OBUASI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



Republic of Ghana

MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

UNDER THE POLICY FRAMEWORK OF "RESETTING-GHANA AGENDA:

CREATING JOBS, ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY AND PROMOTING SHARED PROSPERITY".

PREPARED BY:

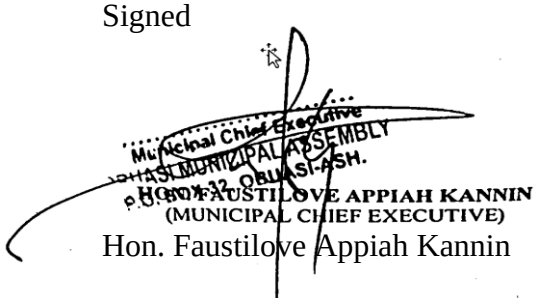
MUNICIPAL PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT

AUGUST, 2025

FOREWORD

The Obuasi Municipal Assembly (OMA) takes pleasure in proposing its Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) between the years 2026 and 2029. This report is our plan of action, aimed at filling the gap between the national development dreams, which are outlined in the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework, and the localised needs of the people living in Obuasi. Historically referred to as the Gold City, Obuasi has to deal with some of the more distinct problems, including overdependence on the mining industry, environmental susceptibility, including flooding and the consequences of unmanaged urbanisation. This is our mutual reaction to these challenges. It provides a clear direction of diversification of our local economy by encouraging agriculture, agro-processing, and tourism, and at the same time enhancing our social infrastructure and environmental capacity. The important priorities in these four (4) years are the restoration of educational and health infrastructures, the growth of all-time employment programs, and the Drainage Master Plan 2025, which will be used to reduce perennial floods. We are also determined to improve our Internally Generated Funds (IGF) so that we can be able to provide high quality of services to our citizens. This plan was very participatory, and it was formulated by working closely with the traditional, civil society organisations, the private sector and our development partners. Their inputs make sure that it is not simply a document, but one that gives a true picture of the hopes and aspirations of the people residing in Obuasi. I, the Municipal Chief Executive am determined to make sure that the strategies and programs indicated here are implemented in line with is in line with accountability, transparency, and professionalism. I invite all the stakeholders to be on board with the Assembly as we seek to create a successful, peaceful, and strong Obuasi for all.

Signed



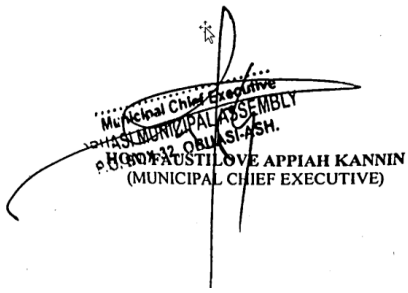
Hon. Faustilove Appiah Kannin

Municipal Chief Executive

Obuasi Municipal Assembly

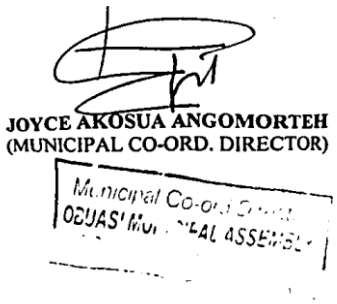
ASSENT OF ACCEPTANCE OF THE OBUASI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP) UNDER THE MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (2026-2029) ‘‘RESETTING GHANA AGENDA-CREATING JOBS, ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY AND PROMOTING SHARED PROSPERITY’’

(2026-2029)



HON. FAUSTILOVE APPIAH KANNIN

(MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE)



(MUNICIPAL CO-ORD. DIRECTOR)



HON. JAMES ADABOH

(PRESIDING MEMBER)

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LIST OF ACCRONYMS

AEAs- Agriculture Extension Agents.

BRRI- Building Research and Innovation of Ghana

CAPs- Community Action Plans

CSIR- Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research

DACF- District Assembly Common Fund

E.I. – Executive Instrument

FSRP- Food System Resilience Program.

GAPS- Government Agency Performance System

GES- Ghana Education Service

IAFF- Integrated Assembly Financing Framework

IGF- Internally Generated Fund

L.I.- Legislative Instrument

LED- Local Economic Development

MCE- Municipal Chief Executive

MDAs – Ministries, Departments and Agencies

MMDAs- Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies

MPCU- Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit.

MSEs- Micro and Small Enterprises

MTDP- Medium Term Development Plan

MTDP- Medium-Term Development Plan

NDPC- National Development Planning Commission

NVTI- National Vocational Training Institute

PERDS- Planting for Export and Rural Development

PoA- Programme of Action

PER- Performance Evaluation Report.

RCCs- Regional Coordinating Councils

SDGs- Sustainable Development Goals

SDP- Spatial Development Plan

SEA- Strategic Environmental Assessment

SMEs- Small and Medium Enterprises

STMIE- Science, Technology, and Mathematics Innovation

UDG- Urban Development Grant

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Obuasi Municipal Assembly (OMA) 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) is prepared under the statutory power of the NDPC to align the Ghana vision of a prosperous, self-confident, and equitable nation with particular local strategies, by making sure that policy is coherent and efficient by ensuring that the resources are used efficiently in the governance structures as stipulated in the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480). The current OMA plan is created in 2004 (L.I. 1795) under the decentralization agenda to deal with the high rates of youth unemployment and its association with such social challenges as illegal mining (galamsey); a critical shortage in infrastructure, especially in terms of specialized Industrial/Commercial Clusters and inadequate road networks; abject susceptibility to the frequent floods; and internal governance problems, such as the lack of transparency and selective enforcement. The MTDP also incorporates key strategic pillars such as Drainage Management Master Plan (DMP) 2025 into its Environmental and Infrastructure dimension to help mitigate these threats strategically in a bid to ensure flood resilience, although at the same time, an emphasis is made on the diversification of the economy by creating jobs, enhancing competitiveness of SMEs, and increasing institutional capacity to improve the overall service delivery.

The preparation of the 2026–2029 MTDP employed a participatory and data-driven approach consistent with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) guidelines. The process began with a Performance Review of the 2022–2025 MTDP to identify unfinished projects and persistent development gaps. This was followed by a Community Needs Assessment across all electoral areas, where the MPCU facilitated the creation of Community Action Plans (CAPs) to capture localised priorities. Finally, the plan was harmonised with the "Resetting-Ghana Agenda" policy framework to ensure alignment with national goals for job creation and shared prosperity. To ensure transparency and public ownership, the Assembly conducted verifiable consultation activities with residents in all electoral areas to identify specific community needs, ranging from inadequate school infrastructure to poor sanitation and illegal mining concerns. Technical sessions were held with the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) and the Social Services Sub-Committee to validate the Programme of Action (PoA) and ensure the feasibility of the 2026–2029 targets. Specific consultations were held with mining stakeholders, including AngloGold Ashanti, to align the Assembly's diversification goals with corporate social responsibility initiatives.

CHAPTER ONE
GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The main strategic plan used in the socio-economic transformation of the Municipality is the Obuasi Municipal Assembly (OMA) 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). The plan is being prepared under the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994(Act 480) and the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), which requires the District Assemblies to be at the forefront of the development planning in their territories.

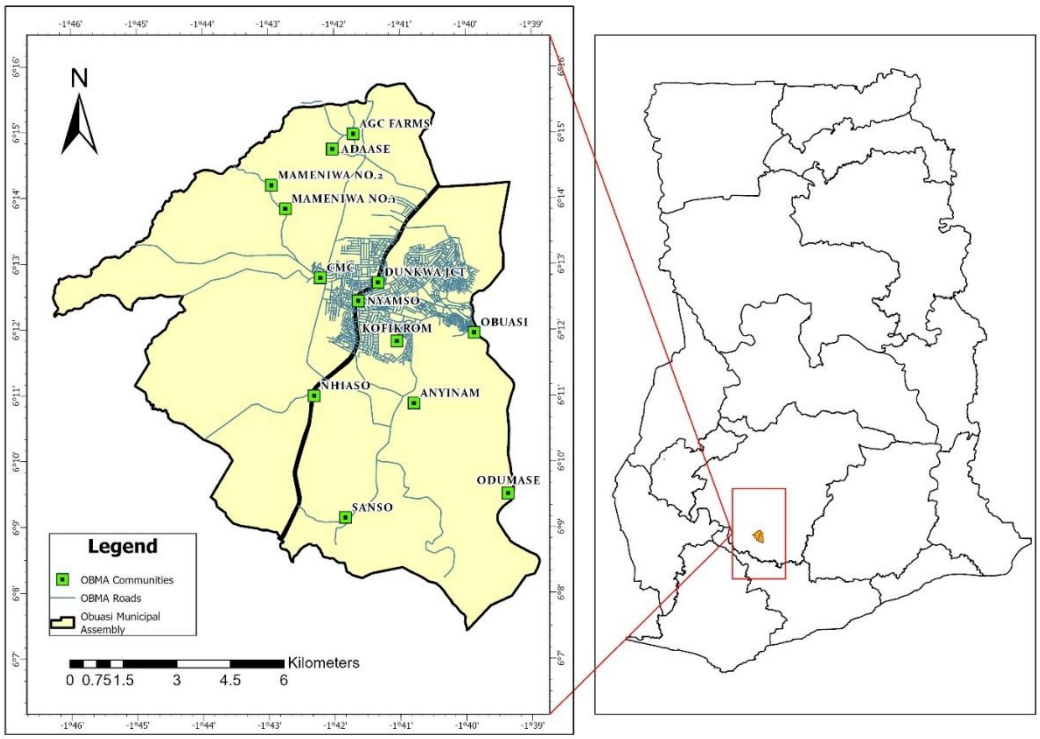
In contrast to planning periods of the past, this 2026-2029 MTDP has been tailored to accommodate the transition of Obuasi to no longer be an economy whose backbone was gold, but a diversified, resilient, and urban hub. It connects the national policy aspirations with active local intervention, so that the development of the "Gold City" is inclusive, sustainable and must mirror the desires of the people living there.

1.2 Background of Obuasi Municipal Assembly

Obuasi Municipality was formally established in 2004 under Legislative Instrument (L.I. 1795), following the division of the former Adansi West District by Executive Instrument (E.I. 15) of December 2003. In September 2017, the Obuasi East District was created, leaving the remaining area as the Obuasi Municipal Assembly. The creation of the Municipality was part of Ghana’s decentralisation agenda, aimed at bringing governance closer to the people and ensuring effective planning and service delivery. The Municipality serves as the highest local government authority within its jurisdiction and is mandated to initiate and implement development policies in line with national priorities.

With Obuasi town as its capital, the Municipality covers approximately 162.4 square kilometres and serves as the administrative and commercial centre of the area. The Obuasi Municipal Assembly serves as the highest local government authority within its jurisdiction, mandated to initiate and implement development policies in line with national priorities. It lies between latitudes 5°35'N and 5°65'N and longitudes 6°35'W and 6°90'W. The municipality is bordered by Akrofuom District to the south, Obuasi East District to the east, Amansie Central District to the west, and Adansi North District to the north.

Figure 1.1 *Map Showing the Study Area (Obuasi)*



Source: OMA Planning, 2025

1.2.1 Vision

The Obuasi Municipal Assembly aspires to be a prosperous, harmonious, and environmentally friendly society, truly embodying the "Gold City" of Ghana, with excellent infrastructure and efficient service delivery.

1.2.2 Mission

The Assembly seeks to create equal opportunities for all citizens and ensure stakeholder participation in governance. This is achieved by formulating and executing policies, programs, and projects, while effectively mobilising human, material, and financial resources to drive the total development of the Municipality.

1.2.3 Core Values

The Obuasi Municipal Assembly is guided by the following core values in the performance of its duties:

- Transparency and Accountability
- Participation and Inclusiveness

- Equity and Fairness
- Efficiency and Effectiveness
- Professionalism and Integrity

1.2.4 Functions

The Obuasi Municipal Assembly performs legislative, deliberative, and executive functions as the highest political and administrative authority in the Municipality. Ultimately, the Assembly is required to perform the functions specified in Section 12 of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), and those set out in the Second Schedule of its Establishment Instrument (L.I. 1917). In accordance with Section 12 of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the primary functions of the Assembly include:

a. Promote and support productive activity and social development in the Municipality and remove any obstacles to initiative and development.

b. Sponsor the education of students and human resource development for the Municipality to ensure the sustainability of its workforce.

c. Initiate programmes for the preparation of relevant plans and budgets for the overall development of the Municipality.

d. Formulate and execute plans, programmes, and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the Municipality.

e. Responsible for the development, improvement, and management of human settlements and the environment in the Municipality.

f. In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the Municipality.

g. Enact Municipal bye-laws to regulate the local environment and social order.

1.2.5 Mandate

The mandate of the Obuasi Municipal Assembly is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Ghana (1992), which grants the decentralisation of administrative and financial machinery

of the government to the local level. In particular, the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and the legislation that created the Assembly, L.I. 1795, provide that the Assembly has the political and administrative jurisdiction in the Municipality.

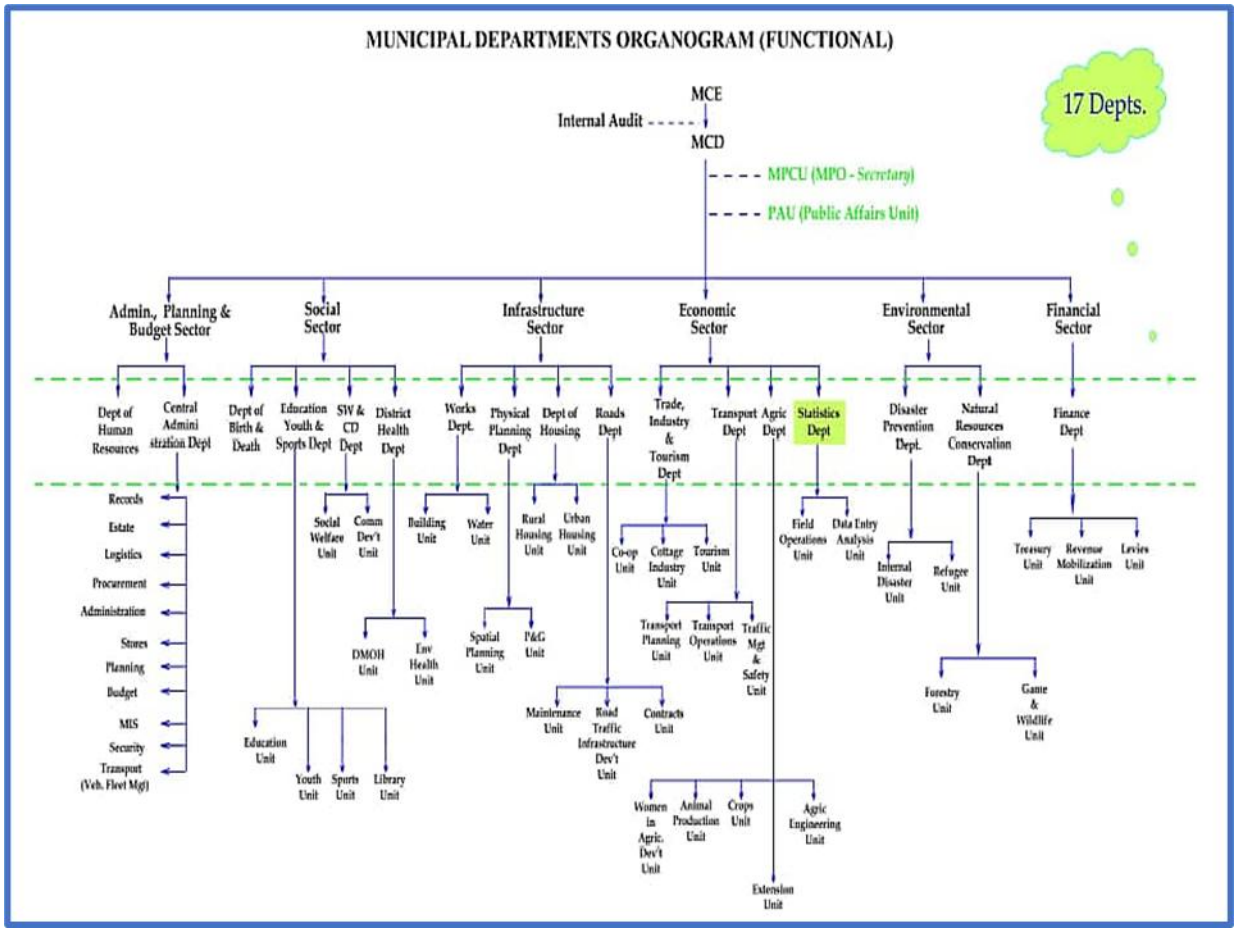
The Obuasi Municipal Assembly has the role of planning, starting up, and implementing development policies and programmes to enhance the living standards of the Obuasi people. These involve the statutory requirement to mobilise resources, to offer basic socio-economic infrastructural support and to maintain security and safety of the populace within the area of its jurisdiction.

1.2.6 Organisational Structure

To effectively execute the 2026–2029 MTDP, the Obuasi Municipal Assembly operates through a well-defined organisational structure led by the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) as the political head and the Municipal Coordinating Director (MCD) as the administrative head.

In line with the Second Schedule of Act 936, the Assembly is composed of thirteen (13) Decentralised Departments that work in a coordinated manner. The Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) acts as the technical advisory body, ensuring that all departmental activities are harmonised and aligned with the strategic goals of the MTDP. The Assembly also operates through the Executive Committee and its various Statutory Sub-Committees to ensure thorough deliberation on all development issues.

Figure 2.2 Organogram



Source, OMA Human Resource Department, 2025

1.3 Structure of Plan

This Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) is organised into eight (8) chapters, each aligned with specific indicators and thematic targets to guide development planning and implementation.

Chapter One: General Introduction

This chapter provides a general overview of the MTDP and presents the background of the Obuasi Municipal Assembly. It outlines the Assembly's vision, mission, mandate, functions, core values, organogram, municipal profile, and the overall structure of the plan. Additionally, maps are included to visually represent the spatial distribution of communities. These foundational elements are assessed to understand their implications for development planning.

Chapter Two: Situational Analysis

This section focuses on a comprehensive review of the Assembly's performance from 2022 to 2025, including financial performance and current conditions. It covers demographic trends, economic activities, social and physical infrastructure, governance systems, and emergency preparedness and response. A SWOT analysis is conducted alongside a needs assessment and projections, all of which are linked to the development dimensions: Economic Development, Social Development, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement, Governance, Corruption, and Public Accountability, Emergency Planning and Response and Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation.

Chapter Three: Development Priorities

This chapter identifies key development priorities and aligns them with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Prioritisation is based on the severity and diversity of issues, potential economic and spatial multiplier effects, and opportunities to address crosscutting development themes. A brief narrative explains the prioritisation process, including the tools and criteria used.

Chapter Four: Goals, Objectives, and Strategies

Here, the plan outlines the development goals, objectives, strategies and programmes, ensuring alignment with national development objectives. A goal compatibility matrix is used to assess coherence, and spatial plans are integrated to support proposed development interventions.

Chapter Five: Composite Development Programmes

This chapter details the Composite Development Programmes, including components such as monitoring and evaluation, communication, asset maintenance, joint development initiatives, and knowledge management. It also covers plan costing, financing strategies, revenue generation mechanisms, and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

Chapter Six: Action Plan

The Action Plan presents a detailed Programme of Action (POA) for the four-year planning period from 2026 to 2029. It includes an activity matrix specifying the location, timeframe, estimated cost, funding sources, lead agencies, and collaborating institutions for each intervention.

Chapter Seven: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

This chapter elaborates on stakeholder analysis, the monitoring matrix, and evaluation mechanisms. It emphasises participatory monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and outlines the results framework with indicators and targets to track progress throughout the implementation period.

Chapter Eight: Communication Strategy

The final chapter presents the communication strategy for engaging stakeholders throughout the plan's lifecycle. It aims to foster dialogue and feedback from the public to inform future planning processes. The chapter also includes annexes documenting the public hearings conducted during the plan's preparation.

Since the adoption of Ghana's long-term development frameworks, medium-term planning cycles have served as the operational instruments for translating national visions into actionable programs. The 2026–2029 MTDP builds upon the achievements and lessons of previous cycles, while responding to emerging challenges such as global economic volatility, climate change, demographic shifts, and technological transformation. It also reflects Ghana's commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the African Union's Agenda 2063, and other international obligations.

CHAPTER TWO
SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a comprehensive assessment of the current state of development within the Municipality, serving as the foundation for strategic planning over the 2026–2029 period. It evaluates the performance of the Assembly in implementing its previous Medium-Term Development Plan (2022–2025), guided by the national policy framework themed "An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All."

The analysis explores key indicators of progress, including outcomes and impact across sectors, as well as the financial performance of the Assembly. It further examines the Municipality's existing conditions and development context—covering its physical and spatial characteristics, demographic profile, social and economic dynamics, infrastructure status, environmental conditions, governance structures, and vulnerability to hazards and disasters. A detailed diagnostic review is conducted to identify development challenges and opportunities, culminating in a SWOT analysis and a Medium-Term Needs Assessment and Projections. This situational analysis provides the empirical basis for prioritizing interventions and aligning them with national development dimensions, ensuring that the plan responds effectively to local realities and aspirations.

2.2 The Performance Review of 2022-2025 DMTDP

In fulfillment of the mandate under the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the Obuasi Municipal Assembly implemented a four-year Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) from 2022 to 2025. This plan was strategically aligned with the National Development Policy Framework, "An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All," focusing on job creation, social development, and governance reforms. During the implementation period, the Assembly committed resources across the six primary development dimensions: Economic Development; Social Development; Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlements; Governance, Corruption, and Public Accountability; Emergency Planning and Response; and Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation.

While the Assembly achieved notable progress in infrastructure, education, health, and governance, significant challenges persisted in revenue mobilization, youth employment, and environmental sustainability. This review evaluates the extent to which these activities translated into tangible outcomes for the residents of the Municipality. A comprehensive assessment of this performance is detailed in Table 2.1, which captures the development dimensions, associated outcome indicators, 2021 baseline figures, and the specific MTDP targets compared against actual results attained. By highlighting existing gaps and identifying reasons for deviations, this evaluation generates the necessary insights to enrich the situational analysis and serves as a strategic guide for shaping the diversification, resilience, and inclusive growth goals of the 2026–2029 MTDP.

Table 2. 1 Performance Review

Development Dimension	**Indicator**	**Baseline (2021)**	**2022-2025 Medium-Term Target**	**Development Outcomes**		**Remarks**
				Year 2024	**Actuals**	
Economic Development	**% change in yield of selected staple crops (Mt)**					
	Maize	240	263.15	2024	8.79%	The target was achieved
	Cassava	120	200	2024	40%	
	Plantain	198.40	270	2024	26.5%	
	Cocoyam	190	190	2024	0%	
	% change in yield of Selected Cash Crops (Mt)					
	Oil palm	410.7	480	2024	14.43%	Target achieved
	Rice	360	345	2024	-4.3%	
	Yam	184.90	241	2024	23.3%	
	% change in yield of selected Livestock and Poultry (Ct)					
	Cattle	3,320	6,976	2024	52.4%	The target for the livestock was achieved
	Sheep	9,440	8,017	2024	-17.7%	
	Goat	6,240	8,116	2024	23.1%	
	Pig	9,840	10,007	2024	1.67%	
	Poultry	36,240	54,024	2024	32.9%	
	Fisheries (Mt)					
	Fish					
	Average Productivity of Selected Crops (Mt/ha)					
	Pepper	240	280	300	290	An increase in the target was achieved
	Tomato	320	260	400	350	
	Cabbage	260	280	300	340	
	Average Productivity of Selected Cash Crops (Mt/ha)					
	Maize	340	220.5	400	480	There was an increase in target achievement
	Rice (milled)	260	120.8	300	240	
	Cassava	180	98.7	270	280	
	Yam	184	110.8	240	240	

	Cocoyam	198	79.8	260	230	
	Plantain	185	75.7	220	210	
	Cowpea	115	16.9	200	198	
	Garden eggs	199	89.5	210	200	
	Pepper	260	74.6	250	240	
	Tomato	340	88.3	320	310	
	Cabbage	280	68.4	300	240	
	Average Productivity of Selected Cash Crops (Mt/ha)					
	Oil palm	650	98.9	750	977	Target achieved
	Cocoa	450	78.5	650	650	
	Cashew	750	65.5	800	650	
	Number of seedlings supplied to farmers under Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD)	1500	10,000	17,000	19,000	Target not achieved
	Percentage change in IGF					
	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	20%	25%	60%	750	Decline in target
	Percentage of subsistence farmers converting to commercial farming	5%	15%	1:2400	1:1500	There was decline in target
	Extension Services to Farmer ratio	1:1,200	1:1,00	1:500	1:500	Target achieved
	Percentage of SMEs adopting improved technology	10%	25%	35%	50%	Target achieved
	% change in jobs created					
	Agriculture	281	336	2024	16.4%	An increase in target was achieved
	Industry	226	290	2024	22.1%	
	Service	276	310	2024	11%	
Social Development	**Net enrolment ratio**					
	Kindergarten	83.24%	87.2%	2024	87.89%	
	Primary	86.74%	87.5%	2024	86.35%	
	J.H. S	90.20%	90.25%	2024	89.35%	
	Gender Parity Index					
	Kindergarten	0.92%	0.8	2024	0.75	
	Primary	0.90%	0.9	2024	0.86	
	J.H. S	0.94%	1.0	2024	0.90	
	SHS	0.85%	0.85	2024	0.79	
	Completion rate					
	Kindergarten	80.00%	98.20%	2024	0.85	
	Primary	90.20%	97.20%	2024	0.75	
	JHS	92.80%	92.50%	2024	0.96	
	SHS	80.25%	89.50%	2024	0.75	
	Pass Rate					
	JHS	80%	90%	95%	0.95	
	SHS	75%	85%	92%	0.89	

	Transition Rate					
	Kindergarten	96%	99%	100%	0.97	
	Primary	92.5%	95.0%	98.0%	0.96	
	JHS	88.0%	92.0%	95.0%		
	Percentage of trained teachers					
	Kindergarten	88.4%	95.0%	100%	0.89	
	Primary	94.2%	98.0%	100%	0.90	
	JHS	96.8%	100%	100%	0.97	
	SHS	92.0%	97.0%	100%	0.98	
	Percentage/proportion of the population with access to ICT	82.5%	90%	95%	0.87	
	Percentage of schools benefitting from school feeding	62.5%	85.0%	100%	0.74	
	Proportion of Health Facilities That are Functional					
		2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
	CHPS Compound ( )	0	2	2	4	2
	Clinic ( )	0	0	0	0	0
	Health Centre ( )	0	4	4	5	5
	Polyclinic ( )		0	0	0	0
	Hospital ( )	4	4	5	4	0
	Prevalence of malnutrition (institutional)	4.1	3.7	-	5	-
	Wasting	1.7	0.89			-
	Underweight	0.93	0.2	3.8	0.77	-
	Stunting	0	0		1.17	-
	Overweight					
	Maternal mortality ratio (institutional)	0	77.7		43.3	-
	Malaria case fatality (institutional) i. District total	0	0	0	0	-
	ii. Under five years	0	0	0.08	0	-
	iii. Women between 15-49	0	0		0	0
	Proportion of population who have tested positive for COVID-19	0.30	0.02	-	0	-
	Diagnostic center	1	1	1	1	1
	Number of births registered					
	Male	4,655	-	2024	1,766	-
	Female	4,341	-	2024	1.734	
	Proportion of population with valid NHIS card					
	i. Total	5,363	M=	2024	M=	-

			F=		F=	
	ii. Indigents	2,211	M= F=	2024	M= F=	
	iii. Informal	M= F=	M= F=	2024	M= F=	
	iv. Aged	M= F=	M= F=	2024	M= F=	
	v. Under 18yrs	2,890	M= F=	2024	M= F=	
	vi. Pregnant Women	4,722	0.03	2024	0.02	
	Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water sources					
	Municipal	90%	95%	2024	95%	Increase in target
	Urban	60%	68%	2024	60%	
	Rural	30%	58%	2024	58%	
	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services					
	Municipal	90%	95%	2024	95%	Target was achieved
	Urban	55%	57%	2024	64%	
	Rural	55%	55%	2024	64%	
	Number of Deaths registered					
	Male	160	-	2024	141	-
	Females	88	-	2024	112	
	Total Number of recorded cases of child trafficking					
	Males	0	0	2024	0	
	Females	0	0	2024	9	
	Total number of recorded cases of child abuse					
	Males	0	0	2024	0.54%	
	Females	0	0	2024	0.59%	
	Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	77.7%	43.2%	2024	43.4%	
	Malaria case fertility (Institutional)	0.00	0.05%	2024	0.00%	
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	**Percentage of road network in good condition**					
	Municipal	86.7%	99.9%	2024	99.9%	Target was achieved
	Urban	59.0%	63.01%	2024	63.01%	
	Feeder	27.7%	36.9%	2024	36.9%	
	Percentage of communities covered by electricity					
	Municipal	95%	100%	2024	100%	Target was achieved
	Rural	90%	95%	2024	95%	
	Urban	5%	5%	2024	5%	
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	**Percentage of Annual Action Plan Implemented**					
	Ongoing	50%	100%	2024	7.8%	Target was achieved
	Completed	50%	100%	2024	72.8%	
	Not Implemented	20%	85%	2024	19.4%	
	Reported cases of crime					There was a decline due to high security measures
	Armed robbery	76	40%	2024	40%	
	Rape	8	0	2024	0.01%	
	Defilement	-	0	2024	0.05%	
	Murder	3	0	2024	0.02%	

	Number of communities affected by disaster					
	Bushfire/ Domestic fire	21	-	2024	3	-
	Floods	24	-	2024	2	
	Wind/Rain storm	2	-	2024	1	
Emergency Planning and Response	**Number of Communities Affected by Disaster**					
	Domestic fire	2	4	3	-	2
	Commercial fire	-	1	-	3	1
	Bushfire	-	-	-	-	-
	Floods	2	6	2	6	1
	Wind/Rain Storm	3	2	-	2	2

Source; Obuasi MPCU, 2025

2.3 Financial Performance

The Assembly receives funds from internal and external sources. The internal source is the Internally Generated Fund (IGF), while the external source is the Grants received from the government and donor agencies. The sources of IGF include rates, land, fees and fines, licenses, rent, investment, and miscellaneous. The sources of Grants include DACF, Ghana School Feeding Programme, CODAPEC (MOFA), Disability Fund, Urban Development Grant (UDG), Ghana Secondary Cities, and the District Development Facility (DDF).

Table 2.2 1 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE 2021-2025

YEAR	SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL ESTIMATE COST OF PLAN (GH₵)	TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED (GH₵)	VARIANCE
2021	GOG	3,848,335.00	2,002,173.29	1,846,161.71
	IGF	2,911,239.20	1,704,486.61	1,206,752.59
	DACF (ASS & PWD)	4,731,270.00	612,550.67	4,118,719.33
	DACF – MP	404,000.00	55,461.41	348,538.59
	DDF	1,119,537.00	956,419.82	
	CIDA	85,654.00	69,037.60	16,616.40
	GSCSP	13,065,932.05	7,960,092.64	
	TOTAL	26,165,967.25	4,443,709.58	7,536,788.62
	GOG	3,848,335.00	2,002,173.29	1,846,161.71
2022	GOG	4,850,823.00	4,544,695.18	356,712.05
	IGF	3,424,701.00	4,094,709.71	1,302,212.25
	DACF (ASS & PWD)	5,113,038.05	2,124,304.01	430,299.77
	DAFC-MP	1,215,347.50	97,004.17	547,194.15
	DDF	54,378.00	1,188,460.65	4,531.50
	CIDA	2,070,841.05	1,184,495.15	172,570.09
	GSCSP	11,946,941.92	-	995,578.49

	TOTAL	28,676,070.52	12,045,208.22	3,809,098.30
2023	GOG	7,676,620.12	7,597,508.62	79,111.5
	IGF	8,962,824.00	5,845,685.17	3,117,138.83
	DACF (ASS & PWD)	4,429,322.00	1,343,866.21	3,085,455.79
	DACF – MP	2,016,500.00	466,043.00	1,550,456.34
	DDF	2,033,930.44	-	2,033,930.44
	CIDA	59,098.63	59,098.00	0.63
	GSCSP	10,712,491.03	19,252,160.77	-8,539,669.7
	TOTAL	35,890,786.22	34,564,361.77	1,326,423.83
2024	GOG	7,990,643.64	9,208,903.85	1,218,260.21
	IGF	15,828,985.00	14,630,683.21	198,301.79
	DACF (ASS & PWD)	128,814.00	120,202.41	8,609.50
	DAFC-MP	4,558,000.00	2,709,214.41	1,848,785.59
	DDF	2,752,632.00	1,841,676.00	910,956.00
	CIDA	-	-	-
	GSCSP	25,231,066.37	-	-
	TOTAL	56,490,141.01	28,510,679.88	3,788,309.51
2025	GOG	10,940,076.14	-	10,940,076.14
	IGF	16,248,357.00	3,260,918.56	12,987,438.4
	DACF (ASS & PWD)	3,588,814.00	5,674.10	3,583,139.9
	DAFC-MP	4,442,000.00	59,000.00	4,383,000
	DDF	3,269,211.83	-	3,269,211.83
	CIDA	-	-	-
	GSCSP	30,685,360.75	19,632,424.75	11,052,936
	TOTAL	**69,173,819.72**	**22,958,017.41**	**46,215,802.27**

SOURCES OF FUNDS	**TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF PLAN (A)**	**TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED (B)**	**VARIANCE (C) (A-B)**
GOG	35,454,497.90	24,058,185.14	11,396,312.76
IGF	47,015,826.20	35,252,906.43	11,762,919.77
DACF	48,895,424.52	16,560,326.34	32,335,098.18
DACF-RFG	8,068,030.06	1,841,676.00	6,226,354.06
DPs	70,279,095.58	39,398,671.12	30,880,424.46
ABFA	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others CAPEX	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	**209,712,874.26**	**117,111,765.03**	**92,601,109.23**

Source; Budget Unit, 2025

The total estimated cost of the plan was GHS 209.71 million, while the actual amount received was GHS 117.11 million, leaving a funding deficit (variance) of GHS 92.60 million. This means only 55.8% of the total required funds were mobilized, creating a **44.2%** financing gap. The municipality mobilized **just over half (55.8%)** of its planned resources, with significant shortfalls from DACF, RFG, and Development Partners. IGF emerged as the most dependable source. The substantial funding gap (GHS 92.6m) constrained full implementation of the MTDP and highlights the need for improved revenue diversification and stronger engagement with central government and donors.

2.4 Existing Conditions

2.4.1 Demographic Characteristics

Effective planning relies on a deep understanding of the community's needs and aspirations, with population analysis forming the cornerstone of any intervention. This section examines key demographic issues within the Municipality, including trends in population growth, age and sex structure, and the distribution of broad age groups such as children, working-age adults, and the elderly.

By analyzing factors like migration patterns and birth and death rates, we can better understand the demographic landscape and its implications for local services and infrastructure. This insight is crucial for developing targeted programs and policies that meet the unique challenges and opportunities within our community, ensuring that our planning efforts truly reflect the aspirations of our residents.

2.4.1.1 Population Size, Growth Rate and Density

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, the population of Obuasi Municipal is 104,297 people: 51,885 males (49.7%) and 52,412 females (50.3%). The 2025 projected population stands at 115,150 people. The municipality is highly urbanized: about 85.2% of its population lives in urban areas, while 14.8% are in rural areas. The 2025 budget / planning documents of the Municipal Assembly assume a population growth rate of about 2.5% per year, aligned with the broader Ashanti Region's projection. The land area of Obuasi Municipal is 162.4 km². Using the 2021 population (104,297) and area (162.4 km²), the population density is therefore approximately 642 persons per km2.

This density thus suggests significant pressure on land, infrastructure, and municipal services. There are clear occurrence of **high urbanization (85%)** means most of the population lives in fairly compact settlements; this increases demand for urban infrastructure: water, sanitation, housing, and transport. A **2.5% growth rate** is relatively robust sustained growth at this rate will require continued expansion of social services (schools, clinics), utility capacity, and planning for housing. These demographic metrics inform:

1. Population-based needs assessments (how many more houses, schools, etc. are required)
2. Revenue projections (more people = potentially higher property/rate base)
3. Infrastructure planning (roads, drainage, waste management)
4. Social service delivery (especially in fast-growing urban wards)

Table 2. 2 Trends in Population and Population Density

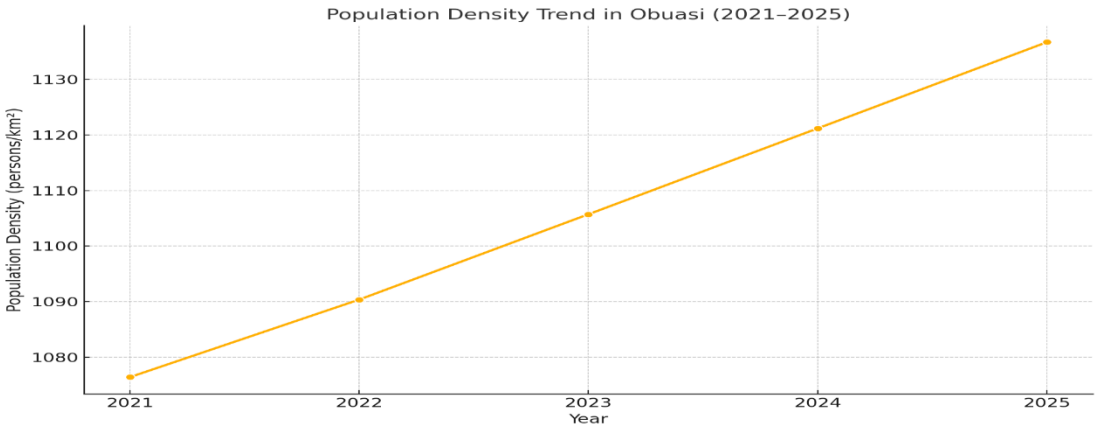
YEAR	NATIONAL	REGIONAL	OBUASI	POP. DENSITY
2021	30,832,019	5,440,463	104,297	1,076.4
2022	31,548,148	5,517,037	105,765	1,090.36
2023	32,275,647	5,594,826	107,256	1,105.73
2024	33,007,618	5,673,094	108,757	1,121.20
2025	33,742,380	5,751,660	110,263	1,136.73

Source: Municipal Statistical Department, 2025

2.4.1.2 Population Density

Population Density refers to the number of people per square kilometer of land. Obuasi Municipality covers an estimated land area of 162.4 square kilometers. Between 2021 and 2025, Obuasi experienced a consistent increase in population density, highlighting a growing urban population within a relatively fixed land area. The figures rose steadily from 1,076.4 persons per square kilometer in 2021 to 1,136.73 in 2025. This reflects a total increase of over 60 persons/km² within five years, with an average annual increase of approximately 15 persons/km². The gradual rise suggests moderate yet sustained population growth, which may be attributed to natural population increases or internal migration, possibly driven by economic opportunities such as those in the mining sector.

Figure 2. 1 Population Density Trend



Source: Development Planning Unit, 2025

As population density increases, the pressure on infrastructure, housing, water supply, sanitation, and other urban services also intensifies. This trend underscores the urgent need for integrated urban planning strategies, including expansion of public amenities, improved land use regulations, and investments in sustainable development practices. Without such interventions, Obuasi may face challenges such as overcrowding, environmental degradation, and reduced quality of life for residents.

2.4.1.3 Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio is a demographic measure that compares the portion of the population typically not in the labor force (dependents), usually the young (0–14) and the elderly (65+), to the working-age population (often defined as 15–64 years). A higher dependency ratio means more dependents per working person, which can put economic and social pressure on the working-age population. According to the 2024 / 2025 budget document for the Obuasi Municipal Assembly, about **39%** of the population are dependents (0–14 and 60+), and 61% are in the "potential labor force. The Municipality has a dependency ratio of 1.6. In urban areas, the dependency ratio is 61.2 dependents per 100 working-age people, while in rural parts it's 81.1 per 100.

2.4.1.4 Age - Sex Composition

The 2025 Population data put the population of the municipality in 2025 at 110,263 inhabitants, made up of 52,881 males (49.9%) and 52,985 females (50.1%% %). The population distribution of the Municipality shows that about 35% of the population is in dependent age groups, that is, between 0-14 years and 60 years and over, and 65% constitutes the potential labor force in the district. This is illustrated in Table 1.7. This gives an age-dependency ratio of about 55:100. The sex ratio for the entire municipality is 99.8%, which

means for every 100 females, 99 males are, indicating a slightly higher number of females than males.

2.4.1.5 Rural–Urban Split

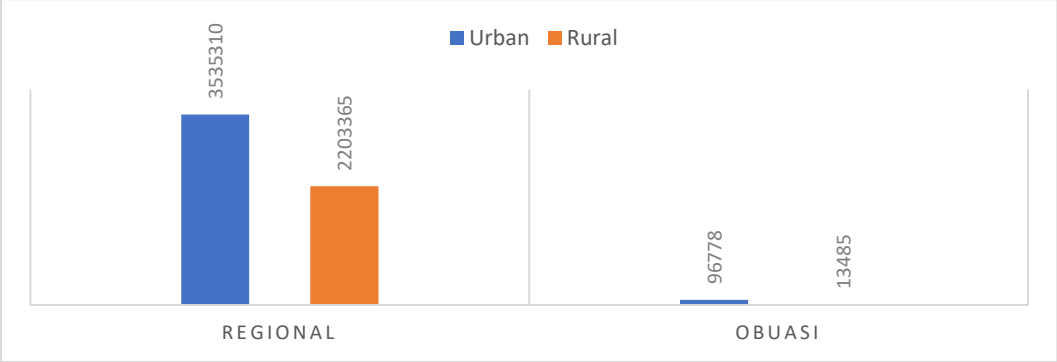
The population distribution within the Municipality is primarily urban, with a striking 87.8% of residents living in urban areas. In contrast, only 12.2% of the population resides in rural regions. This significant urban majority reflects the municipality's development trends and highlights the concentration of resources, amenities, and services in urban settings.

Table 2. 3 Rural/Urban Split

Years	National		Regional		Obuasi	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
2021	17,472,530	13,359,489	3,344,030	2,084,151	91,542	12,755
2022	17878361	13669787	3391097	2113485	92830	12935
2023	18290635	13985012	3438911	2143285	94139	13117
2024	18705444	14302174	3487019	2173268	95456	13300
2025	19121834	14620546	3535310	2203365	**96778**	**13485**

Source: Municipal Statistical Department, Obuasi, 2025

Figure 2. 2 Rural-Urban Split



Source: Development Planning Unit, 2025.

