WEST MAMPRUSI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

NORTH EAST REGION - GHANA

2025 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

OF THE MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

UNDER

AN AGENDA FOR JOBS:

CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITYFOR ALL

PREPARED BY:
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Executive Summary

This plan reflects the Development Issues identified during the performance review of the 2025 AAP and the earlier issues captured in the 2022-2025 MTDP with reference to the goals of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2022-2025), An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for all. This Annual Action Plan (AAP) for 2025 is the last Plan extracted from the Medium Term Development Plan prepared to address the development challenges of the West Mamprusi Municipal for the period (2022-2025). The document is presented in two chapters with Annexes. Chapter one focuses on the Profile in brief/Current situation of the Municipality. Chapter two of the plan provides detailed information on prioritised development issues linked to the relevant thematic areas of the NDPF (2022-2025). It is anticipated that Development Partners will find it useful to partner in the implementation of projects and activities identified therein.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION TO THE 2025 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

The 2025 Annual Action Plan (AAP) is the fourth (last) AAP extracted from the 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan prepared to address the development challenges of the Municipality for the period (2022-2025). It is anticipated that Development Partners will find it useful to partner in the implementation of programmes and projects identified therein.

1.2 ***Profile of the West Mamprusi Municipal***

1.2.1 Introduction

This profile is developed with data from communities, decentralized department/agencies. The profile presents an analysis of the current situation of the Municipality in terms of potentials, opportunities and key development issues, among others.

1.2.2 Description of the Vision, Mission and Core Values of the Municipal

1.2.2.1 *Vision*

'A truly decentralized and client focused municipality providing quality socio-economic services to the citizenry in a participatory environment'.

1.2.2.2 *Mission*

The West Mamprusi Municipal Assembly exists primarily to improve and sustain the living standards of the people including the vulnerable and excluded through the effective and efficient mobilization and utilization of resources with the direct participation of the people (beneficiaries) and the private sector in a friendly environment.

1.2.2.3 *Core values*

In the discharge of her mandate, the West Mamprusi Municipal is mindful of the following core values:

- *Client focused*
- *Professionalism*
- *Transparency*
- *Accountability*
- *Public confidence/trust*
- *Innovation/creativity*
- *Efficiency,*
- *Effectiveness and*
- *Integrity.*

1.2.3 **The establishment of the West Mamprusi Municipal**

The West Mamprusi Municipal was created in 1988 under Legislative Instrument (LI) 1448 as a District Assembly. In 2012 it was replaced with LI 2061 following the creation of the Mamprugu Moagduri District. It was upgraded to West Mamprusi Municipal under Legislative Instrument (LI) 2276 in 2018. West Mamprusi Municipal is one of the six (6) administrative MMDAs in the newly created North East Region of Ghana with Walewale as its capital. Although it is in the North East Region, it has strong economic and functional linkages with some major settlements in the Upper East Region.

1.2.4 Location and size

West Mamprusi Municipal is located within longitudes 0°35'W and 1°45'W and Latitude 9°55'N and 10°35'N with a total land area of 2,596 km2 and population density of 67.7. It shares boundaries with East Mamprusi Municipal to the East, Savelugu Municipal to the South, Talensi-Nabdam Municipal to the North and to the West, Mamprugu Moagduri Municipal. Other neighboring Municipals are Karaga to the South East-East (SEE), Kumbungu to the South West, Builsa South to the North West-West (NWW) and Kassena Nankana East to the North-North West (NNW). The Distance from the Municipal capital to the Regional Capital is 56 kilometers by road. Fig. 1 shows the map of the Municipality in the National Context.

Figure 1: West Mamprusi Municipal in National Context

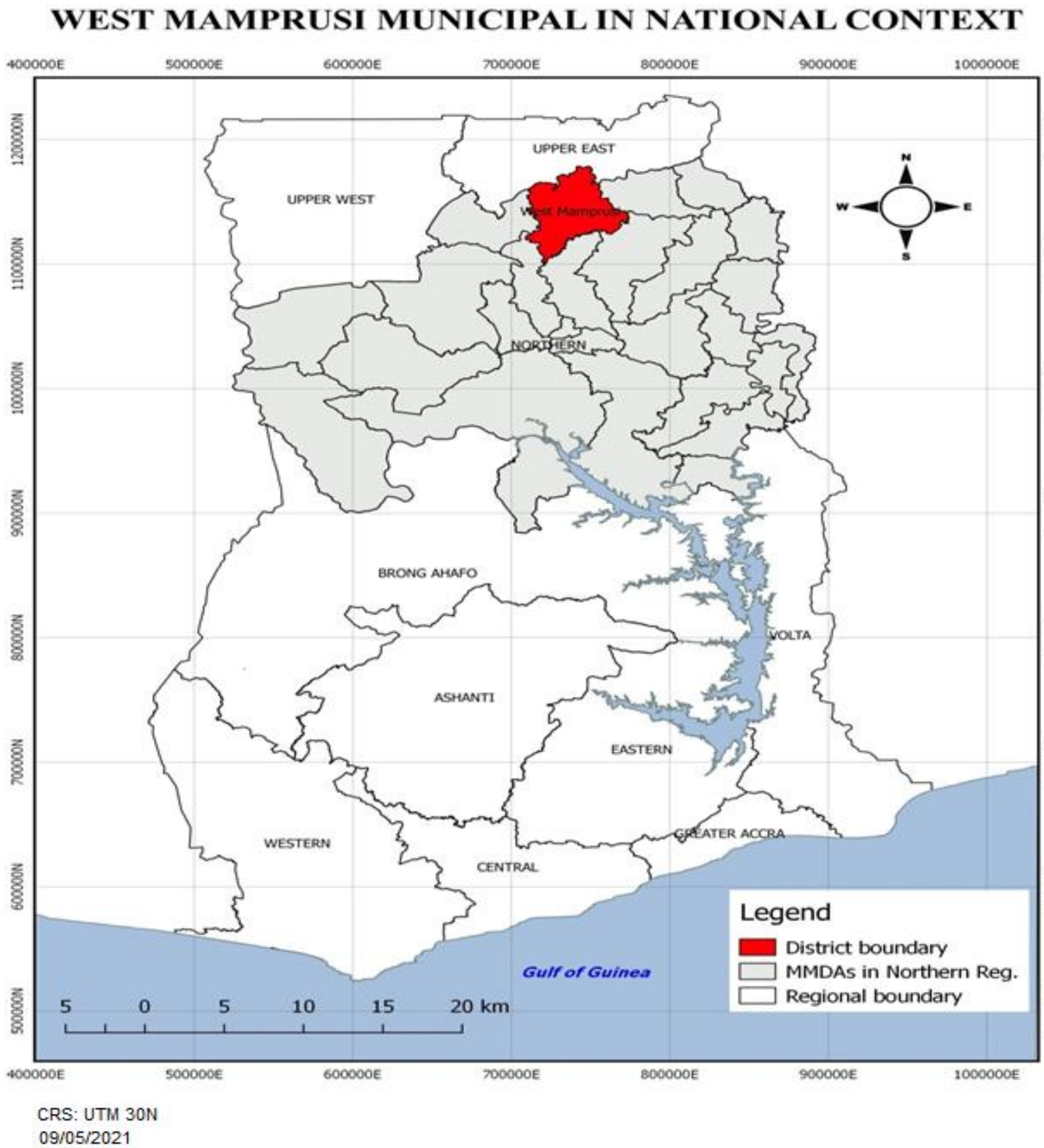
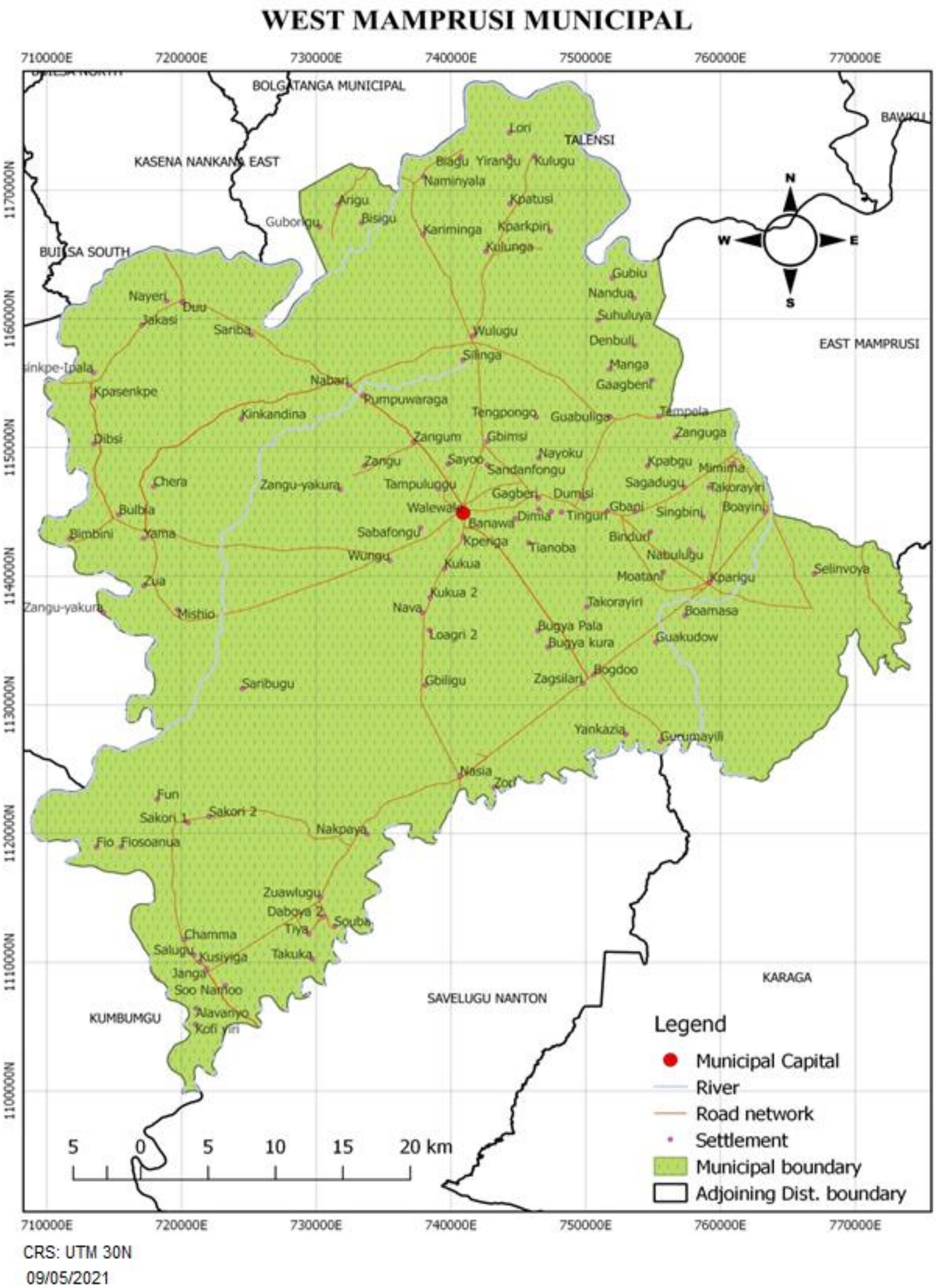


Figure 2: Physical Map of West Mamprusi Municipal



1.2.5 Climate and Vegetation

The Municipality is situated in the Tropical Continental Climatic Zone with mean-annual temperature ranging between 28 and 31 degrees Celsius. It experiences a single maximum rainy season, which starts in late April with little rainfall characterized by severe winds and storms. The second and third quarters of the year generally record the heaviest rainfall rising to its peak in July-August and also the greatest number of rainy days declining sharply to a complete halt in October-November. Annual rainfall ranges between 950mm - 1,200mm. Maximum day temperatures are recorded between March-April, while minimum night temperatures are recorded in December-January. The humidity levels between April and October is generally high in the night and falls low during the day.

The Municipality lies within the Guinea Savannah woodland vegetation with light undergrowth and scattered trees. Trees such as shear, dawadawa and baobab are ubiquitous in the District. These trees are of economic importance as most people depend on them for their livelihood. However, notwithstanding the importance of these trees, indiscriminate felling of trees especially for firewood, charcoal and other related activities have put excessive pressure on the trees, making them stand the risk of extinction. This implies that, there should be a mass campaign to encourage the populace to embark on tree planting rather than indiscriminate felling of the tree species.

Over the past decade, there has been a dramatic change in the climatic conditions in terms of climate variability and change increase due to the general global warming as observed world over. The situation has resulted to some climate change stressors in the Municipality and if unchecked, will lead to more devastating stressors going into the future. Tables 1.4, 1.5 and 1.6 present analysis of the climate change and its effects in the Municipality.

