

**KWAHU WEST MUNICIPAL
ASSEMBLY**

**ANNUAL ACTION PLAN
2022**

**PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPAL PLANNING AND
CO-ORDINATING UNIT**

NOVEMBER 2021

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APPROVAL STATEMENT

This Annual Action Plan 2022 of the Kwahu West Municipal Assembly is an abstract from the Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan 2022-2025 under the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework 2022-2025.

The annual development projects and activities as contained in this action plan reflect the aspirations of the majority of the people which when implemented will improve the socio-economic conditions of the people within the Municipality.

HON. YAW OWUSU ADDO
(MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE)

PETER KWABLA TETTEH
(MUNICIPAL CO-ORD. DIRECTOR)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Action Plan is based on the planned activities for 2022 in the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2022-2025 of the Kwahu West Municipal Assembly. Thus, it is an extract of the MTDP 2012-2025.

Our Vision;

A highly trained and motivated Assembly Personnel for effective service delivery.

Our Mission;

The Kwahu West Municipal Assembly exists to improve the quality of life of its people through the effective mobilization and development of human and natural resources, provision of social services and the creation of an enabling environment for accelerated and sustainable development.

Our Core Values;

The values of the Assembly are embedded in Hard Work, Discipline, Integrity, Transparency, Professionalism, Client Focus, Accountability, Equity, Honesty, Participation, Trust and Good Governance.

We regard good governance and public-private partnership as essential to holistic development. We are also committed to the sustenance of our traditional institutions and the natural environment.

1.2 CURRENT SITUATION AND PROFILE OF THE MUNICIPALITY

This section showcases the development profile of the Municipality. It provides relevant information on the Municipality as well as its potentials, opportunities, problems and challenges. It also provides an opportunity to draw meaningful development implications of the issues and gaps identified.

1.2.1 Governance and Institutional Capacity

The Kwahu West Municipal Assembly was carved out from the Kwahu South District, initially, as Kwahu West District Assembly in August, 2004 by Legislative Instrument 1589. It was later upgraded into a Municipality on 1st November, 2007 by Legislative Instrument 1870. The administrative capital is Nkawkaw; the second largest urban town in the Eastern

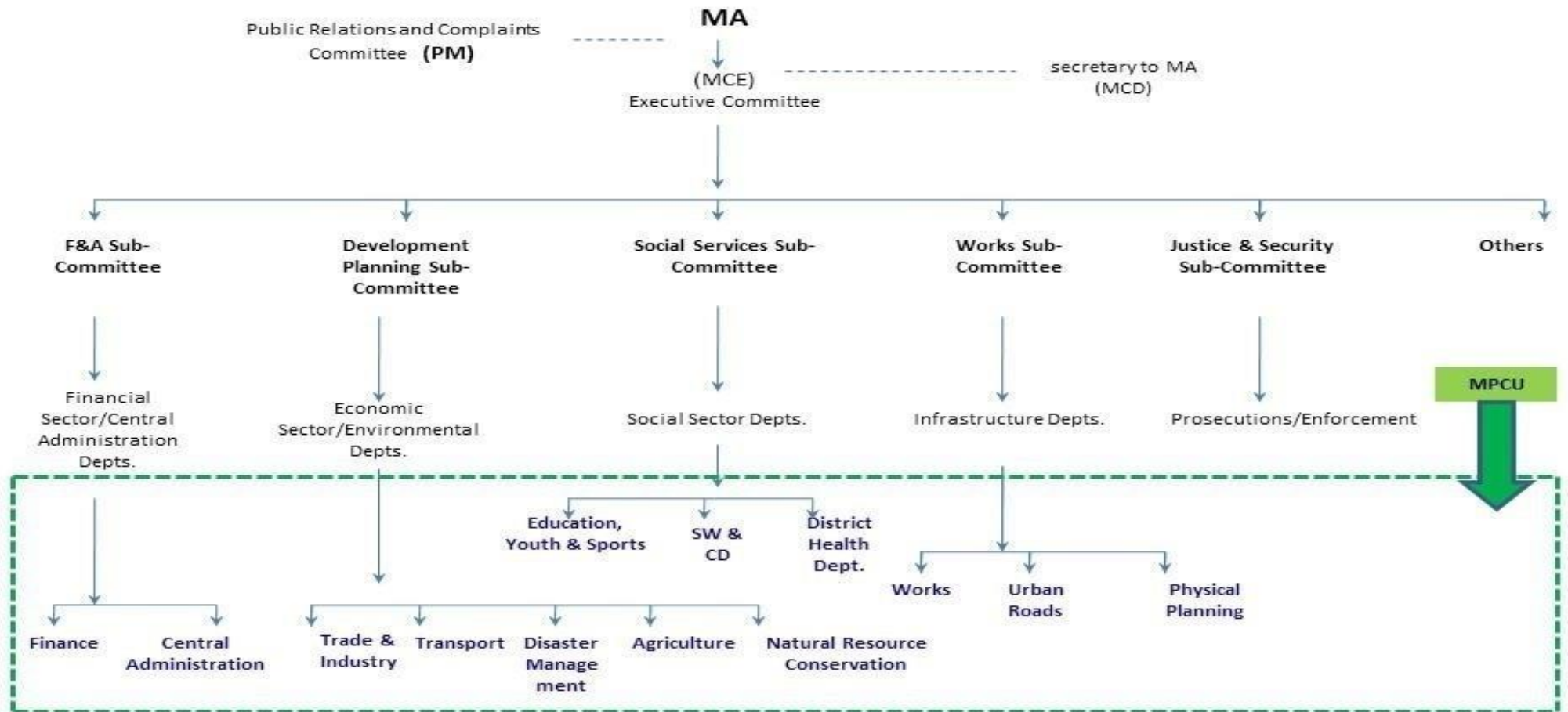
Region of Ghana. The Assembly is made up of forty (40) Assembly Persons comprising the Municipal Chief Executive, Twenty-Six (26) elected persons Twelve (12) Government Appointees and one (1) Member of Parliament. Eighty-five percent (85%) are males and the remaining fifteen percent (15%) are females. To ensure easy governance at the grassroots level, the Municipality is divided into four (4) Zonal Councils namely: Nkawkaw Zonal Council, Fodoa/Kofi Dede Zonal Council, Awenade/Apradang Zonal Council and Asuboni Rails Zonal Council. The councils as established by the Local Government (Urban, Zonal and Town Councils and Unit Committees) (Establishment) Instrument, 2010 (L.I 1967) are to perform the functions therein to assist the Assembly to promote decentralization at the local level.

1.2.2 Office of the Municipal Assembly

The Municipal Co-ordinating Director, in accordance with section 75 (4) of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) is responsible to ensuring efficient and effective service delivery of the Municipal Assembly. To facilitate efficient and effective service delivery in the Municipality, the Local Governance Act, second schedule has established sixteen (16) departments for the Municipality to assist in delivering its functions. The established departments include;

1. Central Administration Department
2. Finance Department
3. Education, Youth and Sports Department
4. Health Department
5. Agriculture Department
6. Physical Planning Department
7. Social Welfare and Community Development Department
8. Works Department
9. Trade, Industry and Tourism Department
10. Disaster Prevention Department
11. Natural Resource Conservation Department
12. Roads Department
13. Human Resource Department
14. Statistics Department
15. Birth and Death Department

Chart:1.3 KWAHU WEST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY ORGANOGRAM