Obuasi is heavily urbanized (88% urban), likely due to its mining economy and associated urban infrastructure. The rural population is marginal and growing very slowly. By 2025, Ghana will continue to experience a steady trend toward urbanization, with the national urban population reaching over 19.1 million, accounting for approximately 56.7% of the total

population. This urban dominance is even more pronounced at the regional level, where urban dwellers represent about 61.6% of the population, and in Obuasi, where urban residents make up a striking 87.8%. These figures reflect sustained migration toward urban centers, driven by better access to jobs, services, and infrastructure. However, this trend also places increasing pressure on urban infrastructure, housing, sanitation, and public services, potentially leading to congestion, slum development, and environmental challenges if not properly managed. Conversely, the rural population, while growing in absolute numbers, is gradually becoming a smaller proportion of the national population. This indicates a risk of marginalization and underinvestment in rural areas, potentially exacerbating inequalities and fueling further migration. In highly urbanized areas like Obuasi, there is a need for policies that support economic diversification beyond mining and ensure sustainable urban planning.

2.4.2 Physical Characteristics

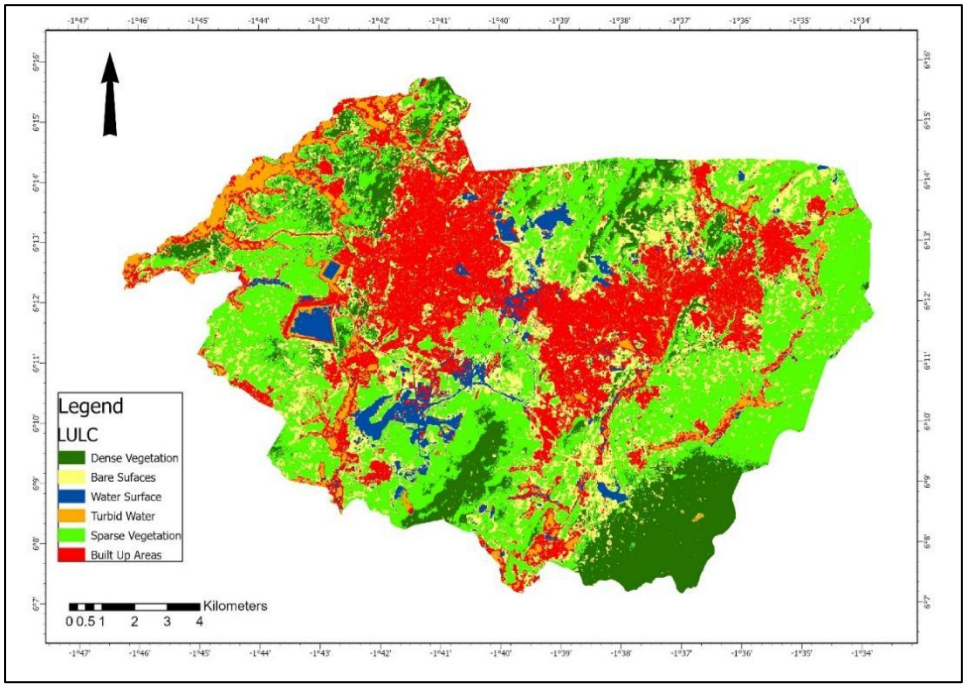
2.4.2.1 Land use and Cover

The Land Use and Land Cover (LULC) classification identifies six distinct classes within Obuasi Municipal, reflecting a mix of natural and human-modified landscapes. Sparse Vegetation occupies the largest area at 74.187 square kilometres, indicating that areas with scattered or low-density vegetation dominate the landscape. This includes savanna-like regions, degraded forests, or areas affected by human activities such as mining or agriculture, which are common in Obuasi. The prevalence of sparse vegetation suggests that much of the region may be under environmental stress or transitioning between denser vegetation and bare surfaces. Built-Up Areas cover the second-largest area at 54.852 square kilometres, revealing significant urban development within the municipality. This class includes residential, commercial, and industrial zones, as well as infrastructure such as roads. The substantial extent of built-up areas reflects Obuasi's status as a mining hub and urban center in Ghana, where gold mining and associated economic activities drive land conversion for settlements and facilities.

Bare Surfaces also account for 39.893-kilometre square kilometers, representing areas with minimal or no vegetation cover, such as exposed soil, rock, or mined lands. The relatively large area of bare surfaces is consistent with Obuasi's mining activities, which often result in land degradation and the creation of barren landscapes. These areas may also include fallow agricultural fields or regions impacted by erosion, further emphasizing the environmental challenges in the region. Dense Vegetation occupies 29.8269 square kilometers, indicating areas with thick forest cover or healthy vegetation, such as tropical forests or plantations.

While this class covers a smaller area compared to sparse vegetation and built-up areas, it represents critical ecological zones that support biodiversity and carbon sequestration. The limited extent of dense vegetation reflects deforestation or conversion of forests to other land uses, a common trend in mining regions like Obuasi. Turbid Water and Water Surface cover 12.5595- and 9.3736-kilometre squares respectively, representing water bodies within the municipality. Turbid water includes rivers, streams, or ponds with high sediment loads, due to mining runoff or erosion, while water surface refers to clearer or more stable water bodies like lakes or reservoirs. Together, these water classes occupy a relatively small portion of the landscape, but their presence is significant for local ecosystems, water supply, and potential environmental impacts from mining activities.

Figure 2.3 *Land use and Land coverage Map*



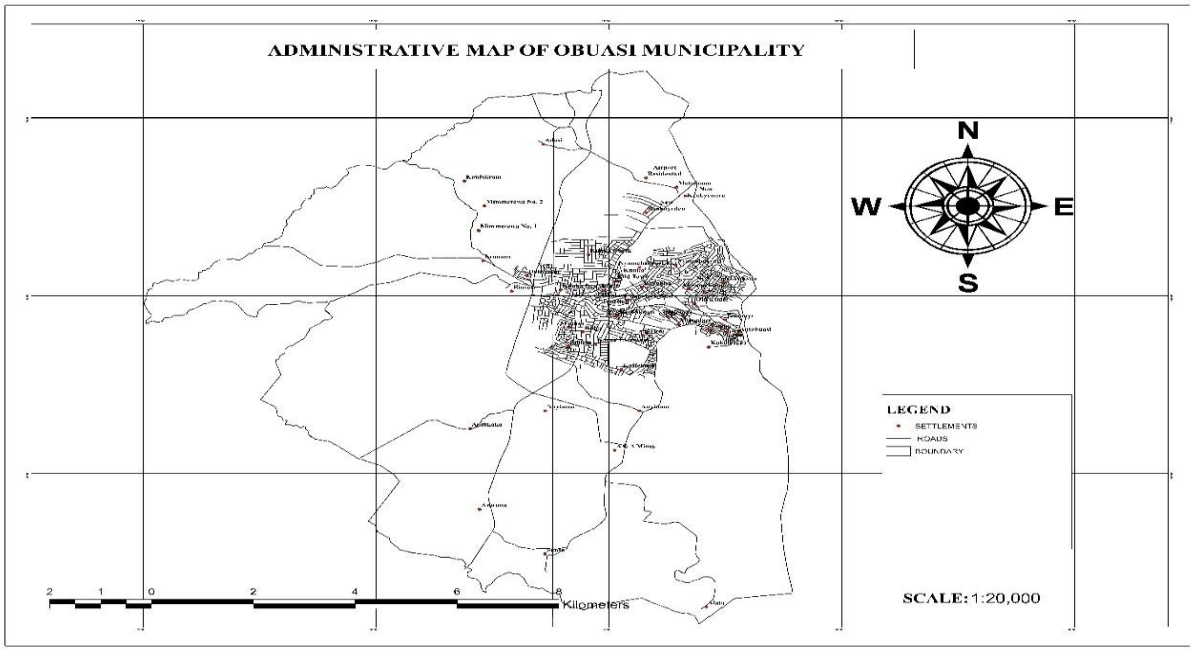
Source: Physical Planning, OMA 2025

2.4.2.2 Location and Size

The Obuasi Municipality is located between Latitudes 5º35N and 5º65N, and Longitudes 6º35'W and 6º90'W in the Ashanti Region of Ghana. It spans a total land area of 109km^2 square kilometers. From Obuasi ETS to Kumasi Post Office is 64km and is close to the Regional Capital of the Ashanti Region. It shares common boundaries with several Districts, i.e., on the South by Akrofoum District (Akrofoum), East by Obuasi East District (Tutuka), West by Amansie Central (Jakubu), and North by Adansi North District (Fomena). There are

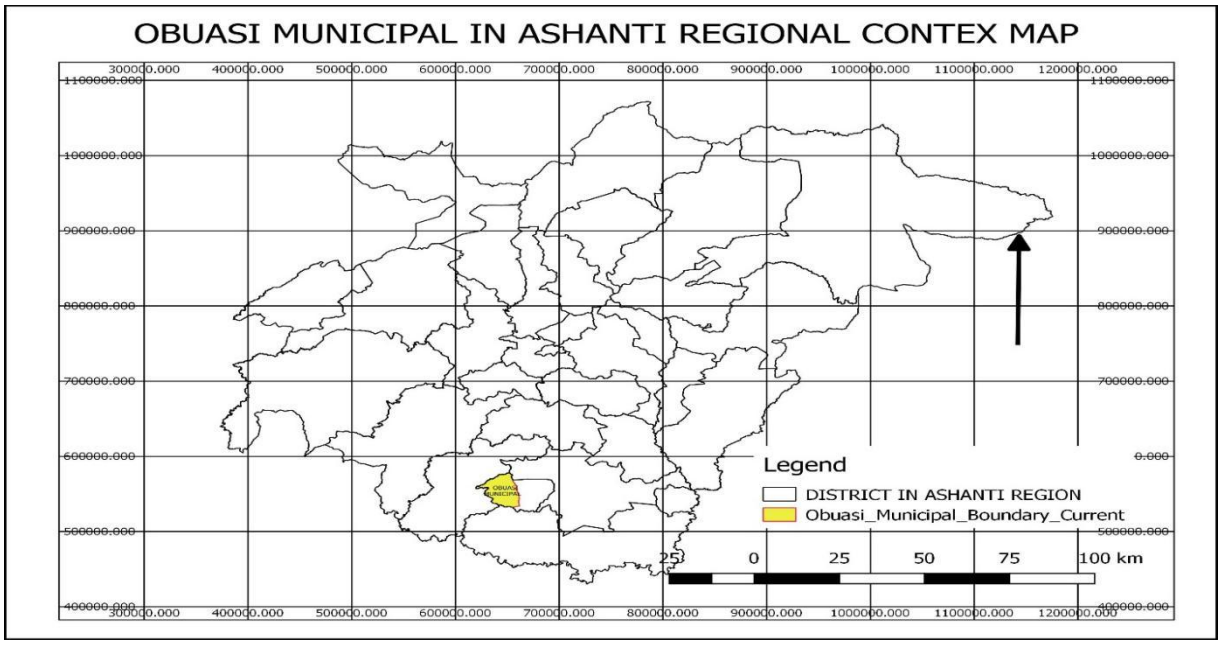
32 communities in the Municipality with Nineteen (19) Electoral Areas and two (3) Zonal Councils.

Figure 2. 4 Administrative Map



Source: Physical planning, OMA 2025

Figure 2. 5 Obuasi in Regional Context



Source: Physical planning, OMA 2025

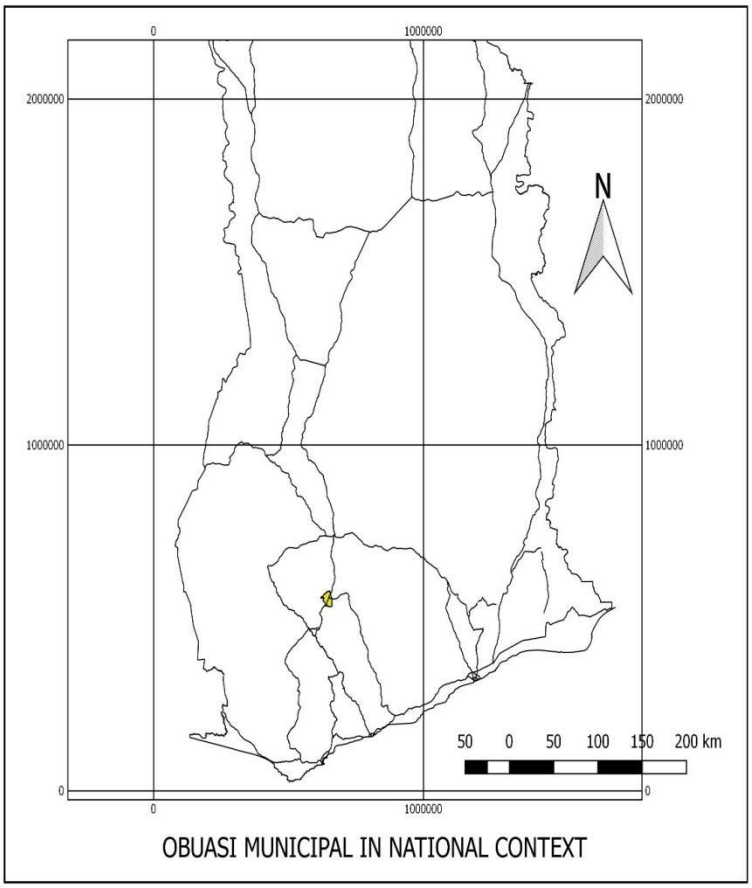


Figure 1.3 Obuasi in the National Context:
Source: Physical planning, OMA 2024

2.4.2.3 Climate

The Municipality is characterized by a semi-equatorial climate that showcases a unique double maximum rainfall pattern throughout the year. Annual rainfall averages between 125 cm and a generous 175 cm, contributing to the area's lush greenery. Temperatures remain consistently high across all seasons, with March typically being the hottest month, where thermometers can soar to around 30°C. On average, the yearly temperature hovers at a comfortable 25.5°C. During the wet season, the atmosphere is thick with moisture, as relative humidity levels peak between 75% and 80%, creating a vibrant and dynamic environment.

Implications for Development

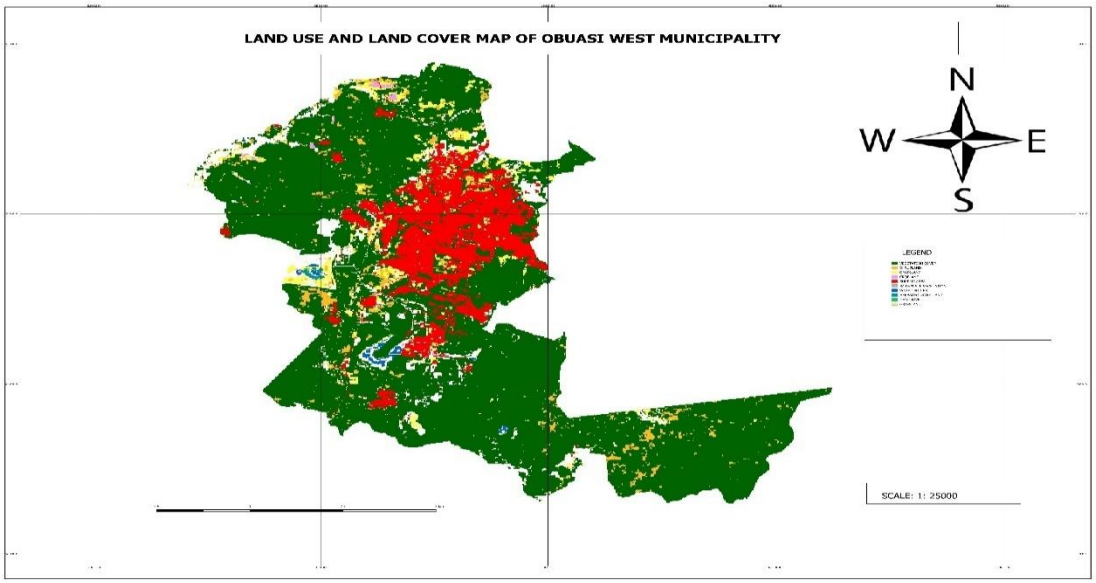
Even though the Obuasi Municipality benefits from substantial annual rainfall ranging between 125 cm and 175 cm, the unique semi-equatorial double maximum rainfall pattern introduces variability that can complicate the timing and reliability of rain-fed agricultural activities. This notwithstanding, the Municipality's warm and humid climate—with average yearly temperatures around 25.5°C and peak humidity levels between 75% and 80% during the wet season—is highly favorable for the cultivation of key cash and food crops such as cocoa, oil palm, maize, plantain, cassava, cocoyam, rice, and vegetables. However, the growing impact of climate change is evident in shifting rainfall patterns and unpredictable weather events, which pose risks to agricultural productivity, water resource management, and infrastructure resilience.

2.4.2.4 Vegetation

The Municipality is nestled entirely within a lush forested landscape, characterized by an array of natural vegetation that primarily consists of a degraded semi-deciduous forest. This vegetation type, influenced by the region's semi-equatorial climate with annual rainfall of 1,250–1,750 mm and high humidity (75%–80% in the wet season), is extensively affected by human activities, including gold mining, agriculture, and urbanization. This ecosystem is home to a limited variety of hardwood species, which are selectively harvested for timber. The trees, though diminished in number and variety, still exhibit the resilient beauty of nature, standing as silent witnesses to the passage of time and the influences of human activity. The forest floor, carpeted with a mix of leaves and underbrush, teams with life, though it bears the scars of over-exploitation. As sunlight filters through the canopy, it illuminates the intricate relationships between the dwindling flora and fauna in this delicate habitat.

The municipality's forest cover has been further reduced by the operations of the Obuasi Gold Mine, managed by AngloGold Ashanti, which occupies significant land within the municipality. To mitigate environmental degradation, AngloGold Ashanti maintains teak plantations as green belts, covering approximately 12.10 km² within its mining concession. These plantations serve as a conservation effort to stabilize soil, reduce erosion, and act as a buffer against environmental impacts from mining.

Figure 2. 6 Vegetation Map



Source: Physical Planning, OMA, 2025

Implications for Development

The high anthropogenic activity on the vegetation of Obuasi Municipality, which has a degraded semi-deciduous forest, a victim of gold mining, agriculture, and urbanization, poses a great environmental and financial constraint to development. Namely, the low forest cover decreases the natural ability of soil stabilization and water retention which when coupled with the large amount of rainfall experienced in the region (1,250-1,750 mm annually) directly leads to the intensified surface runoff and the risk of perennial flood, which, in its turn, requires the substantial and expensive investment in engineered drainage systems. Moreover, the small number and excessive utilization of hardwood species undermine chances of building a strong, sustained forestry-based economy or eco-tourism hence limiting the possibilities of the municipality diversifying its economy beyond its current mining-dependent economy.

2.4.2.5 Relief and Drainage

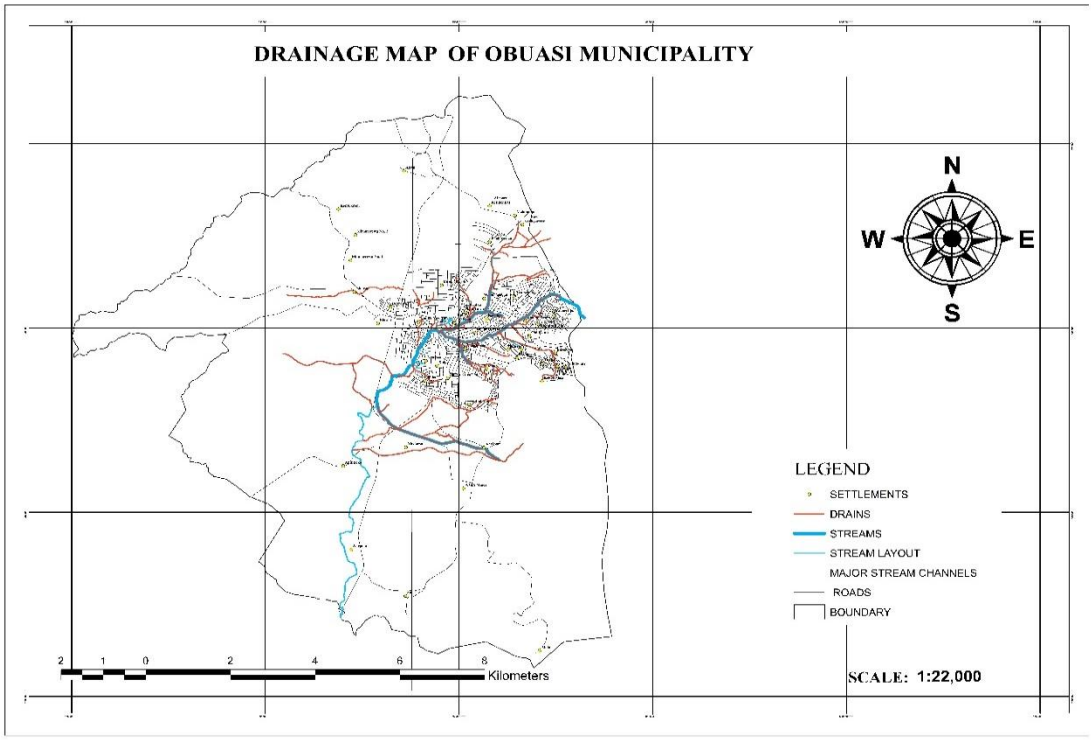
The Obuasi Municipality features an undulating terrain, with many hills rising above 500 meters above sea level. The general drainage pattern of the municipality is dendritic, meaning that the water bodies do not flow in a single direction. The streams that drain the municipality include Nyam, Kunka, Kokote, and Hweaseamo. Additionally, some areas within the municipality have underground water resources that can be accessed as potable drinking

water. However, all of these rivers are affected by pollution from mining activities and other human influences. The steep terrain, combined with high annual rainfall (1,250–1,750 mm) concentrated in the major (March–July) and minor (September–November) rainy seasons, exacerbates runoff and flooding, particularly in 13 of the 19 electoral areas classified as high or very high flood-risk zones, such as MENSAKROM, GAUSU EAST, and KUNKA.

Implications for Development

Obuasi has a landscape filled with hills, some rising more than 500 meters high. While this makes the area beautiful, it also makes it harder to build roads, homes, and other important infrastructure. The streams in the area, such as Nyam, Kunka, Kokote, and Hweaseamo, flow in different directions. This kind of drainage helps spread water across the land, which can support farming and daily use. Some communities also have underground water that can be used for clean drinking water. This notwithstanding, most of the rivers are polluted by mining activities and other human actions, making the water unsafe for people to use. Between 2026 and 2029, the Municipality will need to take steps to protect these water sources, provide clean water to communities, and ensure that development projects consider the challenges caused by the hilly terrain and polluted rivers.

Figure 2. 7 Drainage Map



Source: Physical planning 2025

2.4.2.6 Geology and Minerals

The geological landscape of the Municipality is predominantly characterized by Tarkwain (Precambrian) and Upper Birimian formations, both renowned for their significant mineral-bearing potential. Notably, the regions where the Birimian and Tarkwain zones intersect—commonly referred to as reefs—are particularly rich in gold deposits. A prime example of this wealth is the Obuasi mine operated by AngloGold Ashanti. This historic site has been in operation since 1898, extracting precious metals from remarkably steeply dipping quartz veins that stretch over an impressive strike length of 8 kilometers. To date, the mine has yielded over 600 tons (approximately 18 million ounces) of gold, with the ore presenting an average grade of about 0.65 ounces per ton, highlighting the area's mineral richness and the long-standing significance of its mining activities.

Implications for Development

The significant geological implication of Obuasi Municipality's mineral-rich Tarkwain and Upper Birimian formations—particularly the 8-kilometer gold-bearing quartz reefs exploited by AngloGold Ashanti since 1898—is the creation of a resource-dependent economy that profoundly shapes all other development decisions. This historical mineral wealth acts as both a major economic advantage and a systemic constraint for the OMA: while the gold mine is a major source of employment (despite recent scaling back) and contributes significantly to the local economy through taxes and corporate social responsibility (CSR), its long-standing presence creates an economic monoculture that fuels high rates of youth unemployment and social unrest (like *galamsey*) when mining operations contract. Furthermore, the extensive mining operations result in permanent land-use restrictions and environmental liabilities (e.g., land degradation, waste sites), which complicate municipal planning, increase the cost of land acquisition for non-mining infrastructure (like the Industrial Clusters planned in the MTDP), and necessitates continuous, costly environmental remediation and management efforts by both the mine and the municipality.

2.4.2.7 Natural Resource Utilization

The Obuasi Municipality is rich in natural resources, featuring valuable mineral deposits, fertile lands, dense forests, and plentiful water bodies. Notably, it is known for clay, which is used to produce burnt bricks for construction, and gold, sought after for fine jewelry.

However, there are rising concerns about illegal mining, especially in the north-western and western regions of the municipality, which could impact negatively on communities such as Adaase, Abaamu, Mimmiriwa No.1and 2 and Sanso just to mention a few.

Current extraction methods, including manual labor and open-cast mining, risk causing significant damage to rivers, vegetation, and farmlands if not properly regulated.

Table 2. 4 Natural Resources

Natural Resource	**Type**	**How is the resource utilized?**	**Available technologies for extracting the existing resources**	**What technologies can be used for extracting the existing resource?**	**What technologies are available to enhance the utilization of these resources?**	**What technologies do you think can enhance the utilization of the resource?**
Mineral Resources	Gold Deposit	Mining of Gold ore for the production of jewelry	Open-cast mining and sand washing	Mechanized extraction	Improved mechanized machinery	Advanced Ore Processing & Refinement
Arable Land	Land that supports cultivation of three crops, vegetables, cereals, etc.	For the cultivation of oil palm, oranges, cocoa, maize, rice, and vegetables. Livestock raising	Basic technology, i.e., hoes and cutlasses, and simple irrigation schemes	Mechanized irrigation schemes	Good Agricultural Practices	High-level Mechanization
Forest Reserves	Semideciduous Forest	Sanctuary for butterfly species and potential for tourism	Ghana Tourism The authority's plan for the development of the sanctuary into a tourist hub	Development of Recreational facilities, guest houses, and restaurants.	Public/Private Partnership arrangements	Available research findings by the research institutions like the Agric Faculty of KNUST, the Crop Research Institute of CSIR, and FORIG
Water Resources	Rivers and Groundwater	Livestock raising, rice and vegetable production, and domestic uses and construction industry	Borehole drilling and irrigation canals, Water tankers for construction industry and domestic consumption	Sustainable water management systems like re-forestation along the river valleys and the prohibition of farming close to the water bodies	Sustainable water management systems like reforestation along the river valleys and the prohibition of farming close to the	Sustainable water management practices

					water bodies. However, these must be enforced by the appropriate institutions	

Source: Obuasi Municipal Planning Unit, 2025.

Support for Effective Use of Natural Resources

Some of the measures put in place to ensure the effective utilization of the mineral resources include collaboration with research institutions such Building Research and of Ghana (BRRI) of the Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) to effective and innovative use of the identified natural resources to ensure sustainable usage. Community sensitization, especially in areas where pronounced exploitation is currently ongoing to enlighten the public about the sustainability of the minerals and other natural resources.

Challenges for the Use of Natural Resources

The challenge for the utilization of mineral resources is the lack of enforcement of existing rules and regulations to govern the extraction and utilization of the resource. The absence of an office of the Minerals Commission, the regulatory body of mining activities, within the Municipality is a contributory factor to this challenge. The activities of chainsaw operators in the forest are also a major concern to the Assembly in its bid to promote sustainable utilization of the forest resources. Lastly, pollution of a major challenge for the utilization of the water resources in the

Municipality is affected by Pollution of both rivers and groundwater by human activity in the Municipality

2.4.2.8 Weather

Obuasi has a warm, humid climate with partly cloudy skies, frequent afternoon rains during the wet season and hot clearer days in the dry months. Temperatures are generally warm to hot, averaging between 26-32 degrees Celsius in the daytime. Rainfall occurs mainly in the afternoons and evenings with heavier rains from March to Jul ad lighter rains from September to November. Humidity is always high, especially during the rainy season but hotter and clearer skies during the dry months.

The warm temperatures and high humidity support the cultivation of crops such as cocoa, plantain, cassava, maize, vegetables and several other notable tree crops. The two rainy seasons allow farmers to plant multiple cycles per year, increasing productivity. Unfortunately, since most farmers rely on rain-fed agriculture, crops' success is highly dependent on the timing and amount or volume of rainfall. Irregular rain and prolonged dry spells lead to poor yields, especially for maize and vegetables. It is also worth mentioning that while the warm, humid climate and rainy seasons support good crop production, associated negative effects and impacts such as flooding, pests and soil erosion have the propensity to disrupt agricultural activities.

On non-agricultural economic activities, the general weather conditions of Obuasi in terms of heavy rainfall, cause delays in construction activities. Similarly, poor road conditions during the rainy season affect transportation, disrupt distribution and access to the market and therefore increased cost of doing business.

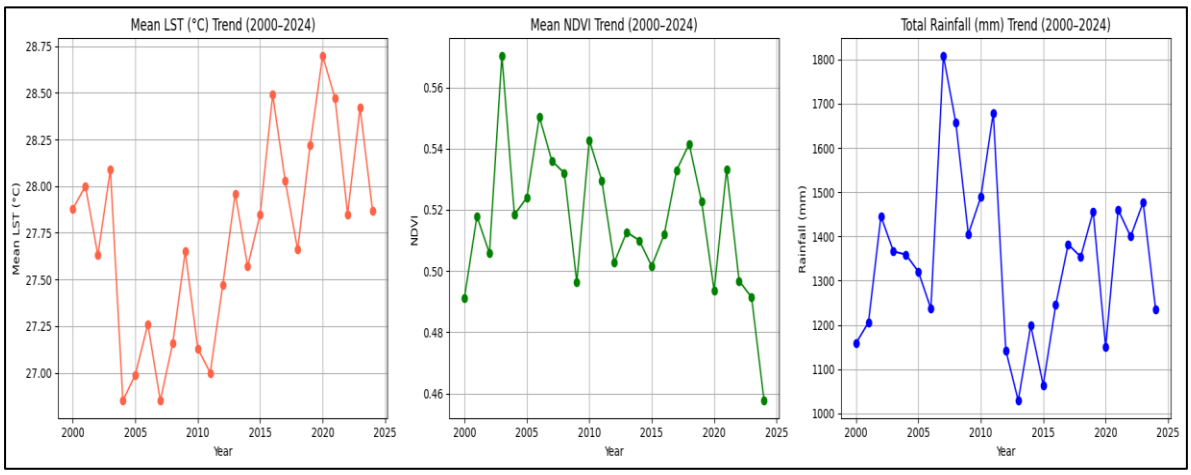
2.4.2.9 Rainfall pattern

The Municipality has a double maximum rainfall regime and a semi-equatorial climate. The year-round high temperatures are most noticeable in March, when temperatures typically reach 30 degrees Celsius. The wet season has the highest relative humidity (75% to 80%). The data for Obuasi Municipal from 2000 to 2024 provide annual mean Land Surface Temperature (LST), mean Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), and total rainfall, derived from remote sensing datasets processed via Google Earth Engine (GEE). Mean LST ranges from 26.85°C in 2004 and 2007 to 28.7°C in 2020, averaging approximately 27.7°C.

Higher temperatures in recent years, particularly from 2016 to 2021, suggest a warming trend, while the lowest temperatures occurred in the early 2000s. NDVI, an indicator of vegetation health, varies from 0.4576 in 2024 to 0.5704 in 2003, with an average of about 0.516, indicating moderate to healthy vegetation cover. Total rainfall fluctuates between 1028.72 mm in 2013 and 1808.64 mm in 2007, averaging around 1355 mm, with high variability. Trends in the data show a slight increase in mean LST, especially post-2015, with 2020 marking the warmest year at 28.7°C, potentially reflecting local warming due to climate change or land use changes. NDVI shows interannual variability, peaking in 2003 and declining notably in 2024 to 0.4576, which indicates reduced vegetation health, linked to

deforestation or mining activities prevalent in Obuasi. Rainfall exhibits significant year-to-year variation, with wet years like 2007 and 2011 contrasting with drier years like 2013 and 2015.

Figure 2.8 Rainfall Pattern Map: *Annual Mean Land Surface Temperature (LST), Mean Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), And Total Rainfall*



2.4.2.10 Soils

Obuasi falls within the Forest-Savannah Transitional Zone with forest Ochrosols (Ferric Acrisols) and Laterite soils as the main prevalent soil types found in in the Municipality. While forest ochrosols are deep well drained reddish-brown soil and mainly found vegetive areas and are generally fertile, the Laterite soils which are rich in iron and aluminum are found mainly in areas with long-term weathering and mining disturbances.

In terms of fertility, the soils are naturally moderately fertile especially in undisturbed forest areas such as Ntosua and can support the cultivation of several crops such as cocoa, citrus, cassava, plantain, maize and vegetables. However, it is worth noting that soil fertility in general has been on the decline due to unimproved and excessive mining activities, erosion from heavy rainfall and deforestation. In some areas near rivers like Pompo, Nyame, and Kunka, alluvial soils are present, which are fertile but susceptible to flooding and waterlogging.

2.4.2.11 Plant and Animal Life

Obuasi's plant and animal life reflects a mixture of semi-deciduous forest species, agriculture crops and surviving wildlife. The location of Obuasi, within the semi-deciduous forest zone of Ghana reflects its rich biodiversity. Over the years, excessive human activities, particularly mining, deforestation, water pollution, bush fires and land conversion for settlement has caused the natural forest vegetation which comprised of economic trees including odum, wawa, ceiba and Africa walnut to give way to secondary venetian consisting of bamboo, shrubs, grasses and regrowth forest.

Obuasi is known for many forest and savannah birds which remain relatively abundant around forest patches, rivers and farms with prevalent notable birds including hornbills, weaver birds and sunbirds just to mention a few. Streams and rivers including the Jimi River supported small fish, frogs and freshwater invertebrates.

Domestic and farm animals including goats, sheep, chicken pigs and cattle are reared by residents on subsistence level, and this contributes to household incomes and local food supply.

2.4.3 Economy

2.4.3.1 Internally Generated Funds (IGF)

The Obuasi Municipal Assembly derives revenue from internal sources, collectively known as Internally Generated Funds (IGF). These revenues are sourced from property and basic rates, fees and fines, licenses, and income from stool lands. Between 2022 and 2025, IGF has remained a vital source of funding for the Assembly, complementing external resources such as allocations from the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) and support from development partners.

During this period, IGF performance showed variability, influenced by factors such as property rate compliance, collection efficiency, and the state of the local economy. Nevertheless, the Assembly has utilized these funds effectively to finance administrative functions, infrastructure development, and other local development initiatives. Key applications of IGF include delivering community services, supporting agricultural programs, and facilitating small-scale development projects.

In IGF continues to play a central role in promoting fiscal independence and local development. The Assembly acknowledges the need to strengthen collection strategies,

diversify revenue sources, and maintain transparency in the use of these funds to enhance governance and improve service delivery in the municipality.

2.4.3.2 Local Economic Development (LED)

Obuasi's economy has traditionally been anchored in gold mining but has steadily diversified over time. Currently, the service and commerce sector are the largest employer, engaging over half of the workforce, followed by mining/industry (35%) and agriculture (10%). Informal trade and entrepreneurship are significant within the service sector, reflecting efforts to reduce overreliance on mining.

Agriculture, though relatively small, remains important. Most farms are small-scale, cultivating cash crops such as cocoa, citrus, oil palm, and teak, alongside food crops including cassava, maize, rice, yam, and cocoyam. Vegetable and legume farming, as well as livestock rearing (pigs, sheep, goats, and cattle), are practiced, while agroforestry initiatives such as beekeeping and woodlots offer additional opportunities, particularly in erosion-prone areas.

Mining and industrial activities continue to support the local economy, with the Obuasi Gold Mine providing employment and stimulating downstream activities such as wood processing, metal recycling, and small-scale manufacturing. However, declining mining employment underscores the need to strengthen alternative economic activities.

The service and commerce sector dominate employment in transport, telecommunications, finance, insurance, and trading. Many positions are informal, demonstrating a vibrant entrepreneurial environment and potential for expanding SMEs in trade, services, and mining-support sectors.

The Municipal Assembly is strategically prioritizing economic diversification, the empowerment of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and investments in infrastructure and agribusiness. Tackling challenges such as the reduction in mining-related employment and limitations faced by smallholder farmers will be crucial for realizing Obuasi's full economic potential and fostering sustainable, inclusive growth.

2.4.3.3 Agriculture

Agriculture plays a modest yet vital role in Obuasi Municipality's economy, providing livelihoods, enhancing food security, and supporting small-scale businesses. The sector is primarily made up of smallholder farmers, most of whom cultivate plots smaller than two hectares. Key activities include the cultivation of cash crops such as cocoa, citrus, oil palm,

and teak, alongside staple food crops like cassava, maize, rice, yam, and cocoyam. Vegetable and legume production particularly tomatoes, peppers, okra, and groundnuts also contribute to household income.

Livestock farming is gradually increasing, with pig, sheep, goat, and cattle rearing becoming more common. Emerging agroforestry initiatives, including beekeeping and woodlots, provide additional avenues for income generation while promoting environmental sustainability. Although agriculture accounts for a smaller portion of the local economy compared to mining and services, it has significant potential for value addition, productivity improvement, and agribusiness expansion through targeted support, modern farming techniques, and better access to markets.

2.4.3.4 Employment

The employment profile of Obuasi Municipality mirrors the diversity of its local economy, which is primarily supported by mining, commerce, services, and agriculture. The service and commerce sector employ the largest proportion of the workforce, representing over half of all workers, followed by mining and industrial activities at about 35%, and agriculture at roughly 10%. Informal employment is particularly prevalent in the service sector, especially in trade, transport, and small-scale entrepreneurship. This trend highlights the municipality's growing entrepreneurial culture and the gradual shift away from heavy dependence on mining as the main source of jobs.

Mining and industrial sectors continue to provide substantial employment, notably at the Obuasi Gold Mine and in associated support activities such as metal recycling, equipment maintenance, and small-scale manufacturing. However, mining employment has declined over time due to operational restructuring, prompting the need for alternative livelihood options for affected workers. Although agriculture employs a smaller portion of the population, it remains vital for rural households and smallholder farmers. Most farms are small, family-run operations that engage household members in crop cultivation, livestock rearing, and emerging agroforestry initiatives like beekeeping and woodlots.

Youth unemployment and underemployment remain pressing challenges. To address this, programs promoting vocational training, youth entrepreneurship, and skills development are being implemented to improve employability, particularly in non-mining sectors. Obuasi Municipality has a relatively diversified employment structure. However, targeted

investments in SMEs, agribusiness, and skills development are crucial to expand job opportunities, reduce unemployment, and foster inclusive economic growth.

2.4.3.5 Business/ Private Sector Development

The business and private sector is a major driver of economic growth and job creation in Obuasi Municipality. In recent years, there has been notable expansion in small, medium, and micro enterprises (SMMEs) across trade, services, manufacturing, and mining-support sectors. These enterprises play a significant role in generating local revenue, creating employment, and promoting economic diversification.

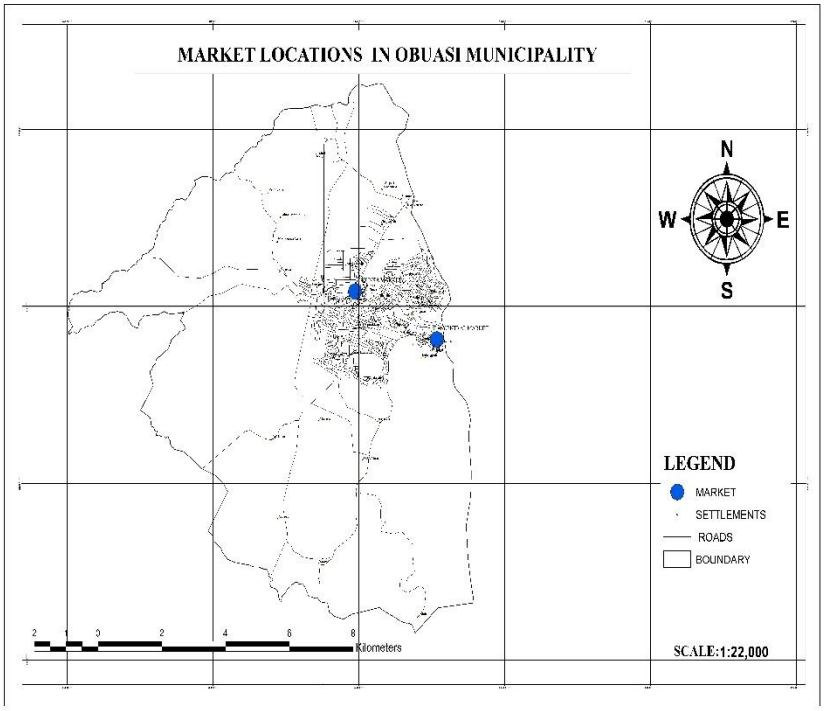
The service and commerce sector remains the largest employer in the municipality. Informal trade, retail shops, transport services, and small-scale entrepreneurial activities are widespread. The growth of local markets, commercial centers, and transport hubs has provided opportunities for traders, artisans, and service providers. The Assembly's initiatives aim to formalize these businesses, enhance entrepreneurial skills, and improve access to finance.

Industrial operations are largely linked to mining-support services, wood processing, metal recycling, and small-scale manufacturing. These industries create employment opportunities and complement the mining sector, while also offering potential for diversification into value-added production. Encouraging private sector engagement in these areas is vital, particularly as mining employment gradually declines.

Promoting entrepreneurship is central to expanding the municipality's private sector. Programs for business incubation, vocational training, and microfinance support are being implemented to strengthen SMEs. The Assembly emphasizes empowering youth and women entrepreneurs as a means of fostering job creation, income generation, and poverty reduction.

Obuasi Municipality provides a relatively conducive environment for private investment, with ongoing improvements in infrastructure, electricity, road networks, and business registration processes. Public–private partnerships (PPPs) are promoted to support investments in agro-processing, commercial ventures, and trade hubs.

Figure 2.8: Market Location Map



Source: OMA, 2025

2.4.4 Social

2.4.4.1 Education

In the Municipality, the management of education is overseen by the Municipal Office of the Ghana Education Service, much like in other Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDA) across Ghana. The Municipal Education Directorate plays a vital role in this process, functioning as a key resource for all the communities within the Municipality. This directorate is organized into three distinct circuits, each responsible for overseeing educational activities and ensuring the delivery of quality education.

To provide a clearer picture of the educational landscape, Table 2.5 presents various educational indicators that reflect the status of educational facilities within the Municipality, detailing the number of facilities available in each circuit. This data highlights the commitment to fostering a conducive learning environment and improving educational outcomes for all students in the area.