5.1.1 1.2.5.1 Analysis of climate change and its effects

Table 1: Current conditions (climate change stressors)

Rainfall: Extreme rainfall events Drought Seasonal variability	Wind: Severe wind/tropical storms	Temperature: Prolonged heat waves Extreme hot days	Flooding: Flash/surface flooding River flooding

Table 2: Potential future conditions (climate change stressors)

Rainfall: Increased frequency and intensity of extreme rainfall events Increased frequency and intensity of drought Less annual rainfall Higher seasonal variability	Wind: More severe wind/storms	Temperature Increased number and intensity of heat waves	Flooding: Increased frequency and intensity of flash/ surface flooding Increased intensity, frequency, and extent of river flooding

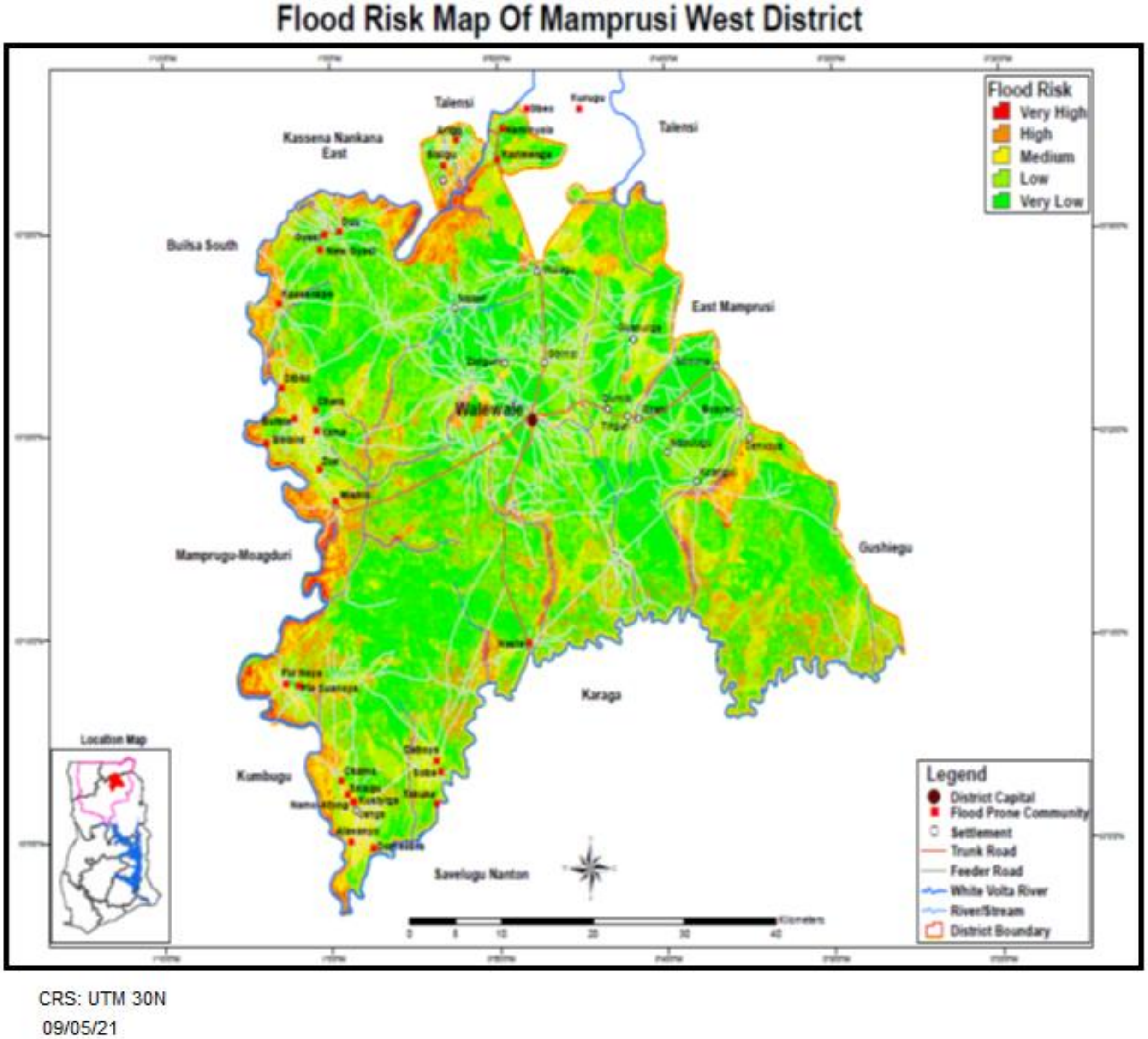
Table 3: Effects of climate change

Agriculture	Water and Sanitation	Natural Resources	Energy	Health	Infrastructure
Increases variability of rainfall increases the risk associated with farming	potential water availability from precipitation determines the availability of both surface and underground water	The increasing frequency of droughts reduces biodiversity	Falling total rainfall affects the generation capacity of the hydro-electric dams	Increased incidence of water, air and food borne diseases accompany flooding, drought, heat waves, and dry winds. E. g. cholera, incidence of guinea worm, and Cerebrum-spinal meningitis (CSM)	Climate change impacts on infrastructure such as roads, dams, power distribution lines, homes, drains and all structures that life revolves around
Uncertain Tropical weather and rainfall pattern impact crop production and the livelihoods of many rural folks.	Shortage of water result in outbreak of water borne and sanitation related diseases	Low levels of rainfall, high temperatures and winds exacerbate bush fires			Impact negatively on Communication

1.2.6 Natural and man-made disasters

The Municipality is drained by the White Volta and its tributaries the Sissili and the Kulpawn rivers. Flooding by the White Volta is an annual problem caused mainly by the numerous small rivers, which flow into it especially below Pwalugu. Annual flash floods have also been caused by spilling of water from streams further upstream in Burkina Faso. About 49 communities are prone to flood risks. Figure 2 shows the flood risk map of the Area.

Figure 3: flood risk map of West Mamprusi Municipal



1.2.7 Natural resource endowment and utilization

The West Mamprusi Municipality is blessed with a number of natural resources such as, rivers including the White Volta, arable land for agricultural activities, rocks for quarry activities, abundant shear and dawadawa trees as well as other forest products. Like many parts of Northern Ghana, the municipality is also blessed with sun light that could be tapped for solar energy. The rivers provide water for both domestic and agricultural purposes such as dry season gardening and fishing. There are large tracks of fertile valleys for commercial rice cultivation. The abundant shear and dawadawa tress wildly grown in the Municipality provide livelihood opportunities for women who are into shear nut picking, shear butter extraction and dawadawa processing. The shea tree, edible shea fruits and butter can be nurtured for both local and foreign uses. Nutritious Dawadawa with lipid, protein, carbohydrate and a good source of fat and calcium, an alternative to the different forms of Maggie can be derived from the Dawadawa trees.

Unfortunately however, human activities such as charcoal burning, and the recent mass distraction of the vegetation by commercial farmers destroy these economic trees in the Municipality. The vegetation along the river banks have also been depleted leading to the drying up of these river bodies immediately after the rains. An immediate band on the large scale lumbering activities in the forest reserves is required while regulations in a form of bye laws are put in place to check destruction of the shear trees and the utilization of the natural resources.

The White Volta and its tributaries the Sissili and the Kulpawn rivers which flow into it at Pwalugu and the occasional flash floods caused by spilling of waters from further upstream in Burkina Faso can be harnessed by the construction of irrigation dams to support dry season farming. Thankfully, the Government of Ghana in collaboration with its development partners has initiated a project entitled the construction of Kpalugu Multipurpose Dam. This project when completed, would not only provide job opportunities for the teaming youth through agriculture and its related value chain activities, but would address the problem of perennial flooding in the Municipality and generate additional power to support the existing power source in the county.

1.2.8 Settlement Systems

Spatial Planning is an important component in the development planning and programming. It guides development in space, helps in development control and are also very important in street naming and property addressing. The Municipal has five (5) existing local schemes in use since the year 1997. These schemes include Moshie Fongu Residential Area, Moshie Fong Residential Area Extension, Kukoa-Zugu Residential Area, Fogni-Kukoazugu and Nayirifong Planning Schemes. All the schemes fall within the Walewale Zonal Council while the remaining six (6) has no planning schemes.

Over the years, the area has seen rapid physical development which has exceeded the boundaries of the planned areas. There has also been some major physical developments that are not consistent with the local plans. Unfortunately, the five (5) existing planning schemes in the Municipality have not seen any revision since their preparation in 1997. The Assembly is therefore taking steps to update the schemes to reflect the ground situation with regard to rapid developments. The Assembly has realized that the existing schemes in the Municipal are woefully inadequate to ensuring development control. Therefore, new planning schemes are scheduled to be prepared for the Municipal capital and its adjoining communities such as Kukua, Logari, Banawa, Sandan-fongu, Sayoo, Gbimsi, Wulugu etc other equally fast growing communities such as Janga, Kpasenkpe, Wungu, Tinguri, Guabuliga and Kparegu would also be planned within the next four years.

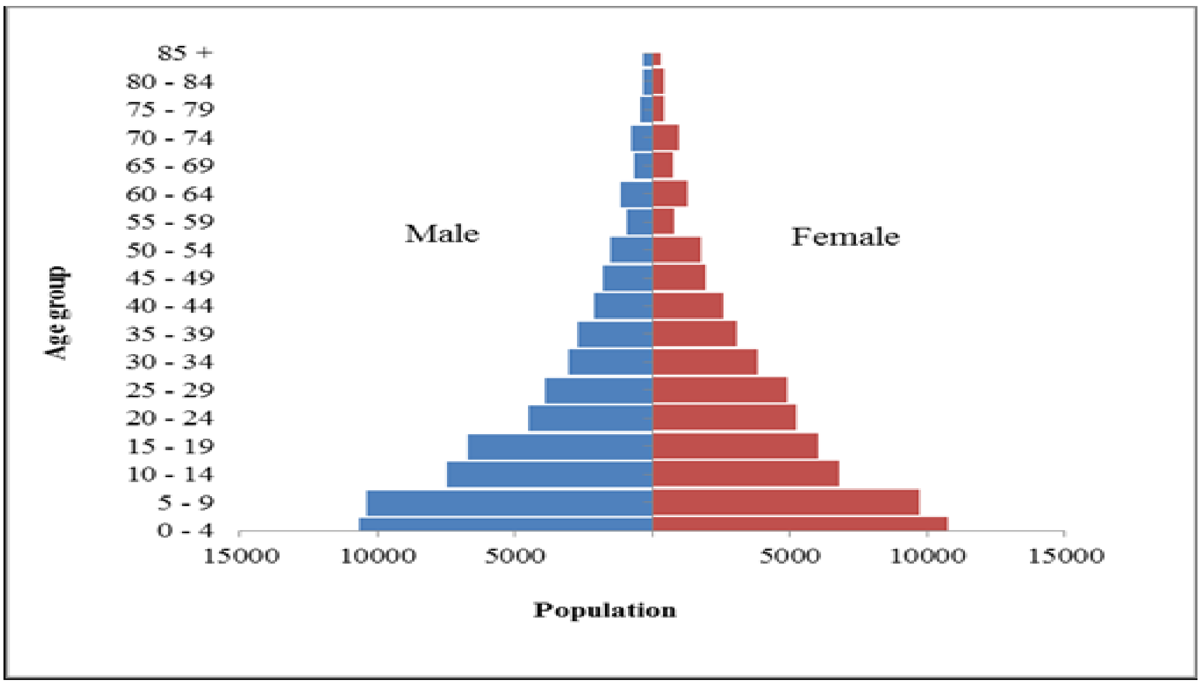
The West Mamprusi Municipal Assembly has a total 96 communities and a number of fishing and farm camps. Urbanization in the area is centered in Walewale, which is the dominant urban center with many social amenities. The Municipal is predominantly a rural one, with majority of the population living in rural areas with weak socio-economic infrastructure. In the area of housing, about 80 percent of single persons households use one room while 14.2 percent of same single households use two rooms. For the households of size four, 45.6 percent occupy two rooms. Household of size 5-8 use three rooms whereas household of sizes 9-10 occupy an average of 4 rooms.

1.2.9 Demographic Characteristics

1.2.9.1 Population size, structure and composition

The population of West Mamprusi Municipal, according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census is 175,755 with 51.2 percent females and 48.8 percent males. More than five in every ten (52.2%) of the population lives in rural areas, while the remaining 47.8 percent lives in urban areas. With a land size of 2,596km2, the Municipality has a population density of 67.7. The population of the Municipality is youthful with about 46.2 percent below 15 years depicting a broad based population pyramid with only 6.5 percent elderly persons of at least 60 years. The total age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 102.6. The current household population of the Municipality is 173, 515 with a total of 30,450 households while average household size is 5.7.

Figure 4: Population pyramid by age and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 PHS

1.2.9.2 Migration

Migration is the physical movement of people from one place to another. People migrate either within or from one Municipal or region to another for variety of reasons such as economic and educational opportunities.

Migration is a prevalent phenomenon in the West Mamprusi Municipality. Out-migration is common among the economically active age group. Many of the youth migrate to the southern part of the country and the Northern Regional Capital (Tamale) in search of greener pastures. A considerable number of people also migrate to neighboring districts and beyond for higher education. This development is largely due to the limited economic opportunities in the Municipality manifesting in the high levels of poverty among the people. The out-migration among the economically active age group has the tendency of depriving the Municipality of the required manpower for a vigorous economic development. The out-migrants may also return with diseases including STDs acquired from other places to the Municipality. There is therefore the need to take advantage of the government flagship programmes such as the 'One District One factory', 'Planting for Food and Jobs', Rearing for Food and Jobs' etc to accelerate economic development in the Municipality to engage some of the youth in income generating activities within the Municipality.