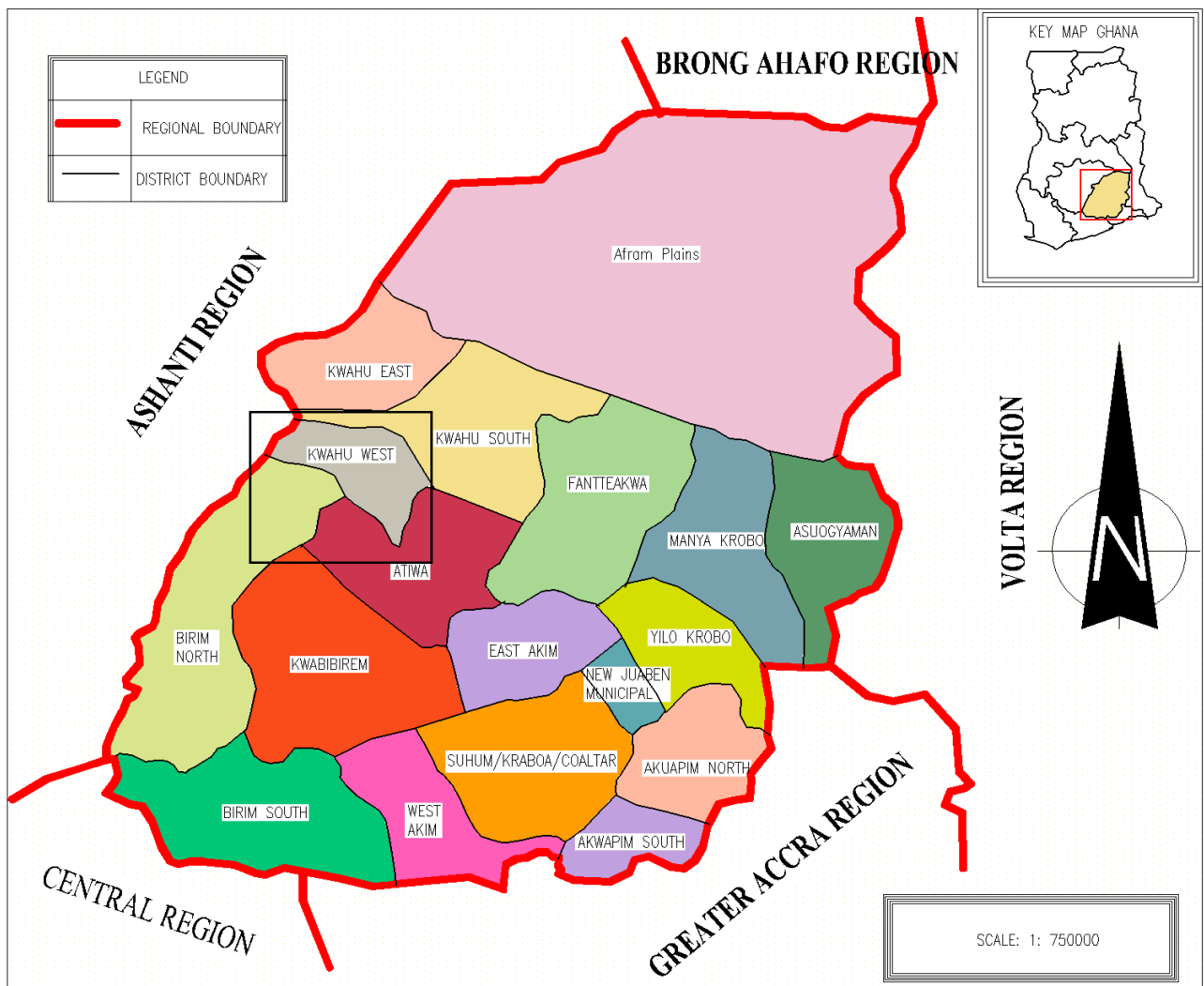


1.2.3 Physical Characteristics

1.2.3.1 Location and Size

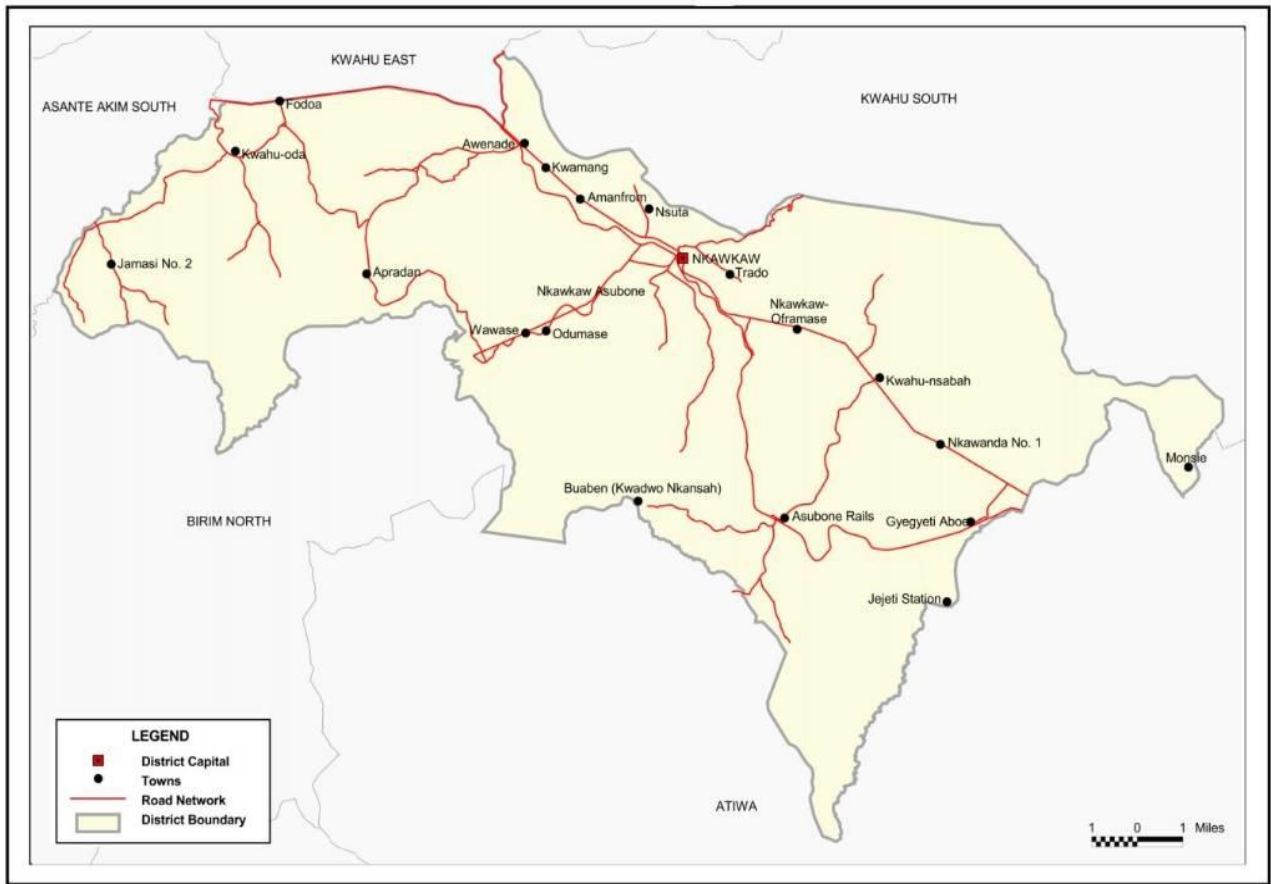
The Kwahu West Municipality is located in the Eastern Region of Ghana and it is one of the thirty-three (33) districts/municipalities in the Region. It lies between latitudes 6°30' North and 7° North and longitudes 0°30' West and 1° West. The Municipality is bordered to the East by Atiwa East District, to the North by Kwahu South Municipal, to the South by Birim North District and to the West by Asante Akim South District. The Municipality has a total land size of 401km² with 214 communities. It lies about 241kms north of Accra, the Capital of Ghana.