Table 2. 5 The Number of Educational Facilities Per/Circuit

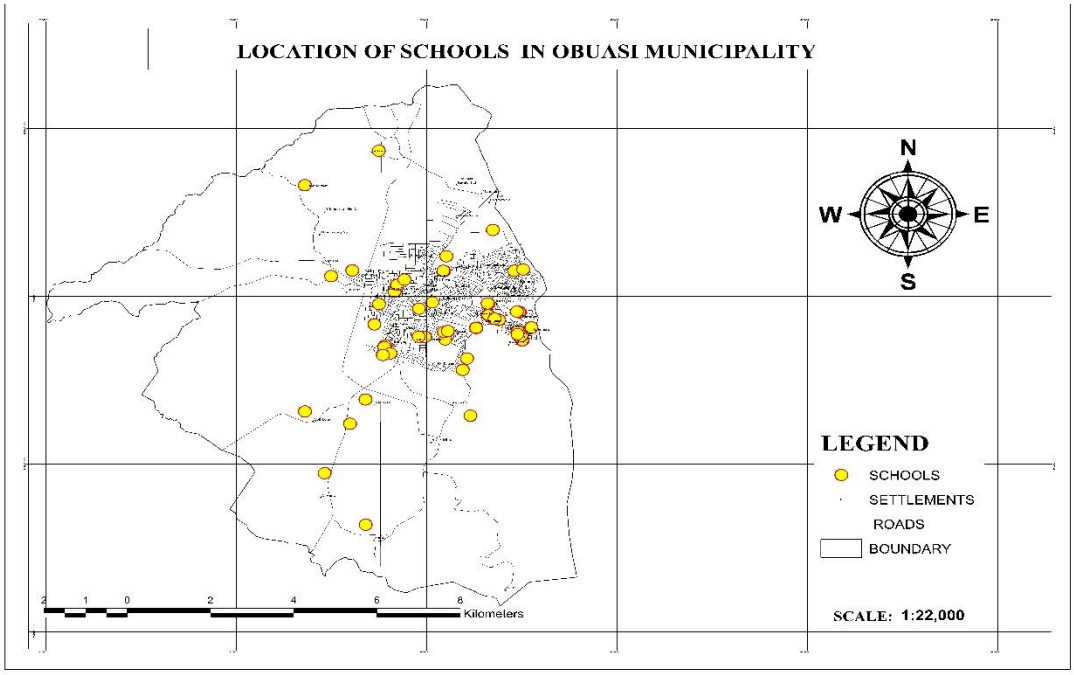
CIRCUIT	GOVERNMENT				PRIVATE				TOTAL
	Pre-school	Prim	J. H. S	SHS/VOC	Pre-school	Prim	J.H.S.	SHS/VOC	
KUNKA	13	14	12		42	42	29	0	113
OBUASI WEST	5	6	8	1	33	35	10	0	78
OBUASI EAST	7	12	7		39	39	6	0	74
TOTAL	25	32	27	1	114	86	45	0	245

Source: GES, 2025

The data shows a significant dominance of private educational institutions, especially at the pre-school and primary levels. In total, there are 245 schools across all levels and management types. Out of this, 114 are private pre-schools, which is more than four times the number of government pre-schools (25), highlighting a strong reliance on the private sector for early childhood education. At the primary level, the gap narrows slightly with 86 private and 32 government schools, but the private sector still leads. In contrast, government-managed Junior High Schools (J.H.S.) outnumber private ones (27 government vs. 18 private), suggesting a shift in dominance as education progresses to higher levels.

Interestingly, there is only one Senior High School/Vocational (SHS/VOC) institution in the government sector and none in the private sector across all circuits, indicating a major gap in secondary education provision. Circuit-wise, Kunka leads with the highest number of schools (113), followed by Obuasi West (78) and Obuasi East (74). The data suggests that while private institutions play a crucial role, especially in foundational education, there is a critical need for investment in government-led SHS/VOC facilities to ensure continuity in access to education at higher levels.

Figure 2.9 Educational Facility Map



Source: Physical Planning/MPCU 2025

Table 2.2 2 Educational Indicators

LEVEL	INDICATOR		2021/2022	2024/2025
1. **Kindergarten**			Baseline (%)	Target (%)
	Number of kindergartens	Total	114	121
		Public	25	24
		Private	89	95
	Number of pupils in all kindergartens	Total	5905	6407
		Male	3043	3302
		Female	2862	3106
	Number of pupils in public kindergartens	Total	5889	4769
		Male	2984	2458
		Female	2905	2312
	Number of pupils in private kindergartens	Total	3049	3249
		Male	1309	1601
		Female	1740	1648
	Percentage of pupils in private kindergartens	Total	15%	21%

	Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	Total	89.75	97.50
		Male	89.10	95.50
		Female	89.5	98.50
	Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER		0.94	0.96
	Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	Total	91.8	91.0
		Male	91.8	90.7
		Female	92.1	91.4
	Transition Rate from KG2 to P1	Total	117.9	104.5
		Male	118.7	104.3
		Female	117.2	104.3
2. Primary School	Number of primary schools	Total	118	122
		Public	32	32
		Private	86	89
	Number of pupils in all primary schools	Total	18585	19514
		Male	9438	9604
		Female	9147	9604
	Number of pupils in public schools	Total	14082	14788
		Male	7020	7371
		Female	7062	7415
	Number of pupils in private schools	Total	4585	4814
		Male]	2438	2560
		Female	2147	2254
	Percentage of pupils in private schools		24.7	25.4
	Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	Total	91.25	93.24
		Male	96.25	97.25
		Female	86.25	89.23
	Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER		0.9	0.9
	Gross Admission Rate (GAR)	Total	97.00	98.00
		Male	96.20	97.60
		Female	97.80	96.40
	Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	Total	91.30	93.24
		Male	96.25	97.25
		Female	86.25	89.23
	Net Admission Rate (NAR)	Total	82.50	78.60
		Male	82.50	69.60
		Female	82.50	88.70
	Completion Rate at P6	Total	98.00	99.20
		Male	98.00	98.20
		Female	98.00	98.60

	Transition Rate from P6 to JH1	Total	99.20	92.6
		Male	98.50	90.0
		Female	99.70	87.6
3. Junior High School	Number of junior secondary schools	Total	56.8	98.5
		Public	48.2	80.0
		Private	67.4	95.00
	Number of pupils in all schools	Total	62.8	85.0
		Male	36.4	68.5
		Female	26.4	20.0
	Number of pupils in public schools	Total	76.5	82.5
		Male	61.6	79.6
		Female	64.8	98.5
	Number of pupils in private schools	Total	72.8	96.4
		Male	34.6	98.7
		Female	38.2	95.4
	Percentage of pupils in private schools			
	Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	Total	56%	-
		Male	24%	-
		Female	32%	-
	Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER	Both gender	1.0	1.0
	Gross Admission Rate (GAR)	Total	100%	
		Male	100%	100%
		Female	100%	100%
	Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	Total	86	98.6
		Male	43	95
		Female	43	97.4
	Net Admission Rate (NAR)	Total	72	99.0
		Male	35	97.5
		Female	37	96.3
	Completion Rate at JH3	Total	100	87.4
		Male	100	85.3
		Female	100	88.5
SHS	Number of students in all schools	Total	4585	97.3
		Male	2,438	85.4
		Female	2147	88.6
	Number of students in public schools	Total	2,002	95.0
		Male	920	98.5
		Female	1082	90.0

	Number of students in private schools	Total	2583	85.4
		Male	1291	88.4
		Female	1291	93.2
	Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER		1.0	88.5
	Completion Rate at SH3	Total	100	100
		Male	100	100
		Female	100	100
	Number of teachers	Total	868	900
		Public	565	900
		Private	303	785
	Student Teacher Ratio	Total	1:75	1:50
	WASSCE pass rate by gender.	Total		95.5
		Male		95.9
		Female		95.0

Source: GES / OMA-2025

2.4.4.2 Health

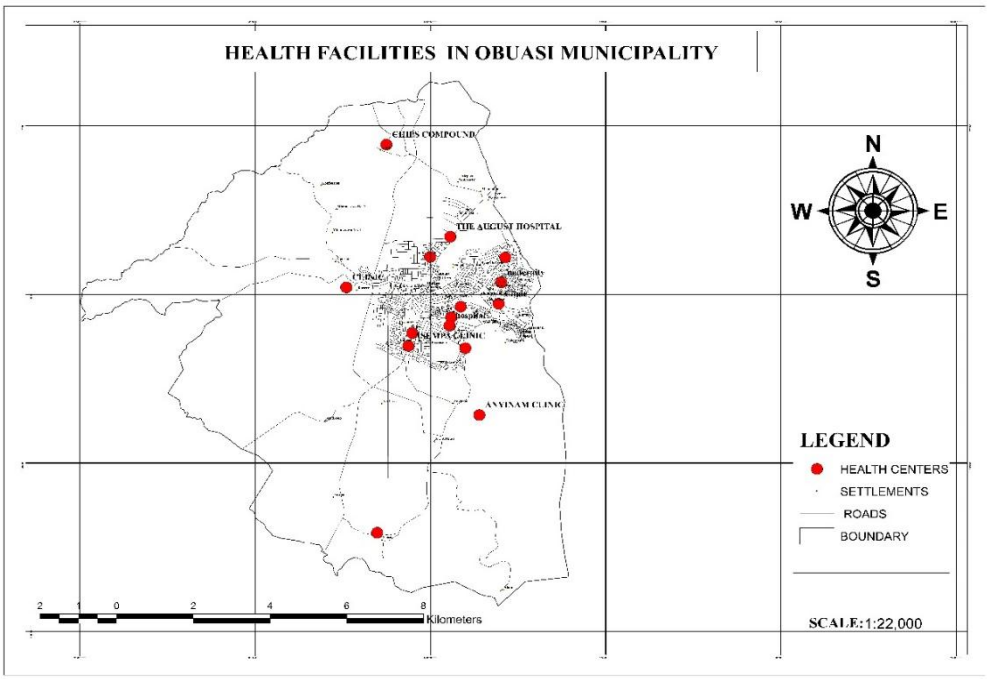
Health care delivery within the municipality is overseen by the Ghana Health Services, which ensures that residents have access to essential medical care. This health system is organized into four distinct sub-municipal structures, each designed to cater to the unique health needs of the community. The table below provides a detailed overview of the various health facilities available in the municipality, highlighting their locations and the services they offer. Additionally, a range of other health indicators has been compiled and is presented in Table 2.2.3, offering further insights into the overall health landscape of the area.

Table 2.2 3 Number of Health Facilities in the Municipality

HEALTH FACILITIES BY TYPE	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Hospital	4	4	4	4	4
Health Centre	3	4	4	5	5
Clinic	0	0	0	0	0
Maternity Home	1	1	0	0	0
Chips Compound	2	2	2	2	2
Diagnostic Centre	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	11	**12**	**11**	12	12

Source: GHS, OMA 2025

Figure 2.10 Health Facility Map



Source: Physical Planning, OMA, 2025

Table 2.2 4 Health Indicators

Area	Indicator	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Human Resource for Health	Number of doctors	5	5	7	11	11
	Number of medical assistants	14	13	13	13	13
	Number of nurses (categories)	135	256	262	306	404
	Number of midwives	76	86	84	108	115
Expended Programme on Immunization	BCG	95.64	122.57	103.38	100.54	22.38
	Penta 1	101.47	127.29	96.32	98.91	17.39
	IPV	98.9	130.79	94.51	95.89	18.71
	Penta 3	98.97	130.25	93.03	95.75	18.82
	Measles Rubella 1	92.5	105.04	84.09	90.4	19.2
	Measles Rubella 2	78.77	98.86	81.49	84.11	18.48
	LLINS received	3170	4379	4316	3909	985
	Yellow Fever	92.4	105.5	82.9	76.8	19.5
Disease Surveillance and Control	TB notification rate	107.4%	179.4%	151.8%	176.8%	13.6
	TB treatment Success rate	67.1%	61.2%	56.1%	56.2%	82.8
	No. died	9	10	3	5	2
	Non-polio AFP	1	0	0	0	0
	Measles	0	0	0	3	0
	Yellow Fever	0	0	0	0	0

	Cholera	0	0	0	0	0
	Meningitis	0	0	0	0	0
	HIV prevalence	209	224	249	250	41
Nutritional Activities	Total CHN weighted at CWC	8580	73562	72641	61046	2127
	U5 normal weight	8290	72756	71718	60334	2107
	U5 severe underweight	10	6	10	130	0
	U5 moderate underweight	261	810	913	587	19
	Vitamin A supplementation	11108	32410	18730	23262	4797
Maternal and Child Health	FP acceptor rate	36.1	37.1	35.53	32.24	9.87
	ANC Registrant	3071	3556	3710	4076	1476
	4+ ANC visit	3788	3551	4300	3825	752
	48hr PNC	91.44	97.7	93.9	97.9	100
	IPT3 coverage	59.9	65.7	66.7	63.89	46.34
	TD2+	63.5	63.7	53.5	51.4	17.3
	Screened for syphilis	2902	3449	3361	4042	1478
Maternal Health	Crude deliveries	-	-	-	-	
	Skilled delivery	2314	2492	2527	2273	505
	Normal delivery	1574	1676	1754	1537	290
	Cesarean Section	725	801	775	733	215
	Breastfed (30min)	97.5	94.1	97.9	98.6	100
	PNC (48hrs)	91.44	97.7	93.9	97.9	100
Maternal and Child Health	Maternal deaths	1	0	2	1	0
	Maternal deaths audited	1	0	2	1	0
	Neonatal deaths	0	3	1	0	0
	Still birth	38	36	11	11	3
Clinical Services	OPD per capita	1.4	1.32	1.42	1.53	0.37
	Cause of death certified	100	90.2	98.9	95.2	100
	Incidence of Diabetes	1138	1047	547	628	103
	Incidence of Hypertension	3832	3414	1567	1842	310
	Mal. Tested before treatment	97.5	99.3	100	100	100
	Mal U5 fatality rate	0	0	0	0	0
	Mal. Mortality rate	0	0	0	0	0

Source; Municipal Health Directorate, 2025

Over five years, the health sector made significant strides in human resources, maternal and child health, disease surveillance, and clinical services. Nursing and midwifery numbers increased markedly, while doctor numbers grew modestly, strengthening frontline care. Immunization and outreach activities performed well until 2024 but declined sharply in 2025, affecting vaccine coverage and LLIN distribution. TB outcomes and HIV prevalence improved, and malaria management remained exemplary. Maternal and neonatal outcomes improved, with zero maternal deaths and minimal neonatal deaths by 2025, and stillbirths

dropping substantially. OPD utilization rose until 2024 but fell in 2025. Overall, service delivery capacity increased, though targeted interventions are needed to address recent declines.

2.4.4.3 Social and Child Protection

The Social Welfare and Community Development Department of the Obuasi Municipal Assembly (OMA) plays a central role. Its mandate includes child rights and protection, juvenile justice administration, community care, support for persons with disabilities (PWD), and family welfare. Key functions include: registration and inspection of day-care centers, support services for abandoned or vulnerable children, aftercare for children who have been in institutions, and social welfare services in hospitals. Child labor is a significant concern and this informed the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) to publicly warn parents against putting children to work, especially in hazardous activities like galamsey (illegal mining) and street hawking. A child protection committee monitors child-labor issues monthly; parents violating child-labor laws have been enlightened on legal sanctions. These measures indicate a strong institutional commitment to protecting children, though enforcement and poverty remain challenges (poverty is cited by DOVVSU as a root cause of child labor).

2.4.4.4 Nutrition

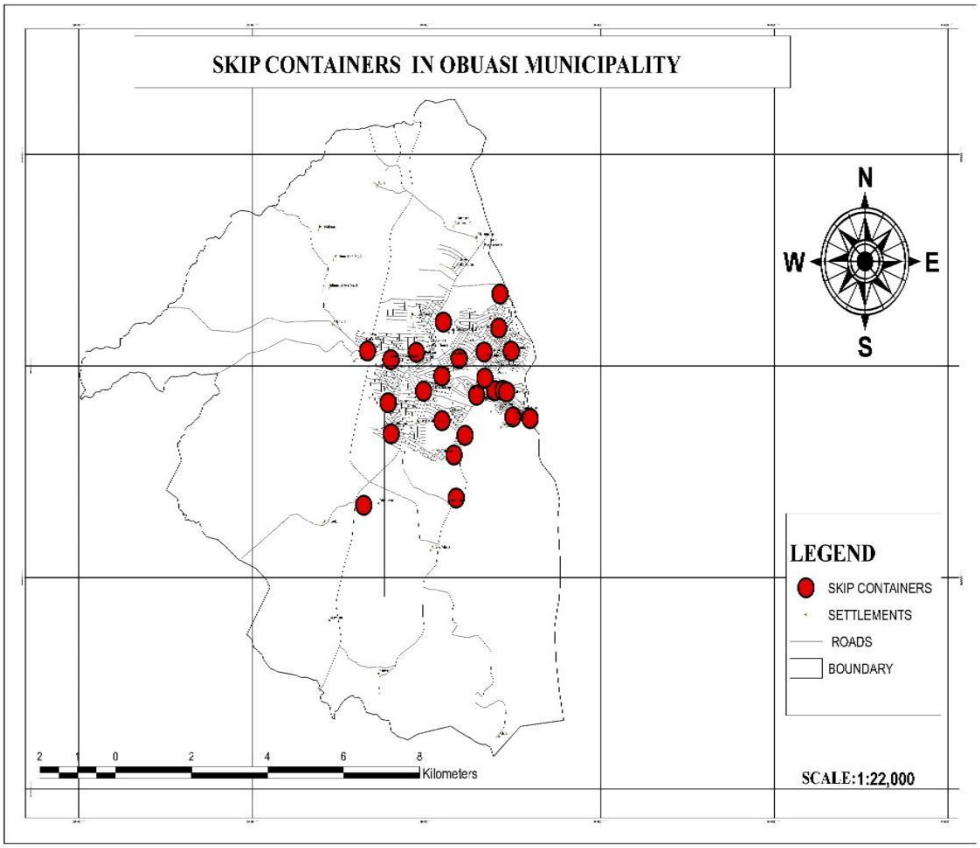
The role of the Social Welfare Department and its focus on survival, proper growth and development of children, significantly infers that nutrition is a vital concern, especially among vulnerable children and households. The Municipality would benefit from integrating nutrition programs (e.g., community-based growth monitoring, school feeding, micronutrient supplementation) into its social protection and child welfare strategy since it will ensure a healthy population.

2.4.4.5 Water and sanitation

The main source of potable drinking water in the municipality includes Pipe Borne Water, which is handled by the Ghana Water Company Limited. The activities of the GWCL are centered in the Centre of the Municipality and some selected surrounding communities. The Assembly, in its efforts to sustain the constant flow of water, has over the years provided mechanized boreholes to augment the efforts of GWCL. The other communities depend solely on Rainwater harvesting, Mechanized boreholes, and hand-dug wells. It must be emphasized that some individual homes have installed mechanized boreholes for their use and then sold to the public.

Sanitation delivery in the municipality is supervised by the Environmental Health Unit. There are Forty-Eight (48) public toilet facilities in the Municipality. Most of these latrines were constructed and managed by private investors on BOT arrangement. About Forty-Eight (48) percent of houses in the Municipality have access to domestic private toilets. Currently the Municipality generates about 64.8 metric tons of solid waste daily which is beyond the available solid waste management facilities at hand. The Municipality has a total of Seventeen (17) waste collection points and twenty (20) skips with each skip size of $12m^3$. Following the delineation of the Obuasi East Municipal Assembly, the then final waste disposal site is now located at the Obuasi East District. In view of this, the Municipal Assembly intends to secure a land to be designated as final waste disposal site. The Assembly plans to expand waste collection infrastructure (more skips, better collection points) and implement recycling or waste-reduction programs.

Figure 2.11 Sanitation Facilities Map



Source: Physical Planning, OMA, 2025

2.4.4.6 Housing

The Works Department of the Assembly is charged with looking after infrastructure, including housing-related works and aims at preventing the concentration of slums and improving existing ones. With escalating urbanization 85.2% of the population is urban and if enough houses are not put up to accommodate the growing population, informal housing will be rampant and out of control.

2.4.4.7 Gender

Women's participation in decision-making in the municipality remains limited, with their presence in the Municipal Assembly and other leadership positions being relatively low. This constrains their ability to influence local development policies. Promoting gender equality is essential for achieving inclusive development. Deliberate measures are needed to enhance women's empowerment, expand their access to education, and increase their involvement in leadership and governance. The Municipality supports women empowerment programs as part of its mandate. In child-protection messaging (e.g., child labor), the MCE emphasizes guardianship and parental responsibility, which implicitly highlights the need for shared gender roles in parenting. There is scope for more gender-sensitive planning (e.g., for young women, mothers, and girls).

2.4.4.8 Migration

Migration is a significant driver of population growth in the Municipality. The area's urban landscape, characterized by bustling streets and a vibrant economy, along with its thriving mining sector, attracts a diverse array of individuals seeking opportunities. The lively mining activities, complemented by associated industries such as trading and services, create a dynamic environment that entices people from various backgrounds and walks of life to make the Municipality their home.

Implications for Development

The implication for development is that any new spatial development framework or local plan that does not consider the anticipated influx of people upon the completion of those flagship projects will result in disorganized and uncoordinated development.

2.4.4.9 Aged Care

The Social Welfare Unit caters to vulnerable elderly people (those aged 60+ or in need of social protection), including registration and care. Majority of the families practice the

extended family system thus old people are not neglected by family but rather cared for as a requirement of the extended family system practice.

2.4.4.10 Family Life

The express goal of the Social Welfare Department is to "create and promote socioeconomic and emotional stability in the family." It also manages family welfare matters, such as child reunification, probation services, and assistance for families in need. The department collaborates with NGOs and CBOs to provide family-care services (such as day care registration and family counseling) through community-based social development. Additionally, a family-oriented protection strategy is strengthened by the municipal government's anti-child labor initiatives (monitoring parents, enforcing regulations).

2.4.4.11 Youth

Demographically, Obuasi Municipal has a youthful population with many children and young people. The Assembly's development plans touch on youth empowerment emphasize education over child labor with focus on children staying in school rather than work. Subsequently, the Assembly will create youth-targeted programs (vocational training, apprenticeships, entrepreneurship support) to reduce child labour and create formal opportunities.

2.4.5 Environment

2.4.5.1 Human Settlement (Built Environment)

The municipality has a close-knit settlement pattern, with houses positioned close together, a common feature in older neighbourhoods. This setup results in narrow roads and streets that wind between the homes, giving the area a charming, cozy feel. With limited open spaces, the community feels vibrant and connected, where neighbours are
just a short walk away from each other, promoting a sense of togetherness.

2.4.5.2 Spatial Distribution (Settlement Pattern)

The municipality is comprised of 32 diverse communities, each contributing to the vibrant tapestry of the region. A significant portion of the municipality's population is concentrated in the diverse area, where you'll find lively settlements such as New Baakoyeden/Kunka, Gausu, Bogbiri, Abompe, and Anyinam. These communities are characterized by their unique cultures and traditions, fostering a rich sense of belonging and shared identity among residents. etc.

2.4.5.3 Settlement Functionality Index (Scalogram) Analysis

A scalogram is a primary graphic or non-statistical device that arranges functions or the availability of services and settlement by functions on a matrix. A scalogram is an imperative tool that displays the results of a survey, designed to determine whether the items form a scale for measuring a particular factor and allows planners to investigate and establish a basis for interventions. It also helps to provide what a community needs based on its population. The scalogram was developed based on the facilities and services offered by each settlement. Centrality indices were calculated for each of the settlements and ranked into various categories to obtain five order ranks.

2.4.5.4 Conditions of the Natural Environment and Climate Change

The natural environment of the municipality has faced significant degradation. Air quality has worsened due to industrial emissions and vehicle exhaust, raising health concerns. Water bodies suffer from contamination from industrial runoff, affecting both aquatic life and local water supplies. Additionally, land degradation is exacerbated by mining activities, which disrupt ecosystems and cause soil erosion. Deforestation for agriculture and urban development further threatens biodiversity, stripping the landscape of its natural resources.

2.4.5.5 Transportation

Two major highways traverse the municipality from Kumasi through Obuasi toward the Central and Western Regions and the other links Obuasi Township to the Central Region and onward to Greater Accra. The main urban road is sensitive. Between 2021 and 2025, the total length of the road network remained constant at 162.55 km, indicating that the focus of road infrastructure development was on surface improvements rather than network expansion. A notable enhancement was observed in the increase of asphalt-paved roads, which rose from 38.05 km to 41.05 km an improvement of 3km, or approximately 7.88%. This increase was largely attributed to upgrades within the distributor/collector road class, where 3 km were converted from surface dressed to asphalt. Meanwhile, surface-dressed roads decreased from 18.42 km to 16.42 km, and gravel roads slightly declined from 16.08 km to 15.08 km, highlighting a trend toward replacing lower-quality surfaces with more durable materials.

Table 2.2 5 Road Class and Pavement Type

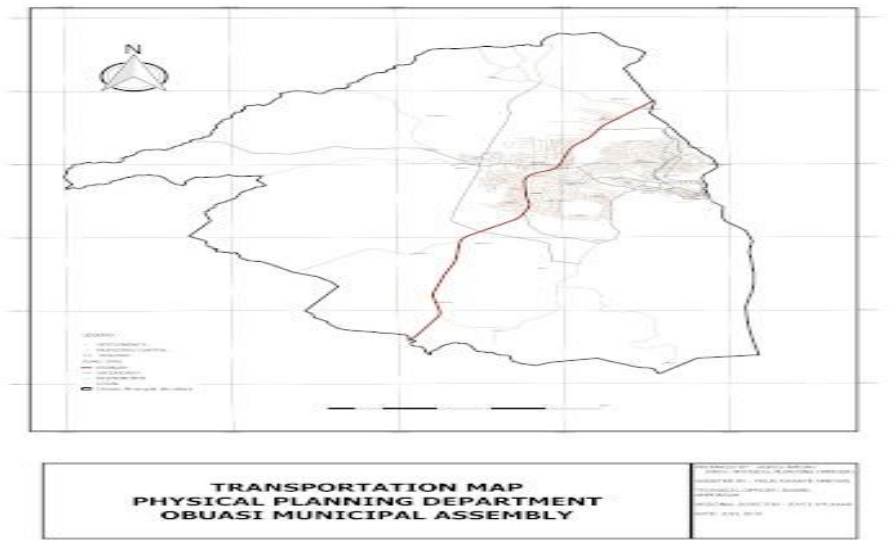
Road Class	**Total (km)**	**Asphalt (km)**	**Surface Dressed (km)**	**Gravel (km)**	**Earth (km)**

	2021	2025	2021	2025	2021	2025	2021	2025	2021	2025
Major Arterial	20.3	20.3	13.3	13.3	0	0	7	7	0	0
Minor Arterial	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distributor/ Collector	100	100	17	20	16	13	7	7	60	60
Access	36	36	1.50	1.50	2.42	3.42	2.08	1.08	30	30
Total	**162.55**	**162.55**	**38.05**	**41.05**	**18.42**	**16.42**	**16.08**	**15.08**	**90**	**90**

Source: Roads Department, 2025

Earth roads remained unchanged at 90 km, with the majority concentrated in access roads, where 30 out of 36 km (83%) still consist of earth surfaces, indicating limited progress in rural or local access improvements. Major and minor arterial roads showed no changes in surface type, suggesting these segments were already adequately developed. In summary, while some progress has been made in improving road quality, particularly through the expansion of asphalt surfaces, significant challenges remain in upgrading access roads and reducing dependence on earth roads in the network. Under the DRIP (District Road Improvement Programme), the Municipal Assembly received graders, rollers, tipper trucks, and other road-equipment to rehabilitate deteriorating internal roads.

Figure 2.12 Transportation Map



Source; Physical Planning, 2025.

2.4.5.6 Communication

Obuasi's communication network is relatively well-developed for a Municipal area. Mobile connectivity supports business, social, and economic activities. Investing in more digital infrastructure (fiber, broadband) could further enhance economic opportunities, especially for youth, education, and e-commerce. The Municipality is served by at least three major mobile network operators namely Vodafone, AirtelTigo and MTN. Internet cafés operate in the municipality, providing connectivity to residents who may not have personal internet access. The presence of multiple telecom operators suggests good mobile coverage across much of the municipality. Quality communication is limited upon arrival at more rural or remote areas depending on tower density, costs and demand.

There is an existence of a post office in Obuasi Central, which offers postal, telegraphic, and money-transfer services. This helps facilitate both personal and business communications, especially for formal and semi-formal transactions. The mix of internet cafés indicates that while mobile penetration is high, not all households may have strong personal internet access. Expand digital infrastructure (broadband, fiber) to support economic diversification, remote work, education, and digital business. Encourage investment in more cell towers in underserved communities.

2.4.5.7 Energy

A total of 60 out of 62 communities in the municipality had been connected to the national electricity grid and the Electricity Company of Ghana is the main distributor for most of these areas; for major consumers like the Obuasi mine (AGA), dedicated power lines or arrangements exist. In March 2025, ECG commissioned an upgraded Obuasi Bulk Supply Point (BSP)**,** the old 10 MVA transformer was replaced by two 20 MVA transformers**,** significantly boosting capacity and reliability. The BSP upgrade included modern 11 kV and 33 kV switching panels designed to better distribute power and reduce outages**.** New 33 kV sub-transmission feeder was commissioned by ECG in August 2025 to connect to a higher-capacity GRIDCo transformer, which will further stabilize electricity supply for Obuasi and environs. These upgrades respond to earlier grid instability: for example, GRIDCo's substation in Obuasi experienced a fire in May 2025, which disrupted power temporarily.

Also, rural electrification has been ongoing to electrify rural communities. For instance, Komfokrom was noted in 2023 as one of the few communities still lacking reliable electricity and the Assembly has prioritized its connection. Electrification is tied to broader rural

development thus improving access to electricity can stimulate economic activity especially SMEs, reduce energy poverty, and improve quality of life.

2.4.5.8 Asset Maintenance

Asset maintenance is a critical component of organizational and municipal management, ensuring that physical and infrastructural assets remain functional, reliable, and efficient throughout their lifecycle. Assets ranging from buildings, roads, water and sanitation facilities, public utilities, and equipment are essential for delivering services, supporting economic activities, and improving the quality of life for residents.

Effective asset maintenance involves planned and systematic activities designed to prevent asset failure, reduce downtime, prolong service life, and optimize operational costs. It encompasses routine inspections, preventive maintenance, corrective repairs, and rehabilitation or replacement strategies.

Table 2.2 6 Operation and Asset Maintenance Plan

TYPE OF MAINTENANCE	LOCATION	ACTIVITY COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIME FRAME	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
Rehabilitation of existing building into main Library, E-Library, Training Centre, Discussion Room, 3N0. Offices, Storerooms and 12No. Washroom for KNUST-Obuasi Campus	KNUST-Obuasi Campus	1,650,233.04	IGF	6 Months	Annually, quarterly	Works Dept., OMA
Completion of 1No. 2-unit KG Block and Construction of washroom and canteen at Bediem Primary School	Bidiem	316,988.46	DACF	4 Months	Annually, quarterly	Works Dept., OMA
Rehabilitation and Mechanization of 1No. Borehole with 3.2m high	Railways (chop bar area)	119,927.00	DACF	4 Months	Annually, quarterly	Works Dept., OMA

concrete polytank stand with ladder and metal protector, 3.6m by 1.9m concrete pipe stand pad with overhead wall at Railways (chop bar area)						
Rehabilitation and Mechanization of 1NO. Borehole with 3.2m high concrete polytank stand with ladder and metal protector, 3.6m by 1.9m concrete pipe stand pad with overhead wall at Bediem Experimental School.	Bidiem	119,857.00	DACF	4 Months	Annually, quarterly	Works Dept., OMA
Completion of 1no. 3-unit Classroom Block at Awonakrom, Obuasi	Awonakrom	272,478.15	DACF	4 Months	Annually, quarterly	Works Dept., OMA
Expansion of Kunka Health Center- Construction of Maternity Block and Security Post	Kunka	800,573.52	DACF	3 Months	Annually, quarterly	Works Dept., OMA
Rehabilitation of 8-unit Classroom Block with 2no. Offices and 3-unit Canteen Block for Awurade Basa M/A Primary School	Mangoase	1,050,000.00	DACF	3 Months	Annually, quarterly	Works Dept., OMA
Supply Fixing of Curtains to windows for the Main Administration Block of the	OMA	60,300.00	IGF	4 Months	Annually, quarterly	Works Dept., OMA

Obuasi Municipal Assembly						
Pothole Patching on Bediem Road	Bidiem	198,160.00	IGF	2 Months	Annually, quarterly	Roads Dept, OMA
Dredging of Stadium, Estate and Kokoteasua stream	Stadium, Estate and Kokoteasua	86,000.00	IGF	1 Week	Annually, quarterly	Roads Dept, OMA
GRAND TOTAL		4,674,517.15				

Source; MPCU, 2025

For municipalities, asset maintenance is particularly important because the sustainability of public services such as water supply, electricity, roads, schools, and health facilities directly impact community well-being and local economic development. In the absence of adequate maintenance, assets deteriorate faster, resulting in higher repair costs, service disruptions, and potential safety hazards. Therefore, an asset maintenance plan serves as a guiding framework, outlining priority activities, responsible departments, timelines, funding sources, and performance monitoring measures to ensure assets continue to meet operational and service delivery requirements efficiently and cost-effectively.

By implementing a structured maintenance approach, municipalities can safeguard investments, enhance service delivery, improve citizen satisfaction, and contribute to sustainable development goals, particularly in infrastructure and urban management.

2.4.6 Governance

2.4.6.1 Peace and Security

With the existence of Justice and Security Committee, the Municipal Assembly holds security as a recognized local governance priority. The Assembly cooperates with national and local security agencies (police, community safety) to maintain public safety and promote justice. In practice, the municipal government organizes community engagements (durbars, town hall meetings) that involve chiefs, opinion leaders, and security sector representatives these contribute to conflict prevention and local peacebuilding. The Municipality is mostly peaceful due to peaceful coexistence.

2.4.6.2 Community Action Plan

Community Action Plans (CAPs) form a critical component of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) preparation, providing a structured platform for capturing the

genuine needs and expectations of local residents. Developed through participatory consultations, CAPs bring together community members, traditional leaders, opinion leaders, youth, women, and vulnerable groups to collectively identify development issues and propose practical interventions. The main objective of developing CAPs is to strengthen bottom-up planning, promote community ownership of development initiatives, and ensure that local priorities are consistent with district, regional, and national development goals. They offer an organized means of documenting community concerns across key sectors such as education, health, sanitation, road infrastructure, agriculture, security, and local economic growth.

Through the CAP process, communities outline their immediate, medium-term, and long-term development needs, which are subsequently harmonized and incorporated into the Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan. This approach ensures that the MTDP remains inclusive, community-driven, and aligned with the socio-economic context of all settlements in the municipality. By reflecting the perspectives of residents, CAPs promote transparency, accountability, and fair distribution of resources throughout the implementation of the plan.

2.4.6.3 Popular Participation

According to the municipal profile, the municipality has two Zonals Councils and 78 Unit Committees, which are important structures for grassroots participation in local governance. Community-based organizations (CBOs) and NGOs also participate in local development. According to the NDPC report, traditional authorities and CBOs are "vital" in the development process. The Obuasi Municipal Assembly holds town-hall meetings (public forums) where residents can engage directly with the MCE, department heads, and assembly members. These platforms support social accountability by allowing citizens to ask questions about development priorities.

2.4.6.4 Interaction with Traditional Authorities

Traditional authorities are formally recognized as part of the governance structure: the NDPC's development plan notes that traditional rulers play a "vital role" in the municipality's development. Chiefs participate in public meetings (durbars) convened by the Assembly. For example, a town-hall meeting held in late 2024 included "chiefs, opinion leaders, members of landlords' association, market women, Unit committee members and heads of department." This interaction helps to mediate local conflict, coordinate

development projects (especially on land), and ensures traditional legitimacy in decision-making.

2.4.6.5 Corruption

Corruption continues to pose a major governance challenge across local government institutions in Ghana, and the Obuasi Municipality is no exception. As a fast-growing urban area with diverse socio-economic activities, the municipality faces several systemic weaknesses that create avenues for corrupt practices. These vulnerabilities often surface in areas such as public service delivery, revenue mobilization, procurement, and the enforcement of local by-laws.

A significant area of concern is the management of Internally Generated Funds (IGF). Inefficient revenue monitoring systems, manual data handling, and weak supervisory structures create room for leakages and underreporting. Such gaps limit the Assembly's ability to mobilize adequate resources for essential services. Challenges such as late payments, unauthorized fee collection, and improper issuance of receipts further erode public trust in the local revenue system. Procurement activities within the municipality are also prone to corruption risks. Contract awards for projects, supplies, and services may be influenced by favoritism, procedural lapses, or insufficient transparency. These issues can result in inflated budgets, poor-quality work, and project delays, ultimately affecting development outcomes for the community.

Land administration remains another high-risk area. Rising demand for land for residential and commercial use has contributed to disputes over allocation, double sales of land, and the issuing of unauthorized development permits. These problems often stem from weak coordination between the Assembly, traditional authorities, and private developers, creating opportunities for manipulation. Processes related to service delivery such as issuing business permits, building permits, and various licenses also face integrity challenges. Lengthy procedures and limited clarity may encourage informal payments or preferential treatment, especially among businesses navigating the competitive economic environment in Obuasi.

To mitigate these corruption risks, the Municipal Assembly aligns its operations with national laws and frameworks, including the Public Financial Management Act, the Public Procurement Act, and administrative guidelines from the Office of the Head of Local Government Service (OHLGS). Enhancing internal audit systems, digitizing revenue

management, increasing public access to information, and engaging communities in the monitoring of local projects are essential steps toward improving accountability. Although corruption continues to hinder effective governance and development, ongoing reforms and increased civic participation provide opportunities to strengthen institutional integrity, rebuild public confidence, and improve service delivery within the Obuasi Municipality.

2.4.6.6 Social Accountability and Implementation

Social accountability is an integral part of governance and development implementation in the Obuasi Municipality. The Municipal Assembly places strong emphasis on promoting transparency, strengthening citizen participation, and ensuring that development interventions respond to the real needs of residents. To achieve this, the Assembly employs several accountability mechanisms, including town hall meetings, community durbars, stakeholder consultations, and public hearings during the MTDP preparation process. These platforms allow citizens especially traditional authorities, youth, women, and vulnerable groups to express concerns, provide feedback, and contribute to decision-making. Information disclosure through notice boards, local radio, and digital platforms further enhances public awareness of fee schedules, budget allocations, and project updates.

Institutional structures such as the Public Relations and Complaints Committee (PRCC), Internal Audit Unit, and the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) support the implementation of social accountability initiatives. These bodies monitor department performance, ensure adherence to regulations, and address complaints, thereby promoting transparency and integrity in service delivery. Community involvement in monitoring development projects has also improved implementation outcomes. Local committees and residents regularly track the progress of infrastructure projects, helping to reduce delays, prevent cost overruns, and ensure quality work. This participatory monitoring strengthens ownership and builds trust between the Assembly and the public.

Despite these gains, challenges such as limited awareness of accountability tools, low participation among marginalized groups, and resource constraints persist. Enhancing civic education, expanding digital engagement platforms, and partnering with civil society organizations are essential to deepening accountability at the community level. Overall, social accountability practices in the Obuasi Municipality are gradually strengthening

governance systems, improving transparency, and contributing to more effective implementation of development programmes and projects

2.4.6.7 Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

The Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) serves as the central body responsible for coordinating development interventions. It brings together heads of decentralized departments, agencies, and key stakeholders to align departmental plans with the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), national policy directives, and budgetary allocations. Regular coordination meetings help synchronize sector activities, address implementation challenges, and ensure effective sequencing of projects. The Assembly also maintains strong collaboration with traditional leaders, the private sector, civil society organizations, and development partners to promote integrated development.

The Assembly's M&E activities follow the guidelines of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). Annual Work Plans (AWPs) and performance monitoring frameworks are developed to set targets, identify indicators, and clarify departmental responsibilities. Periodic monitoring visits are undertaken to track progress in infrastructure delivery, social services, revenue performance, and community-level projects. These visits also foster stakeholder interaction and help identify implementation issues early. Statutory M&E reports, including Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports (APRs), are prepared and submitted to the NDPC. The reports highlight achievements, financial performance, constraints, and recommendations for improving programme effectiveness. They also serve as a basis for management decision-making and resource allocation in subsequent planning cycles.

The Assembly integrates community structures, Assembly Members, and local committees into its monitoring processes to enhance accountability and ensure that development projects meet community expectations. Public hearings, town hall meetings, and civil society engagements provide platforms for citizens to share feedback on service delivery and project performance. The Public Relations and Complaints Committee (PRCC) also contributes to transparency by addressing grievances and promoting responsive governance.

Although progress was made, the Assembly continues to face challenges such as inadequate logistics for field monitoring, weak data collection systems, and capacity gaps among some staff. Improving digital data management, scaling up GIS-based monitoring tools, and

strengthening capacity-building for M&E teams will enhance the quality of reporting. Deepening collaboration with development partners and community monitoring groups will also help increase transparency and sustainability of development efforts.

Coordination, monitoring, and evaluation systems within the Obuasi Municipal Assembly continue to strengthen, supporting more effective delivery of development initiatives. With continued investment in data systems, institutional capacity, and participatory approaches, the Assembly is well-positioned to enhance accountability, improve service delivery, and achieve better development outcomes for its residents.

2.4.7 Emergency Preparedness and Response

2.4.7.1 Disaster incidents (biological, geological, industrial, nuclear)

The Municipality in 2025 inaugurated Disaster Management Committee to oversee risk management of biological incidents. These reflect not only infectious-disease risk but also community vulnerability to epidemics with public health implications. One major source of risk is illegal mining, or "galamsey." The municipal development plan states that illicit miners trapped in uncontrolled mine pits are a major cause of disaster casualties. Tailings dams, or mining waste, are another issue in Obuasi. An example of a historic danger is the Dokyiwa tailings dam, which is connected to the Obuasi mine and has been identified as a potentially catastrophic breakdown point if it is compromised by illicit mining. Geological-hazard maps show that the municipality has a minimal risk of landslides, although future slope instability may be exacerbated by climate change. Flooding is a regular calamity in Obuasi, particularly after heavy rains. Heavy rains produce floods in several areas of the municipality, displacing people and damaging property. Fire outbreaks (both home and commercial) are also identified as a major disaster risk by local disaster management authorities. Windstorms were also reported. In Koffekrom (a suburb of Obuasi), a windstorm destroyed homes, and local communities, particularly the Muslim community, gave victims with support.

2.4.7.1 Disaster Risk Management

The National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) is a core institution in the municipality’s disaster-risk framework; it works with the Assembly, Ghana Fire Service, Forestry Department, etc. A 13-member Disaster Management Committee was inaugurated in 2025 comprising of key local actors such as the MCE (chair), NADMO Municipal Director, fire service, health director, police, environmental health, planning, social welfare, and more. The committee is mandated to develop strategies for disaster prevention,

preparedness, and mitigation; to coordinate with the Ashanti Regional Disaster Management Committee; and to implement NADMO directives.

Disaster Preparedness and Response

Although the Municipality faces many challenges in the implementation of its programmes, disaster preparedness Measures put in place include; drainage infrastructure: The Assembly has committed to constructing more storm drains to reduce flood risk in vulnerable areas. Regular disaster awareness education is conducted, targeting flood risk, fire safety, and other hazards. The Ghana Fire Service is a key partner in risk-management programming under the municipal disaster plan. Through its disaster-management sub-programme, the Assembly seeks to build early-warning capacity so that decisions can be made swiftly in emergencies.