1.2.10 Social characteristics

Social services are those provided to the citizenry to enhance their general well-being and social welfare. These include education, health delivery, social protection as well as water and sanitation provision. The provision of all these services is vigorously pursued by the West Mamprusi Municipal Assembly. Details of the types, location, quantities, and qualities of social services available in the Municipal are presented in the ensuing sub-sections.

1.2.10.1 Ethnicity, Religion and Culture

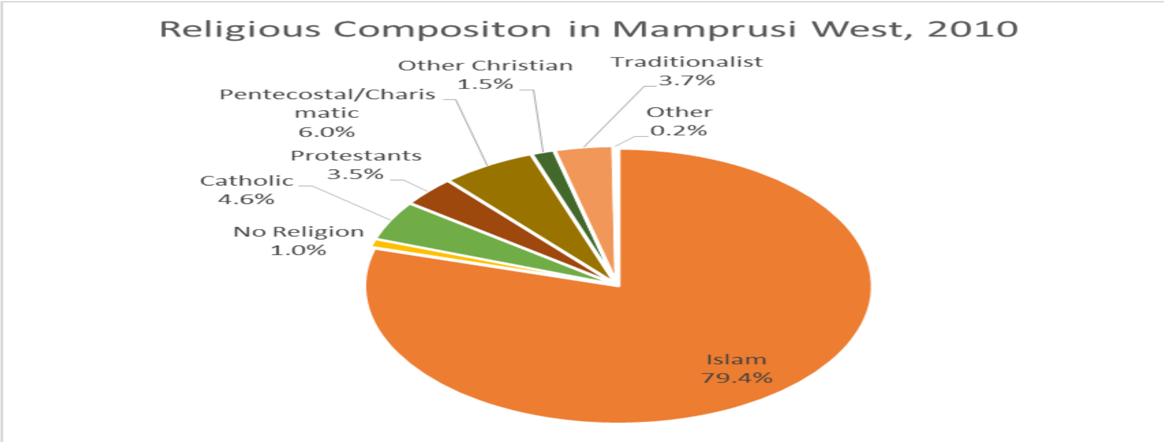
The predominant ethnic group in the Municipality is the Mole Dagbani (Mamprusis and Dagombas). The Municipal is largely inhabited by the Mamprusi (75%) who coexist harmoniously with other minor group, such as the Builsa (4.7%), Frafra (2.7%), Kasena (2.2%), Dagomba (1.8%), and some other ethnic groups, (2010 PHC, GSS). The main traditional festivals celebrated in the area are the Bugun (fire festival) and Damba festivals. However, being a predominant Moslem area, the people also celibate the two Islamic festivals known as Eid-ul Fitir and Eid-ul Adha. The dominant religious groups are Islam (79.4%), Christianity (15.6%) and the Traditionalists (3.7%), (GSS, 2010 PHC). Fig 1.4 illustrates the religious composition in the West Mamprusi Municipal.

A typical social hierarchy in a Mamprusi Community consist of the Chief, the Wudana who is the linguist in the village and leader of the elders; the Maasu/ Kpanadana (the elders of the Community and advisors to the chief), the Tindana (in charge of the Gods in the Community/ Fetish priest), the Kanbonnaba (the Chief Warrior), the Nachinaa (the Youth Leader), the Mangazia (the Women's Leader), the Fongu Kpamma (the Sectional Heads).

There are four main paramouncies in the Municipality all answerable to the King of Mamprugu – the Nayiri. These include the Wulugu Traditional Area (headquarters at Kpasenkpe), Soo Traditional Area (headquarters at Janga), Wungu Traditional Area (headquarters at Wungu) and Kurugu Traditional Area (headquarters at Kurugu). There are also a number of divisional chiefs under these major chiefs.

The people have a high spirit of local participation especially on issues of development. They are also naturally friendly to anybody either a citizen or a foreigner. This accounts for the relatively peaceful coexistence of the people.

Figure 5: Religious composition in the West Mamprusi Municipal



Source: GSS, 2010 PHC

1.2.10.2 Poverty, Vulnerability, Inequality and Social Protection

Poverty remains pervasive in the Municipal and one of the indicators that exacerbate vulnerability as it exposes people to the shocks of any disastrous condition. According to the recent survey by the Ghana Household Registry, 6,414 households in the municipality are leaving with extreme poverty. These households have the higher probability of livelihood stress occurring among them in the Municipal. Vulnerable people in the Municipality include people living with AIDS, Persons with disabilities, women, the aged, and children. Cultural beliefs, perceptions, practices and disasters are the major causes of vulnerability concerns in the Municipality and the major victims are mainly people with disabilities, women and children. Cultural practices such as early marriage has rendered some children very vulnerable, uneducated and economically hopeless. The changing climate in the Municipality has also exacerbated the situation of the poor peasant and small holder farmers with limited alternative livelihood options. Dealing with vulnerability issues therefore requires a multi-faceted approach that will address the varying needs of the potential victims of the circumstance.

Persons with disability as defined in the 2010 Population and Housing Census are those who are unable to perform specific tasks/activities or are restricted in their performance due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. The development of a nation depends on the important contributions of not only a segment of the population but on the collective contribution of every individual, including Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). To this extent, government and other development partners in recent years have made progress in addressing disability issues, resulting in some positive gains in improving the lives of PWDs in the country. For instance the government has enacted the Disability Act, 2006 , Act 715 to address issues of high poverty among PWDs due to low levels of education and lack of employable skills; inaccessibility to public transport; and unfriendly environmental facilities such as the widespread absence of ramps for PWDs and uncovered drains and gutters.

According to the 2010 PHC, a total of 2,068 (1.7%) persons had one form of disability or the other. Both males and females have equal proportion of disability in the Municipality. The commonest form of disability includes, sight, hearing, physical, speech, intellectual and emotional disabilities.

The West Mamprusi Municipal Assembly through its Department of Social Welfare and Community Development identified some of the people living with these categories of disabilities. Table 1.8 presents the categories and persons living with the disability.

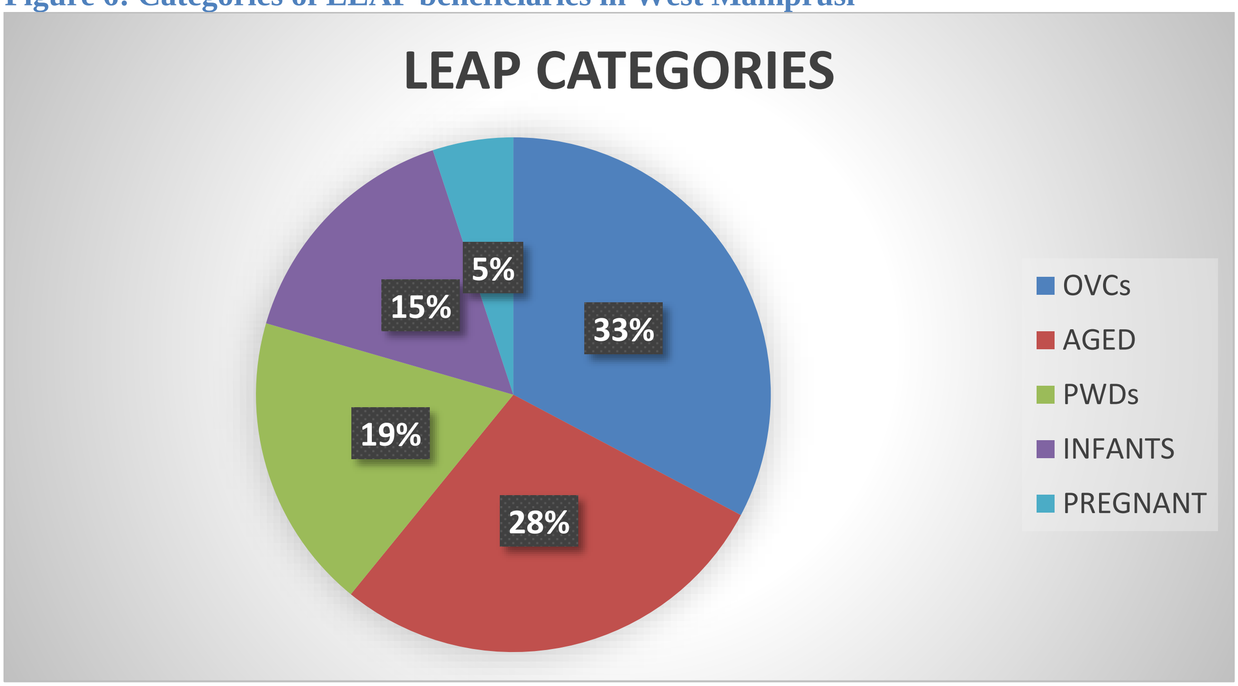
Table 4: Categories/types of disabilities in West Mamprusi Municipal

S/No.	CATEGORY	MALE	FEMALE
1.	Difficulty moving	216	281
2.	Difficulty seeing	137	191
3.	Difficulty speaking & hearing	39	41
4.	Fits	116	141
5.	Strange behaviour	13	10
6.	Lost of sensation & feeling	2	3
7.	Albino	18	10
8.	Multiple disability	34	40
	Total	**611**	**717**
	Grand total	1,328	

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community Development

Over the years, the government of Ghana in collaboration with its development partners has rolled out a number of social interventions across the country aimed at providing social safety-net to empower PWDs, children and other vulnerable groups to ensure that they contribute to national development. The interventions rolled out in the West Mamprusi Municipality include; Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme with total number of 6,416 beneficiary households, Disability fund, Child Rights Promotion and Protection programmes, the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (LIPW) with over 1,000 beneficiaries.

Figure 6: Categories of LEAP beneficiaries in West Mamprusi



1.2.10.3 Gender Analyses

The sustainable development goal (SDG5) seeks to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. The 2021 population and housing census report indicates that females constitute about 51.2% of the total population in the Municipality. This means that to achieve the development goal of the municipality, equal opportunities should be given to all segments of the population. However, there are serious imbalances in the system to the disadvantage of women. Equal opportunities are limited to both men and women due to some socio-cultural beliefs. For instance, women only have access to land but do not control land. This renders them economically insolvent since the local economy of the Municipality is basically agrarian. There is therefore the need to introduce gender specific programs that will empower women economically. To do this, women groups will be identified and assisted through capacity building and provision of credit facilities to enable them set-up small and medium scale businesses to boost their economic status in the society and also take care of their children and various household needs.

The educational system in the Municipality presents equal opportunities for both girls and boys as they both have access to teaching and learning in the various schools. However the physiological make up of girls coupled with the numerous unpaid care works at household levels put them at a disadvantage position to compute favorably with their male counterparts if not assisted. There is therefore the need to recognize and value the unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and family levels.

On the aspect of decision making, major household decisions are taken by household heads who are predominantly men with little or no involvement of women. Again in the local governance, women participation has been very low. This situation is clearly demonstrated in the current composition of the General Assembly which has a total membership of 42 with only 5 female appointees. There is therefore the need to consciously put together strategies to increase women representation in the local governance system while continuous sensitization is carried out to improve women participation in household decision making.

1.2.11 Economic characteristics

1.2.11.1 The Local economy

The major economic activities in the area are basically primary activities and these include; Agriculture, trading in foodstuff such as maize, beans, rice and other grains, sand winning mostly for construction work, quarrying, fishing along the White Volta, Shea processing and petty trading such as provision stores. Small and Medium Enterprises operating in the Municipal to boost the local economy include hairdressing, canteen and restaurant services, tailoring and dressmaking, metal-based-blacksmithing, welding, Art-based such as pottery, basketry, weaving, painting & sign writing, Drawing etc. these enterprises lack managerial skills to enable them improve upon their businesses. They require capacity building and financial facilities at moderate conditions to enable them exert the desired impact on the local economy.

The Municipality has also benefited from the government 'one district one factory' policy with the construction of watermelon processing factory at Logari which is about 95% complete. Here Excellency the Second Lady has also facilitated the construction of a shear butter processing factory at Gbimsi. Meanwhile, construction is also ongoing on a second rice processing factory by a private company known as Tamanaa Rice Foundation in collaboration with the Municipal Assembly. These factories when completed and operational would provide job opportunities for the people throughout the production value chain to boost the local economy.

1.11.2 Agriculture and food security

The Municipality has an agrarian economy with about 85.5 percent of its household population involving in one form of agriculture or the other. Crop production is on a subsistence basis where small holder farmers produce for family upkeep and occasional sale. However, over the past few years, commercial farming has been intensified in the Municipality with large parcels of land being cleared for rice, maize and soya bean cultivation. The danger however is the destruction of the vegetative cover by these commercial farmers. Huge numbers of trees including the economic trees like shea have been felled to this effect. The major crops grown in the Municipality are maize, millet, rice, groundnuts, cowpea and sorghum. These crops are grown during the rainy season. Minor crops grown include; sweet potato, bambara beans, cajanus cajan and water melon been an emerging cash crop. Dry season farming (mainly vegetable production) is done along the banks of the White Volta and its tributaries. Vegetables cultivated inclide; tomatoes, onions, pepper and cabbage are cultivated. Cowpea is also planted along the banks after flood waters have receded serving as a coping strategy against farm losses by floods. Livestock such as cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and poultry are the most reared. The most prevalent livestock diseases are; CBPP in cattle, PPR in sheep and goats, New Castle in poultry.

