in the municipality are small-scale manufacturing enterprises and stone quarry.

1.17.1 Small-Scale Manufacturing Enterprises

Activities under this category include the following:

1. **Food Processing:** in many parts of the municipality, food processing is a major industrial activity. Some of the food processing activities include, cassava processing into "gari" and cassava dough, which is common in the municipality. In addition, cassava is processed into chips as done especially at Oterkpolu, Ahinkwa, Samlesi and Somanya. Palm processing into oil is also common.
2. **Wood and Wood Products:** there are a number of carpentry shops in the municipality making furniture and fixtures.

3. **Textiles / Dressmaking:** common activities in the municipality are dressmaking, kente weaving and batik/ tie and dye.
4. **Brick and tile making:** there is one brick and tile factory in the municipality. This factory is located at Okwenya near Somanya.
5. **Distillery:** distilling of local gin “akpeteshie” is embarked upon in the municipality. Most of the distilleries are organized into co-operative societies. These societies are located mainly in Somanya, Nkurakan, Oterkpolu, Agogo, Samlesi and Akorley.
6. **Chemical Products:** the commonest activity in the municipality is soap making
7. **Pottery, Clayware and Ceramics:** this includes pottery making at Okwenya, near Somanya. Mostly women are engaged in this activity.
8. **Fabricated Metal Products:** some of the activities found in the municipality include gold and black smith, aluminium pots, machine shop engineering and cooking utensils.
9. **Leather Works:** there is manufacturing of leather bags and shoe making in the municipality especially in Somanya.
10. **Straw and Rattan Manufacture:** mats, hats and baskets weaving activities are found in many parts of the municipality.
11. **Beads Making:** the municipality is noted for beads production. Obawale-Kuti, Aboabo, Somanya and Tsebi-Teryi are specifically noted for this activity.
12. **Block Moulding:** This activity is done mainly in Somanya.
13. **Mineral Water Production:** There are four (4) mineral water production factories in the municipality. Three (3) of the factories are located in Somanya and one (1) at Okwenya. The factories produce on a relatively large scale.

1.17.2 Source of Raw Materials

The main sources of raw materials for industrial activities are located within the municipality. Most of the raw materials come from settlements in which these small industries are located. This has implication for reduced transport cost in the mobilization of raw materials. Other sources of raw materials include that which is coming from outside the municipality. This source includes both imported materials as well as those produced in other parts of the country and this has implications for high cost of production.

1.17.3 Ownership Structure of Enterprises

Basically, sole proprietors own most of the small-scale businesses. Over 60% of businesses in the municipality are owned and managed by individuals. Family members also own some businesses in the municipality.

The fact that over 60% of businesses are owned by individuals implies that capital outlay could be low and hence limit the extent to which these businesses could expand.

1.17.4 Business Finance

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

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

1.17.5 Labour

Most small-scale industries do not have employees. A few of them employ just a few number of persons.

1.17.6 Educational Level of Entrepreneurs

Generally, the educational level of entrepreneurs in the district is quite encouraging. About 60% have had some formal education. This has implications, especially where there are plans for upgrading their business management and technical skills. But the fact that about 40% of the entrepreneurs had not been to school is still worrying. It will be difficult for them to benefit from business management and other skills.

1.17.7 Skills and Entrepreneurial Training

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

1.17.8 Marketing

Examination of internal aspect of marketing of small-scale industrial products revealed that, their main channel of distribution includes direct marketing at the market centres, through middlemen and street vending. The presence of the middlemen must be discouraged since they reduce the profit margins of the entrepreneurs.

1.17.9 Mining and Quarrying

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

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

TABLE 29 ALLEGED MINERAL DEPOSITS

ZONA COUNCIL	COMMUNITY	MINERAL	LOCATION
Oterkpolu	Oterkpolu	Limestone	
Obawale	tsebi	Oil,gold, iron & alum	Tsebi mountains
Nkurakan	Kyeremanten-Danguanor	Granite.	Kyeremanten-danguanor,Aboabo,Apersua-Sra
Nkurakan.	Kyeremanten-Danguanor	Gold.	Kyeremanten-Danguanor
Nkurakan	Huhunya	Alum	Huhunya mountains
Klo-Agogo	Burukum & Oluhai	Clay	
Klo-Agogo	Oluhai, Trawa, Odo rtum & Klo-Akwapem	Latrite.	
Klo-Agogo	Oluhai	Mineral deposits	
Klo-Agogo	Nsutapong-Terpoanya river	Gold deposit	

1.17.10 Services

1.17.11 Small and Medium Scale Service Enterprise

Common activities in this category are hair-dressing, chop bars, drinking bars, drug/chemical stores, hotel, restaurants, photo studios, provision stores, repair shops (fitters, fridge mechanics, electricians, sprayers, etc), spare parts dealers, auto-service stations, etc.

1.17.12 Tourism

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

The Boti waterfall, located in a Forest Reserve at Boti near Huhunya, is a very important national tourist attraction site. Both nationals and foreigners visit the Falls. Facilities at the Falls have been improved extensively. The guest house, summer huts and caretaker's residence have been renovated and pavement constructed right from the entrance to the guest house. Drains have also been constructed at the shoulders of the pavement to carry storm water and to check erosion. The execution of these works together with the institution of effective operation and management has given Boti Falls a facelift and boosted patronage.

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

Another potential is the Krobo Mountains located at the intersection of Accra – Akosombo and Somanya – Akuse roads. This Mountain was the original home of the Krobo people. Some traditional structures still exist and some cultural activities are carried out there.

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 30 LIST OF UNDERDEVELOPED TOURIST SITES

ZONAL COUNCIL	FEATURE	LOCATION
Oterkpolu	Tobacco beach(beach)	Oterkpolu.
Obawale	Waterfall.	Obawale-Ogome
	Cave.	Ahabeso-Yilo
	Stream with yellowish colour	Patso-tsebi

1.17.13 Financial Institutions

There are seven (7) commercial banks operating in the municipality. These are Ghana Commercial Bank Ltd., Barclays Bank Ltd., Upper Manya. Group Ndoum and Manya Krobo as well as Asuogyaman Rural banks located in Somanya and Shai Rural Bank at Nkurakan. The banks located in Somanya extend their operations to Nkurakan, Klo-Agogo, Huhunya, Oterkpolu and other communities. Upper Manya Kro Rural Bank has branches at Nkurakan and Klo-Agogo. Most teachers and other public sector workers across the municipality receive their salaries through these banks. The banks also grant loans to their customers.

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

The Rural Banks, beside the normal banking procedures operate “susu” schemes for small-scale enterprises and individuals and through this, monies are mobilized and micro credit facilities are provided to the “susu” customers. This enables the customers to either start or expand their businesses.

The municipality has recently witnessed the emergence of Micro-Finance and Savings and Loans institutions in Somanya, Nkurakan and Klo-Agogo. These include Sinapi Aba Trust, Yilo Star and Opportunity International. In all, a total of 17 of such institutions are operating in the municipality. The operations of these institutions would make the financial sub-sector more competitive which would support and facilitate local economic development in the municipality.

Other non-banking institutions in the municipality are State Insurance Corporation (SIC), Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT) and Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) which are all located in Somanya.

1.17.14 Job creation

The provision of new opportunities for paid employment, especially for those who are unemployed is one of the most daunting issues the municipality is confronted with. A significant economically active segment of the municipality’s population is unemployed. Some of the unemployed females trade sex for money in order to survive, exposing them to sexually transmitted diseases, while some of the males resort to stealing and armed robbery for their survival.

In recent times the Business Advisory Centre trained numerous people in many areas of production and after which they were supported with start-up kit to help them establish themselves. However, this is not enough.

As the municipality is largely rural it is very important job creation must be done through agriculture. Making agriculture attractive to the youth has become very important. Agriculture mechanisation can be adopted to help realise this dream. The Agriculture Mechanisation and the Rural Technology facilities are assets that the Assembly can fall on to make this happen. DCACT, Planting for Food and Jobs among others are government flagship programmes which must be supported to help realise this dream of creating more jobs for our teeming youth.

Local Economic Development (LED) refers to processes by which local governments partner community groups and the private sector in a defined economic zone to increase the number and variety of job opportunities available to local people.

While the private sector could mobilize resources to generate goods and services, the public sector would induce actions to improve business, employment, income distribution and fiscal solvency of the community.

Businesses need enabling environments for them to be sustainable. These enabling environments comprise: access to soft loans, managerial training support, and lower cost of operation, security, ready market to mention but a few. Under the NMTDPF goal of Building an Inclusive industrialised and Resilient Economy, the Assembly has constructed market stalls and stores which are rented out to local entrepreneurs at below the economic rent. However, capital to start business remains the most daunting challenge facing the municipality. Local entrepreneurs do not have required collateral security to enable them access bank loans. Those who even acquire loans have it at a very higher interest rate from local money lenders making payment very difficult.

Most local entrepreneurs lack managerial skills to help them steer the affairs of their business very well. Savings, as a means of enhancing ones capital is also lacking. These areas need critical support to help enhances local economic development of the municipality. The Business Advisory centre (BAC) was established to assist SMEs stand on their feet. The BAC has been training local SMEs in so many areas including: book-keeping, small business management, beads making, gari processing and other adding value activities. The Municipality must take advantage of the BAC to enlighten SMEs on business development issues.

1.18 Infrastructure.

1.18.1 Transportation network

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

The municipality has an estimated total road network coverage of about 300 km. This includes 100km of first class roads linking up the municipal capital to Accra, Tema, Koforidua, Ho and Aseewa. There are also about 200km of feeder roads linking up the market centres and major settlements. Most people in the municipality especially farmers, however, still drudge to and from settlements and rural fields on footpaths carrying harvested crops. Much time and energy is spent on travelling, this obviously has adverse effects on the health of the people and production.

1.19 Settlements and Other built environment

1.19.1 Human Settlement Patterns

1.19.2 Location and Distribution of Services

A critical study of spatial location and distribution of services and their inter-linkages provide an understanding of a municipal's spatial economy. Furthermore, it provides an in-depth knowledge about the adequacy and variety of functions performed by a settlement.

1.19.3 Nature and Spatial distribution of Settlements

- Total Population of the municipality - 100,710
- Total Number of Settlements in the municipality - 237
- Number of Settlements with Population of 500 people & more - 25

TABLE 31 NATURE OF SETTLEMENT

Population	No. of Settlements	% of total No. of Settlements	Total Population	% of Total Population
500+	25	10.5	56,012	55.6
Less than 500	212	89.5	44,698	44.4
Total	237	100	100,710	100

Source: MPCU

The municipality is therefore basically rural as indicated on table 1.32 The population of 25 settlements whose population is 500 people and above form 55.6% of the total population. The fact that about 212 settlements in the municipality have populations below 500 people is worrying because it is uneconomical to provide these settlements with social infrastructure. Somanya, the municipal capital and Nkurakan are the only urban settlements in terms of population size. Moreover, Somanya has had a fairly rapid population growth doubling its population size between 1970 and 2021.

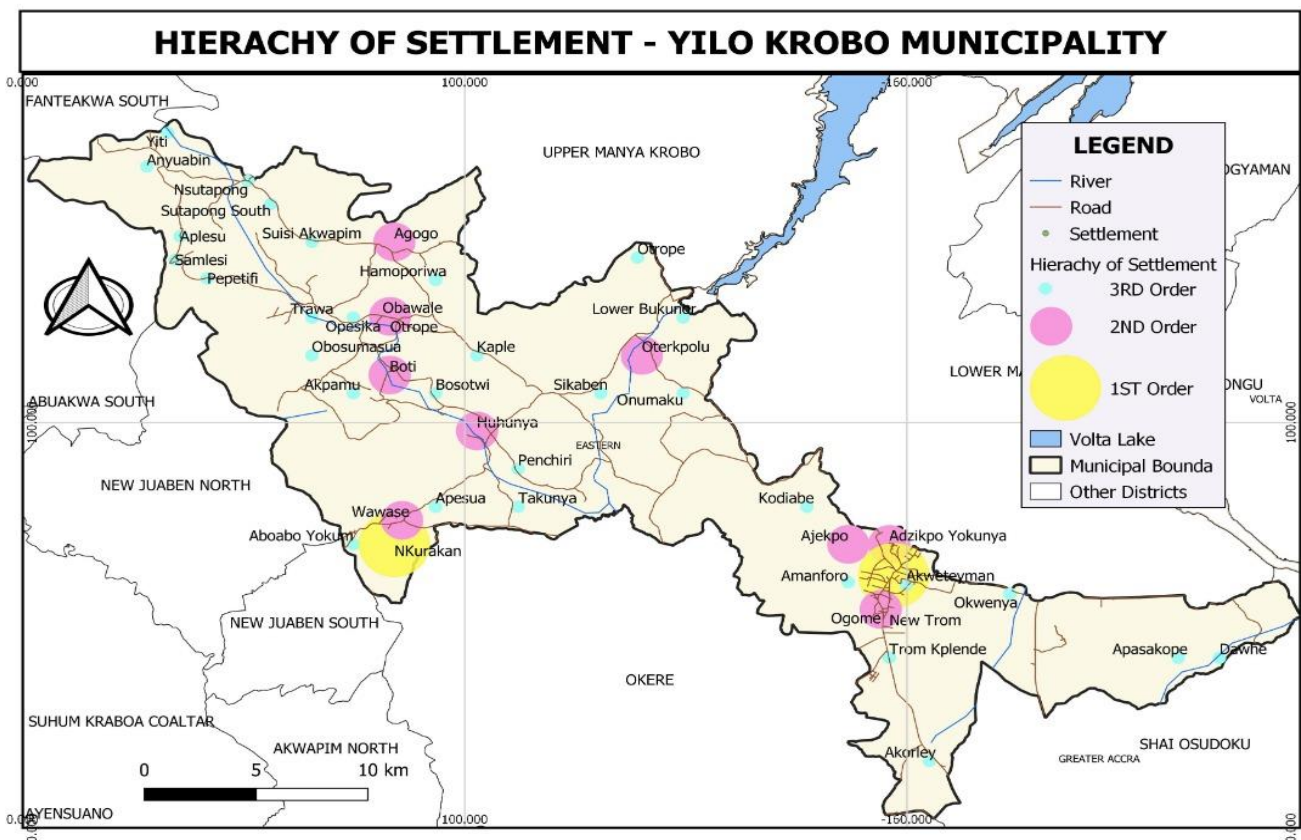


FIGURE 24: HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENT-YILO KROBO MUNICIPAL

1.19.4 Environment.

1.19.5 Condition of Natural Environment

The Akwapim Range stretches into the municipality and divides it into a series of highlands starting from the west of Somanya. There are several other isolated rock outcrops depicting an undulating landscape. In between these highlands, there are relatively flatlands of about 800ft above sea level. Most of the settlements are found on these lowlands.

Part of the Volta Lake stretches into the municipality at Bukunor. This has provided opportunities for fishing and fishing related activities in the area. Numerous streams and rivers drain into the lake. River Ponpong is the major river that runs through the municipality.

The Asinesi hills to the west of Somanya channels a considerable amount of storm water towards the settlement. The Adjikpo area at the foot of the hills would be the first to be affected by erosion if they occur. Other low-lying areas of Somanya also suffer from floods.

There are two forest reserves in the municipality. These are the Boti Falls Forest Reserve and the Volta River Block 2 Forest Reserve at Klo-Begoro. Together, they add up to 21.83sq km. There are herbal species in these forest reserves. Apart from individual herbalists who have been collecting some species from here, the Mampong Centre for Herbal Research is known to have harvested some plants there for the purpose of preparing herbal medicine. Other species that are found in these reserves are Wawa, Odum, Onyina and Mahogany. There are some problems with the maintenance of the reserves. These include illegal farming and illegal felling of trees. The extraction of wood is done for fuel wood and charcoal burning. As a means of protecting the forest, the Forestry Division has embarked on a project to encourage the development of woodlots outside the forest reserves.

The Boti Waterfalls, located in the reserve is a very important tourist attraction. Further development of this should be the municipality's concern. There is an Umbrella Rock adjacent to the Forest Reserve, which also needs protection for tourist attraction. Also a new waterfall has been discovered at Adjikpo.

The municipality is endowed with deposits of quality limestone and other stones that are good for constructional works. There are also clay deposits in several parts of the municipality including Okwenya. In the municipality, stone quarrying goes on at the foot of the Asinesi Mountains, Asesieso and Sonyinka near Nkurakan. In the quarries water collects in the holes created and serves as breeding grounds for mosquitoes and other vectors. The Asesieso quarry emits vibrations through blasting and causes noise, pollution and cracks to buildings. The Sonyinka quarry has destroyed the scenic beauty of the environment and the depth of quarrying threatens the pylons of the national electricity grid of the Volta River Authority. These activities are causing a lot of damage to the environment.

1.19.6 Condition of Built Environment

Spatial planning seeks primarily to address the issue of orderly human settlement and land resource allocation and management. It constitutes a key component in urban governance as cities and towns contribute significantly to national economic, social and environmental development. With the increase of population in towns and cities competing for land spatial planning as a tool for effective land allocation and management become very important.

The types of structures found in the settlements are single and two storeys. Generally, the towns in the municipality are not well planned and therefore do not have good internal road network. Traditional houses consisting of large compound houses built of stabilized earth, landcrete blocks or wattle-and-daub and roofed with iron roofing sheets are the most common houses. Many of these are in environmentally depressed areas, characterized by poor quality housing. Walls of many buildings develop cracks and some have even collapsed.

Foundations of some buildings are exposed through persistent erosion. These conditions show lack of maintenance. In Somanya and in some other towns like Nkurakan, Klo-Agogo and Oterkpolu, individual houses are very close to one another. However, in the more rural areas especially to the northwest of the municipality, individual houses in the settlements are dispersed.

1.20 Natural Resource Endowment

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

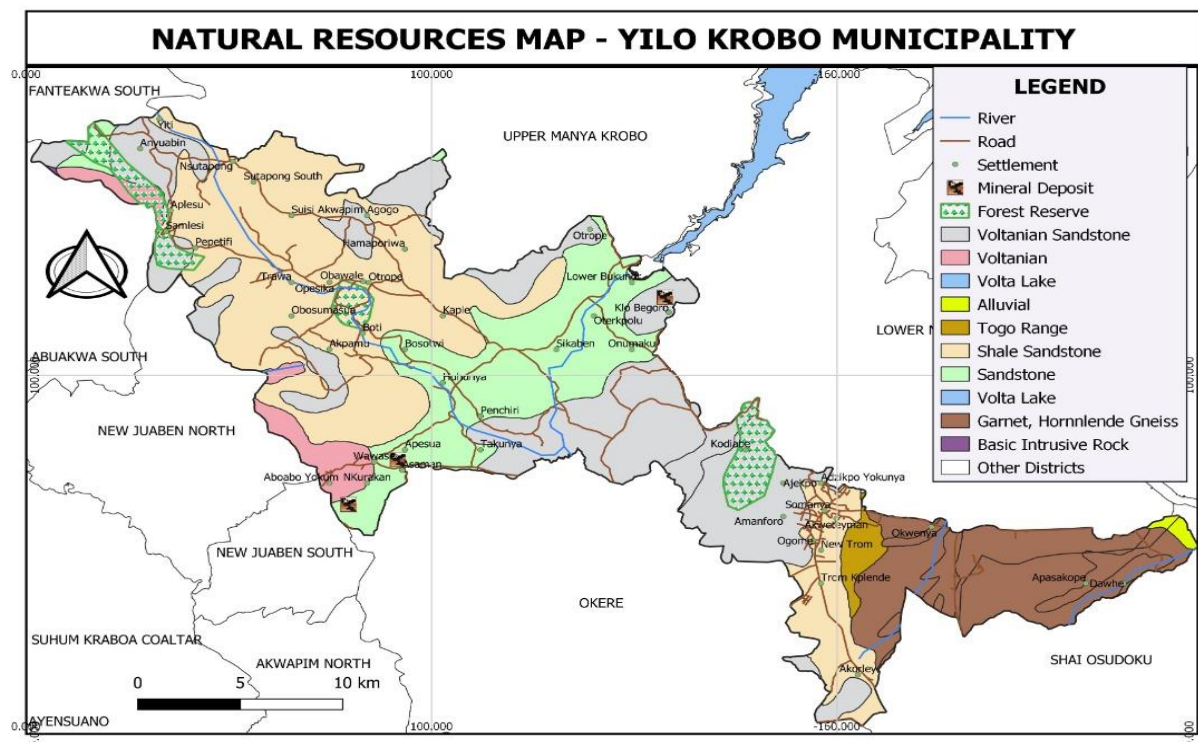


FIGURE 25: NATURAL RESOURCE MAP- YILO KROBO MUNICIPAL

1.21 Air, water and land pollution

Pollution can be described as a nutrient or substance that is out of place. More specifically, however, it is the addition of any substance (solid, liquid, or gas) or any form of energy (such as heat, sound, or radioactivity) to the environment at a rate faster than it can be dispersed, diluted, decomposed, recycled, or stored in some harmless form. Air pollution results when the by-product of an activity makes chemicals airborne.

The main type of environmental pollution included but not limited to:

1. Plastic pollution
2. Noise pollution
3. Vegetation degradation.

Plastic polythene bags are thrown indiscriminately within the communities without thinking their long-term effect on the environment and even crop production. These bags are commonly used to carry items bought from grocery shops or market. Even cooked food stuff are wrapped in these bags.

Noise pollution cannot be left out. Noise making in the municipality is not uncommon, more especially during the weekends. Sounds from funeral activities to pub and clubs houses are the major sources of noise pollution. Sometimes individual homes do generate noise pollution from their sound systems by increasing the volume too excessively.

The Assembly must enforce the environmental laws on environmental pollution. Public sensitisation programme must be embarked and other relevant institutions like the Environmental Protection Agency, Municipal Environmental Health Unit, Traditional Authorities, the Ghana Police Service among others must be brought on board to help fight this menace.

1.22 Governance

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

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

Community participation in governance is generally low in the municipality. Communal spirit is low in some communities and there is high level of apathy among most people. The situation is more serious with the women than their male counterparts. The number of females who participated in the current planning process was not encouraging in some Zonal Councils and the Planning Task Force members on some occasions, charged people to go into the town to get representatives of females. The Municipal Assembly would have to put in a lot of efforts through the Zonal Councils and Unit Committees to encourage community participation in development activities.

1.23 Vulnerability and the Marginalised

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

1.23.1 Street children

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

1.23.2 Child Labour

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

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

While majority of them cart the goods of their clients in hired wheelbarrows and on trucks, others who cannot afford hiring the equipment carry heavy loads across the length and breadth of the markets just to keep body and soul intact.

As if to encourage the trade, some business men in the area have taken advantage of the booming trade to engage in the business of hiring the wheel barrows and other such equipment to the children at the cost of GHC 1.50 a day. Some of the children interviewed linked their plight to the lack of parental support and the need for survival. Others clearly admitted they were enticed into the business by the plush spending habit in school of their colleagues who first ventured into the trade. They indicated that their number is fast rising because most of their friends keep expressing interest in the trade and they join soon after.

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

1.23.3 Orphans

There are orphans in the municipality. Some of these orphans lost their parents through HIV/AIDS infections. A few of these orphans are being taken care of by their relatives, while the others are left to fend for themselves especially the teenagers.

Due to stigmatization as a result of public knowledge about the disease that killed their parents, they are isolated and left to their plight. Some of these orphaned teenage girls resort to means of survival that exposes them to HIV/AIDS infections, which destroy their life and future aspirations.

1.23.4 People with Disabilities (PWDs)

People with Disabilities (PWDs) number 5,114 which constitute 5.8% of the municipality's population according to the 2010 PHC. Their disabilities include difficulty in walking or moving, difficulty in hearing or speaking, difficulty in seeing, strange behaviours among others. Sight impairment is the most prevalent (50.9%) while intellectual is the least (7.5%).

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

There is a rehabilitation centre established by the Department of Social Welfare in Somanya where some of the PWDs are trained to acquire some skills for their independence. The facility is however, grossly under-utilized, as parents and relatives prefer hiding their PWDs to exposing them to rehabilitation. In addition, the Assembly assist them in business support in the form of funding, assist in paying their hospital bills, payment of school fees, among others.

The municipality lacks facilities that enhance the lives of persons with disabilities, as most public infrastructures are constructed without taking them into consideration. Since they represent almost 6% of the municipality's population, their potentials must be tapped for the total development of the municipality.

1.23.5 Drug Addicts

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

1.23.6 Unemployed

According to the 2010 PHC, 5.9% of the economically active segment of the municipality's population is unemployed. Some of the unemployed females trade sex for money in order to survive, exposing them to sexually transmitted diseases, while some of the males resort to stealing and armed robbery for their survival.

1.23.7 Mal-Nourished Children and Pregnant/Nursing Mothers

The number of severely mal-nourished children in the municipality stands at 449. There are also malnourished pregnant/nursing mothers in the municipality. This situation may be attributed to the high level of poverty among women in the municipality and the irresponsibility

on the part of men to provide for their pregnant wives. This could affect efforts to reduce the infant and maternal mortality rates in the municipality.