The measures put in place to respond to disaster occurrences include;

- Disaster Committee Activation: The new Disaster Management Committee is expected to meet quarterly, and hold emergency sessions as needed.
- Collaboration with NADMO: In emergencies such as flooding or fire, the municipal NADMO works with national and regional counterparts to mobilize relief, coordinate rescue, and deliver public safety services.
- Community Support: Community groups (e.g., the Muslim community) have demonstrated solidarity in past disasters by contributing relief (money, building materials) to affected households.
- Regulation & Hazard Monitoring: The committee also promotes inspections (e.g., fuel stations), hazard monitoring, and integration with media for public alerting when risks escalate.

2.4 List of Development Issues

Based on the review of the performance of the previous years, an analysis of the current situation and the community needs assessment, the identified key development issues are presented in Table 2.4.1

Table 2.4 1 Development Issues

Development Dimension	**Harmonized key issues from the performance review and the community needs assessment**

Economic Development	• Poor tourism infrastructure and services • Limited capacity to mobilize IGF effectively • Limited space and infrastructure for trading and commerce • Youth unemployment • Overreliance on mining and related activities • Limited interest in renewable energy • Non- operationalization of gari processing factory • Poor maintenance of soap Making Processing Factory constructed by AGA.
Social Development	• Dilapidated educational infrastructure • Abandonment of uncompleted toilet facilities • Inadequate Accommodation for Staff (Education) • Inadequate Accommodation for Staff (Health) • Lack of a Nursing Training College • Emergence of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) such as Hypertension, Diabetes, etc. • Lack of effective Sensitization on Prevalence of HIV, Malaria and TB • Lack of Motorbikes for Public Health Outreach Programmes • Inadequate household dustbin distribution • Inadequate and maintenance of water projects to provide portable water • Poor condition of sanitation infrastructure • Poor solid waste management • Insufficient recreational and sports facilities • Inadequate health facilities • Inadequate educational infrastructure • Lack of community centres • Chemical pollution affecting portable drinking water sources • Inadequate LEAP programs to cover the old age people within the community
Environment and Human Settlement Development	• Poor Road Infrastructure • Effects of Climate Change (Adaptation & Mitigation) • Poor Un-Engineered Drainage System in Communities • Illegal Mining (Galamsey) • Land Degradation • Lack of storm drains • Inadequate electricity poles to extend electricity to new sites • Irregular dredging of Nyame River • Inadequate potholes patching • Lack of pavement the lanes around the Central Business Center • Lack of road signs • Encroachment of the main town streets with Construction of permanent unauthorized structures

Governance and Institutional Development	• Inadequate housing for key workers of the Assembly • Lack of proper supervision on Government lands reserve for a purpose • Inadequate streetlights • Inadequate security presence and concerns of rising insecurity • Lack of scholarships for the Youth • Poor construction of the Obuasi town hall

Source; MPCU, 2025

After identifying the developmental issues of the Municipality, they were grouped under the four thematic areas. International relations were not included in the thematic areas due to lack of developmental linkage to that dimension.

2.6 SWOT Analysis

A SWOT assessment was undertaken during the preparation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) to evaluate the internal capabilities and external conditions influencing development in the Obuasi Municipality. The analysis offers a clear strategic perspective on the municipality's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats, and serves as a foundation for designing practical and achievable development interventions for the 2026–2029 planning period. The results of the SWOT analysis are presented in Table 2.4.2.

Table 2.4 2 SWOT Analysis

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	DEVELOPMENT ISSUE	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Economic Development	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	• Unique cultural and historical assets • Strong community interest in heritage • Municipal support for tourism promotion • Existing festivals draw visitors	• Inadequate visitor facilities and site maintenance • Limited marketing and promotion • Weak private sector involvement • Poor condition of tourist sites	• Growing demand for domestic tourism • Opportunities for PPP investments • Government tourism support programmes • Increasing interest in eco- and cultural tourism	• Competition from better-developed destinations • Degradation of tourist sites • Low long-term investment • Risk of losing cultural assets
	Limited capacity to mobilize IGF effectively	• Active revenue collection unit • Existing ratepayer database • Multiple local revenue sources • Enabling legal framework for IGF	• Inefficient collection systems • Revenue leakages and low compliance • Limited logistics and skilled staff • Outdated rolls and poor data systems	• Digital revenue platforms available • Capacity-building support from central government • Potential to diversify IGF streams • Private sector partnerships for revenue systems	• Ratepayer resistance to increases • Economic challenges reducing compliance • Political interference • Rising operational costs
	Limited space and infrastructure for trading and commerce	• Active trading population • Strong entrepreneurial culture • Strategic location for commerce • High demand for market facilities	• Congested and inadequate market spaces • Poor planning of commercial areas • Limited storage/processing facilities • Insufficient investment in markets	• Government projects for market modernization • PPP potential in commercial infrastructure • Growing demand for retail services • Opportunities to attract investors	• Encroachment and unregulated trading • Security concerns in crowded markets • Revenue losses from informal trading • Competition from nearby modern markets
	Youth unemployment	• Large, energetic youth labor force • TVET institutions expanding • Youth interest in	• Few job avenues outside mining • Skills mismatch between jobs and training • Dependence on informal	• Skills training and youth employment policies • Growing ICT and service sectors • Microfinance opportunities	• Potential rise in social vices • Economic downturn affecting hiring • Migration of skilled youth

		entrepreneurship • Government and NGO support programmes	sector employment • Limited entrepreneurship/start-up support	for youth • Emerging value chains in agriculture/manufacturing	• Shrinking mining job opportunities
	Overreliance on mining and related activities	• Established mining operations • Skilled workforce in mining • Existing mining-linked infrastructure • Strong local business linkages	• Weak diversification of local economy • High vulnerability to mining shocks • Limited value addition in production • Environmental damage	• Support for economic diversification • Potential in agribusiness and manufacturing • Opportunities for alternative livelihoods • Attracting investors to non-mining sectors	• Declining mining jobs due to automation • Volatile global mineral prices • Severe environmental impacts • Risk of community conflicts
	Limited interest in renewable energy	• High solar energy potential • Growing awareness of climate-friendly solutions • Supportive national renewable energy policies • Local institutions with energy knowledge	• Low investment in renewable systems • High upfront installation costs • Limited technical capacity • Weak promotion of clean energy options	• Government/donor financing for clean energy • Solar-powered infrastructure opportunities • Rising global interest in green investments • Renewable energy as a youth employment area	• Continued reliance on grid electricity • Economic barriers to adoption • Weak private sector participation • Climate variability affecting energy potential
	Non-operationalization of gari processing factory	• Existence of physical facility •Sturdy supply due to high cassava production •Community interest in agro-processing • The project fits within national agricultural modernization and value addition strategies	•Capital tied up in non-operational assets reduces economic efficiency and creates maintenance costs • Delays can discourage farmers who expected ready markets for cassava •limited technical capacity • Deterioration risk	• Employment creation • Market expansion • Abundance of cassava from other districts • Value addition	• Continued delays may push farmers to shift to alternative crops with more reliable markets • Other operational gari factories in nearby districts may capture market share. • financial strain • community dissatisfaction
	Poor maintenance of soap Making Processing Factory	• The factory is already built, reducing initial capital investment needs.	•Poor equipment upkeep reduces efficiency and product quality.	•Potential support from AGA, government, or NGOs for rehabilitation.	•Poor hygiene standards if production is inconsistent or contaminated can risk health

	constructed by AGA	• Known as an AGA-supported project, it carries brand credibility. • Local labor is available and familiar with soap-making processes. • Soap remains a basic necessity with consistent demand in households and institutions.	•Low productivity due to frequent breakdowns hindering consistent output. •Limited technical expertise due to inadequate training in maintenance and operations. •Rising repair costs and wasted resources due to neglect.	•Training programs to improve technical skills and maintenance culture. •Market expansion by supplying schools, hospitals, and regional markets with affordable soap. •Collaboration with SMEs or cooperatives to sustain operations.	•Loss of investor confidence •Other soap producers may dominate the market. •Continued neglect could render the factory obsolete.
Social Development	Dilapidated educational infrastructure	• Presence of committed teachers despite poor facilities • Strong community interest in improving schools • Availability of basic structures that can be renovated • Some support from NGOs and education-focused initiatives	• Poor learning environment affecting quality education • Limited furniture, classrooms, and ICT facilities • Inadequate maintenance culture • Congestion in classrooms	• Government flagship programmes (e.g., GETFund) for school infrastructure • Potential for public–private partnerships • Community support for self-help projects • Donor interest in promoting quality education	• Deterioration leading to safety risks • Low student performance and dropout rates • Increased cost of future rehabilitation • Migration of students to better schools outside municipality
	Poor Sanitation and Sanitation-Related Issues	• Existence of basic waste management structures • Increasing public awareness of sanitation importance • Presence of environmental health officers • Community support towards cleanup initiatives	• Inadequate waste disposal sites and logistics • Poor drainage systems causing flooding • Weak enforcement of sanitation by-laws • Open defecation in some communities	• Partnership opportunities with waste management companies • Support from national sanitation campaigns • Potential for recycling and composting industries • Community willingness to participate in sanitation improvement	• Disease outbreaks (cholera, malaria, typhoid) • Environmental degradation • Flooding due to clogged drains • High cost of sanitation-related healthcare

	Inadequate Accommodation for Staff (Education)	High demand for teachers and health workers • Supportive policy environment for staff motivation • Availability of land for staff housing • Dedicated workforce despite challenges	• Shortage of residential facilities • Difficulty attracting staff to remote areas • High rental costs • Delayed construction of staff housing	• Potential for PPP staff housing projects • Government staff housing initiatives • Community support for accommodation • Use of low-cost modern building technologies	• Staff attrition or transfers due to poor housing • Low morale affecting service quality • Rising construction costs • Competition from better-resourced districts
	Inadequate Accommodation for Staff (Health)	• Presence of major health facilities (Obuasi Government Hospital, AGA Health Foundation facilities, CHPS compounds) that already have some staff quarters which can be expanded or rehabilitated. • Strong institutional collaboration between the Municipal Health Directorate and AGA Health Foundation in supporting health service delivery. • Availability of some public land within selected health facility enclaves suitable for construction of staff quarters. • Dedicated municipal leadership prioritizing improvements in health service delivery and workforce retention.	• Insufficient staff quarters across the municipality, especially in peri-urban and newly developed communities. • Deteriorating condition of existing accommodation, many of which require major renovation. • Limited municipal budget allocation for health infrastructure, including staff housing. • High dependence on rented accommodation, causing commuting delays and reducing staff availability during emergencies. Inadequate accommodation planning in the expansion of CHPS zones and clinics	• Potential support from AngloGold Ashanti (AGA) through CSR and health infrastructure partnerships. • Government of Ghana initiatives targeting health infrastructure under Agenda 111 and other sector programmes. • Private sector investment potential due to Obuasi's mining-driven urban growth, enabling PPPs for affordable staff housing. • Community willingness to support self-help housing projects in peri-urban localities. • Growing advocacy for health worker welfare, attracting NGO and donor attention.	• High cost of land and rent due to mining-related urban expansion, making housing unaffordable for staff. • Rapid population growth, increasing pressure on existing health infrastructure. • Risk of staff relocations/attrition to nearby well-resourced districts or private mining hospitals. • Potential delays in central government funding, slowing down housing development. • Encroachment and land disputes, common in peri-urban areas of Obuasi, affecting land availability for staff quarters.

	Lack of a Nursing Training College	Availability of qualified health professionals who can serve as tutors if a college is established • Community interest in improving health training facilities • Availability of land for potential educational infrastructure • Supportive traditional authorities willing to release land	Low local capacity for training health workers • Dependence on external institutions for training • Limited opportunities for youth pursuing health careers • Reduced potential for local job creation in the health sector	• Potential public–private partnerships to establish a college • Government policies promoting health workforce expansion • Donor interest in health training institutions • Opportunity to attract students from surrounding districts	• Continued shortage of trained health personnel locally • High cost of establishing training institutions • Out-migration of youth to seek training elsewhere • Competition from existing nursing colleges in nearby municipalities
	Emergence of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) such as Hypertension, Diabetes, etc.	• Availability of trained health staff to manage basic NCD cases • Presence of primary health facilities • Growing awareness among some community members • Existing national NCD control strategies	• Inadequate screening and diagnostic equipment • Low public awareness of lifestyle-related risks • Poor health-seeking behavior among residents • Limited data for targeted interventions	• Partnerships for NCD education and screening campaigns • Government and NGO support for NCD prevention programmes • Opportunity to integrate NCD outreach into CHPS services • Potential for lifestyle change campaigns through media	• Increasing healthcare costs for families and government • Rise in morbidity and premature deaths • Pressure on already limited health resources • Higher prevalence due to unhealthy diets and sedentary lifestyles
	Lack of effective Sensitization on Prevalence of HIV, Malaria and TB	Presence of skilled public health staff • Existing CHPS compounds for community outreach • Availability of national campaigns and IEC materials • Community willingness to participate when sensitization occurs	• Low awareness of disease prevention and treatment • Stigma associated with HIV affecting reporting • Limited outreach logistics and frequent interruptions • Poor community engagement in some areas	NGO and CSO support for disease education • Availability of government-funded sensitization programmes • Use of radio and community durbars for outreach • Integration with school health programmes (SHS)	Increased disease transmission due to low awareness • Misconceptions leading to poor treatment adherence • Higher mortality and morbidity rates • Potential for outbreaks in high density communities
	Lack of Motorbikes for Public Health	Committed public health workers willing to reach	Inability to reach remote and hard-to-access communities	Government and donor funding for logistics procurement	• Increased risk of disease outbreaks due to limited outreach

	Outreach Programmes	remote communities • Well-developed CHPS structure that supports outreach • Some existing logistical support from municipal health directorate • Strong collaboration with community volunteers	• Interruptions in immunization and health screening activities • Reduced response time for disease surveillance • Increased workload on limited staff	• Opportunity for partnerships with NGOs to support transport needs • Community contribution (fuel, bicycles) to facilitate outreach • Possibility of integrating outreach into other sector programmes	• Delays in maternal and child health services in rural areas • Reduced effectiveness of surveillance and early warning systems • Higher cost of emergency response due to poor routine outreach
	Inadequate household dustbin distribution	•Existing waste collection system in Obuasi • Community awareness of sanitation •Private waste companies already operating • Assembly recognition of the challenge	•Insufficient bins per household •Overflowing waste in neighborhoods •Poor distribution planning •Limited budget allocation	•PPPs for bin supply •Recycling initiatives •Community sensitization •Donor support for sanitation	•Increased disease outbreaks •Environmental pollution •Public dissatisfaction with Assembly •Illegal dumping
	Inadequate and maintenance of water projects	•Existing boreholes and small-town systems •Community willingness to pay for water •Government policy support •NGO involvement in Obuasi water projects	•Poor maintenance culture •Frequent breakdowns •Limited technical expertise •Insufficient funding	•Capacity building for local operators •PPPs for water management •Expansion of water infrastructure •Adoption of solar-powered systems	•Waterborne diseases •Decline in community trust •Migration due to water scarcity •High repair costs
	Poor condition of sanitation infrastructure	•Existing public toilets and drains •Awareness of sanitation importance •Assembly prioritization •Community willingness to improve	• Dilapidated facilities • Poor maintenance • Inadequate coverage •Limited funds	• Rehabilitation projects • NGO/government support • Community-based management •Introduction of modern technologies	• Spread of cholera and malaria • Environmental degradation • Loss of investor confidence • Public health
	Poor solid waste management	•Existing waste collection companies	• Irregular collection •Poor segregation	•Recycling industries • Waste-to-energy projects	• Pollution of water bodies • Health hazards

		• Awareness campaigns • Availability of landfill sites • Assembly structures	•Inadequate logistics •Weak enforcement of by-laws	• Community participation • Donor funding	• Flooding due to blocked drains • High cost of remediation
	Insufficient recreational and sports facilities	• Existing school and community fields •Youth interest in sports •Government sports policies •Community enthusiasm	• Lack of modern facilities • Poor maintenance • Limited funding •Unequal distribution	• PPPs for sports development •Talent development programs • NGO support •Tourism potential	•Youth delinquency • Decline in physical health • Missed talent opportunities •Social unrest
	Inadequate health facilities	•Existing CHPS compounds •Government health policies •Community demand for services •NGO support	• Insufficient equipment • Poor staffing • Inadequate coverage •Weak referral systems	• Expansion of NHIS • PPPs for health delivery • Training programs •Donor support	• Increased mortality •Spread of preventable diseases • Overburdened facilities • Decline in public trust
	Inadequate educational infrastructure	• Existing schools •Government commitment to education • Community interest • NGO support	• Dilapidated classrooms • Overcrowding • Inadequate furniture • Poor sanitation in schools	•School rehabilitation projects •PPPs in education •ICT integration •Donor support	• Decline in literacy • Dropouts • Poor academic performance • Child labor
	Lack of community centres	• Existing social groups • Community interest • Assembly recognition • Potential land availability	• No dedicated centres • Poor social cohesion • Limited funding •Weak planning	• PPPs for construction • NGO support • Cultural promotion • Skills training programs	• Decline in social unity • Youth delinquency • Loss of cultural identity •Reduced community participation
	Chemical pollution affecting drinking water	• Awareness of pollution risks • Existing water treatment plants • Government regulations • NGO advocacy	• Contaminated sources • Weak enforcement • Poor monitoring • Limited alternatives	• Strengthening regulations • Community monitoring •Adoption of treatment technologies •NGO/government support	• Health crises • Decline in water security • Migration • Loss of livelihoods
	Inadequate LEAP programs for elderly	• Existing LEAP framework • Government recognition of elderly needs	• Limited coverage • Insufficient funds	• Expansion of LEAP • PPPs for elderly care	• Elderly poverty • Social exclusion

		• Community support • NGO involvement	• Poor targeting • Weak monitoring	• NGO support • Community-based initiatives	• Decline in wellbeing • Increased dependency
	Abandonment of uncompleted toilet facilities	• Existing structures • Community awareness • Assembly prioritization • NGO involvement	• Unfinished projects • Poor planning • Wasted resources • Lack of accountability	• Completion through PPPs • Community mobilization • Donor support • Adoption of modern designs	•Environmental pollution • Health risks • Public dissatisfaction • Vandalism
Environment and Human Settlement Development	Poor Road Infrastructure	• Existing network offers a base for further upgrades • Local contractors available to support minor works • Assembly remains committed to road improvement • Community interest in routine road maintenance	Insufficient funds for major rehabilitation • Poor culture of road upkeep • Inadequate drainage contributing to rapid deterioration • Rising cost of construction inputs	• Government road improvement initiatives • Potential PPP options for infrastructure expansion • Donor support for transport development • Improved mobility can boost commerce and tourism	• Heavy rains accelerating road damage • Increased transportation expenses for residents • Reduced business activity due to poor access routes • Higher risk of accidents and travel hazards
	Effects of Climate Change (Adaptation & Mitigation)	• Greater awareness of climate issues among stakeholders • Municipal access to national climate policies and data • Environmental departments available to support interventions • Growing adoption of environmental stewardship practices	• Limited local expertise in climate adaptation • Weak enforcement of environmental regulations • Financial constraints for climate resilience initiatives • Climate concerns not fully mainstreamed into planning	• Access to global climate funding opportunities • Potential to promote renewable energy solutions • National climate policies enabling local actions • Possibility of creating green employment sectors	• Increased frequency of flooding and erosion • Reduced agricultural yields • Rising health risks associated with climate variability • Disruptions to infrastructure and human settlements
	Poor Un-Engineered Drainage System in Communities	• Strong community willingness to support drainage projects • Natural drainage paths exist and can be improved • Availability of skilled local	Recurrent flooding in flood-prone areas • Informal settlements obstructing drainage channels • Poor waste disposal leading to blocked drains	• National flood control and WASH initiatives • Donor interest in climate resilience investments • Opportunity for PPPs in drainage development	• Higher flooding risks due to climate change • Outbreak of water-borne diseases • Destruction of roads, homes, and business areas • Potential loss of life and property

		personnel for small works • Assembly prioritizes flood management	• Limited financing for large-scale drainage works	• Adoption of modern, efficient drainage technologies	
	Illegal Mining (Galamsey)	Commitment of residents to practice regulated mining • Increasing community knowledge of galamsey impacts • Security agencies present to assist enforcement • Possibility of transitioning informal miners to licensed operations	Severe environmental destruction, including polluted rivers • Inadequate enforcement of mining laws • Limited alternative livelihoods, especially for youth • Unsafe mining pits posing public danger	• Opportunity to formalize small-scale mining • Government anti-galamsey initiatives creating support frameworks • Potential to introduce alternative livelihood programmes • Land reclamation and ecological restoration projects	• Water pollution affecting human and environmental health • Increased insecurity and community conflicts • Loss of natural ecosystems • Risk of pit collapses and related fatalities
	Land Degradation	Existing national regulations on land use • Presence of institutions such as EPA and Forestry Commission • Growing awareness of the need to protect land resources • Ongoing reforestation and land restoration efforts	Loss of fertile soils agriculture • Encroachment on forests and farmlands • Weak implementation of land use policies • Inadequate waste management contributing to erosion	• Access to funding for land restoration programmes • Opportunities in sustainable farming and agroforestry • Increased interest in reforestation by partners • Community-driven natural resource management approaches	• Reduced agricultural productivity • Higher chances of erosion and stormwater damage • Permanent destruction of biodiversity • Conflicts arising from degraded and scarce land resources
	Lack of storm drains	• Existing partial drainage systems • Assembly awareness of flooding risks • Community willingness to support projects • National policy backing for flood control	• Frequent flooding in low-lying areas • Poor road durability • Environmental pollution • Weak maintenance culture	• Donor/government funding for drainage • PPPs for construction • Integration with road projects • Community-based monitoring	• Increased flooding disasters • Property damage • Spread of waterborne diseases • Decline in investor confidence

	Inadequate electricity poles to extend electricity to new sites	• Existing electricity grid • Government rural electrification policy • Community demand for power • ECG presence in Obuasi	• Limited poles for expansion • Slow electrification of new areas • Poor planning for extensions • High cost of installation	• Expansion of rural electrification • PPPs with mining companies • Renewable energy integration • Community contributions	• Delayed development of new sites • Illegal connections • Reduced business growth • Social dissatisfaction
	Irregular dredging of Nyame River	• Existing dredging equipment • Assembly recognition of river's importance • Community awareness of flooding risks • Past dredging interventions	• Silt accumulation • Irregular maintenance • Poor monitoring • Limited funding	• Regular dredging programs • PPPs with mining firms • Community participation • Integration with flood control projects	• Flooding of nearby communities • Spread of waterborne diseases • Environmental degradation • Loss of livelihoods
	Inadequate potholes patching	• Existing road network • Assembly recognition of road issues • Community demand for better roads • National road maintenance policy	• Poor patching culture • Rapid road deterioration • Limited logistics • Insufficient funds	• PPPs for road maintenance • Use of modern patching technology • Community monitoring • Integration with road expansion	• Increased accidents • High vehicle maintenance costs • Reduced economic activity • Decline in investor confidence

	Lack of pavement of lanes around the Central Business Center	• Existing CBD infrastructure • High commercial activity • Assembly recognition of need • Community willingness to support	• Dusty and muddy lanes • Poor accessibility • Weak planning • Limited funds	• PPPs with traders' associations • Donor support • Integration with urban renewal projects • Tourism potential	• Reduced business activity • Poor city image • Health risks from dust • Decline in investor confidence
	Lack of road signs	• Existing road network • Assembly recognition of traffic issues • Police presence • Community awareness	• Poor traffic control • Increased accidents • Weak enforcement • Limited funds	• PPPs for signage • Donor support • Integration with road safety campaigns • Community monitoring	• Increased accidents • Traffic congestion • Reduced investor confidence • Public dissatisfaction
	Encroachment of main town streets with unauthorized structures	• Existing town planning schemes • Assembly recognition of problem • Community awareness • Availability of land for relocation	• Unauthorized structures • Poor enforcement • Reduced road space • Weak planning	• Urban renewal projects • PPPs for relocation • Community sensitization • Enforcement of by-laws	• Traffic congestion • Increased accidents • Poor city image • Decline in investor confidence
Governance and Institutional Development	Inadequate housing for key workers of the Assembly	•Availability of Assembly-owned land that can be used for staff housing projects. • Existing institutional commitment to improving staff welfare.	• Limited financial resources to develop staff accommodation. • Over-reliance on rented facilities affecting budget sustainability.	•Potential to attract private developers through PPP arrangements. • Access to national schemes supporting public sector housing.	•Rising cost of building materials increasing project expenses. • Encroachment on Assembly lands earmarked for housing. • Risk of losing skilled staff to

		• Strong collaboration between departments to support housing initiatives. • Presence of capable ocal contractors who can ndertake housing construction.	• Lack of long-term housing development plans for critical staff. • Delays in project execution due to bureaucratic procedures.	• Opportunities to integrate housing projects into donor-funded initiatives. • Enhanced staff retention and motivation once housing gaps are addressed	better-serviced municipalities. • Natural disasters (e.g., floods
	Lack of proper supervision on Government lands reserved for a purpose	Existing land-use plans Assembly recognition of land value - Legal frameworks for land management - Community awareness of land importance	- Encroachment on reserved lands - Weak enforcement of by-laws - Poor monitoring systems - Lack of accountability	- Strengthening land-use enforcement - Digital land management systems - PPPs for land development - Community sensitization	- Loss of public assets - Unauthorized developments - Legal disputes - Decline in investor confidence
	Inadequate streetlights	- Existing electricity grid - Assembly recognition of lighting needs - Community demand for safety - Government rural electrification policy	- Poor coverage in new areas - Frequent outages - Limited funding - Weak maintenance culture	- PPPs for streetlight installation - Solar-powered streetlights - Community monitoring - Donor support	- Rising insecurity - Increased accidents - Reduced business activity at night - Public dissatisfaction
	Inadequate security presence and rising insecurity	- Existing police stations - Community vigilance groups - Government security policies - Assembly recognition of insecurity	- Limited police patrols - Poor logistics - Rising crime rates - Weak community-police collaboration	- Expansion of police presence - Community policing initiatives - PPPs for security infrastructure - ICT-based surveillance	- Rising crime and insecurity - Decline in investor confidence - Social unrest - Reduced community trust
	Lack of scholarships for the Youth	- Existing educational institutions - Government commitment to Free SHS - Community interest in education	- Limited financial support - Poor targeting of beneficiaries - Weak monitoring - Inadequate coverage	- Expansion of scholarship schemes - PPPs with mining companies - NGO support - Skills development programs	- High dropout rates - Youth unemployment - Decline in literacy - Social unrest

		- NGO involvement in youth programs			
	Poor construction of the Obuasi town hall	- Existing town hall structure - Assembly recognition of its importance - Community interest in civic space - Government prioritization	- Substandard construction - Poor maintenance - Limited facilities - Weak accountability	- Rehabilitation projects - PPPs for modernization - Community mobilization - Donor support	- Safety hazards - Decline in civic engagement - Public dissatisfaction - Wasted resources

Source; MPCU, 2025

The SWOT analysis conducted for Obuasi Municipality provides a comprehensive overview of the internal capacities and external factors influencing the municipality's development. By identifying the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats across the economic, social, environmental, human settlement, and governance dimensions, the analysis highlights the critical areas requiring strategic interventions.

Strengths such as existing infrastructure, skilled human resources, and community willingness provide a solid foundation for implementing development initiatives. Weaknesses, including limited funding, inadequate facilities, and low capacity in some sectors, underscore the need for targeted investments and capacity-building. Opportunities identified, such as access to government and donor support, public–private partnerships, and emerging sectors like renewable energy and agroforestry, can be leveraged to accelerate growth and enhance service delivery. Conversely, threats such as climate change, environmental degradation, illegal mining, and high youth unemployment require proactive risk mitigation strategies.

Overall, the SWOT analysis serves as a critical tool for guiding the prioritization of development programmes, promoting informed decision-making, and ensuring that interventions are realistic, sustainable, and responsive to the municipality's socio-economic and environmental context. It provides the basis for the formulation of strategic actions aimed at strengthening institutional capacity, diversifying the local economy, improving social services, and enhancing the resilience of Obuasi Municipality over the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan period.

2.7 Medium Term Needs Assessment and Projections

A comprehensive analysis of the future development trajectory of Obuasi Municipality by assessing both current and anticipated needs across key sectors. It seeks to project population growth, economic trends, infrastructure demand, and social service requirements, thereby informing sustainable planning interventions. The aim is to identify development gaps, prioritize strategic investments, and align local aspirations with national and regional development frameworks.

Through a combination of quantitative projections and qualitative assessments, this chapter explores the dynamics influencing the municipality's development, including demographic changes, urban expansion, land use demands, environmental considerations, and economic diversification opportunities. By understanding these factors, the chapter lays the foundation for evidence-based planning and targeted policy formulation.

2.7.1 Municipal Projections

It therefore implies that efforts must be made to look into the future by studying current trends. This section of the plan represents the overall framework within which future decisions are made. The section is devoted to the estimation of variables. projections have been made for all sectors of the Municipality.

2.7.1.1 Demographic Projections

Planning is inherently human-centered, making demographic analysis crucial for shaping future decisions. Key demographic aspects of the municipality have been projected, including total population, population density, population structure, and the composition of rural and urban areas.

The projections are based on several key assumptions:

- The municipality will experience a sustained growth rate of 1.6% per annum,
- the age cohort percentages will remain constant throughout the planning period, and the land size of the municipality will not change.
- Additionally, the rural-urban population composition is expected to shift significantly, moving from 87.8% urban and 12.2% rural to a forecast of 90% urban and 10% rural. This anticipated change is driven by migration to urban centers as access to higher-order services improves and jobs.

2.7.1.2 Population Projections

Over the years, the Municipality's population trend has shown unpredictable characteristics. Based on these trends, a population growth rate of 1.6% has been established as the appropriate figure for future projections. It is assumed that this growth rate will remain constant throughout the planned period.

Table 2.2 7 Trends in Municipal Population

Years	Projected Population (Total)	Sex		Projected Density (persons/km²)
		Males	Females	
2026	112,025	55,676	56,349	1,154.90
2027	113,817	56,567	57,250	1,173.37
2028	115,639	57,472	58,167	1,191.94
2029	117,491	58,393	59,098	1,210.63

Source: MPCU Projections (2025)

The population projections for Obuasi Municipality from 2026 to 2029 indicate a steady annual increase at a growth rate of 1.6%. Starting from a base population of 110,263 in 2025, the population is expected to rise to 112,025 in 2026 and reach approximately 117,491 by 2029. Correspondingly, the population density is projected to increase from 1,136.73 persons per square kilometer in 2025 to 1,210.63 persons/km² by 2029, assuming the land area remains constant at approximately 162.4 km². This upward trend in both population and density reflects continued urban expansion and increased pressure on land and infrastructure. It highlights the urgent need for proactive planning to address housing, sanitation, transportation, healthcare, and educational facilities. Without strategic interventions, the increasing density could exacerbate issues such as overcrowding, environmental degradation, and inadequate service delivery. Therefore, these projections serve as a crucial foundation for guiding Obuasi's medium- to long-term development strategies.

Projections have been made for the population structure of the Municipality concerning:

a) Sex Composition
b) Age Structure
c) Broad age structure.

The significance of this projection lies in its ability to ensure that sufficient resources and support are allocated for individuals across all age groups while also identifying the implications of dependent populations during the designated timeframe. By understanding these dynamics, we can develop targeted policies aimed at alleviating the pressures associated with dependency. As previously stated, we are assuming that the percentage composition of the population structure will remain stable throughout the planned period. Below, the table presents a detailed breakdown of projections regarding sex ratios and age group distributions to guide our strategic planning for the future.

Table 2.2 8 Projection of Age Population

Age Group	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**
0–4	13,458	13,673	13,891	14,111	14,333
5–9	12,829	13,034	13,240	13,449	13,659
10–14	14,928	15,167	15,410	15,654	15,901
15–19	13,681	13,900	14,121	14,345	14,570
20–24	11,742	11,931	12,122	12,316	12,512
25–29	9,899	10,057	10,218	10,381	10,546
30–34	7,874	8,000	8,126	8,254	8,384
35–39	7,049	7,162	7,277	7,393	7,511
40–44	6,214	6,314	6,416	6,519	6,623
45–49	5,111	5,193	5,276	5,360	5,445
50–54	3,913	3,976	4,039	4,103	4,168
55–59	2,202	2,238	2,274	2,310	2,347
60+	3,739	3,799	3,859	3,921	3,983

Source; Statistics Department, 2025

2.7.1.3 Revenue Projections

To give the Municipal Assembly a clear image of the financial resources it can reasonably a nticipate over the medium term, revenue projections are made. This informs the Assembly to plan its development programs within realistic financial constraints by estimati ng the likely inflows from donor support, central government transfers, Internally Generate d Funds (IGF), and other statutory allocations.

The budgeting process is further strengthened by creating revenue projections. They assist departments in establishing yearly revenue goals and making financially acceptable plans for their operations. This improves accountability, transparency, and budgetary restraint since

anticipated revenues serve as the standard by which real implementations are made. Making revenue forecasts also improves the budgeting procedure. They help departments organize their operations in a fiscally appropriate way and set yearly revenue goals. This improves accountability, transparency, and fiscal restraint because actual performance is evaluated using predicted revenues as the standard. Early detection of deviations allows for the improvement of financial management through corrective action.

Table 2.2 9 Revenue Projections

Revenue Item	**2025 Baseline (GH₵)**	**2026 (GH₵)**	**2027 (GH₵)**	**2028 (GH₵)**	**2029 (GH₵)**
IGF ONLY					
BASIC RATE	1,200.00	2,000.00	2,300.00	2,645.00	3,041.75
FEES	1,206,385.21	1,591,700.00	1,830,455.00	2,105,023.25	2,420,776.74
FINES	6,605.61	23,000	26,450.00	30,417,50	34,980.13
LICENSES	4,072,494.75	1,087,924.67	1,251,113.37	1,438,780.38	1,654,597.43
LAND	555,813.00	800,000.00	920,000.00	1,058,000.00	1,2116,700.00
RENT	306,988.00	545,000.00	626,750.00	720,762.50	828,876.88
INVESTMENT	12,000.00	12,000	13,800.00	15,870.00	18,250,50
BASIC RATE	1,200.00	2,000.00	2,300.00	2,645.00	3,041.75
PROPERTY RATE	1,737,500.26	17,000,000.00	19,550,000.00	22,482,500.00	25,854,875.00
SUB-TOTAL	**7,898,986.83**	**13,800.00**	**24,220,868.37**	**27,823,581.13**	**42,913,847.93**
ROYALTIES	1,069,168.21	2,000,000.00	2,300,000.00	2,645,000.00	3,041,750.00
MISCELLANEOUS AND UNIDENTIFIED REVENUE	8,586.69	10,300	11,845.00	13,621.75	15,665.01
SUB-TOTAL	**1,077,754.90**	**2,010,300.00**	**2,311,845.00**	**2,658,621.75**	**3,057,415.01**
GOG/EXTERNAL REVENUE					
Revenue Item	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**
COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEE	6,121,205.68	12,181,898.58	13,400,088.44	14,618,278.30	15,836,468.15
DACF-MP	674,723.58	5,150,000.00	5,665,000.00	6,180,000.00	6,695,000.00
GOODS AND SERVICES TRANSFER	-	116,640.00	128,304.00	13,9968.00	151,632.00
DACF-ASSEMBLY	8,134,813.36	28,668,385.54	31,535,224.09	34,402,062.65	37,268,901.20
DACF-PWD	222,143.32	825,694.00	908,263,40	990,832.80	1,073,402.20
DACF-RFG	-	415,992.42	457,591.66	499,190.90	540,790.15
SECONDARY CITIES	19,632.424.74	14,818,989.25	16,300,888.18	17,782,787.10	19,264,686.03
UNICEF	-	-	-	-	-
SMART CITIES PROGRAM.	385,950.00	1,028,464.00	1,131,310.40	1,234,156.80	1,337,003.20
GOG COMPENSATION (ASSEMBLY	70,200.00	436,800.00	480,480.00	524,160.00	567,840.00

MEMBERS ALLOWANCE)					
SUB-TOTAL	35,241,460.68	63,226,871.37	69,098,886.77	76,371,436.55	66,899,254.78
OVER ALL TOTAL PROJECTED REVENUE	44,218,202.41	151,549,767.41	95,631,600.14	106,853,639.43	112,870,517.72

Source: OMA Budget Unit, 2025

Additionally, the Assembly uses revenue predictions to select its development initiatives. Based on urgency, impact, and affordability, management can decide which initiatives to implement first by knowing the available resource envelope. Long-term investment planning is also supported by this, including possible public-private partnerships and the funding of infrastructure projects.

Revenue projections also point out areas where the Assembly has to increase its efforts to mobilise resources and help identify financial gaps. By outlining the financial requirements and restrictions that direct the Assembly's development strategy, they help enhance coordination with stakeholders. In general, income predictions are used to direct efficient planning, budgeting, prioritization, and accountability, guaranteeing that the Assembly's development program is practical, financially viable, and sensitive to the municipality's needs.

CHAPTER THREE
KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the main development priorities of Obuasi Municipality for the medium-term planning period. These priorities have been identified through a review of the 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan and the situational analysis discussed in the preceding chapter.

3.2 Prioritization Process

The Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) adopted a participatory and evidence-based methodology to identify and prioritize development issues. The process engaged departmental heads, community representatives, traditional authorities, and civil society organizations. Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA). This tool was applied at the MPCU level to prioritize development issues derived from community needs assessments, action plans, and departmental data. The steps for using MCDA in Development Planning include the following:

1. Define the Objective: this clearly identifies the decision problem or goal, such as prioritizing development projects or community interventions.
2. Identify Options/Alternatives: all potential projects, programmes, or interventions under consideration are listed.
3. Establish Evaluation Criteria: a set of relevant criteria that reflect the municipality's development priorities, such as social impact, economic benefits, cost, feasibility, environmental sustainability and equity are developed.
4. Assign Weights to Criteria: the relative importance of each criterion is determined. This can be done through stakeholder consultations to ensure the weighting reflects collective priorities.
5. Score Options Against Criteria: each option based on the established criteria is evaluated, assigning scores that reflect performance, potential impact, or feasibility. Both qualitative assessments and quantitative data are used.
6. Aggregate Scores and Analyze Trade-offs: the weighted scores to calculate an overall score for each option is combined. MCDA allows decision-makers to visualize trade-offs between conflicting criteria, ensuring balanced decisions.

7. Rank and Prioritize Options: the options based on their overall scores are ranked. The highest-ranking options are considered the most suitable for implementation based on agreed priorities.
8. Validate and Review: stakeholders are engaged to review the results, ensuring transparency, buy-in, and alignment with community needs and strategic objectives. Adjust scores or weights if necessary.

The tool promotes transparent and participatory decision-making, balances multiple, often conflicting, criteria, encourages data-driven and evidence-based prioritization and flexible and adaptable to various contexts and planning levels.

The prioritization of these key development issues was guided by the following considerations as outlined in the guidelines:

- Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits (social, economic, environmental, etc.) of addressing it.
- Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g., attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.
- Significant linkage to meeting basic human needs and rights.
- Significant multiplier effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces or corridors.
- Opportunities for addressing key crosscutting development themes such as;
  a) Marginalized and vulnerable groups.
  b) Gender equality and equity with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests.
  c) environmental concerns including climate, biodiversity, disaster risk reduction, etc.

3.3 Prioritization of Key Development Issues

The goal of development planning is to make sure that limited resources are allocated and used effectively in order to handle identified development concerns. The performance review, situational analysis, and community needs assessment revealed a number of problems and gaps. The identification of development issues for the 2026-2029 planning period was followed by a rigorous prioritization exercise. This was needed to make sure that the scarce resources of the Assembly are channelled to interventions that have the greatest chances of impact, social equity, and economic transformation.

The prioritization used scores as a multi-criteria rating system with each identified issue rated on:

a. Impact on a large proportion of the population (especially the poor and vulnerable);
b. Linkage to other identified issues (multi-sectoral impact);
c. Sustainability of the intervention;
d. Alignment with the National Development Policy Framework (2026-2029).

The result of this exercise was that a prioritized list of priorities was formed with Economic Diversification (Agriculture/Agro-processing), Climate Resilience, and Quality Health/Education Infrastructure as the top priority needs by the Obuasi Municipality. On this, an ultimate analysis of the scoring, ranking and ultimate list of prioritized issues which are earlier displayed in this section have been moved to allow a smoother outline of strategy. Table 3.2 below outlines the most critical development priorities of the Municipality.

The detailed prioritization matrix and scoring results are found in Appendix 1: Prioritization of Development Issues.

Table 3. 1 Key Development Priorities

Prioritized Development Issue	**Ranking**
Youth unemployment	1st
Limited space and infrastructure for trading and commerce	2nd
Poor Road Infrastructure	3rd
Overreliance on mining and related activities	4th
Degradation of arable land	5th
Poor tourism infrastructure and services	6th
Limited capacity to mobilize IGF effectively	7th
Illegal Mining (Galamsey)	8th
Dilapidated educational infrastructure	9th
Poor Sanitation and Sanitation-Related Issues	10th
Effects of Climate Change (Adaptation & Mitigation)	11th
Poor Un-Engineered Drainage System in Communities	12th
Lack of Motorbikes for Public Health Outreach Programmes	13th
Inadequate Accommodation for Staff (Education)	14th
Inadequate Accommodation for Staff (Health)	15th
Inadequate housing for key workers of the Assembly	16th
Lack of a Nursing Training College	17th
Emergence of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) such as Hypertension, Diabetes, etc.	18th
Lack of effective Sensitization on Prevalence of HIV, Malaria and TB	19th
Limited interest in renewable energy	20th

Source; MPCU, 2025

CHAPTER FOUR
DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.1 Introduction

Following the identification and prioritization of development issues in the previous chapter, Chapter Four presents the Adopted Development Goals, Policy Objectives, and Strategies for the 2026-2029 period. This chapter presents the strategic framework for the Obuasi Municipal Assembly's 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). While the previous chapters identified and prioritized the Municipality's most pressing needs, Chapter Four translates those priorities into a formal hierarchy of Adopted Goals, Policy Objectives, and Strategies. To ensure that Obuasi's local development is synchronized with the broader national vision, this framework is strictly aligned with the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2026–2029). The focus here is to provide an evidence-driven roadmap that directs resources toward driving inclusive economic growth, improving social well-being, strengthening governance, and enhancing environmental sustainability.

The goals and objectives outlined in the following sections are designed to be "SMART" (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound). They serve as the mandatory link between the identified development challenges and the specific interventions the Assembly will implement over the next four years to harness opportunities and ensure sustainable development for all residents of the Obuasi Municipality.