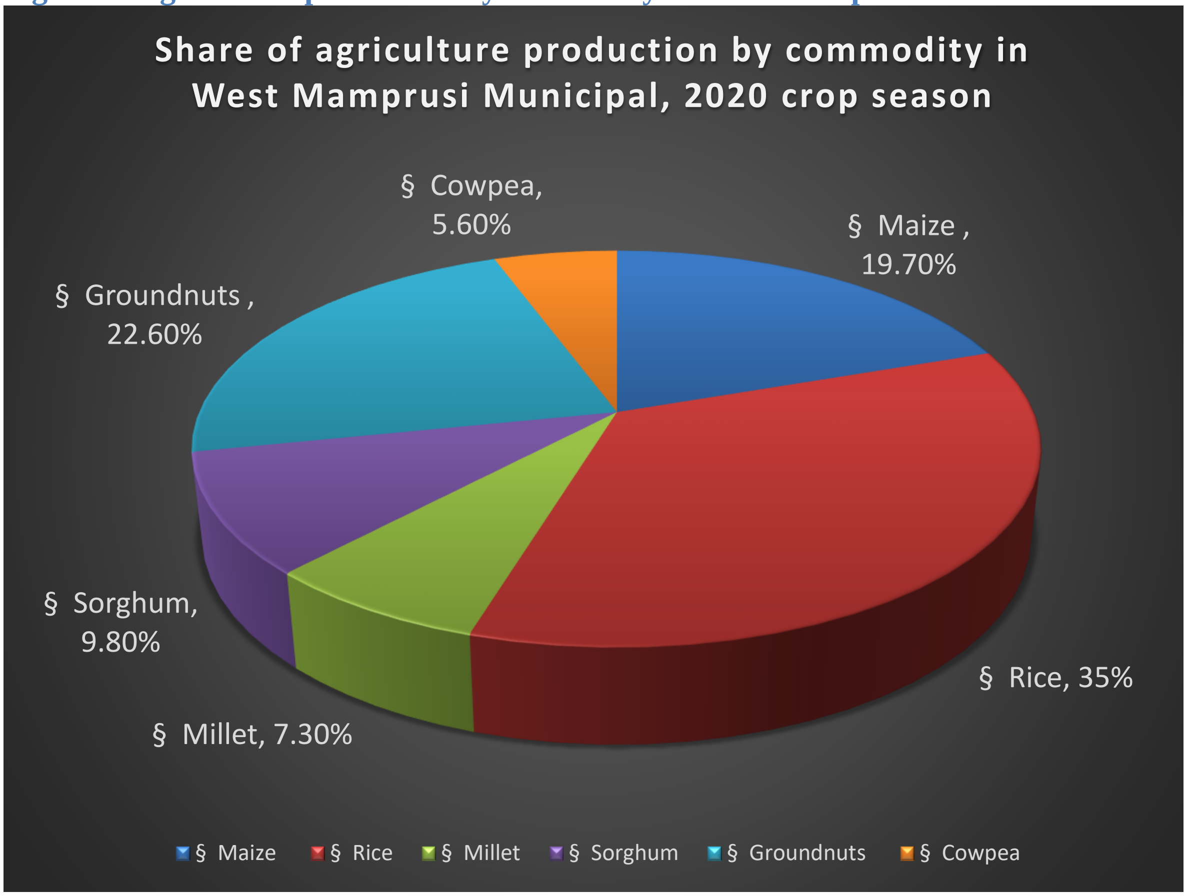
Estimated arable land size in the municipality is 125,456 ha with average area cropped per annum of 40,986ha. About 60% of arable land is suitable for rice production. Meanwhile, the estimated farmer population is only 40,800 (26,520M, 14,280F). This means that there is still vast land available for potential farmers in the Municipality. Investment in this sector therefore has good returns and potentials of transforming the local economy.

Post-harvest losses have been one of the major problems of the agricultural sector in the Municipality. This situation is partly due to absence of storage facilities. To address this challenge, a number of warehouses have been constructed in the Municipality. Under the government policy of 'One District One Ware house' initiative, a warehouse has been constructed at Walewale. MiDA has also constructed a 10,000mt capacity warehouse at Walewale. Other warehouses in the Municipality include the 100mt capacity warehouses constructed by SADA-MVP at Nabari, Duu, Kpasenkpe and Kinkandina respectively. With the ever increasing commercialization of agriculture especially in rice and maize production, more of such facilities are required in the Municipal to boost agriculture production.

Food security

Agricultural production is more evenly distributed among several commodities in the Municipal. Rice account for about 35. % of the total agricultural output in the Municipal. Fig 1.5 shows the agricultural production by commodities in the area.

Figure 7: Agriculture production by commodity in West Mamprusi



Source: Department of Agriculture, West Mamprusi Municipal, 2020

Women play a prominent role in agriculture in the Municipal yet they face persistent economic and social constraints. Majority of women in the Municipal are comfortable with providing input related to production decisions. They however have less control over the use of household income.

Agribusiness activities in the municipality

Agribusiness is a term used to describe the sector that encompasses all economic activities that are related to farming, i.e., chemicals, breeding, crop production/farming, farm machinery, distribution, marketing, and sales. The Agribusiness system comprises of three sectors:

- The agricultural input sector
- The production sector
- The processing manufacturing sector.

The agricultural input sector

This sector of the agribusiness deals with the production, supply and distribution of agricultural inputs along the value chain. The common agribusiness activities in this value chain include supply and sale of chemical fertilizer, agrochemicals, seed, farm equipment/implements, among others. There are about 116 registered sales agents within the municipality for the distribution of the government subsidized realizer across the municipality. These agents are however concentrated in the major towns making it difficult for some rural communities to access the commodity. However, the sale of other inputs such as agrochemicals are found in nearly every community.

The production sector

In this sector, various commodities such as maize, millet, rice, soya beans, groundnuts, sorghum, watermelon, among other crops are cultivated in the municipality. Under this value chain, Crop production is on a subsistence basis where small holders farmers produce for family upkeep and occasional sale. However, in the past few years, there has been a growing commercialization in the production of some selected crops such as rice, soya beans, maize and watermelon. Large tucks of lands are being cleared for the cultivation of rice, maize, and soya beans. One of the major cash crops which has huge potential in the Municipality is watermelon production. Most communities in the municipality are now shifting away from groundnut production to this crop. Unlike many crops, the production of watermelon can be done twice within a year. These crops are all grown during the rainy season. Dry season farming is done along the banks of the White Volta during which crops such as tomatoes, onions, and beans are cultivated for sale and domestic use.

The Municipality is also noted for the rearing of various kinds of livestock including cattle, goats' sheep and poultry. These animals are sold in both local markets and outside the municipality. Sheep, goats and cattle for example are transported to southern Ghana for sales. There are a number of people along this value chain who facilitate this process.

Agro-processing/manufacturing.

This activity under the chain is the processing of agricultural produces in to finished and semi-finished products. This rages from maize processing, groundnut processing (eg groundnut paste, cake and oil), soya processing (e.g baby foods, Kabab, oil and tom brown) and rice parboiling and packaging, of which there is a private company known as Tamanaa Rice foundation at Nasia in the municipality that is processing and bagging of processed rice for both domestic and foreign market. There is also a second rice processing factory being constructed by same company at Loagri in the Municipality to further boost the production of rice in the area.

Also the municipality has a great potential for the production of water melon, the challenge was the marketing and processing of the melon into juice and other soft drinks. However, KINA-PHARMER in collaboration with government is constructing a watermelon processing factory at Loagri under the One District one Factory initiative. Some out growers are targeted for this project. There are also a number of Aggregators who act as off Takers within the value chain in the municipality.

Tourism

West Mamprusi Municipal is endowed with unique tourist sites like the traditional mosque at Wulugu, and the mysterious light on Wungu road. The traditional mosque was built by an Islamic scholar in Wulugu during the 1980s. Although a mud wall built with simple local materials such as gravel and stone without cement, the mosque has withstood natural disasters such floods and storms and remain very strong as though it was built with modern materials such as concrete. The mysterious light on the Wungu road also dates back into history. From a distance, the light appears bright and broad but gets narrow and narrow as you move near it. Although inhabitants speculate how the light comes to be, no one seems to know as a matter of fact when and how the light came there.

There are other sites like the Kpabgu cave which is believed to be housing a lion and python. Moachira at Bimbinni where the White and Black Volta meet but run parallel no matter the disturbances for it to mix, The White Volta can serve as a good source for fishing and water transport. Hydro- electric Dam can be constructed at Nasia and Karimenga. The Mysterious Golinga (Soglinga) springs at Duu that runs in the dry season. Kugyinni (a big stone sitting on a very small stone where a lion periodically rest under) about 2km off Walewale-Wungu Road. The Hills in the Municipality can be used for sites of communication towers. All these are potential tourist sites which when explored and developed could bring economic gain to the West Mamprusi Municipal.

The Municipal has important tourism related socio-cultural resources. These include:

- Traditional Bone Specialist at Loagri on the Tamale - Walewale High Way
- Annual cultural festivals, Damba (celebrated on the 11^{th} – 17^{th} of Damba of the Luner calendar)
- Annual bugum festivals (celebrated on the 9^{th} Day of Bugum. of the Luner calendar)
- Largely unadulterated cultural heritage, particularly in the rural areas.

1.2.12 Governance

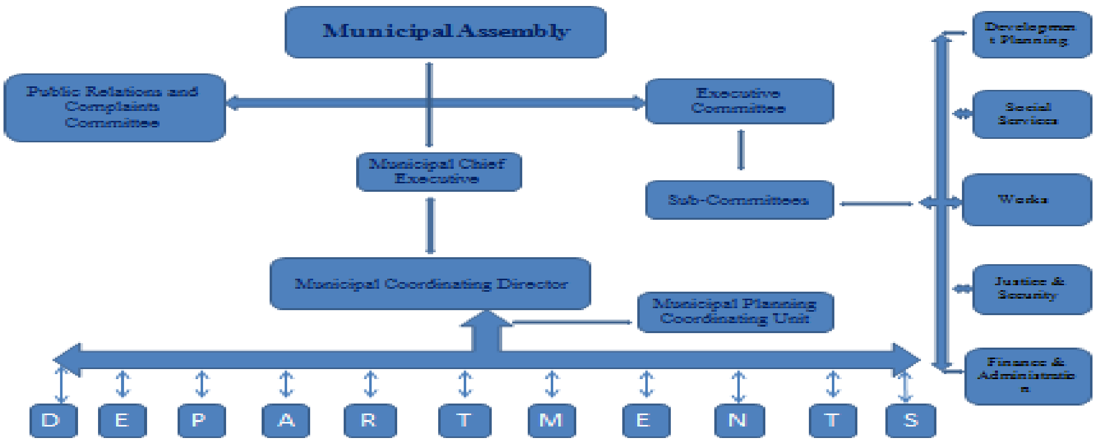
Political and administrative structure

The Municipal is headed by the Honorable Municipal Chief Executive who serves as a representative of the President, through appointment. As a head, the Municipal Chief Executive takes executive decisions and approvals to guide the daily administration of the Municipal Assembly. In all the legislative arm of the Assembly has a membership of forty-six (46) members made up of thirty-one (31) elected members, thirteen (13) government appointees, the Municipal Chief executive, the Member of Parliament, and the Municipal Coordinating Director who serve as a Secretary to the Assembly.

The Executive Committee of the Municipal Assembly has in place five (5) mandatory committees. These are Development Planning; Social Services; Works; Justice and Security; and Finance and Administration. The Municipal Assembly also have in place the Public Relations and Complain Committee which considers any complains and grievances brought to the Assembly.

Administratively, the day-to-day administration, management and co-ordination of activities, projects and programmes lies within the responsibilities of the Municipal Co-ordinating Director. The co-ordination is done with interplay of various technocrats representing different fields of work including the Gender Desk Officer and require to achieve overall development of the Municipal. The Assembly has an established Client Service Unit at the Municipal Administration block which serves as a first point of call for enquiries, searching for information, directions, lodging of complaints, among others.

