



## TARKWA NSUAEM MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

# 2025

# VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW REPORT

ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UN 2030 AGENDA FOR  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT





## TARKWA-NSUAEM MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

2025 VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW (VLR) REPORT  
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA  
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND AFRICAN  
UNION AGENDA 2063



Published by:

TARKWA-NSUAEM MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY,

May, 2025

© TARKWA-NSUAEM MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY,

All rights reserved.





# TABLE OF CONTENTS

|                                                               |             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| <b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>                                      | <b>i</b>    |
| <b>LIST OF TABLES, IMAGES AND FIGURES</b>                     | <b>iii</b>  |
| <b>LIST OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS</b>                         | <b>vi</b>   |
| <b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b>                                        | <b>viii</b> |
| <b>FOREWORD</b>                                               | <b>ix</b>   |
| <b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>                                      | <b>x</b>    |
| <br>                                                          |             |
| <b>CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION</b>                              | <b>1</b>    |
| 1. Background                                                 | 1           |
| 1.1. Brief Profile of the Municipality                        | 1           |
| 1.2. Demography                                               | 2           |
| 1.3. Economy and Employment                                   | 3           |
| 1.4. Education                                                | 3           |
| 1.5. Health                                                   | 4           |
| 1.6. Geography and Natural Resources                          | 5           |
| 1.7. Governance and Administration                            | 6           |
| 1.8. Community Engagement                                     | 8           |
| 1.9. Supportive Services                                      | 8           |
| <br>                                                          |             |
| <b>CHAPTER TWO: METHODOLOGY AND THE PREPARATION PROCESS</b>   | <b>9</b>    |
| 2. Introduction                                               | 9           |
| 2.1. Preparation process for the Voluntary Local Review (VLR) | 9           |
| 2.2. Indicator, data gathering and sources                    | 9           |
| 2.3. Addressing data challenges/gaps                          | 11          |



|                                                                                                          |           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>CHAPTER THREE: POLICY AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT</b>                                                    | <b>12</b> |
| 3. Introduction                                                                                          | 12        |
| 3.1. Integration of the dimensions of sustainable development and the principle of leaving no one behind | 12        |
| <b>CHAPTER FOUR: PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF GOALS AND TARGETS</b>                                     | <b>14</b> |
| 4. Introduction                                                                                          | 14        |
| 4.1. Progress on Implementation                                                                          | 16        |
| <b>CHAPTER FIVE: FINANCING THE SDGS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVESTMENT</b>                                 | <b>48</b> |
| 5. Means of Implementation                                                                               | 48        |
| 5.1. Investment Opportunities                                                                            | 51        |
| <b>CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS</b>                                                            | <b>53</b> |
| 6. Conclusion                                                                                            | 53        |
| 6.1. Next Steps                                                                                          | 53        |
| <b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>                                                                                      | <b>55</b> |



# LIST OF TABLES, IMAGES AND FIGURES

## List of Tables

|                                                                    |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Table 1 - Registered PWDs in the Municipality                      | 2  |
| Table 2: Number of Indicators Reported                             | 10 |
| Table 3 - Alignment of the development dimensions to the SDGs      | 14 |
| Table 4 - Beneficiaries of some Social Interventions               | 17 |
| Table 5: Revenue Performance per Revenue Source from 2021 to 2024. | 49 |
| Table 6: Investment opportunities                                  | 52 |

## List of Images

|                                                                              |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Image 1- Stakeholder engagement on the 2022-2025 MTDP                        | 13 |
| Image 2 – LEAP Documentation by the department of social Welfare             | 17 |
| Image 3 - Capacity building workshops for women on leadership                | 37 |
| Image 4 - Street lighting project                                            | 40 |
| Image 5 - Radio discussions on disaster prevention and management            | 42 |
| Image 6 - Donation of relief items to victims                                | 42 |
| Image 7 - Revenue collectors distributing property rate, a component of IGF. | 47 |
| Image 8 - General Assembly Meeting and Town Hall Meetings                    | 54 |
| Image 9 - Sport stadium (10,641 capacity) funded by Goldfields Ghana Limited | 54 |

## List of Figures

|                                                                                                                            |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Figure 1: Tarkwa – Nsuaem in Regional and National Context                                                                 | 2  |
| Figure 2: Ownership of Schools in the Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipality - 2025                                                    | 4  |
| Figure 3: Trend of OPD Cases (top five) since 2021 in percentages.                                                         | 5  |
| Figure 4: Organogram of a Municipal Assembly                                                                               | 7  |
| Figure 5: Multidimensional poverty by sex of head of household (MPI, 2021)                                                 | 16 |
| Figure 6: Proportion of Assembly spending on essential services in % (education, health and social protection), 2020 -2024 | 18 |
| Figure 7 - Pro-poor public social spending: 2020 – 2024(%)                                                                 | 19 |



|                                                                                                                                                              |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Figure 8: Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age; 2020 - 2024                                                                            | 20 |
| Figure 9: Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight); 2020 - 2024                                      | 21 |
| Figure 10:Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women, 2020 – 2024                                                                                               | 22 |
| Figure 11 - Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture,2020-2024 (%)                                                       | 22 |
| Figure 12 - Number of maternal deaths: 2020 - 2024                                                                                                           | 23 |
| Figure 13 - Proportion of birth attended by skilled health personnel: 2020 - 2024 (%)                                                                        | 24 |
| Figure 14: Neonatal and Under-5 mortality rates, 2020 – 2024 (%)                                                                                             | 24 |
| Figure 15: Number of new HIV/AIDS infections, 2020 – 2023 (%)                                                                                                | 25 |
| Figure 16: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population                                                                                                     | 26 |
| Figure 17: Number of Malaria OPD cases, 2020 - 2024                                                                                                          | 26 |
| Figure 18: Mortality rate for cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (%), 2020-2024                                         | 27 |
| Figure 19: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods, 2020 – 2024 (%) | 28 |
| Figure 20: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group, 2020 – 2024                                         | 28 |
| Figure 21: Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution, 2020-2024                                                                       | 29 |
| Figure 22: Mortality rate attributed to unsafe WASH services, 2020 - 2024                                                                                    | 29 |
| Figure 23: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning: 2020 - 2024                                                                                 | 30 |
| Figure 24: Health Worker (Doctor, nurse, midwife) to population ratio, 2021-2024                                                                             | 30 |
| Figure 25 - Proportion of children in primary 2 achieving minimum proficiency in 2022 (%)                                                                    | 31 |
| Figure 26 - BECE Pass Rate (JHS), 2020 – 2023 (%)                                                                                                            | 32 |
| Figure 27 - Completion rate for pupils in primary, JHS and SHS: 2021-2024 (%)                                                                                | 32 |
| Figure 28 - Net Enrolment for Kindergarten: 2020 - 2023                                                                                                      | 33 |
| Figure 29: Number of Youths in school (JHS and SHS) with information and communication technology skills, 2021 - 2024                                        | 33 |
| Figure 30 - Parity indices for all education indicators: 2020 – 2024                                                                                         | 34 |
| Figure 31 - Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level, 2021 - 2023                                                 | 35 |



|                                                                                                                                        |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Figure 32 - Women's representation at both national and local government: 2020-2024(%)                                                 | 36 |
| Figure 33- Proportion of women in managerial positions (Heads of Department): 2020-2024                                                | 37 |
| Figure 34 – Number of Female Agricultural Landowners/Rights-Bearers: 2020 - 2024                                                       | 38 |
| Figure 35 - Proportion of population with access to basic water service (%), 2021                                                      | 39 |
| Figure 36 - Proportion of communities with access to electricity: 2020 – 2024(%)                                                       | 40 |
| Figure 37 - Number of reported cases of child labour: 2020 - 2024                                                                      | 41 |
| Figure 38- Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, 2020 - 2024 | 43 |
| Figure 39 - Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed: 2020 – 2024(%)                                                  | 43 |
| Figure 40: Number of children experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers                        | 45 |
| Figure 41 - Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of total prison population                                                           | 45 |
| Figure 42 - Primary municipal expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget                                                 | 46 |
| Figure 43- Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)            | 46 |
| Figure 44: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes (IGF), 2020 – 2024(%)                                                | 47 |
| Figure 45- Performances of some key revenue sources from 2021 to 2024.                                                                 | 50 |



# LIST OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

|                 |                                                                  |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>AAP</b>      | Annual Action Plan                                               |
| <b>AU</b>       | African Union                                                    |
| <b>BECE</b>     | Basic Education Certificate Examination                          |
| <b>CHPS</b>     | Community-based Health Planning and Services                     |
| <b>CHRAJ</b>    | Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice            |
| <b>CSOs</b>     | Civil Society Organizations                                      |
| <b>CSR</b>      | Corporate Social Responsibility                                  |
| <b>DACF</b>     | District Assemblies Common Fund                                  |
| <b>DACF-RFG</b> | District Assemblies Common Fund - Responsive Factor Grants       |
| <b>DOVVSU</b>   | Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit                        |
| <b>DRIP</b>     | District Road Improvement Program                                |
| <b>ECG</b>      | Electricity Company of Ghana                                     |
| <b>EMIS</b>     | Education Management Information System                          |
| <b>GER</b>      | Gross Enrolment Ratio                                            |
| <b>GES</b>      | Ghana Education Service                                          |
| <b>GHS</b>      | Ghana Health Service                                             |
| <b>GNAT</b>     | Ghana National Association of Teachers                           |
| <b>GOG</b>      | Government of Ghana                                              |
| <b>GSS</b>      | Ghana Statistical Service                                        |
| <b>HODs</b>     | Heads of Departments                                             |
| <b>IGF</b>      | Internally Generated Funds                                       |
| <b>IRECOP</b>   | Integrated Recycling and Compost Plant Limited                   |
| <b>JHS</b>      | Junior High School                                               |
| <b>KG</b>       | Kindergarten                                                     |
| <b>LEAP</b>     | Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty                           |
| <b>LI</b>       | Legislative Instrument                                           |
| <b>MAG/CIDA</b> | Mennonite Action Group/Canadian International Development Agency |
| <b>MCE</b>      | Municipal Chief Executive                                        |
| <b>MDAs</b>     | Ministries, Departments, and Agencies                            |
| <b>MDF</b>      | Mineral Development Fund                                         |
| <b>MDGs</b>     | Millennium Development Goals                                     |



|                 |                                                 |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| <b>MMDAs</b>    | Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies |
| <b>MMR</b>      | Maternal Mortality Ratio                        |
| <b>MP</b>       | Member of Parliament                            |
| <b>MP's CF</b>  | Member of Parliament's Common Fund              |
| <b>MPCU</b>     | Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit            |
| <b>MTDP</b>     | Medium-Term Development Plan                    |
| <b>NADMO</b>    | National Disaster Management Organization       |
| <b>NDPC</b>     | National Development Planning Commission        |
| <b>NGOs</b>     | Non-Governmental Organizations                  |
| <b>NCD</b>      | Non-Communicable Disease                        |
| <b>OGP</b>      | Open Government Partnership                     |
| <b>OPD</b>      | Outpatient Department                           |
| <b>PHC</b>      | Population and Housing Census                   |
| <b>PM</b>       | Presiding Member                                |
| <b>PWD's CF</b> | Persons With Disabilities Common Fund           |
| <b>PWDs</b>     | Persons with Disabilities                       |
| <b>SHS</b>      | Senior High School                              |
| <b>SDGs</b>     | Sustainable Development Goals                   |
| <b>SEA</b>      | Strategic Environmental Assessment              |
| <b>TNMA</b>     | Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly                |
| <b>URTI</b>     | Upper Respiratory Tract Infection               |
| <b>VLR</b>      | Voluntary Local Review                          |
| <b>WASH</b>     | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene                   |
| <b>WHO</b>      | World Health Organization                       |



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The preparation of this Voluntary Local Review (VLR) was expertly guided by the VLR Team, under the leadership of Pln. Mrs. Amanda Pokua Adjei. This report would not have been possible without the invaluable contributions of the various Departments and Units within the Assembly, whose vital data was meticulously gathered by the technical team.