4.2 *Formulation of Goals, Objectives and Strategies*

The Municipality's key development challenges are transformed into well-defined goals, achievable objectives and practical strategies for the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan. Drawing from the findings of the situational analysis and insights gathered from stakeholder engagements, the formulation process ensures that every major issue is aligned with an appropriate developmental solution. The goals outline the broad development direction of the Municipality, while the objectives state the specific outcomes expected within the planning period. The strategies then highlight the concrete actions and approaches needed to realize these objectives. Ultimately, a structured and results-focused framework to guide planning, resource allocation, implementation and monitoring throughout the medium term will be achieved. Cross-cutting and emerging development themes were factored in the goal formulation.

Consistent with the NDPC's 2026–2029 policy framework, all cross-cutting and emerging issues have been integrated throughout the various development dimensions. Key areas of focus include:

- Gender equality and social inclusion (GESI): Promoting fair access to opportunities and resources for women, young people, and persons with disabilities.
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation: Embedding environmentally sustainable practices in sectors such as agriculture, waste management, energy, and spatial planning.
- Digital transformation: Improving ICT infrastructure and skills to enhance public service delivery and strengthen governance systems.
- Disaster risk reduction and resilience: Building local capacity for preparedness and response to minimize the impacts of natural and human-induced disasters.
- Public–Private Partnerships (PPP): Fostering stronger private sector involvement in infrastructure provision, service delivery, and job creation.

4.2.1.1 Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme

Implementation of the Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme (GSCSP) – Obuasi Municipal Assembly. The Obuasi Municipal Assembly continued to make steady progress in the implementation of the Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme (GSCSP) within the 2025 reporting period, with a focus on enhancing urban infrastructure, improving service delivery, and strengthening institutional capacity for sustainable urban management.

During the year under review, the Assembly undertook key infrastructure projects aimed at improving road networks, drainage systems, and sanitation facilities within selected communities across the Municipality. Notably, three (3) out of the five (5) projects which commenced at the beginning of the year were successfully completed, while the remaining two (2) projects are at an advanced stage of completion. These interventions have contributed to improved accessibility, reduced flooding in flood-prone areas, and enhanced environmental health conditions within beneficiary communities.

In furtherance of the Programme's objectives, the Assembly also implemented institutional strengthening activities including capacity-building programmes for staff, improvement in revenue mobilisation systems, and the adoption of digital planning and monitoring tools to

enhance project supervision and reporting. These efforts have significantly improved the Assembly's efficiency in project execution and financial management.

Additionally, the Programme supported initiatives geared towards promoting inclusive urban development through stakeholder engagement and community participation in project planning and implementation processes. This has fostered transparency, accountability, and local ownership of development interventions under the Programme.

Furthermore, the Programme, which was originally scheduled to end in December 2025, has been extended by an additional year to enable participating District Assemblies to complete all outstanding projects. It is worth noting that delays in the release of UDG 5 funds, which are yet to be disbursed, have resulted in the accumulation of unpaid Interim Payment Certificates (IPCs) for some of the ongoing projects.

The Assembly remains committed to ensuring the timely completion of all ongoing projects under the GSCSP to promote sustainable urban growth and improved living conditions within the Municipality.

4.2.1.2 Ghana Smart SDG Programme and Summary on Sustainable Development Goals

The Obuasi Municipal Assembly has shown internal strength in the implementation of its Medium-Term Development Plan (2022-2025) within the framework of the Agenda for Jobs II program; with an expenditure rate of 55.84, actual spend of GH₵ 117.11 million, and a simultaneous record of dramatic improvements in social and health sectors, a decrease in the Institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio by 38.82 per 100,000 live births, 100-percent These clinical achievements were supported by a sound social protection agenda that experienced the payment of GH₵ 1,966,336.00 in LEAP grants to 659 households and NHIS registration of 5,363 vulnerable people and critical infrastructure developments such as a 24-unit classroom block at Obuasi JHS Complex and a 6-unit block at New Nsuta.

Nevertheless, the Assembly overcame significant operational challenges due to a fall in external funding (MAG and GAMA grants expired), an increase in the number of malaria cases (11,223), and a vacuum in sanitation following the discontinuation of Zoomlion operations, which forced the Assembly to employ local cleaners to clean up the city. Also, ineffective administration was exacerbated by logistical shortfall, including poor and unsafe

office furnishings, absence of current computing infrastructure, social amenities such as the Adullam Childrens Home were bedevilled by stalled building projects and high utility charges that made the community economic infrastructure such as the corn mill operate. In the future, the strategic direction of the Assembly will be to maximize the Internally Generated Funds (IGF) to substitute the decreasing external aid, re-energize formal sanitation services, and institutionalize a proactive culture of maintenance to preserve and finish the currently existing physical assets, which in turn will see to it that the vision of a prosperous sustainable future and equal opportunity will be achieved by all citizens of the Obuasi Municipality.

4.2.1 Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes (2026–2029)

The following tables delineate the development goals, specific objectives, aligned national policy objectives, strategic approaches, and associated programmes for each of the four development dimensions.

Table 4. 1 Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Prioritized Issue	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Economic Development					
Youth unemployment	To create a vibrant, inclusive and competitive local economy that provides sustainable employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for all youth	By 2029, increase the proportion of employed youth (15–35 years) in Obuasi Municipality by at least 35% through skills training, enterprise development, and job placement initiatives	1.3.3 Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development	1. Strengthen technical, vocational, and digital skills training for unemployed youth. 2. Facilitate access to start-up capital, business development services, and enterprise incubation. 3. Promote youth inclusion in local economic development sectors such as agribusiness, mining value chain, creative arts, and ICT. 4. Strengthen collaboration between the Municipal Assembly, private sector, NGOs, and training institutions to provide internships and job placements. 5. Implement targeted entrepreneurship programmes for young women, persons with disabilities (PWDs), and vulnerable youth.	Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship Promotion Programme
Limited space and infrastructure for trading and commerce	To create a vibrant, inclusive and competitive local economy that provides sustainable employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for all youth	By 2029, expand and improve designated spaces and infrastructure for trading and commerce to accommodate at least 40% more traders and enhance the efficiency, safety, and competitiveness of commercial activities within the municipality.	1.4.2 Enhance Domestic Trade	1. Re-plan and upgrade existing markets to increase trading space. 2. Create new markets in high-growth areas to reduce congestion. 3. Set up additional trading areas to ease pressure on central markets. 4. Secure land, enforce zoning, and prevent encroachment.	Domestic trade improvement programme
Poor tourism infrastructure and services	To create a vibrant, inclusive and competitive local economy that provides sustainable employment and	By 2029, improve and expand tourism infrastructure and services in the municipality to enhance visitor experience, increase tourist arrivals by at least 40%, and boost	1.5.1 Diversify and expand the tourism industry	1. Improve existing tourism facilities and create new attractions (built attractions or heritage sites). 2. Construct and maintain roads, walkways, signage, and transport links.	Tourism and Local Economic Development Programme

	entrepreneurial opportunities for all youth	local economic growth through tourism-related activities.		3. Provide information centres, guided tours, accommodation, and sanitation. 4. Encourage private sector and community involvement for sustainable tourism.	
Limited capacity to mobilize IGF effectively	To strengthen the Municipal Assembly's capacity to efficiently generate, manage, and optimize Internally Generated Funds (IGF) to support sustainable development and service delivery in the municipality.	By 2029, improve the Municipal Assembly's capacity to generate and manage IGF by at least 50% through enhanced revenue systems, skilled staff, and stakeholder collaboration.	1.1.4 Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	1. Improve digital platforms, billing, and monitoring to boost efficiency. 2. Build capacity in revenue administration, financial management, and customer service. 3. Educate communities and businesses to improve compliance. 4. Streamline revenue policies, coordination, and enforcement	Municipal IGF Mobilization and Enhancement Programme
Overreliance on mining and related activities	To create a vibrant, inclusive and competitive local economy that provides sustainable employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for all youth	By 2029, develop and support non-mining sectors such as agriculture, agro-processing, trade, and small-scale industries to reduce dependency on mining and stimulate sustainable economic growth.	1.6.7 Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth 1.6.4 Promote food Transformation (processing and value-addition)	1. Support youth and community participation in farming, livestock, aquaculture, and agro-processing. 2. Develop non-mining businesses through training, credit access, and incubation. 3. Invest in tourism sites and creative sectors for income and jobs. 4. Provide training and technical support for alternative livelihoods like digital services and handicrafts.	Economic Diversification and Alternative Livelihoods Programme
Limited interest in renewable energy	To create a vibrant, inclusive and competitive local economy that provides sustainable employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for all youth	By 2029, increase awareness and adoption of renewable energy technologies among at least 50% of households, businesses, and institutions in the municipality to enhance energy security and promote sustainable energy us	2.8.2 Promote job creation and decent work 3.11.1 Enhance access to clean and affordable energy 1.6.2 Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation	1. Conduct campaigns and outreach on renewable energy benefits. 2. Train youth and entrepreneurs in renewable energy skills. 3. Provide grants, subsidies, or low-interest loans for adoption. 4. Collaborate with private sector and NGOs to expand services	Renewable Energy Awareness and Adoption Programme

Non-operationalization of gari processing factory; Poor maintenance of soap-making factory	Revitalize agro-processing industries	By 2029, fully operationalize gari and soap factories and increase production by 50%		1. Rehabilitate and operationalize gari factory 2. Maintain and upgrade soap-making factory 3. Provide technical training for factory workers 4. Facilitate access to raw materials and markets	Industrial Facility Revitalization and Operational Support Program
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development					
Dilapidated & inadequate educational infrastructure	Improve educational infrastructure and learning environment	By 2029, rehabilitate 80% of dilapidated schools and expand classroom capacity by 40%	2.6.9 Ensure safety on school premises 3.16.1 Promote effective maintenance culture	1. Rehabilitate dilapidated schools and complete abandoned school projects 2. Expand classroom blocks 3. Introduce ICT labs and libraries 4. Establish regular monitoring and maintenance systems to prevent future deterioration.	Educational Infrastructure Improvement Programme
Inadequate staff accommodation (Education & Health)	Provide adequate staff accommodation for education and health workers	By 2028, construct 70% of required staff housing units for teachers and health workers	2.6.1 Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels 2.3.1 Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	1. Construct housing units for teachers and health staff 2. Upgrade existing staff quarters 3. PPP support for housing provision 4. Integrate housing into MTDP priorities and roll out Maintenance and management systems for staff housing	Staff Accommodation Development Programme
Lack of Nursing Training College	Expand professional training opportunities in health	By 2029, establish one Nursing Training College and enrol 500 students annually	2.8.2 Promote job creation and decent work	1. Construct Nursing Training College 2. Develop curriculum with MoH & NDPC 3. Recruit qualified tutors	Health Training & Capacity Development Programme

				4. Provide scholarships for nursing students and partner with hospitals for practical training	
Emergence of Non-Communicable Diseases (Hypertension, Diabetes, etc.) and Lack of sensitization on HIV, Malaria, TB	To enhance preventive and promotive health care	By 2029, reduce major NCD incidence and complications by 15% through strengthened screening, early detection, health promotion, and improved access to quality preventive and increase awareness of HIV, Malaria, TB by 50%.	2.3.4 Reduce incidence of non-communicable diseases 2.3.3 Reduce preventable disability, morbidity, and mortality 2.3.5 Reduce the incidence of new STIs, HIV and AIDS and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	1. Conduct community awareness campaigns on NCD prevention and healthy lifestyles through sports. 2. Partner with NGO's to implement regular community and workplace health screening outreach programs. 3. Improve facilities, equipment, and trained personnel for NCD management. 4. Train health workers and volunteers to deliver effective health education.	Preventive Health and Sensitization Programme
Inadequate health facilities and Lack of motorbikes for outreach	To strengthen health service delivery and outreach	By 2029, expand health facilities by 40% and provide logistics for 100% outreach programmes	2.3.7 Provide adequate health infrastructure and institute functional health logistics	1. Construct and expand health facilities 2. Acquire motorbikes specifically for outreach teams 3. Strengthen CHPS compounds 4. Establish regular servicing and maintenance schedules for reliability	Health Infrastructure & Outreach Programme
Abandoned uncompleted toilet facilities and Inadequate public toilets	Expand and maintain public toilet facilities	By 2029, complete 100% abandoned toilet projects and construct 20 new public toilets		1. Complete abandoned toilet facilities 2. Construct new public toilets in underserved areas 3. Introduce PPPs for toilet management 4. Ensure regular maintenance of facilities and community sensitization on proper usage	Public Toilet Infrastructure Programme
Poor sanitation infrastructure, Poor solid waste management and Inadequate	Improve sanitation and solid waste management	By 2029, increase household dustbin distribution by 60% and improve waste collection efficiency by 50%	2.5.2 Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	1. Rehabilitate sanitation infrastructure 2. Provide household dustbins and promote recycling and community sensitization on hygiene practices 3. Strengthen waste collection and disposal systems	Sanitation and Waste Management Improvement Programme

household dustbins				4. Introduce waste segregation and composting	
Inadequate and uncompleted water projects and Chemical pollution affecting drinking water	To ensure access to safe and sustainable water supply	By 2029, rehabilitate 90% of water projects and reduce chemical pollution in water sources by 30%		1. Complete and rehabilitate and maintain water projects 2. Introduce water quality monitoring systems 3. Mitigation of chemical pollution through regulation and clean-up and community sensitization on water safety 4. Partnerships with private sector for water supply	Water Supply and Quality Improvement Programme
Insufficient recreational and sports facilities and Lack of community centres	To promote social inclusion and recreation	By 2029, construct 5 community centres and 10 recreational facilities		1. PPP support for recreational infrastructure for social gatherings 2. Develop sports and recreational facilities 3. Promote cultural festivals and events 4.Encourage youth clubs and associations	Social Inclusion and Recreation Programme
Inadequate LEAP programmes for the aged	To strengthen social protection and support for vulnerable groups	By 2029, expand LEAP coverage to 80% of eligible aged persons		1. Expand LEAP coverage and funding 2. Introduce complementary livelihood support schemes 3. Community sensitization on social protection rights 4. Monitoring and evaluation of LEAP beneficiaries	Social Protection and Livelihood Support Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlement Development					
Poor road infrastructure, Inadequate pothole patching, Lack of pavement around CBD lanes and Lack of road signs	Improve road and transport infrastructure	By 2029, rehabilitate 70% of poor roads, patch 90% potholes, pave CBD lanes, and install 100% required road signs	3.8.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	1. Rehabilitate and maintain major feeder and urban roads to ensure year-round accessibility. 2. Implement routine pothole patching and install road signs for safety 3. Pave CBD lanes for accessibility 3. Introduce Road maintenance fund	Road and Transport Infrastructure Improvement Programme

Poor un-engineered drainage system, Lack of storm drains and Irregular dredging of Nyame River	Enhance drainage and flood management systems	By 2028, construct engineered drains in 80% of flood-prone communities and dredge Nyame River annually		1. Construct and upgrade engineered drains in flood-prone and high-risk communities. 2. Desilt and maintain existing drains regularly to ensure free flow of stormwater and annual dredging of Nyame River 3. Enforce building and zoning regulations to prevent structures on waterways and drainage paths. 4. Promote community participation in flood prevention drain maintenance and environmental cleanliness.	Community Drainage Improvement and Flood Management Programme
Effects of climate change (adaptation and mitigation)	To strengthen Environmental Protection, Climate Resilience and Sustainable Land Management	By 2029, strengthen the municipality's climate resilience by implementing at least 5 key climate adaptation and mitigation interventions to reduce vulnerability of communities, infrastructure, and livelihoods	3.7.1 Enhance institutional capacity and coordination for effective climate Action	1. Promote climate-smart agriculture (water harvesting, drought-resistant crops, improved soil management). 2. Increase tree planting and green infrastructure to restore degraded areas and reduce heat and erosion. 3. Enhance community awareness and preparedness for climate risks such as floods, droughts, and extreme weather. 4. Integrate renewable energy and energy-efficient practices in households, institutions, and local businesses.	Climate change adaptation and mitigation programme
Illegal mining (Galamsey) and Arable land degradation	To strengthen Environmental Protection, Climate Resilience and Restore degraded arable lands	By 2029, reduce illegal mining activities by 50% and reduce arable land degradation by at least 40% through sustainable land management practices, soil restoration measures, and protection of productive farmlands across the municipality	1.6.7 Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth 3.3.1 Promote sustainable water resources development and management	**1. Strengthen enforcement against galamsey** through partnerships with EPA and Forestry Commission 2. Intensify monitoring and prosecution of illegal mining activities. 3. Reclaim and restore abandoned mining sites through reforestation and soil rehabilitation. 4. Support communities with farming, agro-processing, and vocational skills.	Environmental Protection & Land Reclamation Programme

Inadequate electricity poles to extend electricity to new sites	Expand electricity access to underserved communities	By 2029, extend electricity to 90% of new settlements through installation of poles and transformers		**1.Install electricity poles in new sites** **2. Provide transformers for expanded coverage** **3. Community sensitization on energy conservation** **4. Integrate electrification into MTDP priorities**	Rural Electrification Expansion Programme
Encroachment of town streets with unauthorized structures	Enforce spatial planning and protect public spaces	By 2029, remove 100% unauthorized structures encroaching town streets and enforce zoning regulations		1. Remove unauthorized structures in CBD and town streets 2. Strengthen enforcement of zoning regulations 3. Introduce digital land use monitoring systems 4. Community sensitization on spatial planning	Urban Planning and Spatial Enforcement Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development					
Inadequate housing for key workers of the Assembly	To ensure adequate, safe, and well-serviced accommodation for key Municipal Assembly workers to enhance staff retention, improve institutional performance, and strengthen effective service delivery across the municipality.	By 2029, ensure the acquisition, protection, and efficient use of land to facilitate the provision of adequate staff accommodation for at least 50% of key Municipal Assembly workers	3.12.2 Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing schemes	1. Work with traditional authorities, landowners, and state agencies to secure land. 2. Recover and Protect Land: Reclaim encroached Assembly lands and enforce boundary protection. 3. Optimize Existing Land: Re-plan and redevelop Assembly lands for staff housing, including vertical development. 4. Strengthen Enforcement: Collaborate with Physical Planning and Works Departments to enforce zoning and land policies.	Municipal staff housing programme
Lack of proper supervision on Government lands reserved for a purpose	Strengthen land management and supervision to safeguard public assets	By 2029, enforce 100% compliance on reserved government lands through monitoring and enforcement		1. Digitize land records 2. Strengthen enforcement of land-use regulations 3. Establish land monitoring task force 4. Sensitize communities on land use 5. Partner with Lands Commission for oversight	Government land protection programme
Inadequate streetlights; Inadequate	Enhance community safety and security infrastructure	By 2028, install 90% of required streetlights and increase security		1. Install and maintain streetlights across all communities	Community Safety & Security Enhancement Programme

security presence; Rising insecurity		presence by 50% to reduce crime incidents by 30%		2. Establish additional police posts and increase patrols 3. Promote community policing and neighbourhood watch schemes 4. Deploy ICT-based security systems (CCTV, emergency hotlines)	
Lack of scholarships for the youth	Improve youth access to education through scholarship support	By 2029, provide scholarships to 1,000 youth to reduce dropout rates by 20%		Establish municipal scholarship fund 2. Partner with mining companies and NGOs 3. Strengthen targeting mechanisms 4. Promote vocational and tertiary scholarships 5. Monitor and evaluate scholarship impact	Municipal Youth Scholarship Programme
Poor construction of the Obuasi town hall	Improve civic infrastructure for effective governance and community engagement	By 2029, rehabilitate and modernize the Obuasi Town Hall to meet safety and functional standards		Conduct structural assessment 2. Mobilize funds for rehabilitation 3. Partner with private sector for modernization 4. Incorporate ICT facilities 5. Establish maintenance plan	Civic infrastructure and modernization programme

Source; MPCU, 2025

The 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) of Obuasi Municipality will foster sustainable economic growth, social development, and environmental sustainability, with a strong focus on improving the welfare of residents and enhancing institutional capacity. Over the plan period, the municipality seeks to create opportunities for youth employment, reduce dependency on mining, and diversify economic activities through the promotion of agriculture, agro-processing, tourism, creative industries, and entrepreneurship. To achieve this, specific objectives have been set, including generating alternative employment opportunities, increasing access to productive and safe trading spaces, and supporting non-mining livelihoods.

In the social sector, the plan prioritizes improving human capital and well-being by addressing inadequate housing for key municipal staff and health personnel, expanding educational infrastructure, and strengthening healthcare delivery. SMART objectives have been formulated to ensure measurable improvements, such as constructing staff accommodation, providing motorbikes for health outreach, and sensitizing communities on

non-communicable diseases as well as HIV, Malaria, and TB. Strategies to achieve these objectives include infrastructure development, capacity building, stakeholder engagement, and community awareness programmes.

The MTDP also emphasizes environmental sustainability and climate resilience. The municipality aims to combat arable land degradation, mitigate the effects of climate change, promote renewable energy adoption, and reduce illegal mining activities. Strategies to support these objectives include enforcing land-use regulations, promoting climate-smart agriculture, rehabilitating degraded lands, and conducting extensive community education campaigns.

Infrastructure development remains a critical focus, with goals to improve road networks, drainage systems, and sanitation facilities to enhance accessibility, reduce flooding, and improve public health. Planned programmes include the rehabilitation and expansion of roads, the construction and maintenance of engineered drainage systems, and improvements in municipal sanitation management. Cross-cutting strategies such as community participation, enforcement of regulations, and collaboration with traditional authorities and relevant agencies ensure sustainability and effectiveness.

Overall, the 2026–2029 MTDP integrates clear, measurable objectives with practical strategies and targeted programmes to address the municipality's economic, social, and environmental challenges. By implementing this plan, Obuasi Municipality seeks to enhance livelihoods, improve institutional efficiency, safeguard the environment, and build resilient, thriving communities over the medium term.

4.2.2 Goal Compatibility Matrix

The Goal Compatibility Matrix tool is applied in the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) to evaluate how various development goals interact and align. It helps identify where objectives complement, reinforce or potentially conflict with each other, ensuring coordinated and mutually supportive interventions. By examining these relationships, initiatives are prioritized, resource allocation are optimized and reduce overlaps or inconsistencies across sectors. The matrix supports integrated decision-making, fosters synergy among programmes, and ensures that the municipality's goals collectively drive sustainable socio-economic development.

A rating scale was applied to determine the level of consistency among the goals. The scale used the letters and colour coding where (Complement-Green), (Neutral-Orange) and (Contrast-Black) to represent the degree of compatibility.

Goal Compatibility Scale

Figure 4. 1 Goal Compatibility Matrix

Compatibility	Color Notation
Complement	
Neutral	
Contrast	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		
7																		
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Source; MPCU, 2025

4.3 Spatial Development Framework

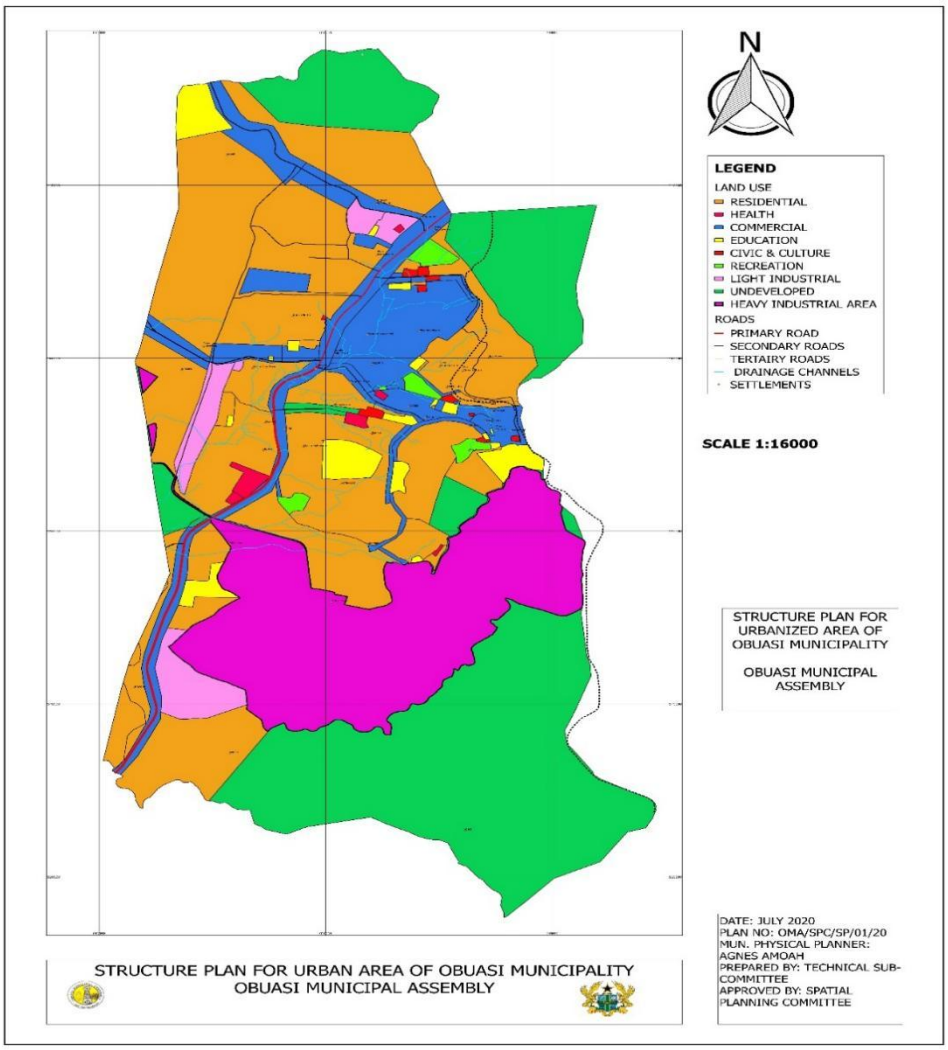
The Spatial Development Framework (SDF) for Obuasi is designed to respond to an existing reality of fast, often unplanned urbanization and pressure on land-use from mining activities across 23 settlements in the Obuasi municipality. This has traditionally limited the orderly provision of infrastructure and services. Through the assessment of different development options, the framework follows a "Resilient Mining City" variant that aims at transforming the municipality into a monocultural economic power to a diversified urbanized economy. The strategic proposals and strategies are aimed at developing specialized light industrial and artisanal centers (including the 50-acre university land and specific artisan locations), commercial markets, and the incorporation of the 2025 Drainage Master Plan to address the consequences of floods. These interventions are represented in a composite map designed to guide land use and infrastructure investment over a 20-year horizon, ensuring that physical growth aligns with environmental protection and mineral resource management. The implementation framework is led by the Municipal Spatial Planning Committee and a Technical Sub-committee, who would employ a multi-stakeholder approach to include traditional authorities, the AngloGold Ashanti, and the private investors to check compliance with the site requirements, the development permits and the coordination of the execution of the critical projects of the plan.

4.4 Structure Plan

The need to prepare the Structure Plan for the Urban Community of Obuasi Municipality was derived from the Municipal Spatial Development (SDF), which was prepared for Obuasi. The SDF aimed to develop the Obuasi Municipality into a sustainable mining city in the Ashanti Region and Ghana. The vision of SDF for Obuasi traces its roots in the Ashanti Regional Spatial Development Framework 2016 and National Spatial Development Framework, which assigns responsibility to Obuasi to become a mining hub in the sub-region. Obuasi mines contribute significantly to the National GDP. The structure plan covers a total land area of 19,323.28 acres, approximately (7819.85) hectares, covering twenty (23) settlements in Obuasi. These settlements include; Antobuasi, New Nsuta, Bidieso, Mangoase, Emuye, Gausu, Koffekrom, Anyinam, Zongo, Bogobiri, Abompe, Mensakrom, Ridge, Gausu Extension, Nyameso, Bidiem, Nyamebekyere, Kunka, New Baakoyeden, New Dokyiwaa, Binsere and Nhyieso.

To guide future growth, the Assembly evaluated three development scenarios—ranging from a mining-led model to agro-industrial diversification—ultimately selecting the "Resilient Mining City" model, which aims to transition the municipality from a mining monoculture toward a diversified economy. Strategic proposals within the plan focus on creating specialized enclaves for light and artisanal industries at Nhyieso and Baakoyeden, expanding the Central Market and establishing satellite markets in Kunka and Bidieso, and designating lands for tertiary and TVET educational institutions to boost local human capital. To ensure these strategies are effectively realized, the implementation framework is led by the Municipal Spatial Planning Committee and a Technical Sub-committee, working in partnership with traditional authorities and AngloGold Ashanti to enforce development permits and monitor site compliance. This framework, supported by a mandatory five-year review cycle to maintain alignment with the broader National Spatial Development Framework, provides the essential spatial guidance for the short-term investments and infrastructure projects identified in this MTDP.

Figure 4.4.1 Structure Plan for Obuasi Municipal



Source: OMA-PPD, 2020

4.3 Integration of Spatial Plan

Integrating spatial plans into the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) is critical to ensuring that physical development aligns with the municipality's socio-economic goals. Structure Plans and Local Plans provide a framework for land use, settlement organization, and infrastructure development, guiding resource allocation and project prioritization within the MTDP.

Incorporating these plans ensures that development interventions are environmentally sustainable, legally compliant, and strategically located to maximize service delivery and economic growth. Additionally, this integration minimizes land use conflicts, supports

disaster risk management, and promotes orderly urban expansion, enhancing the overall efficiency, effectiveness, and long-term impact of municipal development initiatives.

CHAPTER FIVE

COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.1 Introduction

Development Programmes, which bring together sectoral priorities, spatial planning, and cross-cutting initiatives to achieve the municipality's development goals for 2026–2029. These programmes consolidate related projects into cohesive packages to ensure efficient use of resources, effective coordination, and synergy across sectors. The chapter demonstrates how these programmes tackle key challenges in infrastructure, social services, economic diversification, environmental management, and governance. By linking clear objectives with targeted interventions and measurable outcomes, the Composite Development Programmes provide a structured framework for implementing development initiatives that enhance service delivery, promote sustainable growth, and improve the quality of life for residents. The Assumptions for costing, programme of action and programme financing are discussed in this chapter.

5.2 Assumptions and Methodologies for Costing

In preparing the financial estimates for the medium-term development plan (2026–2029), several assumptions were made to ensure that the costing reflects realistic and achievable implementation requirements.

5.2.1 Assumptions for Costing

Assumptions for costing include the following:

1. Inflation and Price Adjustments
    - Cost estimates were based on an assumed annual inflation rate of 8–10%, reflecting historical trends and projections from the Bank of Ghana.
    - Contingency provisions have been included to accommodate fluctuations in the prices of construction materials, equipment, and services.
2. Exchange Rate Stability
    - Estimates assume relative stability of the Ghana Cedi against major foreign currencies.
    - For imported goods, cost adjustments have been made based on projected exchange rates.
3. Labour and Material Availability
    - Labour costs reflect current local wage rates for skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled personnel.

- It is assumed that construction materials and equipment will be readily available in local or regional markets and delivered in a timely manner.

4. Scope and Scale of Projects
    - Projects are assumed to be implemented at the scale and standards specified in Chapter Four. Any significant changes in project scope may affect the costs.
    - No major technological changes or policy shifts are expected that could substantially alter project expenses.
5. Funding Sources
    - The costing assumes funding from multiple sources, including the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), Internally Generated Funds (IGF), Government of Ghana (GoG) allocations, donor funding, and private sector contributions.
    - It is assumed that funds will be disbursed in a timely manner to ensure smooth implementation.
6. Time Frame for Implementation
    - Cost estimates cover the medium-term period (2026–2029).
    - Unless otherwise specified in project phasing, costs are assumed to be distributed evenly throughout the implementation period.
7. Standard Unit Costs
    - Unit costs are based on national and regional benchmarks provided by the Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Works and Housing, Public Procurement Act and other relevant sector agencies.
    - Maintenance and operational costs for key infrastructure and assets have been included in the estimates.

5.2.1 Methodologies for Costing

The following methodologies were employed to determine financial requirements for programmes and projects:

1. Bottom-Up (Activity-Based) Costing
    - Each project and programme were broken down into activities, sub-activities, and outputs.
    - Costs for labor, materials, equipment, and overheads were calculated for each activity and then aggregated to determine the total project cost.

2. Unit Rate Analysis

- Standard unit costs for construction works, equipment, training, and service delivery were applied to quantities derived from project designs and sector benchmarks.
- Quantities were estimated using spatial and demographic data, existing infrastructure gaps, and project specifications.

3. Historical Cost Reference
    - Past project costs within the municipality and comparable districts were analyzed and adjusted for inflation and current market conditions.
    - This approach was mainly applied for routine infrastructure projects such as roads, schools, and health facilities.
4. Expert Consultations
    - Inputs from sector officers, technical experts, and development partners informed realistic cost estimates, labor requirements, and project timelines.
    - Recommendations from these consultations were incorporated into the final costing.
5. Contingency Allowances
    - A contingency allowance of 5 to 10% was included to cater for unforeseen expenditures, price variations, and minor scope adjustments.
6. Cross-Sectoral Integration
    - Costing considered shared interventions across programmes to avoid duplication and maximize resource efficiency (e.g., combined health and WASH interventions).
6. Validation and Review
    - Draft cost estimates were reviewed and validated during stakeholder consultation workshops to ensure they are realistic, achievable, and aligned with available resources.

5.3 Programme of Action (POA)

The Programme of Action (POA) for the Obuasi Municipal Assembly was prepared through a collaborative process involving the decentralized departments, the MPCU, and the Zonal Councils, ensuring a phased implementation of projects over the four-year period. Priorities from the electoral areas guided the formulation of the POA, while considering national and spatial development impacts, expected revenue inflows, and identified development challenges. Mitigation measures from the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) were incorporated into all priority programmes, with funding sources specified as IGF, GoG, or other partners. The POA is summarized in Table 5.1.

Table 5. 1 Programme of Action

Development Programme	Timeframe				Cost				Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (Specify)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT												
Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship Promotion Programme												
Domestic trade improvement programme												
Tourism and Local Economic Development Programme												
Municipal IGF Mobilization and Enhancement Programme												
Economic Diversification and Alternative Livelihoods Programme												
Renewable Energy Awareness and Adoption Programme												
Industrial Facility Revitalization and Operational Support Program												
DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT												
Educational Infrastructure Improvement Programme												
Staff Accommodation Development Programme												
Health Training & Capacity Development Programme												
Preventive Health and Sensitization Programme												
Health Infrastructure & Outreach Programme												
Public Toilet Infrastructure Programme												
Sanitation and Waste Management Improvement Programme												

Development Programme	Timeframe				Cost				Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (Specify)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Water Supply and Quality Improvement Programme												
Social Inclusion and Recreation Programme												
Social Protection and Livelihood Support Programme												
DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT												
Road and Transport Infrastructure Improvement Programme												
Community Drainage Improvement and Flood Management Programme												
Climate change adaptation and mitigation programme												
Environmental Protection & Land Reclamation Programme												
Rural Electrification Expansion Programme												
Urban Planning and Spatial Enforcement Programme												
DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT												
Municipal staff housing programme												
Government land protection programme												
Community Safety & Security Enhancement Programme												
Municipal Youth Scholarship Programme												
Civic infrastructure and modernization programme												

Source; MPCU, 2025

5.4 Programme Financing

Programme financing in Obuasi relies on a mix of local, central government, and external funding sources to support the implementation of development projects. The Assembly's Internally Generated Funds (IGF) made up of property rates, fees and licences, market tolls, fines, rent and land revenue, and royalties form a major part of its budget and support core community-level projects and administrative functions. Central government transfers such as the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF) and sector-specific allocations finance major social and infrastructure interventions. Additional funding is mobilized from development partners, NGOs, the private sector, and public–private partnerships. The financing approach emphasizes transparency, improved revenue mobilization, efficient use of resources, and strong partnerships to ensure sustainable and effective delivery of the Programme of Action.

Table 5. 2 Programme Financing

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding					Total (B)	Gap (C)=(B-A)
		GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	Others		
Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship Promotion Programme	295,000.00							
Domestic trade improvement programme	1,138,729.00							
Tourism and Local Economic Development Programme	120,300.00							
Municipal IGF Mobilization and Enhancement Programme	59,700.00							
Economic Diversification and Alternative Livelihoods Programme	529,934.00							
Renewable Energy Awareness and Adoption Programme	9,058,237.13							
Industrial Facility Revitalization and Operational Support Program								
Educational Infrastructure Improvement Programme	433,000.00							
Staff Accommodation Development Programme	2,350,000.49							
Health Training & Capacity Development Programme	213,100.50							
Preventive Health and Sensitization Programme	329,193.19							
Health Infrastructure & Outreach Programme	22,000.00							
Public Toilet Infrastructure Programme	264,6314.00							
Sanitation and Waste Management Improvement Programme	4,353,840.60							
Water Supply and Quality Improvement Programme	1,016,950.00							
Social Inclusion and Recreation Programme	272,500.00							
Social Protection and Livelihood Support Programme	295,800.00							

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding					Total (B)	Gap (C)=(B-A)
		GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	Others		
Road and Transport Infrastructure Improvement Programme	1,655,200.00							
Community Drainage Improvement and Flood Management Programme	220,000.00							
Climate change adaptation and mitigation programme	3,400,500.00							
Environmental Protection & Land Reclamation Programme								
Rural Electrification Expansion Programme								
Urban Planning and Spatial Enforcement Programme								

Source; Budget Unit, 2025

This financial shortfall makes it necessary to adopt innovative funding options and deepen strategic partnerships to ensure the plan's successful execution. To address this, the Municipal Assembly has outlined supplementary measures to enhance revenue mobilization and secure external support. The strategies proposed include:

1. Enhancing Internally Generated Funds (IGF)

- Strengthening the collection of property rates, business permits, market tolls, fees, and fines.
- Broaden the revenue base by introducing new income streams such as digital payment systems, updated valuation rolls, and revised fee structures.
- Minimize revenue leakages through automation and improved monitoring.

2. Improve Financial Management Systems

- Deploy digital platforms to enhance the efficiency and transparency of revenue collection.
- Enforce compliance and carry out regular audits to curb financial losses.

3. Reprioritize and Optimize Expenditures

- Reduce non-essential administrative spending and channel resources to high-priority projects.
- Sequence project implementation based on available financial resources.
- Ensure procurement processes deliver value for money.

4. Maximize Central Government Transfers

- Secure higher allocations from DACF, DDF, and sectoral budget lines by meeting all reporting and submission requirements.
- Develop strong funding proposals to attract additional support from ministries and agencies.

5. Attract External Funding

- Collaborate with development partners, NGOs and donors to secure support for sector-specific interventions.
- Apply for competitive grants aligned with the Assembly's development priorities.

6. Promote Public–Private Partnerships (PPPs)

- Engage private investors in large-scale infrastructure projects to ease the Assembly's financial burden.
- Explore models such as Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) and joint ventures.

7. Implement Cost-Recovery and Shared Financing Measures

- Introduce appropriate user fees to support operation and maintenance costs.
- Encourage community participation through co-financing and local contributions.

8. Deepen Corporate Sector Collaboration

- Leverage Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contributions from businesses operating within the municipality.
- Encourage mining companies and other private sector actors to support key development projects.

If projected revenues or planned strategies fail to materialize as expected, the Assembly will retain the flexibility to revise and realign its programmes and projects as necessary.

5.5 Integrated Assembly Financing Framework

The Integrated Assembly Financing Framework (IAFF) serves as a bottom-up strategic mechanism designed to bridge the persistent gap between the Obuasi Municipal Assembly's development aspirations and its available financial resources by operationalizing the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) at the local level. The IAFF is a tool that is designed to help local governments in Ghana fund their development. As Ghana pioneers the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) at the cabinet level, the IAFF acts as the local operational vehicle that ensures national ambitions are matched by district-level financial reality. The IAFF serves as the financial engine of the Obuasi Medium Term Development Plan.

For the OMA, this means the MTDP is no longer just a "wish list" of projects. The IAFF provides the technical methodology to assess the municipality's total financial landscape—including mining royalties, property rates, and central transfers—to ensure the 2026–2029 goals are actually achievable. The IAFF moves beyond traditional Internally Generated Funds (IGF) and the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) to identify new and innovative solutions for critical needs. In Obuasi, the IAFF can facilitate Social Impact Partnerships with AngloGold Ashanti or other private entities to co-finance the proposed TVET centers and tertiary institutions mentioned in the Structure Plan. To address the 2025 Drainage Master Plan, the IAFF allows the Assembly to explore Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), where the private sector provides upfront capital for major storm drains in exchange for long-term service contracts or land-use rights.

5.5.1 IAFF As Toolkit for Investment Development Strategy

The Integrated Assembly Financing Framework (IAFF) is a strategic financing toolkit developed by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), with funding from the UN Peacebuilding Fund. Designed to help Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs) identify and attract investment opportunities through a step-by-step sequence of tools and resources, the IAFF serves as the primary mechanism for operationalizing the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) at the local level.

For the Obuasi Municipal Assembly (OMA), this toolkit is particularly relevant as it is being mainstreamed into the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) and subsequent Annual Action Plans to ensure that development proposals are backed by viable

financing strategies. By applying this toolkit, the OMA can move beyond a traditional reliance on central government transfers and instead focus on enhancing domestic revenue mobilization and attracting private investment. This approach is essential for transforming the local economy and creating jobs by strategically matching investors with key opportunities, such as the light industrial zones in the Nhyieso and Kunka Newtown enclaves, commercial shopping malls, and large-scale infrastructure projects. Ultimately, the IAFF empowers the Assembly to deliver on its vision of becoming a "Resilient and Sustainable Mining Town" by aligning its fiscal strategies with national priorities and global Sustainable Development Goals.

5.6 Strategic Environmental Assessment of Programmes

For the Obuasi Municipal Assembly, all identified programmes must be rigorously assessed to ensure their long-term sustainability and consistency with the Municipality's development priorities. This will be achieved through the application of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) tools, which offer a structured approach for analyzing the environmental, social, economic, and governance implications of proposed programmes. By applying SEA, the Assembly can systematically evaluate the potential positive and negative impacts of its interventions particularly in areas such as infrastructure development, environmental management, health, local economic development, sanitation, and human settlement planning. Through this assessment, the Municipal Assembly will be able to identify risks, mitigation measures, and opportunities to enhance programme effectiveness while ensuring compliance with national sustainability standards. The use of SEA therefore enables Obuasi to strengthen decision-making, integrate climate and environmental considerations into the Programme of Action (POA), and promote more resilient, inclusive, and sustainable development outcomes.

This matrix enables stakeholders to evaluate the extent to which the proposed programmes contribute to sustainable development objectives, using a scale of 0–5, as shown below.