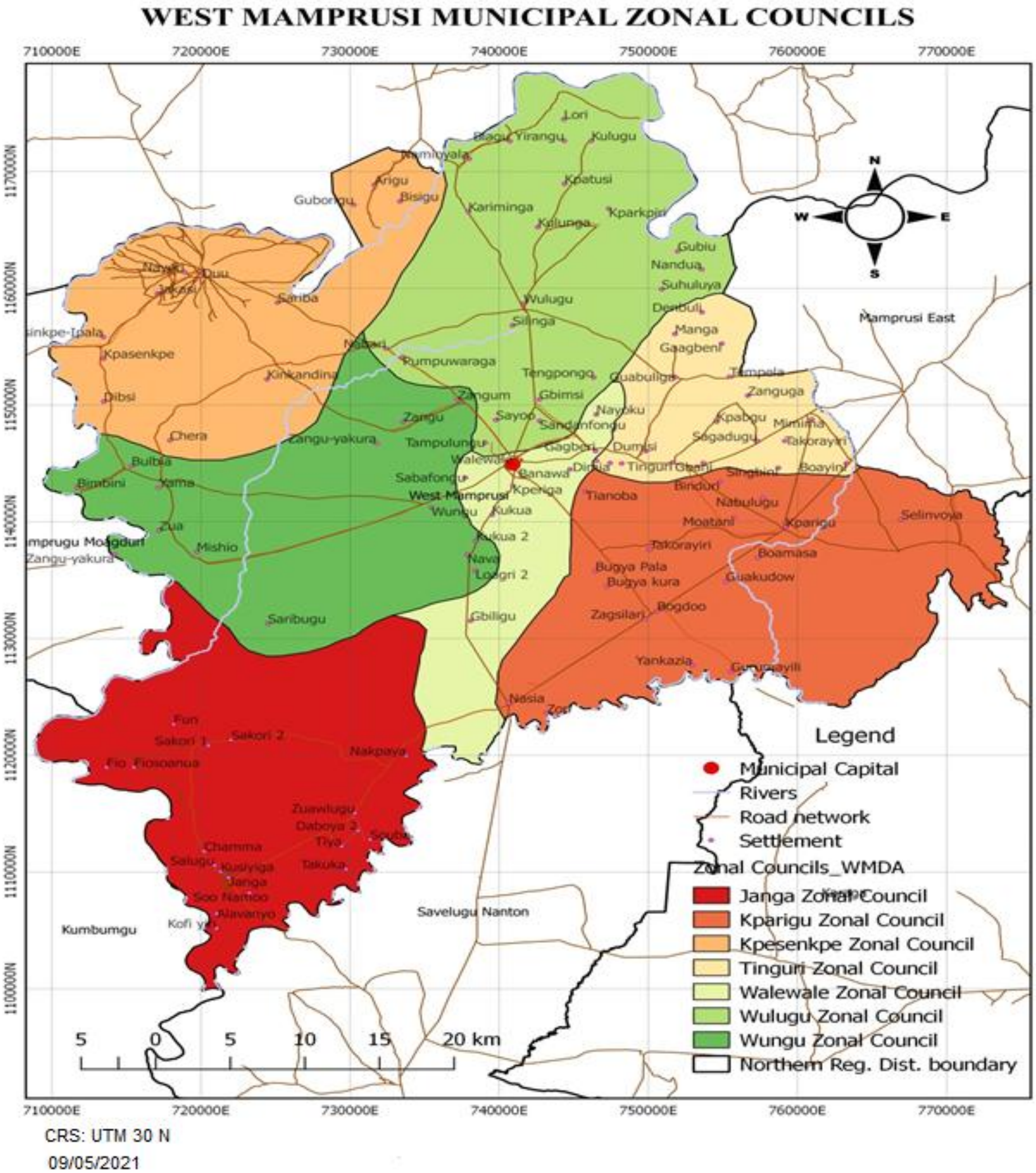
Figure 8: The Administrative structure of the Assembly



Source: MPCU, West Mamprusi Municipal Assembly, 2021

The West Mamprusi Municipal is sub-divided into seven (7) Zonal Councils. These sub-district structures are supposed to play crucial role in community mobilization and local resource mobilization to support the development objectives of the Municipal Assembly. The functionality of these sub-district structures is however bedeviled with numerous challenges including poor office infrastructure and lack of administrative staff. Figure1.7 shows the Zonal Council maps.

Figure 9: Map of the Zonal Councils



As indicated earlier, the Municipality has thirty-one (31) electoral areas and unit committees (each electoral area has a five member unit committee). The Unit Committees are the basic unit in the local governance system working closely with the people to facilitate community mobilization, public education, local revenue mobilization, environmental cleanliness, registration of births and deaths, implementation and monitoring of self-help projects among others. However, some Unit Committees are nonfunctional as a result of several factors, some of which are poor caliber of personnel serving on the committee, inadequate resources for operations and poor definition of roles. The poor performance of the sub-structures reduces their effective communication and collaboration with their communities and the Municipal Administration as well as participation. Other structures that assist in governance are the Traditional Authorities, Youth Associations and Civil Society Organizations. These other structures exercise much influence on their respective communities/associations and are very helpful in ensuring people participation for good governance. The Assembly has also established a Client Service Unit at the Administration which serves as a first point of call for enquiries, searching for information, directions, lodging of complaints, among others.

The administrative functions of the Municipal Assembly is headed by the Municipal Coordinating Director with support from various departments and units made up of various technocrats representing different fields of work to achieve overall development of the Municipality. The Assembly operates under the provisions of L.I. 1961 which brings together thirteen (13) decentralized departments under the umbrella of the Assembly. Table 1.9 contains decentralized departments in the Municipal.

Table 5: Decentralized Departments in West Mamprusi Municipal

N	Department	Constituent	Available/Not available
1	Central Administration	General Administration	Available
		Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit	Available
		Births and Deaths Registry	Available
		Information Service Dept.	Available
		Environmental Division of MLG	Available
		Statistical Service	Available
		Records unit	Available
2	Education, Youth and Sports	Education, Youth, Sports and	Available
		Ghana Library Board.	Not available
3	Social Welfare and Community Development	Social Welfare	Available
		Community Development	Available
4	Finance	Controller and Accountant General	Available
5	Physical Planning	Town Planning	Available
		Parks and Garden	Available
6	Works	Public Works Department	Available
		Water and Sanitation	Available
		Rural Housing	Not available
7	Trade and industry	Trade/BAC	Available
		Cottage Industry	Not available
		Co-operatives	Available
8	Natural resource conservation	Forestry	Available
		Games and Wildlife	Not available
9	Health	Municipal Health Management Team	Available
10	Agriculture	Animal Health & Production	Available
		Fisheries	Not available
		Agricultural Extension Services	Available
		Crop services	Available
		Agricultural Engineering	Available

11	Disaster Prevention and Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Available
		Ghana Fire Service	Available
12	Transport		Not Available
13	Urban Roads		Not Available

Source: West Mamprusi Municipal Assembly, 2021

Table 6: List of CSOS and Development Partners operating in West Mamprusi Municipal

NO	NAME OF ORGANISATION	INTERVENTION AREA	0PERATIONAL AREA	CONTACT/ ADDRESS
1	Catholic Relief Service (CRS)	WASH	Selected communities in the Municipality	0243739823
2	UNICEF	Girls Education challenge, WAHS, and Child protection	Selected communities in the municipality	
3	GLOBAL Communities	WASH	Selected communities in the municipality	
4	CAMFED	Girls Education	Selected Schools in the municipality	0245344126
5	Impact (ED) International	Provision of TLMs (media) and building of teacher's capacity.	Selected circuits in the municipality	0504881892
6	NABOCADO	Health, Education, Livelihoods and Advocacy	Selected communities in the municipality	
7	Brave Aurora	WASH, child and protection provision of TLMs and furniture/capacity building of teachers	Guabuliga circuit	0208976763
8	SEND GHANA	Advocacy, Health, Education and Agriculture	Entire Municipality	0207422102
9	ASIRIBISI (CBO)	Agriculture Water and Sanitation, Advocacy	Entire Municipality.	0243802011
10	ECO PROJECT	Organic farming (Agriculture)	Entire Municipality.	Walewale Mr. Yussif 0549132599 0504395442
11	CHERA BIISI FARI	Sesame projection (Agriculture)	Entire Municipality.	Mr. Joe 0247414448
12	Plan International Ghana	Education- Child sponsorship, WASH	Entire Municipality.	0263009523
13	GIZ	Governance, Accountability, IGF, and Planning	Entire Municipality.	0596914660
14	CEAL	Promoting Indigenous technology	Selected communities	0504395442
15	NORSAAC	Governances (Performance Accountability Activity - PAA)	Selected communities	0247810802

1.2.12.1 Security

There have been reported cases of armed robbery attacks in the Municipality especially at Wulugu after Walewale, the Municipal capital along the Walewale-Bolgatanga highway. The Municipal security professional intervention always rescues the high impact of robbery in the reported area. The occurrence of crime and attacks in the Municipal call for effective security management measures with adequate logistics in terms of police posts, patrol vehicle and personnel.

Limited compliance to spatial land use guidelines causes land disputes especially in the Municipal capital, Walewale. A private unqualified land agent facilitates land allocation encroaching public spaces including school lands. Lack of spatial plan for the Municipal retards development as un-planned development continues in the Municipality.

1.2.13 Social Services:

1.2.13.1 Education

In the education sector, the West Mamprusi Municipality has a vision to improve quality education delivery for all in the Municipality. This is achieved through creating an enabling environment for effective teaching and learning for all learners at the pre-tertiary level of education for improved competencies in literacy, numeracy, creative thinking and moral standards for good citizenry and to put in place administrative and supervisory structures in education to support quality education delivery in the Municipality.

The Municipal Education Directorate has curved out ten (10) educational circuits to facilitate effective supervision. They are; Walewale East, Walewale West, Walewale Central, Wungu, Kpasenkpe East, Kpasenkpe West, Janga, Tinguri, Kparigu and Guabulga Circuit.

Educational institutions and enrolment

The Municipality is endowed with a number of educational institutions at various levels. It has a total of 92 Kindergarten schools, 100 Primary Schools, 67 Junior High Schools, 4 Senior High Schools and 1 Technical/Vocational (TVET) School. Table 2.7 shows educational institutions and enrolment in the municipality. Male enrolment at all levels is higher than female enrolment. The data also shows that Teacher Pupil Ratio for KG is 1:45 while primary school has a ratio of 1:39. At the JHS and the SHS levels, the ratio is 1:21.

Table 2.3 Educational Institutions, enrolment and staffing in WMM

SN	Level	No. of schools	Enrolment			Staffing		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	KG	92	4,011	3,892	7,903	46	130	176
2	Primary	100	11,302	10,629	21,931	362	204	566
3	JHS	67	4,586	4,564	9,150	344	96	440
4	SHS/Tech. Schools	4	2,513	1,806	4,319	159	50	209
5	TVET	1	460	379	839	40	45	85
	Total	**264**	**22,872**	**21,270**	**44,142**	**951**	**525**	**1476**

Health Service Delivery

Consistent with Ghana's healthcare system, the health care delivery system in the West Mamprusi Municipality is structured around the first two (primary and secondary levels) of the three-tier system with the Ghana Health Service (GHS) being the primary provider. These services are provided at both community and the district levels. The tertiary services are sought from the Teaching Hospital at Tamale since the region does not have a tertiary level facility.

The Municipality has thirty-one (31) electoral areas with thirty-one (31) demarcated CHPS zones. However, there are nineteen (19) functional CHPS zones given a deficit of twelve (12). The municipality is further divided into eight (8) operational sub-municipals to ensure effective and efficient health delivery system.

Health Infrastructure

The West Mamprusi Municipality has twenty-eight (28) health facilities comprising of three (3) Hospitals, one (1) Polyclinic, six (6) Health Centres, one (1) RCH and seventeen (17) CHPS compounds. The Municipal Hospital remains a major referral point for those in the sub-municipality and beyond. There are quite a number of licensed chemical sellers in the Municipality especially in Walewale town who provide first aid over-the-counter services to patients. Also, traditional healers, herbalists and bonesetters operate in several villages of the Municipality. The details of health infrastructure in the Municipality is shown figure 2.5.

1.2.13.2 State of Economic and Social Infrastructure

- **Banking and other financial services**

Financial institutions play a critical role in the transformation of any developing economy. The West Mamprusi Municipality is blessed with a number of financial institutions including the Ghana Commercial Bank (GCB), the Agriculture Development Bank (ADB) and Bangmarigu Rural Bank. The introduction of mobile money transfer system has further strengthen the economic activities of the municipality as they provide door-to-door financial services to all segments of the society. Nearly every community in the municipality has at least a Mobile Money operator who provides financial services to the community. Functional Mobile Networks that support these services include MTN and Vodaphone. This sector does not only provide financial services to the people, but has also provided decent jobs for many young men and women. It has been estimated that, over thousand direct and indirect jobs have been created for the youth in the municipality through Mobile Money businesses.

However, all is not all with the introduction of these kind of businesses. There has been a number of robberies and series of attacks by armed men in many communities within the Municipality. Thousands of Ghana cedis have been lost and lives and properties destroyed as a result of these actions. The need for enhanced security is therefore non-negotiable.

- **Market Infrastructure**

The Municipality has a couple of local markets distributed across the communities These include the Walewale Market, Bulbia Market, Janga Market, Kparigu Market, Duu Market, Kpwsenkpe Market, Wulugu Market, Tinguri Market among others. However, only Walewale market has some infrastructure including market stalls, sheds and water. The rest of the markets have very poor and deplorable market infrastructure a situation that requires redress in the 20202-2025 MTDP.

- **Electricity**

Electricity power supply is important for socio-economic development of the people, as such, government over the years has made significant effort to invest in the sector. In the West Mamprusi Municipal, about seventy-six percent (76%) of the communities have been connected to the national grid. All the major communities such as Walewale, Gbimsi, Janga, Kparigu, Tinguri, Nasia, Wungu, Wulugu, Kpasenkpe, Duu, etc are all hooked to the national grid. However, there are still a good number of rural communities without electricity including sections of some of the large communities that require extensions. Though work has started in some of these communities under the SHEP 5 projects, the execution has unduly delayed and required attention.

Given the challenges experienced over the years in the traditional source of power generation in the country, the need for alternative sources of power becomes relevant. The Municipal has the potential for both large scale commercial solar energy generation due to the intensity of the sun around this area. It is therefore recommended that this sector be explored to improve on the power situation.

- **Transportation and Road Network**

The total road network of the Municipal is made up of primary, secondary and feeder roads. The Municipal is served by a total of 476.3Km of roads made up of 116km of trunk roads and 360km of feeder roads. The Ghana Highways Authority manages 116.3km of roads of which 19km is paved and the remaining 97.3km gravelled.