The Municipal Assembly extends its profound gratitude for the exceptional leadership and unwavering support of the Honourable Municipal Chief Executive, Honourable Ebenezer Cobbinah, and the Municipal Coordinating Director, Alhaji Boffour Ahmed Haruna.

Further appreciation is given to the Head of the Local Government Service, Prof. Lord Mensah, and the Ag. Director-General of the National Development Planning Commission, Dr. Audrey Smock Amoah, whose remarkable leadership and steadfast commitment ensured the successful completion of this document.

The technical assistance provided by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and the Ghana Statistical Services (GSS) was instrumental in shaping this review. In particular, sincere thanks are extended to the team from NDPC especially Mr. Philip Marfo Acheampong, Ms. Vera Baffoe, and Mr. Vitus Bobnuro of GSS for their active involvement in the process.

Additionally, the Municipal expresses heartfelt gratitude to the General Assembly under the able leadership of the Honourable Presiding Member, Joseph Kwofie, for their diligent review and timely approval of the VLR report. Finally, deep appreciation is owed to the Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities, special interest groups, and civil society organizations (CSOs), whose collaboration and insightful contributions greatly enriched the report.

We sincerely believe that the compilation of this report will impact on our communities positively. God Bless Us All!!!!



# FOREWORD

The preparation of the Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly's Voluntary Local Review (VLR) Report stems from the need to accelerate efforts towards the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda as the deadline approaches.

The document serves as a guideline for measuring the implementation of the SDGs at the local level, as well as ensuring alignment with the Agenda 2063.

This report has been prepared in collaboration with the various decentralised departments and units of the Municipal Assembly as well as other government institutions/agencies, security services, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), the Private Sector, and community members.

It is expected that through the VLR process, the Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly would be able to deepen active citizen participation, thereby creating a strong sense of local ownership and community engagement. The Assembly is therefore calling on all stakeholders to effectively contribute to the achievements of a better and more sustainable future for all.



**HON. EBENEZER COBBINAH**  
MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly was established in 2008 through Legislative Instrument L.I. 1886. According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the municipality's total population was 219,109 with 113,287 males representing 51.7 percent and 105,822 females constituting 48.3 percent. The projected population for the year 2025 is 238,961. The municipality has 438 communities.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted by the UN in September 2015 to build on the previous Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and sets a universal framework for sustainable development. It's a universal policy agenda for all countries, aiming for a transformative vision for sustainable development which outlines 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 associated targets, aiming to address global challenges in areas like poverty, inequality, climate change, and peace, while ensuring economic, social, and environmental progress.

Ahead of the adoption of the Agenda 2030, African leaders had already developed a framework to address a broad range of development areas, including economic, social, political, scientific, and cultural aspects, known as the Agenda 2063.

The deadline for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is just five years away, therefore, there is a pressing need to fast-track efforts toward their implementation. In response to this growing urgency, local and regional governments around the world pledged to voluntarily report on their progress toward the SDGs during the UN Summit held in New York in September 2019.

In fulfilment of the above, the Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly took the initiative to develop a Voluntary Local Review (VLR) report on the progress of its implementation of the SDGs. To begin

with, the VLR process commenced with an inception meeting of the coordinating team where the approach, indicative outlines, work plan and roadmap including timelines for the VLR were developed. Following this, the coordinating team formally briefed management of the Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly of the commencement of the VLR process during which the roadmap for the process was shared, and inputs were ascertained for incorporation.

The Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly's Voluntary Local Review (VLR) report focused on 44 indicators across 13 SDGs including, **No Poverty** (Goal 1), **Zero Hunger** (Goal 2), **Good Health and Well-being** (Goal 3), **Quality Education** (Goal 4), **Climate Action** (Goal 13), among others.

In the pursuit of the attainment of these goals, the Assembly chalked some major successes. Among the notable ones is the attainment of a high level of proficiency among pupils in primary schools in Mathematics and English subjects. This can be attributed to interventions such as the award scheme instituted by the Assembly in collaboration with the mining companies and the organization of inter-schools reading festivals to promote reading amongst pupils. This contributes to the attainment of **Quality Education** (Goal 4).

In addition, the Assembly made great strides in the achievement of **Good Health and Well-being** (Goal 3). This is evident in Target 3.3, where the number of new HIV/AIDS infections per 1,000 uninfected population has shown a gradual decline over the past four years. This progress can be attributed to sustained efforts by the Municipality through voluntary testing and counseling, encouraging the use of antiretroviral medicines such as pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and sensitization on HIV&AIDS.



The Assembly's implementation of government interventions like school feeding, capitation grant and Free SHS have benefited the poor in the Municipality. For instance, the number of LEAP beneficiaries increased by 5 percent to 839 in 2023. This is as a result an increase in the number of poor households benefitting from the initiative. This is all in pursuit of **No Poverty** (Goal 1).

The financial requirements for implementing the Assembly's planned projects and programmes geared towards the achievement of the SDGs far exceed its financial capacity. This calls for a critical need to outsource for other funding opportunities to complement the financial capacity of the Assembly in implementing its planned projects and programmes.

Some areas of investment that can be tapped to speed up the achievement of the SDGs are waste management and tourism. Although the Assembly is doing it best in the management of solid waste through the provision of communal waste containers and dumping sites, the existing infrastructure in the municipality is still inadequate for safe solid waste collection, treatment and disposal. This poses a challenge to achieving **Sustainable Cities and Communities** (Goal 11), Target 11.6, hence, the need for investment in the construction of more refuse bays, provision of logistics (e.g. refuse trucks, refuse containers etc.), an engineered final disposal site and recycling plant.

Sustainable tourism development can be one of the engines on which **Decent Work and Economic Growth** (Goal 8) can thrive. However, the municipality has no recognized tourist sites that can provide jobs to its citizens and also boost the local economic development. Notwithstanding, some potential sites have been identified

and call for investment opportunities. These when developed, can aid in the attainment of Goal 8, Target 8.9.

Going forward, the Assembly has therefore planned to explore opportunities to strengthen the ongoing partnerships with the private sector especially the mining companies and other development partners to speed up implementation of the SDGs as the deadline for achieving the SDGs gradually approaches (5 years away).

The content of this document has been structured into six chapters.

Chapter One (1) provides an introduction to the report, highlighting the background of the report as well as a brief profile of the municipality.

Chapter Two (2) focuses on the methodology and the preparation process, depicting the collaborative and multi-stakeholder approach employed in the process. It also contains challenges with data gathering and means of addressing them.

Chapter Three (3) explores the mechanisms used to mainstream the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 into the Assembly's Medium-Term Development Plan and annual Composite Budgets.

Chapter Four (4) presents data on the progress made in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063, highlighting initiatives implemented that have accounted for these changes and challenges.

Chapter Five (5) describes the means of financing the projects and programmes geared towards the achievement of the SDGs.

Chapter Six (6) outlines the steps taken by the Assembly in speeding up the implementation of the SDG goals.



# CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

## 1. Background

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted by the UN in September 2015 to build on the previous Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and sets a universal framework for sustainable development. It's a universal policy agenda for all countries, aiming for a transformative vision for sustainable development which outlines 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 associated targets, aiming to address global challenges in areas like poverty, inequality, climate change, and peace, while ensuring economic, social, and environmental progress. The agenda emphasises the importance of a transformative vision, including a global policy agenda that requires the involvement of all sectors of society, thereby guarding the principle of leaving no one behind.

Ahead of the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, African leaders had already developed a framework to address a broad range of development areas, including economic, social, political, scientific, and cultural aspects. This framework dubbed African Union Agenda 2063 represents a shift from the initial focus on independence and decolonization to a broader vision of inclusive social and economic development, continental and regional integration, democratic governance, and peace and security. This Agenda was guided by seven core aspirations which include socio-economic development, democratic governance, culture, peace

and security. The implementation of the AU Agenda 2063 and 2030 Agenda have ensured they are aligned to the national and subnational planning processes.

As the deadline for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development approaches, there is a pressing need to accelerate efforts towards their implementation. Sub-national structures including regional and local governments have therefore been called upon to review the status of implementation of the SDGs. Recognizing this urgency, there has been a growing demand by local authorities in many countries to report on the SDGs through the preparation of voluntary local reviews (VLR) at the September 2019 UN Submit in New York.

It is expected that, through the VLR process, the Municipality would know its status regarding SDGs implementation and also bring on board all stakeholders to deepen active citizen participation, thereby creating a strong sense of local ownership and community engagement. It would also help the Assembly to identify gaps in development and formulate plans geared towards their closure.

Lastly, the VLR process would enable the Assembly to harness investment opportunities and introduce interventions that could help in accelerating the attainment of the SDGs by 2030

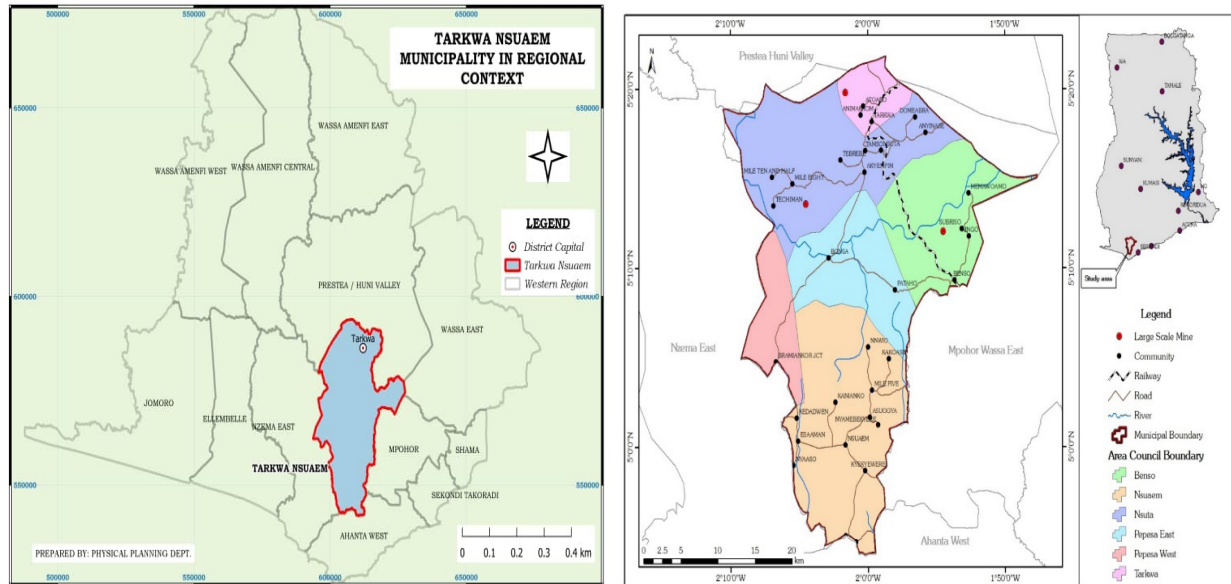
### 1.1. Brief Profile of the Municipality

The Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipality is one of the 14 administrative Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in the Western Region of Ghana and was established in 2008 through Legislative Instrument L.I. 1886. It was previously part of the Wassa West Municipality but was separated in 2008 to create the Prestea-Huni Valley Municipality and Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipality.