Table 5.2. 1 Scale of Sustainability Test

Scale:	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Effects:	Not Relevant	Works **strongly against** the aim	Works **against** the aim	On balance has **neutral** effects on the aim	**Supports** the aim	**Strongly supports** the aim
Colour:	**Black**	**Deep Red**	**Light Red**	**Yellow**	**Light Green**	**Deep Green**

Source; NDPC guideline, 2025

Table 5. 3 Strategic Environmental Assessment

Programme	**Basic Aims & Objectives**	**Indicators**	**Environmental Sustainability (0–5)**	**Social / Cultural Sustainability (0–5)**	**Economic Sustainability (0–5)**	**Institutional / Governance Sustainability (0–5)**	**Performance Measures (PMs)**	**Explanation / Mitigation & Enhancement Notes**
Youth Employment & Entrepreneurship Promotion Programme	By 2029, increase the proportion of employed youth (15–35 years) in Obuasi Municipality by at least 35% through skills training, enterprise development, and job placement initiatives	Number of youths trained, employed; Number youth-owned enterprises started; enterprise survival rate after 1 & 3 years					- Number of young people placed in jobs per 12 months - Number of new youth-owned businesses registered per year - % of those businesses still operating after 12 and 36 months - Average income level of youth beneficiaries vs baseline	Encouraging "green" or sustainable businesses through training/incentives to improve environmental footprint.
Domestic Trade Improvement Programme	By 2029, expand and improve designated spaces and infrastructure for trading and commerce to accommodate at least 40% more traders and enhance the efficiency, safety, and competitiveness of commercial activities within the municipality.	Volume/value of domestic trade; number of registered traders; % informal → formal transition					- Annual value (or volume) of domestic trade within municipality - Number of traders formalized/registered per year - Sales growth rate among participating traders - Number of new jobs created in trade sector	Promote sustainable supply chains, resource-efficient goods, and proper waste/packaging practices to reduce environmental impacts.
Tourism & Local Economic	By 2029, improve and expand tourism	Number of tourists; tourism-jobs; revenue					- Annual number of tourists (domestic and foreign) - Tourism-sector jobs created (full-time/part-time)	Adopt sustainable tourism guidelines, limit carrying

Development Programme	infrastructure and services in the municipality to enhance visitor experience, increase tourist arrivals by at least 40%, and boost local economic growth through tourism-related activities.	from tourism; maintained heritage sites					- Revenue generated from tourism per year - Number of cultural/natural heritage sites conserved/rehabilitated - Visitor satisfaction/feedback score (survey)	capacity, enforce waste, land-use and resource protection to mitigate environmental pressure.
Municipal IGF Mobilization & Enhancement Programme	By 2029, improve the Municipal Assembly's capacity to generate and manage IGF by at least 50% through enhanced revenue systems, skilled staff, and stakeholder collaboration.	IGF revenue per year; cost-recovery ratio; coverage of revenue sources; service quality improvements					- Annual IGF collection amount - % of municipal services funded from IGF (vs grants) - % increase in IGF vs baseline year - Number/percentage of services (water, sanitation, waste, roads) covered by IGF-funded budgets - Collection efficiency (bills issued vs bills paid)	Encourage "green budgeting": allocate IGF revenues to environmentally and socially sustainable services (waste, water, sanitation, infrastructure).
Economic Diversification & Alternative Livelihoods Programme	By 2029, develop and support non-mining sectors such as agriculture, agro-processing, trade, and small-scale industries to reduce dependency on mining and stimulate sustainable economic growth.	Number of diversified-sector enterprises; % workforce in new sectors; household income; livelihood resilience index					- Number of enterprises operating in non-traditional sectors - % of working-age population engaged in diversified livelihoods - Average household income in beneficiary group vs baseline - Share of income from diversified sources vs traditional sectors - Number of trainings or capacity-building sessions delivered for new livelihoods	Promote resource-efficient, low-impact livelihood options (agro-processing, sustainable crafts, services) to limit environmental degradation.
Renewable Energy Awareness & Adoption Programme	By 2029, increase awareness and adoption of renewable energy technologies among at least 50% of households, businesses, and institutions in the municipality to enhance energy security	Number households/institutions installing renewables; share of energy from renewables; Number awareness events/trained participants					- Number (and % of total) of households/institutions using renewable energy systems (e.g. solar) - Installed capacity (kW) of renewable energy added per year - % reduction in use of non-renewable energy sources (fuel wood, diesel, kerosene) among beneficiaries - Number of awareness/training events held and	Provide financing/subsidy schemes, training for installation & maintenance, technical support, and community engagement to ensure sustainability.

	and promote sustainable energy us						participants reached - Maintenance and functionality rate of installed systems after 12/24 months	
Industrial Facility Revitalization & Operational Support Programme	By 2029, fully operationalize gari and soap factories and increase production by 50%	Number facilities revitalized; industrial output; employment created; capacity/utilization rate					- Number of industrial facilities rehabilitated/put back into operation - Industrial output (value, or volume) compared to baseline - Number of jobs created (skilled/unskilled) - Capacity utilization rate (output vs potential capacity) - Compliance rate with environmental and safety regulations for operating facilities	Enforce environmental safeguards (pollution controls, waste treatment, emissions control), promote cleaner production techniques, resource-efficiency, regular environmental audits.
Educational Infrastructure Improvement Programme	By 2029, rehabilitate 80% of dilapidated schools and expand classroom capacity by 40%	Number schools built/renovated; student-classroom ratio; enrolment rates; completion rates					- Number of classrooms/schools constructed or renovated per year - Student-to-classroom ratio - School enrolment rate increase among targeted population - School completion/graduation rates - Facility utilization rate (classrooms in use / total built)	Use sustainable building standards (energy, water, waste), include community participation, ensure maintenance, and integrate environmental education in curricula.
Staff Accommodation Development Programme	By 2028, construct 70% of required staff housing units for teachers and health workers	Number units built/upgraded; occupancy rate; staff retention; satisfaction rate					- Number of accommodation units built or rehabilitated per year - Occupancy rate (%) - Staff retention/turnover rate before vs after accommodation provision - Satisfaction level (survey) among staff with living conditions - Maintenance / upkeep cost per unit	Apply sustainable construction (water/energy efficiency, waste-management), ensure proper sanitation, maintenance plans, utility services, and community integration.
Health Training & Capacity Development Programme	By 2029, establish one Nursing Training College and enroll 500 students annually	Number personnel trained; training completion rate; deployment in underserved areas; service coverage					- Number of health staff trained per year - % of trained staff deployed to target areas (underserved/rural) - Retention rate of trained staff after 12/24 months - Change in health-service coverage indicators (e.g. patients per 1,000 pop)	Include modules on environmental health, waste management, safe disposal of medical waste; integrate with sanitation and water-quality programmes.

							- Number of training sessions held and participants reached	
Preventive Health & Sensitization Programme	By 2029, reduce major NCD incidence and complications by 15% through strengthened screening, early detection, health promotion, and improved access to quality preventive and increase awareness of HIV, Malaria, TB by 50%.	Number awareness campaigns; community participation; reduction in disease incidence; hygiene practice adoption					- Number of sensitization campaigns/events per year - Number and % of community members reached - % households adopting improved hygiene/sanitation practices (e.g. hand-washing, proper waste disposal) - Incidence/prevalence rate of hygiene-related diseases (e.g. diarrhoea, waterborne diseases) before/after interventions - Community satisfaction / feedback rate	Combine environmental hygiene education, ensure follow-through (e.g. provide sanitation facilities), engage community-based monitoring to track behaviour change over time.
Health Infrastructure & Outreach Programme	By 2029, expand health facilities by 40% and provide logistics for 100% outreach programmes	Number clinics built/upgraded; patient coverage; health outcome improvements; outreach frequency					- Number of health facilities built or refurbished per year - Population coverage of health services (e.g. % of population within X km of a facility) - Number of patients served per month/year - Key health outcome metrics (e.g. maternal mortality rate, under-5 mortality rate, disease incidence) - Facility utilization rate and patient satisfaction rate	Design facilities with sustainable infrastructure (waste, water, energy), proper medical-waste disposal, hygiene norms, ensure staffing and maintenance, link with preventive health and sanitation programmes.
Public Toilet Infrastructure Programme	By 2029, complete 100% abandoned toilet projects and construct 20 new public toilets	Number toilets built; access coverage; utilization rates; maintenance frequency					- Number of public toilets constructed/rehabilitated per year - % of target population with access to public toilets - Average daily usage rate per toilet - Maintenance frequency and cleanliness compliance rate - Reduction in open-defecation incidents/reports	Ensure toilets meet hygiene standards, include waste treatment (septic tanks or sewer connection), regular cleaning/maintenance, community-based management, hygiene education.
Sanitation & Waste Management Improvement Programme	By 2029, increase household dustbin distribution by 60% and improve waste collection efficiency by 50%	Waste collection coverage; % properly disposed; disease incidence; service frequency					- % households/areas covered by waste collection services - Volume (tons) of waste collected and properly disposed per month - % of waste recycled or diverted from landfill	Promote waste segregation at source, recycling/composting, safe disposal, community-based waste management committees,

							(recycling, composting) - Frequency of collection services (days/week) - Reduction in waste-related complaints/incidents (flies, rodents, open dumping) - Incidence rate of sanitation-related diseases	public hygiene campaigns, regular monitoring and enforcement.
Water Supply & Quality Improvement Programme	By 2029, rehabilitate 90% of water projects and reduce chemical pollution in water sources by 30%	% population with access; water quality compliance; supply reliability; number of connections					- % of population with access to improved potable water supply - Water quality compliance rate (samples meeting standards) - Average hours of supply per day (or days per week) - Non-Revenue Water (NRW) percentage (water produced, water billed) - Metering ratio (%) (connections metered) - Revenue collection efficiency for water services - Customer satisfaction rate / complaint rate	Use established Water & Sanitation KPIs (coverage, quality, continuity, efficiency). Establish maintenance, community-based water-management committees, leak detection and repair, metering, affordability, water-conservation campaigns.
Social Inclusion & Recreation Programme	By 2029, construct 5 community centres and 10 recreational facilities	Number facilities built; population access; participation rates; user satisfaction					- Number of social/recreation facilities constructed or rehabilitated - % of population with reasonable access (distance/time) to facilities - Usage rate (average users per facility per month) - User satisfaction rating (survey) - Number of community events held per year	Design recreational spaces with green/open-space planning, sustainable landscaping, integrate local cultural practices, ensure inclusive access (gender, age, ability), maintain facilities, involve community in management.
Social Protection & Livelihood Support Programme	By 2029, expand LEAP coverage to 80% of eligible aged persons	Number households supported; income stability; vulnerability reduction; livelihood restoration					- Number of households/individuals receiving support per period - Change in income levels (pre- and post-support) - % of households achieving livelihood stability (multiple income streams) - Reduction in poverty or vulnerability index among beneficiaries - Duration of support vs transition to self-sufficiency	Encourage use of support for sustainable livelihoods; include training on resource efficient, low-impact livelihoods; monitor environmental implications of livelihood choices.

Road & Transport Infrastructure Improvement Programme	By 2029, rehabilitate 70% of poor roads, patch 90% potholes, pave CBD lanes, and install 100% required road signs	km of roads built/upgraded; transport coverage; travel time; transport usage statistics; safety indicators					- Kilometres of roads constructed or rehabilitated per year - Change in travel times / average speed between key nodes - Number of users using improved transport infrastructure (vehicles, public transport, pedestrians) - Road accident rate / traffic-related fatalities per 100,000 users - Maintenance cost per km per year; road-condition index scores	Use climate-resilient, low-impact design; include drainage; promote non-motorised and public transport; mitigate environmental impact via environmental impact assessments, tree-planting, green corridors.
Community Drainage Improvement & Flood Management Programme	By 2029, construct engineered drains in 80% of flood-prone communities and dredge Nyame River annually	Number of drainages works; flood-prone area coverage; frequency of flood events; drainage capacity/utilization					- Number (length or area) of drainage channels / flood-management structures constructed or rehabilitated - % of flood-prone zones covered by improved drainage/flood infrastructure - Number of flood events per year (before vs after intervention) - Property damage or loss incidents due to flooding - Maintenance frequency and structural integrity checks per year	Apply sustainable drainage design (nature-based solutions, green infrastructure), avoid ecosystem damage, ensure community involvement, regular maintenance, monitoring of flood events.
Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation Programme	By 2029, strengthen the municipality's climate resilience by implementing at least 5 key climate adaptation and mitigation interventions to reduce vulnerability of communities, infrastructure, and livelihoods	Number adaptation/mitigation initiatives; GHG emission reduction; resilience index; community coverage					- Number of climate-adaptation/mitigation projects implemented per year - Estimated GHG emissions reduced (tons CO_2e) per period - % of vulnerable communities covered by adaptation interventions --Changes in climate-vulnerability index for target communities - Number of awareness/training events on climate/climate-smart practices; participation rate	Integrate ecosystem-based adaptation, reforestation, renewable energy, water management, and community education; monitor emissions, resilience, vulnerability.
Environmental Protection & Land Reclamation	By 2029, reduce illegal mining activities by 50% and reduce arable land degradation by at least	Hectares rehabilitated; Number native plants/trees planted & surviving;					Hectares restored/year; Plant survival rate after 12-24 mo; Biodiversity/habitat health assessments; Soil/water quality monitoring	Restores ecosystems, supports biodiversity; social benefits via green spaces; needs long-term

	40% through sustainable land management practices, soil restoration measures, and protection of productive farmlands across the municipality	biodiversity/habitat indicators; soil & water quality measures						maintenance, native species, community participation
Inadequate Electricity Poles / Grid Extension to New Sites	By 2029, extend electricity to 90% of new settlements through installation of poles and transformers	Number new poles installed; % new sites electrified; reliability of supply (uptime, outages)					Poles installed per period; % increase in electrified sites; Outage frequency/duration	Improves social and economic access; moderate environmental impact — mitigate by careful routing, minimal habitat disruption, consider decentralized renewables
Encroachment of Town Streets by Unauthorized Structures	By 2029, remove 100% unauthorized structures encroaching town streets and enforce zoning regulations	Number unauthorized structures removed/regularized; % streets cleared/compliant; Number enforcement / compliance actions					Encroachments addressed/year; % zoning compliance; Enforcement/regularization actions; Reduction in public-space complaints	Encroachment undermines environment & urban order; governance enforcement helps; ensure fair processes, possibly regularization or resettlement, community consultation
Inadequate Housing for Key Municipal Workers	By 2029, ensure the acquisition, protection, and efficient use of land to facilitate the provision of adequate staff accommodation for at least 50% of key Municipal Assembly workers	Number housing units built/rehabilitated; occupancy rate; staff retention/turnover; satisfaction with housing conditions					Units built/rehab per year; % occupancy; Staff turnover before & after; Satisfaction survey results	Improves welfare and staff stability; environmental impact moderate use sustainable construction, efficient utilities, good sanitation; plan housing within broader spatial planning
Insufficient Supervision of Reserved Government Lands	By 2029, enforce 100% compliance on reserved government lands through monitoring and enforcement	Hectares reserved & registered; Number illegal encroachments prevented/removed; frequency of audits/inspections					Hectares demarcated per year; Number of inspections/audits; Illegal-occupation incidents addressed; Public awareness events on land rights	Strong environmental/strategic benefit preserves green/public land; requires robust governance, transparent registry, regular monitoring and community awareness

Inadequate Streetlights & Security / Rising Insecurity	By 2028, install 90% of required streetlights and increase security presence by 50% to reduce crime incidents by 30%	Number streetlights installed/repaired; % public areas with functional lighting; number of security personnel deployed; crime/incident rate; public safety perception					Streetlights installed/repaired per period; % coverage; Security-staff per population; Annual crime rate; Safety-perception survey	Strong social benefit safety, inclusion, community well-being; minimal environmental impact (monitor light-pollution, use efficient lighting); institutional support and maintenance required
Lack of Youth Scholarships	By 2029, provide scholarships to 1,000 youth to reduce dropout rates by 20%	Number scholarships awarded; % completion graduates; % employed/self-employed after 12–24 mo; socio-economic background distribution					Scholarships awarded/year; Completion rate; % employed after training; Equity distribution of beneficiaries	Strong social benefit (equity, inclusion); environmental effect negligible; institutional sustainability depends on transparent selection, follow-up support, and linking to employment opportunities
Poor Construction of Civic Building (e.g. Town Hall) /Civic Infrastructure Deficiency	By 2029, rehabilitate and modernize the Obuasi Town Hall to meet safety and functional standards	Building-safety compliance index; Number civic functions/events held; building utilization rate; maintenance/repair frequency & cost					Annual safety/inspection results; Number public events held; Utilization rate (% used vs capacity); Maintenance/repair records and costs	Supports social/institutional functions; environmental impact moderate adopt sustainable construction design/materials, energy & water efficiency; maintenance & transparency in building governance essential

Source; MPCU, 2025

5.6.1 Summary on Sustainability Undertaken

Environmental Sustainability

Environmental sustainability focuses on the protection of natural resources and the mitigation of negative ecological footprints.

- Resource Protection: Programmes such as land reclamation and climate adaptation aim to restore ecosystems, support biodiversity, and reduce land degradation

- Waste and Pollution Management: Initiatives for sanitation and water supply prioritize waste segregation, chemical pollution reduction in water sources, and promoting "green" supply chains to minimize environmental impacts.
- Sustainable Infrastructure: Enhancements include the use of energy-efficient building standards, sustainable drainage (nature-based solutions), and "green budgeting" to ensure municipal funds support environmentally sound services.
- Renewable Energy: Adoption of solar and other renewable technologies is prioritized to reduce reliance on non-renewable sources like wood and diesel.

Social / Cultural Sustainability

This dimension emphasizes equity, community well-being, and the preservation of heritage.

- Inclusion and Equity: Efforts to provide scholarships, expand LEAP coverage for the aged, and ensure gender-inclusive access to recreational facilities promote social protection.
- Public Health and Safety: Programmes focus on reducing disease through improved sanitation, establishing health training colleges, and installing streetlights to reduce crime.
- Cultural Preservation: Tourism initiatives focus on conserving cultural and natural heritage sites while ensuring community involvement in the management of local assets.
- Human Capital: Developing skills for youth and providing adequate housing for key municipal workers (teachers and health staff) are central to community stability.

Economic Sustainability

Economic sustainability ensures long-term financial viability and the creation of resilient livelihoods.

- Diversification: To reduce mining dependency, the framework supports agriculture, agro-processing, and non-traditional industrial facilities (e.g., gari and soap factories).
- Job Creation: Targets include increasing youth employment by 35% and boosting tourism arrivals by 40% to stimulate revenue and local growth.
- Efficiency and Infrastructure: Improving Road networks reduces travel costs, while trade formalization and revitalized industrial facilities enhance productivity and competitiveness.

- Livelihood Resilience: Transitioning the informal sector to formal registration and supporting alternative livelihoods helps build household resilience against economic shocks.

Institutional / Governance Sustainability

Governance sustainability concerns the administrative capacity and transparency required to manage municipal growth.

- Revenue Management: A core objective is increasing Internally Generated Funds (IGF) by 50% through enhanced revenue systems and skilled staff.
- Enforcement and Compliance: Success relies on enforcing zoning regulations, managing reserved government lands through audits, and ensuring compliance with environmental safety standards in factories.
- Participatory Management: Sustainability is enhanced by involving community-based monitoring groups, water management committees, and stakeholder collaboration.
- Monitoring and Evaluation: Performance is tracked through rigorous measures such as service coverage indices, maintenance records, and survival rates of new enterprises.

The SEA results indicate that the municipality's priority interventions are highly aligned with sustainable development principles. Almost all programmes received scores in the positive (green) range for at least two sustainability criteria, with no programme showing strong negative impacts. The portfolio of planned interventions is therefore environmentally compatible, socially inclusive, economically viable, and institutionally strengthening. This indicates that, the Municipality's development agenda is both responsible and forward-looking, with strong potential to enhance community resilience, promote equitable growth, and sustain natural resources for future generations.

CHAPTER SIX
ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.1 Introduction

The Annual Action Plans (AAPs) for 2026–2029 provide a structured and operational framework for implementing the Obuasi Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan. The AAPs translate the municipality's strategic priorities into clearly defined, time-bound activities that guide annual resource allocation, programme execution, and performance monitoring. These plans outline targeted interventions aimed at addressing Obuasi's priority development challenges, including infrastructure improvement, enhanced social service delivery, economic diversification, environmental sustainability, and strengthened institutional capacity. Each Annual Action Plan is aligned with national policy directives, particularly the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDP), and responds to emerging needs within the municipality.

The preparation of the AAPs follows a participatory and consultative process involving traditional authorities, community representatives, private sector actors, civil society organizations and decentralized departments, ensuring that planned activities reflect local development priorities. Cross-cutting considerations such as climate change adaptation, gender equity, youth development, and disaster risk reduction are fully integrated. The 2026–2029 Annual Action Plans will provide Obuasi Municipal Assembly with a coherent, results-oriented roadmap for advancing inclusive growth, improving service delivery, and promoting sustainable development across the municipality. The AAPs are presented in table 6.1.

6.2 Strategy for Project Continuity and Public Finance Management Compliance

To ensure the efficient use of public resources and strict adherence to the Public Financial Management (PFM) Act, 2016 (Act 921), the Assembly has structured this Action Plan with a "Completion-First" priority.

The implementation matrix below distinguishes between committed (ongoing) and new projects. In line with national directives, the 2026–2029 budget allocations prioritize the settlement of outstanding certificates and the completion of existing infrastructure to prevent project abandonment and ensure value for money. This approach ensures that the

Municipality's assets are fully functional and delivering services to the public before the commencement of new capital investments.

Table 6. 1 Annual Action Plan, 2026

Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	DACF	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Objective: By 2029, expand and improve designated spaces and infrastructure for trading and commerce to accommodate at least 40% more traders and enhance the efficiency, safety, and competitiveness of commercial activities within the municipality													
Provision for Construction of 24-hour economy market at Estate.	Estate					7,450,249.83						Works Department	Central Admin. Department
Complete Construction of Santiago Shops and rehabilitate existing shops.	New Nsuta						1,000,000.0					Works Department	Central Admin. Department
Construction of a 3 storey 51 lockable stores with pavement.	New Nsuta								5,500,000.00			Works Department	
Renovation of Market	Gausu							300,000				Works Department	Central Admin. Department
Objective: By 2029, develop and support non-mining sectors such as agriculture, agro-processing, trade, and small-scale industries to reduce dependency on mining and stimulate sustainable economic growth.													
Establishment of demonstrations on cassava, maize and other major crops	Municipal wide							7,000000				Agric. Department	
Raising of 2000 coconut seedlings for farmers under PERD.	Municipal wide							42,000.000				Agric. Department	
Training of 50 vegetable farmers on water harvesting techniques by March 2026	Municipal wide							4,000.00				Agric Dept.	OMA
Organization of a workshop for fifty (50) farmers on GAPS in the Municipality.	Municipal wide							3,500.00				Agric Dept.	OMA

Training of 100 selected women farmers on alternative livelihood support programmes e.g. fruit juice, fresh yoghurt, shower gel, liquid soap and parazone.	Municipal wide							6,500.00				Agric Dept.	OMA
Women Farmers training and promotion of local foods e.g., Soybean khebab, soybean banku, soymilk etc	Municipal wide							3,500.00				Agric Dept.	OMA
Organization of Planning session on Research-Extension-Farmer Linkage	Municipal wide							8,000.00				Agric Dept.	OMA
Training on good feed formulation and proper records keeping for 50 livestock farmers	Municipal wide							4,500.00				Agric Dept.	OMA
Conduct crops survey on major crops for planning and performance contract assessment	Municipal wide							4,000.00				Agric Dept.	OMA
Support for economic activities	Municipal wide						248,200.00					Social Welfare and Community Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Support for Youth Employment Activities	Municipal wide							10,000.00				Edu, Youth & Sport	Central Admin Dept,
AEAs farm and home visits	Municipal wide					12,400.00						Agric Dept.	OMA

MAOs Monitoring and supervision of AEAs and Government Flagship programmes	Municipal wide					8,400.00						Agric Dept.	OMA
MDA monitoring and supervision of AEAs and government flagship programmes	Municipal wide					2,298.00						Agric Dept.	OMA
Objective: By 2029, improve and expand tourism infrastructure and services in the municipality to enhance visitor experience, increase tourist arrivals by at least 40%, and boost local economic growth through tourism-related activities.													
Support for tourism activities	Municipal wide							20,000.00				Central Admin Dept.	OMA
Obuasi Innovation Challenge	Municipal wide							10,000.00				Trade & Industry	OMA
Diasporan-Obuasi Homecoming Engagement	Municipal wide						120,000.00					Central Admin Dept	OMA
Objective: By 2029, improve the Municipal Assembly's capacity to generate and manage IGF by at least 50% through enhanced revenue systems, skilled staff, and stakeholder collaboration.													
Organize taskforce for revenue mobilization	Municipal wide							17,250.00				Central Administration	Zonal Councils
Market survey and preparation of Estimates	Municipal wide					4,395.00						Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Undertake monthly market reading at Abofour and Kumasi markets	Municipal wide					3,000.00						Statistical Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Objective: By 2029, increase awareness and adoption of renewable energy technologies among at least 30% of households, businesses, and institutions in the municipality to enhance energy security and promote sustainable energy us													

Objective: By 2029, increase the proportion of employed youth (15–35 years) in Obuasi Municipality by at least 35% through skills training, enterprise development, and job placement initiatives													
Support implementation of 'Nkoko Nketete' project in the municipality	Municipal wide							13,700.00				Agric Dept.	OMA
Establish five (5) acres Municipal maize farm	Municipal wide							39,000.00				Agric Dept.	OMA
Support for NVTI Certificate Examination for selected artisans	Municipal wide							37,500.00				Trade & Industry	OMA
Support for annual trade show	Municipal wide							50,000.00				Trade & Industry	OMA
Formalization of MSEs Associations	Municipal wide							5,000.00				Trade & Industry	OMA
Technical training in wig fixing, eyelashes, nail fixing, pedicure and makeups	Municipal wide							15,000.00				Trade & Industry	OMA
Community-based training in soap and detergent making, beads making, leather works, etc.	Municipal wide							15,000.00				Trade & Industry	OMA
Recruit and Train 15 Enumerators for field data collection	Municipal wide								35,000 .00			Central Admin Dept.	OMA
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
Objective: By 2029, complete the rehabilitation and upgrading of at least 70% of dilapidated educational facilities within the municipality, ensuring they meet standards for safety, functionality, and effective teaching and learning													
Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	New Baakoyeden					2,000,000.000						GES/Works Department	
Organize Municipal BECE Mock Exams	Municipal wide					65,062,000						GES	

Renovation of Kwabenafori M/A JHS and Primary School blocks	New Nsuta						1,000,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept,
Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with staff common room and offices, ICT lab and 12-seater washroom	New Baakoyeden						2,000,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Complete payment for the renovation of Existing Building for Library	KNUST-Obuasi Campus							900,000.00				GES	Central Admin Dept,
Complete payment for the construction of JHS classroom	Nhyieso							300,000.00				GES	Central Admin Dept,
Complete payment for the renovation of KG block and 8-seater WC Toilet at Presby School	New Nsuta JJ						100,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept,
Complete rehabilitation of a 3-unit JHS block	New Nsuta						200,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept,
Complete payment for the completion of a 2- Unit Classroom Block and Construction of 2-Seater W.C Toilet with Bath and Canteen at Experimental Primary School	Bidiem						100,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept,
Support for brilliant but needy students	Municipal wide						220,000.00	70,000.00				GES	Central Admin Dept,
Support for STMIE	Municipal wide						24,575.13					GES	Central Admin Dept,
Organization of vacation classes for SHS students	Municipal wide							160,000.00				GES	Central Admin Dept,

Complete payment for the Rehabilitation of 8-unit classroom block with 2No. Offices and 3-unit canteen block for Awurade Basa M/A Primary School	New Nsuta						400,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept,
Rehabilitation of 6 Unit classroom at M/A School	Bedieso												
Complete payment for the completion of a 3- Unit classroom	Awonakrom						300,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept,
Construction of Canteen block for New School	New Dokyiwa						190,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept,
Objective: By 2029, strengthen the municipality's climate resilience by implementing at least 5 key climate adaptation and mitigation interventions to reduce vulnerability of communities, infrastructure, and livelihoods													
Support Tree planting	Municipal wide							20,000.00				NADMO	Central Admin Dept
Community durbar on fire prevention and climate change	Municipal wide							7,000.00				NADMO	Central Admin Dept
Emergency preparedness training on occupational hazards, safety, health and environmental management, etc.	Municipal wide							10,500.00				NADMO	OMA
Disaster volunteer group formation and training	Municipal wide							5,000.00				NADMO	Central Admin Dept
Hazard assessment at flood prone areas	Municipal wide							12,000.00				NADMO	Central Admin Dept
Organization of Obuasi Trade Show	Municipal wide								25,000 .00			BAC	Central Admin Dept.

Protection of Green Spaces under the Obuasi Green City Agenda	Municipal wide								50,000.00			Forestry Dept	Central Admin Dept OMA
Public education on fire prevention and flooding	Municipal wide							4,300.00				NADMO	Central Admin Dept
Sensitization and public education on air pollution	Municipal wide							12,000.00				EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Objective: By 2029, improve sanitation coverage and practices in the municipality by at least 50% to reduce sanitation related health risks and enhance environmental hygiene.													
Payment of retention for boreholes constructed	Ewurade Basa M/A School, Bedieso, Methodist School, Awona, Railways (Chop bar area), Bediem, Anglican School, Memiriwa No.1						160,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Organized clean up exercise monthly in all communities in the Municipality	Municipal wide						50,000.00	30,000.00				EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Evacuation of refuse at Nhyiaeso, New Dokyiwaa and Binsere.	Municipal wide							75,000.00				EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Monitor the activities of private waste management contractors	Municipal wide						10,000.00	25,000.00				EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Drilling and mechanization of 7 boreholes in selected communities	Municipal wide					840,000.00						Works Department	
Rehabilitation and mechanization of a Borehole with 3.2m high concrete polytank stand	North Nyamebekyere						120,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.

with ladder and metal protector, 3.6m by 1.9m concrete pipe stand pad with overhead wall													
Drilling and mechanization of a Borehole with 3.2m high concrete polytank stand with ladder and metal protector, 3.6m by 1.9m concrete pipe stand pad with overhead wall at Abuum Market.	Abuum (Obuasi Central)						140,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Drilling and mechanization of 1No. Borehole with 3.2m high concrete polytank stand with ladder and metal protector, 3.6m by 1.9m concrete pipe stand pad with overhead wall in 7 selected communities	Municipal wide						840,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Maintenance of solid waste and liquid waste disposal site	Municipal wide						300,000.00	320,000.00				EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Temporal Cleaners for Environmental Health	Municipal wide							96,000.00				EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Organization of National Sanitation Day	Municipal wide						72,000.00					EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Conduct sensitization on WASH activities	Municipal wide						20,000.00					EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Promote the implementation of	Municipal wide						124,787.13					EHU	

Community led total sanitation (Household toilets)													Central Admin Dept, OMA
Procurement of 10no. Skip containers	Municipal wide						500,000.00					EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Procure Sanitary tools	Municipal wide							20,000.00				EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Complete payment of the Construction of 8-seater WC toilet at Bediem Experimental School	Bediem						361,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept,
Drilling and mechanization of 1No. Borehole with 3.2m high concrete polytank stand with ladder and metal protector, 3.6m by 1.9m concrete pipe stand pad with overhead wall	Antobuasi, Asatoase, Dokyiwaa and Mimiriwa No.2						560,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Construction of 12-Seater WC toilet facility	Ntonsua						450,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Construction of 10-Seater Toilet for community	Asratoase						400,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Tiling of toilet	Abaamu							60,000.00				Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Complete construction of 1 No 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Anglican School	New Nsuta								415,992.42		Ongoing	Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Complete payment of 1 No 6-unit classroom block at Anglican School (additional works)	New Nsuta								200,000.00		Ongoing	Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Provision of Water Projects/Boreholes	Municipal wide						700,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.

Provision of Toilet and Sanitary Facilities	Municipal wide						400,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Construction of 12-seater washroom at Anglican School	New Nsuta							5000,000.00				GES	Central Admin Dept,
Construction of Two Storey 800-Seater Capacity Auditorium with Mini-Conference Room, Washrooms and Offices, fence / wall with security and ticketing booth, landscaping and Playground Equipment	Bedieso								7,738, 714.55			Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Embark on Child Protection programmes using Child protection toolkits in 10 Community schools.	Municipal wide							7,500.00				Social Welfare and Community Dept.	OMA
Conduct quarterly inspection of Day Care Centre	Municipal wide					1,200.00		3,500.00				Social Welfare and Community Dept.	OMA
Procurement of 200no. sanitary dustbins for public institutions	Municipal wide						140,000.00					EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Procurement and erection of 85 No wastebins along principal streets of Obuasi (Phase1- ETS roundabout to Anyinam roundabout)	Municipal wide						102,000.00					EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Fuel for lifting refuse to final dispose site. (SIP Contract)	Municipal wide						523,250.00	400,000.00				EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA

Procurement of 1no. Cesspool emptier for Sanitation Management.	Municipal wide						1,501,190.60					EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Objective: By 2029, increase awareness and knowledge on HIV, Malaria, and TB among at least 70% of the municipality's population through targeted education and sensitization programmes													
Conduct hygiene education for food vendors and school feeding programme	Municipal wide							15,000.00				EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Public Education on road safety activities	Municipal wide							10,000.00				Transport	OMA
Support for polio and roll back malaria	Municipal wide						20,293.13					GHS	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Support for HIV/AIDS activities	Municipal wide						124,049.06					GHS	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Construction of 2 Storey Health Centre with accommodation	Estate							1,820,344.00				GHS	
Embark on Child Protection programmes using Child Protection toolkits in 10 community schools	Municipal wide					2,500.00		7,500.00				Social Welfare and Community Dept.	OMA
Organize workshop for Community Child Protection Committees	Municipal wide					1,950.00		8,500.00				Social Welfare and Community Dept.	OMA
MSE stakeholders consultative meeting on awareness creation	Municipal wide							5,000.00				Trade & Industry	OMA
Objective: By 2029, ensure that at least 80% of public health outreach teams in the municipality are equipped with sufficient motorbikes and transportation resources to enhance accessibility and the delivery of health services													
Support for medical care	Municipal wide						220,165.00					Social Welfare and	OMA

												Community Dept.	
Objective: By 2029, provide adequate and improved accommodation for at least 60% of health staff in the municipality to enhance staff welfare, retention, and service delivery.													
Complete payment for Construction of Single Storey Maternity Block and security post for Kunka Health Centre.	Municipal wide						500,000.00					GHS	Central Admin Dept, OMA
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT													
Objective: By 2029, improve waste management and sanitation													
Objective: By December 2029, upgrade at least 60% of deteriorated and unmotorable roads in the Municipality through rehabilitation, routine maintenance, and construction of key access routes													
Upgrading of Kunka Market Road	Municipal wide							1,200,000.00				Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Erection of guard rails and safety measures on Nana Ponko Road	Nana Ponko							4000,000.00				Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Pothole patching on selected roads within the Municipality	Municipal wide							350,000.00				Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Grading of selected roads within the Municipality	Municipal wide											Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Bituminous surface dressing of 1.0km Nana Ponko Road.	Nana Ponko-Kunka								359,500.59		Ongoing	Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Objective: By 2029, improve sanitation and prevent water-borne diseases by rehabilitating or installing effective drainage systems in all major streets and public areas of the municipality's communities													

Construction of 300m (5*2.5) m reinforced concrete drains at Mensakrom.	Mensakrom								223,924.71			Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Construction of 100m (5m*2.5m) reinforced concrete storm drains at Mensahkrom (Phase 2).	Mensakrom								447,849.40			Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Reconstruction of broken drain behind the Education Office.	Municipal wide							150,000.00				GES	Central Admin Dept,
Construction of concrete drain, catch pit and 0.6m culvert and fencing at Obuasi Government Hospital	Gausu											GHS	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Dredging of waterways within the Municipality	Municipal wide							600,000.00				Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Construction of Culverts and Bridges.	Municipal wide						2,000,000.00					Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Desilting of minor drains	Municipal wide							50,000.00				Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept., OMA
Disinfection of public places and public drains	Municipal wide							24,000.00				EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTION													
Objective: Objective: By 2029, institutionalize M&E and ensure accountability													
Organize General Assembly, Executive Committee and Sub-committees	Municipal wide						365,840.00					Central Admin. Dept	

Monitoring & evaluation of programmes and projects (initial phase)	Municipal wide						80,000.00		40,000.00			Central Admin Dept.	
Renovation of 4No. Assembly's Bungalows	Municipal wide							200,000.00				Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Sister Relation and Partnerships	Municipal wide						260,000.00					Central Admin Dept.	OMA
Foreign Direct Investment.	Municipal wide						300,500.00					Central Admin Dept	OMA
Procure relief items to support disaster victims.	Municipal wide						62,000.00					NADMO	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Municipal Disaster Management Committee Meeting	Municipal wide						20,550.00					NADMO	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Conduct Sensitization Workshop on the Smart SDG Cities Programme.	Municipal wide								38,729.00			Central Admin. Dept.	OMA
Farmers Day celebration	Municipal wide						100,000.00	50,000.00				Agric Dept.	OMA
Conduct Field Data Collection	Municipal wide								298,000.00			Central Admin Dept.	OMA
Organize one-day seminar on Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and Stats Bank data search for head of departments and Assembly members	Municipal wide							2,500.00				Statistical Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Organize 2 No. Focus Group Discussions with key stakeholders to validate data collected	Municipal wide								45,000.00			Central Admin Dept.	OMA

Organize workshop to Validate Indicators with Stakeholders.	Municipal wide								26,800.00			Central Admin Dept.	OMA
Training of staff and update of Risk Register	Obuasi Municipal Assembly							30,000.00				HR	Central Admin Dept.
Support staff and assembly members to attend external training workshops	Obuasi Municipal Assembly						100,000.00	100,000.00				HR	Central Admin Dept.
Sensitize staff who will be due for retirement from 2026-2030 on how to prepare their minds for retirement	Obuasi Municipal Assembly							5,000.00				HR	Central Admin Dept.
Construction of 2-Storey 8-Unit 2 Bedroom Flat for Senior Staff ground floor	Council Quarters							1,000,000.00				Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.

Source; MPCU, 2025

Table 6. 2 Annual Action Plan, 2027

Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	DACF	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
By 2029, expand and improve designated spaces and infrastructure for trading and commerce to accommodate at least 40% more traders and enhance the efficiency, safety, and competitiveness of commercial activities within the municipality													
Provision for Construction of 24-hour economy market at Estate.	Estate					7,450,249.83						Works Department	Central Admin. Department
Complete Construction of Santiago Shops and rehabilitate existing shops.	New Nsuta						1,000,000.0					Works Department	Central Admin. Department
Construction of 1no. 3 storey 51 lockable stores with pavement.	New Nsuta								5,500,000.00			Works Department	
Renovation of Market	Gausu							300,000				Works Department	Central Admin. Department
By 2029, develop and support non-mining sectors such as agriculture, agro-processing, trade, and small-scale industries to reduce dependency on mining and stimulate sustainable economic growth.													
Establishment of demonstrations on cassava, maize and other major crops	Municipal wide							7,000000				Agric. Department	OMA
Raising 2000 coconut seedlings for farmers under PERD.	Municipal wide							42,000.000				Agric. Department	OMA
Training of 50 vegetable farmers on water harvesting techniques by March 2026	Municipal wide							4,000.00				Agric Dept.	OMA
Organization of a workshop for fifty (50) farmers on GAPS in the Municipality.	Municipal wide							3,500.00				Agric Dept.	OMA

Training of 100 selected women farmers on alternative livelihood support programmes e.g. fruit juice, fresh yoghurt, shower gel, liquid soap and parazone.	Municipal wide							6,500.00				Agric Dept.	OMA
Women Farmers training and promotion of local foods e.g., Soybean khebab, soybean banku, soymilk etc	Municipal wide							3,500.00				Agric Dept.	OMA
Organization of Planning session on Research-Extension-Farmer Linkage	Municipal wide							8,000.00				Agric Dept.	OMA
Training in good feed formulation and keeping proper records for 50 livestock farmers	Municipal wide							4,500.00				Agric Dept.	OMA
Conduct crops survey on major crops for planning and performance contract assessment	Municipal wide							4,000.00				Agric Dept.	OMA
Support for economic activities	Municipal wide						248,200.00					Social Welfare and Community Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Support for Youth Employment Activities	Municipal wide							10,000.00				Edu, Youth & Sport	Central Admin Dept,
AEAs farm and home visits	Municipal wide					12,400.00						Agric Dept.	OMA
MAOs Monitoring and supervision of AEAs and	Municipal wide					8,400.00						Agric Dept.	OMA

Government Flagship programmes													
MDA monitoring and supervision of AEAs and government flagship programmes	Municipal wide					2,298.00						Agric Dept.	OMA
By 2029, improve and expand tourism infrastructure and services in the Municipality to enhance visitor experience, increase tourist arrivals by at least 40%, and boost local economic growth through tourism-related activities.													
Support for tourism activities	Municipal wide							20,000.00				Central Admin Dept.	OMA
Obuasi Innovation Challenge	Municipal wide							10,000.00				Trade & Industry	OMA
Diasporan-Obuasi Homecoming Engagement	Municipal wide						120,000.00					Central Admin Dept	OMA
By 2029, improve the Municipal Assembly's capacity to generate and manage IGF by at least 50% through enhanced revenue systems, skilled staff, and stakeholder collaboration.													
Organize taskforce for revenue mobilization	Municipal wide							17,250.00				Central Administration	Zonal Councils
Market survey and preparation of Estimates	Municipal wide					4,395.00						Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Undertake monthly market reading at Abofour and Kumasi markets	Municipal wide					3,000.00						Statistical Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
By 2029, increase awareness and adoption of renewable energy technologies among at least 30% of households, businesses, and institutions in the municipality to enhance energy security and promote sustainable energy us													
By 2029, increase the proportion of employed youth (15–35 years) in Obuasi Municipality by at least 35% through skills training, enterprise development, and job placement initiatives													
Support implementation of 'Nkoko Nketete' project in the municipality	Municipal wide							13,700.00				Agric Dept.	OMA
Establish five (5) acres Municipal maize farm	Municipal wide							39,000.00				Agric Dept.	OMA

Support for NVTI Certificate Examination for selected artisans	Municipal wide							37,500.00				Trade & Industry	OMA
Support for annual trade show	Municipal wide							50,000.00				Trade & Industry	OMA
Formalization of MSEs Associations	Municipal wide							5,000.00				Trade & Industry	OMA
Technical training in wig fixing, eyelashes, nail fixing, pedicure and makeups	Municipal wide							15,000.00				Trade & Industry	OMA
Community-based training in soap and detergent making, beads making, leather works, etc.	Municipal wide							15,000.00				Trade & Industry	OMA
Recruit and Train 15 Enumerators for field data collection	Municipal wide								35,000.00			Central Admin Dept.	OMA
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
By 2029, complete the rehabilitation and upgrading of at least 70% of dilapidated educational facilities within the municipality, ensuring they meet standards for safety, functionality, and effective teaching and learning													
Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	New Baakoyeden					2,000,000.000						GES/Works Department	
Organize Municipal BECE Mock Exams	Municipal wide					65,062,000						GES	
Renovation of Kwabenafori M/A JHS and Primary School blocks	New Nsuta						1,000,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept,
Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with staff common room and offices, ICT lab and 12-seater washroom	New Baakoyeden						2,000,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept, OMA

Complete payment for the renovation of Existing Building for Library	KNUST-Obuasi Campus							900,000.00			Ongoing	GES	Central Admin Dept,
Complete payment for the construction of JHS classroom	Nhyieso							300,000.00				GES	Central Admin Dept,
Complete payment for the renovation of KG block and 8-seater WC Toilet at Presby School	New Nsuta JJ						100,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept,
Complete rehabilitation of 1No. 3unit JHS block	New Nsuta						200,000.00				Ongoing	GES	Central Admin Dept,
Complete payment for the completion of 1No. 2 Unit Classroom Block and Construction of 2-Seater W.C Toilet with Bath and Canteen at Experimental Primary School	Bidiem						100,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept,
Support for brilliant but needy students	Municipal wide						220,000.00	70,000.00				GES	Central Admin Dept,
Support for STMIE	Municipal wide						24,575.13					GES	Central Admin Dept,
Organization of vacation classes for SHS students	Municipal wide							160,000.00				GES	Central Admin Dept,
Complete payment for the Rehabilitation of 8-unit classroom block with 2No. Offices and 3-unit canteen block for Awurade Basa M/A Primary School	New Nsuta						400,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept,

Rehabilitation of 6 Unit classroom at M/A School	Bedieso												
Complete payment for the completion of 1No. 3 Unit classroom	Awonakrom						300,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept,
Construction of Canteen block for New School	New Dokyiwa						190,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept,
By 2029, strengthen the municipality's climate resilience by implementing at least 5 key climate adaptation and mitigation interventions to reduce vulnerability of communities, infrastructure, and livelihoods													
Support Tree planting	Municipal wide							20,000.00				NADMO	Central Admin Dept
Community durbar on fire prevention and climate change	Municipal wide							7,000.00				NADMO	Central Admin Dept
Emergency preparedness training on occupational hazards, safety, health and environmental management, etc.	Municipal wide							10,500.00		New		NADMO	OMA
Disaster volunteer group formation and training	Municipal wide							5,000.00				NADMO	Central Admin Dept
Hazard assessment of flood prone areas	Municipal wide							12,000.00				NADMO	Central Admin Dept
Organization of Obuasi Trade Show									25,000.00	New		BAC	Central Admin Dept.
Protection of Green Spaces under the Obuasi Green City Agenda	Municipal wide								50,000.00	New		Forestry Dept	Central Admin Dept OMA
Public education on fire prevention and flooding	Municipal wide							4,300.00		New		NADMO	Central Admin Dept

Sensitization and public education on air pollution	Municipal wide						12,000.00		New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
By 2029, improve sanitation coverage and practices in the Municipality by at least 50% to reduce sanitation related health risks and enhance environmental hygiene.												
Payment of retention for boreholes constructed	Ewurade Basa M/A School, Bedieso, Methodist School, Awona, Railways (Chop bar area), Bediem, Anglican School, Memiriwa No.1					160,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Organized clean up exercise monthly in all communities in the Municipality	Municipal wide					50,000.00	30,000.00		New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Evacuation of refuse at Nhyiaeso, New Dokyiwaa and Binsere.	Municipal wide						75,000.00		New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Monitor the activities of private waste management contractors	Municipal wide					10,000.00	25,000.00		New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Drilling and mechanization of 7 No. Boreholes in selected communities	Municipal wide					840,000.00					Works Department	
Rehabilitation and mechanization of 1No. Borehole with 3.2m high concrete polytank stand with ladder and metal protector, 3.6m by 1.9m concrete pipe stand pad with overhead wall	North Nyamebekyere					120,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Drilling and mechanization of 1No. Borehole with	Abuum (Obuasi Central)					140,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.