1.23.8 Persons Living With HIV (PLHIV)

The number of PLHIV in the municipality as at the end of 2020 stood at 114, representing 5.5% of the total of 2,055 people tested. Out of this number, 3 were males and 111 were females. Report from the Municipal Health Administration shows that the municipality's performance in reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS has been mixed. The prevalence rate declined from 5.4% in 2010 to 4.5% in 2011, but rose again to 7% and reduced to 5.4% in 2012 and 2013 respectively. There are two (2) PLHIV associations in the municipality. These are Friends in Christ Association in Somanya and Godsway Association at Huhunya. Some PLHIV have not joined any of these associations. These associations are supported by the Municipal Assembly and hospitals. The support includes funds, anti-retroviral drugs and ration.

The main problems confronting PLHIV in the municipality are stigmatization and lack of economic empowerment, but most of NGOs engaged in HIV/AIDS education do not lay emphasis on these.

The municipality has an HIV/AIDS workplace policy and a strategic plan. The policy aims to create awareness and minimize the spread of the disease in offices and other workplaces.

1.23.9 Persons Affected by Customary Practices

A lot of people especially women and children suffer from some traditional practices like "Lapomi" in the municipality. According to the Krobo Custom, a child born out of wedlock does not belong to the father, unless the father performs a custom known as "Lapomi".

This custom was put in place to prevent the young men who cannot afford to marry, but want children from taking advantage of the young ladies. Most youngmen in the Krobo land are not able to marry due to the expensive nature of the Krobo marital rites.

Some who fall victim to the "Lapomi" custom do not perform it because they consider it expensive. Some also assume that, the children will by all means look for their father in future, so the custom is not necessary.

This custom does not give fathers the chance to bring up their children and denies father and children the right to each other. A lot of fathers, who do not perform the custom for one reason or another, usually leave the burden of child bearing on the mothers. This usually results in social problems such as truancy, streetism, drug abuse, child abuse, child labour, and lack of protection for the child. The inheritance of the child is also affected, since the Krobo's inherit patrilineally. The custom also put so much financial strain on the mothers. The negative impact of the custom is mostly on women and children.

1.24 Hazards, Disaster and Security

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

TABLE 32 RISKS BY LOCATION AND SOURCE

LOCATIONS	SOURCE OF RISK	SPECIFIC LOCATION IN THE MUNICIPALITY
Police stations	Armoury	Somanya,Obawale,Oterkpolu,Nkurakan police stations.
Quarries	Volatile chemical and hazardous materials (gases, alcohol)	Sra-Yiti,Klo-Begoro,Etwiso,Massey querries.

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

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

1. Pest and insect infestation
2. Disease epidemics
3. Fires and lightning
4. Hydro-meteorological
5. Geological
6. Man-made

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

1.24.1 Institutional Collaboration

key institutions identified to perform specific duties during emergencies are but not limited to the following.

TABLE 33 EMERGENCY INSTITUTIONAL COLLABORATION

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

1.25 Poverty Probability Index (PPI)

The Poverty Probability Index (PPI) is a poverty measurement tool being used by the World Bank to determine poverty levels. It is for organisation with mission to serve the poor. The PPI is statistically-sound, yet simple to use. The Plan Preparation Team used the tool to measure the levels of poverty in the seven zonal councils and eventually arrived at the municipal poverty level. Below are the findings.

The team administered the PPI-country specific questionnaire at the household level in the seven zonal council.

TABLE 34 POVERTY PROBABILITY INDEX

Zonal Councils	Poverty Rate
National	11.30%
Klo-Agogo	8.70%
Nkurakan	6.70%
Obawale	9.70%
Oterkperlu	8.60%
Somanya	4.90%
Boti	9.40%
Nsutapong	12.60%
Yilo Krobo Municipality	8.60%

Field data collection: 2021

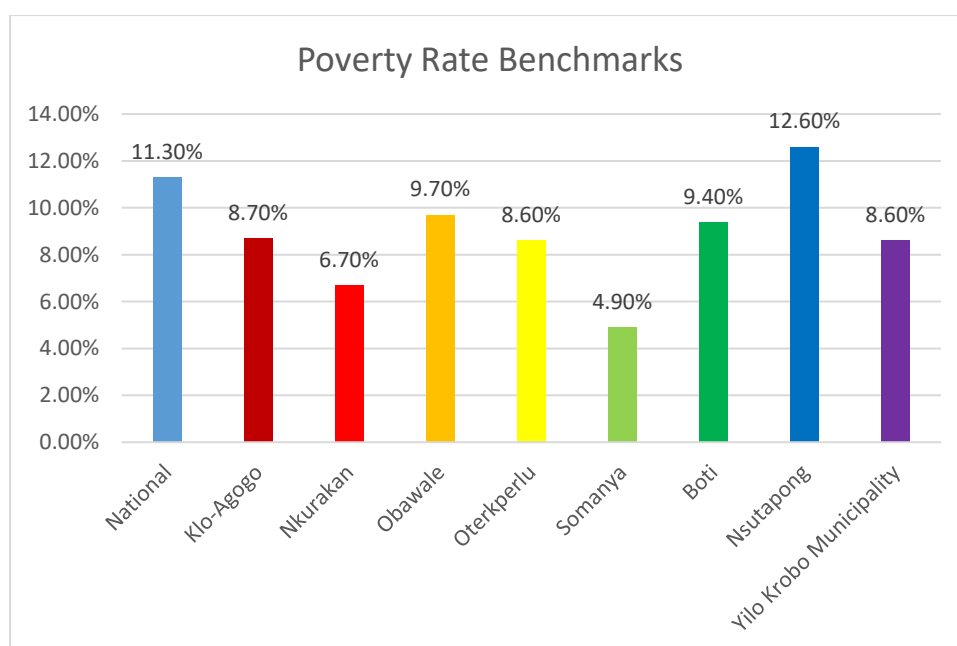


FIGURE 26: POVERTY RATE BENCHMARKS

From the study conducted Somanya zonal council has the least poverty rate of 4.9% in the municipality. This may be explained as a result of relatively more opportunities in terms of employment and its closer proximity to Accra, Tema, Ashaiman and the existence of small businesses. On the other hand, Nsutapong has the highest poverty rate (12.60%). This may be explained as a result of lack of opportunities for employment apart from farming which is at the subsistence level. The poverty rate at Nsutapong (12.60%) is far more than the municipal rate(8.60%). it means that income distribution in the municipality is skewed towards the municipal capital. There should be consented effort by Assembly to create an enabling environments, more especially in Nsutapong, Obawale, Boti, Klo-Agogo, Oterkpolu and Nkurakan to boost local economy in these areas. Strategies such as improving access to these places, access to information and communication technology, access to soft loans, rehabilitation or construction of markets, provision of storage facilities for farm produce and linking farmers to market avenues among others must be vigorously pursued.

All the Zonal Councils capitals are accessible to markets. Most settlements in the municipality do not have easy access to markets. The most deprived areas are Nsutapong, Aketebour, Besease-Dornguanor, Tsremating-Dornguanor, Yiwase, etc.

Again, a closer look at the zonal councils and their characteristics indicates that Nsutapong Zonal Council is the most poverty stricken. Followed by Obawale, Boti, Klo-Agogo, Oterkpolu, Nkurakan respectively. Most communities in this area have limited access to electricity, water and sanitation facilities and other basic services. The least is Somanya Zonal Council. Most of the basic infrastructure and services in the municipality are located in this area. However, the sanitation situation in the area is poor and some of the schools have poor infrastructure.

The poor accessibility to services in the municipality can be attributed to bad nature of roads, inadequate road network and inadequate distribution of facilities and services. Deliberate strategies and intervention are required to address these inequalities in spatial development and to reduce the level of deprivation in the municipality.

1.26 Other Cross-Cutting Issues

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

1.26.1 Environmental Concerns

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

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

The forest estates of Somanya Forest District have been subjected to various impacts and pressures leading to deforestation and forest degradation.

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

- Annual wildfires
- Illegal farming inside Forest Reserves
- Illegal chain sawing

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

TABLE 35 DEGRADED FOREST IN YILO KROBO

Name of Forest Reserve	Nature of degradation	Location	Estimated (affected) area (ha)	Remarks
Volta River Block II Forest	Wildfires	Sra, Agatom, Adjikpo, Kordiaber Top near	200.00	Natural forest, HIPC Teak plantation and Private Commercial Teak plantations are affected.

Reserve (2,501.00 ha)	Illegal farming	Ayermasu, Wenkyi and Ashitey	120.00	Natural forest is affected
		Groman (a private plantation developer)	120.00	
	Illegal chain sawing	All forest fringed settlements	1,400.00	Natural forest is affected
Total			1,840.00	

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

To save the environment and ensure sustainable development, environmental issues would be mainstreamed into the plan. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) would be used as a tool to subject planned programmes, projects and activities to sustainability test and measures to mitigate their impacts identified and implemented. However, it must be noted that, the implementation of the SEA report is also another issue that needs serious attention. In most cases recommendations in the report were not applied, thus defeating the purpose for which it was conducted

1.26.2 Climate Change and Green Economy

Yilo Krobo Municipality is not spared the negative impacts of climate change and its related disasters. These include unpredictable weather/rainfall pattern, prolonged dry season, excessive rainfall accompanied by floods, contamination of water sources, displacement of persons, destruction of roads, farms/farmlands, buildings and other structures and forest and wildlife. In 2011, rainstorm caused the flooding of farmlands and destruction of crops at Huhunya, Osoya, Perchire and Ahinkwa. Crops destroyed included potato, yam, cassava, vegetables and maize. Again, in 2013, farms were submerged in water as a result of continuous heavy downpour in which vegetables and maize were damaged in such farming areas as Tukuwe, Bukunor and Okwenya. On the whole, about 100 acres of farmlands were affected in the municipality due to effects of climate change. This impacted negatively on incomes and livelihoods of affected farmers and their dependants as crop productivity fell. This threatened food security and emergency preparedness in the municipality.

In 2012, Okperpiem, Akwetemam, Zongo, Plau and other low lying areas in Somanya were hit by heavy rains which caused severe flooding, displacement of inhabitants and contamination of boreholes and wells. This exposed the residents to dangers of contracting diseases.

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

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

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

1..27 Identified Key Development Problems/Issues

- Poor school infrastructure, inadequate teachers and inadequate teacher accommodation
- Poor health delivery services (inadequate health infrastructure and staffing)
- Low revenue generation
- Poor conditions of roads
- High cost of agro-inputs
- inadequate storage/ware houses
- lack/inadequate potable water
- farmers and traders unable to access loans and credit scheme
- inadequate streetlights and lack of connection to the national electricity grid
- Inappropriate exploitation of natural resources
- Undeveloped tourist facilities and sites
- Inadequate refuse skips, toilets and sanitation facilities
- Poor market infrastructure
- Bad image of the Municipal Assembly

Chapter Two: Key Development Priorities.

2.0 Introduction

In this chapter, the identified development issues in the previous chapter are linked to the various themes as spelt out in the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2022-2025. Again, in view of the transition between the previous plan period (2018-2021) and the current plan period (2022-2025), a comparative analysis of the key development issues is carried out using the 2018-2021 adopted themes. It also covers the prioritisation of the identified issues and their analysis through the application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) tool.

2.1 Key Development Priorities

- ◆ Improvement in sanitation.
- ◆ Maintenance of feeder & access roads.
- ◆ Improved provision of potable water.
- ◆ Improvement in the performance of school children.
- ◆ Extension of electricity.
- ◆ Provision of telecommunication facilities.
- ◆ Reduced incidence of HIV/AIDS.
- ◆ Availability of affordable loans/credit facilities.
- ◆ Reduction in postharvest losses.
- ◆ Establishment of vocational/technical institutions.
- ◆ Availability of employment avenues.
- ◆ Subsidized production inputs.
- ◆ Increased extension services.
- ◆ Provision of sporting facilities.
- ◆ Empower People with Disabilities (PWDs).
- ◆ Improved Transparency and accountability.
- ◆ Improved capacity of public institutions
- ◆ Effective development control.

2.2 Identified Key Development Problems/Issues

- Poor school infrastructure, inadequate teachers and inadequate teacher accommodation
- Poor health delivery services (inadequate health infrastructure and staffing)
- Low revenue generation
- Poor conditions of roads
- High cost of agro-inputs
- inadequate storage/ware houses
- lack/inadequate potable water
- farmers and traders unable to access loans and credit scheme
- inadequate streetlights and lack of connection to the national electricity grid
- Exploitation of natural resources
- undeveloped tourist facilities and sites
- inadequate refuse skips, toilets and sanitation facilities
- Poor market infrastructure

2.3 Harmonisation of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Key Gaps/Problems/Issues

Community needs and aspirations were harmonised with the key gaps/problems/issues identified under the performance review of the Agenda for Jobs policy and other interventions as well as the municipal profile. The scoring proved a strong relationship between the community needs and aspirations and the identified key gaps/problems/issues. This is presented in table 2.

TABLE 36 HARMONISED COMMUNITY NEEDS & ASPIRATION WITH IDENTIFIED KEY GAPS

	NMTDPF(2018-2021) GOALS	Build A Prosperous Society						Safeguard The Natural Environment & Ensure A Resilient Built Environment				Maintain A Stable, United & Safe Society		Create Opportunity For All		Average Score
	IDENTIFIED DEVELOPMENT GAPS	High cost of farm inputs	Exploitation of Natural Resources	Poor Market Infrastructure	Inadequate storage facilities	Under-developed tourist Facilities & Sites	Inability to Access Loans & Credit Schemes	Poor Condition of Feeder Roads	Lack/Inadequate Access to potable water	Inadequate Refuse Skip, Toilets	Inadequate Streetlight & Lack of Connection to The National Grid	Low Revenue Generation	Inability to Enforce Bye-Laws	Poor Sch Infrastructure & Inadequate Teacher Accommodation	Poor Health Delivery	
Community Needs/Aspirations	Improved sanitation	0	1	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	0	2	2	1	2	1.0
	Maintenance of feeder & access roads	0	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1.3
	Improved provision of potable water	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1.2
	Improvement in school performance	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	0.8
	Extension of electricity	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1.2
	Provision of telecommunication facilities	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	0.6

Reduced incidence of HIV/AIDS	•	2	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	0.7
Availability of affordable loans/credit schemes	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0.8
Reduction in post harvest losses	2	1	2	2	0	2	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0.8
Establishment of vocational /Technical schools	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	0	2	2	0.6
Availability of employment avenues	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0.8
Subsidized production inputs	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.7
Increased extension services	2	1	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.6
Provision of sporting facilities	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	2	0	2	2	0.7
Construction of health facilities	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1.0
Empower PWDs	2	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	0.8

Improved transparency & Accountability	1	2	2	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1.2
Improved capacity of public institutions	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1.3
Improved development control	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	1.0
Functioning sub-structures	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1.2

Linking the community needs and aspirations with the NMTDPF (2022-2025) reveals that issues/ Problems/ gaps of improved sanitation, maintenance of feeder roads, provision of potable water, extension of electricity, construction/upgrading of health facilities, improved transparency and accountability, improved capacities of public institutions, improved development control and functioning substructures had high scores of 1.0, 1.3, 1.2, 1.2, 1.0, 1.2, 1.3, 1.0 and 1.2 respectively. This implies there is a strong harmony whereas issues such as improved school performance, provision of telecommunication facilities, reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence, availability of affordable loan and credit facility, post-harvest losses, construction of vocational/technical institutions, employment avenues, subsidized production inputs, extension services, provision of sporting facilities and empowering PWDs had low scores respectively. It is therefore recommended that these low scored harmonized identified problems/gaps should be given much attention to promote development of the municipality.

2.4 PRIORITIZATION OF ISSUES

2.4.1 INTRODUCTION

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

The prioritized issues/needs from the various zonal councils were further prioritized by the MPCU at its meeting. This activity was done by assigning weights to ranks based on the maximum number of needs/priorities. The number of units that ranked the given need was then given positions.

The weighted score was then calculated under each rank by multiplying the frequency of each rank by the weight of that rank. All the weighted scores were then added and ranked in the order of their weighted scores.

The prioritized issues were, therefore, as follows:

TABLE 37: PRIORITISED ISSUES OF ZONAL COUNCILS

NO.	NAME OF ZONAL COUNCIL	PRIORITISED ISSUES
1	Somanya Zonal Council	Inadequate access to health services
		Dilapidated classroom block
		High feeling of insecurity
		Poor environmental sanitation
		High teenage pregnancy
2	Nkurakan Zonal Council	Poor environmental sanitation
		Inadequate access to potable water
		Dilapidated classroom blocks
		Poor nature of feeder roads
3	Otekpolu Zonal Council	Inadequate access to potable water
		Inadequate access to markets
		Bad environmental sanitation
		Dilapidated classroom blocks
4	Boti Zonal Council	Inadequate access to potable water
		Dilapidated classroom block
		Inadequate access to health facility
		Inadequate access to electricity
		Difficulty in accessing loans
5	Nsutapong Zonal Council	Dilapidate classroom blocks
		Poor feeder roads
		Inadequate access to health facilities
		Inadequate to potable water
		Difficulty in accessing loans
		High incidence of teenage pregnancy
6	Klo-Agogo Zonal Council	Inadequate educational infrastructure
		Inadequate access to health facilities
		Inadequate provision of potable water

		Inadequate market for farm produce
7	Obawale Zonal Council	High cost of farm produce.
		Poor educational infrastructure
		Inadequate access to potable water
		Poor environmental sanitation
		Poor feeder roads

TABLE 38: PRIORITISATION OF ISSUES AT MPCU LEVEL

ZONAL LEVEL RANKING/WEIGHT COMMUNITY NEEDS	1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	5 TH	6 TH	7 TH	8 TH	9 TH	10 TH	TOTAL WEIGHT SCORE	ZONAL COUNCIL LEVEL RANKING
	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		
Improved sanitation	11(110)		6(48)	-	-	4(20)		3(9)	2(4)	2(2)	193	6 th
Maintenance of feeder & access roads	20(200)	2(18)	1(8)	-							226	2 nd
Improved provision of potable water	19(190)	3(27)	1(8)								225	3 rd
Improvement in school performance	17(170)			8(56)	2(12)			2(6)		1(1)	245	1 st
Extension of electricity	16(160)					3(15)				2(2)	177	9 th
Provision of telecommunication facilities	5 (50)				5 (30)			3 (9)		2 (2)	91	14 th
Reduced incidence of HIV/AIDS	15(150)	2(18)			3(18)			2(6)		1(1)	193	6 th
Availability of affordable loans/credit schemes	14(140)			3(21)		4(20)		1(3)		2(2)	186	8 th
Reduction in post-harvest losses	13(130)		4(32)		3(18)		2(8)			1(1)	189	7 th
Establishment of vocational/Technical schools	7(70)		6(48)		4(24)		2(14)		1(2)	1(1)	159	11 th
Availability of employment avenues	3(30)			4(28)		3(18)		2(6)		2(2)	84	15 th

Subsidized production inputs	12(120)	5(45)		2(14)			3(12)		1(2)	3(3)	196	5th
Increased extension services	9(90)			5(35)				3(9)		1(1)	135	12th
Provision of sporting facilities	8(80)	3(27)		2(14)		2(10)		1(3)		1(1)	135	12th
Construction of health facilities	18(180)	3(27)					2(8)				215	4th
Empower PWDs	10(100)	3(27)			5(30)			1(3)		2(2)	162	10th
Improved transparency & Accountability	6(60)		5(40)		3(18)			2(6)		1(1)	125	13th
Improved capacity of public institutions	4(40)		3(24)			2(10)			2(4)	2(2)	80	16th
Improved development control	2(20)			3(21)		2(10)		1(3)		1(1)	55	18th
Functioning sub-structures	1(10)		4(32)				2(8)	1(3)	1(2)	1(1)	56	17th

Chapter Three: Development Projections, Goals, Objectives and Strategies

3.0 Introduction.

This chapter deals with the development focus, goal, projections, objectives and strategies for the municipality. The municipality's goal was linked to the national goal by subjecting it to compatibility analysis. For the purposes of composite budgeting, the development issues, objectives and strategies for the municipality have been linked to the national policy objectives and strategies as indicated in table 3.15.

3.1 Development Projections for 2022-2025

3.1.1 Population Projections

This section gives the population projections for Yilo Krobo Municipality from 2022 to 2025. This includes total population and population by Zonal Councils. The municipality's growth rate of 1.25% was used for the projection. It is assumed that the rate would be constant throughout the plan period.

3.1.2 Total Population Projection

The total population is projected to increase from 100,710 in 2021 to 105,838, 2025 Table 3.1 shows the projected total population for the municipality.

TABLE 39: PROJECTED TOTAL POPULATION(2022-2025)

Year	Population
2022	101,968
2023	103,242
2024	104,532
2025	105,838

3.1.3 Health Needs

The health needs considered are hospital, Doctors and Public Health Nurses. These require a defined population threshold to be optimally utilized. Table 3.3 shows the population threshold for each.

TABLE 40: HEALTH FACILITIES/SERVICE THRESHOLDS

Health Facility/Service	Population Threshold
1 Hospital	75,000
1 Doctor	2,500
1 Public Nurse	3,000

TABLE 41: HOSPITAL NEEDS

Year	Population	Existing No.	No. Required	Stress
2022	101,968	1	1	26,968
2023	103,242	-	1	28,242
2024	104,532	-	1	29,532
2025	105,838	-	1	30,838

TABLE 42: DOCTOR NEED

Year	Population	Existing No.	No. Required	Stress
2022	101,968	2	3	96,968
2023	103,242	-	4	98,242
2024	104,532	-	4	99,532
2025	105,838	-	4	100,838

TABLE 43: PUBLIC HEALTH NEEDS

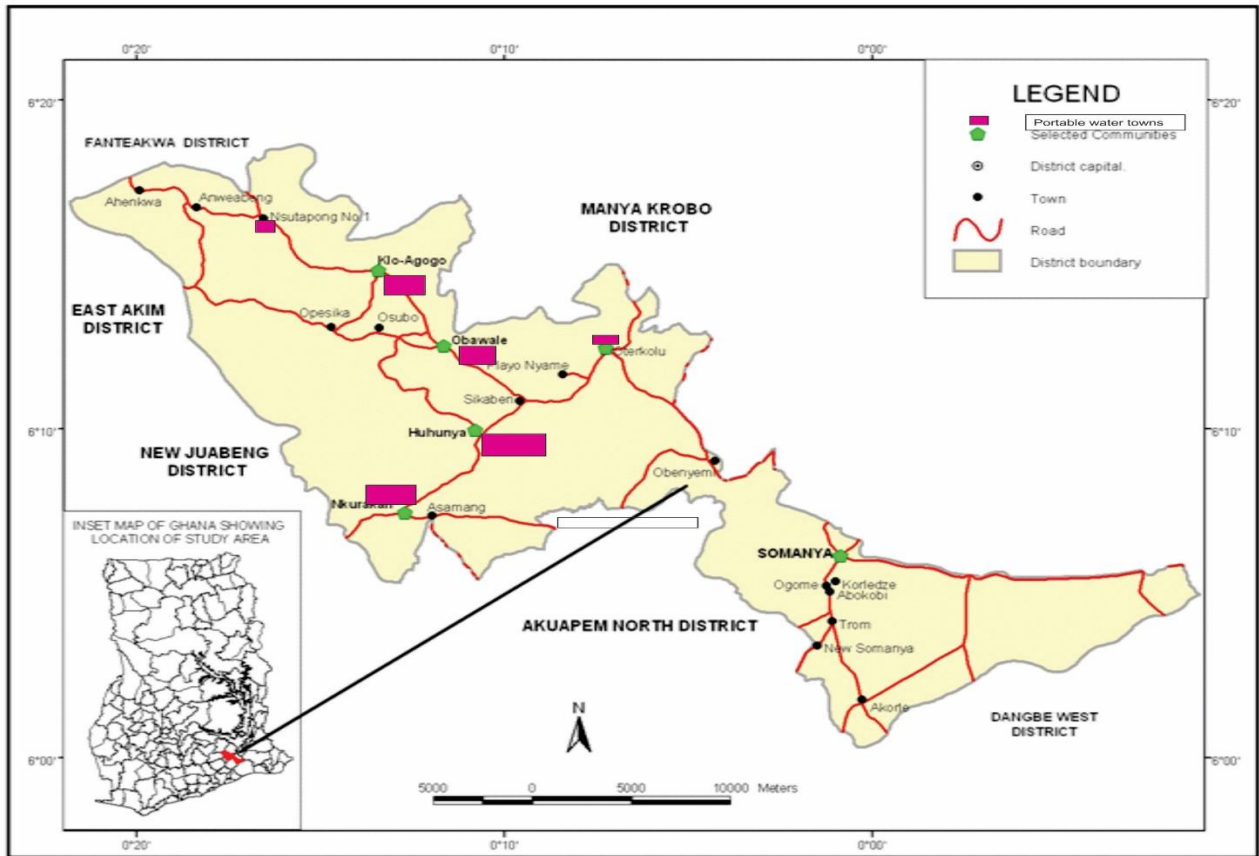
Year	Population	Existing No.	No. Required	Stress
2022	101,968	2	29	98,968
2023	103,242	-	-	100,242
2024	104,532	-	-	101,532
2025	105,838	-	-	102838

Within the plan period, one (1) Hospital, four (4) Medical Doctors and thirty-two (29) Public Health Nurses will be needed in the municipality.