The Municipality is located in the eastern part of the Western Region and has Tarkwa as its capital town. It has a total land area of 978.26 sq. Km. It is located between Latitude 400'N and 504'N and Longitude 1045'W and 201'W. It shares boundaries with Prestea Huni-Valley Municipality to the north, Nzema East Municipality to the West, Ahanta West Municipality to the South and Mpohor District to the East.

**Figure 1: Tarkwa – Nsuaem in Regional and National Context**



Source: Physical Planning Department, TNMA 2025

## 1.2. Demography

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the total population of the Municipality was 219,109, which comprises 105,822 (48.30%) females and 113,287 (51.70%) males. The projected population now stands at 238,961.

The Municipality has a very good proportion of the working age group (15 – 64 years), which is 141,700 according to the 2021 PHC. On the other hand, total dependents which include children below age 15 and adults above age 64, stand at 77,409. This, therefore, set the dependency ratio at 54.63 percent, meaning more pressure on the workforce. The dependents mostly consist of homemakers, students, too old or young to work or Persons with Disabilities (PWDs).

The municipality plays host to a number of PWDs. Below is a breakdown of the registered number of PWDs as of the end of the year 2024.

**Table 1 - Registered PWDs in the Municipality**

| Type of Disability    | Male       | Female     | Total      |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Physically Challenged | 127        | 135        | 262        |
| Hearing Impaired      | 58         | 54         | 112        |
| Visually Impaired     | 36         | 36         | 72         |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>221</b> | <b>225</b> | <b>446</b> |



The rural-urban split of the population according to the 2021 PHC stands at 41.0 percent urban and 59.0 percent rural. This is due to the concentration of the mining value chain activities in the urban areas, which holds greater number of the population than all the other communities. This situation puts a lot of pressure on facilities in the municipal capital. According to the Multidimensional Poverty Report, 18.2 percent of the population are multidimensionally poor.

### 1.3. Economy and Employment

The local economy is structured into three main sectors: primary, secondary, and tertiary. The primary sector is largely driven by agriculture, with industries falling under the secondary sector, while the tertiary sector which is the largest employer of the workforce, comprises services. The 2021 Population and Housing Census reveals that the municipality's employable population is mainly engaged in the service sector (53.4 percent) followed by industry (28.9 percent) and agriculture (17.7 percent).

The major mining companies that are AngloGold Ashanti Iduapriem Mine, Goldfields Ghana Limited, and Ghana Manganese Company Limited, offer employment of various forms (skilled and unskilled) to many residents. The municipality also had its fair share of the community mining scheme initiated by the government which offers additional employment opportunities to the youth. Other areas of employment include people employed in managerial positions, professionals, clerical support staff and public sector staff.

The informal sector also offers opportunities for job creation within the municipality particularly in the agriculture sector. The location of the municipality as the gateway to the northern part of the Western Region is a major factor that promotes job creation. Its vantage location attracts people from within and outside the country to transact

business and inhabitants take advantage of this to venture into buying and selling. The municipality can boast of 8 major established markets evenly spread across the municipality, along with numerous other satellite markets.

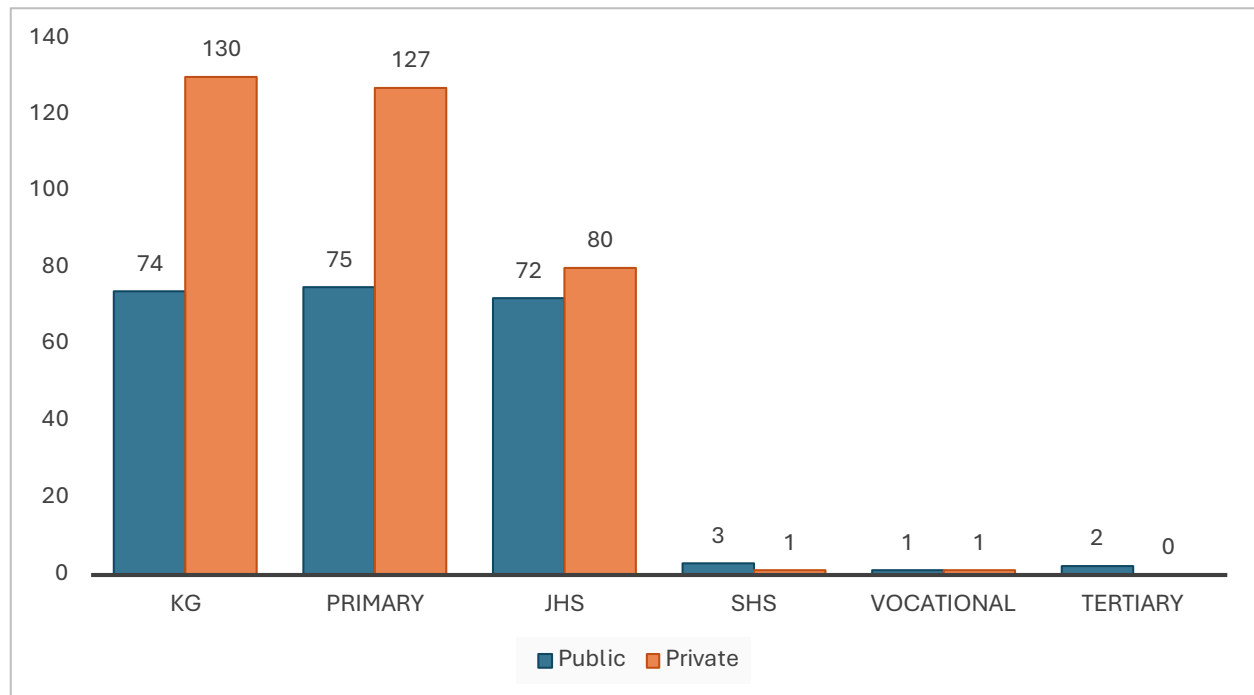
### 1.4. Education

The Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipality can boast of several educational infrastructures supporting education delivery. There are both public and private schools. It is however, important to state that private ownership of schools at the kindergarten and primary level exceeds public ownership. Whilst advancing to Junior High School, the wide gap between private and public ownership of schools at the kindergarten and primary level closes significantly. The situation is different at the Senior High schools and tertiary level. For example, the Municipality had a total of 75 primary public schools against 127 private schools in the 2023/2024 academic year, while 72 and 80 were recorded for total public and private Junior High Schools respectively. However, the situation is different with second cycle and tertiary institutions.

Currently, the Municipality has 204 Pre-schools (Kindergarten), 202 Primary schools, 152 Junior High schools, 4 Senior High schools, 2 vocational schools and 2 Tertiary institutions. The private ownership has aided in improving the infrastructure needs of the Municipality.



**Figure 2: Ownership of Schools in the Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipality - 2025**



**Source: Municipal Education Service, EMIS UNIT -2025**

The Municipality can boast of a literacy rate of 79.3 percent of the population 6 years and older. The Municipality can also boast of 1,749 trained teachers and 205 untrained. Meanwhile, some of the schools continue to experience teacher deficit. There is therefore the need for extra teachers to fill the backlog. Equally, further training is required for the untrained teachers.

The class size in the municipality varies, ranging from 35 to as high as 80 to a class bringing the teacher-pupil ratio to 1:80 in some public schools compared to the GES standard of 1:30. Teaching and learning becomes tedious due to large class sizes which have created a lot of inconveniencies for learning. Despite the challenges with teaching and learning, academic performance has been quite encouraging.

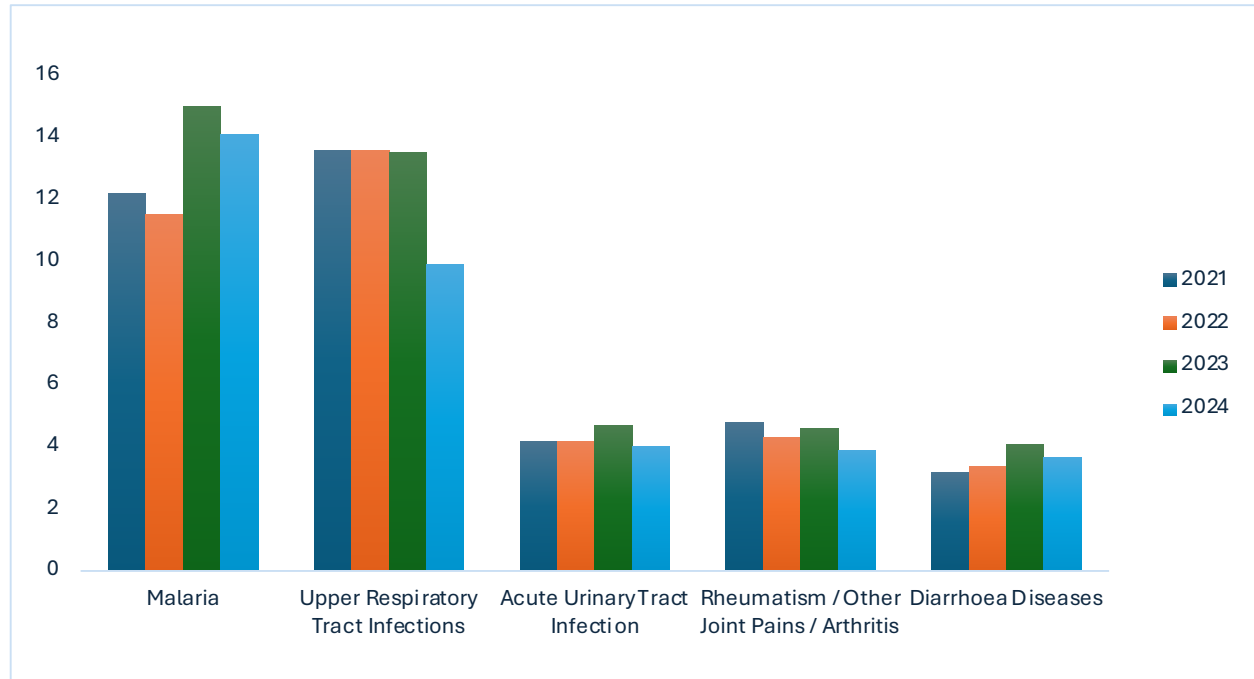
## 1.5. Health

The Municipality's health situation has improved over the past 4 years compared to previous years. There are currently 36 CHPS Compounds, 11 Clinics, 9 Health Centres and 8 Hospitals distributed across the Municipality. In spite of the good access, the distribution of these health facilities is skewed towards the urban communities.

On disease prevalence, Malaria was first on the top ten Outpatient Department (OPD) chart for the past two years, representing 14.1 percent of all cases recorded in 2024. However, Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI) was coming up strongly within the same period with 9.9 percent followed by Acute Urinary Tract Infection at 4.0 percent. The top ten OPD conditions produced 49.4 percent of all recorded cases with the remaining 50.6 percent being all other OPD conditions that do not fall under the top ten. Malaria and upper respiratory tract infections have remained at the top two positions in the top ten OPD cases from 2021 to date.



Figure 3: Trend of OPD Cases (top five) since 2021 in percentages.



Source: Municipal Health Directorate, TNMA 2025

## 1.6. Geography and Natural Resources

The municipality is located in the eastern part of the Western Region and has Tarkwa as its capital town. It has a total land area of 978.26 sq. Km. It is located between Latitude 400'N and 504'N and Longitude 1045'W and 201'W. It shares boundaries with Prestea Huni-Valley Municipality to the north, Nzema East Municipality to the West, Ahanta West Municipality to the South and Mpohor District to the East.