Figure 1.1: District Map of Eastern Region Showing Kwahu West Municipality



Source: Adapted from Town and Country Planning Department, 2017

Figure 1.2 Base Map of Kwahu West Municipality



1.2.3.2 Relief and Topography

Kwahu West Municipality is located in the mountainous region of Ghana popularly known as Kwahu Mountains. The entire Municipality is surrounded by mountains, hills, escarpments with a waterfall located within the mountains. Even though majority of the settlements are located in low-lying areas, others are located on the mountains.

The mountainous nature of the Municipality presents a tourism potential, which is yet to be developed. The development of the waterfall site at Monsie/Asuboni No.3 and the hospitality industry in general will attract more tourists and by extension improve the local economy of the Municipality.

1.2.3.3 Climate

The Municipality lies within the wet-semi equatorial region and as such, it experiences a double maxima rainfall pattern with average monthly relative humidity ranging between 75 percent and

80 percent during the two rainy seasons. Mean monthly temperature is 30°C which is often recorded between the months of March and April but decline to 26°C in August.

The Municipality comes under the influence of two air masses namely the Tropical Maritime Air Mass (MT) and the Tropical Continental (CT) Air mass. The Tropical Maritime Air Mass hits the Municipality twice a year thereby causing the two rainy seasons. The two occasions are May to August and September to October. Between the months of November and March, the Municipality is affected by the tropical continental air mass making the area warm and dry.

The climate in the Municipality supports all year round agriculture and the production of tropical crops such as cocoa, timber, cola and cereals. The current global climate change is however having a gradual impact on the environment which is a threat to food security and livelihood of the people in the Municipality.

1.2.3.4 Vegetation and Forest Reserves

The Kwahu West Municipality lies within the semi-deciduous forest zone, which belongs to the Antiaris-Chlorophora association. The vegetation is dense and consists of major economic trees such as Odum, Wawa and Sapele. These economic trees are sources of employment for most people in the wood and timber industry. The forest is made up of three layers with most of the trees in the upper and middle layers exhibiting deciduous characteristics during the dry season, which starts in November and ends in March. Few of the virgin forests in the Municipality remain due to the negative effects of human activities such as timber extraction, farming and bush burning. Most forest areas have been reduced to secondary bush or forest, which is easily distinguished from the climatic vegetation.

There are three forest reserves in the Municipality; the Southern Scarp, which covers an area of 15,460 hectares which is the largest, the Kade-Bepo, and the Nkawanda Forest Reserves. These forest reserves which were created during the colonial era have since come under threat by encroachers. Table 2.7 shows the locations and types of forest reserves in the Municipality.

Table 1.3: Forest Reserves in the Municipality

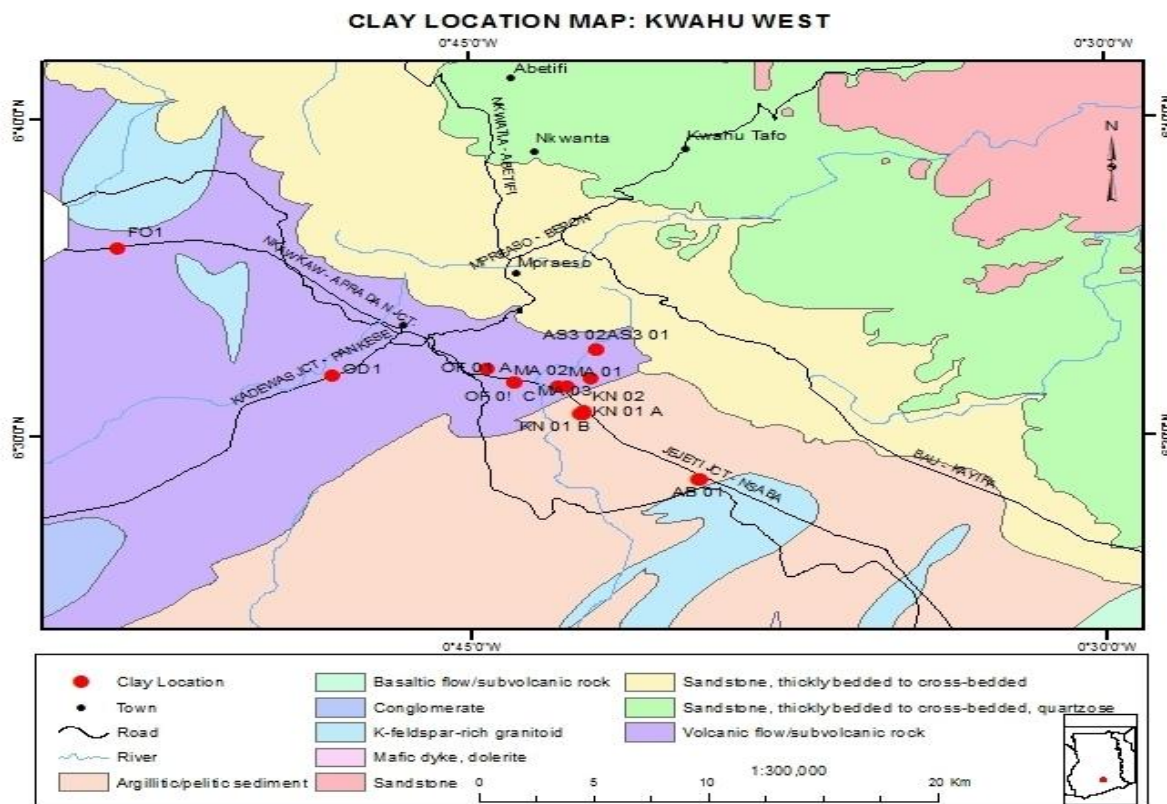
Name of Reserve	Gross Area (km²)	Perimeter	Date of Demarcation
Nkawanda	8.00km ²	13.00	1938
Kade-Bepo	16.81km ²	26.65	1927
Southern Scarp	146.75km ²	82.80	1927

Source: Forestry Division, Mpraeso District Office, 2020.

1.2.3.5 Mineral Resources

A number of essential minerals have been identified in the Kwahu West Municipality, and could be harnessed to support the development interventions of the Municipality. The mineral deposits include gold, diamond, bauxite, copper, granite stone, clay and sand deposits. Gold deposits are found in Besease, Odumase, Ekawso, Saafi, Apradang, Ampeha, Odumasua, Ataaso, Asuboni Rails and Kwahu Odaa. Diamond deposits are located at Apesika, Jejeti, Kwamoako and Monsie whiles clay and sand deposits are found in Odumase, Amanfrom, Nkawanda, Awereagya, Kwamang, Kwahu Nsabaa and Nkawkaw Kuma. Granite is found in Abepotia. The existence of minerals deposits has attracted both illegal and legal miners into the Municipality. This has caused loss of some farmlands and soil nutrients with its concomitant effects on farming and socioeconomic activities.

Figure 1.3: Locations of Clay Deposits in the Municipality.



Source: Ghana Geological Survey Authority, 2017

1.2.3.6 Water Resources

The Municipality is endowed with good underground water resource(s). The water table is relatively high. This makes the drilling of boreholes reasonably cheaper. The Municipality also has a number of springs and streams which could be harnessed into potable water. However, the production and distribution of pipe-borne water from treated mechanized borehole(s) is currently only limited to Nkawkaw the Municipal Capital.

1.2.4 Demographic Characteristics

1.2.4.1 Population Size and Growth Rate

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC), Kwahu West Municipality has a total population of 93,584 with an annual growth rate of almost three percent (2.7%). The Municipality's population growth rate is relatively higher than Eastern Region's growth rate of two percent (2.1%) and the national growth rate of 2.5 percent. The main reason accounting for this situation is immigration. The 2021 population for the Municipality was projected as 120,525 based on the 2010 PHC. Meanwhile, provisional results of the PHC 2021 put the Municipality at 145,429 which is made up of 74,897 females (51.5%) and 70,532 males (48.5%) respectively.