3.1.4 Water Needs

3.3.1 Boreholes and Wells

The analyses of the water situation in the municipality showed that a high percentage of the population does not have potable water. There exist 68 boreholes and 56 hand dug wells serving the rest of the population outside Somanya and its immediate environs. Based on the municipality's projected population and the public water supply standard of 300 people to one borehole and 150 to one hand dug well, 120 boreholes or 319 wells will be required by 2017. There is therefore, a backlog/gap of 120 boreholes or 319 wells to be supplied.



MAP SHOWING LOCATIONS WHERE PORTABLE WATER IS NEEDED

FIGURE 27: LOCATIONS WHERE PORTABLE WATER IS NEEDED

3.1.5 Educational Needs

The estimation of the educational needs of the municipality was based on some working assumptions. These assumptions are shown below.

3.1.5.1 Assumptions

- ◆ Improved provision of basic infrastructure, scholarship schemes, sensitization, effective supervision and other interventions in the municipality will increase school participation rate from:
 - 80% in 2022 to 100% by 2025 for pre-school.
 - 80% in 2022 to 100% by 2025 for primary school.
 - 80% in 2022 to 100% by 2025 for JHS.
 - 70% in 2022 to 100% by 2025 for SHS.

3.1.6 Demand for Schools

Based on these assumptions, school enrolment for each level by 2025 has been estimated as in table 3.6 below. For instance total estimated enrolment for primary school level in 2021 is 12,27

TABLE 44: PROJECTED ENROLMENT AND DEMAND FOR SCHOOLS

Year	<i>ECD</i>				<i>Primary</i>				<i>JHS</i>				<i>SHS</i>			
	Enrol't	Fac. existing	Fac. Req.	Back log	Enrol't	Fac. existing	Fac Req	Back log	Enrol't	Fac. existing	Fac. Req.	Back log	Enrol't	Fac. existing	Fac. Req.	Back log
2022	4,857	79	194	115	11,828	488	334	-154	6,720	48	149	101	6,171	2	8	6
2023	4,939	79	198	119	12,076	488	345	-143	6,854	48	152	104	6,301	2	8	6
2024	5,023	79	200	121	12,330	488	352	-136	6,991	48	155	107	6,433	2	8	6
2025	5,108	79	204	125	12,589	488	360	-128	7,131	48	158	110	6,568	2	8	6

3.1.7 Standards used:

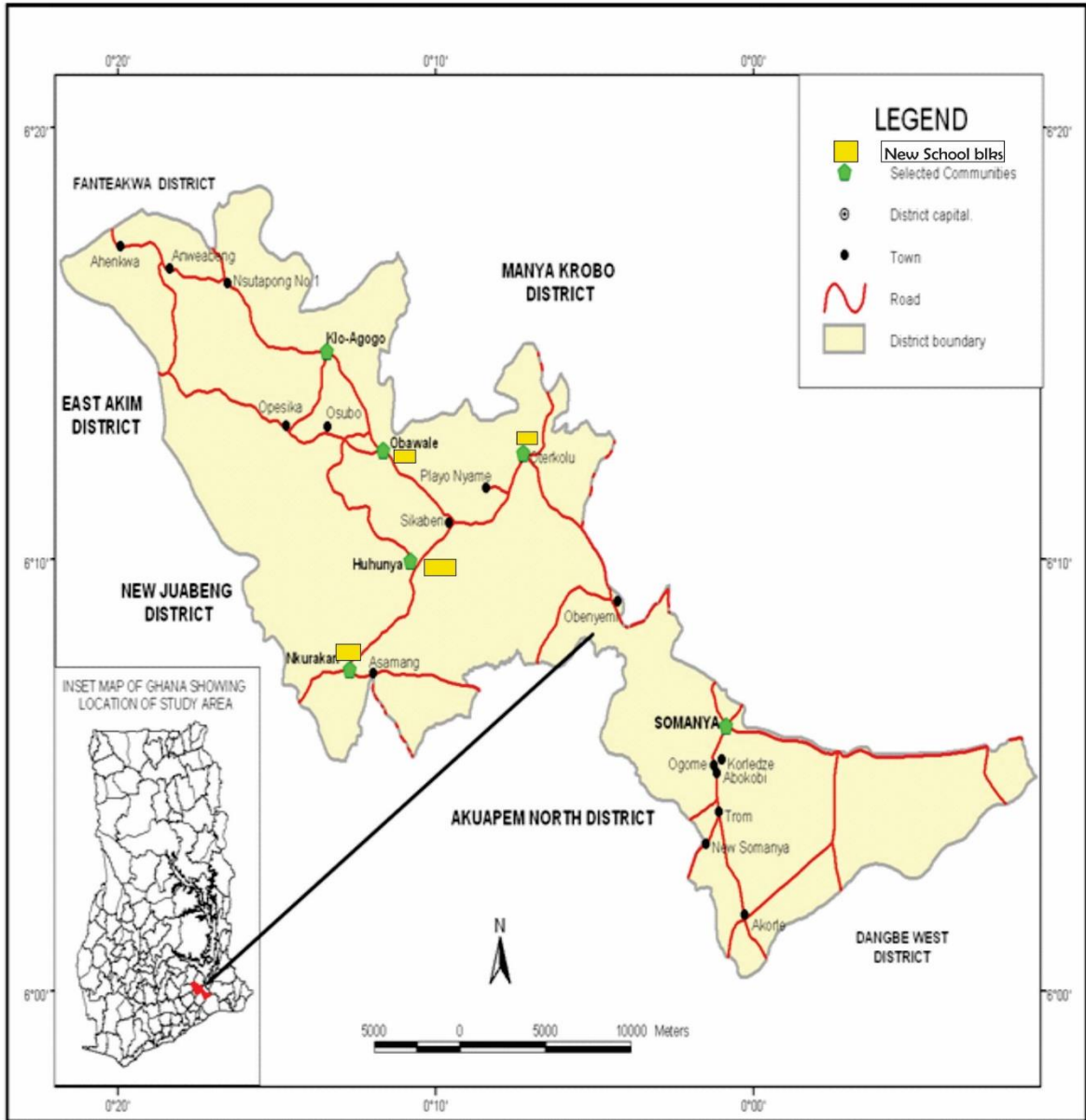
ECD = 25 pupils per class

Primary = 35 pupils per class

JHS = 45 pupils per class

SHS = 45 students per class of A to F

Based on the current and estimated enrolment and the standards, the demand has been computed as in table 3.8. No additional primary schools will be required during the plan period, but the existing structures will have to be rehabilitated and adequate provision for logistics made. However, additional 24 ECDs, 5 JHS and 6 SHS will be required during the plan period. The Municipal Assembly will have to balance between providing additional schools and rehabilitating the large number of schools currently in deplorable condition and also expanding facilities in the existing SHS. The municipality should also embark on enrolment drive to prevent under-enrolment in the schools.



MAP SHOWING LOCATIONS WHERE RENOVATIONS & NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS ARE NEEDED

FIGURE 28: MAP SHOWING WHERE RENOVATION & NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS ARE NEEDED

3.2 Development Goal

3.2.1 Overall Goal:

The overall goal is improved standard of living of the people in Yilo Krobo Municipality by facilitating growth and poverty reduction by 2025.

3.2.2 Sub-Goals:

Build A Prosperous Society

- I. To reduce unemployment in the municipality.
- II. To develop the tourism sub-sector of the municipality.
- III. To improve access to credit.
- IV. 4.To increase production and reduce post-harvest losses

3.2.3 Safeguard The Natural Environment & Ensure A Resilient Built Environment

- I. To improve energy supply.
- II. To improve road infrastructure.
- III. To improve access to potable water
- IV. To improve access to safe sanitation.

3.2.4 Create Opportunity For All

- I. To increase literacy level in the municipality
- II. To create opportunities for youth development in the municipality.
- III. To increase income levels of people in the municipality.
- IV. To reduce the incidence of diseases in the municipality.

3.2.5 Maintain A Stable, United & Safe Society

- I. To improve governance in the municipality.
- II. To integrate the vulnerable and excluded into the society.
- III. To improve the revenue base of the Assembly

Development Objectives of the Municipality

TABLE 45: LINKING KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES & OBJECTIVES TO NMTDPF OBJECTIVES & STRATEGIES

Development Issue	Municipality Specific Objective	Corresponding National Policy Objective	Corresponding National Strategy
High unemployment rate.	To reduce unemployment rate by 15% in the municipality by 2025	Expand opportunities for job creation.	Support the creation of business opportunities.
Difficulty in accessing credit.	To improve access to credit by 15% by 2025	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs.	Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements.
Poor development of the tourism sector.	To develop 2No. tourist sites by 2025	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development.	Encourage the expansion of tourist event attractions.
High postharvest losses/ Inadequate storage facilities.	To increase agriculture production by 30% by 2025	Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments.	Develop effective post-harvest management strategies, particularly storage facilities, at individual and community levels.
Inadequate supply and distribution of electricity.	To extend electricity to 50No.communities by 2025	Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export.	Increase access to energy by the poor and vulnerable.
Poor road condition/ inadequate feeder roads	To improve 130km road infrastructure by 2025	Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs.	Improve accessibility to key centres of population, production and tourism.

Development Issue	Municipality Specific Objective	Corresponding National Policy Objective	Corresponding National Strategy
Poor sanitation/drainage system.	To improve access to safe sanitation by 35% by 2025	Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities.	Promote the construction and use of modern household and institutional toilet facilities.
Inadequate access to potable water.	To improve access to potable water by 40% by 2025	Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water.	Ensure sustainable funding for rural water delivery.
Poor/inadequate school infrastructure /low participation rate in schools.	To increase literacy level in the municipality by 25% by 2025	Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels.	Remove the physical, financial and social barriers and constraints to access to education at all levels.
Low incomes	To increase income levels of people in the municipality.	Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas.	Expand delivery modes including distance education, open schooling, transition education and competency-based training for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET).
High incidence of communicable diseases	To reduce the incidence of diseases in the municipality by 45% by 2025	Intensify prevention and control of non-communicable and other communicable diseases.	Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy.
Marginalization of the vulnerable especially PWDs	To integrate the vulnerable and excluded into the society.	Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues.	Mainstream issues of disability into development planning processes at all levels.

Development Issue	Municipality Specific Objective	Corresponding National Policy Objective	Corresponding National Strategy
Low revenue generation	To improve IGF of the Assembly by 40% by 2025	Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilisation, internal revenue generation and resource management.	Institute measures to block leakages and loopholes in the revenue mobilisation system of MMDAs.
Low participation of communities in local governance	To improve governance in the municipality.	Integrate and institutionalise district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels.	Institutionalise democratic practices in Local Government structures.
Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	Embark on climate change activities	Enhance institutional capacity and coordination for effective climate action	Intensify capacity development in climate change
Inadequate spatial plans	Prepare 50No. spatial plans for 50No. communities.	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlements.	Facilitate the preparation of a human settlement policy.
Ineffective sub-district structures	Strengthen 7No. zonal councils	Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Strengthen sub-structure
High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry	Enhance public transparency and accountability	Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	Strengthen National Audit Systems to ensure value-for-money audits
Inadequate library facilities and services in communities, schools and at the national level	Build 7No. community library by 2025	Promote literacy and lifelong learning	Increase access to schools and public library facilities (

3.3 Objectives

3.3.1 Improved Basic Social Services

- To reduce the incidence of diseases in the municipality by 45% by 2025
- To construct/renovate 10No.health facilities by 2025
- To increase literacy level in the municipality by 25% by 2025
- To build 7No. community libraries by 2025

3.3.2 Strategies

- ◆ Provide good school infrastructure.
- ◆ Intensify supervision in schools.
- ◆ Rotate/redeploy teachers to rural areas.
- ◆ Provision of teaching and learning materials.
- ◆ Operationalise the municipal hospital.
- ◆ Ensure the posting of health personnel into the municipality.
- ◆ Ensure increased registration under the National Health Insurance Scheme.
- ◆ Ensure the provision of safe drinking water.
- ◆ Ensure safe liquid and solid waste management.

3.3.3 Create Employment through Diversified and Modernized Agriculture

3.4.1 Objectives

To increase income levels of the people in the municipality

To increase production by 30% and reduce postharvest loss by 40% by 2025

To improve access to credit by 15% by 2025

To develop 2No.tourists site by 2025

To reduce unemployment rate by 15% by 2025

3.4.2 Strategies

- ◆ Train farmers on how to use improved agriculture technologies
- ◆ Put in use findings from agriculture related research
- ◆ Introduce hybrid seedlings
- ◆ Provide subsidised farm inputs

- ◆ Encourage farmers to form groups to make them creditworthy for soft loans
- ◆ Link farmers to market avenues.

3.4.3 Improve Infrastructural Development

3.4.3.1 Objectives

- To improve 130km road infrastructure by 2025
- To improve access to potable water by 40% by 2025
- To extend electricity to 200No.communities by 2025
- To embark on climate change activities.
- Prepare 50No.spatial plan for 50No. communities

The objective is to open up the rural areas to facilitate the movement of foodstuffs and people and to improve facilities at the municipality's major tourist attraction centres.

3.4.3.2 Strategies

- ◆ Ensure the construction and maintenance of 130km feeder roads, access roads to tourist attraction sites, farming communities and 10km of town roads.
- ◆ Extend electricity to 200 communities and 2 major tourist sites.
- ◆ Construction of hotels, restaurants and related facilities at Boti fall and somewhere else.
- ◆ Renovate/construct markets with ancillary facilities
- ◆ Construct warehouses for farm produce to reduce postharvest loss.

3.4.4 Improve Good Governance

3.4.4.1 Objectives

- To integrate the vulnerable and excluded into the society
- To improve governance in the municipality
- To improve revenue base of the municipality by 40% by 2025
- To strengthen 7No. zonal councils by 2025
- To enhance public transparency and accountability

3.4.4.2 Strategies

- ◆ Ensure the flow of adequate official information to the public. This will be done through regular interactions with the public and the private sectors.
- ◆ Strengthening the capacity of public institutions in the municipality.

- ◆ Enforcement of rules and regulations especially on traffic and buildings.
- ◆ Enhance revenue mobilization and management.
- ◆ Embark and encourage public engagement quarterly

Chapter Four: Composite Development Programmes

4.0 Introduction

As part of the Programme Based Budgeting (PBB), all MMDAs are supposed to develop appropriate programmes and sub-programmes under each of the policy Objectives adopted. This Chapter's focus is on the broad programmes and sub-programmes that the Assembly will be implementing from 2022 to 2025 financial 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 Assembly would be based on these programmes and sub-programmes

COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION

TABLE 46: COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Goal	Objectives	Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme (PPB)	Time Frame (Year)				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				2022	2023	2024	2025	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
To create employment and generate income.	To strengthen existing local businesses and facilitate establishment of 20 new ones by 2025.	Programme 4 Economic Development	Trade, Industry & Tourism Services					20,396,762.00	48,000.00	x	X	DoTI	Cent. Admin., MSEs, NBSSI, MoTI, REP
To modernize agriculture and improve food security and farmers' income.	To expand and diversify agricultural production.	Programme 4 Economic Development	Agricultural Services & Management					1,749,819.00	10,000.00	x	X	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, MoFA
To develop tourism potentials in the municipality.	To generate revenue and jobs through tourism.	Programme 4 Economic Development	Trade, Industry & Tourism Services					660,000.00		x		Cent. Admin.	MoTCA, TDA, Communities
Total								22,806,581.12	58,000.00				

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal	Objectives	Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme (PPB)	Time Frame (Year)				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				2022	2023	2024	2025	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
To increase access to quality education.	To increase enrolment from KG to SHS level.	Programme 2 Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports & Library Services					4,591,222.00	144,000.00	x	X	MEO	Cent. Admin., MoE, GES, SMCs/PTAs, MEOC

Goal	Objectives	Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme (PPB)	Time Frame (Year)				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				2022	2023	2024	2025	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
To increase access to quality health care.	To increase Out-Patients-Department (OPD) attendance from -6.2% to 20% by 2025.	Programme 2 Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services & Management					2,832,916.00	55,200.00	x	X	MHA	Cent. Admin, GHS, MoH, PHEMC, Soc. Services Sub-C'ttee, NGOs
To increase access to potable water.	To increase water coverage from 83.6% to 95% by 2025.	Programme 3 Infrastructure Development and Services	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management					800,000.00		x	X	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin., MWRWH, C'ties.
To increase access to safe sanitation.	To increase sanitation coverage from 45% to 55% by 2025.	Programme 2 Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services					2,791,792.00	168,000.00	x	x	MHA/ME HU	Cent. Admin., Private Sector, C'ties
To enhance social protection interventions	To empower and integrate the vulnerable, marginalised and PWDs into mainstream development.	Programme 2 Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development					101,252.00	14,800.00	x	x	DSWCD	Cent. Admin., Fed. of Dis.
Total								11,117,182.00	382,000.00				

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Goal	Objectives	Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme (PPB)	Time Frame (Year)				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				2022	2023	2024	2025	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
To afforest degraded areas to restore the natural ecology.	To increase the size of restored area from 16.3 hectares to 30 hectares by 2025.	Programme 5 Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management					160,000.00		x	x	NRCD	Cent. Admin., C'ties, Trad. Auth.
To improve road safety.	To enhance condition of roads in the municipality	Programme 3 Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport Services					9,919,165.00		x	x	DoUR, GHA	MoRH, Works Dept., Cent. Admin., Private Sector
To promote orderly development in the municipality	To ensure that 75% of approved planning permits reflect spatial plans by 2025.	Programme 3 Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial Planning					747,000.00	266,000.00	x	x	PPD	SPC, Private Sector, Trad. Auth.
To minimise the impacts of climate change/disaster in the municipality	To reduce the incidence of disaster in the municipality.	Programme 5 Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management					532,420.40	120,000.00	x	x	DPMD	Cent. Admin., C'ties., NADMO
Total								11,358,585.40	386,000.00				

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION & PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILTIY

Goal	Objectives	Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme (PPB)	Time Frame (Year)				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				2022	2023	2024	2025	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
To make local governance more effective	To strengthen Assembly's structures and procedures	Programme 1 Management and Administration	General Administration					6,027,000.00	840,000.00	x	x	Cent. Admin.	Depts of Assembly, Zonal Councils
To strengthen capacity of the Assembly and its departments.	To sharpen skills and resource staff of the Assembly and its departments to improve performance.	Programme 1 Management and Administration	Human Resource					360,000.00	240,000.00	x	x	HRD	Cent. Admin, Staff, Ass'bly M'bers
To improve the Assembly's revenue base	To increase the Assembly's internally generated revenue (IGF) by 80% by 2025.	Programme 1 Management and Administration	Finance					328,000.00	112,000.00	x	x	Fin. Dept.	F & A Sub-C'ttee
Total								6,715,000.00	1,192,000.00				

EMERGENCY PLANNING & RESPONSE (Including COVID-19 Recovery Plan)

Goal	Objectives	Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme (PPB)	Time Frame (Year)				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				2022	2023	2024	2025	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
To reduce the municipality's vulnerability to disaster risks and ensure resilience of settlements.	To strengthen the Assembly's preparedness to effectively deal with disaster risks.	Programme 5 Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management					440,000.00	112,000.00	x	x	DPMD	DoA, NRCD, NADMO, Works Dept. DoUR, GHA, MoRH, MWRWH
To sustain livelihoods in the midst of COVID-19 pandemic.	To reduce the spread and impacts of COVID-19 across all sectors of the local economy	Programme 2 Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services & Management					80,000.00	144,000.00	x	x	MHA	Cent. Admin., MEPHMC, MoH, GHS, Trad. Auth., CSOs, FBOs
Total								520,000.00	256,000.00				

IMPLEMENTATION, CO-ORDINATION, MONITORING & EVALUATION

Goal	Objectives	Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme (PPB)	Time Frame (Year)				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				2022	2023	2024	2025	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
To have in place standard development plans that address the real needs of the people.	To increase local capacity in development planning.	Programme 1 Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation					616,000.00	80,000.00	x		MPCU	Cent. Admin., CBOs, CSOs, HoDs, Dev't Plg Sub-C'ttee, Trad. Auth., ERCC, NDPC
	To ensure effective monitoring and	Programme 1	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation					520,000.00		x		MPCU	Cent. Admin., CBOs, CSOs, HoDs, Dev't Plg Sub-C'ttee, Trad.

Goal	Objectives	Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme (PPB)	Time Frame (Year)				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				2022	2023	2024	2025	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
	evaluation of plan implementation.	Management and Administration											Auth., ERCC, NDPC
Total								1,136,000.00	80,000.00				
Grand total								56,773,348.38	2,434,000.00				

4.1 Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA)

4.1.1 Introduction

Development should be sustainable such that the development of the present generation does not inhibit the chances of future generations to develop. It is in line with this that the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the municipality's Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP2022-2025) was prepared. This provides a coherent framework for interventions to safeguard the environment and redirect development efforts in a more environmentally sustainable manner.

The SEA primarily aims at factoring environmental issues in the considerations of development policies, plans and programmes.

In subjecting the Programmes, Policies and Projects to various tests, it came up that the PPPs particularly constructional activities would impact negatively on the environment specifically in the area of natural resources. However, mitigation measures would be adopted to address the adverse environmental impacts resulting from the implementation of PPPs. A mitigation plan was however prepared with a corresponding budget(see table 48)

TABLE 47: KEY PPPs AND DEDUCED ACTIVITIES

Key PPPs	Deduced Activities
To improve revenue base of the Assembly by 40% by 2025.	Create public awareness on the payment of fees to the Assembly.
	Train revenue collectors.
	Monitor & control revenue generation activities.
To increase income levels of the people in the municipality	Construct /renovate lockable stores in Somanya and Nkurakan.
	Construct pavement at Somanya lorry park
	Renovate/construct market at Klo-Agogo
To develop 2No.tourist sites by 2025	Develop adjikpo waterfalls and the Krobo mountains
	Develop 2 tourist sites at Huhunya
To increase agricultural production in the municipality by 8% and reduce postharvest loss by 40% by 2025.	Rehabilitate MoFA office building in Somanya
	Reduce farmer extension officer ratio in the municipality
	Establish demonstration farms and build warehouse/silos for farm produce
	Link farmers to market avenues.
	Support farmers on issues relating to agro-chemical products.
To construct/rehabilitate 7No. market centres by 2025	Construct satellite markets for mango
To embark on climate change activities.	Implement National Forest Plantation programme
	Embark education on bush fire
	Clean and patrol forest reserve boundaries.
	Introduce climate change resilient crops to farmers.

Key PPPs	Deduced Activities
	Identify safe havens in the municipality
	Embark on tree-planting activities
	Educate the public on the negative effect of climate change.
To extend electricity to 200No.communities by 2025.	Extend electricity to 200 communities across the municipality
To improve 130km road infrastructure by 2025.	Construct 130km feeder road in selected areas
To prepare 50No.spatial plans for 50No.communities by 2025	Prepare 50No.spatial plans for 50No. communities and conduct planning education municipality-wide
	Embark on public education on process of obtaining building permit and planning scheme.
To increase access to safe sanitation by in the municipality by 35% by 2025.	Support household latrine programme for 1000 households
	Construct 1no. public toilet at Klo-Agogo market, Akutunya market and educational facilities.
	Embark on public education on the need to reduce waste generation through re-use of containers, bags etc.
	Construct 156m concrete drains at Klo-Agogo market
	Provide 30No. refuse containers.
To improve access to potable water by 40% by 2025	Construct 12no. boreholes/rain harvesting facilities (RHF).
	Rehabilitate pipe system.
To construct/renovate 3No. warehouses by 2025.	Construct vegetable warehouse at Akpo etc
To reduce unemployment rate by 15% in the municipality by 2025	Support youth employment and other related programmes.

Key PPPs	Deduced Activities
	Train youth at the Rural Technology Facility at Somanya
	Implement youth for agriculture programme.
To improve performance of school children by 20% by 2025.	Construct 1no. 2-unit classroom block with office & store at Bosotwi KG
	Clad 3no. 6-unit school pavilions at Omlase, Sikabeng, Opersika M/A Schools, Azza primary etc
To reduce the incidence of diseases in the municipality by 45% by 2025	Construct 1no. CHPS facility at Akorwu Bana, Ahinkwa and Akorley.
	Upgrade the health facilities at Klo-Agogo Health Centre
	Support Covid-19 vaccination programme
	Support polio immunisation programme
To integrate the vulnerable and excluded into the society.	Educate the public on effects of child labour.
	Organise talks on rights of the child and parental duties.
	Promote and support formal and informal education of PWDs
	Equip PWDs with employable skills
To strengthen 7No. zonal councils.	Construct 3-storey flat for Assembly staff at Somanya
	Rehabilitate 2no. Assembly staff bungalows at Somanya
To improve governance in the municipality.	Encourage the public to take keen interest in the work of the Assembly through public durbur.
	Educate the public on how and where to seek for redress with respect to the Assembly's activities
	Acquire furniture and office equipment for The client service office

Key PPPs	Deduced Activities
	Organise community engagement by the Assembly quarterly
To improve security service delivery.	Support the police service in conducting routine patrol within the municipality
To improve the drainage system within the municipality.	Construct/renovate storm drains within the municipality
To improve access to credit by 15% by 2025	Encourage traders to form groups to enable them access credit facilities
To enhance public transparency and accountability	Publish the Assembly's budget and expenditure quarterly
	Copies of the Annual Action Plan of the Assembly must be publish to the public

4.2 Sustainability Assessment of the MTDP

The PPPs and activities spelt out in the MTDP were assessed to ascertain whether they are sustainable or otherwise. The assessment was done using the compound and compatibility matrices. (See annexes 1 & 2).