The relief of the Municipality falls within the forest dissected plateaus physiographic region. Pre-Cambrian rocks of Birimian and Tarkwarian formations underlie the forest-dissected plateau. The land rises from about 240 meters to about 300 meters above sea level. The area is generally undulating with few scarps ranging between 150 and 300 meters above sea level. Economically, the Birimian rocks are regarded as the most important formations due to their mineral potential.

The soil type is mainly Oxisols containing at all depths not less than 10 percent weathered minerals. Soils are mostly deep,

open and acidic in nature due to the heavy leaching of base from the above soil layers caused by high rainfall, humidity and temperature. The acidic nature reduces availability of soil phosphorus, calcium and magnesium, but generally, levels are acceptable for good plant growth, hence the extensive cultivation of cassava, maize, plantain, rubber, cocoa and oil palm among others.

The Municipality can boast of many natural resources. Notable among them are the major economic resources (minerals and land) and forest reserves. The minerals are gold and manganese. These resources are produced in large quantities and exported. For this reason, the Municipality plays host to many mining companies and other small-scale mining, creating employment for several people. On the other hand, the increasing number of mining activities in the Municipality is gradually degrading the forest and polluting water bodies, which pose threats on the environment.



The Neung South, the Neung North and N dofri Forest Reserves are its forest reserves. These reserves possess variety of tree species, which are of great economic and medicinal values. These trees are basically reserved to serve as protection for water bodies as well as assets for the promotion of eco-tourism. Again, the forest reserves act as excellent grounds for medicinal research and botanical tourism. However, activities of chainsaw operators, illegal small-scale miners (galamsey), large-scale miners, and poaching are posing a very serious threat to the sustainable use of the resources.

The Municipality lies within the South-Western Equatorial Zone which has a uniform temperature, ranging between 26°C in August and 30°C in March. Sunshine duration for most of the year averages seven hours per day. Relative humidity is generally high throughout the year between 70 to 80 percent in the dry season and 75 to 80 percent in the wet season. It experiences one of the highest rainfall patterns in Ghana, with a mean annual rainfall of 187.83mm with a double maximum rainfall starting from March to September as the main rainfall season and October to February as the dry season.

The people of Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipality are indigenous Wassas. Benso is the traditional capital where the Black Stool of the Omanhene is situated. However, Tarkwa serves as the Administrative Centre of the Traditional Council. In the Wassas Fiase traditional setup, the Omanhene (Paramount Chief) is at the top of the Chieftaincy hierarchy. He is supported internally by both the Queen Mother and the Abusuapanyin (the Head of the "Asamankama" Royal family). Directly under the Omanhene is the "Adontenhene" who serves as the Tufuhene (Adviser to the Omanhene), The "Nifahene" (Right Wing Chief) and the "Benkumhene" (Left Wing Chief). These

three chiefs put together forms what is known as the "Nkukusa"- the three Big Stools. In all, there are 39 Divisional Chiefs serving under the Omanhene.

## 1.7. Governance and Administration

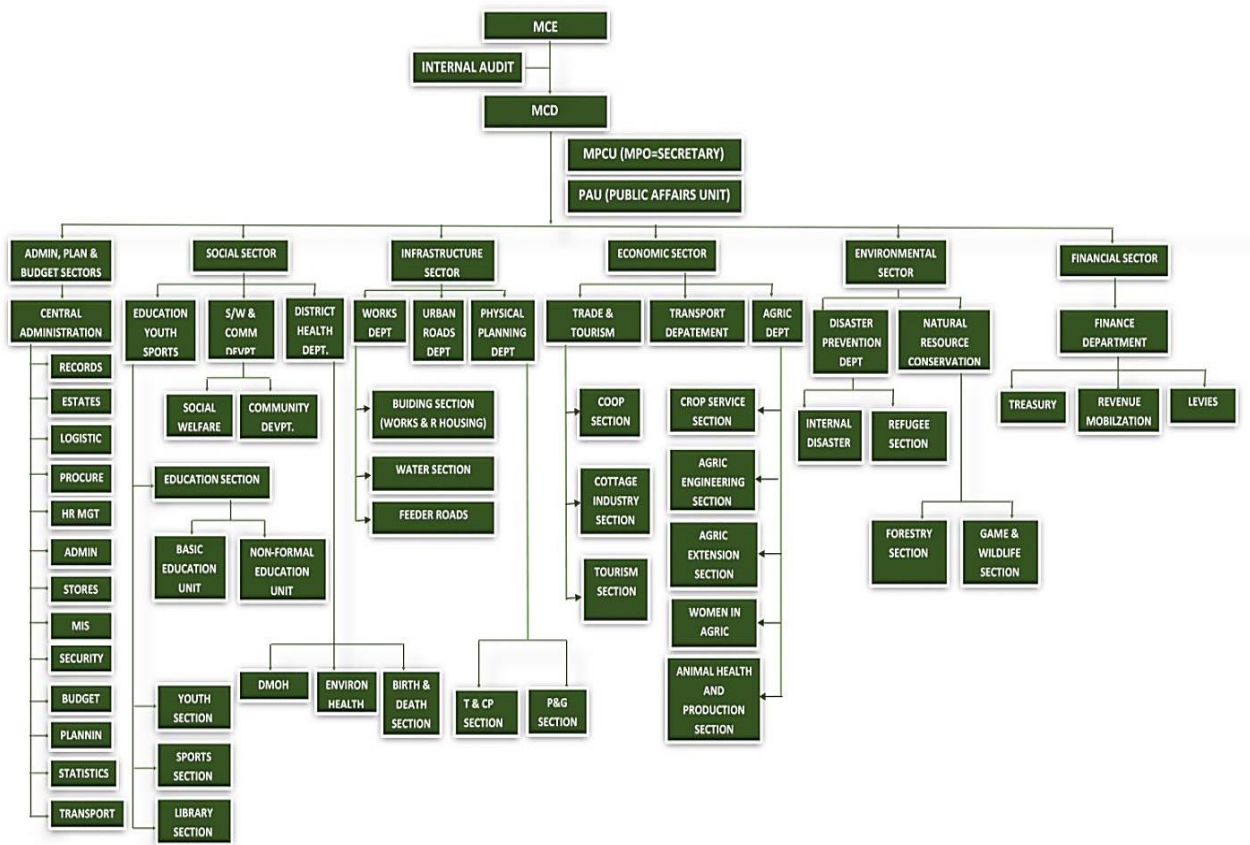
The Assembly is the highest political authority in the municipality and has the powers to perform deliberative and legislative functions. It is also the responsibility of the Assembly to Plan and Develop the municipality through the preparation and effective implementation of development plans and budgets as enshrined in the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936).

The General Assembly is the highest decision-making body in the Assembly. It is made of 43 Assembly Members (30 elected, 13 appointed), the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) and the Member of Parliament (MP). It is chaired by the Presiding Member (PM) who is elected from among the 43 Assembly Members. There is also the existence of an Executive Committee and the Public Relations and Complaints Committee, 5 statutory sub-committees, and other sub-committees. The Assembly operates six sub-structures, namely, Tarkwa Urban Council, Nsuaem, Simpa, Nsuta, Dompim and Benso Zonal Councils and 30 Unit Committees.

In the Assembly's decision-making process, all the major stakeholders such as the Assembly Members, Sub Structures, Nananom, Mining Companies, Community Members, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's), etc. are contacted to ensure effective participation. The Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) is the political head of the Municipal Assembly. Below is the organogram of the Assembly.



Figure 4: Organogram of a Municipal Assembly



The Assembly is governed by both national and local laws.

### National

- The 1992 Constitution of Ghana
- Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936)
- National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480)
- National Development Planning (System) Regulation, 2016 (L.I. 2232)
- Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921)
- Public Financial Management Regulations, 2019 (L.I. 2378)
- Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)
- District Assembly Common Fund Act, 1994 (Act 455)

### Local (byelaws)

- Under property rate, an amount fixed by a resolution of the Assembly shall be payable by owners of buildings erected within the area of authority of the Assembly on the assessed value of the building.
- Under receipts of payments, on payment of any rate levied by the Assembly a receipt specifying the period in respect of which it is paid shall be issued to the payer and such receipt shall be prima facie evidence of the payment of the rate.
- Under offenses, a person commits an offence when they make a false statement to his liability to pay rates.



## 1.8. Community Engagement

The Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly has established various community engagement platforms to promote participatory decision-making, enhance service delivery, and ensure transparent and accountable governance at the local level. These include Town Hall and community meetings; and website and notice boards, which serve as dialogue platforms where the Assembly engages directly with stakeholders such as Assembly Members, Nananom, Religious Leaders, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Opinion Leaders, community members and the general public. These engagements are aimed to bring everyone on board to participate in identifying development needs for incorporation in the Assembly's development plan.

Another platform the Assembly uses to engage its community members is through the Open Government Partnership (OGP) where the initiative ensures that public infrastructure development is participatory, transparent, well-monitored, and meets the needs of the community.

## 1.9. Supportive Services

The Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly provides various supportive services to its citizens, particularly the vulnerable, marginalized, and excluded members of society. These efforts focus on poverty reduction, justice administration, child rights protection, security, and community welfare.

The Assembly's Department of Social Welfare and Community Development plays a crucial role in delivering these services by collaborating with key social service providers and agencies such as the Ghana Education Service, Ghana Police Service, Ghana Health Service, Ghana Prison Service, Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU), Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), Legal Aid, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the media. Together, they aid in implementing various initiatives such as:

- Supervision of residential homes and daycare centres
- The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) program.
- Child maintenance, custody, and paternity cases
- Capacity building workshops for headteachers and teachers
- Improvement in internal security
- Hospital welfare services
- Family reconciliation services
- Alternative livelihood programs for women and the youth especially in rural communities.
- Enhancement of business enabling environment

These services play a crucial role in promoting social welfare and fostering community development.



# CHAPTER TWO: METHODOLOGY AND THE PREPARATION PROCESS

## 2. Introduction

This chapter outlines the methodology and process employed in the preparation of the Voluntary Local Review (VLR). It details the institutional arrangements put in place, the assignment of responsibilities, and the criteria used for selecting indicators to assess progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the local level. Additionally, the chapter highlights the data collection methods utilized and the strategies adopted by the Municipality to address data gaps.

### 2.1. Preparation process for the Voluntary Local Review (VLR)

The preparation of the VLR was conducted through a collaborative and multi-stakeholder approach, involving various government institutions and agencies, local authorities, Civil Society Organizations, and development partners. Clear institutional arrangements were established to ensure a structured and inclusive process, with designated roles and responsibilities assigned to relevant stakeholders.

The preparation process was guided by the principle of “leaving no one behind,” ensuring inclusivity and active participation of all relevant stakeholders including the vulnerable and marginalized groups. The VLR process commenced with an inception meeting of the coordinating team where the approach, indicative outlines, work plan and roadmap including timelines for the VLR were developed. Following this, the team formally briefed management and the Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly’s (TNMA) Heads of Departments (HODs) of the commencement of the VLR exercise during which the roadmap for the process was shared, and inputs were ascertained for incorporation. As indicated above, there was a stakeholder consultation with representative from Civil

Society Organizations (CSOs), government institutions and agencies, local authorities and development partners.

The preparation process also utilized the existing participatory structures outlined in the Popular Participation Policy and the National Development Planning (System) Regulation, 2009 (L.I 2232). The consultation was conducted through town hall meetings, public hearing and focus group discussions to gather input on key development issues. An invitation was extended to a sign language interpreter to ensure that information was accessible to persons with hearing impairments. There was also the use of social media platforms to share information and solicit feedback from the public. The media was not left out especially the radio stations within the municipality which created public awareness to encourage participation.

The data collected for the indicators were validated with the stakeholders to ensure clarity and accuracy. After data collection and analysis, a draft report was prepared and shared with key stakeholders for review and validation, subject to approval by the General Assembly. The final report was submitted to NDPC.