1.2.4.2 Age and Sex Distribution

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC), the sex ratio of the Municipality is 92.1 for males to 100 females. Based on the 2010 PHC, the Municipality had a population of 59,029 (63.1%) of persons aged between 15-64 years. Again, the proportion of the population aged 0-14 constitutes 39,353 (37.8%) while that of 65 years and above is 5,622 (5.4%). The age structure of the Municipality is therefore youthful characterized by a large active working group that can engage in the productive sector.

1.2.4.3 Ethnicity, Culture and Social Structure

The Kwahu West Municipality is cosmopolitan due to its commercial attractions. It is settled by numerous ethnic groups. According to the 2010 PHC, majority (66%) of the population are natives of Kwahu. The other significant tribes are Ewes (15%), Ashantis (17%) and other tribes (2%). These ethnic groups have co-existed peacefully with one another.

The Kwahu West Municipality forms part of the Kwahu Traditional Area and traditionally ruled by Odikros under the supervision of the Obomeng, Twenedurase, Mpraeso, Obo, Bepong and Atibie Divisional Chiefs. The slogans of the Chiefs and people of the Kwahu Traditional area is

“Asase Aban, Yente Gyae” and “Oboɔ, Oboɔba.” The people of Kwahu are industrious in nature. Their cultural values are depicted in music, dance and poetry.

1.2.4.4 Festivals

By nature, the Kwahus are a business minded people. This trait historically took them to places like Suhum, Nsawam and Sekondi Takoradi to trade. They were primarily engaged in sandals making, tailoring and ‘chop-bar’ operations. These businesses often kept them too busy all year round except the period immediately after Christmas where their business activities slowed down. During the low peak business period, the Kwahu people returned home to reunite with their families to reflect and settle family issues as well as organise funerals for deaths that occurred during their year of absence. This period also offered them the opportunity to get married. This culture has evolved over the years and coincided with the Christian Easter celebrations.

True to their name and nature, the Kwahu’s have package “Easter” into a major commercial cultural attraction in Ghana. During the festivities people come from within and outside Ghana mainly to have fun at the serene mountainous enclave – a situation that augers well for tourism promotion.

1.2.5 Resource Endowment and Utilization

1.2.5.1 Economic and Human Resources

The economic activities in the Municipality include; baking, timber processing, wood fabrication, steel works, sachet water production, transport services, banking, commerce (trading), ceramics, farming, sandcrete block making, mining, and services. They present unique opportunities for employment and help promote the economic development of the Municipality.

The Municipality is endowed with both skilled and unskilled labour of which most are self-employed. This enterprising human resource offers a unique potential for private sector development in the Municipality.

1.2.5.2 Natural Resources

The Kwahu West Municipality has resources such as forest reserves, arable agricultural lands, mineral deposits (gold, clay and sand), water bodies and tourist sites. These resources when effectively harnessed and well exploited will promote the economic growth of the Municipality. A critical case in point is the large clay deposits which provide huge potential for the housing and energy industries. The tourist sites are however under developed.

1.2.6 Social Development

The Municipal Assembly in its medium term economic development agenda is focused; in partnership with the private sector (Investors) to construct health centers, schools, staff and office accommodations, market complexes, road networks, lorry parks, drains and multi-purpose shopping mall along the Accra-Kumasi highway. There are large clay deposits to support this endeavour. There exist potential for large scale ginger and tiger nut cultivation, poultry farming and allied processing factories.

1.2.6.1 Health Infrastructure

The Municipality has a total of 51 health facilities. There also exists the Holy Family Nursing Training School, a catholic tertiary facility that offers diploma in nursing education.

Table 1.4: Distribution of Health Facilities by Ownership

Facility Ownership	Hospital	Health Centre	Maternity Home	Clinic	CHPS	Total
Government	0	7	0	1	37	45
CHAG-Catholic	1	0	0	1	0	2
Private	2	0	2	0	0	4
TOTAL	3	7	2	2	37	51

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2021

The Municipality however has no Government Hospital/Polyclinic. Only one of the three hospitals in the Municipality has a functional dental unit and for that matter most critical dental cases in the Municipality are referred. Although there are 37 demarcated functioning CHPS zones, only 12 have permanent compounds/structures while the rest are in community rented premises.

Table 1.5: Clinical Health Personnel

Category of Personnel	Number at Post	Number Required	Gap
Doctor	16	-	-
Dentist	1	2	2
Pharmacist	4	-	-
Physician Assistant	20	12	5
Nurse (RCN/RGN)	205	29	10
Nurse (CHN/EN)	120	150	30
Midwife	89	50	14
Laboratory Technician	1	10	9

Dispensing Technician	-	10	10
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Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2020

1.2.6.2 Educational Facilities

The Municipality has a total of 413 educational facilities, of which 219 are public and 194 are private.

Table 1.6: Available Educational Facilities in the Kwahu West Municipality

Category of School	No. of Public School	No. of Private School	Total
Nursery/Kindergarten	76	75	151
Primary	78	73	151
Junior High (JHS)	63	41	104
Senior High (SHS)	2	5	7
TVET	-	-	-
Grand Total	219	194	413

Municipal Education Service, 2020

Table 1.7: Public Basic School Infrastructure in the Municipality

Level \ Year	Number of basic schools				Number of classrooms			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021
KG	75	76	76		147	142	167	
Primary	78	78	78		450	469	473	
JHS	63	63	63		215	214	219	

Source: Municipal Education Service, 2020

Table 1.8: Public Basic Schools Enrolment Levels in the Municipality

Level \ Year	Kindergarten			Primary			JHS			Grant Totals		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Totals
2018	3110	3009	6119	7412	7321	14733	3254	3144	6398	13776	13474	27250
2019	3221	2978	6199	7690	7390	15080	3349	3270	6619	14260	13638	27898
2020	3025	2954	5979	7797	7502	15299	3621	3601	7222	1443	14057	28500
2021												

Source: Municipal Education Service, 2020

Table: 1.9: Private Schools Enrolment in the Municipality

Year \ LEVEL	2018			2019			2020			2021		
	M	F	TOTAL	M	M	F	TOTAL	M	M	F	TOTAL	M

KG	1318	1716	3529	1922	1318	1716	3529	1922	1318	1716	3529	1922
PRIMARY	3668	3563	7231	3975	3668	3563	7231	3975	3668	3563	7231	3975
JHS	945	866	1811	857	945	866	1811	857	945	866	1811	857
SHS	405	402	807	754	405	402	807	754	405	402	807	754
TVET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6831	6547	6547	7508	6831	6547	6547	7508	6831	6547	6547	7508

Source: Municipal Education Service, 2020

Table 1.10: Number of Teachers in Public Basic Schools in the Municipality

Level Year	KINDERGARTEN			PRIMARY			JHS			TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	
2018	17	281	298	289	292	581	362	175	537	668	748	1416
2019	23	230	253	279	294	573	353	172	525	655	696	1351
2020	12	235	247	276	291	567	334	169	503	622	695	1317
2021	13	208	221	264	275	539	334	159	493	611	642	1,253

Source: Municipal Education Service, 2020

1.2.6.3 Water and Sanitation

There is access to potable water in the Municipality. Pipe borne water/stand pipes being provided by GWCL is available in the Nkawkaw Township. There are 69 mechanized boreholes, 184 hand pump boreholes and 136 hand-dug wells across the Municipality.

About 70% of the population in the Kwahu West Municipality has access to potable water (Pipe borne and borehole).