4.3 Linkage Between MTDP objectives and Key Environmental Concerns in the Municipality

The MTDP contains planned programmes and projects which when implemented would about development in the municipality. However, the implementation of these programmes and projects would have negative impacts on the environment. Hence, the need to conduct strategic environmental assessment on the plan.

4.4 Internal Consistency for MTDP Objectives

The compatibility matrix or internal consistency test was applied to test how the different policies interact with each other. Some of the policies were mutually consistent but others conflict against each other. Interventions and mitigation measures have been proposed to reduce the impact.

4.5 Sustainability Test

The planned activities were appraised using four (4) main criteria namely, effects on natural resources, effects on social and cultural conditions, effects on the economy and institutional issues. Each of these criteria has sub-components and either supports or work against the aim. The table below shows the outcome of the sustainability test of all the activities and the mitigation measures proposed. Refer to annex 3 for details.

TABLE 48: SUSTAINABILITY TEST

SN	Activity	Sustainability Test	Mitigation Measures	Budget(GHc)
1	Create public awareness on the payment of fees to the Assembly.	Activity is sustainable with regards to all the four criteria.		
2	Train revenue collectors.	Activity is generally sustainable.		
3	Monitor & control revenue generation activities.	Activity is favourable with regards to all the four criteria.		
4	Construct /renovate lockable stores in Somanya and Nkurakan.	Activity has negative effects on natural resources and sanitation but favours the other criteria.	<p>Trees will be planted in affected areas.</p> <p>Refilling and planting of cover crops to check erosion and land degradation.</p> <p>Municipal Assembly would ensure that timber and it's products are procured from appropriate sources.</p>	<p>Seedlings: 80 pcs @ GH¢4.00 = 320.00.</p> <p>T&T = GH¢300.00.</p> <p>Black soil: 2 trips @ GH¢350.00 = 700.00.</p> <p>Labour: 10 labourers @ GH¢50.00/mth x 36 mths = GH¢18,000.00.</p> <p>Fuel (supervision/monitoring): 1,000.00.</p> <p>Total= GH¢20,320.00</p>
5	Construct pavement at Somanya lorry park	Activity has negative effects on natural resources and sanitation but favours the other criteria.	<p>Trees will be planted in affected areas.</p> <p>Refilling and planting of cover crops to check erosion and land degradation.</p>	<p>Seedlings: 80 pcs @ GH¢4.00 = 320.00.</p> <p>T&T = GH¢300.00.</p> <p>Black soil: 2 trips @ GH¢350.00 = 700.00.</p>

			Municipal Assembly would ensure that timber and it's products are procured from appropriate sources.	Labour: 10 labourers @ GH¢50.00/mth x 36 mths = GH¢18,000.00. Fuel (supervision/monitoring): 1,000.00. Total= GH¢20,320.00
6	Renovate/construct market at Klo-Agogo	Activity has negative effects on natural resources and sanitation but favours the other criteria.	Trees will be planted in affected areas. Refilling and planting of cover crops to check erosion and land degradation. Municipal Assembly would ensure that timber and it's products are procured from appropriate sources.	Seedlings: 80 pcs @ GH¢4.00 = 320.00. T&T = GH¢300.00. Black soil: 2 trips @ GH¢350.00 = 700.00. Labour: 10 labourers @ GH¢50.00/mth x 36 mths = GH¢18,000.00. Fuel (supervision/monitoring): 1,000.00. Total= GH¢20,320.00
7	Develop adjikpo waterfalls and the Krobo mountains	Activity is generally favourable with respect to all criteria but has negative effects on sanitation and some criteria under natural resources.	Trees will be planted in affected areas. Refilling and planting of cover crops to check erosion and land degradation. Municipal Assembly would ensure that timber and it's	Seedlings: 80 pcs @ GH¢4.00 = 320.00. T&T = GH¢300.00. Black soil: 2 trips @ GH¢350.00 = 700.00.

			products are procured from appropriate sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour: 10 labourers @ GH¢50.00/mth x 36 mths = GH¢18,000.00. <p>Fuel (supervision/monitoring): 1,000.00.</p> <p>Total= GH¢20,320.00</p>
8	Develop 2 tourist sites at Huhunya	Activity has negative effects on natural resources and sanitation but favours the other criteria.	<p>Trees will be planted in affected areas.</p> <p>Refilling and planting of cover crops to check erosion and land degradation.</p> <p>Municipal Assembly would ensure that timber and it's products are procured from appropriate sources.</p>	<p>Seedlings: 80 pcs @ GH¢4.00 = 320.00.</p> <p>T&T = GH¢300.00.</p> <p>Black soil: 2 trips @ GH¢350.00 = 700.00.</p> <p>Labour: 10 labourers @ GH¢50.00/mth x 36 mths = GH¢18,000.00.</p> <p>Fuel (supervision/monitoring): 1,000.00.</p> <p>Total= GH¢20,320.00</p>
9	Rehabilitate MoFA office building in Somanya	Activity is sustainable with regards to all the four criteria.	<p>Trees will be planted in affected areas.</p> <p>Refilling and planting of cover crops to check erosion and land degradation.</p>	<p>Seedlings: 80 pcs @ GH¢4.00 = 320.00.</p> <p>T&T = GH¢300.00.</p> <p>Black soil: 2 trips @ GH¢350.00 = 700.00.</p>

			Municipal Assembly would ensure that timber and it's products are procured from appropriate sources.	Labour: 10 labourers @ GH¢50.00/mth x 36 mths = GH¢18,000.00. Fuel (supervision/monitoring): 1,000.00. Total= GH¢20,320.00
10	Reduce farmer extension officer ratio in the municipality	Activity is generally sustainable		
11	Establish demonstration farms and build warehouse/silos for farm produce	With the exception of sanitation, the activity is sustainable with respect to the other criteria.	Trees will be planted in affected areas. Refilling and planting of cover crops to check erosion and land degradation. Municipal Assembly would ensure that timber and it's products are procured from appropriate sources.	Seedlings: 80 pcs @ GH¢4.00 = 320.00. T&T = GH¢300.00. Black soil: 2 trips @ GH¢350.00 = 700.00. Labour: 10 labourers @ GH¢50.00/mth x 36 mths = GH¢18,000.00. Fuel (supervision/monitoring): 1,000.00. Total= GH¢20,320.00
12	Link farmers to market avenues.	Activity is sustainable with regards to all the four criteria.		
13	Support farmers on issues relating to agro-chemical products.	Activity favours other criteria apart from pollution, rivers and water bodies,	The Assembly will regulate the use of chemicals	

		sanitation and vulnerability/risk.		
14	Construct satellite markets for mango	With the exception of natural resources and sanitation, the activity is sustainable with respect to the other criteria.	Trees will be planted in affected areas. Refilling and planting of cover crops to check erosion and land degradation. Municipal Assembly would ensure that timber and it's products are procured from appropriate sources.	Seedlings: 80 pcs @ GH¢4.00 = 320.00. T&T = GH¢300.00. Black soil: 2 trips @ GH¢350.00 = 700.00. Labour: 10 labourers @ GH¢50.00/mth x 36 mths = GH¢18,000.00. Fuel (supervision/monitoring): 1,000.00. Total= GH¢20,320.00
15	Implement National Forest Plantation programme	Activity is generally sustainable.		
16	Embark education on bush fire	Activity is generally sustainable.		
17	Clean and patrol forest reserve boundaries.	Activity is generally sustainable.		
18	Introduce climate change resilient crops to farmers.	Activity is generally sustainable.		
19	Embark on tree-planting activities	Activity is generally sustainable.		

20	Educate the public on the negative effect of climate change.	Activity is generally sustainable.		
21	Extend electricity to 200 communities across the municipality	With the exception of natural resources and sanitation, the activity is sustainable with respect to the other criteria.	<p>Trees will be planted in affected areas.</p> <p>Refilling and planting of cover crops to check erosion and land degradation.</p> <p>Municipal Assembly would ensure that timber and it's products are procured from appropriate sources.</p>	<p>Seedlings: 80 pcs @ GH¢4.00 = 320.00.</p> <p>T&T = GH¢300.00.</p> <p>Black soil: 2 trips @ GH¢350.00 = 700.00.</p> <p>Labour: 10 labourers @ GH¢50.00/mth x 36 mths = GH¢18,000.00.</p> <p>Fuel (supervision/monitoring): 1,000.00.</p> <p>Total= GH¢20,320.00</p>
22	Construct 130km feeder road in selected areas	With the exception of natural resources and sanitation, the activity is sustainable with respect to the other criteria.	<p>Trees will be planted in affected areas.</p> <p>Refilling and planting of cover crops to check erosion and land degradation.</p>	<p>Seedlings: 80 pcs @ GH¢4.00 = 320.00.</p> <p>T&T = GH¢300.00.</p> <p>Black soil: 2 trips @ GH¢350.00 = 700.00.</p> <p>Labour: 10 labourers @ GH¢50.00/mth x 36 mths = GH¢18,000.00.</p> <p>Fuel (supervision/monitoring): 1,000.00.</p>

				Total= GH¢20,320.00
23	Prepare 50No.spatial plans for 50No. communities and conduct planning education municipality-wide	Activity is generally sustainable.		
24	Embark on public education on process of obtaining building permit and planning scheme.	Activity is generally sustainable.		
25	Support household latrine programme for 1000 households	Activity is generally sustainable.		
26	Construct 1no. public toilet at Klo-Agogo market, Akutunya market and educational facilities.	Activity is generally sustainable.		
27	Embark on public education on the need to reduce waste generation through re-use of containers, bags etc.	Activity is generally sustainable.		
28	Construct 156m concrete drains at Klo-Agogo market	With the exception of natural resources and sanitation, the activity is sustainable with respect to the other criteria.	Trees will be planted in affected areas. Refilling and planting of cover crops to check erosion and land degradation.	Seedlings: 80 pcs @ GH¢4.00 = 320.00. T&T = GH¢300.00. Black soil: 2 trips @ GH¢350.00 = 700.00. Labour: 10 labourers @ GH¢50.00/mth x 36 mths = GH¢18,000.00. Fuel (supervision/monitoring): 1,000.00. Total= GH¢20,320.00

29	Provide 30No. refuse containers.	Activity is generally sustainable.		
30	Construct 300no. boreholes/rain harvesting facilities (RHF).	With the exception of natural resources and sanitation, the activity is sustainable with respect to the other criteria.	<p>Trees will be planted in affected areas.</p> <p>Refilling and planting of cover crops to check erosion and land degradation.</p> <p>Municipal Assembly would ensure that timber and it's products are procured from appropriate sources.</p>	<p>Seedlings: 80 pcs @ GH¢4.00 = 320.00.</p> <p>T&T = GH¢300.00.</p> <p>Black soil: 2 trips @ GH¢350.00 = 700.00.</p> <p>Labour: 10 labourers @ GH¢50.00/mth x 36 mths = GH¢18,000.00.</p> <p>Fuel (supervision/monitoring): 1,000.00.</p> <p>Total= GH¢20,320.00</p>
31	Rehabilitate pipe system.	With the exception of natural resources and sanitation, the activity is sustainable with respect to the other criteria.	<p>Trees will be planted in affected areas.</p> <p>Refilling and planting of cover crops to check erosion and land degradation.</p> <p>Municipal Assembly would ensure that timber and it's products are procured from appropriate sources.</p>	<p>Seedlings: 80 pcs @ GH¢4.00 = 320.00.</p> <p>T&T = GH¢300.00.</p> <p>Black soil: 2 trips @ GH¢350.00 = 700.00.</p> <p>Labour: 10 labourers @ GH¢50.00/mth x 36 mths = GH¢18,000.00.</p> <p>Fuel (supervision/monitoring): 1,000.00.</p>

				Total= GH¢20,320.00
32	Construct vegetable warehouse at Akpo etc	With the exception of natural resources and sanitation, the activity is sustainable with respect to the other criteria.	<p>Trees will be planted in affected areas.</p> <p>Refilling and planting of cover crops to check erosion and land degradation.</p> <p>Municipal Assembly would ensure that timber and it's products are procured from appropriate sources.</p>	<p>Seedlings: 80 pcs @ GH¢4.00 = 320.00.</p> <p>T&T = GH¢300.00.</p> <p>Black soil: 2 trips @ GH¢350.00 = 700.00.</p> <p>Labour: 10 labourers @ GH¢50.00/mth x 36 mths = GH¢18,000.00.</p> <p>Fuel (supervision/monitoring): 1,000.00.</p> <p>Total= GH¢20,320.00</p>
33	Support youth employment and other related programmes.	Activity is generally sustainable.		
34	Train youth at the Rural Technology Facility at Somanya	Activity is generally sustainable.		
35	Implement youth for agriculture programme.	Activity is generally sustainable.	<p>Trees will be planted in affected areas.</p> <p>Refilling and planting of cover crops to check erosion and land degradation.</p>	<p>Seedlings: 80 pcs @ GH¢4.00 = 320.00.</p> <p>T&T = GH¢300.00.</p> <p>Black soil: 2 trips @ GH¢350.00 = 700.00.</p> <p>Labour: 10 labourers @ GH¢50.00/mth x 36 mths = GH¢18,000.00.</p>

				<p>Fuel (supervision/monitoring): 1,000.00.</p> <p>Total= GH¢20,320.00</p>
36	Construct 1no. 2-unit classroom block with office & store at Bosotwi KG	With the exception of natural resources and sanitation, the activity is sustainable with respect to the other criteria.	<p>Trees will be planted in affected areas.</p> <p>Refilling and planting of cover crops to check erosion and land degradation.</p> <p>Municipal Assembly would ensure that timber and it's products are procured from appropriate sources.</p>	<p>Seedlings: 80 pcs @ GH¢4.00 = 320.00.</p> <p>T&T = GH¢300.00.</p> <p>Black soil: 2 trips @ GH¢350.00 = 700.00.</p> <p>Labour: 10 labourers @ GH¢50.00/mth x 36 mths = GH¢18,000.00.</p> <p>Fuel (supervision/monitoring): 1,000.00.</p> <p>Total= GH¢20,320.00</p>
37	Clad 3no. 6-unit school pavilions at Omlase, Sikabeng, Opersika M/A Schools, Azza primary etc	With the exception of natural resources and sanitation, the activity is sustainable with respect to the other criteria.	<p>Trees will be planted in affected areas.</p> <p>Refilling and planting of cover crops to check erosion and land degradation.</p> <p>Municipal Assembly would ensure that timber and it's products are procured from appropriate sources.</p>	<p>Seedlings: 80 pcs @ GH¢4.00 = 320.00.</p> <p>T&T = GH¢300.00.</p> <p>Black soil: 2 trips @ GH¢350.00 = 700.00.</p> <p>Labour: 10 labourers @ GH¢50.00/mth x 36 mths = GH¢18,000.00.</p>

				<p>Fuel (supervision/monitoring): 1,000.00.</p> <p>Total= GH¢20,320.00</p>
38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct 1no. CHPS facility at Akorwu Bana, Ahinkwa and Akorley. 	<p>With the exception of natural resources and sanitation, the activity is sustainable with respect to the other criteria.</p>	<p>Trees will be planted in affected areas.</p> <p>Refilling and planting of cover crops to check erosion and land degradation.</p> <p>Municipal Assembly would ensure that timber and it's products are procured from appropriate sources.</p>	<p>Seedlings: 80 pcs @ GH¢4.00 = 320.00.</p> <p>T&T = GH¢300.00.</p> <p>Black soil: 2 trips @ GH¢350.00 = 700.00.</p> <p>Labour: 10 labourers @ GH¢50.00/mth x 36 mths = GH¢18,000.00.</p> <p>Fuel (supervision/monitoring): 1,000.00.</p> <p>Total= GH¢20,320.00</p>
39	<p>Upgrade the health facilities at Klo-Agogo Health Centre</p>	<p>With the exception of natural resources and sanitation, the activity is sustainable with respect to the other criteria.</p>	<p>Trees will be planted in affected areas.</p> <p>Refilling and planting of cover crops to check erosion and land degradation.</p> <p>Municipal Assembly would ensure that timber and it's products are procured from appropriate sources.</p>	<p>Seedlings: 80 pcs @ GH¢4.00 = 320.00.</p> <p>T&T = GH¢300.00.</p> <p>Black soil: 2 trips @ GH¢350.00 = 700.00.</p> <p>Labour: 10 labourers @ GH¢50.00/mth x 36 mths = GH¢18,000.00.</p>

				Fuel (supervision/monitoring): 1,000.00. Total= GH¢20,320.00
40	Support Covid-19 vaccination programme	Activity is generally sustainable		
41	Support polio immunisation programme	Activity is generally sustainable		
42	Educate the public on effects of child labour.	Activity is generally sustainable		
43	Organise talks on rights of the child and parental duties.	Activity is generally sustainable		
44	Promote and support formal and informal education of PWDs	Activity is generally sustainable		
45	Equip PWDs with employable skills	Activity is generally sustainable		
46	Construct 3-storey flat for Assembly staff at Somanya	With the exception of natural resources and sanitation, the activity is sustainable with respect to the other criteria.	Trees will be planted in affected areas. Refilling and planting of cover crops to check erosion and land degradation. Municipal Assembly would ensure that timber and it's products are procured from appropriate sources.	Seedlings: 80 pcs @ GH¢4.00 = 320.00. T&T = GH¢300.00. Black soil: 2 trips @ GH¢350.00 = 700.00. Labour: 10 labourers @ GH¢50.00/mth x 36 mths = GH¢18,000.00.

				Fuel (supervision/monitoring): 1,000.00. Total= GH¢20,320.00
47	Rehabilitate 2no. Assembly staff bungalows at Somanya	With the exception of natural resources and sanitation, the activity is sustainable with respect to the other criteria.	Trees will be planted in affected areas. Refilling and planting of cover crops to check erosion and land degradation. Municipal Assembly would ensure that timber and it's products are procured from appropriate sources.	Seedlings: 80 pcs @ GH¢4.00 = 320.00. T&T = GH¢300.00. Black soil: 2 trips @ GH¢350.00 = 700.00. Labour: 10 labourers @ GH¢50.00/mth x 36 mths = GH¢18,000.00. Fuel (supervision/monitoring): 1,000.00. Total= GH¢20,320.00
48	Encourage the public to take keen interest in the work of the Assembly through public durbur.	Activity is generally sustainable		
49	Educate the public on how and where to seek for redress with respect to the Assembly's activities	Activity is generally sustainable		
50	Acquire furniture and office equipment for The client service office	Activity is generally sustainable		
51	Organise community engagement by the Assembly quarterly	Activity is generally sustainable		

52	Support the police service in conducting routine patrol within the municipality	Activity is generally sustainable		
53	Construct/renovate storm drains within the municipality	With the exception of natural resources and sanitation, the activity is sustainable with respect to the other criteria.	Trees will be planted in affected areas. Refilling and planting of cover crops to check erosion and land degradation. Municipal Assembly would ensure that timber and it's products are procured from appropriate sources.	Seedlings: 80 pcs @ GH¢4.00 = 320.00. T&T = GH¢300.00. Black soil: 2 trips @ GH¢350.00 = 700.00. Labour: 10 labourers @ GH¢50.00/mth x 36 mths = GH¢18,000.00. Fuel (supervision/monitoring): 1,000.00. Total= GH¢20,320.00
	Encourage traders to form groups to enable them access credit facilities	Activity is general sustainable		
	Publish the Assembly's budget and expenditure quarterly	Activity is generally sustainable		
	Copies of the Annual Action Plan of the Assembly must be publish to the public	Activity is generally sustainable		

4.6 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made to deal with environmental problems/challenges;

- i. Trees must be planted in deforested areas caused by human activities.
- ii. Reclaiming of land through refilling of pits and degraded parcels of land should be given attention especially in such mining areas/quarry sites as Klo-Begoro, Odugblase, Asaman and Nkurakan.
- iii. Final disposal sites which are in close proximity to communities should be relocated to prevent pollution of water bodies and disease outbreaks.
- iv. Refuse must be effectively evacuated and properly disposed of to enhance environmental cleanliness.

4.7 Monitoring and Evaluation

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan is a component of the MTDP. It provides an effective and efficient system for tracking the progress of implementation of programmes and projects in the municipality. It also generates timely reports.

The M & E Plan takes into account tracking of the implementation of the mitigation measures to measure the extent of achievement.

4.8 Conclusion

The Strategic Environmental Assessment of the MTDP has enabled the Assembly to identify the negative impacts of the implementation of its PPPs especially on natural environment. It is however, expected that the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the mitigation measures proposed would reduce the impacts to the barest minimum.

TABLE 49: PROGRAMME FINANCING

Development Dimension	Programmes (PPB)	Programme Cost(GHc) 2022-2025	Expected Revenue & Source of Funding					Total	Gap.	Mechanism to Fill Gap
			GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	Others			
Economic Development	Programme 4 Economic Development	22,864,581.12	5,757,237.83	58,000.00	400,000.00	-	-	6,215,237.83	16,649,343.29	Enhance IGF mobilisation
Social Development	Programme 2 Social Services Delivery	11,499,182.00	45,17,182.00	382,000.00	3,600,000.00	1,500,000.00	-	9,999,182	1,500,000	Strengthen lobbying for project funding & ensure the Assembly qualifies under D-PAT
	Programme 3 Infrastructure Development and Services	800,000.00	640,000.00	-	-	160,000.00	-	800,000		
Environment, Infrastructure & Human Settlement	Programme 5 Environmental Management	812,420.40	692,420.40	120,000.00	-	-	-	812,420.4		
	Programme 3 Infrastructure Development and Management	10,932,165.00	566,165.00	266,000.00	1,600,000.00	1,000,000.00	-	3,432,165	7,500,000	Use Public Private financing strategy
Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability	Programme 1	7,907,000.00	2,715,000.00	1,192,000.00	3,000,000.00	-	-	6,907,000	1,000,000	Reaching out to DPs and

	Management and Administration									Philanthropist.
Emergency, Planning & Response(Including COVID-19 Recovery Plan)	Programme 5 Environmental Management	552,000.00	440,000.00	112,000.00	-	-	-	552,000		
	Programme 2 Social Services Delivery	224,000.00	-	144,000.00	80,000.00	-	-	224,000		
Implementation, Co-ordination, Monitoring & Evaluation.	Programme 1 Management and Administration	1,216,000.00	36,000.00	80,000.00	1,000,000.00	-	-	1,116,000	100,000	Intensify IGF mobilisation
TOTAL		56,425,348.52	20,464,005.23	2,354,000.00	9,680,000.00	2,660,000.00	-	23,157,912.23	26,749,343	

4.9 Programme Financing

This section is on the financial plan for the period 2022-2025. In implementing the programmes and project for the planned period, the municipality came up with strategies to mobilize and utilize financial resources for the DMTDP. This includes sources of revenue/funding such as the IGF, central government inflows, the DACF, DACF-RFG, Public-Private Partnership and other Donor funds.

The programme financing would as well spell out expenditure areas which includes recurrent and capital expenditures. It is envisaged however that about **GHC 56,425,348.50** would be required to implement the projects and programmes of the municipality. Table 4.4 and figure 4.4 below shows the financial plan for the period 2022-2025.

4.10 Municipal Spatial Plan

The execution of the development programmes is expected to transform the municipality into a desired future situation as shown in figure 4.2 below .

Chapter Five: Composite Annual Action Plan

5.0 Introduction.

The Composite Annual Action Plans were derived from the Composite Programme of Action (POA). It is the annualised Composite Programme of Action and comprises of the various activities to be undertaken from 2022-2025 indicating the time frame, budget, indicators, sources of funding, and implementing agencies in the various locations of the municipality including programmes and sub-programmes. The details of the composite annual action plan can be found in table 50 below.