### 2.2. Indicator, data gathering and sources



The Assembly's choice of indicators was guided by its planning priorities and availability of credible data sources. The chosen indicators were closely examined to ensure accuracy and conformity with the Assembly's development agenda, which further informed tracking progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Agenda 2063.

Several strategies were adopted in the selection of the indicators. These strategies include:

Assessment of data availability – took an inventory of existing data sources within the Municipality.

Stakeholder engagement – organized Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) meeting with key stakeholders, including Heads of Department, Civil Society Organizations, and development partners.

Review of global and continental indicators – localized global indicators by adapting them to the Assembly's unique socio-economic and environmental context.

Assignment of responsibilities and reporting structure – defined roles and responsibilities clearly among departments and stakeholders for data collection, analysis, and reporting.

The Assembly also resorted to data from surveys conducted by the Ghana Statistical Services for some indicators. In addition, administrative data from some institutions such as Births and Deaths Registry (BDR), Ghana Health Service (GHS), Ghana Prisons Service, Ghana Education Service (GES), and the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) were utilized in computing some indicator values. Table 2 represents the number of selected indicators for reporting.

**Table 2: Number of Indicators Reported**

| SDGs   | Corresponding AU Agenda 2063 Goal                                                                                                                                         | Indicators |           |       |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-------|
|        |                                                                                                                                                                           | Original   | Localised | Total |
| Goal 1 | A63 Goal 1: A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens.                                                                                   | 2          | 2         | 4     |
| Goal 2 | A63 Goal 1: A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens.<br><br>A63 Goal 5: Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production.  | 4          |           | 4     |
| Goal 3 | A63 Goal 3: Healthy and well-nourished citizens                                                                                                                           | 15         |           | 15    |
| Goal 4 | A63 Goal 2: Well-educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation.<br><br>A63 Goal 18: Engaged and empowered youth and children. | 4          | 2         | 6     |
| Goal 5 | A63 Goal 17: Full gender equality in all spheres of life.<br><br>A63 Goal 18: Engaged and empowered youth and children.                                                   | 3          |           | 3     |
| Goal 6 | A63 Goal 6: Blue/ocean economy for accelerated economic growth.                                                                                                           |            | 1         | 1     |



| SDGs         | Corresponding AU Agenda 2063 Goal                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Indicators |           |           |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
|              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Original   | Localised | Total     |
| Goal 7       | A63 Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities.                                                                                                                                                                    |            | 1         | 1         |
| Goal 8       | A63 Goal 1: A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens.<br>A63 Goal 4: Transformed Economies                                                                                                                                |            | 1         | 1         |
| Goal 11      | A63 Goal 1: A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens.                                                                                                                                                                     | 1          | 1         | 2         |
| Goal 12      | A63 Goal 4: Transformed Economies.                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1          |           | 1         |
| Goal 13      | A63 Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities.                                                                                                                                                                    | 1          |           | 1         |
| Goal 16      | A63 Goal 11: Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched.<br>Goal 12: Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place.<br>Goal 13: Peace, security, and stability are preserved. | 2          | 2         | 4         |
| Goal 17      | A63 Goal 19: Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence.<br>A63 Goal 20: Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development Goals.                                                                                   | 1          |           | 1         |
| <b>Total</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | <b>34</b>  | <b>10</b> | <b>44</b> |

## 2.3. Addressing data challenges/gaps

To overcome data challenges encountered during the Voluntary Local Review (VLR) report development process, the following strategies were implemented:

### 1. Utilization of Administrative Data

- The Assembly leveraged on administrative data to report on certain survey-based indicators.
- Where necessary, some indicators were localized to enable the use of available administrative data for reporting.

### 2. Collaboration with the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)

- The Assembly partnered with GSS to obtain data for some indicators that were otherwise unavailable. The collaboration also facilitated a rigorous assessment of the methodologies used in administrative data collection, ensuring data accuracy and reliability.

These efforts enhanced the quality and completeness of the data used in the VLR, making it more robust and fit for purpose.



# CHAPTER THREE: POLICY AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

## 3. Introduction

This section discusses the policy and enabling environment for the implementation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063 within the Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly. It explores the mechanisms used to mainstream these frameworks into the Assembly's medium-term development plan and budgets. Further, it looks at the steps taken in pursuit of ensuring the principle of "leaving no one behind" by including all sections of the society especially vulnerable and marginalized groups.

### 3.1. Integration of the dimensions of sustainable development and the principle of leaving no one behind

In line with the overall objective of the 2030 Agenda to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all, the Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly envisioned to provide excellent socio-economic services for its inhabitants in collaboration with all stakeholders by aligning its projects and programmes with both the 2030 Agenda and the AU Agenda 2063. The dimensions of implementing its development plans were also linked to advancing the SDGs which commences with the development of the medium-term development plan (MTDP).

The Assembly prepared its MTDP in the manner prescribed by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). A team was formed out of the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) to lead the preparation of its 2022-2025 MTDP based on the National Policy Framework, "An Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All", upon the release of the guidelines issued by the NDPC in line with the National Development Planning (Systems) Regulation, 2016 (L.I. 2232). All the six goals in the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework were adopted by the Municipality to address the numerous

needs and aspirations of the people, which were:

- Build a prosperous country;
- Create opportunities for all Ghanaians;
- Safeguard the natural and built environment;
- Maintain a stable, united and safe country;
- Build resilience to withstand threats of different dimensions, including COVID-19; and
- Improve efficient delivery of development outcomes and value for money.

The effective and efficient implementation of the plan is expected to bring positive impact to all the sectors resulting in the achievement of medium-term goal which is to *"provide and sustain quality, effective and accessible socio-economic services to achieve enhanced general wellbeing while ensuring a healthy and secured environment for all through effective collaboration with other stakeholders"*.



In order that the plan would meet the needs and aspirations of the people as stated above, a participatory process was adopted in the preparation. The programmes and projects designed for implementation in the MTDP were developed in consultation with stakeholders from diverse backgrounds (Assembly Members, Sub-districts Structures, youth, community members, women, corporate bodies and any other identifiable groups), representing different interests and groups. This was to ensure an all-inclusive participation so that “no one is left behind”.

Additionally, all the budget lines in the Assembly’s budget were mapped to the SDGs as required by the Budget Preparation Guidelines issued by Ministry of Finance. Apart from aligning its developmental plans with the SDGs and the AU Agenda 2063, the Assembly conducted Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) on its MTDP to further enhance the integration of the dimensions of sustainability into its developmental plans. This aided in a high level of protection of the environment and contributed to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation of developmental plans.

**Image 1- Stakeholder engagement on the 2022-2025 MTDP**



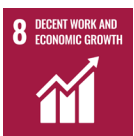


# CHAPTER FOUR: PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF GOALS AND TARGETS

## 4. Introduction

In line with the overall objective of the 2030 Agenda to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all, the Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly envision to provide excellent socio-economic services for its inhabitants in collaboration with all other stakeholders. The achievement of this vision is deeply motivated by the planning and implementation of efficient and effective programmes and projects across all the six (6) development dimensions (Table 3).

**Table 3 - Alignment of the development dimensions to the SDGs**

| No. | Development Dimension                                    | Aligned SDGs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | <b>Economic Development</b>                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 2   | <b>Social Development</b>                                |      <br>                                                                                      |
| 3   | <b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</b> |      <br>   |



| No. | Development Dimension                                          | Aligned SDGs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4   | <b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 5   | <b>Emergency Planning and Response (Including covid-19)</b>    |      <br>  |
| 6   | <b>Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

Additionally, the Assembly tracks the progress of implementation of these programmes and projects to ensure that development efforts are on course and delivering the intended impact.



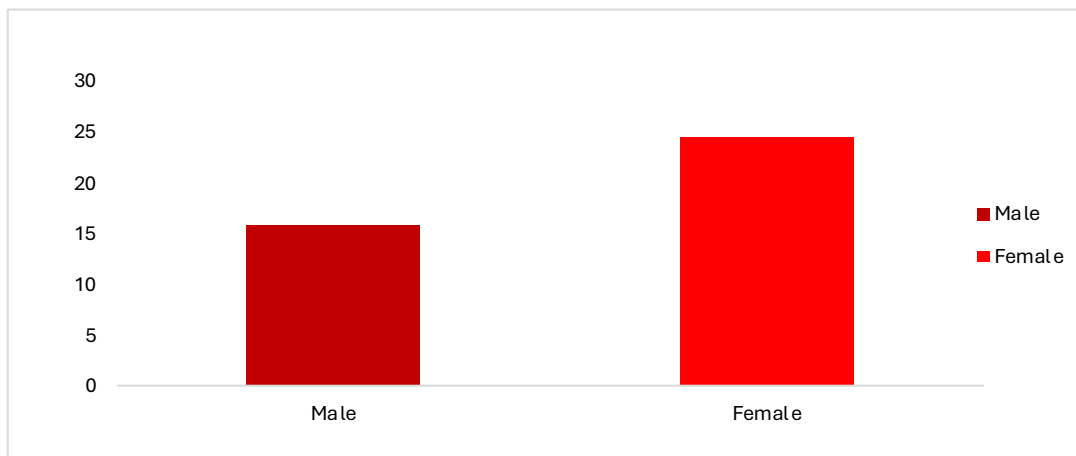
## 4.1. Progress on Implementation

|                         |                                                        |                                                                                               |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>1 NO POVERTY</b><br> | <b>Goal 1: End Poverty in All its forms Everywhere</b> | <b>A63 Goal 1: A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens</b> |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

### Indicator 1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definition

According to the 2023 poverty mapping brief based on GLSS 7 (2016/2017), the Municipality's poverty rate was estimated at 5.1 percent, the least poor in the Western Region. Further, less than 19 percent of the population are multidimensionally poor, with the most deprived areas been improved toilet facilities (72.2 percent), lack of health insurance coverage (44 percent), and overcrowding (34.4 percent). The multidimensional poverty state in the Assembly remains far lower than the Regional (25.7 percent) and National (24.3 percent) averages. Multidimensional Poverty is highest among female headed households than male headed households (Figure 5). The Assembly has ensured that women are enrolled in alternative livelihood programmes that cut across engineering, fashion design, hair making, among others, to address the poverty issues in the Municipality.

*Figure 5: Multidimensional poverty by sex of head of household (MPI, 2021)*



Source: GSS - MPI Report 2024

### Indicator 1.3.1(L): The number of beneficiaries of Social Protection Interventions [Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), Ghana National School Feeding Programme (GHSFP), Capitation Grant (CG), Free Senior High School (FSHS), National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)]

The population within the Municipality continue to benefit from Government's interventions aimed at alleviating poverty in all districts to ensure SDG One (No Poverty) is achieved. These interventions include Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP), National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), Ghana School Feeding Programme, Capitation Grant, and Free SHS.



The number of LEAP beneficiaries increased by 5 percent to 839 in 2023 (Table 4). This is as a result an increase in the number of poor households benefitting from the initiative. Conversely, the number of NHIS users declined by 33.1 percent between 2020 and 2024. The low membership was mainly due to the difficulty and cost of transportation in accessing the new office (relocated to a community at the outskirts of Tarkwa) of NHIS. The poor in the Municipality have also benefited from some interventions like school feeding, capitation grant and Free SHS.