Table 1.11: Major Sources of Water and Number of Beneficiaries in the Municipality

Type of Facility	Ownership		Number of People Covered	Percentage (%)
	Public	Private		
Pipe Borne (households connected to GWCL main line)	1,069	-	5,345	3.4
Public Stand Pipe	23	-	10,350	6.6
Hand-dug Well	17	91	16,200	10.3
Borehole fitted with hand pump	183	-	54,900	35.0
Mechanized Borehole	37	50	65,000	41.4
River/Stream	35	-	5,250	3.3
Total	1,357	141	157,045	100

Source: MPCU Construct, 2021

Table 1.12: Sanitary Facilities Available in the Municipality

Type of Sanitary Facility	Number
Refuse dumps	35
Slaughter house	1
Meat shops	15

Urinal	5
Pour Flush	4
VIP	4,006
Water Closet	1,790
KVIP	22
Enviroloo	15
Pit Latrine	3,288
Total	9,181

Source: EHU, KWMA, 2021

Table 1.13: Method of Refuse Disposal

Disposal Method	Number of Households	Percentage (%)
Burying	512	1.8
Public Dump Site	25,375	89.42
Burning	1,169	4.11
House to House Collection	1,005	3.54
Open Space	316	1.11
Total	28,377	100

Source: MEHU, KWMA, 2021

1.2.7 Local Economic Development

1.2.7.1 Entrepreneurial Potentials/Opportunities and Challenges

The entrepreneurial opportunities in the Municipality include the use of clay for the manufacture of valuable goods, and expansion of ginger and tiger nut cultivation to serve as ready raw materials for value addition and processing factories. This is expected to create jobs and ultimately boost the local economy.

These opportunities are confronted with challenges of financial support and inadequate technological and technical know-how, lack of entrepreneurial skills and high interest rates from financial institutions. The Municipal Business Advisory Centre is well placed to provide entrepreneurial and facilitation advice to prospective investors.

1.2.7.2 Economic Potentials of the Municipality

The strategic location (nodal town) of the Municipal capital coupled with its high cosmopolitan population makes Nkawkaw stand tall in promoting strong commercial synergies and linkages with the adjoining Districts/Regions. No wonder it serves as a converging marketing centre for nearby Districts, Afram Plains, Kumasi, Koforidua and Accra. The major market in Nkawkaw is very vibrant on Wednesdays and Sundays. There are thirty-two (32) satellite markets in the Municipality.

1.2.8 Agricultural Sector

Under the Medium Term Development Plan, the Department of Agriculture will focus on the growth and development of agriculture within the municipality. Key drivers of this agenda will be the implementation of Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana (MAG) Programme, Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJs), Post-harvest Losses Management, Capacity Building of Farmers and development of selected industrial crops under the Farming for Investment Programme.

The bottlenecks of access to extension services, financing agriculture, and post-harvest losses are expected to be addressed to enable farmers in the Municipality achieve their desired outcomes.

1.2.8.1 Access to Extension Services

There are ten (10) agricultural operational areas with at least two (2) Agric Extension Agents (AEAs) stationed at each area. The Agriculture Department presently has twenty-four (24) AEAs and would require fifty (50) permanent agents. The Extension Officer-Farmer Ratio in the Municipality is 1:5,022.

1.2.8.2 Financing Agriculture

Financing of farming activities in the Municipality is largely from personal savings. As savings are very low, capital formation becomes difficult. Farmers are however discouraged to borrow from financial institutions mainly due to high interest rates, farmers rely on relatives and moneylenders. There is the need to encourage group loans since it works better than personal loans.

1.2.8.3 Storage of Produce and Post-harvest Losses

The availability of storage facilities will help farmers to store crops, which are not in high demand or that which are in excess. However, majority of farmers in the municipality do not have access to storage facilities. Those who have access had store rooms, huts, cocoa sacks, maize sacks, drying boards or panels, shelves and mats at their disposal. The few small-scale agro-based industries do not have the capacity to utilize all the excess produce. There is the need to introduce appropriate technology for the construction of storage facilities and agro-processing industries to help reduce post-harvest losses.

1.2.9 Industrial Sector

Most industries in the Municipality can be classified under Micro, Small and Medium Scale Industries, with diverse activities. These industries can be grouped into the following categories;

- 1) Household Industries
- 2) Handicrafts / Traditional Crafts
- 3) Modern Crafts
4. Micro/Small/Medium Scale Manufacturing

Table 1.14: Number Employed in Industry

Sub-Sector	Number Employed	Percentage
Household Industries (Traditional Crafts/ Modern Crafts)	781	63
Micro/Small / Medium Scale Manufacturing	450	37
Total	1,231	100

Source: BAC, 2020

1.2.10 Tourism Development

The Municipality is endowed with unique natural tourist sites which have the potential of rivalling some of the well-known tourist attractions in the country. These include; three Forest Reserves (Southern Scarp, Kade Bebo and Nkawanda, Waterfalls and Ancient Artifacts at Asuboni No.3, Caves at Nkawkaw-Kuma, Pottery Works at Oframase, and Kwahu Scarp and Paragliding Landing Site at Nkawkaw-Atta Ne Atta. However, these tourist sites are underdeveloped and require the needed public and private sector investment to develop them into standard attractions for the socioeconomic enhancement of the Municipality.

1.2.11 Settlement Systems (Spatial Planning)

Spatial Planning basically shapes the area in which we live. The Municipality thus, aims at regulating access to housing, schools, health centres, parks, industrial sites, and leisure areas as well as access to water, electricity, sewerage and roads under its jurisdiction.

Policy interventions will help address the current problems of haphazard physical developments and informal settlements, and slums caused by rapid urban growth of the Municipality which currently outstrips spatial planning and development management activities.

1.2.12 Vulnerability Analysis

Information on the type and locations of vulnerability inform decision-makers to formulate policies and programmes to address specific barriers that prevent the vulnerable segment of the population to participate effectively in national development.

The Municipal Assembly is therefore committed to the wellbeing of the vulnerable segment of the population in the Municipality. In its efforts to alleviate the economic hardships of the vulnerable segment of the citizenry, different policy interventions are therefore designed to address the vulnerable segment in the Municipality. The segment of a population that is exposed to high risk of vulnerability include; the youth, orphans, victims of child abuse, people in disaster prone zones, persons with disabilities, and the aged.

In the Kwahu West Municipality, the vulnerable and excluded include people with disability, peasant farmers, the aged, women and children, people living with HIV/AIDS, orphans and homeless children.

1.2.12.1 Persons with Disability (PWD)

A person is physically challenged because of a physical, intellectual or sensory impairment; he or she is denied the opportunities available in the community. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, three percent (3%) of the total population of Kwahu West Municipality suffers from various forms of disability (i.e. physical, visual, hearing and mental disabilities).

1.2.12.2 Peasant Farmers

It is worth noting that, peasant farmers are vulnerable due to the fact that they depend on erratic rainfall for cultivation. This situation, coupled with the increasing loss of farmlands represents dominant shocks that affect incomes, availability of food and wealth creation.

1.2.12.3 People Living with HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS affected people are considered vulnerable since they are mostly marginalized against and do not have equal access to social services. In 2010, HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in the Municipality was 4.4 percent. In 2020, according to the Department of Health statistics, HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in the Municipality is 1.3 percent – a situation that needs pragmatic efforts to address.

1.2.12.4 Child Protection

The goal of ‘Child Protection’ is to strengthen the protection of children from abuse, neglect, exploitation and other forms of violence and deprivation. The Municipality has made some gains in this regard even though there is a lot more to do. With UNICEF coming on board to partner and support the Assembly fight this course, the Social Welfare and Community Development Department is poised to engage communities and relevant stakeholders in order to improve upon the wellbeing of the child.