TABLE 50: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN; 2022-2025

2022 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 4 Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Construction of 1No. warehouse(23meters by 6meters)	Akutunya market, Somanya					300,000		X		YKMA	BAC
		Construction of 5No.20-unit market-shed	Akutunya market, Somanya					303,000.00		X		YKMA	BAC
		Construction of Kenkey shed	Roundabout market,Somanya					90,000.00				MP	YKMA
		Construction of 1No.10-unit market shed	Oterkpolu.					90,000.00		X		MP	YKMA
		Extension services,MAG & DCAT	Municipality-wide					4,000.00		X	X	MoFA	YKMA
		Rehabilitation of Klo-Agogo market centre(Phase I)	Klo-Agogo					590,000.00	12,000.00		X	YKMA	BAC
		Procurement of 1No.screw press (Bee)	Somanya.						2,000.00	X		YKMA	BAC
		Support for PWDs income generating activities						75,000.00		X	X	DSWCD	YKMA

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
		Construction of mango satellite markey	Somanya.					500,000.00	30,000.00	X		YKMA	BAC
		Support the implementation of flagship programmes	Somanya.					110,000		X		YKMA	
Subtotal.								17,184,797.99	14,500.00				

Social Development

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 2 Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports & Library Services	Construction of perimeter fence-wall at Somanya Presby	Somanya					5,000.00	2,000.00		X	GES	YKMA
		Renovation of Sawyer M/A school	Sawyer,Somanya						5,000.00		X	GES	YKMA
		Construction of 1No.2-unit classroom block,office,store and 2-seater KVIP	Sokwenya					15,000.00			X	GES	YKMA
		Construction of 1No.2-unit classroom block,office & store	Trawa					10,000.00			X	GES	YKMA
		Supply of furniture for Somanya Methodist school	Somanya.						11,000.00		X	GES	YKMA

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
		Construction of 1No.3-unit classroom block & 1No.3-seater KVIP	Obawale.					15,000.00			X	GES	YKMA
		Construction of 1No.2-storey classroom block with ancillaries at Somanya Methodist school.	Somanya.						10,000.00		X	GES	YKMA
		Partial renovation of M/A primary school & KG classroom block	Apersua						8,000.00		X	GES	YKMA
		Renovation of M/A JHS school at Wawase	Wawase.					300,000.00			X	GES	YKMA
		Construction of 1No.3-unit classroom block,office,store & 1No.3-seater KVIP	Tsrematin-Yoyim					53,717.92			X	GES	YKMA
		Construction of 1No.3-unit classroom block,office,store & 1No.3-seater KVIP	Brukum-Agavenya					137,504.00			X	GES	YKMA
		Cladding of 1No.6-unit classroom block for M/A primary	Sikalehia.					120,000.00			X	GES	YKMA
Programme 2 Social Services Delivery		Support for inspection of schools	Somanya					10,000.00	5,000.00	X	X	GES	YKMA

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
		Support sports and recreational activities	Municipality-wide					40,000.00			X	GES	YKMA
		District Education Fund support brilliant but needy students & STME programme	Municipality-wide					7,500.00		X		GES	YKMA
		National Day celebration (Independence day)	Somanya					10,000.00		X		GES	YKMA
		Support for in-service training for teachers in IT.	Somanya					15,000.00		X		GES	YKMA
		Support implementation of My First Day at School	Municipality-wide					12,000.00		X		GES	YKMA
	Public Health Services & Management	Complete construction of Akorley CHPs compound	Akorley						8,800.00	X		GHS	YKMA
		Construction of CHPs compound with mechanized borehole	Huhunya					298,916.13			X	GHS	YKMA
		Support provision of expanded programme on immunisation activities at the municipal, sub-municipal and community-level	Municipality-wide					25,000.00	10,000	X	X	GHS	YKMA

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
		Procure 60KVA power plant for Somanya polyclinic	Somanya.					150,000.00			X	GHS	YKMA
		Construction of 1No.machanised borehole & suspended polytank slab for CHPs compound at Aketebuor	Aketebuor.					225,000.00			X	GHS	YKMA
		Construction of CHPs compound	Aketebuor					70,000.00			X	GHS	YKMA
		Construction of CHPs compound	Ahinkwa					70,000.00			X	GHS	YKMA
		Support the fight against COVID-19	Municipality-wide					20,000.00			X	GHS	YKMA
Subtotal.								2,510,743.15	95,500.00				

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 5 Environmental Management	Urban Roads and Transport Services	Construction of 22km access road to sites	Somanya,Nkura kan,Agogo,Abo abo & Oterkpolu.					250,000.00		X		FSD	Cent. Admin.
		Reshaping of 21km selected feeder roads	Municipality-wide					150,000		X			

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
		Procurement & installation of 1No.100KVA transformer for central administration	Somanya.					232,600.10		X		MWD	Cent. Admin., Contractor
		Installation Of Road Signs at Somanya roundabout	Somanya					30,000.00		x		MRD	CENT. ADMIN
		Installation Of Speed Humps Along Selected Roads In Somanya (2No.)	Somanya					50,000.00		x		MRD	YKMA
		Construction of footbridge over Onuma	Somanya.					150,000.00		x		MRD	YKMA
	Spatial Planning	Street Naming & property address system	Pilot areas.						6,250.00		X	PPD	YKMA
Programme 3 Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Procure 200No.streetlight	somanya.					90,000.00	20,000.00		X	MWD	YKMA
		Procure accessories for the maintenance of streetlight	Somanya.					800,000.00			X	MWD	YKMA
		Purchase & documentation of lands for	Somanya					90,000.00			X	PPD	YKMA

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
		development projects											
		Construction of multiple public stand pipes	Sra,Plau,Okpepi erm,Adjkpo & Sawer					90,000		X		MP	YKMA
		Construction of 15No.borehole	15No.selected communities.					320,000			X		
		Construction of 3No.boreholes	plechie, Brukum-maumi & Abrewanko					90,000.00		X	X	MP	YKMA
		Procure 2No.polytank for MoFA & Police command	Somanya					5,000	5,000	X		YKMA	
		Construction of slaughterhouse	Somanya.					304,000.00			X	YKMA	EHU
Programme 5 Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Complete construction of storm drains at Somanya lorry park	Somanya						71,000.00		X	MWD	NADMO/YKMA
		Construction of 1No.10-seater public toilet	Plau,Somanya					45,000		X		MP	YKMA
		Construction of 1No.6-seater public toilet.	Ahieyom					25,000			X	MP	YKMA
		Complete construction of 1No.10-seater W/C with mechanised borehole	Ogome.					45,000		X		YKMA	

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating	
		Construction of footbridge	agavenya,Somanya.					67,000.00			X		YKMA	MRD
		Complete construction of 1No.10-seater W/C with mechanised borehole	Abokobi.					71,000				X	YKMA	
		Construction of 10metre storm drain	Agavenya,Somanya					10,000.00				X	YKMA	MRD
		Disinfestation,disinfection & maintenance of solid & liquid waste disposal sites	Municipality-wide.					120,000			X	X	YKMA	EHU
		Construction of refuse container platforms	Selected communities.					96,000			X		YKMA	EHU
		Evacuation of refuse from dumping sites to final disposal sites	Municipality-wide					70,000			X	X	YKMA	EHU
		Sanitation package	Municipality-wide					50,000			X	X	YKMA	EHU
		Management of final waste disposal site	Municipality-wide					180,000			X	X	YKMA	EHU
		Construction of culvert to disposal site	Klo-Agogo					45,000.00				X	YKMA	MRD

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
		Construction of access road & culvert to disposal site	Somanya	■	■	■	■	10,000.00		X	X	YKMA	MRD
		Construct 550 metre access road to fortifier fertiliser factory	Somanya.	■	■	■	■	47,000			X	YKMA	MRD
		Desilt 10metre drainage	Somanya.	■	■	■	■	40,000		X	X	YKMA	MRD
		Support tree planting exercise	Municipality-wide	■	■	■	■	20,000	10,000	X	X	YKMA	NADMO/FOREST RY DIV
		Construction of fence-wall around forestry office	Somanya.	■	■	■	■	70,000			X	YKMA	GES
		Support education on climate change	Municipality-wide			■	■	20,000	10,000	X		YKMA	NADMO/FOREST RY DIV
		Undertake Community-Led Total Sanitation programme(CLTS)	Somanya.	■	■			50,000		X		YKMA	EHU
Subtotal.								9,422,769.F81	116,500.00				

Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 1	General Administration	Support for decentralised	Somanya	■	■	■	■	35,000.00	150,000.00	X		YKMA	Depts. Of Ass'bly, PM

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration		departments of the Assembly											
		Self-help projects/community initiated/counterpart funding		██████████				15,000.00		X		YKMA	COMMUNITIES
		Undertake monitoring & evaluation of projects & programmes	Municipality-wide	██████████				60,000		X	X	YKMA	
		Construction of police post	Klo-Agogo	██████████				150,000.00			X	YKMA	GPS
		Review of Assembly by-laws	Somanya.	██████████				10,000.00		X		YKMA	
		Renovation of office, accommodation ,construction of 2No.cells & 3-seater W/C for district magistrate court	Somanya.	██████████				50,000.00	20,000	X	X	YKMA	GJS
		Preparation of composite action plans, budget, 2023 FF, procurement plan & 2022-2025 MTDP	Somanya.	██████████				100,000	20,000	X	X	YKMA	DEPTS
		Support the implementation of GIZ Govid activities	Somanya.		██████████			25,000			X	YKMA	GIZ
		Procurement of air condition &	Somanya.	██████████				50,000		X		YKMA	GIS

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
		furnishing for immigration office.											
		Construction of 1No.2-bedroom bungalow.	Sra,Somanya.					243,000		X	X	YKMA	
		Procurement of furniture for DSWCD office	Somanya.					59,000.00		X		MWD	DSWCD
		Support the activities of traditional authority	Somanya.					700,000.00		X		YKMA	TA
Programme 1 Management and Administration	Human Resource	Support for human resource and statistics departments activities	Somanya.					90,000.00	60,000.00	X		HRD	Cent. Admin., MDAs
		Procure 12No.swivel chairs,1No.office desk, 2No.desk tops,2No.laptops,2No .printers & 2No.airconditioners, data hub, scanner & visitors chair	Somanya.					190,000		X		YKMA	
		Capacity building for staff	Somanya.					60,000		X		HRD	YKMA
		Procure 2No.motor bikes for YEA	Somanya.					250,000		X		YKMA	YEA
		Organise stakeholder consultative/town hall meetings & public education	Zonal councils.					60,000	20,000	X	X	YKMA	DEPT

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
		Capacity building for Assembly members	Somanya.					60,000		X		YKMA	
		Furnish sub-structures' offices	Zonal councils.					145,000		X		YKMA	
		Renovation of deputy director;s residence	Somanya.					56,000			X	YKMA	
Programme 1 Management and Administration	Finance	Preparation, revision & implementation of revenue improvement action plan	Somanya.					45,000.00	10,000	X	X	YKMA	FINACE DEPT
Sub-total													

5.0 Emergency Planning and Response (Including COVID-19 Recovery Plan)

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 5 Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Identify and map out all disaster prone areas.	Municipalwide					30,000.00		x		DPMD	Cent. Admin., NADMO, C'ties
		Prepare & implement disaster emergency response plan.	Municipalwide					80,000.00	20,000.00	x		DPMD	Cent. Admin., NADMO, C'ties
		Educate the public on causes and effects of disaster.	Municipalwide						4,000.00	x		DPMD	Cent. Admin., ISD, NCCE, C'ties
		Strengthen co-ordination among stakeholder institutions	Somanya						4,000.00	x		Cent. Admin	DPMD, GNFS, Amb. Service, ISD, NCCE

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 2 Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services & Management	Organize Public Health Emergency Management Committee meetings.	Somanya						24,000.00	x		MHA	Cent. Admin.
		Continue public sensitization on COVID-19	Municipalwide						4,000.00	x		MHA	Cent. Admin., C'ties
		Enforce observation of COVID-19 protocols	Municipalwide						4,000.00	x		MHA	Cent. Admin., C'ties
		Strengthen collaboration stakeholder organizations	Somanya						4,000.00	x		Cent. Admin.	MHA, NCCE, ISD, Trad. Auth., C'ties
		Review and implement COVID-19 emergency plan	Somanya					20,000.00		x		Cent. Admin.	MHA, NCCE, ISD, Trad. Auth., C'ties
Sub-total								130,000.00	64,000.00				

6.0 Implementation, Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 1 Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Organise 2 town hall meetings	Somanya					10,000.00		x		Cent. Admin.	Depts. of Ass'bly, ZC, NGOs/CBOs/ CSOs
		Review (mid-year & annual) 2022 Annual Action Plan (AAP)	Somanya					14,000.00		x		MPCU	Cent. Admin., Depts. Of Ass'bly, DPSC
		Undertake quarterly M & E exercises	Municipality-wide					80,000.00		x		MPCU	Cent. Admin., MLGRD, Ass'bly M'bers, C'ties

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
		Undertake Participatory M & E exercises	Municipality-wide	■	■	■	■	40,000.00		x		Cent. Admin.	MPCU, NGOs, CBOs, C'ties
		Implement communication/ advocacy strategy	Municipality-wide	■	■	■	■	30,000.00		x		Cent. Admin.	MPCU, NGOs, CBOs, C'ties
		Organize 4 quarterly MPCU meetings	Somanya	■	■	■	■	10,000.00	10,000.00	x		MPCU	Cent. Admin.
		Prepare and disseminate quarterly & annual progress reports	Somanya	■	■	■	■	40,000.00		x		MPCU	Cent Admin., Fin. Dept., ZCs Ass'bly M'bers, ERCC, NDPC
		Train MPCU members in participatory M&E	Somanya		■			10,000.00		x		MPCU	Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept., Service Provider/NDPC
		Prepare 2023 Composite Budget and Fee Fixing Resolution	Somanya		■	■		40,000.00		x		Cent. Admin., Budget C'ttee	F&A Sub-C'ttee, Gen. Ass'bly, Rate payers, CBOs
		Organize 4 quarterly Budget Committee meetings	Somanya	■	■	■	■	10,000.00	10,000.00	x		Cent. Admin.	Fin. Dept., Budget C'ttee
Sub-total								284,000.00	20,000.00				
Grand total								31,175,310.95	608,500.00				

5.2 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2023

Economic Development

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 4 Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Development of discovered tourist sites.	Municipality-wide					300,000		X		YKMA	BAC
		Implementation of 1D1F	Selected community					303,000.00		X		YKMA	BAC
		Expand/relocate Nkurakan market	Nkurakan.					90,000.00				MP	YKMA
		Organise consultative meeting with Local Business Association	Somanya.					90,000.00		X		MP	YKMA
		Strengthen LBA	Somanya.					4,000.00		X	X	MoFA	YKMA
		Conduct follow up activities on supported businesses	Municipality-wide					590,000.00	12,000.00		X	YKMA	BAC
		Renovation/constructi on of markets infrastructures	Municipality-wide						2,000.00	X		YKMA	BAC
		Conduct follow up visits to existing groups in the municipality	Municipality-wide					75,000.00		X	X	DSWCD	YKMA
		Support productive & income generation activities	Municipality-wide					500,000.00	30,000.00	X		YKMA	BAC
		Facilitate training of group leaders in managerial, entrepreneurial &	Somanya.					110,000		X		YKMA	BAC

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
		group development skills											
	Agriculture Development.	Conduct 52 weekly market survey	Somanya.					15,000	5,000	X	X	MoFA	YKMA
		Train 22FBOs to adapt realistic GAP for domestic & international marketing of agric produce	Somanya.					7,000	2,000	X	X	MoFA	YKMA
		Construct cocoa depot	Selected communities					90,000		X		MoFA	YKMA
		Early distribution of farm inputs to farmers						20,000	20,000	X		MoFA	YKMA
		Provision of park house/silos	Obawale.					100,000	50,000	X		YKMA	MoFA/BAC
		Organise technical training for 12 FBOs,CBOs & 10 AEAs & 5 DAOs on extension services & data collection	Somanya.					10,000		X	X	M)FA	YKMA
		Organise technical training for 12no.AEAS,5No.DA Os in each of the four zones	Somanya.					10,000		X	X	MoFA	YKMA
		Organise research& extension linkage committee meeting with 100 stakeholders	Somanya.					4,000		X	X	MoFA	YKMA

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
		Establish of 4(1/2) acre cassava,4(1/2) acre pepper,demonstration farms	Selected communities					10,000		X	X	MoFA	YKMA
		Undertake data collection on major crops	Municipality-wide					10,000		X	X	MoFA	YKMA
		Planting for jobs & food	Municipality-wide.					100,000	5,000	X	X	MoFA	YKMA
		Organise 400 youth to enter the agric sector	Municipality-wide					15,000	5,000	X		MoFA	YKMA
		Train 250 mango & vegetables farmers on agric practices for domestic market.	Municipality-wide					12,000		X	X	MoFA	YKMA
		Conduct schedule disease surveillance for PPR,rabbies,new castle,CBPP & vaccination	Municipality-wide					7,000	3,000	X	X	MoFA	YKMA
		Organise national farmers day	Somanya					70,000	20,000	X	X	MoFA	YKMA
Subtotal.								3,666,873.73	14,500.00				

Social Development

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 2 Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports & Library Services	Rehabilitation & upgrading of M/A primary to JHS	Djaba road,Somanya.					130,000	2,000.00	X		GES	YKMA

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
		Construction of 3-unit of classroom blk	Korboe Okumka school					350,000			X	GES	YKMA
		Clearing the proposed site for sport stadium	Akweteman, So manya					15,000.00		X		GES	YKMA
		Cladding of 2No.3-unit classroom blk	Obawale & Tsremati					100,000			X	GES	YKMA
		Completion of 1No.6-unit classroom blk & KG shed	Aboabesease					70,000			X	GES	YKMA
		Construction of 1No.3-unit pavillion classroom blk	Ahabaso					240,000			X	GES	YKMA
		Independence day celebration	Somanya					50,000	10,000.00		X	GES	YKMA
		My first day at school	Municipality-wide					42,000	8,000.00		X	GES	YKMA
		Conduct public education & monitoring on school enrolment & performance	Municipality-wide					5,000			X	GES	YKMA
		Organise best teacher award ceremony.	Somanya					20,000	10,000	X	X	GES	YKMA
		Construct 1No.2-unit classroom blk with ancillaries	Bosotwi KG					250,000			X	GES	YKMA
		Supply teaching & learning materials	Municipality-wide					50,000		X		GES	YKMA
		Renovate/construct classroom blks	Oterkpolu etc					90,000	10,000	X	X	GES	YKMA
		Posting of teachers to remote areas accompanied with incentives	Municipality-wide					50,000	20,000	X		GES	YKMA
		Construction of a new classroom blk for JHS	Aboabo					320,000		X		GES	YKMA

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
		Renovation of SHS infrastructure	Klo-Agogo					90,000			X	MP	GES/YKMA
		Renovation of basic schools	Klo-Agogo					100,000		X		YKMA	GES
		Construction of 1No.classroom blk for MA Primary school	Kyeremanteng-Yoyim					250,000			X	YKMA	GES
		Construction of 1No.KG block	Pechiri					240,000		X		YKMA	GES
		Construction of a computer lab at Presby primary	Huhunya/Boti					290,000		X		YKMA	GES
		Clad 3No. 6-unit school pavillions	Omlase,Sikabeng,Opersika M/A schools					190,000		X		YKMA	GES
		Renovation of JHS block	Boti					190,000		X		YKMA	GES
		Construct/renovate AM Primary & KG blocks	Apersua					195,000			X	MP	GES
		Construct teachers' quarters	Obawale/Nkurakan/Klo-Agogo/Boti					1,400,000		X		YKMA	GES
		Monitor teacher absenteeism & lateness	Municipality-wide						6,000	X	X	YKMA	GES
		Implement school feeding programme	Municipality-wide					50,000		X	X	YKMA	GES
		Conduct STEM programme	Municipality-wide					30,000	20,000	X	X	YKMA	GES
		Support brilliant but needy students	Municipality-wide					70,000		X	X	YKMA	GES

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 2 Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services & Management	Construction of health facility	Oterkpolu					300,000		X		YKMA	GHS
		Provide ambulance services	Obawale					40,000.00			X	YKMA	GHS
		Expand health facility	Nkurakan					150,000		X		YKMA	GHS
		Construction of NHIS office	Nkurakan					400,000		X		YKMA	GHS
		Establish NHIS office	Obawale					400,000		X		YKMA	GHS
		Organise awareness creation on blood donation	Municipality-wide					6,000	6,000	X	X	GHS	YKMA
		Organise child health & breastfeeding week	Municipality-wide						8,800.00	X		GHS	YKMA
		Establish NHIS office	Obawale					400,000		X		GHS	YKMA
		Awareness creation on HIV/TB & malaria & immunisation exercise	Municipality-wide					10,000	5,000	X	X	GHS	YKMA
		Support PWDs & disability programmes	Municipality-wide					150,000.00		X	X	DSWCD	YKMA
		Embark campaign on teenage preganancy	Municipality-wide					10,000	5,000	X	X	YKMA	DSWCD/GHS
		Embark campaign on parental control	Municipality-wide					10,000	2,000	X		DSWCD	YKMA
		Control the operations of Jackpot/game centres	Municipality-wide					8,000	2,000	X		YKMA	DSWCD
		Conduct research into child labour issues	Municipality-wide					20,000.00		X		YKMA	DSWCD/GES

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
		Update records on NGOs/CBOs	Municipality-wide		■	■			4,000	X	X	DSWCD	YKMA
		Equip PWDs with employable skills	Municipality-wide		■	■		30,000	15,000	X	X	DSWCD	YKMA
		Organise quarterly meetings of PWDs	Municipality-wide	■	■	■	■	55,000		X	X	DSWCD	YKMA
		Update register of PWDs in the municipality	Municipality-wide			■	■		3,000	X	X	DSWCD	YKMA
		GoG support to social welfare services department	Somanya	■				20,000		X	X	DSWCD	YKMA
Subtotal.								3,118,813.00	95,500.00				

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 5 Environmental Management	Urban Roads and Transport Services	Spots improvement	Nkurakan to Etwiso to Yoyim feeder roads		■	■	■	170,000.00		X		MRD	YKMA
		Rehabilitate road	Pure water jnc. To zongo, Somanya		■	■	■	150,000		X		MRD	YMA
		Installation Of Road Signs In Yilo Krobo Municipality	Municipal wide		■	■	■	38,000.00					

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
	Spatial Planning	Embark on public education on process of obtaining building permit & planning scheme.	Municipality-wide						6,250.00		X	PPD	YKMA
		Refurbishing of T&CPD office	Somanya					50,000		X		PPD	YKMA
		Inspect sites for permitting	Municipality-wide						7,000	X	X	PPD	YKMA
		Street naming & property addressing exercise	Pilot areas					100,000		X	X	PPD	YKMA
		Development control exercise	Municipality-wide						8,000	X	X	PPD	MWD/YKMA
Programme 3 Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Construction of bridge over river Ponpon	Boti					40,000.00	7,000	X		MWD	YKMA
		Extension of electricity & water	Akweteman township, Somanya					800,000.00			X	MWD	YKMA/ECG
		Extend pipe system to upper yilo	Klo-Agogo, Opersika, Obawale, Nkurakan					900,000.00		X		YKMA	GWC/MWD
		Provision of potable water	Oterkpolu, Obawale, Apersua, Salom, Takunya, Mile 7, Mile, Klo-Agogo, Boti, Nsutapong 6, Terpuorsi, Per					90,000		X		MP	YKMA

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
			kwai,Odjobi,Nsutapong										
		Strengthen WATSAN committees	Municipality-wide					25,000		X		YKMA	MWST
		Construction of drains	Okpepiem to Somanya RC					90,000.00		X		YKMA	MWD
		Construction of drains	Zongo,Somanya /Obawale/Nkurakan					40,000	5,000	X		YKMA	MWD
Programme 5 Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Organise public education & workshop on disaster prevention	Municipality-wide					25,000	5,000	X	X	NADMO	YKMA
		Monitor & patrol to reduce illegal felling of trees within 594km2 of the forest reserves	Forest reserve					45,000		X		YKMA	FORESTRY/NADMO
		Disaster preparedness & management	Municipality-wide					25,000	5,000		X	NADMO	YKMA
		Disilting of bridge over river ponpon	Boti					45,000		X		YKMA	MRD
		Programme to improve environmental sanitation	Oterkpolu/Obawale/Nsutapong						12,000	X		YKMA	EHU
		Provision of refuse containers	Huhunya/Nkurakan/Nsutapong					71,000		X	X	YKMA	EHU
		Evacuation of refuse from dumping sites to disposal site	Municipality-wide					100X,000.00		X	X	YKMA	EHU

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
		Construct ponds & intensify the arrest of stray animals	Municipality-wide						2,000	X	X	YKMA	EHU
		Support households to construct toilets facilities	Municipality-wide					150,000		X		YKMA	EHU
		Construction of concrete drains at 2No.communities	Somanya & Klo-Agogo					70,000		X	X	YKMA	MWD/EHU
		Support for NADMO & Fire service/Ambulance services	Municipality-wide					50,000	10,000	X	X	YKMA	NADMO/EHU/GN AS/GNFS
		Fumigate refuse & liquid waste disposal sites	Municipality-wide					180,000		X	X	YKMA	EHU
		Conduct public education on safe sanitation	Municipality-wide						5,000		X	YKMA	EHU
		Climate change activities	Municipality-wide					10,000.00		X	X	YKMA	NADMO
Subtotal.								2,566,60510	116,500.00				

Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 1 Management and Administration	General Administration	Preparation & implementation of composite action plan, revenue improvement action plan, budget & procurement plan	Somanya					35,000.00	150,000.00	X		YKMA	Depts. Of Ass'bly, PM
		Organisation of stakeholder	Municipality-wide					15,000.00		X		YKMA	COMMUNITIES

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
		consultative/town hall meetings & public education											
		Valuation & revaluation of properties	Municipality-wide	████████████████████				60,000		X	X	YKMA	
		Organise 3No.mandatory general Assembly & 1No special meetings	Somanya	████████████████████				150,000.00			X	YKMA	GPS
		Organise 4No..subcommittee meetings & executive committee meetings	Somanya	████████████████████					20,000	X	X	YKMA	
		Organise budget/MPCU/statutory planning/audit/entity tender & others	Somanya	████████████████████					50,000	X	X	YKMA	DEPTS
		Conduct 4No. M & E of Assembly projects & inspection of projects	Municipality-wide	████████████████████				60,000		X	X	YKMA	DEPART'S
Programme 1 Management and Administration	Human Resource	Construct 1No.zonal council office	Somanya		████████████████			90,000.00	60,000.00	X		MWD	YKMA
		Enforcement of Local Content Law	Municipality-wide	████████████████████				190,000		X		YKMA	
		Support zonal council offices	All zonal councils		████████		60,000		X		HRD	YKMA	
		Procurement of 7No.desktop,7no.laptops,5No.printers,2No.scanners & 7No.UPS	Somanya	████████████████████				250,000		X		YKMA	HRD

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
		Procurement of 2No.air conditioners	Somanya	████████████████████				60,000	20,000	X	X	YKMA	HRD
		Procurement pf furniture & fittings	Somanya			██		60,000		X		YKMA	HRD
		Staff devclopment	Somanya		████████████████			145,000		X		YKMA	HRD
		Training of Assembly members	Somanya			██		50,000		X		YKMAH	HRD
		Renovation of buildings & staff quarters	Somanya	████████████████████				190,000	50,000	X	X	YKMA	HRD
		Fuel & lubricants & transportation	Somanya	████████████████████					50,000	X	X	YKMA	
		Procurement of printed materials & stationary	Somanya	██████████					30,000	X	X	YKMA	
		Payment of utilities	Somanya	████████████████████					60,000	X	X	YKMA	
		Hosting of official visitors & protocol activities	Somanya	██████████					20,000	X	X	YKMA	
		Support for information service department activities	Somanya		██████████			30,000	20,000	X	X	ISD	YKMA
		Procure computers & accessories for social welfare/comm devt department	Somanya	████████████████████				90,000	30,000	X		YKMA	HRD
		Procure 5No.motor bike for Social welfare/comm devt office	Somanya	████████████████████				320,000		X		DSWCD	YKMA
		Refurbishment of social welfare/com devt office	Somanya		██████████			40,000		X		DSWCD	YKMA

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating	
		Fight the selling of hard drugs	Somanya, especially zongo community	████████████████					5,000	X		YKMA	GPS	
		Equip the office of the MRD engineer	Somanya			████████		40,000		X		YKMA	MRD	
		Support Yilo Krobo Traditional Council during the annual celebration of the Kloyosikplemi festival	Somanya			██████			30,000	X		YKMA	TA	
		Maintenance of Assembly Assets	Municipality-wide			████████		50,000	20,000	X	X	MWD	YKMA	
		Support & strengthen the sub-structures of the Assembly	Municipality-wide			██████		56,000			X	YKMA		
Programme 1 Management and Administration	Finance	Compensation of employees	Somanya	████████████████				45,000.00	10,000	X	X	YKMA	FINACE DEPT	
		Logistics for revenue collection	Municipality-wide		████████			30,000	20,000	X	X	FINANCE DEPT	YKMA	
		Update of revenue data base	Municipality-wide		████████			10,000	20,000	X	X	FINANCE DEPT	YKMA	
		Revenue mobilisation programme	Municipality-wide		████████			30,000	20,000	X	X	FINANCE DEPT	YKMA	
		Create awareness on the payment of fees to the Assembly	Municipality-wide		████████████████					3,000	X	X	YKMA	ISD./FD
		Train revenue collectors	Somanya		████████			30,000	20,000	X	X	FINACE DEPT	YKMA	

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
		Monitor & control revenue generation activities	Municipality-wide	████████████████				10,000	10,000	X	X	YKMA	FINANCE DEPT
		Update/revalue properties	Municipality-wide		████████			20,000	X	X	YKMA	FINANCE DEPT	
		Provide counterpart funding for donor & other central govt projects	Municipality-wide	████████████████				50,000		X		YKMA	
		Financial support to departments of the Assembly	Somanya			████████			50,000	X	X	YKMA	
Sub-total								1,664,000.00	298,000.00				

Emergency Planning and Response (Including COVID-19 Recovery Plan)

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 5 Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Update mapping of all disaster prone areas.	Municipality-wide	████████				30,000.00		x		DPMD	Cent. Admin., NADMO, C'ties
		Review & implement disaster emergency response plan.	Municipality-wide			████████		80,000.00	20,000.00	x		DPMD	Cent. Admin., NADMO, C'ties
		Educate the public on causes and effects of disaster.	Municipalwide	████████					4,000.00	x		DPMD	Cent. Admin., ISD, NCCE, C'ties
		Strengthen co-ordination among stakeholder institutions	Somanya	████████████████					4,000.00	x		Cent. Admin	DPMD, GNFS, Amb. Service, ISD, NCCE
Programme 2 Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services & Management	Organize Public Health Emergency Management Committee meetings.	Somanya	████████████████					24,000.00	x		MHA	Cent. Admin.

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
		Continue public sensitization on COVID-19	Municipality-wide						4,000.00	x		MHA	Cent. Admin., C'ties
		Enforce observation of COVID-19 protocols	Municipality-wide						4,000.00	x		MHA	Cent. Admin., C'ties, GPS
		Strengthen collaboration stakeholder organizations	Somanya						4,000.00	x		Cent. Admin.	MHA, NCCE, ISD, Trad. Auth., C'ties
		Review and implement COVID-19 emergency plan	Somanya					20,000.00		x		Cent. Admin.	MHA, NCCE, ISD, Trad. Auth., C'ties
Sub-total								130,000.00	64000.00				

Implementation, Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 1 Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Organise 2 town hall meetings	Somanya					10,000.00		x		Cent. Admin.	Depts. of Ass'bly, ZC, NGOs/CBOs/ CSOs
		Review (mid-year & annual) 2023 Annual Action Plan (AAP)	Somanya					14,000.00		x		MPCU	Cent. Admin., Depts. Of Ass'bly, DPSC

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating	
		Undertake quarterly M & E exercises	Municipality-wide					80,000.00			x		MPCU	Cent. Admin., MLGRD, Ass'bly M'bers, C'ties
		Undertake Participatory M & E exercises	Municipality					40,000.00			x		Cent. Admin.	MPCU, NGOs, CBOs, C'ties
		Implement communication/ advocacy strategy	Municipality-wide					30,000.00			x		Cent. Admin.	MPCU, NGOs, CBOs, C'ties
		Organize 4 quarterly MPCU meetings	Somanya					10,000.00	10,000.00		x		MPCU	Cent. Admin.
		Prepare and disseminate quarterly & annual progress reports	Somanya					40,000.00			x		MPCU	Cent Admin., Fin. Dept., ZCs Ass'bly M'bers, ERCC, NDPC
		Train MPCU members in participatory M&E	Somanya					10,000.00			x		MPCU	Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept., Service Provider/NDPC
		Prepare 2024 Composite Budget and Fee Fixing Resolution	Somanya					40,000.00			x		Cent. Admin., Budget C'ttee	F&A Sub-C'ttee, Gen. Ass'bly, Rate payers, CBOs
		Organize 4 quarterly Budget Committee meetings	Somanya					10,000.00	10,000.00		x		Cent. Admin.	Budget Committee
Sub-total								284,000.00	20,000.00					
Grand Total								11,392,291.83	608,500.00					

5.3 Annual Action Plan-2024

Economic Development

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 4 Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Development of discovered tourist sites.	Municipality-wide					300,000		X		YKMA	BAC
		Implementation of 1 District 1 factory	Selected community					50,000.00		X		YKMA	BAC
		Entrepreneurship training & other related trainings on SMEs	Municipality-wide					7,000		X		YKMA	BAC
		Provision of start-up kit for entrepreneurship	Municipality-wide					90,000.00		X		YKMA	BAC
		Organise consultative meeting with Local Business Association	Municipality-wide					4,000.00		X	X	BAC	YKMA
		Facilitate access to credit facility	Municipality-wide					590,000.00			X	BAC	YKMA
		Strengthen of Local Business Association	Municipality-wide						2,000.00	X		BAC	YKMA
		Provision of credit facility through Rural Finance Programme	Municipality-wide					75,000.00		X		BAC	YKMA
		Conduct follow-ups activities	Municipality-wide						5,000.00	X		YKMA	BAC
		Conduct follow-up visits to existing groups in the municipality.	Municipality-wide					110,000	3,000.00	X		YKMA	BAC
		Support productive & income generation activities	Municipality-wide					20,000		X		BAC	YKMA

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
	Agriculture Development.	conduct 52No.weekly market survey	Municipality-wide					15,000	5,000	X	X	MoFA	YKMA
		Train 22FBOs to adapt realistic GAPs for domestic & int'al marketing of agric produce	Municipality-wide					7,000	2,000	X	X	MoFA	YKMA
		Strengthen FBOs	Municipality-wide					90,000		X		MoFA	YKMA
		Linking farmers to market avenues	Municipality-wide					20,000	20,000	X		MoFA	YKMA
		Early distribution of farm inputs to farmers	Municipality-wide					100,000	50,000	X		YKMA	MoFA/BAC
		Undertake data collection on major crops	Municipality-wide					10,000		X	X	M)FA	YKMA
		Planting for jobs & food	Municipality-wide					10,000		X	X	MoFA	YKMA
		Organise 400 youth to enter the agric sector	Municipality-wide					4,000		X	X	MoFA	YKMA
		Conduct schedule disease surveillanc for PPR ,rabies, new castle, CBPP & vaccination	Municipality-wide					10,000		X	X	MoFA	YKMA
		Organise national farmers day	Somanya					70,000		X	X	MoFA	YKMA
Subtotal								977,454.70	14500.00				

Social Development

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 2	Education, Youth &	Independence day celebration	Somanya					60,000	2,000.00	X		GES	YKMA

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery	Sports & Library Services												
		My first day at school	Municipality-wide					50,000		X		GES	YKMA
		Conduct public education & monitoring on school enrolment & performance	Municipality-wide					3,000.00	2,000	X		GES	YKMA
		Organise best teacher award ceremony.	Somanya					100,000		X		GES	YKMA
		Supply teaching & learning materials	Municipality-wide					70,000		X	X	GES	YKMA
		Posting of teachers to remote areas accompanied with incentives	Municipality-wide					40,000	5,000	X	X	GES	YKMA
		Monitor teacher absenteeism & lateness	Municipality-wide						5,000.00		X	GES	YKMA
		Implement school feeding programme	Municipality-wide					42,000		X		GES	YKMA
		Conduct STEM programme	Municipality-wide					50,000		X		GES	YKMA
		Support brilliant but needy students						80,000		X		GES	YKMA
	Public Health Services & Management	Construct CHPs compound	Kyeremanteng-Donguanor					250,000		X		GHS	YKMA
		Construction of CHPs compound	Nsutapong					250,000		X		GHS	YKMA
		Construction of CHPs centre	Burukum					250,000		X		GHS	YKMA

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
		Construction of CHPs compound	Okornya					250,000		X		GHS	YKMA
		Organise awareness creation on blood donation	Municipality-wide					20,000		X		GHS	YKMA
		Organise child health & breastfeeding week	Somanya.					20,000		X		GHS	GES/YKMA
		Awareness creation on HIV/TB & malaria & immunisation exercise	Municipality-wide					40,000		X		YKMA	GHS
	Social welfare & community development	Support PWDs & disability programmes	Municipality-wide					75,000		X		YKMA	DSWCD
		Embark campaign on teenage pregnancy	Municipality-wide					4,000		X		YKMA	DSWCD/GHS/GES
		Embark campaign on parental control	Municipality-wide					5,000		X		YKMA	DSWCD
		Control the operations of Jackpot/game centres	Municipality-wide						5,000	X		YKMA	DSWCD/GES
		Update records on NGOs/CBOs	Somanya.						5,000	X		YKMA	DSWCD
		Equip PWDs with employable skills	Municipality-wide					95,000		X		YKMA	DSWCD
		Organise quarterly meetings of PWDs	Somanya.					50,000		X		YKMA	DSWCD
		Update register of PWDs in the municipality	Somanya.						2,000	X		YKMA	DSWCD
		GoG support to social welfare services department	Somanya.					50,000		X		YKMA	DSWCD
Subtotal.								2,793,813.00	95,500.00				

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 5 Environmental Management	Spatial Planning	Development control exercise	Municipality-wide						5,000	X		PPD	YKMA
		Grasscutting Along Selected Roads (2.00km)	Municipal wide					30,000.00		x		MRD	YKMA
		Street naming & property addressing exercise	Pilot areas					50,000		X		PPD	YKMA
		Inspect sites for permitting	Municipality-wide						7,000	X	X	PPD	YKMA
		Embark on public education on process of obtaining building permit & planning scheme.	Municipality-wide						5,000	X		PPD	YKMA
Programme 3 Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Strengthen WATSAN committees	Municipality-wide					40,000.00	7,000	X		MWST	YKMA
		Procure sanitary tools & equipment & 10No.refuse containers	Somanya					800,000.00		X		YKMA	EHU/MWD
		Programme to improve environmental sanitation	Oterkpolu/Obawale/Nsutapong					8,000.00	2,000	X		YKMA	EHU
		Evacuation of refuse from	Municipality-wide					90,000		X		YKMA	EHU

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
		dumping sites to disposal site											
		Support households to construct toilets facilities	Municipality-wide		■	■		25,000		X		YKMA	EHU
		Fumigate refuse & liquid waste disposal sites	Municipality-wide	■	■	■		90,000.00		X		YKMA	EHU
		Conduct public education on safe sanitation	Municipality-wide	■	■	■			5,000	X		YKMA	EHU
		Procure sanitary tools for MEHU	Somanya	■	■	■		50,000		X		YKMA	EHU
		Train staff of MEHU	Somanya			■		30,000		X		YKMA	EHU
Programme 5 Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Organise public education & workshop on disaster prevention	Municipality-wide			■		25,000	5,000	X	X	NADMO	YKMA
		Climate change activities	Municipality-wide	■	■	■		45,000		X		YKMA	FORESTRY/NADMO
		Support for NADMO & Fire service/Ambulance services	Municipality-wide	■	■	■		25,000	5,000		X	NADMO	YKMA/GNSF/GNA
Subtotal.								1,908,605.10	116,500.00				

Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 1	General Administration	Organise 3No.mandatory general Assembly & 1No special meetings	Somanya	■	■	■		35,000.00	150,000.00	X		YKMA	

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration													
		Organise 4No..subcommittee meetings & executive committee meetings	Somanya					15,000.00		X		YKMA	
		Organise budget/MPCU/statutory planning/audit/entity tender & others	Somanya					60,000		X		YKMA	
		Conduct 4No. M & E of Assembly projects & inspection of projects	Municipality-wide					60,000.00		X		YKMA	
		Preparation & implementation of composite action plan, revenue improvement action plan, budget & procurement plan	Somanya					65,000	20,000	X		YKMA	
		Organisation of stakeholder consultative/town hall meetings & public education	Municipality-wide						50,000	X		YKMA	DEPTS
		Fuel & lubricants & transportation	Somanya					60,000		X		YKMA	DEPART'S
		Procurement of printed materials & stationary	Somanya					30,000	20,000	X		YKMA	
		Payment of utilities	Somanya						60,000	X		YKMA	

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
		Hosting of official visitors & protocol activities	Somanya						40,000	X			
		Support for information service department activities	Somanya					20,000	15,000	X		YKMA	ISD
		Fight the selling of hard drugs	Somanya zongo community & other places						10,000	X		YKMA	GPS
		Support Yilo Krobo Traditional Council during the annual celebration of the Kloyosikplemi festival	Somanya						20,000	X		YKMA	TA
		Maintenance of Assembly assets	Municipality-wide					70,000	30,000	X		MWD	YKMA
		Support & strengthen the sub-structures of the Assembly	Municipality-wide					60,000	40,000	X		YKMA	
Programme 1 Management and Administration	Human Resource	Construct 1 No. zonal council office	Somanya					90,000.00	60,000.00	X		MWD	YKMA
		Enforcement of Local Content Law	Municipality-wide						20,000	X		YKMA	
		Support zonal council offices	All zonal councils					60,000	20,000	X		HRD	YKMA
		Staff development	Somanya					50,000		X		YKMA	HRD
		Training of Assembly members	Somanya					60,000		X		YKMA	HRD
Programme 1	Finance	Logistics for revenue collection	Municipality-wide					45,000.00	10,000	X		YKMA	FINACE DEPT

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration													
		Update of revenue data base	Municipality-wide		■	■		30,000	20,000	X		FINANCE DEPT	YKMA
		Revenue mobilisation programme	Municipality-wide		■	■		10,000	20,000	X		FINANCE DEPT	YKMA
		Create awareness on the payment of fees to the Assembly	Municipality-wide		■	■			10,000	X		FINANCE DEPT	YKMA
		Train revenue collectors	Somanya			■			30,000	X		YKMA	ISD./FD
		Monitor & control revenue generation activities	Municipality-wide		■	■		30,000	20,000	X		FINANCE DEPT	YKMA
		Update/revalue properties	Municipality-wide				■	20,000	10,000	X		YKMA	FINANCE DEPT
		Provide counterpart funding for donor & other central govt projects	Municipality-wide		■	■		70,000	20,000	X		YKMA	
		Financial support to departments of the Assembly	Somanya		■	■		50,000	20,000	X		YKMA	DEPART'S
Sub-total								1,664,000.00	298,000.00				

Emergency Planning and Response (Including COVID-19 Recovery Plan)

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 5 Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Update mapping of all disaster prone areas.	Municipality-wide	■	■			30,000.00		x		DPMD	Cent. Admin., NADMO, C'ties

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
		Review & implement disaster emergency response plan.	Municipality-wide					80,000.00	20,000.00	x		DPMD	Cent. Admin., NADMO, C'ties
		Educate the public on causes and effects of disaster.	Municipality-wide						4,000.00	x		DPMD	Cent. Admin., ISD, NCCE, C'ties
		Strengthen co-ordination among stakeholder institutions	Somanya						4,000.00	x		Cent. Admin	DPMD, GNFS, Amb. Service, ISD, NCCE
Programme 2 Social Services Delivery	Public Services & Management	Organize Public Health Emergency Management Committee meetings.	Somanya						24,000.00	x		MHA	Cent. Admin.
		Continue public sensitization on COVID-19	Municipality-wide						4,000.00	x		MHA	Cent. Admin., C'ties
		Enforce observation of COVID-19 protocols	Municipality-wide						4,000.00	x		MHA	Cent. Admin., C'ties, GPS
		Strengthen collaboration stakeholder organizations	Somanya						4,000.00	x		Cent. Admin.	MHA, NCCE, ISD, Trad. Auth., C'ties
		Review and implement COVID-19 emergency plan	Somanya					20,000.00		x		Cent. Admin.	MHA, NCCE, ISD, Trad. Auth., C'ties
Sub-total								130,000.00	64,000.00				

Implementation, Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 1 Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Organise 2 town hall meetings	Somanya	■		■		10,000.00		x		Cent. Admin.	Depts. of Ass'bly, ZC, NGOs/CBOs/ CSOs
		Review (mid-year & annual) 2024 Annual Action Plan (AAP)	Somanya		■		■	14,000.00		x		MPCU	Cent. Admin., Depts. Of Ass'bly, DPSC
		Undertake quarterly M & E exercises	Municipality-wide	■	■	■	■	80,000.00		x		MPCU	Cent. Admin., MLGRD, Ass'bly M'bers, C'ties
		Undertake Participatory M & E exercises	Municipality-wide	■	■	■	■	40,000.00		x		Cent. Admin.	MPCU, NGOs, CBOs, C'ties
		Implement communication/ advocacy strategy	Municipality-wide	■	■	■	■	30,000.00		x		Cent. Admin.	MPCU, NGOs, CBOs, C'ties
		Organize 4 quarterly MPCU meetings	Somanya					10,000.00	10,000.00	x		MPCU	Cent. Admin.
		Prepare and disseminate quarterly & annual progress reports	Somanya					40,000.00		x		MPCU	Cent Admin., Fin. Dept., ZCs Ass'bly M'bers, ERCC, NDPC
		Train MPCU members in participatory M&E	Somanya		■			10,000.00		x		MPCU	Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept., Service Provider/NDPC
		Prepare 2025 Composite Budget and Fee Fixing Resolution	Somanya		■	■		40,000.00		x		Cent. Admin., Budget C'ttee	F&A Sub-C'ttee, Gen. Ass'bly, Rate payers, CBOs

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
		Organize 4 quarterly Budget Committee meetings	Somanya					10,000.00	10,000.00	x		Cent. Admin.	Budget Committee
Sub-total								284,000.00	20,000.00				
Grand Total								7,727,872.80	608,500.00				

**5.4 Annual Action Plan-2025
Economic Development**

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 4 Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Development of discovered tourist sites.	Municipality-wide					300,000	20,000	X		YKMA	BAC
		Implementation of 1 District 1 factory	Selected community					50,000.00		X		YKMA	BAC
		Train 2 women groups in agro-processing activities	Municipality-wide					10,000		X		YKMA	BAC
		Entrepreneurship training & other related trainings on SMEs	Municipality-wide					10,000.00		X		YKMA	BAC
		Provision of start-up kit for entrepreneurship	Municipality-wide					100,000.00		X	X	BAC	YKMA
		Organise consultative meeting with Local Business Association	Municipality-wide						7,000		X	BAC	YKMA
		Facilitate access to credit facility	Municipality-wide						2,000.00	X		BAC	YKMA
		Strengthen of Local Business Association	Municipality-wide					7,000.00		X		BAC	YKMA

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
		Provision of credit facility through Rural Finance Programme	Municipality-wide						5,000.00	X		YKMA	BAC
		Conduct follow-ups activities	Municipality-wide						5,000	X		BAC	YKMA
		Conduct follow-up visits to existing groups in the municipality.	Municipality-wide					110,000	3,000.00	X		YKMA	BAC
		Support productive & income generation activities	Municipality-wide					20,000		X		BAC	YKMA
	Agriculture Development.	conduct 52No.weekly market survey	Municipality-wide					15,000	5,000	X	X	MoFA	YKMA
		Train 22FBOs to adapt realistic GAPs for domestic & int'al marketing of agric produce	Municipality-wide					7,000	2,000	X	X	MoFA	YKMA
		Strengthen FBOs	Municipality-wide					90,000		X		MoFA	YKMA
		Linking farmers to market avenues	Municipality-wide					20,000	20,000	X		MoFA	YKMA
		Early distribution of farm inputs to farmers	Municipality-wide					100,000	50,000	X		YKMA	MoFA/BAC
		Undertake data collection on major crops	Municipality-wide					10,000		X	X	MoFA	YKMA
		Planting for jobs & food	Municipality-wide					10,000		X	X	MoFA	YKMA
		Organise 400 youth to enter the agric sector	Municipality-wide					4,000		X	X	MoFA	YKMA
		Conduct schedule disease surveillance for PPR, rabies, new castle, CBPP & vaccination	Municipality-wide					10,000		X	X	MoFA	YKMA
		Organise national farmers day	Somanya					70,000		X	X	MoFA	YKMA

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Subtotal								977,454.70	14,500.00				

Social Development

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 2 Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports & Library Services	Independence day celebration	Somanya					60,000	2,000.00	X		GES	YKMA
		My first day at school	Municipality- wide					60,000		X		GES	YKMA
		Conduct public education & monitoring on school enrolment & performance	Municipality- wide					3,000.00	2,000	X		GES	YKMA
		Organise best teacher award ceremony.	Somanya					100,000		X		GES	YKMA
		Supply teaching & learning materials	Municipality- wide					70,000		X		GES	YKMA
		Posting of teachers to remote areas accompanied with incentives	Municipality- wide					40,000	5,000	X		GES	YKMA
		Monitor teacher absenteeism & lateness	Municipality- wide						5,000.00	X		GES	YKMA
		Implement school feeding programme	Municipality- wide					42,000		X		GES	YKMA
		Conduct STEM programme	Municipality- wide					50,000		X		GES	YKMA
		Support brilliant but needy students						80,000		X		GES	YKMA