**Image 2 – LEAP Documentation by the department of social Welfare**



**Table 4 - Beneficiaries of some Social Interventions**

| YEAR | LEAP | NHIS  | SCHOOL FEEDING | CAPITATION GRANT | FREE SHS |
|------|------|-------|----------------|------------------|----------|
| 2020 | 799  | 8,436 | 8,820          | 37,142           | 4,581    |
| 2021 | 799  | 7,281 | 8,797          | 37,142           | 5,059    |
| 2022 | 799  | 7,182 | 11,910         | 37,142           | 5,084    |
| 2023 | 839  | 6,076 | 12,323         | 37,142           | 5,454    |
| 2024 | 839  | 5,647 | 12,637         | 37,142           | 5,897    |

Source: Social Welfare, GES, NHIS, 2025

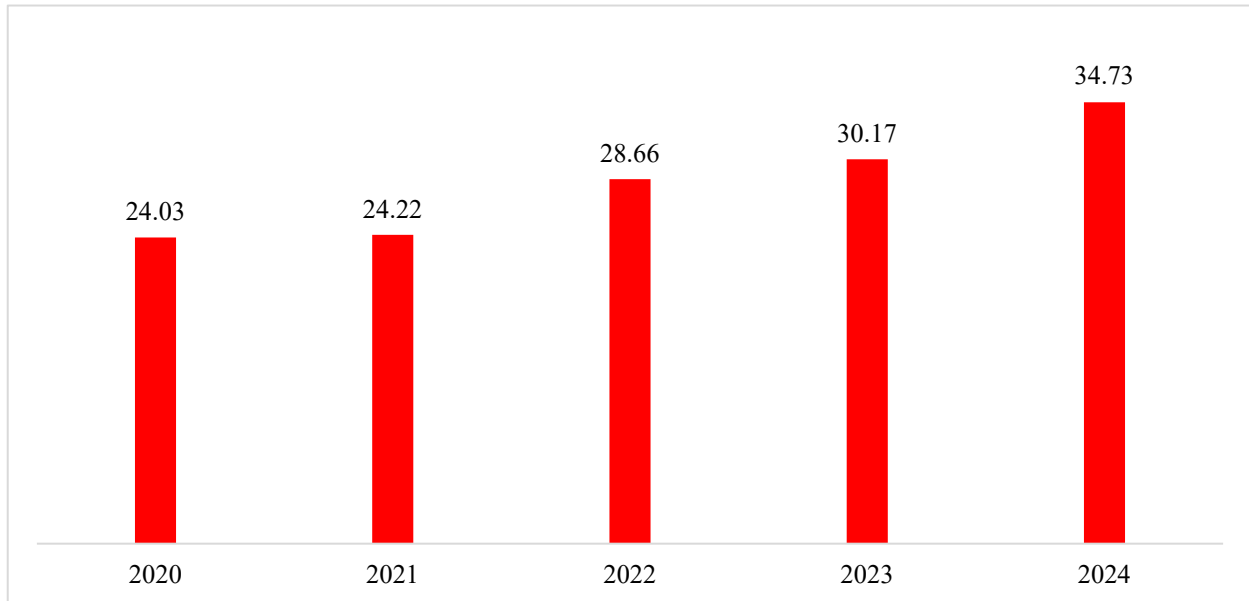
### **Indicator 1.a.2 (L): Proportion of Assembly spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)**

In line with the Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly's mission to improve the quality of life of its inhabitants through the provision of effective and efficient socio-economic services, the Assembly increased its spending on essential services by 44.5 percent between 2020 to 2024 (Figure 6).



The Assembly increased its education expenditure significantly by constructing classroom blocks, supplying furniture and bunk beds, completion of mechanized boreholes on senior high campus, among others, to improve teaching and learning. On health, the Assembly constructed CHPS compound, male and female wards, laboratory facilities, supplied medical equipment, supported health programmes with the aim of not only increasing access to healthcare, but also making it affordable. Further, the Assembly has over the years provided support to Persons Living with Disabilities (PWDs) in the area of medical bills, skills training and start-up capital. These efforts are geared towards improving their lives.

*Figure 6: Proportion of Assembly spending on essential services in % (education, health and social protection), 2020 -2024*



Source: Budget Unit, TNMA 2025

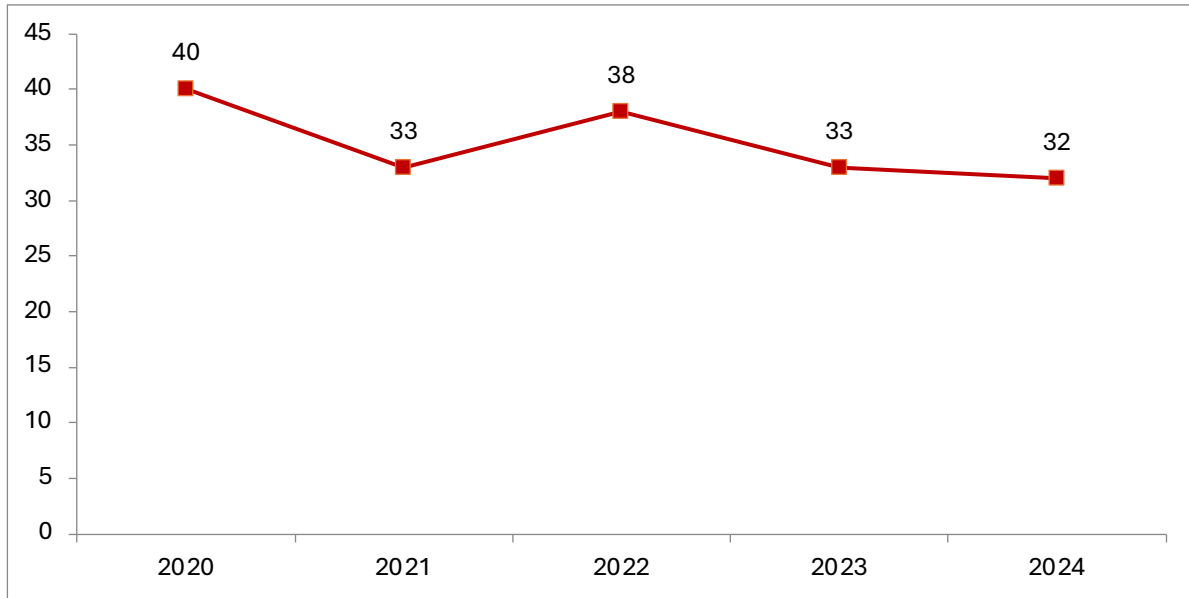
### Indicator 1.b.1: Pro-poor public social spending

The percentage of public spending categorised as pro-poor recorded a mix performance, from the 40 percent in 2020, partly due to the pandemic-related relief efforts, to 33 percent in 2021, to 38 percent in 2022, to 33 percent in 2023 and further decline to 32 percent in 2024 (Figure 7). The downwards trend is dependent on the budgeted expenditure for pro-poor activities. That is, the higher the demand for pro-poor projects, the higher the budget. The decline also implies potential underfunding of poverty-targeted development projects, which could aggravate the conditions of already vulnerable households.

To improve the impact of poverty reduction efforts, the Assembly ensures that budgeting processes are not just inclusive but also backed by a strong will to uphold to the principle of “leaving no one behind,” Again, the Assembly has incorporated in its MTDP and AAPs, interventions aimed at reducing the situation of the poor such as apprenticeship programmes, skills development and vocational training, provision of start-up kits, monitoring of LEAP activities, among others. An example is the introduction of the Youth Entrepreneurship and Women Empowerment Programme (YaWEP) aimed at reducing poverty and employment creation by equipping youth and women with skills in agriculture and commerce. In the process, 50 people has been trained and given start-up kits.



Figure 7 - Pro-poor public social spending: 2020 – 2024(%)



Source: Finance Department, TNMA 2025.



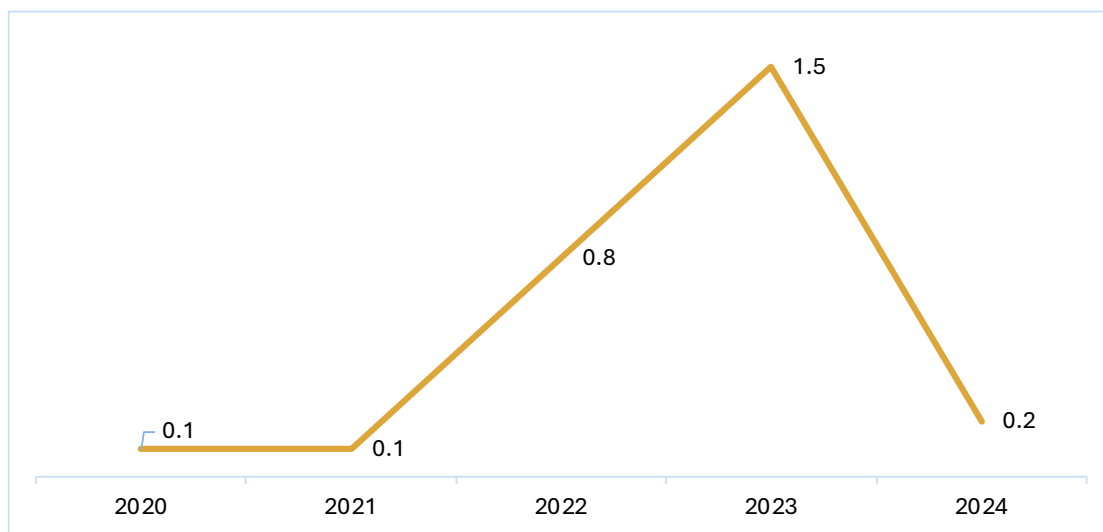
|                                                                                                           |                                                                                                              |                                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>2</b> ZERO HUNGER<br> | <b>Goal 2: End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition, and Promote Sustainable Agriculture</b> | <b>A63 Goal 3: Healthy and Well-Nourished citizen</b> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|

### Indicator 2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting (height for age $<-2$ standard deviations from the median of the World Health Organisation (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

The prevalence of stunting among children under five in the Municipality has been up and down over the years with an increase from 0.1 in 2020 and 2021 to 0.8 in 2022 and further to a high of 1.5 in 2023. However, with the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months, ensuring proper complementary feeding, addressing micronutrient deficiencies through fortification and supplementation, among other interventions put in place by the Municipal Health Directorate, the prevalence has reduced by more than 100 percent to 0.2 in 2024.

The Assembly wishes to further reduce the prevalence to that of 2020 and 2021 (0.1) or better still, eliminate the prevalence of stunting conditions in the Municipality by supporting health promotion and sensitisation programmes.