The total length of feeder roads in the Municipal is about 360km, made up of 211km of which needs re-gravelling whilst others need major construction to ensure all year round use. The Municipal has a road density of about 0.0950 / km2 and is relatively one of the lowest in the country. It is important to indicate that road accessibility in the Municipal is very poor and this has had a ripple effect on the provision of other social and economic services.

The busiest route in the Municipal is the Tamale-Bolgatanga trunk road. The road that is asphalted passes through Walewale, the Municipal capital and other communities including Nasia, Gbimsi and Wulugu. Rehabilitation works is currently on-going on the Nasia-Janga road has and the Wulugu-Kpasenkpe road.

Feeder roads leading to major food-producing areas including Kparigu are in various stages of disrepair. The roads are in very bad condition and are virtually inaccessible during the rainy season. During this period, a number of settlements in the ‘Overseas” area are cut off from the rest of the Municipal including the Municipal capital due to the over flooding of the rivers in the area west of the White Volta. This area is moderately accessible for more than half of the year through Bolgatanga (Bolgatanga Municipal, Navrongo (Kassena-Nankana Municipal) and Sandema and

Fumbisi in the Builsa Municipal. The journey covers about 155km and this could be shortened considerably to about 45km through a direct link with Walewale.

The major means of transportation in the Municipal are the use of tricycles, motor bikes and cars. Other means include the donkey with cart. The major problem facing the road sector in the municipality is the difficulty in accessing the overseas communities in the Mamprugu Moaduri District. To resolve this challenge, there is the need to construct a bridge linking up the Municipal capital Walewale to the overseas area.

1.2.13.5 Information Communication Technology (ICT)

ICT plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of any environment, particularly in the ordering of daily activities. It is one of the several means of sharing information either by voice or data. The flow of information plays an essential role in the diffusion of new technology and ideas at the level of individual enterprise, the industrial sector and the national economy.

There are two established Community Information Centers at Janga and Walewale that was constructed under the Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communication. These centers are however challenged with adequate computers and accessories, poor network facilities and other relevant accessories

Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)

Science, Technology and Innovation otherwise termed Information Communication Technology (ICT) play a vital role in the socio-economic development of any country, particularly in the ordering of daily activities. It is one of the several means of sending and receiving information either by voice or data. The scientific flow of information plays an essential role in the diffusion of new technology and ideas at the level of individual enterprises, the industrial sector and the national economy. The development of a vibrant ICT sector is a necessary condition for economic development. Prudent investment in telecommunication is crucial to expanding access and coverage.

Mobile phone has predominantly become a part of the daily communications gear. Owing a mobile phone has become a practical necessity and a symbol for social status. According to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU, 2013), Mobile-cellular penetration rates stand at 96% globally; 128% in developed countries; and 89% in developing countries. In Ghana, the National Communications Authority's (NCA) Mobile Voice subscription trend statistics (September, 2013) shows that there are 27,591,772 mobile subscribers. A total population of 73,016 constitutes the population 12 years and older in the Municipal. Out of this population, only 20.5 percent own a mobile phone. Of the male population, 27.5 percent own mobile phone while 14 percent of the female population owns the device.

The use of the internet is an integral part of ICT. In modern economies, life is organized around the internet through communication to transacting businesses. Internet is considered a general-purpose technology and access to broadband is regarded as a basic infrastructure, in the same way as electricity or roads. The 2010 Population and Housing Census of the GSS indicate that a total population of 646 persons 12 years and older use the internet facility. It is evident that internet usage in the Municipal is less than one percent (0.9%) of the total population 12 years and older. Out of the male population, 1.3 percent use the internet facility while less than one percent (0.5%)

of the total female population 12 years and older also use the internet. The pattern is in line with the ITU's report which also suggests that globally, 37% of all women are online, compared with 41% of all men.

The poor usage of internet by citizenry affect the development of the Municipal as development plans could be placed on a portal to be accessed and necessary inputs made.

5.1.2 1.2.13.6 Water and sanitation

Over the years, there has been a gradual improvement in the provision of potable drinking water to the people of West Mamprusi Municipality through the support of development partners, such as Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Global Communities, World Bank, Water Vision Technology (WVT) and the Government of Ghana support projects.

However, access to potable drinking water remains a challenge in the Municipality. Quite significant proportion of the population (32%-40%) still relies on unwholesome sources of water such as open wells, rivers, dams etc for household consumption. This is because though some communities have been served with boreholes and small town water systems the facilities are either low yielding or seasonal in nature. In some cases, the population has outnumbered the available facilities. This exerts pressure on the available ones leading to frequent breakdowns. Also, many households are unable to connect to the small town water facilities at Walewale, Wungu and Gbimsi due to the high cost of connection. With a Projected Population of 161,726, only about 68% is served with potable water as at December 2020. The potable water supply is therefore inadequate to serve the needs of the people.

It is refreshing to note that the Municipality benefited from the Government policy of one-village-one dam with the rehabilitation of six small earth dams at different locations. However, this intervention is not without challenges as some of the dams were either destroyed before the end of the season or dried up during the dry season. It is therefore recommended that the government re-look at the designs of the dams to improve on their water holding capacities and the provision of irrigation facilities to ensure maximum benefit from the policy. The Municipal will propose a comprehensive strategy in tits Water and Sanitation Plan (2022-2025) which would be incorporated in to the MTDP to address the challenges.

The prevailing rainfall and the nature of the underlying rock formations determines to a large extent the ground and surface water potential for the Municipal. The present combination of heavy run-off, high evaporation and transpiration and low infiltration rates to recharge aquifers in some areas in the Municipal, contribute to water deficiencies especially to the west of the White Volta, the south around Fio area and eastern parts around Shelinvoya.

The Municipal is endowed with rivers especially at Nasia and Pwalugu which can be developed to complement Hydropower in the country. Others are at Gbimsi, Diani, Nayorku, Zangu-Vuga, Gbani, Wulugu, Wungu, Zangum and Nabari.

On the part of sanitation, though significant progress has been made in the area of liquid waste management, especially the construction of household latrines, the municipality still has chal-

lenges in both solid and liquid waste management. In the area of solid waste management, indiscriminate dumping of refuse as disposal method of solid waste is commonly practiced in the Municipality. This practice makes the communities in the Municipal filthy and can be breeding sites for housefly and other animals that can transmit communicable diseases such as cholera, typhoid etc. Limited supply of public refuse containers remains a challenge. Only about 3.5% of houses access the public refuse containers in the Municipal whose refuse are properly stored.
The major component of solid waste in the Municipal has been plastic waste due to the introduction of sachet water into the market known as (pure water) and other polythen use for almost everything we carry nowadays including food etc.

The Government of Ghana in collaboration with development partners and non-governmental organizations have put in a lot of efforts in dealing with open defecation in Ghana. The Municipal Assembly in collaboration with Global Communities, CRS and UNICEF have worked tirelessly over the last three years and has improved on the open defecation free status from 13.54% of communities in 2017 to 75% in 2020 using the concept of CLTS. Whiles continues efforts are being made to declare the rest of the communities, some ODF communities (8) are in the process of moving to the sanitized level. Table 1.14 presents ODF status in the Municipality.

Table 7: Open defecation free (ODF) Status

S/N	Indicators	Baseline (2017)	2018	2019	2020
1	ODF coverage (%)	13.54	33.33	46%	72%
2	No. of HHs with latrines	3,038	4,757	7,415	7,650

WASH in schools and health facilities have also been improved through the construction of 24No. gender and disability friendly 4-seater KVIPs with pads changing rooms for basic schools and health facilities by CRS.

1.2.13.7 Social and Economic Issues

The economic base of the West Mamprusi Municipal is agriculture with an average 80% of the economically active population engaged in one form or other of it. Agricultural activities in the Municipal include crop production, livestock and fisheries. Only 54.7% of the 80% however farm as a major activity. Agriculture is basically on a subsistence level with smallholder farmers representing the main users of agricultural land. The average farm sizes vary from 0.5 ha to 2.4 ha.

The predominant type of farm labour is from the immediate family (man, wife or wives and children) a factor that may account for the love of large families. There are however periods where farm labour is hired to supplement family labour. Because children in the family, especially those above 15 years are intensively used, there is an unacceptably low enrolment of children in primary and junior secondary school as captured under the current status of education in the Municipal.

The major crops farmed in the Municipal are sorghum, groundnut, millet, beans, maize and rice. Cash crops in this Municipal are rice, cotton, tobacco, vegetables and cashew. Crop production in the Municipal is on a subsistence basis whereby small farm holder farmers produce for family upkeep and occasional sale. There are however, a number of commercial farmers. The major crops grown in the Municipal are maize, millet, rice groundnuts, beans, sorghum, bambara beans and yams. These crops are grown during the rainy season. The total acreages cultivated and average yields for these crops are indicated in the table 2 on page 19. Dry season farming is done along the banks of the White Volta. Crops cultivated include leafy vegetables, tomatoes, onions, soybeans, pepper and tobacco.

The potential of dry season farming is limited by inadequate water-retaining structures including dams and dugouts. Major cash crops grown in the Municipal are groundnuts, rice tobacco and cotton. Vegetables grown include pepper, tomatoes and onions and this is done along the banks of the White Volta.

Table 8: Summary of key development issues

Development Dimension of the MTNPF 2018-2021	Identified issues from performance review and community needs assessment
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Poor market infrastructure Inadequate access to affordable credit Low capacity of SMEs Lack of agro-processing factories Low entrepreneurial skills Low adoption of new technologies Low participation of women in agriculture Poor tourism infrastructure High cost of inputs Inadequate irrigation facilities Inadequate Agriculture Extension officers Non availability of agriculture inputs dealers Low agricultural production and productivity Bush fires High incidence of livestock disease High rate of livestock theft Erratic rainfall pattern High post-harvest losses Inadequate mechanization services eg tractors and combined harvesters High pest/disease incidence Indiscriminate use of weedicides
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Inadequate classroom infrastructure Poor Kindergarten infrastructure Migration to urban areas for Kayayee especially girls Inadequate text books

	High illiteracy especially among women Inadequate school furniture Inadequate teacher accommodation Poor BECE performance Low level of ICT infrastructure Inadequate health infrastructure Low skilled deliveries Inadequate critical health staff – Doctor, Physician Assistants and Midwives Poor quality of health service delivery Increasing morbidity, mortality, and disability High rate of malnutrition among children Increased incidence of diet-related, non-communicable diseases High incidence of child marriage and teenage pregnancy High unemployment rate among the youth Inadequate coverage of social protection interventions like LEAP Poor environmental sanitation (high rate of open defecation) Lack of engineered land field site High incidence of poverty Inadequate public refuse containers resulting to huge refuse dumps Inadequate portable water supply to some communities Absence of special learning aid for PWD at basic school levels Poor records of births and deaths
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Poor quality and inadequate road network linking some communities and service delivery points High incidents of road accidents Inadequate local plans (schemes) resulting to huge settlement development in unplanned areas Non-compliance with building codes Some communities are still not connected to the national grid Excessive floods in the Municipality Depletion of vegetative cover due to bush fires and sand winning Weak institutional capacity to manage disasters Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the municipality Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure Increasing encroachments on public and vested lands Litigations associated with purchase and sale of land
Governance, corruption and public accountability	Low representation of women and vulnerable groups in decision making Weak capacity of some governance institutions Poor functionality of sub-district structures Politicization of local elections Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level Low Internally Generated Funds (IGF)

	High incidence of armed robbery and general insecurity High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry Poor coordination among CSOs Non availability of some critical departments in the municipality Low participation of women in local governance Inadequate capacity and logistic support to decentralized departments to enhance performance Low participation of citizenry in decision making Under resourced anticorruption institutions to fight corruption
EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE (INCLUDING COVID-19 RECOVERY PLAN)	High Incidence of natural and human induced disasters Poor early warning systems Seasonal clashes between nomadic herdsmen and farmers Weak social protection system for victims of disasters Incidence of COVID-19, CSM and other pandemics
IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION	Weak programme/project coordination among stakeholders Inadequate logistics for effective M&E Weak M&E systems and different reporting timelines among local stakeholders

2.2 2025 AAP

Annex 1 Contain the Programs/Projects/Activities extracted from the MTDP (2022-2025) for implementation in the year 2025.