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
	Public Health Services & Management	Construct CHPs compound	Kyeremanteng-Donguanor					250,000		X		GHS	YKMA
		Construction of CHPs compound	Nsutapong					250,000		X		GHS	YKMA
		Construction of CHPs centre	Burukum					250,000		X		GHS	YKMA
		Construction of CHPs compound	Okornya					250,000		X		GHS	YKMA
		Organise awareness creation on blood donation	Municipality-wide					20,000		X		GHS	YKMA
		Organise child health & breastfeeding week						20,000		X		GHS	GES/YKMA
		Awareness creation on HIV/TB & malaria & immunisation exercise	Municipality-wide					40,000		X		YKMA	GHS
	Social welfare & community development	Support PWDs & disability programmes	Municipality-wide					75,000		X		YKMA	DSWCD
		Embark campaign on teenage pregnancy	Municipality-wide					4,000		X		YKMA	DSWCD/GHS/GES
		Embark campaign on parental control	Municipality-wide					5,000		X		YKMA	DSWCD
		Control the operations of Jackpot/game centres	Municipality-wide						5,000	X		YKMA	DSWCD/GES
		Update records on NGOs/CBOs	Municipality-wide						5,000	X		YKMA	DSWCD
		Equip PWDs with employable skills	Municipality-wide					95,000		X		YKMA	DSWCD
		Organise quarterly meetings of PWDs	Municipality-wide					50,000		X		YKMA	DSWCD
		Update register of PWDs in the municipality	Municipality-wide						2,000	X		YKMA	DSWCD

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
		GoG support to social welfare services department	Somanya					50,000		X		YKMA	DSWCD
Subtotal.								2,693,813.00	95,500.00				

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 5 Environmental Management	Spatial Planning	Development control exercise	Municipality-wide						5,000	X		PPD	YKMA
		Installation Of Road Signs In Yilo Krobo Municipality	Municipal wide					40,000.00			X	MRD	ykma
		Street naming & property addressing exercise	Pilot areas					100,000		X		PPD	YKMA
		Inspect sites for permitting	Municipality-wide						7,000	X	X	PPD	YKMA
		Embark on public education on process of obtaining building permit & planning scheme.	Municipality-wide						5,000	X		PPD	YKMA
Programme 3 Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Strengthen WATSAN committees	Municipality-wide					40,000.00	7,000	X		MWST	YKMA
		Procure sanitary tools & equipment	Somanya					800,000.00		X		YKMA	EHU/MWD

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme			Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
		& 10No.refuse containers											
		Programme to improve environmental sanitation	Oterkpolu/Obawale/Nsutapong	██████████				8,000.00	2,000	X		YKMA	EHU
		Evacuation of refuse from dumping sites to disposal site	Municipality-wide	██████████				50,000		X		YKMA	EHU
		Support households to construct toilets facilities	Municipality-wide		██████	██████		90,000	20,000	X		YKMA	EHU
		Fumigate refuse & liquid waste disposal sites	Municipality-wide	██████████				90,000.00		X		YKMA	EHU
		Conduct public education on safe sanitation	Municipality-wide						5,000	X		YKMA	EHU
		Procure sanitary tools for MEHU	Somanya		██████	██████	██████	50,000		X		YKMA	EHU
		Train staff of MEHU	Somanya			██████		30,000		X		YKMA	EHU
Programme 5 Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Organise public education & workshop on disaster prevention	Municipality-wide			██████	██████	25,000	5,000	X		NADMO	YKMA
		Monitor & patrol to reduce illegal felling of trees within 594km2	Municipality-wide	██████████				45,000		X		YKMA	FORESTRY/NADMO
		Support for NADMO & Fire service/Ambulance services	Municipality-wide	██████████				60,000	20,000	X		NADMO	YKMA
		Disaster preparedness & management	Municipality-wide	██████████				25,000	5,000	X		NADMO	YKMA/GNSF/GNA

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme			Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Subtotal								768,605.10	116,500.00				

Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 1 Management and Administration	General Administration	Organise 3No.mandatory general Assembly & 1No special meetings	Somanya					50,000	40,000	X		YKMA	
		Organise 4No..subcommittee meetings & executive committee meetings	Somanya						15,000	X		YKMA	
		Organise budget/MPCU/statutory planning/audit/entity tender & others	Somanya						60,000	X		YKMA	
		Conduct 4No. M & E of Assembly projects & inspection of projects	Municipality-wide					60,000.00		X		YKMA	
		Preparation & implementation of composite action plan, revenue improvement action plan, budget & procurement plan	Somanya					65,000	20,000	X		YKMA	
		Organisation of stakeholder consultative/town hall meetings & public education	Municipality-wide					50,000	30,000	X		YKMA	DEPTS
		Valuation & revaluation of properties	Municipality-wide					60,000	10,000	X		PPD	YKMA

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
	Human Resource	Enforcement of Local Content Law	Municipality-wide	■	■	■	■	30,000	20,000	X		YKMA	GJS
		Support zonal council offices	All zonal councils	■	■	■	■	60,000	40,000	X		YKMA	HRD
		Staff development	Somanya	■	■	■	■	50,000	10,000	X		YKMA	HRD
		Training of Assembly members	Somanya	■	■	■	■	20,000	15,000	X		YKMA	ISD
		Fuel & lubricants & transportation	Somanya	■	■	■	■		60,000	X		YKMA	
		Procurement of printed materials & stationary	Somanya				■		20,000	X		YKMA	
		Payment of utilities	Somanya	■	■	■	■	60,000	20,000	X		YKMA	
		Hosting of official visitors & protocol activities	Somanya		■	■	■	40,000	30,000	X		YKMA	
		Support for information service department activities	Somanya		■	■	■	20,000	20,000	X		YKMA	ISD
		Fight the selling of hard drugs	Somanya, especially zongo community		■	■	■	30,000	20,000	X		YKMA	GPS
		Support Yilo Krobo Traditional Council during the annual celebration of the Kloyosikplemi festival	Somanya				■		30,000	X		YKMA	TA
		Maintenance of Assembly assets	Municipality-wide	■	■	■	■	90,000	10,000	X		MWD	YKMA
		Support & strengthen the sub-structures of the Assembly	Municipality-wide	■	■	■	■	60,000		X		YKMA	HRD
	Finance.	Update of revenue data base	Municipality-wide	■	■	■	■	30,000	20,000			YKMA	
		Revenue mobilisation programme	Municipality-wide		■	■	■		30,000			YKMA	

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
		Create awareness on the payment of fees to the Assembly	Municipality-wide	■	■				15,000			YKMA	
		Train revenue collectors	Somanya				■		30,000	X		FINANCE DEPT	YKMA
		Monitor & control revenue generation activities	Municipality-wide	■	■	■	■		30,000	X		FINANCE DEPT	YKMA
		Provide counterpart funding for donor & other central govt projects	Municipality-wide		■	■							
		Financial support to departments of the Assembly	Somanya			■	■		60,000	X		YKMA	
Subtotal.								1,664,000.00	298,000.00				

Emergency Planning and Response (Including COVID-19 Recovery Plan)

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 5 Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Update mapping of all disaster prone areas.	Municipality-wide	■	■			30,000.00		x		DPMD	Cent. Admin., NADMO, C'ties
		Review & implement disaster emergency response plan.	Municipality-wide			■	■	80,000.00	20,000.00	x		DPMD	Cent. Admin., NADMO, C'ties
		Educate the public on causes and effects of disaster.	Municipality-wide	■	■				4,000.00	x		DPMD	Cent. Admin., ISD, NCCE, C'ties
		Strengthen co-ordination among stakeholder institutions	Somanya	■	■	■	■		4,000.00	x		Cent. Admin	DPMD, GNFS, Amb. Service, ISD, NCCE

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 2 Social Services Delivery	Public Services & Management	Organize Public Health Emergency Management Committee meetings.	Somanya						24,000.00	x		MHA	Cent. Admin.
		Continue public sensitization on COVID-19	Municipality-wide						4,000.00	x		MHA	Cent. Admin., C'ties
		Enforce observation of COVID-19 protocols	Municipality-wide						4,000.00	x		MHA	Cent. Admin., C'ties, GPS
		Strengthen collaboration stakeholder organizations	Somanya						4,000.00	x		Cent. Admin.	MHA, NCCE, ISD, Trad. Auth., C'ties
		Review and implement COVID-19 emergency plan	Somanya					20,000.00		x		Cent. Admin.	MHA, NCCE, ISD, Trad. Auth., C'ties
Sub-total								130,000.00	64,000.00				

Implementation, Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 1 Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Organise 2 town hall meetings	Somanya					10,000.00		x		Cent. Admin.	Depts. of Ass'bly, ZC, NGOs/CBOs/ CSOs
		Review (mid-year & annual) 2025 Annual	Somanya					14,000.00		x		MPCU	Cent. Admin., Depts. Of Ass'bly, DPSC

Programme (PPB)	Sub-Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
		Action Plan (AAP)											
		Undertake quarterly M & E exercises	Municipality-wide					80,000.00		x		MPCU	Cent. Admin., MLGRD, Ass'bly M'bers, C'ties
		Undertake Participatory M & E exercises	Municipality-wide					40,000.00		x		Cent. Admin.	MPCU, NGOs, CBOs, C'ties
		Implement communication/ advocacy strategy	Municipality-wide					30,000.00		x		Cent. Admin.	MPCU, NGOs, CBOs, C'ties
		Organize 4 quarterly MPCU meetings	Somanya					10,000.00	10,000.00	x		MPCU	Cent. Admin.
		Prepare and disseminate quarterly & annual progress reports	Somanya					40,000.00		x		MPCU	Cent Admin., Fin. Dept., ZCs Ass'bly M'bers, ERCC, NDPC
		Train MPCU members in participatory M&E	Somanya					10,000.00		x		MPCU	Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept., Service Provider/NDPC
		Prepare 2026 Composite Budget and Fee Fixing Resolution	Somanya					40,000.00		x		Cent. Admin., Budget C'ttee	F&A Sub-C'ttee, Gen. Ass'bly, Rate payers, CBOs
		Organize 4 quarterly Budget Committee meetings	Somanya					10,000.00	10,000.00	x		Cent. Admin.	Budget Committee
Sub-total								284,000.00	20,000.00				
								6,477,872.80	608,500.00				

Programme (PPB)	Sub- Programme	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)		Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Grand Total													

Chapter Six: Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement

6.0 Introduction.

There is the need to know the extent of progress being made towards the achievement of the objectives of the DMTDP through Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E). The importance of M&E is critical in the efficient delivery of service and the extent to which the district is being accountable to the citizens.

This chapter deals with a summary of the 2022-2025 M&E plan. Issues that would be discussed include the M&E arrangement of the 2022-2025 DMTDP. The processes and activities in preparing the M&E plan as per the guidelines issued by the NDPC. A brief of selected activities such as; stakeholder analysis, assessing capacities and conditions among others would be tackled.

TABLE 51: MONITORING MATRIX

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Goal: To make local governance more effective										
Programme 1: Management and Administration										
Sub-Programme: General Administration										
Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women & men)	Change in number of reported cases of abuse (children, women & men)	Outcome	57	45	40	35	30	Male/female/children	Annually	GPS, MPCU, DSWCD
Police citizen ratio	Change in police citizen ratio	Outcome	1:2,700	1:2200	1:2000	1:1500	1:1200	Annually	Annually	MUSEC, GPS, MPCU, Justice & Sec. Sub-C'ttee
Reduction in crime cases	Percentage reduction in crime cases	Outcome	13.7%	10	10	10	10	Quarterly/annually	Quarterly/annually	GPS, MUSEC, MPCU
Gen. Assembly, Executive Committee & management meetings organised.	No. of meetings (Gen. Assembly, Executive Committee, Management, etc) organised.	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Male/female attendance	Quarterly	MCE, MCD, PM
Functional Zonal Councils	No. of functional Zonal Councils	Outcome	2	3	3	3	3	Functional/non-functional	Annually	MCE, MCD
Office complex constructed	Percentage of office complex completed	Output	0	1	-	-	-	Completed/uncompleted/on-going/not implemented	Annually	MCE, MCD, HoW, MFO
Office vehicles maintained/functioning	No. of office vehicles maintained/functioning	Output	3	5	5	5	5	Functional/non-functional	Annually	MCE, MCD
Community initiated projects supported	No. of community initiated projects supported	Output	3	5	5	5	5	Completed/uncompleted/on-going/not implemented	Annually	MCE, MCD, MFO, Assembly Members

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Goal: To have in place standard development plans that address the real needs of the people.										
Programme 1: Management and Administration										
Sub-Programme: Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation										
Town hall meetings organised	No. of town hall meetings organised	Output	4	4	5	6	7	Male/female participants	Quarterly/annually	MPCU
MTDP (2018-2021) reviews undertaken	No. of MTDP (2018-2021) reviews undertaken	Output	2	2	2	2	2	Completed/on-going/not implemented	Quarterly/annually	MPCU
Quarterly M & E exercises undertaken	No. of quarterly M & E exercises undertaken	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Quarterly/annual progress reports	Quarterly/annually	MPCU
Annual Composite Budgets and Fee Fixing Resolutions prepared	No. of Annual Composite Budgets and Fee Fixing Resolutions prepared	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Male/female participants	Quarterly/annually	MPCU
Goal: To strengthen capacity of the Assembly and its departments.										
Programme 1: Management and Administration										
Sub-Programme: Human Resource										
No. of staff/Assembly Members trained	No. of staff/Assembly Members trained	Output	60	72	72	72	72	Males/females staff trained	Quarterly/annually	HRM, MFO, Cent. Admin.
No. of Zonal Council members trained	No. of Zonal Council members trained	Output	0	80	80	80	80	Male/female beneficiaries	Quarterly/annually	Cent. Admin., MPCU
Goal: To improve the Assembly's revenue base										
Programme 1: Management and Administration										
Sub-Programme: Finance										
Growth in internally generated revenue	Percentage change in growth in internally generated revenue	Outcome	3	10	10	10	10	Revenue items	Monthly/quarterly/annually	MFO, MBO, Budget C'ttee,

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
No. of new properties listed	No. of new properties listed	Output	31	20	20	20	20	Planned sectors	Quarterly/ annually	MFO, Cent. Admin.
No. of new revenue items captured	No. of new revenue items captured	Output	10	20	20	20	20	Revenue items	Quarterly/ annually	MFO, Cent. Admin.
No. of Revenue Collectors given ID cards/ accessories	No. of Revenue Collectors given ID cards/ accessories	Output	4	51	55	60	65	Male/female beneficiaries	Quarterly/ annually	MFO, Cent. Admin.
Goal: To increase access to quality education										
Programme 2: Social Services Delivery										
Sub-Programme: Education, Youth & Sports & Library Services										
Gross enrolment rate;	Increase in gross enrolment rate;	Outcome	85.1	87.5	88.2	90.3	91.2	Male/female	Annually	MEO, MPCU
Primary	Primary									
JHS	JHS									
SHS	SHS	74.1	80.1	85.3	90.5	95.7				
		78.1	80	85	90	97				
Net enrolment rate;	Increase in net enrolment rate;	Outcome	60.7	62.4	64.7	56.6	70.4	Male/female	Annually	MEO, MPCU
KG	KG									
Primary	Primary									
JHS	JHS	71.3	75	78.1	82.7	90.8				
SHS	SHS	40.6	47.1	50.9	62.3	70.6				
		39.8	42.6	45.8	50.2	57.2				
Gender parity index	Change in gender parity index	Outcome	52.2	60.5	65.9	70.5	80.5	Male/female	Annually	MEO, MPCU
Improved performance in BECE	Percentage change in BECE score	Outcome	4.7	7	7	7	8	Score per school/ Male/female	Annually	MEO, MPCU
Improved performance in WASSCE	Percentage change in WASSCE score	Outcome	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Score per school/ Male/female	Annually	MEO, MPCU
KG classroom blocks constructed	No. of KG classroom blocks with offices and restrooms constructed	Output	1	2	2	2	2	Completed/	Annually	MEO, MPCU

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
								uncompleted/on-going/not implemented		
Primary classroom blocks constructed	No. of primary classroom blocks with office and store completed	Output	2	1	2	2	2	Completed/ uncompleted/on-going/not implemented	Annually	MEO, MPCU
JHS classroom blocks constructed	No. of JHS classroom blocks with offices and restrooms constructed	Output	2	2	2	2	2	Completed/ uncompleted/on-going/not implemented	Annually	MEO, MPCU
Teachers' tables and chairs provided	No. of Teachers' tables and chairs provided	Output	200	300	-	100	-	Male/female teachers	Annually	MEO, MPCU
Mono desks provided	No. of mono desks provided	Output	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Male/female beneficiaries	Annually	MEO, MPCU
Goal: To increase access to quality health care.										
Programme 2: Social Services Delivery										
Sub-Programme: Public Health Services and Management										
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive)	Percentage change in HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive).	Outcome	5.1	2.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	Male/female HIV infected persons	Annually	MHA, MPCU
Maternal mortality ratio (number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births).	Percentage change in maternal mortality ratio (number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births).	Outcome	0	0	0	0	0	Age	Quarterly/ annually	MHA, MPCU
Under-five mortality rate (number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age of five per 1,000 live births).	Percentage change in under-five mortality rate (number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age of five per 1,000 live births).	Outcome	2.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	Age	Quarterly/ annually	MHA, MPCU

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	Percentage change in malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	Outcome	23	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	Age	Quarterly/annually	MHA, MPCU
Change in incidence of communicable diseases	Percentage change in incidence of communicable diseases	Outcome	60	15	15	15	15	Male/females affected	Quarterly/annually	MHA, MPCU
CHPS compounds constructed/upgraded	No. of CHPS compounds constructed/upgraded	Output	3	2	2	2	2	Completed/uncompleted/on-going/not implemented	Quarterly/annually	MHA, MPCU
Goal: To sustain livelihoods in the midst of COVID-19 pandemic.										
Programme 2: Social Services Delivery										
Sub-Programme: Public Health Services and Management										
Change in COVID-19 cases	Percentage change in COVID-19 cases	Outcome	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Male/female	Quarterly/annually	MHA, MPCU
Change in no. of MSEs at normal/growth stage	Percentage change in no. of MSEs at normal/growth stage	Outcome	12	3	3	3	3	Male/female ownership	Annually	DTI, MPCU
Goal: To increase access to safe sanitation										
Programme 2: Social Services Delivery										
Sub-Programme: Environmental Health and Sanitation Services										
Land acquired/developed for final disposal site	Size of land acquired for final disposal site (acres)	Output	0	-	22	-	-	Completed/uncompleted/on-going/not implemented	Annually	Cent. Admin., MEHU, PPD, TA
Public toilets rehabilitated	No. of public toilets rehabilitated	Output	0	5	5	5	5	Completed/uncompleted/on-going/not implemented	Annually	Cent. Admin., MEHU, Works Dept.

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	Change in proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	Outcome	47	10.5	10	10	10.5	Urban/rural population	Annually	MPCU, MWST
Goal: To enhance social protection interventions										
Programme 2: Social Services Delivery										
Sub-Programme: Social Welfare and Community Services										
Proportion of unemployed youth benefitting from skills/ apprenticeship & entrepreneurial training	Percentage change in proportion of unemployed youth benefitting from skills/apprenticeship & entrepreneurial training	Outcome	5.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	Males/females with employable skills	Quarterly/ annually	BAC, YEA, MPCU
PWDs supported with employable skills/financially	Change in no. of PWDs supported with employable skills/financially	Outcome	57	10	10	10	10	Male/female PWD beneficiaries	Quarterly/ annually	DSWCD, YEA, MPCU, BAC
Women with access to economic opportunities and resources	Change in no. of women with access to economic opportunities and resources	Outcome	134	50	50	50	50	Location: Rural/urban	Quarterly/ annually	DSWCD, MPCU
Poor & vulnerable persons benefitting under social protection interventions	Change in no. of poor & vulnerable persons benefitting under social protection interventions	Outcome	270	20	20	20	20	Male/female	Quarterly/ annually	DSWCD, MPCU
Disadvantaged clients provided with social welfare services	Change in no. of disadvantaged clients provided with social welfare services	Outcome	256	20	20	20	20	Male/female	Quarterly/ annually	DSWCD, MPCU
Clients with access to financial/ material support	Change in no. of clients with access to financial/ material support	Outcome	100	20	20	20	20	Male/female	Quarterly/ annually	DSWCD, MPCU
Poor, vulnerable, marginalised & disadvantaged clients/patients accessing quality health care	Change in no. of poor, vulnerable, marginalised & disadvantaged clients/patients accessing quality health care	Outcome	100	120	120	120	120	Male/female	Quarterly/ annually	DSWCD, MPCU

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Vulnerable and marginalised households mainstreamed into social & economic dev't	Change in no. of vulnerable and marginalised households mainstreamed into social & economic dev't	Outcome	413	48	48	48	48	Male/female headed households	Quarterly/ annually	DSWCD, MPCU
Goal: To increase access to potable water.										
Programme 3: Infrastructure Development and Management Sub-Programme: Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management										
Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Percentage increase in population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Outcome	47	8	8	8	8	Urban/rural population	Annually	MPCU, MWST
Goal: To create employment and generate income.										
Programme 3: Infrastructure Development and Management Sub-Programme: Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management										
Sales outlets created	Change in no. of sales outlets created.	Outcome	73	38	10	10	10	Male/female ownership	Annually	MPCU
Markets rehabilitated	No. of markets rehabilitated	Output	4	1	1	1	1	Completed/uncompleted/on-going/not implemented	Annually	MPCU
Level of income	Change in income level	Outcome	3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Male/female proportion	Annually	MPCU
Percentage change in number of households with access to electricity	Percentage change in number of households with access to electricity	Outcome	51.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	Urban/rural	Annually	ECCG, MPCU
Goal: To improve road safety.										
Programme 3: Infrastructure Development and Management Sub-Programme: Urban Roads and Transport Services										
Road constructed/improved	Length of road constructed/improved	Output	183	30	30	30	30	Completed/	Annually	DUR, MPCU

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
								uncompleted/on-going/not implemented		
Drainage constructed/improved	Length of drains constructed/improved	Output	870	200	200	200	200	Completed/ uncompleted/on-going/not implemented	Annually	DUR, MPCU
Reduction in road accident cases	Percentage reduction in road accident cases	Outcome	3.7	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	Quarterly/yearly (time)	Annually	GPS/MTTD, MPCU
Goal: To promote orderly development in the municipality										
Programme 3: Infrastructure Development and Management										
Sub-Programme: Spatial Planning										
Streets named/properties numbered	Percentage change in no. of streets named/properties numbered	Output	60/300	10/50	10/50	10/50	10/50	Planned sectors	Annually	PPD, SAT
Planning schemes prepared	No. of planning schemes prepared	Output	3	1	1	1	1	Planned sectors	Annually	PPD, SAT
Development permits issued	Change in no. of development permits issued	Output	313	100	100	100	100	Planned sectors	Monthly/quarterly/annually	PPD, SPC
Goal: To create employment and generate income										
Programme 4: Economic Development										
Sub-Programme: Trade, Industry and Tourism Services										
No. of MSEs created.	Change in no. of MSEs created.	Outcome	354	10	10	10	10	Male/female ownership	Annually	DTI, MPCU
MSEs keeping business records	Change in no. of MSEs keeping business records	Outcome	117	15	15	15	15	Male/female ownership	Annually	DTI, MPCU
MSEs recording increasing sales	Change in no. of MSEs recording increasing sales	Outcome	117	20	20	20	20	Male/female ownership	Annually	DTI, MPCU
Participation of MSEs in decision making.	Change no. of MSEs participating in decision making	Outcome	267	80	100	120	140	Male/female participants	Annually	DTI, MPCU

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
No. of jobs created.	Change in no. of jobs created.	Outcome	197	10	10	10	10	Male/female employees	Annually	DTI, MPCU
Level of income	Change in income level	Impact	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	High/low	Annually	DTI, MPCU
Goal: To modernize agriculture and improve food security and farmers' income.										
Programme 4: Economic Development										
Sub-Programme: Agricultural Services and Management										
Access to extension service.	Change in extension agent to farmer ratio	Input	1:1400	1:700	1:700	1:700	1:700	Male/female farmers with access to extension service	Annually	Agric. Dept.
Level of farmers' income	Change in farmers' income	Impact	2.5	3	3	3	3	Male/female farmers	Annually	Agric. Dept.
No. of farmers applying new/modern techniques	Percentage change in no. of farmers applying new/modern techniques.	Outcome	40	10	10	10	10	Male/female farmers	Annually	Agric. Dept.
No. of jobs created along agric. value chain.	Percentage change in no. of jobs created along agric. value chain.	Outcome	11	13	13	13	13	Males/females employed	Annually	Agric. Dept/ DCACT
Change in post-harvest losses	Percentage change in post-harvest losses	Outcome	40	10	10	10	10	Crop type	Annually	Agric. Dept.
Incidence of disease/pest outbreaks.	Change in incidence of disease/pest outbreaks.	Outcome	8.7	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	Annually/crops affected	Annually	Agric. Dept.
Change in yield of selected crops, livestock & fish;	Percentage change in yield of selected crops, livestock & fish;	Output						Operational areas	Annually	Agric. Dept.
Maize	Maize		25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25			
Rice (milled)	Rice (milled)		7	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13			
Cassava	Cassava		15	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13			
Yam	Yam		8	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38			
Cocoyam	Cocoyam	7	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25				

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Plantain	Plantain		6.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3			
Goal: To develop tourism potentials in the municipality.										
Programme 4: Economic Development										
Sub-Programme: Trade, Industry and Tourism Services										
Change in tourist arrivals (%)	Percentage change in tourist arrivals	Outcome	9.7	5	5	5	5	Male/female tourists	Annually	MPCU
Goal: To afforest degraded areas to restore the natural ecology.										
Programme 5: Environmental Management										
Sub-Programme: Natural Resource Conservation and Management										
Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored:	Change in hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored:	Outcome						Yearly (time)	Annually	FSD, MPCU
a. Forest	a. Forest		104	30	30	30	30			
b. Mining	b. Mining		215	40	40	40	40			
c. Dry and wetland	c. Dry and wetland		-	-	-	-	-			
Goal: To minimise the impacts of climate change/disaster in the municipality										
Programme 5: Environmental Management										
Sub-Programme: Disaster Prevention and Management										
Reduction in flood cases	Percentage reduction in flood cases.	Outcome	23	60	70	80	85	Yearly (time)	Quarterly/annually	NADMO, MPCU
Training workshops organised for HoDs on climate change and variability	No. of training workshops organised for HoDs on climate change and variability	Output	3	1	1	1	1	Male/female beneficiaries	Annually	MPCU

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Public education on effects of disaster and its prevention organised.	No. public education on effects of disaster and its prevention organised	Output	46	10	10	10	10	Implemented/not implemented/on-going	Annually	MPCU

The Monitoring and Evaluation of the Medium Term Development Plan will follow the format laid down by the National Development Planning Commission. Monitoring and Evaluation of the implementation of the DMTDP based on the National Medium Term Policy Framework will be done through the use of the national monitoring and evaluation system and other key poverty monitoring and evaluation system. This will enable key indicators to be tracked over projected periods to determine the effectiveness of policies and development Programmes on beneficiaries.