3.2m high concrete polytank stand with ladder and metal protector, 3.6m by 1.9m concrete pipe stand pad with overhead wall at Abuum Market.													
Drilling and mechanization of 1No. Borehole with 3.2m high concrete polytank stand with ladder and metal protector, 3.6m by 1.9m concrete pipe stand pad with overhead wall in 7 selected communities	Municipal wide						840,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Maintenance of solid waste and liquid waste disposal site	Municipal wide						300,000.00	320,000.00				EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Temporal Cleaners for Environmental Health	Municipal wide							96,000.00		New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Organization of National Sanitation Day	Municipal wide						72,000.00			New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Conduct sensitization on WASH activities	Municipal wide						20,000.00			New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Promote the implementation of Community led total sanitation (Household toilets)	Municipal wide						124,787.13			New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Procurement of 10no. Skip containers	Municipal wide						500,000.00					EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA

Procure Sanitary tools	Municipal wide							20,000.00				EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Complete payment of the Construction of 8-seater WC toilet at Bediem Experimental School	Bediem						361,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept,
Drilling and mechanization of 1No. Borehole with 3.2m high concrete polytank stand with ladder and metal protector, 3.6m by 1.9m concrete pipe stand pad with overhead wall	Antobuasi, Asatoase, Dokyiwaa and Mimiriwa No.2						560,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Construction of 12-Seater WC toilet facility	Ntonsua						450,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Construction of 10-Seater Toilet for community	Asratoase						400,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Tiling of toilet	Abaamu							60,000.00				Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Complete construction of 1 No 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Anglican School	New Nsuta								415,992.42		Ongoing	Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Complete payment of 1 No 6-unit classroom block at Anglican School (additional works)	New Nsuta								200,000.00		Ongoing	Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Provision of Water Projects/Boreholes	Municipal wide						700,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Provision of Toilet and Sanitary Facilities	Municipal wide						400,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Construction of 12-seater washroom at Anglican School	New Nsuta							5000,000.00				GES	Central Admin Dept,

Construction of Two Storey 800-Seater Capacity Auditorium with Mini-Conference Room, Washrooms and Offices, fence / wall with security and ticketing booth, landscaping and Playground Equipment	Bedieso								7,738,714.55		Ongoing	Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Embark on Child Protection programmes using Child protection toolkits in 10 Community schools.	Municipal wide							7,500.00				Social Welfare and Community Dept.	OMA
Conduct quarterly inspection of Day Care Centre	Municipal wide					1,200.00		3,500.00				Social Welfare and Community Dept.	OMA
Procurement of 200no. sanitary dustbins for public institutions	Municipal wide						140,000.00			New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Procurement and erection of 85 No wastebins along principal streets of Obuasi (Phase1- ETS roundabout to Anyinam roundabout)	Municipal wide						102,000.00			New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Fuel for lifting refuses to final dispose site. (SIP Contract)	Municipal wide						523,250.00	400,000.00		New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Procurement of 1no. Cesspool emptier for Sanitation Management.	Municipal wide						1,501,190.60			New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
By 2029, increase awareness and knowledge on HIV, Malaria, and TB among at least 70% of the municipality's population through targeted education and sensitization programmes													

Conduct hygiene education for food vendors and school feeding programme	Municipal wide							15,000.00				EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Public Education on road safety activities	Municipal wide							10,000.00				Transport	OMA
Support for polio and roll back malaria	Municipal wide						20,293.13					GHS	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Support for HIV/AIDS activities	Municipal wide						124,049.06					GHS	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Construction of 2 Storey Health Centre with accommodation	Estate							1,820,344.00				GHS	
Embark on Child Protection programmes using Child Protection toolkits in 10 community schools	Municipal wide					2,500.00		7,500.00		New		Social Welfare and Community Dept.	OMA
Organizing workshop for Community Child Protection Committees	Municipal wide					1,950.00		8,500.00		New		Social Welfare and Community Dept.	OMA
MSE stakeholders consultative meeting on awareness creation	Municipal wide							5,000.00				Trade & Industry	OMA
By 2029, ensure that at least 80% of public health outreach teams in the municipality are equipped with sufficient motorbikes and transportation resources to enhance accessibility and the delivery of health services													
Support for medical care	Municipal wide						220,165.00			New		Social Welfare and Community Dept.	OMA
By 2029, provide adequate and improved accommodation for at least 60% of health staff in the municipality to enhance staff welfare, retention, and service delivery.													
Complete payment for Construction of Single Storey Maternity Block and security post for Kunka Health Centre.	Municipal wide						500,000.00					GHS	Central Admin Dept, OMA

ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT													
Objective: By 2029, improve waste management and sanitation													
By December 2029, upgrade at least 60% of deteriorated and unmotorable roads in the Municipality through rehabilitation, routine maintenance, and construction of key access routes													
Upgrading of Kunka Market Road	Municipal wide							1,200,000.00		New		Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Erection of guard rails and safety measures on Nana Ponko Road	Nana Ponko							4000,000.00		New		Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Pothole patching on selected roads within the Municipality	Municipal wide							350,000.00		New		Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Grading of selected roads within the Municipality	Municipal wide									New		Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Bituminous surface dressing of 1.0km Nana Ponko Road.	Nana Ponko-Kunka								359,500.59		Ongoing	Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
By 2029, improve sanitation and prevent water-borne diseases by rehabilitating or installing effective drainage systems in all major streets and public areas of the municipality's communities													
Construction of 300m (5*2.5) m reinforced concrete drains at Mensakrom.	Mensakrom								223,924.71		Ongoing	Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Construction of 100m (5m*2.5m) reinforced concrete storm drains at Mensahkrom (Phase 2).	Mensakrom								447,849.40	New		Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Reconstruction of broken drain behind the Education Office.	Municipal wide							150,000.00		New		GES	Central Admin Dept,
Construction of concrete drain, catch pit and 0.6m culvert and fencing at Obuasi Government Hospital	Gausu									New		GHS	Central Admin Dept, OMA

Dredging of waterways within the Municipality	Municipal wide							600,000.00		New		Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Construction of Culverts and Bridges.	Municipal wide						2,000,000.00			New		Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Desilting minor drains	Municipal wide							50,000.00		New		Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept., OMA
Disinfection of public places and public drains	Municipal wide							24,000.00				EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTION													
Objective: By 2029, institutionalize M&E and ensure accountability													
Organize General Assembly, Executive Committee and Sub-committees	Municipal wide						365,840.00					Central Admin. Dept	
Monitoring & evaluation of programmes and projects (initial phase)	Municipal wide						80,000.00		40,000.00			Central Admin Dept.	
Renovation of 4No. Assembly's Bungalows	Municipal wide							200,000.00		New		Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Sister Relation and Partnerships	Municipal wide						260,000.00					Central Admin Dept.	OMA
Foreign Direct Investment.	Municipal wide						300,500.00					Central Admin Dept	OMA
Procure relief items to support disaster victims.	Municipal wide						62,000.00					NADMO	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Municipal Disaster Management Committee Meeting	Municipal wide						20,550.00					NADMO	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Conduct Sensitization Workshop on the Smart SDG Cities Programme.	Municipal wide								38,729.00			Central Admin. Dept.	OMA
Farmers Day celebration	Municipal wide						100,000.00	50,000.00				Agric Dept.	OMA

Conduct Field Data Collection	Municipal wide								298,000.00			Central Admin Dept.	OMA
Organize one-day seminar on Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and Stats Bank data search for head of departments and Assembly members	Municipal wide							2,500.00				Statistical Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Organize 2 No. Focus Group Discussions with key stakeholders to validate data collected	Municipal wide								45,000.00			Central Admin Dept.	OMA
Organize workshop to Validate Indicators with Stakeholders.	Municipal wide								26,800.00			Central Admin Dept.	OMA
Training of staff and update of Risk Register	Obuasi Municipal Assembly							30,000.00				HR	Central Admin Dept.
Support staff and assembly members to attend external training workshops	Obuasi Municipal Assembly						100,000.00	100,000.00				HR	Central Admin Dept.
Sensitize staff who will be due for retirement from 2026-2030 on how to prepare their minds for retirement	Obuasi Municipal Assembly							5,000.00				HR	Central Admin Dept.
Construction of 2-Storey 8-Unit 2 Bedroom Flat for Senior Staff ground floor	Council Quarters							1,000,000.00		New		Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Construction of MCE Bungalow	Council Quarters											Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Construction of fence wall around the staff bungalows	Council Quarters											Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.

Source; MPCU, 2025

Table 6. 3 Annual Action Plan, 2028

Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	DACF	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
By 2029, expand and improve designated spaces and infrastructure for trading and commerce to accommodate at least 40% more traders and enhance the efficiency, safety, and competitiveness of commercial activities within the municipality													
Provision for Construction of 24-hour economy market at Estate.	Estate					7,450,249.83						Works Department	Central Admin. Department
Complete Construction of Santiago Shops and rehabilitate existing shops.	New Nsuta						1,000,000.0					Works Department	Central Admin. Department
Construction of 1no. 3 storey 51 lockable stores with pavement.	New Nsuta								5,500,000.00			Works Department	
Renovation of Market	Gausu							300,000				Works Department	Central Admin. Department
By 2029, develop and support non-mining sectors such as agriculture, agro-processing, trade, and small-scale industries to reduce dependency on mining and stimulate sustainable economic growth.													
Establishment of demonstrations on cassava, maize and other major crops	Municipal wide							7,000000				Agric. Department	OMA
Raising 2000 coconut seedlings for farmers under PERD.	Municipal wide							42,000.000				Agric. Department	OMA
Training of 50 vegetable farmers on water harvesting techniques by March 2026	Municipal wide							4,000.00				Agric Dept.	OMA
Organization of a workshop for fifty (50) farmers on GAPS in the Municipality.	Municipal wide							3,500.00				Agric Dept.	OMA
Training of 100 selected women farmers on	Municipal wide							6,500.00				Agric Dept.	OMA

alternative livelihood support programmes e.g. fruit juice, fresh yoghurt, shower gel, liquid soap and parazone.													
Women Farmers training and promotion of local foods e.g., Soybean khebab, soybean banku, soymilk etc	Municipal wide							3,500.00				Agric Dept.	OMA
Organization of Planning session on Research-Extension-Farmer Linkage	Municipal wide							8,000.00				Agric Dept.	OMA
Training in good feed formulation and keeping proper records for 50 livestock farmers	Municipal wide							4,500.00				Agric Dept.	OMA
Conduct crops survey on major crops for planning and performance contract assessment	Municipal wide							4,000.00				Agric Dept.	OMA
Support for economic activities	Municipal wide						248,200.00					Social Welfare and Community Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Support for Youth Employment Activities	Municipal wide							10,000.00				Edu, Youth & Sport	Central Admin Dept,
AEAs farm and home visits	Municipal wide					12,400.00						Agric Dept.	OMA
MAOs Monitoring and supervision of AEAs and Government Flagship programmes	Municipal wide					8,400.00						Agric Dept.	OMA

MDA monitoring and supervision of AEAs and government flagship programmes	Municipal wide					2,298.00						Agric Dept.	OMA
By 2029, improve and expand tourism infrastructure and services in the Municipality to enhance visitor experience, increase tourist arrivals by at least 40%, and boost local economic growth through tourism-related activities.													
Support for tourism activities	Municipal wide							20,000.00				Central Admin Dept.	OMA
Obuasi Innovation Challenge	Municipal wide							10,000.00				Trade & Industry	OMA
Diasporan-Obuasi Homecoming Engagement	Municipal wide						120,000.00					Central Admin Dept	OMA
By 2029, improve the Municipal Assembly's capacity to generate and manage IGF by at least 50% through enhanced revenue systems, skilled staff, and stakeholder collaboration.													
Organize taskforce for revenue mobilization	Municipal wide							17,250.00				Central Administration	Zonal Councils
Market survey and preparation of Estimates	Municipal wide					4,395.00						Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Undertake monthly market reading at Abofour and Kumasi markets	Municipal wide					3,000.00						Statistical Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
By 2029, increase awareness and adoption of renewable energy technologies among at least 30% of households, businesses, and institutions in the municipality to enhance energy security and promote sustainable energy us													
Organise													
By 2029, increase the proportion of employed youth (15–35 years) in Obuasi Municipality by at least 35% through skills training, enterprise development, and job placement initiatives													
Support implementation of 'Nkoko Nketete' project in the municipality	Municipal wide							13,700.00				Agric Dept.	OMA
Establish five (5) acres Municipal maize farm	Municipal wide							39,000.00				Agric Dept.	OMA

Support for NVTI Certificate Examination for selected artisans	Municipal wide							37,500.00				Trade & Industry	OMA
Support for annual trade show	Municipal wide							50,000.00				Trade & Industry	OMA
Formalization of MSEs Associations	Municipal wide							5,000.00				Trade & Industry	OMA
Technical training in wig fixing, eyelashes, nail fixing, pedicure and makeups	Municipal wide							15,000.00				Trade & Industry	OMA
Community-based training in soap and detergent making, beads making, leather works, etc.	Municipal wide							15,000.00				Trade & Industry	OMA
Recruit and Train 15 Enumerators for field data collection	Municipal wide								35,000.00			Central Admin Dept.	OMA
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
By 2029, complete the rehabilitation and upgrading of at least 70% of dilapidated educational facilities within the municipality, ensuring they meet standards for safety, functionality, and effective teaching and learning													
Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	New Baakoyeden					2,000,000.000						GES/Works Department	
Organize Municipal BECE Mock Exams	Municipal wide					65,062,000						GES	
Renovation of Kwabenafori M/A JHS and Primary School blocks	New Nsuta						1,000,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept,
Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with staff common room and offices, ICT lab and 12-seater washroom	New Baakoyeden						2,000,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept, OMA

Complete payment for the renovation of Existing Building for Library	KNUST-Obuasi Campus							900,000.00			Ongoing	GES	Central Admin Dept,
Complete payment for the construction of JHS classroom	Nhyieso							300,000.00				GES	Central Admin Dept,
Complete payment for the renovation of KG block and 8-seater WC Toilet at Presby School	New Nsuta JJ						100,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept,
Complete rehabilitation of 1No. 3unit JHS block	New Nsuta						200,000.00				Ongoing	GES	Central Admin Dept,
Complete payment for the completion of 1No. 2 Unit Classroom Block and Construction of 2-Seater W.C Toilet with Bath and Canteen at Experimental Primary School	Bidiem						100,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept,
Support for brilliant but needy students	Municipal wide						220,000.00	70,000.00				GES	Central Admin Dept,
Support for STMIE	Municipal wide						24,575.13					GES	Central Admin Dept,
Organization of vacation classes for SHS students	Municipal wide							160,000.00				GES	Central Admin Dept,
Complete payment for the Rehabilitation of 8-unit classroom block with 2No. Offices and 3-unit canteen block for Awurade Basa M/A Primary School	New Nsuta						400,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept,
Rehabilitation of 6 Unit classroom at M/A School	Bedieso												

Complete payment for the completion of 1No. 3 Unit classroom	Awonakrom						300,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept,
Construction of Canteen block for New School	New Dokyiwa						190,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept,
By 2029, strengthen the municipality's climate resilience by implementing at least 5 key climate adaptation and mitigation interventions to reduce vulnerability of communities, infrastructure, and livelihoods													
Support Tree planting	Municipal wide							20,000.00				NADMO	Central Admin Dept
Community durbar on fire prevention and climate change	Municipal wide							7,000.00				NADMO	Central Admin Dept
Emergency preparedness training on occupational hazards, safety, health and environmental management, etc.	Municipal wide							10,500.00		New		NADMO	OMA
Disaster volunteer group formation and training	Municipal wide							5,000.00				NADMO	Central Admin Dept
Hazard assessment at flood prone areas	Municipal wide							12,000.00				NADMO	Central Admin Dept
Organization of Obuasi Trade Show									25,000.00	New		BAC	Central Admin Dept.
Protection of Green Spaces under the Obuasi Green City Agenda	Municipal wide								50,000.00	New		Forestry Dept	Central Admin Dept OMA
Public education on fire prevention and flooding	Municipal wide							4,300.00		New		NADMO	Central Admin Dept
Sensitization and public education on air pollution	Municipal wide							12,000.00		New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
By 2029, improve sanitation coverage and practices in the M unicipality by at least 50% to reduce sanitation related health risks and enhance environmental hygiene.													

Payment of retention for boreholes constructed	Ewurade Basa M/A School, Bedieso, Methodist School, Awona, Railways (Chop bar area), Bediem, Anglican School, Memiriwa No.1						160,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Organized clean up exercise monthly in all communities in the Municipality	Municipal wide						50,000.00	30,000.00		New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Evacuation of refuse at Nhyiaeso, New Dokyiwaa and Binsere.	Municipal wide							75,000.00		New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Monitor the activities of private waste management contractors	Municipal wide						10,000.00	25,000.00		New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Drilling and mechanization of 7 No. Boreholes in selected communities	Municipal wide					840,000.00						Works Department	
Rehabilitation and mechanization of 1No. Borehole with 3.2m high concrete polytank stand with ladder and metal protector, 3.6m by 1.9m concrete pipe stand pad with overhead wall	North Nyamebekyere						120,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Drilling and mechanization of 1No. Borehole with 3.2m high concrete polytank stand with ladder and metal protector, 3.6m by 1.9m concrete pipe	Abuum (Obuasi Central)						140,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.

stand pad with overhead wall at Abuum Market.													
Drilling and mechanization of 1No. Borehole with 3.2m high concrete polytank stand with ladder and metal protector, 3.6m by 1.9m concrete pipe stand pad with overhead wall in 7 selected communities	Municipal wide						840,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Maintenance of solid waste and liquid waste disposal site	Municipal wide						300,000.00	320,000.00				EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Temporal Cleaners for Environmental Health	Municipal wide							96,000.00		New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Organization of National Sanitation Day	Municipal wide						72,000.00			New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Conduct sensitization on WASH activities	Municipal wide						20,000.00			New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Promote the implementation of Community led total sanitation (Household toilets)	Municipal wide						124,787.13			New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Procurement of 10no. Skip containers	Municipal wide						500,000.00					EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Procure Sanitary tools	Municipal wide							20,000.00				EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA

Complete payment of the Construction of 8-seater WC toilet at Bediem Experimental School	Bediem						361,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept,
Drilling and mechanization of 1No. Borehole with 3.2m high concrete polytank stand with ladder and metal protector, 3.6m by 1.9m concrete pipe stand pad with overhead wall	Antobuasi, Asatoase, Dokyiwaa and Mimiriwa No.2						560,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Construction of 12-Seater WC toilet facility	Ntonsua						450,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Construction of 10-Seater Toilet for community	Asratoase						400,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Tiling of toilet	Abaamu							60,000.00				Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Complete construction of 1 No 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Anglican School	New Nsuta								415,992.42		Ongoing	Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Complete payment of 1 No 6-unit classroom block at Anglican School (additional works)	New Nsuta								200,000.00		Ongoing	Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Provision of Water Projects/Boreholes	Municipal wide						700,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Provision of Toilet and Sanitary Facilities	Municipal wide						400,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Construction of 12-seater washroom at Anglican School	New Nsuta							5000,000.00				GES	Central Admin Dept,
Construction of Two Storey 800-Seater Capacity Auditorium with Mini-Conference Room, Washrooms and Offices,	Bedieso								7,738,714.55		Ongoing	Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.

fence / wall with security and ticketing booth, landscaping and Playground Equipment													
Embark on Child Protection programmes using Child protection toolkits in 10 Community schools.	Municipal wide							7,500.00		New		Social Welfare and Community Dept.	OMA
Conduct quarterly inspection of Day Care Centre	Municipal wide					1,200.00		3,500.00		New		Social Welfare and Community Dept.	OMA
Procurement of 200no. sanitary dustbins for public institutions	Municipal wide						140,000.00			New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Procurement and erection of 85 No wastebins along principal streets of Obuasi (Phase1- ETS roundabout to Anyinam roundabout)	Municipal wide						102,000.00			New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Fuel for lifting refuse to final dispose site. (SIP Contract)	Municipal wide						523,250.00	400,000.00		New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Procurement of 1no. Cesspool emptier for Sanitation Management.	Municipal wide						1,501,190.60			New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
By 2029, increase awareness and knowledge on HIV, Malaria, and TB among at least 70% of the municipality's population through targeted education and sensitization programmes													
Conduct hygiene education for food vendors and school feeding programme	Municipal wide							15,000.00				EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA

Public Education on road safety activities	Municipal wide							10,000.00				Transport	OMA
Support for polio and roll back malaria	Municipal wide						20,293.13					GHS	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Support for HIV/AIDS activities	Municipal wide						124,049.06					GHS	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Construction of 2 Storey Health Centre with accommodation	Estate							1,820,344.00				GHS	
Embark on Child Protection programmes using Child Protection toolkits in 10 community schools	Municipal wide					2,500.00		7,500.00		New		Social Welfare and Community Dept.	OMA
Organize workshop for Community Child Protection Committees	Municipal wide					1,950.00		8,500.00		New		Social Welfare and Community Dept.	OMA
MSE stakeholders consultative meeting on awareness creation	Municipal wide							5,000.00				Trade & Industry	OMA
By 2029, ensure that at least 80% of public health outreach teams in the municipality are equipped with sufficient motorbikes and transportation resources to enhance accessibility and the delivery of health services													
Support for medical care	Municipal wide						220,165.00			New		Social Welfare and Community Dept.	OMA
By 2029, provide adequate and improved accommodation for at least 60% of health staff in the municipality to enhance staff welfare, retention, and service delivery.													
Complete payment for Construction of Single Storey Maternity Block and security post for Kunka Health Centre.	Municipal wide						500,000.00					GHS	Central Admin Dept, OMA
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT													
Objective: By 2029, improve waste management and sanitation													

By December 2029, upgrade at least 60% of deteriorated and unmotorable roads in the Municipality through rehabilitation, routine maintenance, and construction of key access routes													
Upgrading of Kunka Market Road	Municipal wide							1,200,000.00		New		Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Erection of guard rails and safety measures on Nana Ponko Road	Nana Ponko							4000,000.00		New		Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Pothole patching on selected roads within the Municipality	Municipal wide							350,000.00		New		Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Grading of selected roads within the Municipality	Municipal wide									New		Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Bituminous surface dressing of 1.0km Nana Ponko Road.	Nana Ponko-Kunka								359,500.59		Ongoing	Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
By 2029, improve sanitation and prevent water-borne diseases by rehabilitating or installing effective drainage systems in all major streets and public areas of the municipality's communities													
Construction of 300m (5*2.5) m reinforced concrete drains at Mensakrom.	Mensakrom								223,924.71		Ongoing	Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Construction of 100m (5m*2.5m) reinforced concrete storm drains at Mensahkrom (Phase 2).	Mensakrom								447,849.40	New		Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Reconstruction of broken drain behind the Education Office.	Municipal wide							150,000.00		New		GES	Central Admin Dept,
Construction of concrete drain, catch pit and 0.6m culvert and fencing at Obuasi Government Hospital	Gausu									New		GHS	Central Admin Dept, OMA

Dredging of waterways within the Municipality	Municipal wide							600,000.00		New		Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Construction of Culverts and Bridges.	Municipal wide						2,000,000.00			New		Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Desilting minor drains	Municipal wide							50,000.00		New		Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept., OMA
Disinfection of public places and public drains	Municipal wide							24,000.00				EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTION													
Objective: By 2029, institutionalize M&E and ensure accountability													
Organize General Assembly, Executive Committee and Sub-committees	Municipal wide						365,840.00					Central Admin. Dept	
Monitoring & evaluation of programmes and projects (initial phase)	Municipal wide						80,000.00		40,000.00			Central Admin Dept.	
Renovation of 4No. Assembly's Bungalows	Municipal wide							200,000.00		New		Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Sister Relation and Partnerships	Municipal wide						260,000.00					Central Admin Dept.	OMA
Foreign Direct Investment.	Municipal wide						300,500.00					Central Admin Dept	OMA
Procure relief items to support disaster victims.	Municipal wide						62,000.00					NADMO	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Municipal Disaster Management Committee Meeting	Municipal wide						20,550.00					NADMO	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Conduct Sensitization Workshop on the Smart SDG Cities Programme.	Municipal wide								38,729.00			Central Admin. Dept.	OMA
Farmers Day celebration	Municipal wide						100,000.00	50,000.00				Agric Dept.	OMA

Conduct Field Data Collection	Municipal wide								298,000.00			Central Admin Dept.	OMA
Organize one-day seminar on Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and Stats Bank data search for head of departments and Assembly members	Municipal wide							2,500.00				Statistical Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Organize 2 No. Focus Group Discussions with key stakeholders to validate data collected	Municipal wide								45,000.00			Central Admin Dept.	OMA
Organize workshop to Validate Indicators with Stakeholders.	Municipal wide								26,800.00			Central Admin Dept.	OMA
Training of staff and update of Risk Register	Obuasi Municipal Assembly							30,000.00				HR	Central Admin Dept.
Support staff and assembly members to attend external training workshops	Obuasi Municipal Assembly						100,000.00	100,000.00				HR	Central Admin Dept.
Sensitize staff who will be due for retirement from 2026-2030 on how to prepare their minds for retirement	Obuasi Municipal Assembly							5,000.00				HR	Central Admin Dept.
Construction of 2-Storey 8-Unit 2 Bedroom Flat for Senior Staff ground floor	Council Quarters							1,000,000.00		New		Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Construction of MCE Bungalow	Council Quarters											Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Construction of fence wall around staff bungalow	Council Quarters											Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.

Source; MPCU, 2025

Table 6. 4 Annual Action Plan, 2029

Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	DACF	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
By 2029, expand and improve designated spaces and infrastructure for trading and commerce to accommodate at least 40% more traders and enhance the efficiency, safety, and competitiveness of commercial activities within the municipality													
Provision for Construction of 24-hour economy market at Estate.	Estate					7,450,249.83						Works Department	Central Admin. Department
Complete Construction of Santiago Shops and rehabilitate existing shops.	New Nsuta						1,000,000.0					Works Department	Central Admin. Department
Construction of 1no. 3 storey 51 lockable stores with pavement.	New Nsuta								5,500,000.00			Works Department	
Renovation of Market	Gausu							300,000				Works Department	Central Admin. Department
By 2029, develop and support non-mining sectors such as agriculture, agro-processing, trade, and small-scale industries to reduce dependency on mining and stimulate sustainable economic growth.													
Establishment of demonstrations on cassava, maize and other major crops	Municipal wide							7,000000				Agric. Department	OMA
Raising 2000 coconut seedlings for farmers under PERD.	Municipal wide							42,000.000				Agric. Department	OMA
Training of 50 vegetable farmers on water harvesting techniques by March 2026	Municipal wide							4,000.00				Agric Dept.	OMA
Organization of a workshop for fifty (50) farmers on GAPS in the Municipality.	Municipal wide							3,500.00				Agric Dept.	OMA
Training of 100 selected women farmers on	Municipal wide							6,500.00				Agric Dept.	OMA

alternative livelihood support programmes e.g. fruit juice, fresh yoghurt, shower gel, liquid soap and parazone.													
Women Farmers training and promotion of local foods e.g., Soybean khebab, soybean banku, soymilk etc	Municipal wide							3,500.00				Agric Dept.	OMA
Organization of Planning session on Research-Extension-Farmer Linkage	Municipal wide							8,000.00				Agric Dept.	OMA
Training in good feed formulation and keeping proper records for 50 livestock farmers	Municipal wide							4,500.00				Agric Dept.	OMA
Conduct crops survey on major crops for planning and performance contract assessment	Municipal wide							4,000.00				Agric Dept.	OMA
Support for economic activities	Municipal wide						248,200.00					Social Welfare and Community Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Support for Youth Employment Activities	Municipal wide							10,000.00				Edu, Youth & Sport	Central Admin Dept,
AEAs farm and home visits	Municipal wide					12,400.00						Agric Dept.	OMA
MAOs Monitoring and supervision of AEAs and Government Flagship programmes	Municipal wide					8,400.00						Agric Dept.	OMA

MDA monitoring and supervision of AEAs and government flagship programmes	Municipal wide					2,298.00						Agric Dept.	OMA
By 2029, improve and expand tourism infrastructure and services in the municipality to enhance visitor experience, increase tourist arrivals by at least 40%, and boost local economic growth through tourism-related activities.													
Support for tourism activities	Municipal wide							20,000.00				Central Admin Dept.	OMA
Obuasi Innovation Challenge	Municipal wide							10,000.00				Trade & Industry	OMA
Diasporan-Obuasi Homecoming Engagement	Municipal wide						120,000.00					Central Admin Dept	OMA
By 2029, improve the Municipal Assembly's capacity to generate and manage IGF by at least 50% through enhanced revenue systems, skilled staff, and stakeholder collaboration.													
Organize taskforce for revenue mobilization	Municipal wide							17,250.00				Central Administration	Zonal Councils
Market survey and preparation of Estimates	Municipal wide					4,395.00						Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Undertake monthly market reading at Abofour and Kumasi markets	Municipal wide					3,000.00						Statistical Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
By 2029, increase awareness and adoption of renewable energy technologies among at least 30% of households, businesses, and institutions in the municipality to enhance energy security and promote sustainable energy us													
Organise													
By 2029, increase the proportion of employed youth (15–35 years) in Obuasi Municipality by at least 35% through skills training, enterprise development, and job placement initiatives													
Support implementation of 'Nkoko Nketete' project in the municipality	Municipal wide							13,700.00				Agric Dept.	OMA
Establish five (5) acres Municipal maize farm	Municipal wide							39,000.00				Agric Dept.	OMA

Support for NVTI Certificate Examination for selected artisans	Municipal wide							37,500.00				Trade & Industry	OMA
Support for annual trade show	Municipal wide							50,000.00				Trade & Industry	OMA
Formalization of MSEs Associations	Municipal wide							5,000.00				Trade & Industry	OMA
Technical training in wig fixing, eyelashes, nail fixing, pedicure and makeups	Municipal wide							15,000.00				Trade & Industry	OMA
Community-based training in soap and detergent making, beads making, leather works, etc.	Municipal wide							15,000.00				Trade & Industry	OMA
Recruit and Train 15 Enumerators for field data collection	Municipal wide								35,000.00			Central Admin Dept.	OMA
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
By 2029, complete the rehabilitation and upgrading of at least 70% of dilapidated educational facilities within the municipality, ensuring they meet standards for safety, functionality, and effective teaching and learning													
Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	New Baakoyeden					2,000,000.000						GES/Works Department	
Organize Municipal BECE Mock Exams	Municipal wide					65,062,000						GES	
Renovation of Kwabenafori M/A JHS and Primary School blocks	New Nsuta						1,000,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept,
Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with staff common room and offices, ICT lab and 12-seater washroom	New Baakoyeden						2,000,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept, OMA

Complete payment for the renovation of Existing Building for Library	KNUST-Obuasi Campus							900,000.00			Ongoing	GES	Central Admin Dept,
Complete payment for the construction of JHS classroom	Nhyieso							300,000.00				GES	Central Admin Dept,
Complete payment for the renovation of KG block and 8-seater WC Toilet at Presby School	New Nsuta JJ						100,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept,
Complete rehabilitation of 1No. 3unit JHS block	New Nsuta						200,000.00				Ongoing	GES	Central Admin Dept,
Complete payment for the completion of 1No. 2 Unit Classroom Block and Construction of 2-Seater W.C Toilet with Bath and Canteen at Experimental Primary School	Bidiem						100,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept,
Support for brilliant but needy students	Municipal wide						220,000.00	70,000.00				GES	Central Admin Dept,
Support for STMIE	Municipal wide						24,575.13					GES	Central Admin Dept,
Organization of vacation classes for SHS students	Municipal wide							160,000.00				GES	Central Admin Dept,
Complete payment for the Rehabilitation of 8-unit classroom block with 2No. Offices and 3-unit canteen block for Awurade Basa M/A Primary School	New Nsuta						400,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept,
Rehabilitation of 6 Unit classroom at M/A School	Bedieso												

Complete payment for the completion of 1No. 3 Unit classroom	Awonakrom						300,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept,
Construction of Canteen block for New School	New Dokyiwa						190,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept,
By 2029, strengthen the municipality's climate resilience by implementing at least 5 key climate adaptation and mitigation interventions to reduce vulnerability of communities, infrastructure, and livelihoods													
Support Tree planting	Municipal wide							20,000.00				NADMO	Central Admin Dept
Community durbar on fire prevention and climate change	Municipal wide							7,000.00				NADMO	Central Admin Dept
Emergency preparedness training on occupational hazards, safety, health and environmental management, etc.	Municipal wide							10,500.00		New		NADMO	OMA
Disaster volunteer group formation and training	Municipal wide							5,000.00				NADMO	Central Admin Dept
Hazard assessment at flood prone areas	Municipal wide							12,000.00				NADMO	Central Admin Dept
Organization of Obuasi Trade Show									25,000.00	New		BAC	Central Admin Dept.
Protection of Green Spaces under the Obuasi Green City Agenda	Municipal wide								50,000.00	New		Forestry Dept	Central Admin Dept OMA
Public education on fire prevention and flooding	Municipal wide							4,300.00		New		NADMO	Central Admin Dept
Sensitization and public education on air pollution	Municipal wide							12,000.00		New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
By 2029, improve sanitation coverage and practices in the municipality by at least 50% to reduce sanitation related health risks and enhance environmental hygiene.													

Payment of retention for boreholes constructed	Ewurade Basa M/A School, Bedieso, Methodist School, Awona, Railways (Chop bar area), Bediem, Anglican School, Memiriwa No.1						160,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Organized clean up exercise monthly in all communities in the Municipality	Municipal wide						50,000.00	30,000.00		New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Evacuation of refuse at Nhyiaeso, New Dokyiwaa and Binsere.	Municipal wide							75,000.00		New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Monitor the activities of private waste management contractors	Municipal wide						10,000.00	25,000.00		New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Drilling and mechanization of 7 No. Boreholes in selected communities	Municipal wide					840,000.00						Works Department	
Rehabilitation and mechanization of 1No. Borehole with 3.2m high concrete polytank stand with ladder and metal protector, 3.6m by 1.9m concrete pipe stand pad with overhead wall	North Nyamebekyere						120,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Drilling and mechanization of 1No. Borehole with 3.2m high concrete polytank stand with ladder and metal protector, 3.6m by 1.9m concrete pipe	Abuum (Obuasi Central)						140,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.

stand pad with overhead wall at Abuum Market.													
Drilling and mechanization of 1No. Borehole with 3.2m high concrete polytank stand with ladder and metal protector, 3.6m by 1.9m concrete pipe stand pad with overhead wall in 7 selected communities	Municipal wide						840,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Maintenance of solid waste and liquid waste disposal site	Municipal wide						300,000.00	320,000.00				EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Temporal Cleaners for Environmental Health	Municipal wide							96,000.00		New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Organization of National Sanitation Day	Municipal wide						72,000.00			New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Conduct sensitization on WASH activities	Municipal wide						20,000.00			New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Promote the implementation of Community led total sanitation (Household toilets)	Municipal wide						124,787.13			New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Procurement of 10no. Skip containers	Municipal wide						500,000.00					EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Procure Sanitary tools	Municipal wide							20,000.00				EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA

Complete payment of the Construction of 8-seater WC toilet at Bediem Experimental School	Bediem						361,000.00					GES	Central Admin Dept,
Drilling and mechanization of 1No. Borehole with 3.2m high concrete polytank stand with ladder and metal protector, 3.6m by 1.9m concrete pipe stand pad with overhead wall	Antobuasi, Asatoase, Dokyiwaa and Mimiriwa No.2						560,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Construction of 12-Seater WC toilet facility	Ntonsua						450,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Construction of 10-Seater Toilet for community	Asratoase						400,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Tiling of toilet	Abaamu							60,000.00				Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Complete construction of 1 No 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Anglican School	New Nsuta								415,992.42		Ongoing	Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Complete payment of 1 No 6-unit classroom block at Anglican School (additional works)	New Nsuta								200,000.00		Ongoing	Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Provision of Water Projects/Boreholes	Municipal wide						700,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Provision of Toilet and Sanitary Facilities	Municipal wide						400,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Construction of 12-seater washroom at Anglican School	New Nsuta							5000,000.00				GES	Central Admin Dept,
Construction of Two Storey 800-Seater Capacity Auditorium with Mini-Conference Room, Washrooms and Offices,	Bedieso								7,738,714.55		Ongoing	Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.

fence / wall with security and ticketing booth, landscaping and Playground Equipment													
Embark on Child Protection programmes using Child protection toolkits in 10 Community schools.	Municipal wide							7,500.00				Social Welfare and Community Dept.	OMA
Conduct quarterly inspection of Day Care Centre	Municipal wide					1,200.00		3,500.00				Social Welfare and Community Dept.	OMA
Procurement of 200no. sanitary dustbins for public institutions	Municipal wide						140,000.00			New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Procurement and erection of 85 No wastebins along principal streets of Obuasi (Phase1- ETS roundabout to Anyinam roundabout)	Municipal wide						102,000.00			New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Fuel for lifting refuse to final dispose site. (SIP Contract)	Municipal wide						523,250.00	400,000.00		New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Procurement of 1no. Cesspool emptier for Sanitation Management.	Municipal wide						1,501,190.60			New		EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
By 2029, increase awareness and knowledge on HIV, Malaria, and TB among at least 70% of the municipality's population through targeted education and sensitization programmes													
Conduct hygiene education for food vendors and school feeding programme	Municipal wide							15,000.00				EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA

Public Education on road safety activities	Municipal wide							10,000.00				Transport	OMA
Support for polio and roll back malaria	Municipal wide						20,293.13					GHS	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Support for HIV/AIDS activities	Municipal wide						124,049.06					GHS	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Construction of 2 Storey Health Centre with accommodation	Estate							1,820,344.00				GHS	
Embark on Child Protection programmes using Child Protection toolkits in 10 community schools	Municipal wide					2,500.00		7,500.00		New		Social Welfare and Community Dept.	OMA
Organizing workshop for Community Child Protection Committees	Municipal wide					1,950.00		8,500.00		New		Social Welfare and Community Dept.	OMA
MSE stakeholders consultative meeting on awareness creation	Municipal wide							5,000.00				Trade & Industry	OMA
By 2029, ensure that at least 80% of public health outreach teams in the municipality are equipped with sufficient motorbikes and transportation resources to enhance accessibility and the delivery of health services													
Support for medical care	Municipal wide						220,165.00			New		Social Welfare and Community Dept.	OMA
By 2029, provide adequate and improved accommodation for at least 60% of health staff in the municipality to enhance staff welfare, retention, and service delivery.													
Complete payment for Construction of Single Storey Maternity Block and security post for Kunka Health Centre.	Municipal wide						500,000.00					GHS	Central Admin Dept, OMA
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT													
Objective: By 2029, improve waste management and sanitation													

By December 2029, upgrade at least 60% of deteriorated and unmotorable roads in the Municipality through rehabilitation, routine maintenance, and construction of key access routes													
Upgrading of Kunka Market Road	Municipal wide							1,200,000.00		New		Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Erection of guard rails and safety measures on Nana Ponko Road	Nana Ponko							4000,000.00		New		Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Pothole patching on selected roads within the Municipality	Municipal wide							350,000.00		New		Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Grading of selected roads within the Municipality	Municipal wide									New		Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Bituminous surface dressing of 1.0km Nana Ponko Road.	Nana Ponko-Kunka								359,500.59		Ongoing	Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
By 2029, improve sanitation and prevent water-borne diseases by rehabilitating or installing effective drainage systems in all major streets and public areas of the municipality's communities													
Construction of 300m (5*2.5) m reinforced concrete drains at Mensakrom.	Mensakrom								223,924.71		Ongoing	Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Construction of 100m (5m*2.5m) reinforced concrete storm drains at Mensahkrom (Phase 2).	Mensakrom								447,849.40	New		Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Reconstruction of broken drain behind the Education Office.	Municipal wide							150,000.00		New		GES	Central Admin Dept,
Construction of concrete drain, catch pit and 0.6m culvert and fencing at Obuasi Government Hospital	Gausu									New		GHS	Central Admin Dept, OMA

Dredging of waterways within the Municipality	Municipal wide							600,000.00		New		Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Construction of Culverts and Bridges.	Municipal wide						2,000,000.00			New		Urban Roads Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Desilting minor drains	Municipal wide							50,000.00		New		Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept., OMA
Disinfection of public places and public drains	Municipal wide							24,000.00				EHU	Central Admin Dept, OMA
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTION													
Objective: By 2029, institutionalize M&E and ensure accountability													
Organize General Assembly, Executive Committee and Sub-committees	Municipal wide						365,840.00					Central Admin. Dept	
Monitoring & evaluation of programmes and projects (initial phase)	Municipal wide						80,000.00		40,000.00			Central Admin Dept.	
Renovation of 4No. Assembly's Bungalows	Municipal wide							200,000.00		New		Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Sister Relation and Partnerships	Municipal wide						260,000.00					Central Admin Dept.	OMA
Foreign Direct Investment.	Municipal wide						300,500.00					Central Admin Dept	OMA
Procure relief items to support disaster victims.	Municipal wide						62,000.00					NADMO	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Municipal Disaster Management Committee Meeting	Municipal wide						20,550.00					NADMO	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Conduct Sensitization Workshop on the Smart SDG Cities Programme.	Municipal wide								38,729.00			Central Admin. Dept.	OMA
Farmers Day celebration	Municipal wide						100,000.00	50,000.00				Agric Dept.	OMA

Conduct Field Data Collection	Municipal wide								298,000.00			Central Admin Dept.	OMA
Organize one-day seminar on Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and Stats Bank data search for head of departments and Assembly members	Municipal wide							2,500.00				Statistical Dept.	Central Admin Dept, OMA
Organize 2 No. Focus Group Discussions with key stakeholders to validate data collected	Municipal wide								45,000.00			Central Admin Dept.	OMA
Organize workshop to Validate Indicators with Stakeholders.	Municipal wide								26,800.00			Central Admin Dept.	OMA
Training of staff and update of Risk Register	Obuasi Municipal Assembly							30,000.00				HR	Central Admin Dept.
Support staff and assembly members to attend external training workshops	Obuasi Municipal Assembly						100,000.00	100,000.00				HR	Central Admin Dept.
Sensitize staff who will be due for retirement from 2026-2030 on how to prepare their minds for retirement	Obuasi Municipal Assembly							5,000.00				HR	Central Admin Dept.
Construction of 2-Storey 8-Unit 2 Bedroom Flat for Senior Staff ground floor	Council Quarters							1,000,000.00		New		Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Construction of MCE Bungalow	Council Quarters											Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Construction of fence wall around staff bungalow	Council Quarters											Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.