2025 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Goal: Build a Prosperous Country

N.0	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
1	Economic development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services (Business in a Box)	Provide technical training for women and youth on livestock, cereal and rice processing	Walewale					5,000.00		80,000.00			BAC/GEA	REP/MCF
2	Economic development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services (Business in a Box)	Organize Start Your Business (SYB) training for women, youth and PWDs (BixBox)	Walewale							50,000			BAC/GEA	REP/MCF
3	Economic development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services (Harnessing Agricultural Productivity and	Organize training on food Safety, hygiene and Packaging	Walewale							25,000			BAC/GEA	REP/MCF

N.0	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
		Prosperity for Youth-HAPPY)													
4	Economic development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Provide Business Counselling to selected Clients and Business	District Wide					3,000.00		1,500.00			BAC/GEA	REP/MCF
5	Economic development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Organize 2No. LED stakeholder fora for knowledge and experience sharing	Walewale							50,000.00			BAC/PFP	DPIC/MPCU
6	Economic development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Facilitate implementation of other transformational LED Approaches	Selected communities							180000.00			BAC/PFP	DPIC/MPCU
7	Economic development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Complete 1No. 2storey 20unit lockable stores (phase 1)	Walewale market							1,338,000.00			DPIC/MPCU	DPIC/MPCU

N.0	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
8	Economic development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Construct 1No. 2 Storey 20 Unit Market Stores at Walewale Market (Phase 2)	Walewale market							1,400,000.00			DPIC/MPCU	DPIC/MPCU
9	Economic development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Construct 1No 24 hour model market	Walewale market							4,3500,000			DPIC/MPCU	DPIC/MPCU
10	Economic development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Construct 12No. Market Stores and 20No. Sheds	Wulugu							1,300,000.00			DPIC/MPCU	DPIC/MPCU
11	Economic development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Facilitate the development of 2No. tourist sites	Walewale					15,000.00		2,500.00			BAC/GEA	REP/MCF
12	Economic development	Agricultural Services and Management	Support to Dept. Of Agriculture	Walewale					10,000.00	2,000.00				DoA	HODs/CSOs
13	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and	Purchase of stationery	Walewale					3,000.00					DoA	MA

N.0	Pro-gramme (PBB)	Sub-pro-gramme	Broad Activi-ties	Loca-tion	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institu-tion	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collabora-tion
		Manage-ment													
14	Economic Develop-ment	Agricul-tural Ser-vices and Manage-ment	Purchase elec-tricity power	Walewale					3,600.00					DoA	MA
15	Economic Develop-ment	Agricul-tural Ser-vices and Manage-ment	Maintenance office equip-ment	Walewale					1,600.00					DoA	MA
16	Economic Develop-ment	Agricul-tural Ser-vices and Manage-ment	Carry out monitoring and supervi-sory visits	Entire munici-pality					8,400.00					Dept of Agric	HODs/CSOs
17	Economic Develop-ment	Agricul-tural Ser-vices and Manage-ment	Maintenance of official ve-hicle and equipment	Walewale					2,800.00					Dept of Agric	HODs/CSOs
18	Economic Develop-ment	Agricul-tural Ser-vices and Manage-ment	Insurance of official vehi-cle	Walewale					3,000.00					Dept of Agric	HODs/CSOs
19	Economic Develop-ment	Agricul-tural Ser-vices and Manage-ment	Conduct yield studies of se-lected	Entire munici-pality					4,000.00					Dept of Agric	HODs/CSOs

N.0	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
20	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Facilitate implementation of feed Ghana and other flagship Programmes	Entire municipality					15,000.00					Dept of Agric	HODs/CSOs
21	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Establish demonstrations on striga control at 2 locations	Selected communities					2,000.00					Dept of Agric	HODs/CSOs
22	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Carryout staff trainings on livestock production and productivity	Walewale					500		1,000			Dept of Agric	SIP
23	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Organize National Farmers' Day Celebration	Walewale					80,000					Dept of Agric	
24	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Complete rehabilitation of small earth dams	Guabuliga, Nabari, Zangum and Wulugu							2,755,750.74			NDA	GIDA
25	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and	Collect and compile market prices of agricultural	Walewale					2,400					Dept of Agric	CSOs

N.0	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
		Management	produce and inputs												
26	Economic Development	Agricultural and climate change	Support with regular weather information updates and link farmers to weather information service providers	Entire municipality							4,000.00			Dept of Agric	NADMO/ GMET, NABOCADO
27	Economic development	Agricultural and climate change	Training of farmers on the use of drought tolerant and early maturing crops, crop diversification and timely planting	Entire municipality							6,000.00			Dept of agric	Dps
28	Economic development	Agricultural and climate change	Training of farmers on various moisture retention practices	Selected communities							2,500			Dept of agric	Nabocado
29	Economic development	Agricultural and climate change	Training of farmers on pests and disease control	Selected communities							3,500			Dept of agric	Nabocado

N.0	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
			using local innovations												
30	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Renovate official residence of Municipal Director of Agriculture	Walewale					120,000					Municipal Assembly	MWD/DoA

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Create opportunities for all

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
31	Social service delivery	Education, youth & sports	Support to District Education Fund	Entire Municipality					50,000.00					DoE	DPIC
32	Social service delivery	Education, youth & sports	Hon. MP's Educational support	Entire municipality					70,000.00					DoE	MA/MP
33	Social service delivery	Education, youth & sports	Complete rehabilitation works on 1No. Community library	Walewale							216,000.00			DoE	DPIC
34	Social service	Education, youth & sports	Complete and furnish 1No. 4 unit	Kukua							837,000.00			DoE	DPIC

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
	delivery		classroom block with ancillary facilities												
35	Social service delivery	Education, youth & sports	Complete and furnish 1No. 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Nabulugu							837,000.00			DoE	DPIC
36	Social service delivery	Education, youth & sports	Complete and furnish 1No. 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Walewale							1,550,300.00			DoE	DPIC
37	Social service delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Complete and furnish 1No. 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Takorayiri					600,000.00					DoE	
38	Social service delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services:	Completee and furnish 2No. 3 unit classroom blocks	Fio and Wungu,							170,000.00			DoE	MA/MWD

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
39	Social service delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services:	Support to Independence Day and My First Day at School	Walewale					50,000					DoE	MA
40	Social service delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services:	Support to Sports, Science and Cultural Activities	Entire municipality					30,000					DoE	MA
41	Social service delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services:	Construct and Furnish 1No 2Unit KG block and Ancillary Facilities	Zangu Vuga							500,000			DoE	MA
42	Social service delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services:	Construct and Furnish 1No 3Unit classroom blocks with Ancillary Facilities	Gbeo							650,000			DoE	MA
43	Social service delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services:	Construct and Furnish 1No 3Unit classroom blocks with	Kparigu marikaz							650,000				

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
			Ancillary Facilities												
44	Social service delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services:	Complete and Furnish 1No abandoned 3Unit classroom blocks with Ancillary Facilities	Tinguri,							300,000			DoE	MA
45	Social service delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services:	Complete and Furnish 1No abandoned 6Unit classroom blocks and Ancillary Facilities	Sayoo							250,000			DoE	MA
46	Social service delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services:	Complete and Furnish 1No abandoned 6Unit classroom blocks and Ancillary Facilities	Kukua							1,700,000				
47	Social service delivery	Education, youth & sports and	Rehabilitation of 3unit classroom block	Nabulugu					200,000					WMMA	DoE

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
		Library services:													
48	Social service delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services:	Completion and furnishing of 1No. 2unit KG block	Guabuliga					758,981.27					WMMA	DoE
49	Social service delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services:	Procurement of 250 No. Ortagon tables and Chairs for KG schools	Selected schools					636,450.00					WMMA	DoE
50	Social service delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services:	Procurement of 1,200 No. dual desks for public primary schools	Selected schools					840,000.00					WMMA	DoE
51	Social service delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services:	Procurement of 1,000 No. Mono Desks for JHS	Selected schools					400,000.00					WMMA	DoE
52	Social service delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services:	Procurement of 200 No. tables and chairs for basic school teachers	Selected schools					355,339.90					WMMA	DoE

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
53	Social service delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services:	Rehabilitation of Storm-damaged/Ripped-off Schools	Entire municipality					90,000.00					DoE	MWD
54	Social service delivery	Education, youth & sports	Provide support for Needy Students	Entire municipality					40,000					MP	DoE
55	Social service delivery	Public Health Services and management	Complete 1No. CHPS compound	Gbimsi,					580,000					WMMA	DoH
56	Social service delivery	Public Health Services and management	Complete and furnish 1No. CHPS compound	Kparigu							860,000.00			WMMA	DoH
57	Social service delivery	Public Health Services and management	Complete and furnish 1No. CHPS compound	Yama							860,000			WMMA	DoH
58	Social service delivery	Public Health Services and management	Complete 1No. Nurses quarters	Walewale College of Nursing and Midwifery							550,000			WMMA	DoH
59	Social service delivery	Public Health Services and management	Construct and furnish 1No. CHPS compound	Bokudow					850,000.00					WMMA	DoH

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
			with staff accommodation												
60	Social service delivery	Public Health Services and management	Construct and furnish 1No. CHPS compound with staff accommodation	Nayorku					850,000.00					WMMA	DoH
61	Social service delivery	Public Health Services and management	Furnishing of 1No. CHPS Compound	Gbimsi					250,000.00					MA/MWD	DoH
62	Social service delivery	Public Health Services and management	Renovation of 1No. CHPS compound	Gbeo					281,790.76					MA/MWD	DoH
63	Social service delivery	Public Health Services and management	Support to Malaria prevention activities and HIV/AIDS (1%)	Entire municipality					1,015,000					DoH	HODs
64	Social service delivery	Public Health Services and management	MP Medical Support	Entire municipality					40,000					DoH	MP,MA

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
65	Social service delivery	Public Health Services and management	Support for health outreach programmes/Public Health Services	Entire municipality					3,000.00					DoH	HODs
66	Social service delivery	Public Health Services and management	Support for Clinical Services and nutrition interventions	Entire municipality					50,120					DoH	HODs
67	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Conduct home visits to 2,000 LEAP households in 60 communities	LEAP targeted communities					3000.00		5,000			DSW	GHS,NCCE
68	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Build capacity of 6,405 households in 62 on hygiene and sanitation, child survival using unicef/GoG toolkit	LEAP targeted communities					1,500.00					DSW	EHSU, GHS CHRAJ
69	Social service	Social Welfare and	Sensitize 60 communities including 20	Selected communities					2,000.00		15,000.00			DSW	NHIS, CLIC

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
	delivery	community services	small towns on indigent health insurance registration												
70	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Conduct 6 LEAP payments in 61 communities in the municipality	LEAP communities (WMMA)					500.00		26,000			DSW	DLIC
71	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Organize mass meetings in 40 communities on effects of child abuse, rape, defilement, migration (violence against women and children) and general child protection issues	Selected communities							20,000.00			DSWCD	Child protection team
72	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Monitor 40 old communities where unicef/GoG	WMMA							20,000.00			DSWCD	Child protection team

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
			toolkits were enrolled.												
73	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Manage reported cases on ISS and strengthened linkages/referrals with GHS, GES, CHRAJ, DOVSU etc								10,000.00			DSWCD	DOV-VSU, Child protection committee
74	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Support PWDs and update 2025 vulnerable data in the municipality	Walewale					150,000.00		150,000.00			DSWCD	GHS, HNIS
75	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Preparation and submission of Social Enquiry Report (SER) to court (probation services)	Walewale					500.00	2000.00				DSWCD	
76	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Build capacity 0f 10 police officers in the municipal on how	Walewale							3,000.00			DSWCD	Ghana police service

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
			to handle children who are in conflict and contact with the law												
77	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Services and maintenance of 3 official motorbikes	Walewale					2,000.00					DoSW/CD	MA
78	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Organize meeting for 40 stakeholders on ISS implementation in the municipality.	Walewale					4000.00		4000.00			DoSW/CD	MA
79	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Gender empowerment and mainstreaming	Walewale					5000.00	2000.00	10,000.00			DoSW/CD	GDO
80	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Celebration of 2025 International day for PWDs	Walewale					15,000.00		10,000.00			DoSW/CD	MA
81	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Procurement of Office supplies and	Walewale					2,000.00		2,000.00			DoSW/CD	MA

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
			consumables for SWD												
82	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Procurement of 2 set of office furniture	Walewale					3,627.00		1,500.00			DoSW/CD	MA
83	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Establish gender model homes/parents in 6 communities	Selected communities					1,500.00					SW/CD	GDO
84	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Organize inter-community/cluster level football galas to promote peace and social cohesion among youth	Wungu, Walewale, Wulugu, Janga, Kpasenkpe and Kparigu							170,000.00			SW/CD/PFP	DPIC
85	Social service delivery	Youth Development	Support to Youth Development activates/ Youth parliament	Entire municipality							849,695.31			NYA	SW/CD/DPIC

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
86	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Support to Birth and Death	Entire municipality					5,000					B&DO	DoH
87	Social service delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Evacuation of refuse dams and maintenance of final dumping site	Walewale					300,000.00					EHU	AM/HODs
88	Social service delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Organize National Sanitation Day	Walewale					150,000.00					EHU	AM/HODs
89	Social service delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Carry out District wide Fumigation exercise day	Entire municipality					50,000.00					EHU	Zoom lion Co. Ltd
90	Social service delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Procurement of 2 No. refuse containers	Walewale					100,000.00					EHU	Zoom lion Co. Ltd
91	Social service delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Regular dislodging of all institution and public toilets	Entire municipality					100,000.00					EHU	Zoom lion Co. Ltd

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
92	Social service delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Fumigation (104,650.00* 4 quarters)	Selected communities					418,600.00					EHU	Zoom lion Co. Ltd
93	Social service delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Sanitation Improvement Package (SIP) (130,812.50* 4 quarters)	Entire municipality					523,250.00					EHU	Zoom lion Co. Ltd
94	Social service delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Premise inspection, Monitoring and Supervision of environmental Service Providers	Entire municipality					50,000.00	2,000				EHU	Zoom lion Co. Ltd
95	Social service delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Conduct sensitization on WASH activities	Entire municipality					100,000.00					EHU	AM
96	Social service delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Procurement of Sanitary Tools and Equipment including Veronica	Walewale					189,940.76					EHU	PO