*Figure 8: Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age; 2020 - 2024*



Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Tarkwa 2025

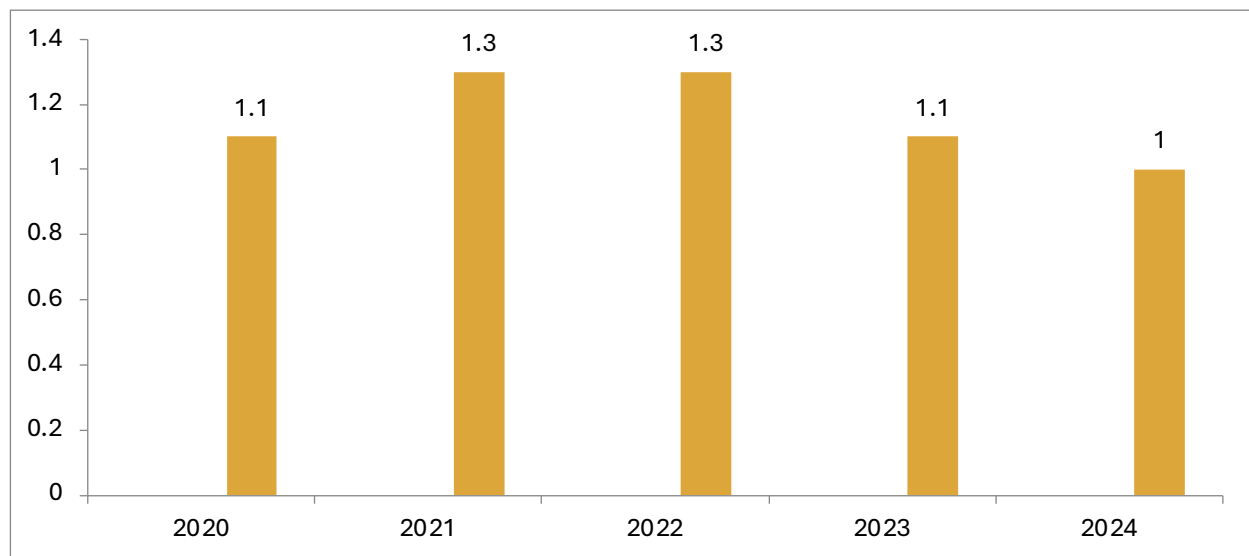
### Indicator 2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height $>+2$ or $<-2$ standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

Malnutrition is one of the major developmental challenges in the Municipality, and its rates keep fluctuating. The Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly, therefore, continues to make concerted efforts aimed at ending malnutrition (wasting and overweight), especially among children under -five. With regards to this, priorities have been given to interventions that address malnutrition.



The prevalence of malnutrition among children under-five showed fluctuations between 2020 and 2024. From 1.1 in 2020, to 1.3 in both 2021 and 2022, before declining to 1.1 in 2023 and further to 1.0 in 2024 (). This downward improvement from 2023 to 2024 depicts a positive shift and reflects the impact of targeted interventions aimed at improving child nutrition. The Assembly has liaised with head teachers to educate caterers of the Ghana School Feeding Programmes within the Municipality to serve the pupils of the beneficiary schools with foods rich in protein and other essential food nutrients. The Municipality is also supporting the Health Directorate to implement scale-up programmes, which includes; nutrition surveillance, nutrition education, micronutrient deficiency control programmes (Vitamin A supplementation), infant and young child feeding (breastfeeding and complementary feeding) and monitoring and supervision of nutrition activities to beef up nutrition.

*Figure 9: Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight); 2020 - 2024*



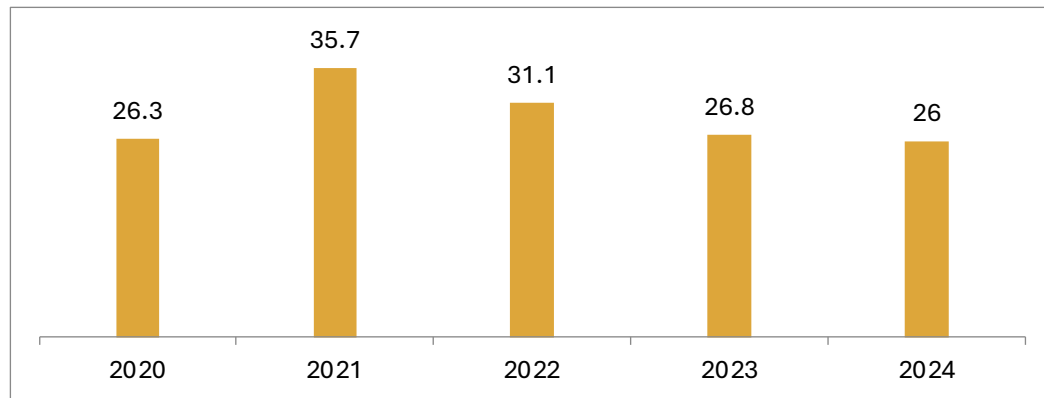
Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Tarkwa 2025

### **Indicator 2.2.3: Indicator 2.2.3: Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)**

Anaemia in women of reproductive age, especially during pregnancy, remains a critical public health concern due to its implications for maternal and child health outcomes. In Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipality, the prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women has fluctuated over the five years, peaking at 35.7 percent in 2021 before gradually declining to 26.0 percent in 2024. This recent decline brings the rate close to the baseline level of 26.3 percent in 2020, suggesting the potential effectiveness of interventions such as iron supplementation, nutrition education, and antenatal care programs. Further, the Municipal Health Directorate has instituted a pregnancy school which offers detailed education on anaemia in pregnancy and its risks to mother and foetus to pregnant women.



Figure 10: Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women, 2020 – 2024

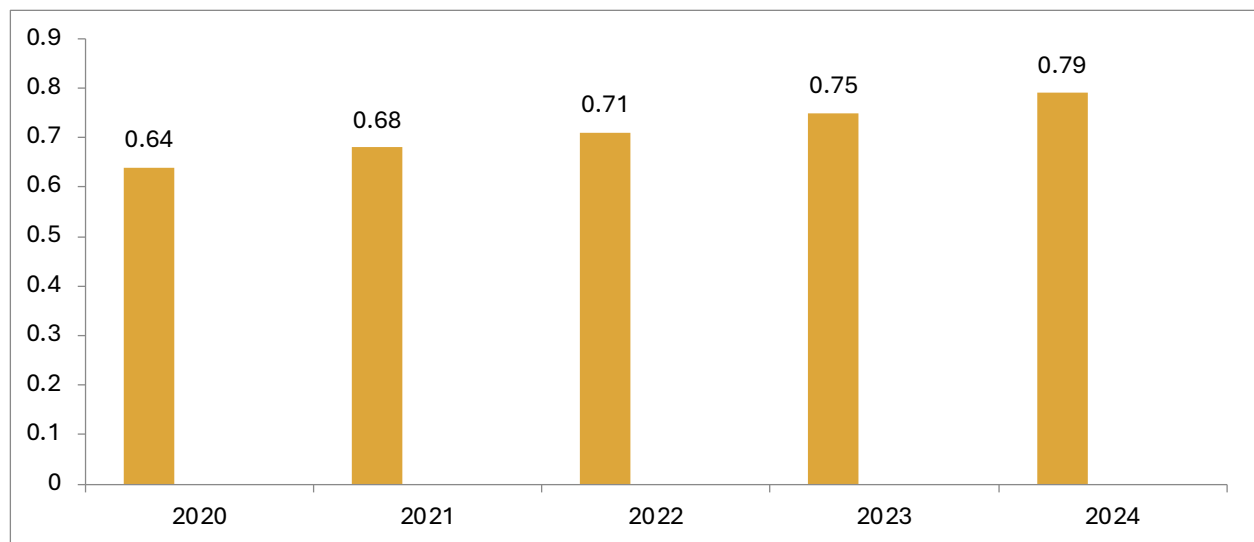


Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Tarkwa 2025

### Indicator 2.4.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Sustainable agricultural practices are vital for ensuring food security, conserving the environment, and building resilience to climate shocks. Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly has shown incremental progress in the proportion of agricultural land managed under sustainable practices from 0.64 percent in 2020 to 0.79 percent in 2024 (Figure 11). This improvement reflects the Assembly's efforts to promote climate-smart agriculture, soil conservation, agroforestry, and the adoption of organic or integrated farming techniques. Key initiatives including sensitisation on the use of drought-resistant/tolerant, and high-yielding, early maturing, disease and pest-resistant/tolerant varieties of crops, has resulted in improving food security and poverty reduction.

Figure 11- Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture, 2020-2024 (%)



Source: Department of Agric, TNMA 2025



### 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



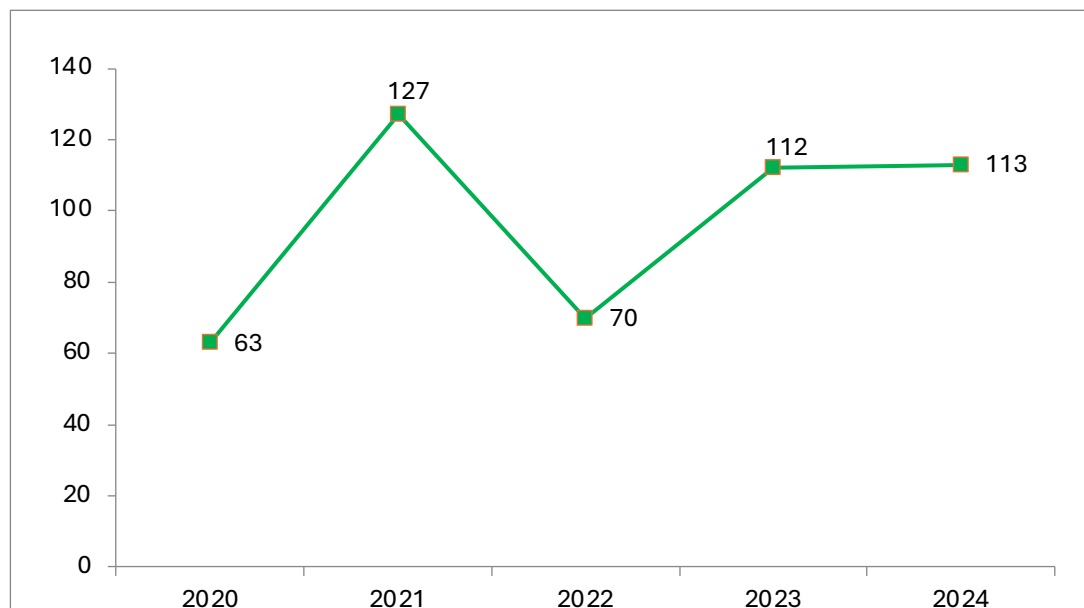
## Goal 3: Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote well-Being for All at All ages

## A63. Goal 3: Healthy and well-nourished citizens

### Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

The Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly has prioritised the provision of reproductive health service to all women of childbearing age as a strategy to reduce the high maternal deaths in the municipality. The institutional maternal mortality rate (IMMR) has fluctuated over the five-year period. In 2020, the IMMR was 63 per 100,000 live births, achieving the SDG target of less than 70 per 100,000 live births. However, 2021 saw a significant rise to 127 per 100,000 live births. Although it dropped to 70 per 100,000 live births in 2022, it again rose in 2023 and 2024 to 112 per 100,000 live births and 113 per 100,000 live births respectively. The rise may be attributed to potential delays in referral system in some parts of the municipality and late detection of abnormality in pregnancy. The Assembly has instituted mechanisms aimed at reducing IMMR by offering improved antenatal care and improved access to maternal healthcare.

Figure 12 - Number of maternal deaths: 2020 - 2024



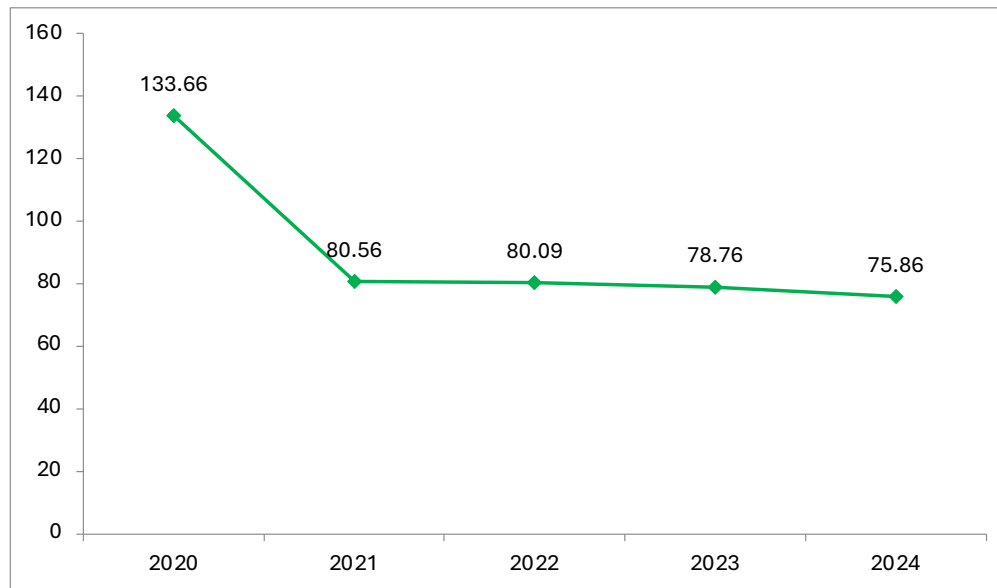
Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Tarkwa 2025

### Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel within the Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipality recorded a continuous downward trend between 2020 and 2024. From 133.66 percent in 2020, the figure declined steadily to 75.86 percent by 2024. The sharp drop may be due to limited access in hard-to-reach communities, shortage of skilled health personnel through transfers, retirement and resignation, and gaps in midwifery deployment. The Municipality intends to undertake community visits with maternal health nurses to provide education on reproductive health and deliver essential medical services to pregnant women.