The Municipal Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) and municipal sectoral departments are responsible for the preparation of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. The main task of the MPCU is to coordinate provision of overall municipal monitoring and evaluation strategies and also carry out monitoring and evaluation of the municipal plans or policies.

Actual project monitoring and evaluation are however the responsibility of the MPCU, the Works Sub-Committee and departments relevant to the project in question. However, the municipality will adopt a Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) process. This would involve the community, beneficiaries, staff, Traditional Authorities, Assembly

At the municipal level the following departments are involved directly in the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan. They include:

- Central Administration
- Health
- Finance
- Works
- Agriculture
- Education and Others

The indicators contained in the M&E framework will also enable stakeholders in the sector to track the implementation progress of the 2022-2025 Plan and evaluate performance on

- 1) Annual,
- 2) Mid-term and
- 3) Terminal basis.

The 2022-2025 M & E Framework of Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly involves the following:

- Identification of primary and secondary stakeholders
- Formation of M & E team
- Development of data collection instruments
- Budgeting for planned M & E activities

- Field work/data collection
- Analysis of data using relevant statistical tools
- Establishing a function data base to promote evidence-based decision making
- Preparing and disseminating M & E Reports to stakeholders
- Developing the M & E work plan and budget
- Providing tools for M & E data collection and analysis

6.1 Performance Indicators

The indicators to be used to measure the relative changes that are occurring or have occurred during Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly MTDP implementation are classified into the following categories:

- Process indicators
- Input indicators
- Output indicators
- Outcome indicators
- Impact indicators
- Baseline data

6.2 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

The stakeholders to be identified in this context are all those who have interests or can be affected (positively or negatively) by an intervention (programmes or projects) and must therefore be taken into account before, during and after its implementation.

In view of this, the identified stakeholders would be classified into two groups, the primary stakeholders which refer to those who are directly involved or affected by an intervention. The second classification is the secondary stakeholders which refer to those who are indirectly involved or affected by an intervention. Thereafter, the needs and capacities of these stakeholders are assessed in order to determine their involvement in all M&E activities.

Two categories of stakeholders have been identified and assigned specific roles and responsibilities in the implementation of 2022-2025 MTDP. They are:

1. **Primary stakeholders** consisting of institutions, agencies and individuals who would assist the Assembly in the direct implementation of the MTDP.

2. **Secondary stakeholders** on the other hand, are institutions and agencies who will facilitate the implementation of the plan because they have interest and will benefit from the achievement of the Results (outputs & outcomes)

TABLE 52: STAKEHOLDERS' ANALYSIS AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL

Stakeholders	Classification	Needs/Interests/ Responsibility	Involvement in M&E Activities
NDPC	Primary	Policy direction, guidelines, capacity building, etc.	M&E Plan preparation, evaluations, M&E results dissemination, etc.
Local Government Service	Primary	Technical assistance, job analysis, management of services, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
MLGRD	Primary	Policy direction, guidelines, performance targets, advisory services, etc,	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
DACF Secretariat	Primary	Financial resources, advisory services, etc,	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
RCC	Primary	Advisory services, capacity building, etc.	M&E plan preparation, evaluations, PM&E, data collection, M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
Member(s) of Parliament	Primary	Decision making, common fund for programmes and projects, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
Traditional Authorities	Primary	Advisory services, transparency and accountability, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
Other MDAs	Secondary	Guidelines, performance targets, advisory services, etc,	Data collection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
Consultants	Secondary	Technical assistance	M&E Plan preparation, evaluations, PM&E, etc.
CSOs	Secondary	Advocacy, financial and material resources, transparency and accountability, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, PM&E, data collection, M&E results reporting, etc.
DPs	Secondary	Transparency and accountability, Financial and material resources, technical assistance, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, data collection, M&E results reporting, etc.
Media	Secondary	Transparency and accountability, etc.	Dissemination and Communication of M&E results

6.3 Evaluation.

Once projects are completed, it is natural that we would want to know whether the situation that existed has changed or not. An evaluation helps us to take stock of whether the situation has changed or not or whether the objective has been achieved or not.

Performance indicators and target are the main tools for monitoring and evaluation. They are the requisite bench marks for assessing the implementation status of any policy, programme, project or activity. Performance indicators and targets are used to assess on qualitative and quantitative bases, how successful and how far an objective has been achieved. This is used to determine the impact.

Tools to be used in PM&E and methodologies for social analysis and participatory impact assessment include:

- ✓ Citizen Report Cards
- ✓ Community Score Cards
- ✓ Focus Group Discussions
- ✓ Participatory Expenditure Tracking of Social Service Expenditure, etc

Chapter Seven: Communication Strategy

7.0 Introduction.

The chapter presents in details the strategy for dissemination of this plan to all key stakeholders. The communication strategy of the plan is intended to create awareness about the Medium Term Development Plan of the Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly. It is also to inform all stakeholders about the programmes, sub-programmes and activities that the Assembly intends to implement during the period 2022-2025. The programmes are strategically mapped out to enable the Assembly contribute to the achievement of the goal of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework 2022-2025. In this strategy, efforts will be made to foster greater collaboration and coordination with all stakeholders in the achievement of set targets. There would be greater emphasis on transparency and accountability so as to maximize benefits to be derived from the implementation of planned interventions.

7.1 Objectives of the Communication Strategy

The objective of the Communication Strategy is to:

- Create awareness, eliminate any misunderstanding and distortions, and foster greater understandings, appreciation and acceptance of the Assembly and bring the bureaucracy towards decentralization;
- Communicate effectively the Mission, Goals and Objectives of the Assembly;
- Develop a process to promote and sustain stakeholder involvement -participation, consultation, support, and collaboration in the life of the Assembly;
- Promote donor orientation, support, involvement, and co-ordination;
- Build and equip organizational participants with requisite knowledge, skills and attitudes to cope the challenges and to enhance the performance of technical staff.

7.2 Target Groups

The Communication Strategy identified the following as major target groups on account of their involvement in legislation, policy, funding, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting arrangements: The major stakeholders/institutions identified include:

- a. Member of Parliament.
- b. Assembly members
- c. Regional Co-ordinating Councils
- d. Regional Minister and

- e. Heads of Departments
- f. Sub-Municipal Councils
- g. Traditional Leaders, Opinion Leaders and General Public
- h. Development Partners
- i. Private Sector
- j. NALAG and Local Government Workers Union
- k. NGOs/CSOs (including Religious Bodies as Catholic Secretariat, Muslim Council, Christian Council, IEA, CDD, etc.).

These are illustrated in the matrix below

TABLE 53: STAKEHOLDERS MATRIX

TARGET INSTITUTIONS	TARGET STAKEHOLDERS	BASIC OBJECTIVE OF COMMUNICATION
Ministries, Departments & Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministers • Deputy Minister • Chief Directors/Directors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create politically enabling environment and ensure top management support • Develop co-operative atmosphere for a breakdown of barriers for successful implementation
Parliament.	Members of Parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create political goodwill and legislative support and resource allocation
Regional Co-ordinating Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Ministers • Deputy Regional Ministers • Regional Co-ord. Directors • Heads of Department of RCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure preparedness, capacity availability, and ownership of project
Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Chief Executives • Presiding Members • Heads of Departments • Assembly Members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impart knowledge, abilities and skills necessary for successful implementation and sustainability
Sub-Municipal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Authorities • Sub-Municipal Councillors • Sub-Municipal Officers • Public 	
NALAG/LGWU and other Civil Society and Non-Govern-mental Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership of Organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy • Support and

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training at community levels
Development Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-Lateral Agencies • Bilateral Agencies • CSOs/NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform on developments and progress towards agreed objectives • Financing support
Universities and Institutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Academics • Researchers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide general knowledge and database • Training support and feedback
Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Businessmen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide general knowledge and awareness on area of private sector participation in service delivery

7.3 Approaches/Channels

The approaches outlined below focus on group and individual approaches or organizational change through interaction, information dissemination, training, management development programmes, team building and survey feedback techniques. The training programmes would be designed to improve stakeholder' awareness and understanding of problems, the develop employees job skills, to help them to adapt. Team building programmes would be designed so as to define goals or priorities, analyze tasks and the way they are performed, and examine the relationship among the employees.

The approaches identified to be used to achieve the above-objectives are:

- Newspapers/Newsletter Publications Local Dailies Local Government Information Digest ,Assembly's Own Information Digest
- Broadcast media, TV and radio, public service announcements and panel discussions and call-ins;
- Workshops/Seminars
- Focus Group Discussions
- Consultative Meetings
- Follow-ups
- Briefing of RCCs and MMDAs during their meetings
- Website Development

7.4 The Communication channels envisaged are:

Using Discussion Programmes

- Electronic Media: Radio (National Radio G.B.C. and Selected FM stations and other stations available in the Municipality) and Television: GTV, TV3, Metro, Using Discussion Programmes eg. Talking Point Breakfast Shows
- Print Media: Selected Newspaper for publication of Articles
- Using Information Services Division of the Ministry of Local Government

In all, Seminars, Radio, TV Discussion programmes, newspaper articles, brochures and flyers would be used to reach out generally to the various stakeholders. The specifics for the respective target groups/institutions are shown in the matrix below.

TABLE 54: MATRIX SHOWING TARGET INSTITUTIONS,STAKEHOLDERS & APPROACHES

TARGET INSTITUTIONS	TARGET STAKEHOLDERS	MEANS OF COMMUNICATION
Parliament	Member of parliament for Yilo Krobo Municipal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • seminar • policy forum • workshops • consultative meetings
Eastern Regional Co-ordinating Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastern Regional Minister • Deputy Easter Regional Minister • Easter regional Co-ordinating Director • Head of Departments of ERCC 	Seminars * Workshops * Consultative Meeting Follow-ups
Yilo krobo Municipal Assembly	District Chief Executives * Presiding Members * Heads of Departments * Assembly Members	* Seminars * Workshops * Follow-ups
Sub-Municipal Councils	* Traditional Authorities * Sub-District Councillors * Sub-District Officers * People	* Training Workshops * Follow-ups * Durbars * Calls-ins, etc.
NALAG/LGWU and other Civil Society and Non-Govern-mental Organizations	Leaderships of organisations	* Seminars * Workshops * Consultative Meetings * Follow-ups
Development partners	* Multi-Lateral Agencies	* Workshops

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Bilateral Agencies * CSOs/NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Consultative Meetings * Follow-ups
Universities and Institutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Academics * Researchers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Seminars * Policy Forums * Workshops
Private sector	Businessmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Seminars * Workshops * Meetings

7.5 Implementation Time-Table

The following activities to be carried out during the planned period (2022-2025)

- Institute quarterly meeting with departments and quasi-governmental institutions to identify and agree on the functions, personnel and resources to transfer to the departments and sub-structures.
- Undertake stakeholders' consultations and discussions to accelerate the development process;
- Constitute Inter-Service Working Committee(s) to facilitate and strengthen the exchange of information between departments /units/sections quarterly;
- Institute quarterly interface of issues of financial management;
- Undertake policy dialogues monthly for the purposes of education, communication, information, common understanding, deepening the process and advocacy;
- Institute quarterly Private Sector Interface;
- Institute YKMA/Donor Interface for the purposes of resource mobilization and utilization.

7.6 Recommendation/Way Forward

In the light of the fore-going it is recommended as follows:

- **Designing of Appropriate Message:** appropriate messages are designed with the view of reaching out to reach out to the various stakeholders: Parliamentarian, sub-structures, ERCC, Development Partners, Private Sector, etc.
- **Briefing of ERCC and Assembly Meetings:** Assembly should consider undertaking briefing sessions during ERCC and Assembly Meetings. Also Assembly should consider the possibility of doing same during Regional Ministers Conferences and Conferences of District Chief Executives. In this respect the assembly is to find out the calendars of meetings for the ERCC.
- **Undertaking Image Building Workshops:** There is the need to create a New Image for the Municipal Assembly, against the background of the negative things people say about the Municipal assembly. In addition, the Assembly should consider instituting a TV/Radio programme: Our Local Government System.

In conclusion, we envisage that the Medium Term Development Plan of the Yilo Krobo Municipal assembly would be implemented judiciously to enhance the growth of the municipality

ANNEX 1

TABLE 55: MAINTENANCE PLAN(2022-2025)

Type of Infrastructure	Type of Maintenance	Schedule of Maintenance (Start Date-End Date)	Estimated Cost of Maintenance (GH¢)	Location	Responsibility
Buildings (schools, CHPS/health centres, medical laboratory, police station, slaughter house)	Cleaning, replacement of worn out/ spoiled/ damaged parts, painting, patching, re-roofing, re-ceiling, re-wiring	02/01/22 – 31/12/25	2,004,827.87	Somanya,Nkurakan,Boti,Brukum-Agavenya,Kokonte-factory,Azz,Oterkpolu, Sokwenya	MCE, MCD, HoW, MFO, MPO, MBA, HoDs, Trad. Auth.
Roads	Reshaping, spot improvement, rehabilitation, culvert & bridge repairs	02/01/22 – 31/12/25	501,206.97	Klo-Agogo, Nsutapong, Koyiri, Abrewanko, Kpleko,Somanya	MCE, MCD, HoW, MFO, MPO, MBA, HoDs, Trad. Auth.
Footbridges	Replacement of guard rails, patching, plastering, painting, re-casting	02/01/22 – 31/12/25	250,603.48	Somanya	MCE, MCD, HoW, MFO, MPO, MBA
Drains	Desilting, patching, re-aligning, recasting	02/01/22 – 31/12/25	501,206.97	Somanya,Adjikpo, Akorley,Trayonya,CampAkorley-YitiAgbodzi	MCE, MCD, HoW, MFO, MPO, MBA, DoUR, GHA, DoFR
Office equipment	Lubricating, replacement of broken/worn out parts, cleaning	02/01/22 – 31/12/25	100,241.39	Somanya	MCE, MCD, MFO, MBA, HoDs
Office vehicles	Oil change, lubricating, replacement of worn out/damaged parts, re-spraying, welding	02/01/22 – 31/12/25	501,206.97	Somanya	MCE, MCD, MFO, MBA, HoDs
Office accommodation	Cleaning, replacement of worn out/spoiled/ damaged parts, painting, patching, re-roofing, re-ceiling, re-wiring	02/01/22 – 31/12/25	250,603.48	Somanya	MCE, MCD, MFO, MBA, HoDs, HoW
Official residential buildings	Cleaning, replacement of worn out/spoiled/ damaged parts, painting, patching, re-roofing, re-ceiling, re-wiring	02/01/22 – 31/12/25	250,603.48	Somanya,Nkurakan	MCE, MCD, MFO, MBA, HoDs, HoW, Staff
Public toilets	Cleaning, replacement of worn out/spoiled/ damaged parts, painting, patching, re-roofing, re-ceiling, re-wiring	02/01/22 – 31/12/25	250,603.48	Ogome,Aboabo,Mantse Addo,Takutsoni,Kpladey, Okperdadesunya	MCE, MCD, HoW, MFO, MPO, MBA, HoDs, Trad. Auth.
Boreholes/pipe system	Cleaning, replacement of worn out parts, patching of platforms, weeding	02/01/22 – 31/12/25	100,241.39	Somanya,Obawale,Klo-Begoro,Klo-Akwapem,Trom,Asinesi,Gyakite	MCE, MCD, HoW, MFO, MPO, MBA, HoDs, Trad. Auth.

Type of Infrastructure	Type of Maintenance	Schedule of Maintenance (Start Date-End Date)	Estimated Cost of Maintenance (GH¢)	Location	Responsibility
Markets	Cleaning, replacement of worn out/spoiled/damaged parts, painting, patching, re-roofing, re-ceiling, re-wiring	02/01/22 – 31/12/25	100,241.39	Somanya,Nkurakan,Klo-Agogo	MCE, MCD, HoW, MFO, MPO, MBA, MEHO, HoDs, Trad. Auth.
Lorry parks	Cleaning, replacement of worn out/spoiled/damaged parts, painting, patching, re-roofing, re-ceiling, re-wiring	02/01/22 – 31/12/25	100,241.39	Somanya,Nkurakan,Klo-Agogo	MCE, MCD, HoW, MFO, MPO, MBA, HoDs, Trad. Auth., MEHO
Streetlights	Replacement of spoiled parts, rewiring	02/01/22 – 31/12/25	50,120.70	Nkurakan,Somanya,Boti,Klo-Agogo,New Somanya, Obawale, Awozamlem,Sawer,Ogome	MCE, MCD, HoW, ECG, Assembly Members
Pedestrian walkways	Replacement of slabs/markings, patching	02/01/22 – 31/12/25	50,120.70	Somanya, Nkurakan	DoUR, HoW
Total			5,012,069.67		

Appendix 2: First Public Hearing Report

**YILO KROBO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY
2022-2025 MEDIUM TERM PLAN PREPARATION
FIRST PUBLIC HEARING REPORT**


Name of District	Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly	
Region	Eastern Region	
Name of Area Councils	1. Somanya Zonal Council 2. Nkurkan Zonal Council 3. Boti Zonal Council 4. Klo-Agogo Zonal Council 5. Oterkpolu Zonal Council 6. Obawale Zonal Council 7. Nsutapong Zonal Council	
Date	14 th June, - 18 th June, 2021	Time: 10:00 am at each Zonal council

S/N	Report Description	Activity Report	Remarks
a	Medium of Invitation.	Letters were used as medium of invitation to the participation of 250 letters were printed and dispatched.	Target achieved
b	Name of Special/Interest Groups/Individuals Invited.	The names of the participants were recorded and it is attached.	Names were Successfully recorded

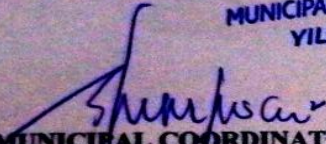
c	Identifiable Representation at Hearing.	Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Religious Groups, Artisans, Opinion Leaders, Teachers, Community Members, Civil Society Organizations.	The participants were selected with the help of the Zonal council executives
d	Total Number of Persons	202 persons attended with 168 males and 34 females.	Target achieved
e	Gender Ratio/Percentage	The gender percentage was 16.8% for females and 83.2% for males	Female attendance was very low
f	Language Used at Hearing	Twi was used as a medium of discussions	This made the participants freely expressed themselves.
g	Major Issues Raised	The public hearing was held after the completion of the data collection and analysis to assess the current situation and problems of the area. This platform was used to present the results of the Situational Analysis. Discussions centered on the analysis which highlighted conclusions, and implications for development. In addition, the people were sensitized on their role in the development process. Their views and proposals on what the plan should include in terms of priority programmes, projects and activities to solve the existing problems during the plan period were solicited. The forum also helps identify various stakeholders that will play key roles in the preparation and finalization of the DMTDP 2022-2025.	Participants were particularly excited for the opportunity afforded them to contribute to the development of their area.
h	Main Controversies	None	–
i	Proposal for Resolution of the Controversies	NIL	–
j	Unresolved questions or Queries	NIL	–

k	Level of Unresolved Problems going to be resolved	Not Applicable	-
l	Comment on General Level of Participation	The hearing was successfully organized as it was used to validate the data collection to reflect the true picture of development issues, gaps and problems facing the District.	Attendance particularly in Somanya and Nkurakan were impressive

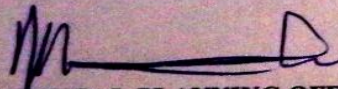
ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF FIRST PUBLIC HEARING REPORT


1. **MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

ERIC TETTEH (HON.)
HON. ERIC TETTEH
MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE
YILO KROBO


2. **MUNICIPAL COORDINATING DIRECTOR**
ERIC HINI

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY
YILO KROBO
P. O. BOX 102
KUMASI


3. **MUNICIPAL PLANNING OFFICER**
MOHAMMED SANUSI MUSAH

MUNICIPAL PLANNING OFFICER
YILO KROBO MUN. ASS.
P. O. BOX 102
KUMASI - GH.

Appendix 3: Final Public Hearing Report

YILO KROBO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY REPORT ON FINAL PUBLIC HEARING ON THE DRAFT DMTDP 2022-2025

Name of District	Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly	
Region	Eastern Region	
Area of Council (s)	1. Somanya Zonal Council 2. Nkurkan Zonal Council 3. Boti Zonal Council 4. Klo-Agogo Zonal Council 5. Oterkpolu Zonal Council 6. Obawale Zonal Council 7. Nsutapong Zonal Council	
Venue	At each Zonal Council	
Date	13 th -17 th December, 2021	Time: 10:30 am

S/N	Report Description	Activity Report	Remarks
1	Medium of Invitation.	1. Invitation Letters were sent to 120 groups and individuals 2. The General Public was notified through announcements on Rite FM and other Local information centers.	Invitations were sent with an abridged draft plan attached, two weeks to the event.
2	Name of Special/Interest Groups/Individuals Invited.	The list of interest groups invited is Attached	Invitees were representative


3	Identifiable Representation at Hearing	Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Departments and Agencies, Religious Groups, Traditional Authorities, Students, Women Groups, Zonal Council Executives, Opinion Leaders, PWDs, CSOs, Media, Political Parties, Private sector, ERCC, GPRTU, Security Services and Community Members.	Attendance was impressive
4	Total Number of Persons	250 persons attended with 165 males and 85 females	Female attendance has improved this time.
5	Gender Ratio/Percentage	Males = 66%, Females= 34%	
6	Language Used at Hearing	Twi and English were used as the medium of presentation and discussions.	Translations were done by the Municipal Information Officer where necessary.

7	Major Issues Raised	The Public hearing on the draft 2022-2025 Development plan was to conclude the plan preparation process. The purpose was therefore to engage in a final dialogue to solicit views and proposals. Presentation of the draft plan was done by the Planning Officer and supported by the Plan Preparation Team Members (MPCU). This centered on the main proposed programmes and activities outlined in the plan to stimulate development of the Municipality.	The Presentation was successful and on point.
8	Main Controversies/Concerns	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Some Assembly members wanted to make changes to the projects initially submitted. 2. A section of participants complained about some communities not benefitting from certain projects. 3. Some members complained that their projects were captured in the previous plan but it was no implemented at all. 	

9	Proposal for Resolution of the Controversies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Members were asked to resubmit projects they want to rather be captured. 2. The MCD further explained that due to limited funds communities benefitted from projects based on need and communities were selected and prioritized based on planning standards 3. The Planning Officer explained that projects that were not implemented in the previous plan had been rolled over. 	Participants were satisfied with response offered.
10	Unresolved questions or Queries	NIL	
11	Level of Unresolved Problems going to be resolved	N/A	
12	Comment on General Level of Participation	The public hearing was successfully organized. It created the opportunity for dialogue and learning among participants.	Participants showed great enthusiasm

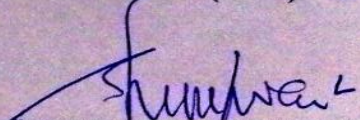
ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF FINAL PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

1.


MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE
ERIC TETTEH (HON.) YILO KROBO

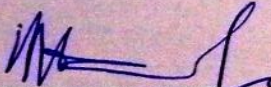
HON. ERIC TETTEH
MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE

2.


MUNICIPAL CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR
ERIC HINI

MUN. ASSEMBLY
YILO KROBO MUN. ASSEMBLY
P. O. BOX 107
SOMANYA

3.


MUNICIPAL PLANNING OFFICER
MOHAMMED SANUSI MUSAH

MUNICIPAL PLANNING OFFICER
YILO KROBO MUN. ASS.
P. O. BOX 102
SOMANYA-E/R.