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
			buckets for Public Schools and Health Centers												
97	Social service delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Support implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation	Entire municipality					250,000.00					EHU	
98	Social service delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Screening of food vendors	Entire municipality					70,000					EHU	GHS
99	Social service delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Solid waste Management (Refuse Evacuation)	Entire municipality					250,000					EHU	DoW/Zoom lion
100	Social service delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Liquid waste management	Entire municipality					250,000					EHU	DoW/ HoDs/Zoom lion
101	Social service delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Stationery for field activities and Servicing of	Walewale							55,000			EHU	TA, DoH

No.	Pro-gramme (PBB)	Sub-pro-gramme	Broad Activ-ities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institu-tion	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Oth-ers	New	On-go-ing	Lead	Collabora-tion
			Field Facili-tators Motor-bikes												

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

No.	Pro-gramme (PBB)	Sub-pro-gramme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing in-stitution	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Oth-ers	New	On-going	Lead	Collabora-tion
102	Infrastruc-ture devel-opment and man-agement	Public Works, Rural Hous-ing and Water Man-age-ment	Maintenance, and repair of furniture, gen-eral equipment, and vehicles,	Walewale					120,000	13,000				DoW	CA,HODs
103	Infrastruc-ture devel-opment and man-agement	Public Works, Rural Hous-ing and Water	Support for Dep. of works	Walewale					5,000.00	2,000.00				DoW	CA,HODs

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
		Management													
104	Infrastructure development and management	O&M	Maintenance and installation of Street Lights	Entire Municipality					60,000 50,000					DoW	VRA
105	Infrastructure development and management	Roads	Salaries & Compensations for District Road Improvement Programme (DRIP) Workers	Walewale					100,000.00					DoWs	Finance Dept.
106	Infrastructure development and management	O&M	Operations & Running Cost of District Road Improvement +Programme (DRIP) activities	Selected Feeder roads					200,000.00					DoWs	FR
107	Infrastructure development and management	O&M	Maintenance and repair of office buildings	Walewale					17,000					DoW	CA,HODs
108	Infrastructure development and management	O&M	Rehabilitation of 3No. staff quarters	Walewale					100,000		100,000.00			DoWs	CA,HODs

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
109	Infrastructure development and management	Road safety	Implementation of road safety interventions	Entire municipality					160,000					DoW	CA,HODs
110	Infrastructure development and management	Roads	Completion of the rehabilitation of Mimima-Boayini road	Mimima-Boayini road					-		1,300,000			DoW	GPSNP/FR,
111	Infrastructure development and management	Roads	Desilt 4.2km drains (gutters) to check floods at Walewale	Walewale							500,000.00			EHU	MWD
112	Infrastructure development and management	Water supply	Rehabilitation, Maintenance and repair of 30 boreholes	Selected communities					201,790.76					DoW	MP,AM,TA,
113	Infrastructure development and management	Water supply	Completion of Small Town Water System at Loagri	Loagri							570,000.00			DoW	CWSA
114	Infrastructure development and management	Water supply	Completion of 1o. Limited Piped System with 1 mechanized boreholes,	Janga SHS							153,000.00			DoW	CWSA

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year) Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Cost GOG	IGF	Others	Programme status New	On-going	Implementing institution Lead	Collaboration
			at Arigu and Janaga SHS												
115	Infrastructure development and management	Water supply	Completion: Drilling and installation of 5No. boreholes (completion)	Kinkandina, Gbeo, Wulugu, Kpatusi, Duu							260,000.00			DoW	CWSA
116	Infrastructure development and management	Water supply	Completion: Drilling and mechanization of 10 No. boreholes	Zangu-Vuga, Gbimsi, Kukua, Yama CHPS etc.					1,840,000.00					DoW	CWSA
117	Infrastructure development and management	Water supply	Completion of Expansion of Small Town Water System(completion)	Arigu							152,008.00			DoW	CWSA
118	Infrastructure development and management	Office management	Procurement of stationery and Office supplies	Walewale					20,000	10,000				DoW	PO
119	Infrastructure development and management	Project supervision	Project inspection and supervision.	Entire Municipality					10,000	6,000	80,000			DoW	MPCU, Contractors

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
120	Infrastructure development and management	Electricity	Maintenance and installation of Street Lights	Entire Municipality					100,000	45,000				DoW	VRA
121	Infrastructure development and management	Electricity	Supply of 200 electrical poles and cables	Selected communities					200,000					DoW	VRA,AM
122	Infrastructure development and management	Spatial planning	Preparation of structural plans	Walewale					20,000		20,000			DoPP	DoWs/LUSPC
123	Infrastructure development and management	Spatial planning	Preparation of local plans	Walewale, Kukua, Loagri, Gbimsi					20,000	7,000				DoPP	LUSPC
124	Infrastructure development and management	Spatial planning	Acquisition and documentation of Assembly lands	Walewale					180,000	15,000				DoPP	LUSPC
125	Infrastructure development and management	Spatial planning	Street naming and property addressing	Walewale, Gbimsi, Sayoo, Jaagbani					20,0000					DoPP	SAT

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
126	Infrastructure development and management	Spatial planning	Organize radio sensitization on land use and management	Walewale					2,000					DoPP	LUSPC
127	Infrastructure development and management	Spatial planning	Organize technical and spatial planning Committee meetings	Walewale						20,000				DoPP	LUSPC
128	Infrastructure development and management	Spatial planning	Procurement of office equipment and fuel	Walewale					10,000					DoPP	PO,DoF
129	Infrastructure development and management	Spatial planning	Redevelop and maintain 1No. Park	Walewale							130,000			MA	GPSNP

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
130	Management and Administration	General administration:	Provision for protocol services (state	Entire municipality						15,000				CA	HODs

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
			protocols and donations)												
131	Management and Administration	General administration:	Organize and service quarterly meetings of the Assembly	Walewale						40,000.00				CA	HODs
132	Management and Administration	General administration:	Procurement Management (Tender Committee Activities)	Walewale						10,000.00				PO	HODs
133	Management and Administration	General administration:	Maintenance of vehicles, buildings/Furniture & Fittings	Walewale						8,000.00				TO	
134	Management and Administration	General administration:	Provide internet services to the Assembly	Walewale						3,000.00				MCD	MWD
135	Management and Administration	General administration:	Publicity/Radio Discussions	Walewale						3,000.00				HODs	

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
136	Management and Administration	General administration:	Funeral/Ceremony donations-STAFF WELFARE	Walewale						10,000.00				HR	HODs
137	Management and Administration	General administration:	Utilities (Water/ Electricity charges) &postal charges	Walewale						6,000.00				CA	HODs
138	Management and Administration	General administration:	Running cost of vehicles	Walewale						96,000.00				DoF	
139	Management and Administration	General administration:	Servicing of local travels (Local workshops and seminars)	Walewale					40,000	30,000.00				PO	HODs
140	Management and Administration	General administration	Protocol/Donations	Selected communities					223,308.89	8,000.00				MA	AM
141	Management and Administration	General administration	Security Management	Municipal Office Walewale					60,000	10,000.00				PO	MWD

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
142	Management and Administration	General administration	Audit Committee Meetings	Walewale					70,000	8,000.00				MA	TA
143	Management and Administration	General administration	Hotel Accommodation	Walewale					100,00	8,000.00				MCD	HODs
144	Management and Administration	General administration	Support to Dept. of Births & Death	Walewale					40,00 0-	1,000.00				PO	ETC
145	Management and Administration	Planning and Budgeting,	Organize quarterly MPCU meetings	Walewale					16,000	8,000.00				Planning Unit	AM
146	Management and Administration	Planning and Budgeting,	Organize quarterly Budget committee meetings	Walewale					15,000	8,000.00				Budget Unit	AM
147	Management and Administration	Planning and Budgeting,	Preparation of 2026 composite Budget	Walewale					20,000					Budget Unit	HODs
148	Management and Administration	Planning and Budgeting,	Preparation of MTDP	Walewale					240,000	15,000.00				Planning unit	HoDs/CSOs/RCC/NDPC

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
149	Management and Administration	Administration	Presiding Members allowance	Walewale					6,500	6,000.00				Budget unit	HoDs
150	Management and Administration	Administration	Transfer Grants	Walewale					6,000.00	10,000.00				Budget unit	HODs
151	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Staff capacity building	Walewale					60,000	55,000.00				DoHRM	HODs, AM
152	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Staff management	Walewale						4,000				DoHRM	HODs, AM
153	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Organize Staff durbar	Walewale					5,000	2,0000				DoHRM	HODs, AM
154	Management and Administration	Finance	Update revenue data base	Entire municipality					15,000					Budget unit	DoF
155	Management and Administration	Finance	Procurement of safe	Walewale					10,000					DoF	HODs,TA

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
156	Management and Administration	Finance	Procurement of value books/stickers	Walewale					9,300	12,000				DoF	HODs, DoW/DoPP
157	Management and Administration	Finance	Revenue mobilization drive; sensitization and taskforce operations	Entire municipality						12,000				Budget unit/DoF	HODs,TA
158	Management and Administration	Finance	Monitoring of revenue collectors							3,600.00				CA	HODs
159	Management and Administration	Finance	Payment of casual workers/commission collectors	Entire municipality						52,206				DoF	AM
160	Management and Administration	Finance	Conduct joint activities on rate / taxpayer education	Walewale						3,000.00				Budget unit/DoF	F&A/GRA
161	Management and Administration	Internal Audit Operations (Implementation of	Support to facilitate quarterly Audit Committee Meetings to enhance accountability	Walewale					12,000.00	12,000.00				IAU	DoF,

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
		NACAP)													
162	Management and Administration	Internal Audit Operations (Implementation of NACAP)	Conduct quarterly audit	Walewale						2,720				IAU	HODs
163	Management and Administration	Internal Audit Operations (Implementation of NACAP)	Support Internal Audit field monitoring of projects	Entire municipality					5,000					IAU	AM
164	Management and Administration	Finance and Audit Operations (Implementation of NACAP)	Participate in AAC						15,000					IAU	DoF
165	Management and	Statistics	Conduct administrative	Walewale						1,000				DoS	HODs

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
	Administration		data collection												
166	Management and Administration	Statistics	Conduct monthly market surveys	Selected markets					6,000	1,000				DoS	GSS

EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE (INCLUDING COVID-19 RECOVERY PLAN)

Goal: Mainstream emergency planning and preparedness into the MTDP to respond to potential internal and external threats (including COVID-19)

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
167	Environmental management	Disaster prevention and Management	Support to NADMO for Disaster Management and Mitigation	Entire municipality					170,000	1,000				NADMO	DoA, CSOs
168	Environmental management	Disaster prevention and Management	Public education and support for tree planting	Entire municipality					5,000	3,000				NADMO	
169	Environmental	Disaster prevention and	Organize sen-	Entire municipality					3,300	3,800				NADMO	DoA, CSOs

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
	management	Management	sitization on man-made and natural disasters (floods, storms etc)												
170	Environmental management	Disaster prevention and Management	Organize public education on prevention of epidemics eg CSM	Entire municipality					2,500	2,600				NADMO	DoH, CRS
171	Environmental management	Disaster prevention and Management	Organize sensitization on prevention of bush/domestic fires	Entire municipality					3,000					NADMO	GFS, FC
172	Environmental management	Disaster prevention and	Stockpile and facilitate timely	Entire municipality					180,000		178,000			NADMO	AM,CSOS

No.	Pro-gramme (PBB)	Sub-pro-gramme	Broad Activi-ties	Loca-tion	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme sta-tus		Implementing insti-tution	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collabo-ration
		Man-agement	response to disas-ter vic-tims												
173	Environ-mental manage-ment	Disaster preven-tion and Man-agement	Organ-ize pub-lic sen-sitiza-tion on effects of cli-mate change	Entire munici-pality						3,500				NADM O	DoA,
174	Environ-mental manage-ment	Disaster preven-tion and Man-agement	Preven-tion and manage-ment of COVID 19	Entire Munici-pality					50,000	5,000				DoH	EHU,NA DMO

IMP1LEMENTATION, COORDINATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Goal: Improve delivery of development outcomes in the Municipality

No.	Pro-gramm e (PBB)	Sub-pro-gramme	Broad Activi-ties	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Pro-gramme status		Implementing institu-tion	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	IGF	Others	Ne w	On-go-ing	Lead	Collabo-ration
17 5	Man-age-ment and	Moni-toring and	Organize Mid-year and An-nual review meetings	Walewale					16,000					Planning unit	MPCU/H ODs

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
	administration	evaluation													
176	Management and administration	Monitoring and evaluation	Conduct joint quarterly monitoring of development projects/programmes	Entire Municipality					12,000		500,0000			Planning unit	MPCU/HODs
177	Management and administration	Monitoring and evaluation	Conduct evaluation of selected government programmes	Entire Municipality					11,000					Planning unit	MPCU/HODs/CSOs
178	Management and administration	Monitoring and evaluation	Project site inspection	Project impact communities						20,000				Planning unit	DoW/Monitoring team
179	Management and Ad-	Monitoring and evaluation	Organize 2No. town hall meetings on plan/budget	Walewale					20,000	7,000				Planning /Budget units	HODs/CSOs/TA

No.	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (year)				Cost			Programme status		Implementing institution	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaboration
	ministration		implementation usingPFM Template												