Table 1.15: Record of Child Protection Activities as of December, 2020

No.	Activity	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
1	Maintenance of Children	31	50	31	50	62	100
2	Custody of Children	16	64	9	36	25	100
3	Paternity Care of Children	7	70	3	30	10	100
4	Family Welfare for Children	33	43	43	57	76	100
5	Abuse of Children	15	63	9	37	24	100
Grand Total		102	290	95	100	197	100

Source: SWCDD, KWMA, 2020

1.2.12.5 Gender Representation in Decision-making

According to a survey conducted by the MPCU in 2013, during community gatherings where decisions are made, only 25.1% were females. The situation appreciated, on the average, to 31.1% in 2017. The survey also revealed that, at various the Unit Committees and Zonal Councils, women on the average form 12.3% of total membership of these decision-making bodies.

Considering the total composition of the Municipal Assembly membership, only five (5) out of fourth (40) members are females representing 12.5%. By far, the representation of the female gender in decision-making in the Municipality is under 40% – a situation that does not auger well for gender and holistic socioeconomic development.

1.2.13 Waste Management

Notwithstanding the plastic waste menace, the Municipality has three (3) emerging medium-sized industries (under the One-District-One-Factory Initiative), which are likely to form the major sources of solid waste. It is estimated that almost 30,000 tons of waste is generated annually in the Municipality, out of which only less than 50% is collected and disposed. The remaining waste is said to find its way into drains thereby causing flooding during the raining season.

1.2.14 Road Transport

The road system in the Municipality is categorized into three major classes namely first class/asphaltic, second class/bitumen and third class (graveled and dirt) roads. The road classification was premised on the nature of the road as well as the frequency of use of the road. The first class/asphaltic roads are characterized with high-level tarred surface (asphalt) and record a high operation of vehicles and motorbikes. The second class/bitumen roads have features such as being tarred and having relatively high operation of vehicles on them as compared with that of the first class road.

Again, the third class roads are all the feeder roads within the Municipality and are mostly untarred with several potholes as well as occasional operation of vehicles on them. The usage of these roads in the rainy and sometimes the dry seasons is very difficult. This type of road constitutes a major part of the road network in the Municipality as shown in table 1.16.

Table 1.16: Summary of Road Network and Condition in the Municipality

Class of Roads	Condition	Total Length (km)	%
First	-Motorable all year round -Asphalted -Absence of potholes	52	17.9
Second	-Motorable all year round -Tarred -Few potholes	25	8.6
Third (graveled & dirt)	-Seasonally motorable -Untarred and full of pot holes and feeder roads	213	73.5
Total		290	100.00

Source: URD, KWMA 2020

1.3 KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Analysis of the current situation and for that matter the development profile has revealed some critical development issues and gaps. As a result, these key issues informed the development of subsequent components of the Plan. Table 1.17 showcases the development issues.

Table 1.17 Development Issues of the Municipality

Development Dimension: Economic Development	
Focus Area	Development Issue
Strong and Resilient Economy	1. Low capacity of Zonal councils for revenue mobilization.
	2. Poor patronage of satellite markets.
	3. Outdated commercial and residential properties valuation regime leading to low IGF.
	4. Untapped revenue sources leading to low IGF.
	5. Ineffective revenue collection monitoring leading to revenue leakages.
	6. Low capacity of revenue collectors.
Private Sector Development	1. Low capacities of Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (MSMEs).
Tourism and Creative Arts Development	1. Undeveloped tourist sites.
Agriculture and Rural Development	1. Inadequate processing facilities.
	2. Inadequate marketing systems.
	3. Lack of credit facilities.
	4. High Farmer to Agriculture Extension Agent ratio.
	5. Pest and disease prevalence.
	6. High cost of farm inputs.
	7. Poor livestock management.

Development Dimension: Social Development	
Focus Area	Prioritized Issue
Education and Training	1. Inadequate school infrastructure and ancillary facilities.
Health and Health Services	2. Inadequate health infrastructure.
Social Protection	1. Insufficient support for vulnerable people.
	2. Lack of child protection teams in communities.
	3. Lack of logistics to regularly monitor PWDs.

Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure, Human Settlement	
Focus Area	Prioritized Issue
Human Settlements and Housing	1. Haphazard spatial development.
	2. Inadequate planning schemes.
	3. Inadequate urban green spaces.

	4. Inadequate institutional capacity for spatial planning.
	5. Congestion in the Central Business District (CBD).
Water and Environmental Sanitation	1. Inadequate Waste Management Systems.
	2. Inadequate potable water.
Information Communication	1. Poor telecommunication network/coverage.
Transport Infrastructure	1. Poor road network and conditions.

Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability	
Focus Area	Prioritized Issue
Local Government and Decentralisation	1. Low participation and representation of women in public decision-making.
	2. Low citizenry participation in (local governance) popular participation activities.
	1. Lack of permanent Assembly Office Block and inadequate residential accommodation for Assembly staff.
	2. Lack of permanent office accommodation for Zonal Councils.

Development Dimension: Ghana's Role In International Affairs	
Focus Area	Prioritized Issue
International Relations	1. Uncoordinated and weak collaboration between local authorities and citizens abroad for development.
	2. Lack of international affiliation (sister cities collaboration) between the Assembly and the international community.

KWAHU WEST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY (MUNICIPAL PLANNING AND CO-ORDINATING UNIT)

2.0 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2022

Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe (2022)				Cost (GH¢)			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services.	Build capacity of Revenue Collectors and ZCs in revenue mobilization.	Nkawkaw	√	√	√		20,000.00	10,000.00		√		KWMA	MFD, GIZ, Budget Committee, ZCs
		Rehabilitate and reactivate Akuajoo Market.	Nkawkaw-Akuajoo		√	√	√	400,000.00	400,000.00		√		KWMA	MFD, GIZ, Budget Committee, ZCs
		Revaluation of commercial and residential landed properties.	Municipal wide	√	√	√		50,000.00		45,000.00	√		KWMA	MFD, GIZ, Budget Committee, ZCs
		Monitoring of internal revenue mobilization activities.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00		√		KWMA	MFD, GIZ, Budget Committee,
		Expansion of revenue mobilization database mechanisms.	Municipal wide		√	√		15,000.00		20,000.00	√		KWMA	MFD, GIZ, Budget Committee
		Redesigning/ reconstruction of Adom Market stores into two-storey buildings (Phase II)	Nkawkaw	√	√	√	√	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00	√		KWMA	DPs, MWD, MWH
		Paving, construction of lorry park, inner	Nkawkaw Adom Market.		√	√	√	400,000.00			√		KWMA	MLGDRD, MRD, MWH

Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe (2022)				Cost (GH¢)			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
		perimeter fence wall and ancillary works.												
		Construction of market sheds for way-side pottery products and bread sellers.	Oframase , Nkawkaw-Bypass						200,000.00		√		KWMA	MWD, MRH, MRD, BAC, GPS
		Assess tourist attractions and embark on vigorous tourism promotion drive to attract private-public partnership investments.	Nkawkaw, Asuboni No.3, Nkawkaw Kuma	√	√	√	√		50,000.00		√		KWMA	MPCU, GTA, GIPC, TA, Citizens, Hospitality Facilities
		Train and support 100 SMEs to expand their local businesses.	Nkawkaw	√	√	√		1,000,000.00		200,000.00	√		KWMA	NEA, BAC, AGI, CSOs
		Develop and roll-out e-billing and e-payment functionalities including rent, markets and lorry parks.	Nkawkaw	√	√	√	√			-	√		KWMA	GIZ, RCC, MLGDRD
		Upgrade address maps and revise existing local plans into approved local plans.	Nkawkaw	√	√	√	√			-	√		KWMA	GIZ, RCC, MLGDRD

Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe (2022)				Cost (GHC)			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
	Agricultural Services and Management	Facilitate the supply and distribution of improved and certified agro-inputs to 5000 farmers under PFJ campaign programme.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	8,000.00		2,000.00	√		KWMA	DPs, MDA, MOFA
		Facilitate the development of satellite market for ginger.	Oframase	√	√	√	√	30,000.00		10,000.00	√		KWMA	DPs, MDA, MOFA
		Construction of silo/warehouse for storage of major staples.	Asuboni Rails	√	√	√	√	150,000.00		50,000.00	√		KWMA	DPs, MDA, MOFA
		Raise 40,000 palm seedlings (PERD)	Jejeti Asuosu		√	√	√	50,000.00		50,000.00	√		KWMA	Minerals Commission, MDA/MOFA
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Construction of 2No. CHPS compounds with ancillary facilities.	Amanfrom, Esaase	√	√	√	√	1,400,000.00			√		KWMA	DACF Secretariat, GHS, MHD
		Conduct immunization for all antigens including TB.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			20,000.00	√		MHD	DPs, RHD, KWMA
		Procure and stock the Municipal Medical Stores with adequate drugs and commodities.	Nkawkaw	√	√	√	√			396,000.00	√		MHD	MEHU, MOH

Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe (2022)				Cost (GHC)			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
		Provide medical equipment for health facilities.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	50,000.00			√		MP	KWMA, DACF Secretariat
	Social Welfare and Community Services	Provision of social protection interventions and gender empowerment.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	13,550.00			√		KWMA	DPs, MGCSP
		Mobilization of communities for common action.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	8,800.00			√		KWMA	DPs, MGCSP
		Child rights promotion and protection, and combating domestic violence and human trafficking.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	7,500.00		37,500.00	√		KWMA	UNICEF, MLGDRD, OHLGS
		Award deserving education and health workers.	Municipal wide				√	40,000.00			√		MP	KWMA, DACF Secretariat
		Assist needy individuals financially.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	40,000.00			√		MP	KWMA, DACF Secretariat
		Train Social Welfare and Probation Officers on Juvenile Case Management and Standard Operating Procedures.	Koforidua	√	√	√	√			-	√		KWMA	GIZ, RCC, MLGDRD

Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe (2022)				Cost (GHC)			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
	Education, Youth and Sports, and Library Services	Construction of 2No. 3-units classroom blocks with staff common room, head teacher's office, store and ancillary facilities.	Boadukrom, Asona	√	√	√	√	900,000.00			√		KWMA	DACF Secretariat, MLGDRD, GES
		Construction of 1No. 6-units classroom block with head teacher's office, staff common room, store and ancillary facilities.	Asaasefofum	√	√	√	√	700,000.00			√		KWMA	DACF Secretariat, MLGDRD, MED, GES
		Procurement of 500 dual desks for public schools in the municipality	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	175,000.00			√		KWMA	DACF Secretariat, MED, GES
		Construction of education resource centre and ancillary facilities.	Nkwakaw	√	√	√	√	520,000.00			√		KWMA	MLGDRD, DACF Secretariat, MED, GES
	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Construction of 1No. solid waste engineered landfill site.	Nkawkaw	√	√	√	√	500,000.00	500,000.00	1,000,000.00	√		KWMA	MWS, WD, MEHU, DPs
		Rehabilitation of 6No. public toilets.	Nkawkaw (4No.), Fodoa, Ampekrom	√	√	√	√	250,000.00	50,000.00		√		KWMA	ZCs, DACF Secretariat, MWD, MEHU
		Acquire land for liquid waste	Nkawkaw	√	√	√	√	50,000.00			√		KWMA	MWD, MEHU

Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe (2022)				Cost (GHC)			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
		disposal.												
		Procure communal refuse skip containers.	Asuboni Rails, Abetensu, Fodoa, Awenade, Old Jejeti	√	√	√	√	75,000.00			√		KWMA	MLGDRD, DACF Secretariat, MEHU
		Implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) project.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			250,000.00	√		KWMA	MEHU, REHD, UNICEF
		Organization of clean-up exercises in the municipality.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00		√		KWMA	MEHU, Assembly Members, TA
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Conduct assessment and research on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and emergencies.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	15,000.00		8,310.00	√		KWMA	NADMO, DPs, EPA, TA
		Emergency response and rescue missions to bring relief to people and communities affected by disaster.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	22,500.00		6,500.00	√		KWMA	NADMO, DPs
		Form a Municipal Emergency Planning and Response Management Team (MEPRMT) and develop local	Nkawkaw	√	√			10,000.00	5,000.00		√		KWMA	NADMO, EPA, MUSEC, TA, Meteorological Department, DEPRMT, MPCU,

Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe (2022)				Cost (GH¢)			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
		guidelines/format for emergency planning, response and reporting for Departments/ Agencies to coordinate issues related to potential threats.												RPCU, NDPC
		Support rehabilitation services of communities affected by disaster and epidemic.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	250,000.00			√			KWMA NADMO, MUSEC
		Embark on sensitization on the need to build resilient settlement structures and safeguarding sustainable environment, disaster risk reduction, and early warning.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	25,000.00	5,000.00		√			KWMA MEPRMT, MPCU, ISD, MWD, MPPD
	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Tree planting and conservation of biodiversity.	Selected Communities		√	√				65,000.00	√			KWMA Okwahuman Youth Association, Eco Warriors Movement, DPs
		Identify and form Sch./CBO Green Clubs towards	Selected Communities	√	√	√				20,000.00	√			KWMA Okwahuman Youth Assoc., Eco Warriors

Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe (2022)				Cost (GH¢)			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
		environmental sustainability.												Movement, DPs
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Drilling and mechanization of 4No. community boreholes.	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√	178,125.00			√		KWMA	CWSA, DPs
		Mechanization of 6No. existing community boreholes.	Banka, Kwahudaa, Apradang, Nkawkaw, Jejeti, Esaase	√	√	√	√	100,000.00			√		KWMA	CWSA, DPs
		Extension of electricity to unserved communities across the municipality.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	3,000,000.00			√		ECG	KWMA, MOE
		Dredging of Trado River in Nkawkaw township.	Nkawkaw		√	√	√						KWMA	MWD, MEHU, MRD
		Dredging/desilting of major drains and waterways.	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√	50,000.00		2,400.00	√		KWMA	MRH, MRD
	Urban Roads and Transport Services	Construction of culverts, road speed humps and road line markings, and spot improvement.	Nkawkaw	√	√	√	√	250,000.00			√		KWMA	MRH, MRD
		Construction/Grading of 25km feeder	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	385,000.00			√		KWMA	MRH, MRD

Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe (2022)				Cost (GHC)			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
		roads.												
	Spatial Planning	Preparation of planning schemes for major settlements (3No.).		√	√	√	√	75,000.00			√		KWMA	MPPD, LUSPA, LC
		Build capacity (human and logistics) of Physical Planning and Works Departments.	Nkawkaw	√	√			30,000.00			√		KWMA	MPPD, MWD, MHRD
		Decongestion of the CBD in Nkawkaw (business and vehicular) to ease congestion.	Nkawkaw	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	10,000.00		√		KWMA	MPPD, MWD, MRD
		Sensitization on acquisition of Building Permits for all buildings.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	25,000.00	5,000.00		√		KWMA	MPPD, MWD, MRD, EPA
		Demarcation and registration of the Assembly's landed properties.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	75,000.00			√		KWMA	MPPD, LUSPA, LC
		Completion of Street Naming and Property Addressing for the set-up of dLRev.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		45,000.00	25,000.00	√		KWMA	MPPD, LUSPA, GIZ
Management and Administration	General Administration	Conduct quarterly popular participation sessions (town hall meetings).	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√	35,000.00	5,000.00		√		KWMA	MPCU, CSOs, Media, TA, NGOs, CBOs, Trade Associations
		Stakeholder	Nkawkaw	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	1,000.00		√		KWMA	Central

Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe (2022)				Cost (GHC)			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
		consultative engagements.							00					Admin., MPCU
		Organize/facilitate women empowerment activities on popular participation.	Nkawkaw and beyond.	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	2,000.00		√		KWMA	CAD, MPCU, GIZ, RGD
		Refurbishment of Records Unit and Client Service Unit.	Nkawkaw		√	√		30,000.00			√		KWMA	CAD, Works MWD, Records Unit, Procurement Unit
		Organise and collaborate with stakeholders to celebrate gender related International Days.	Nkawkaw	√	√	√	√	24,000.00			√		KWMA	Departments/ Agencies, CSOs/NGOs
		Train Assembly women on Leadership Skills and Community Development.	Nkawkaw		√	√		12,000.00			√		KWMA	CAD, Assembly Members, RCC
		Train MPCU on understanding vulnerability, gender responsive planning and budgeting.	Nkawkaw/ Koforidua	√	√	√	√			-	√		KWMA	GIZ, RCC, MLGDRD
		Train selected core staff on Project Management.	Koforidua	√	√	√	√			-	√		KWMA	GIZ, RCC, MLGDRD
		Train MMDAs on Composite Budget Manual V. 2021.	Koforidua	√	√	√	√			-	√		KWMA	GIZ, RCC, MLGDRD

Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe (2022)				Cost (GHC)			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
		Support the audit of Disability Fund which subjects the 3% disability fund to scrutiny through special audits.	Nkawkaw	√	√	√	√			-	√		KWMA	GIZ, RCC, MLGDRD
		Rollout of Citizens Eye App which would be used by Citizens to Rate services and to report issues.	Nkawkaw	√	√	√	√			-	√		KWMA	GIZ, RCC, MLGDRD
		Provide dedicated resources for district data collection and management (tablets and computers with internet) for the personnel working with DDDP.	Nkawkaw	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			√		KWMA	GIZ, RCC, MLGDRD
	Human Resource	Capacity Building for staff of Decentralised Departments.	Nkawkaw	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	10,000.00		√		KWMA	MHRD, OHLGS, RCC, Departments
		Staff Management and Development.	Nkawkaw and beyond	√	√	√	√	50,000.00			√		KWMA	MHRD, OHLGS, RCC, Departments
		Conduct Performance Contracts.	Nkawkaw	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	10,000.00		√		KWMA	MHRD, OHLGS, RCC, Departments

Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe (2022)				Cost (GH¢)			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
	Finance	Preparation of Fee Fixing Resolutions and Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	Nkawkaw		√	√		15,000.00	2,000.00		√		KWMA	MFD, Budget Committee, Key Stakeholders
		Organization of Public Budget Hearings.	Nkawkaw	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	10,000.00		√		KWMA	MFD, Budget Committee, Key Stakeholders
	General Administration	Facilitate and lobby for construction of Government Hospital/Polyclinic at Nkawkaw.	Nkawkaw and beyond.	√	√	√	√	4,000.00	2,000.00		√		KWMA	CAD, MOH, GHS, DPs
		Provision of 250 street lights and accessories.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	185,000.00			√		KWMA	MLGDRD, DACF Secretariat, MOE, ECG
		Renovation and furnishing of MCE's and MCD's bungalows and ancillary works.	Nkawkaw	√	√	√	√	300,000.00			√		KWMA	MWD, MLGDRD, DACF Secretariat
		Construction of Municipal Assembly Office Block Complex (Phase I).	Nkawkaw	√	√	√	√	700,000.00			√		KWMA	MLGDRD, DACF Secretariat
		Construction of 1No. Zonal Council office block.	Fodoa	√	√	√	√	350,000.00			√		KWMA	MLGDRD, DACF Secretariat

Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe (2022)				Cost (GH¢)			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
		Procurement of office furniture and equipment for Zonal Councils.	Fodoa, Kwahu Nsaba	√	√	√	√		40,000.00			√		KWMA	ZCs, UCs, CAD, Procurement Unit
		Procurement of Goods and Services.	Nkawkaw	√	√	√	√	100,000.00	100,000.00			√		KWMA	CAD, MFD, Procurement Unit DACF Secretariat
		Construction of 1No. 5-units 2-bedroom semi-detached quarters with ancillary facilities for AEAs.	Nkawkaw	√	√	√	√	620,000.00				√		KWMA	MLGDRD, DACF Secretariat, MWD
		Organisation of General Assembly, Statutory Committees and stakeholder meetings.	Nkawkaw	√	√	√	√	25,000.00	25,000.00			√		KWMA	CAD, Departments, Stakeholders
		Organization of National Celebration Days.		√	√	√	√	50,000.00	50,000.00			√		KWMA	CAD, Departments, Stakeholders
		Operation and Maintenance.	Nkawkaw	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	50,000.00			√		KWMA	CAD, Departments
		Preparation of concept notes, feasibility studies and public procurement processes on all projects under PPP.	Nkawkaw	√	√	√	√			25,000.00		√		KWMA	MPCU, Private Investors, EPA, DPs

Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe (2022)				Cost (GH¢)			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
		Establish and facilitate sister city relations with prospective municipalities/ cities abroad.	Nkawkaw	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	5,000.00		√		KWMA	MOFARI, GIS, MOTI, RCC
		Procurement of office furniture and equipment (computers, printers, etc.) for Decentralized Departments.	Nkawkaw	√	√	√	√	60,000.00	10,000.00		√		KWMA	CAD, MFD, Procurement Unit
	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Conduct quarterly monitoring and evaluation on development projects/activities.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	15,000.00	10,000.00		√		KWMA	MPCU, CSOs, Media, TA, ZCs
		Preparation of Annual Action Plans and Composite Budgets.	Nkawkaw	√	√	√	√	15,000.00	50,000.00		√		KWMA	MPCU, Budget Committee, Departments/ Agencies, CSOs
		Preparation of APRs and Quarterly Progress Reports.	Nkawkaw	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	10,000.00		√		KWMA	MPCU, RPCU, NDPC
		Dissemination of MTDP 2022-2025 and AAPs/Composite Budgets.	Municipal wide and beyond.	√	√			20,000.00			√		KWMA	MPCU, GIZ

Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe (2022)				Cost (GH¢)			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
		Conduct reviews of AAP and Annual Composite Budget.	Nkawkaw		√	√		20,000.00	5,000.00		√		KWMA	MPCU, GIZ, RPCU
		Strengthen MPCU capacity to plan for inclusive development.	Nkawkaw, Koforidua	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00	√		KWMA	MPCU, GIZ, RPCU
		Training of MPCU on localising (specific) SDGs, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation.	Nkawkaw, Koforidua	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	√		KWMA	MPCU, GIZ, RPCU
		Organise/hold a Development Donor/Funding Support Conference.	Nkawkaw	√	√	√		20,000.00	20,000.00		√		KWMA	MPCU, GIZ, RCC/RPCU, CBDDC, Kwahuman
		Set up and resource a Private Sector Collaboration and LED Desk.	Nkawkaw		√	√		80,000.00	20,000.00		√		KWMA	MPCU, GIZ, RCC/RPCU, CBDDC, Kwahuman
		Procurement of logistics and office equipment for MPCU.	Nkawkaw	√	√	√	√	60,000.00	5,000.00		√		KWMA	CAD, MPCU, NDPC
		Installation of Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) system for Slaughter House	Nkawkaw Slaughter House	√	√	√	√	0.00	50,000.00	0.00	√		KWMA	CAD, MEHO, EPA, GFS