Source; MPCU, 2025

Priority for Ongoing Projects

The Obuasi Municipal Assembly has implemented a principle of Completion-First to fit the 2026-2029 planning period in line with the requirements of the Public Financial Management (PFM) Act, 2016 (Act 921). All current and unfinished projects outlined in the review of 2022-2025 MTDP should be prioritized in the distribution of resources before proceeding to start a new project. This will guarantee value exchange, control the buildup of judgment debts and the so-called abandoned projects will be eradicated.

CHAPTER SEVEN
MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT

7.1 Introduction

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are essential components in the successful implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP 2026-2029). They provide a systematic way to track progress, assess performance, and ensure that development activities are achieving their intended results. Through effective monitoring, the Assembly can regularly collect and analyze information on project implementation to identify achievements, challenges, and areas requiring corrective action. Evaluation, on the other hand, helps to measure the overall impact of programmes and determine whether resources are being used efficiently and effectively.

An efficient M&E system promotes accountability, transparency, and learning, enabling evidence-based decision-making and continuous improvement in service delivery. It also ensures alignment between local initiatives and national development priorities, while enhancing stakeholder confidence and participation in the development process. M&E will direct the Obuasi Municipal Assembly to translate these plans into measurable outcomes, demonstrate results to citizens and partners, and build a culture of performance and accountability in local governance.

7.2 Stakeholder Analysis

In implementing a successful MTDP for 2026-2029, there is the need to identify the stakeholders who will be affected by the project or programme and or can influence the implementation either positively or negatively. Stakeholder analysis is critical in Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) because it ensures that the right people are engaged, the right data is collected, and development results are accurately understood and sustained. In conducting the stakeholder analysis, identification was done to ascertain the level of influence each person has on the project. Three types of stakeholders were identified as primary stakeholders who are directly affected by a project or decision i.e. community members, service users, beneficiaries. Secondary stakeholders who are indirectly affected or support the project include NGOs, government agencies, private sector partners and key stakeholders who have significant influence or power over a project e.g. political leaders, funding agencies, regulators, major investors. The stakeholders are incorporated in the implementation of projects to promote involvement in decision making and acceptance.

Table 7. 1 Stakeholder Analysis

A. Government and Oversight Bodies			
Stakeholder	**Interests**	**Roles & Responsibilities in M&E**	**Level of Influence**
National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)	Ensures national-level M&E standards, harmonization of indicators, and quality reporting.	Provides M&E guidelines; validates municipal M&E reports; conducts national performance assessments; capacity-building.	Very High
Ministry of Local Government, Decentralization & Rural Development (MLGDRD)	Effective decentralized governance and performance of MMDA M&E systems.	Policy direction, technical backstopping, monitoring municipal compliance.	High

Office of the Head of Local Government Service (OHLGS)	Ensures quality performance of staff handling M&E.	Provides training, supervision, and performance assessments for M&E officers and planning units.	High
Regional Coordinating Council (RCC)	Ensures district performance and compliance with M&E guidelines.	Conducts monitoring visits; reviews quarterly and annual progress reports; provides support and quality assurance.	High
B. Municipal-Level Actors			
Stakeholder	**Interests**	**Roles & Responsibilities in M&E**	**Influence**
Obuasi Municipal Assembly (General Assembly)	Effective development outcomes for citizens.	Approves M&E plans, receives progress reports, provides oversight.	High
Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU)	Coordination of all planning and M&E activities.	Leads M&E, prepares AAPs, conducts field monitoring, coordinates data collection, prepares quarterly/annual progress reports.	Very High
Municipal Budget and Rating Unit	Resource allocation for M&E activities.	Ensures budgetary provision for M&E, tracks expenditure, supports financial reporting.	Medium
Municipal Finance Office	Efficient financial management of MTDP-related spending.	Provides financial data for M&E reporting, ensures compliance with financial rules.	Medium
Municipal Works Department	Implementation and supervision of infrastructure projects.	Provides technical monitoring data, site reports, and updates on works progress.	High
Municipal Health Directorate	Improved health outcomes and service delivery.	Provides health indicators, conducts facility-level data collection, submits M&E reports for health projects.	Medium
Municipal Education Directorate	Improved education outcomes.	Monitors education-related interventions; supplies data on enrolment, performance, infrastructure.	Medium
Municipal Agriculture Department	Agricultural growth and farmer support.	Tracks agricultural extension indicators, provides sector reports.	Medium

Social Welfare & Community Development Department	Social protection and community welfare.	M&E of social and community development projects; supports community-level data collection.	Medium
Environmental Health & Sanitation Unit	Improved sanitation outcomes.	Field monitoring, inspection reports, sanitation data for M&E framework.	Medium
Physical Planning Department	Effective spatial planning.	Provides spatial planning data and reports for land use-related indicators.	Medium
C. Security Agencies			
Stakeholder	**Interests**	**Roles & Responsibilities in M&E**	**Influence**
Ghana Police Service	Ensuring security during project implementation.	Provides data on crime, safety issues affecting project areas.	Medium
National Fire Service	Safety and disaster resilience.	Reports on fire safety compliance, emergency responses.	Medium
D. Community and Civil Society Actors			
Stakeholder	**Interests**	**Roles & Responsibilities in M&E**	**Influence**
Traditional Authorities (Chiefs & Elders)	Community development and cultural preservation.	Mobilize communities for data collection; provide feedback during community monitoring.	High
Assembly Members	Effective representation and local development.	Report community concerns; participate in monitoring; share feedback on project performance.	High
Unit Committees	Improved community services.	Local-level data collection, monitoring community-based projects.	Medium
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	Transparency, accountability, community empowerment.	Provide independent monitoring, advocacy, and community feedback.	Medium
Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs)	Social well-being and development.	Sensitization and participation in community monitoring.	Low
Youth Groups & Women Associations	Better services and livelihood opportunities.	Provide grassroots feedback; participate in project monitoring and evaluation forums.	Medium

Persons with Disability (PWD) Groups	Inclusive project outcomes.	Ensure disability-inclusive M&E indicators; provide feedback on accessibility.	Low
E. Private Sector and Development Partners			
Stakeholder	**Interests**	**Roles & Responsibilities in M&E**	**Influence**
Local Contractors & Consultants	Successful completion of awarded projects.	Submit progress reports; comply with performance standards; provide technical documentation.	High
Mining Companies (e.g., AngloGold Ashanti)	Community support and corporate social responsibility.	Provide funding support, participate in joint monitoring visits, share CSR project reports.	High
Local Businesses/Investors	Improved infrastructure and economic opportunities.	Provide economic data, participate in stakeholder reviews.	Low
Development Partners/Donors (NGOs, INGOs)	Achievement of development impact.	Offer technical/financial support; participate in evaluations; demand rigorous reporting.	High

Source; MPCU, 2025

An indebt analysis has been done on the stakeholders involved in the successful implementation of the MTDP. Effective M&E for the Obuasi Municipal MTDP (2026–2029) relies on the active and coordinated involvement of all stakeholder groups. Enhancing communication, data sharing, and participation among these actors will promote stronger accountability, support evidence-based decisions and contribute to successful implementation of the plan.

7.3 Monitoring Matrix

The Monitoring Matrix provides a systematic framework for tracking the implementation of the 2026–2029 MTDP in Obuasi Municipal. It clearly outlines development objectives, key performance indicators, baselines, targets, data sources, and responsible institutions in a single reference tool, enabling consistent, transparent monitoring. The matrix ensures that progress is measured effectively, performance is reviewed regularly, and reliable data informs decisions. By enhancing coordination, promoting accountability, and aligning interventions with municipal priorities, the Monitoring Matrix is central to achieving the MTDP's intended outcomes, addressing challenges promptly, and fostering continuous learning throughout the implementation period. Table 7.2 presents the monitoring matrix for Obuasi Municipal.

Table 7.2 Monitoring Matrix

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
Goal: To create a vibrant, inclusive and competitive local economy that provides sustainable employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for all youth **Objective: By 2029, increase the proportion of employed youth (15–35 years) in Obuasi Municipality by at least 35% through skills training, enterprise development, and job placement initiatives** **Programme : Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship Promotion Programme**										
Indicators	**Indicator Definition**	**Indicator Type**	**Baseline 2025**	**Targets 2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**Disagregation (Gender, location, etc)**	**Monitoring Frequency**	**Responsibility**
Construction of greenhouse farms	Number of greenhouse farms constructed	Output	0	5	5	5	5	Municipal wide	Annually	Agric. Dept.
Average yield of major crops (Mt)	Output of major crops	Output	600	200	200	200	200	Municipal wide	Annually	Assembly reports
Number of farmers adopting improved technologies	Count of number of farmers adopting improved technologies	Output	0	5	5	5	5	Male/Female	Quarterly	Agric. Dept.
Area under irrigation	Number of farmlands under irrigation	Output	0	5	5	5	5	Municipal wide	Quarterly	Assembly reports

Goal: To create a vibrant, inclusive and competitive local economy that provides sustainable employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for all youth										
Objective 1: By 2029, increase the proportion of employed youth (15–35 years) in Obuasi Municipality by at least 35% through skills training, enterprise development, and job placement initiatives **Programme: Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship Promotion Programme**										
Indicators	**Indicator Definition**	**Indicator Type**	**Baseline 2025**	**Targets**				**Disaggregation (Gender, location, etc)**	**Monitoring Frequency**	**Responsibility**
				2026	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**			
Increased youth employment	Youth employment rate	Impact	100	34	34	34	34	Male/Female	Annual	Assembly/ Private bodies
Specific youth programs undertaken	Number of youth employed through specific programs	Output	300	100	100	100	100	Male/Female	Quarterly	Assembly/Private bodies

Youth job-placement training programmes conducted	Number of youth trained and successfully placed in jobs	Output	50	20	20	20	20	Male/Female	Quarterly	Assembly
Youth-led businesses established	Number of businesses established by youth	Output	100	35	35	35	35	Male/Female	Quarterly	Assembly/Private bodies
Goal: To create a vibrant, inclusive and competitive local economy that provides sustainable employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for all youth **Objective: By 2029, expand and improve spaces for trading to accommodate at least 40% of traders for commercial activities.** **Programme: Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship Promotion Programme**										
Construction of lockable and market stores	Number of lockable and market stores constructed	Output	51	18	18	18	18	Municipal wide	Annually	Works Dept.
Markets with improved facilities.	Number of Markets with improved facilities	Output	2	1	1	1	1	Municipal wide	Annually	Works Dept.
Traders with Access to Designated spaces	Percentage Increase in Traders with Access to Designated Spaces	Impact	20%	7%	7%	7%	7%	Male/Female	Quarterly	Works Dept/MPCU
Goal: To create a vibrant, inclusive and competitive local economy that provides sustainable employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for all youth **Objective: By 2029, improve and expand tourism infrastructure and services in the municipality to enhance visitor experience, increase tourist arrivals by at least 40%, and boost.** **Programme: Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship Promotion Programme**										
Key tourists' attractions identified and developed	Mining heritage tourism developed	Impact	3	1	1	1	1	Municipal wide	Annually	Works Dept.
Guided tours	Number of guided tours conducted	Output	5	2	2	2	2	Tourist sites	Quarterly	Assembly reports

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT										
Goal: Improve educational infrastructure and learning environment **Objective: By 2029, rehabilitate 80% of dilapidated schools and expand classroom capacity by 40%** **Programme: Educational Infrastructure Improvement Programme**										
Indicator	**Indicator Definition**	**Indicator Type**	**Baseline 2025**	**Target**				**Disaggregation (Gender, location, etc)**	**Monitoring Frequency**	**Responsibility**
				2026	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**			
Schools with Access to Functional Sanitation	Number of schools with access to Functional Sanitation	Impact	5	3	3	3	3	Municipal wide	Annually	Works Dept.
Gender Parity Index	Number of schools with supportive infrastructure for both genders	Outcome	7	3	3	3	3	Municipal wide	Annually	Works Dept.
Schools renovated	Number of school classroom blocks renovated	Impact	0	2	2	2	2	Municipal wide	Annually	Works Dept.
Goal: Provide adequate staff accommodation for education and health workers **Objective: By 2028, construct 70% of required staff housing units for teachers and health workers** **Programme: Staff Accommodation Development Programme**										
Construction of housing units for teachers	Number of housing units constructed for teachers	Impact	0	2	2	2	2	Municipal wide	Annually	Works Dept.
Teachers' Housing units renovated	Number of housing units renovated for teachers	Impact	0	2	2	2	2	Municipal wide	Annually	Works Dept.

Goal: Expand professional training opportunities in health **Objective: By 2029, establish one Nursing Training College and enrol 500 students annually** **Programme: Health Training and Capacity Development Programme**										
Nursing Training Colleges Constructed	Number of Nursing Training Colleges constructed	Impact	0	2	2	2	2	Municipal wide	Annually	Works Dept.
Recruitment of qualified tutors	Number of qualified tutors recruited	Impact	0	2	2	2	2	Male/Female	Annually	Human Resource Dept.

ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPED										
Goal: Improve road and transport infrastructure **Objective: Rehabilitate 70% of poor roads, patch 90% of potholes and install 100% of required road signs** **Programme: Road and Transport Infrastructure Improvement Programme**										
Indicator	**Indicator Definition**	**Indicator Type**	**Baseline 2025**	**Target**				**Disaggregation (Gender, location, etc)**	**Monitoring Frequency**	**Responsibility**
				2026	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**			
Road signs installed	Number of road signs installed	Outcome	120	50	50	50	50	Municipal wide	Annually	Works Dept.
Goal: Enhance the drainage and flood management system **Objective: By 2028, construct engineered drains in 80% of flood-prone communities and dredge Nyame River annually** **Programme: Community Drainage Improvement and Flood Management Programme**										
Construct engineered drains in flood-prone and high-risk communities	Number of drains constructed in flood-prone and high-risk communities	Impact	12	5	5	5	5	Municipal wide	Annually	Assembly reports
Goal: Expand electricity access to underserved communities **Objective: By 2029, extend electricity to 90% of new settlements through the installation of poles and transformers** **Programme: Rural Electrification Expansion Programme**										
Electricity poles installed in new sites	Number of electricity poles installed in new sites	Impact	140	60	60	60	60	Municipal wide	Annually	Assembly reports
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT										
Goal: To ensure adequate, safe, and well-serviced accommodation for key Municipal Assembly workers to enhance institutional performance and strengthen effective service delivery across the municipality. **Objective: By 2029, ensure the acquisition, protection, and efficient use of land to facilitate the provision of adequate staff accommodation for at least 50% of key Municipal Assembly workers** **Programme: Municipal staff housing programme**										
Indicator	**Indicator Definition**	**Indicator Type**	**Baseline 2025**	**Target**				**Disaggregation (Gender, location, etc)**	**Monitoring Frequency**	**Responsibility**
				2026	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**			
Staff housing units completed	Number of staff housing units completed	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Municipal wide	Quarterly	Works Dept.

Key staff who are currently accommodated in Municipal housing units	Number of key staff currently accommodated in Municipal housing units	Outcome	5	2	2	2	2	Male/Female	Annual	Dept. of Social welfare
Staff accommodation sites acquired	Number of staff accommodation sites acquired	Output	0	1	1	1	2	Municipal wide	Annual	Assembly reports
Goal: Enhance community safety and security infrastructure **Objective: By 2028, install 90% of required streetlights and increase security presence by 50% to reduce crime incidents by 30%** **Programme: Community Safety and Security Enhancement Programme**										
Installation of streetlights across all communities	Number of streetlights installed across all communities	Impact	680	250	250	250	250	Municipal wide	Annually	Works Dept.
Police posts constructed	Number of Police posts constructed	Output	3	1	1	1	2	Municipal wide	Annually	Works Dept.

7.4 Evaluation

Evaluation forms a critical component of the implementation of the Obuasi Municipal Assembly Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026–2029. It serves as a systematic process of assessing the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of programmes and projects outlined in the Plan. The purpose of the evaluation is to determine the extent to which the development objectives of the Municipality are being achieved and to provide lessons for improved planning and implementation.

As part of the monitoring and evaluation framework of the Plan, the Programme of Action outlined in Chapter Five together with the Annual Action Plans contained in the relevant chapter of this document shall be periodically assessed to determine progress made toward the achievement of the Municipal development goals. This evaluation will focus on the performance of projects and programmes, the efficient utilization of resources, and the overall development impact on the Municipality.

In accordance with the decentralized planning system and the mandate of oversight institutions, the evaluation of the implementation of the MTDP will not be undertaken solely by the Obuasi Municipal Assembly. The Ashanti Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) will play a supervisory role by undertaking periodic evaluations of the implementation of the Plan as part of its statutory mandate to coordinate and monitor the activities of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies within the Region.

In addition, three forms of evaluation are expected to be undertaken during the implementation period of the Plan. These include:

Ex-ante Evaluation – This will be conducted at the initial stage of the Plan to assess the feasibility, relevance, and potential impact of the programmes and projects outlined in the MTDP before full implementation.

Mid-Term Evaluation – This evaluation will take place during the middle of the implementation period to review progress made, identify implementation challenges, and recommend adjustments to improve performance and ensure that the Plan remains aligned with its objectives.

Terminal Evaluation – This will be carried out at the end of the Plan period to assess the overall outcomes and impact of the programmes and projects implemented under the MTDP and determine the extent to which the stated goals and objectives have been achieved.

These evaluation exercises will help ensure that the implementation of the MTDP remains on track and that development interventions undertaken by the Obuasi Municipal Assembly effectively deliver the intended results. Findings from these evaluations will also provide valuable lessons and recommendations to inform subsequent development planning cycles within the Municipality.

7.3 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

The Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Plan outlines the mechanisms through which stakeholders particularly community members and direct beneficiaries, will be actively involved in tracking and assessing the implementation of the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan. In line with NDPC guidelines, PM&E ensures transparency, inclusiveness, accountability, and strengthened ownership of development outcomes within the municipality.

The objectives of the participatory monitoring and evaluation plan aim to promote

beneficiary involvement in monitoring and evaluation processes, strengthen transparency and accountability in the implementation of development interventions, provide continuous feedback to improve project design, delivery and outcomes, ensure community priorities and experiences inform decision-making during the MTDP period and build trust and deepen collaboration between the Assembly and all stakeholders.

The following tools will be applied depending on the nature and stage of the intervention:

- Community Scorecards

Used to assess quality and accessibility of public services, especially in health, education, waste management, and water sanitation.

- Citizen Report Cards

Collect beneficiary feedback on service delivery performance.

- Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

Used for community profiling, mapping, problem ranking, and needs identification.

- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

Used to gather detailed qualitative information from specific groups (women, youth, PWDs).

- Beneficiary Assessments

Evaluate how projects affect targeted groups after completion.

- Community Monitoring Committees

Provide continuous feedback on project implementation at the community level.

- Town Hall Meetings and Public Hearings

Platforms for information sharing, dialogue, and accountability.

Table 7. 2 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

PM&E Tool	**Purpose**	**When applied**	**Key Stakeholders Involved**	**Expected Outputs**
Community Scorecards	Assess quality of public services and infrastructure	Mid-implementation & annually	Beneficiaries, Unit Committees, Assembly Members	Service performance scores, community-generated

				improvement actions
Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)	Analyze community needs, resources, and barriers	Before and during implementation	Planning Unit, Traditional Authorities, Community Groups	Community maps, problem-ranking charts, prioritized needs
Citizen Report Cards	Measure citizen satisfaction with services	Annually	CSOs, Beneficiary Households, M&E Unit	Service satisfaction ratings, recommendations
Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	Collect in-depth views on programme performance	Quarterly	Women's Groups, Youth Groups, PWDs, NGOs	Qualitative insights on programme results
Beneficiary Assessments	Evaluate project impact on targeted groups	After project completion	Project Beneficiaries, Social Welfare, Planning Unit	Impact documentation, lessons learned
Community Monitoring Committees	Provide continuous local monitoring	Entire project period	Community Leaders, Assembly Members, Opinion Leaders	Monitoring reports, issues flagged for immediate action

SOURCE; MPCU, 2025

7.6 Knowledge Management and Learning

Knowledge Management and Learning (KML) has become essential for promoting sustainability, continuous improvement, and effective development management. For the successful implementation of the Obuasi Municipal MTDP (2026–2029), a strong KML framework is needed to enhance planning, decision-making, implementation, and reporting. This framework enables the Assembly and its partners to systematically collect, document, share, and apply knowledge to improve performance and respond to emerging issues. The Obuasi Municipal Assembly will adopt strategies that support the regular documentation of lessons learned, innovative practices, and implementation experiences across all departments. This includes strengthening information systems, establishing feedback

mechanisms and ensuring that M&E findings are used to guide decisions. Routine review meetings, performance assessments, community feedback sessions, and inter-departmental learning platforms will be institutionalized to foster information exchange and collective learning. Table 7.4 highlights on KML.

Table 7.4 Knowledge Management and Learning

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
Planning & M&E Processes	MPCU, Municipal Planning Unit, Departmental M&E Focal Persons	MTDP, AAPs, Quarterly & Annual Progress Reports, NDPC Guidelines	Need for advanced M&E tools, weak data visualization skills
Data Collection & Management	Statistics Unit, GIS Officer, Sector Departments (Health, Education, Agric)	Sector databases, survey tools, DHIMS2, EMIS, field monitoring reports	Limited digital data systems integration, inadequate GIS capacity, use of DDPP
Financial Management & Budgeting	Budget Unit, Finance Department	Composite Budget, GIFMIS Reports, Internally Generated Funds records	Need for improved financial reporting analytics and forecasting
Infrastructure Development & Supervision	Works Department, Feeder Roads, Contractors	Site inspection reports, engineering drawings, BOQs	Limited modern construction monitoring technology; capacity gaps in quality assurance
Community Engagement & Social Accountability	Social Welfare & Community Dev't, Assembly Members, CSOs	Community meetings, feedback forums, complaints mechanisms	Weak documentation of community feedback; limited participatory M&E tools
Health Systems & Service Delivery	Municipal Health Directorate, Public Health Nurses	DHIMS2 data, disease surveillance reports, facility assessments	Need for advanced epidemiology data analysis; gaps in logistics and supply chain data

Education Management & Quality Assurance	GES Municipal Directorate	EMIS data, school performance reports, supervision records	Limited real-time data, need for improved data validation and learning outcome analysis
Environmental Health & Sanitation Management	Environmental Health Unit, Waste Contractors	Inspection reports, sanitation by-law enforcement data, waste management records	Need for digital documentation tools; gaps in environmental data tracking
Disaster Risk & Emergency Management	NADMO, Fire Service, Police	Incident reports, risk maps, community vulnerability assessments	Limited early warning systems; need for improved risk data analysis
Economic Development & Local Revenue Mobilization	Revenue Unit, Business Associations	Revenue registers, business operating permit records	Need for improved revenue forecasting, automation, and trend analysis
Agricultural Extension & Food Security	Municipal Agric Department, Farmer Groups	Extension reports, MOFA databases, field surveys	Gaps in climate-smart agriculture knowledge; limited digital farmer data
Human Resource & Staff Development	Human Resource Unit	HR records, performance assessments	Need for structured staff capacity-building plans and competency tracking

Source; MPCU, 2025

Knowledge Management and Learning will act as a strategic driver of transparency, accountability, adaptive management, and sustained development results. Through deliberate and coordinated efforts, the Municipality will ensure that knowledge generated throughout implementation is effectively applied to support long-term development outcomes.

7.7 Competency Matrix for Learning

Competency learning as a strategic approach equips staff with the knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary to effectively implement, monitor, and improve development interventions. For the Obuasi Municipal MTDP (2026–2029), competency learning ensures that municipal staff across all departments possess the technical, managerial, and

interpersonal capabilities required to achieve the Municipality's development objectives. This approach fosters a culture of continuous professional development, institutional learning, and adaptive management, thereby strengthening evidence-based decision-making and service delivery.

The Municipality identified key competency areas critical to municipal governance and service delivery. Each area is linked to targeted training programs and practical exercises designed to translate learning into improved performance. Table 7.5 highlights on evaluation mechanisms, such as performance assessments, feedback systems and adoption of new practices, ensure that learning outcomes are measured and continuously improved.

Table 7. 5 Competency Matrix

Competency	**Training Program**	**Narrative Description / Learning Objective**	**Evaluation Criteria**
Planning, M&E	M&E Systems Strengthening Workshop	Develop skills to collect, analyze, and use data effectively for evidence-based planning and decision-making	Quality of quarterly and annual reports; improved use of M&E data
Data Management & GIS	Digital Data Collection & GIS Mapping Training	Enhance ability to manage, visualize, and map data accurately to support planning, monitoring, and reporting.	Accuracy and usability of GIS outputs; digital data management proficiency
Financial Management & Budgeting	Public Financial Management (PFM) Training	Strengthen skills in budget preparation, reporting, and expenditure tracking for efficient resource management.	Audit compliance; budgeting accuracy; timely financial reports
Project Management	Project Planning & Implementation Training	Improve capacity to plan, implement, supervise, and evaluate municipal development projects effectively.	Achievement of project milestones; quality of project supervision reports

Community Engagement & Facilitation	Stakeholder Engagement & Communication Workshop	Build skills to engage communities, facilitate participation, and integrate feedback into planning and implementation.	Quality of community feedback; level of participation in planning processes
Leadership & Team Management	Leadership Development Programme	Develop leadership, coordination, and team management competencies to strengthen departmental performance.	360° feedback; staff performance reviews; team productivity
ICT & Digital Literacy	ICT Skills Enhancement Training	Enhance proficiency in digital tools, MS Office, online data systems, and effective communication technologies.	System usage; efficiency in completing digital tasks
Health Service Delivery & Public Health	Public Health Management & Surveillance Training	Strengthen capacity to conduct disease surveillance, interpret health data, and implement effective interventions.	Quality of surveillance reports; effectiveness of health interventions
Environmental Health & Sanitation	Sanitation By-law Enforcement & Inspection Training	Improve competencies in environmental monitoring, inspection, and enforcement to ensure public health standards.	Accuracy of field inspections; compliance with sanitation regulations
Agricultural Extension & Climate-Smart Practices	Climate-Smart Agriculture Training	Equip staff with knowledge of modern farming practices, food security monitoring, and climate adaptation techniques.	Performance in field demonstrations; adoption of climate-smart practices
Customer Care & Public Relations	Customer Service Training	Improve front-line service delivery and client handling to enhance citizen satisfaction.	Client satisfaction surveys; effectiveness in complaint resolution

Source; MPCU, 2025

The Obuasi Municipal Assembly will ensure that its workforce is capable, adaptive, and results-oriented thus the integration of competency matrix in the plan. The framework supports continuous professional development, strengthens institutional knowledge, and enables staff to respond effectively to emerging challenges. This approach enhances

municipal performance, promotes sustainable development outcomes, and ensures that development interventions deliver meaningful benefits to the communities of Obuasi.

7.8 Sustainability, Accountability and Lessons Learned

The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) processes was designed to be sustainable, accountable, and to produce actionable lessons for future planning. To achieve this, the Assembly will:

- Integrate M&E activities into existing systems to prevent duplication of efforts.
- Build the capacity of staff and stakeholders to foster ownership of M&E processes.
- Utilize digital tools to enhance the efficiency of data collection, analysis, and dissemination.
- Collaborate with stakeholders to leverage resources, knowledge, and expertise.
- Ensure that M&E findings are systematically applied to inform programme and policy adjustments.
- Document successes, challenges, and lessons learned, and share them widely to institutionalize continuous learning.

CHAPTER EIGHT
DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.1 Introduction

The Obuasi Municipal Assembly (OMA) recognizes effective communication as a crucial tool for the successful implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP 2026-2029). This communication strategy aims to establish a framework for sharing information, promoting participation, and fostering collaboration among all stakeholders to achieve the vision of a sustainable and inclusive Obuasi.

8.2 Purpose of the Communication Strategy

To ensure that all stakeholders, citizens, traditional leaders, civil society, the private sector, and development partners are well-informed and engaged in the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), it is crucial to implement effective communication strategies. These strategies should promote transparency and collaboration, encouraging active participation and commitment from all parties. By fostering a sense of ownership among stakeholders, we can enhance support for the MTDP and achieve more impactful development outcomes**.**

8.3 Objectives

The communication strategy seeks to achieve the following objectives:

a) Increase public awareness and understanding of the MTDP's goals, priorities, and programmes.
b) Promote stakeholder participation in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of development activities.
c) Enhance transparency and accountability through regular dissemination of progress and performance information.
d) Improve coordination and information sharing among departments, agencies, and development partners.
e) Attract investment and partnerships to support local economic development initiatives**.**

8.4 Target Audiences

Effective communication requires understanding who needs what information, how often, and through which channels. The target audiences for the Obuasi MTDP (2026–2029) communication strategy is categorized into internal, external, and special interest groups to ensure comprehensive engagement.

a. Internal Audiences

These are dedicated individuals within the Assembly structure who are deeply involved in the important work of implementing, managing, and monitoring the MTDP. Their commitment and effort play a vital role in ensuring the success of this initiative. The purpose of communicating is to ensure consistent internal information flow, shared understanding of goals, and coordinated action.

Table 8. 1 Internal Audiences

Stakeholder Group	Information Needs	Communication Approach
Municipal Chief Executive (MCE)	Strategic updates, progress reports, public feedback	Briefings, reports, media summaries
Municipal Coordinating Director (MCD)	Coordination updates, departmental performance	Staff meetings, internal memos
Heads of Departments and Units	Implementation guidelines, timelines, and resource allocation	Departmental meetings, circulars
Assembly Members	Policy briefs, project updates, constituency engagement materials	Training workshops, bulletins, and community meetings
Planning and Budget Units	Performance data, resource flow, and monitoring results	Reports, planning review meetings
Public Relations & Information Services Department (ISD)	Communication messages, media materials	Coordination meetings, digital tools
All Assembly Staff	General awareness, institutional culture, progress updates	Staff forums, newsletters, notice boards

Source; MPCU, 2025

B. External Audiences

It is important to acknowledge the diverse actors and institutions beyond the assembly that play a significant role in shaping or are impacted by the implementation of the MTDP 2026-2029. Their involvement and perspective are crucial to understanding the broader effects of this initiative.

Table 8. 2 External Audiences

Stakeholder Group	Information Needs	Communication Approach
Traditional Authorities (Chiefs, Queen Mothers, Councils)	Project priorities, cultural impacts, partnership roles	Courtesy calls, community durbars
Regional Coordinating Council (Ashanti)	Implementation status, compliance, and coordination issues	Official reports, review meetings

Central Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs)	Policy alignment, budget support, sector coordination	Reports, joint technical sessions
Development Partners and Donor Agencies (e.g., UNDP, GIZ, USAID)	Strategic direction, project performance, and funding opportunities	Progress reports, coordination meetings
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and NGOs	Collaboration opportunities, community empowerment activities	Stakeholder dialogues, advocacy forums
Private Sector and Business Associations	Investment opportunities, infrastructure development, incentives	Business forums, public-private partnership meetings
Financial Institutions (Banks, Microfinance)	Local economic opportunities, SME support schemes	Roundtable discussions, newsletters
Media (Radio, TV, Newspapers, Online)	Timely, factual information for dissemination to the public	Press releases, media briefings, press kits

Source; MPCU, 2025

Table 8. 3 Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Matrix

Stakeholder Group	Key Information/Message	Communication Tools and Channels	Frequency	Responsible Unit/Officer
Municipal Chief Executive (MCE)	Updates on MTDP progress, emerging issues, policy alignment	Executive briefs, internal memos, and planning review meetings	Monthly	Municipal Coordinating Director (MCD) / Planning Unit
Municipal Coordinating Director (MCD)	Coordination updates, departmental reports, and performance monitoring	Departmental meetings, review sessions	Monthly	Planning & Budget Units
Heads of Departments / Units	Implementation schedules, progress indicators, and reporting timelines	Circulars, WhatsApp groups, and inter-departmental meetings	Biweekly	Planning Unit / HR
Assembly Members	Key development programmes, projects in electoral areas, and citizen feedback mechanisms	Bulletins, orientation workshops, and town hall meetings	Quarterly	Public Relations Officer (PRO) / ISD
Traditional Authorities	Major projects affecting communities, partnership roles, conflict resolution	Courtesy calls, community durbars, traditional council briefings	Quarterly or as needed	MCE / ISD
Regional Coordinating Council (RCC)	MTDP alignment, monitoring outcomes, compliance reports	Official reports, coordination meetings	Semi-annual	Planning Unit

MDAs (Sector Ministries & Agencies)	Sector collaboration, data sharing, technical assistance needs	Reports, workshops, joint field missions	As required	MPCU Secretariat
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) & NGOs	Community empowerment initiatives, monitoring opportunities, partnership frameworks	Stakeholder dialogue forums, project reviews, joint planning	Biannual	Social Welfare & Community Development Department
Private Sector & Business Associations	Investment opportunities, job creation, public-private partnerships	Business roundtables, investment fairs, newsletters	Semi-annual	Business Advisory Centre / Trade & Industry Department
Financial Institutions (Banks, Microfinance)	Local economic development initiatives, SME support, financial inclusion	Business meetings, information bulletins	Quarterly	Finance Office / BAC
Development Partners (e.g., GIZ, UNDP)	Progress on funded projects, partnership updates, sustainability plans	Review meetings, reports, proposal briefs	Quarterly	Planning Unit / MCD
Media (Radio, TV, Newspapers, Online)	Development updates, Assembly announcements, public education campaigns	Press releases, interviews, media briefings	Monthly or as needed	ISD / PRO
General Public / Residents	Municipal projects, public services, accountability and transparency	Radio talk shows, town hall meetings, flyers, social media	Continuous	ISD / PRO
Youth Groups / Student Associations	Skills development, employment programmes, participation in decision-making	Youth forums, social media campaigns, workshops	Quarterly	Youth Desk / ISD
Women's Groups / Market Associations	Women empowerment initiatives, livelihood programmes	Focus group discussions, radio programmes	Biannual	Gender Desk / Social Welfare Department
Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)	Inclusion in Assembly projects, support services, accessibility improvements	Consultative meetings, accessible publications	Biannual	Disability Desk / Social Welfare Department
Religious Bodies (Churches, Mosques)	Social development activities, peacebuilding, community mobilization	Engagement meetings, pulpit announcements	Quarterly	ISD / Community Development Office
Educational Institutions (Schools,	Education, sanitation, and civic engagement campaigns	School visits, seminars, clubs, competitions	Termly	Education Directorate / ISD

Colleges, Universities)				
Mining Communities & Artisanal Mining Groups	Responsible mining practices, environmental protection, training opportunities	Community meetings, radio discussions, field visits	Quarterly	Environment & Mining Desk / TCC Liaison Office
Security Agencies (Police, NADMO, Fire Service)	Disaster management, public safety, coordination of emergencies	Inter-agency briefings, coordination meetings	As needed	NADMO / Security Committee
Academic & Research Institutions	Access to local data, research collaborations, innovation projects	Data sharing agreements, research symposia	Annual	Planning Unit
Diaspora and Obuasi Indigenes Abroad	Investment opportunities, local development updates	Digital newsletters, social media, virtual forums	Semi-annual	ISD / Planning Unit
Assembly Oversight Committees (Development Planning, Finance, etc.)	Monitoring results, financial performance, recommendations	Reports, presentations, committee sittings	Quarterly	MCD / Planning Unit

Source; MPCU, 2025

This communication strategy is a living document that will be reviewed annually to reflect emerging trends, technologies, and stakeholder needs. Through effective communication, Obuasi will achieve the collective vision of a prosperous, smart and sustainable plan implementation in the municipality.

8.5 General Conclusion

The 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) for Obuasi Municipal was prepared through an inclusive, data-informed, and results-focused process in line with NDPC guidelines. It captures the development priorities of the municipality and provides a well-structured framework for tackling major challenges while taking advantage of local opportunities to advance inclusive and sustainable growth.

Drawing on extensive data analysis, broad stakeholder engagement, prioritized development issues, and alignment with national policy directives, the plan outlines targeted strategies, programmes, and interventions to strengthen social services, boost economic development, expand infrastructure, promote environmental resilience, and reinforce governance and institutional effectiveness. Successful implementation of the MTDP is expected to generate meaningful development impacts, such as improved service delivery, increased economic

prospects, better living conditions, reduced vulnerabilities, and enhanced coordination across institutions. When fully executed, the plan will help build a more resilient, economically vibrant, and well-managed Obuasi Municipal where citizens actively participate in governance and enjoy fair access to development opportunities.

Through its structured approach to planning, monitoring, evaluation, and communication, the MTDP promotes transparency, accountability, and inclusiveness in the development process. Ultimately, the effective delivery of the 2026–2029 MTDP will move Obuasi Municipal closer to achieving sustainable development, improved quality of life for all residents, and long-term socio-economic transformation.

APPENDIX 1: *PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES*

Key Development Issues	Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits	Significant multiplier effect on sustainable spatial development	Significant linkage to meeting basic human needs and rights	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Support for cross-cutting and emerging themes	The Five National Prioritised SDGs Goals and Targets	**Total Score**	**Weighted Average Score**	**Ranking**
Youth unemployment	5	5	5	5	5	5	**30**	**5**	**1st**
Degradation of arable land	5	5	4	4	4	3	**25**	**4.2**	**5th**
Illegal Mining (Galamsey)	5	3	3	4	3	3	**21**	**3.6**	**8th**
Limited capacity to mobilize IGF effectively	4	4	3	5	4	4	**23**	**3.8**	**7th**
Lack of effective sensitization on prevalence of HIV, Malaria and TB	2	1	2	1	1	2	**9**	**1.6**	**19th**
Poor tourism infrastructure and services	4	4	3	5	4	4	**24**	**4.0**	**6th**
Poor Sanitation and Sanitation-Related Issues	4	2	3	3	4	3	**19**	**3.2**	**10th**
Poor Road Infrastructure	5	4	5	5	4	4	**27**	**4.5**	**3rd**
Lack of Motorbikes for Public Health Outreach Programmes	3	2	2	2	3	4	**16**	**2.7**	**13th**
Overreliance on mining and related activities	5	5	4	4	6	4	**26**	**4.3**	**4th**
Inadequate Accommodation for Staff (Education)	3	2	3	3	2	2	**15**	**2.5**	**14th**
Emergence of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) such as Hypertension, Diabetes, etc.	2	2	2	1	2	1	**10**	**1.7**	**18th**
Effects of Climate Change (Adaptation & Mitigation	4	2	3	2	4	3	**18**	**3.0**	**11th**
Inadequate Accommodation for Staff (Health)	3	2	2	3	2	2	**14**	**2.3**	**15th**
Limited interest in renewable energy	1	1	1	1	1	1	**6**	**1.0**	**20th**
Inadequate housing for key workers of the Assembly	2	2	3	2	1	2	**13**	**2.2**	**16th**
Limited space and infrastructure for trading and commerce	4	5	5	5	5	4	**28**	**4.7**	**2nd**
Poor Un-Engineered Drainage System in Communities	4	2	3	3	2	3	**17**	**2.8**	**12th**
Dilapidated educational infrastructure	4	3	3	3	4	3	**20**	**3.3**	**9th**
Lack of a Nursing Training College	3	2	1	2	1	3	**12**	**2.0**	**17th**
Non- operationalization of gari processing factory									
Inadequate household dustbin distribution									
Insufficient recreational and sports facilities									

Poor maintenance of soap making processing factory constructed by AGA									
Poor solid waste management									
Inadequate health facilities									
Inadequate and maintenance of water projects to provide portable water									
Inadequate educational infrastructure									
Lack of community centres									
Inadequate LEAP programs to cover the old age people within the community									
Poor condition of sanitation infrastructure									
Lack of storm drains									
Chemical pollution affecting portable drinking water sources									
Inadequate electricity poles to extend electricity to new sites									
Irregular potholes patching									
Lack of pavement around the Central Business Center									
Encroachment of the main town streets with Construction of permanent unauthorized structures									
Irregular dredging of Nyame River									
Lack of road signs									
Lack of proper supervision on Government lands reserve for a purpose									
Poor construction of the Obuasi town hall									
Lack of scholarships for the Youth									
Inadequate streetlights									
Inadequate security presence and concerns of rising insecurity									
Inadequate public toilet facilities									

Source; MPCU, 2025