**Figure 13 - Proportion of birth attended by skilled health personnel: 2020 - 2024 (%)**



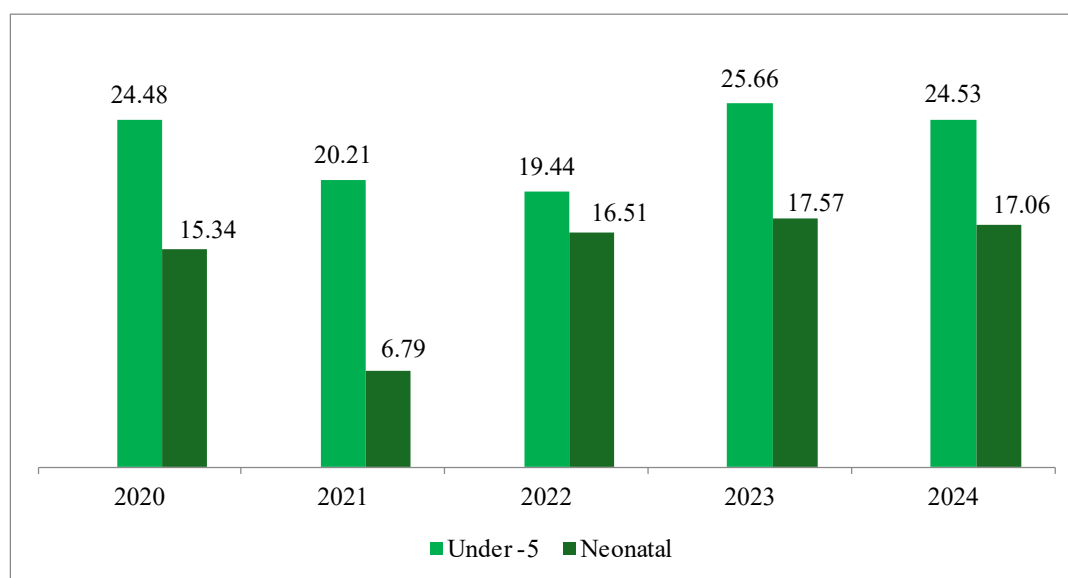
Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Tarkwa 2025

### Indicator 3.2.1: Under-5 mortality rate

The possibility of a child dying before reaching age 5 in the municipality declined from 24.48 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2020 to 20.21 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2021. It further decreased to 19.44 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2022, reflecting improved access to immunization and child health services. However, in 2023, there was an increase to 25.66 deaths per 1,000 live births and a reduction to 24.53 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2024. The rise can be attributed to an increase in late referrals from the rural communities within the municipality and other neighbouring districts.

The Assembly is deepening effort to further reduce under-5 mortality rate, which includes enhancing the use of insecticides-treated nets, extending and sustaining immunization in rural communities and the extensive use of Child Welfare Clinics.

**Figure 14: Neonatal and Under-5 mortality rates, 2020 – 2024 (%)**



Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Tarkwa 2025



### Indicator 3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate

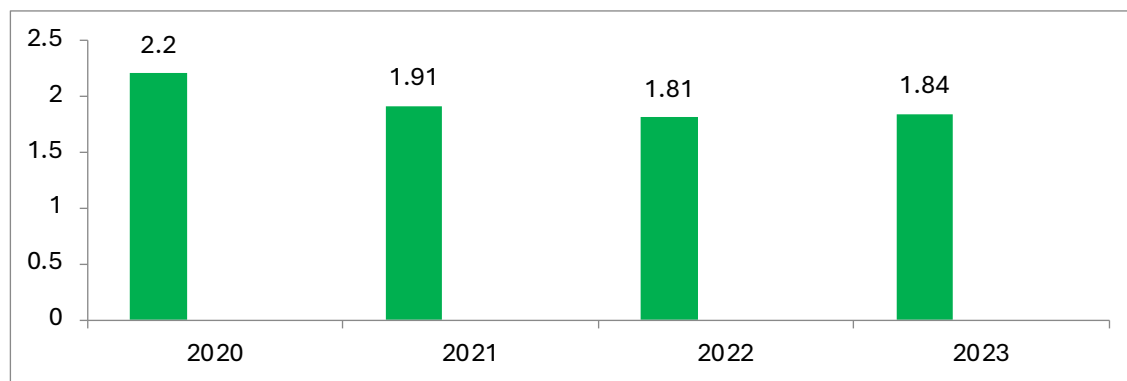
Neonatal deaths remain a significant concern, with rates above the SDGs target of at least 12 or fewer deaths per 1,000 live births by 2030. With the exception of 2021 where the rate was lower (6.79) than the SDGs target, all other periods have recorded rates higher than 15 deaths per 1,000 live births (Figure 14). The Assembly has intensified infant malaria prevention control programmes, urgent attention to childhood illness and access to proper antenatal and postnatal care to reduce the high neonatal mortality rate.

### Indicator 3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

The Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly has made notable progress in addressing the incidence of HIV/AIDS which aims to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all. Specifically, the number of new HIV/AIDS infections per 1,000 uninfected population has shown a gradual decline over the past four years, indicating the effectiveness of ongoing interventions.

The rate of new infections has since 2020 hovered below 2 percent (Figure 15). This progress can be attributed to sustained efforts by the Municipality through sensitisation on the 95-95-95 and U=U, voluntary testing and counseling, and sensitisation on HIV&AIDS. The Municipality remains committed to intensifying preventive strategies, encouraging the use of antiretroviral medicines such as pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), campaigning to promote the use of clean needles, among others, to ensure continuous progress towards reducing it further.

Figure 15: Number of new HIV/AIDS infections, 2020 – 2023 (%)



Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Tarkwa 2025

### Indicator 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

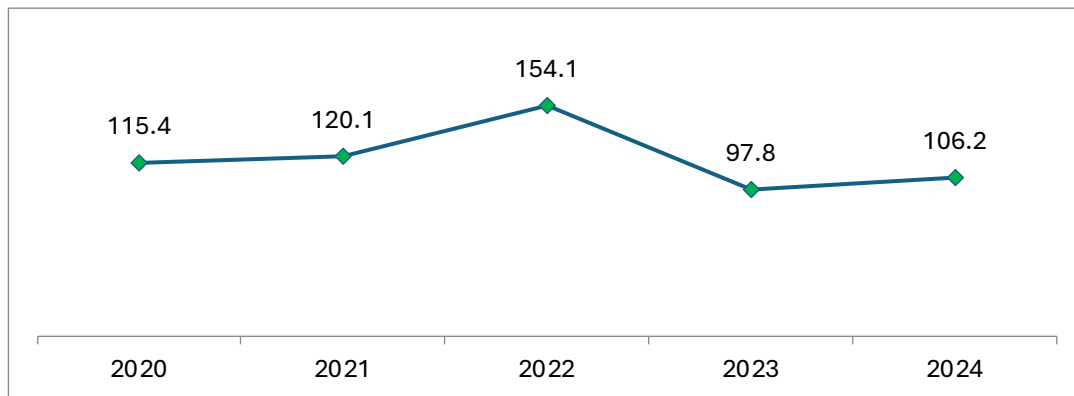
The Municipal Health Directorate has been actively monitoring and addressing the incidence of Tuberculosis (TB) which focuses on ending the TB epidemic by reducing its incidence rate. Data from the past five years indicate fluctuations in TB incidence per 100,000 population.

The TB incidence showed an initial increase from 115.4 in 2020 to a peak of 154.1 in 2022. This rise may be attributed to increased case detection efforts, heightened community screening, or lapses in treatment. However, a significant decline was recorded in 2023, with the incidence dropping to 97.8, the lowest in the five-year period (Figure 16). Although there was a slight rise to 106.2 in 2024, the overall trend reflects progress in the control and management of TB within the municipality.



The Municipal Assembly aims to sustain and accelerate progress by intensifying case finding, improved diagnostic capacity, enhancing public education, and expanding community-based health interventions.

*Figure 16: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population*



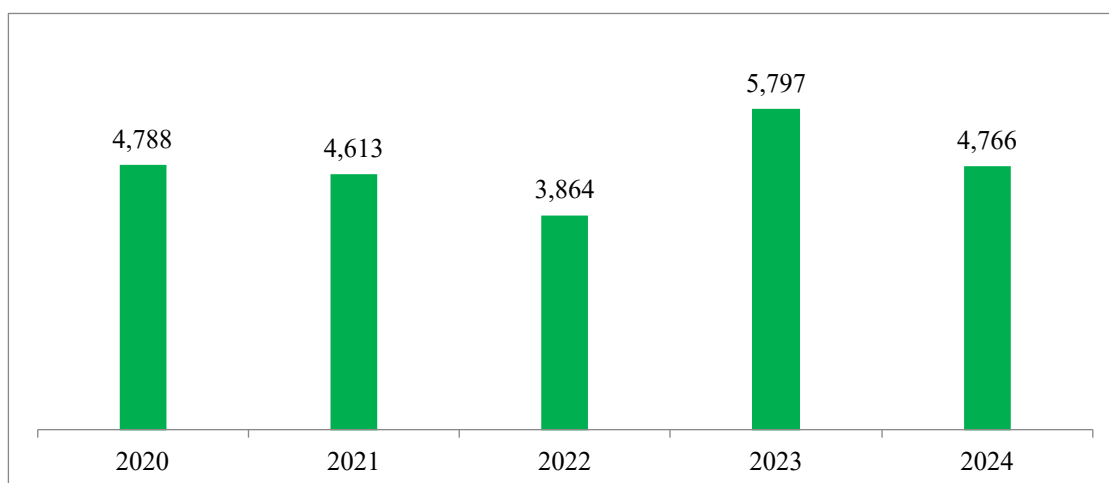
Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Tarkwa 2025

### Indicator 3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

Malaria has been among the top ten Outpatient Department (OPD) cases for the past five years and first on the top ten Outpatient Department (OPD) chart for two years (2023-2024) of all cases recorded in 2024.

The Municipality experienced a steady decline in malaria incidence between 2020–2022, reflecting the effectiveness of preventive and control measures such as the distribution of insecticide-treated nets, indoor residual spraying, public education campaigns, and improved case management. However, in 2023, there was a sharp increase in malaria incidence, rising to 5,797 per 1,000 population, the highest in the five-year period. By 2024, the incidence rate decreased again to 4,766, indicating a partial recovery in malaria control efforts. The municipality plans to intensify efforts aimed at achieving long-term reduction in malaria cases.

*Figure 17: Number of Malaria OPD cases, 2020 - 2024*



Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Tarkwa 2025



### Indicator 3.3.4: Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

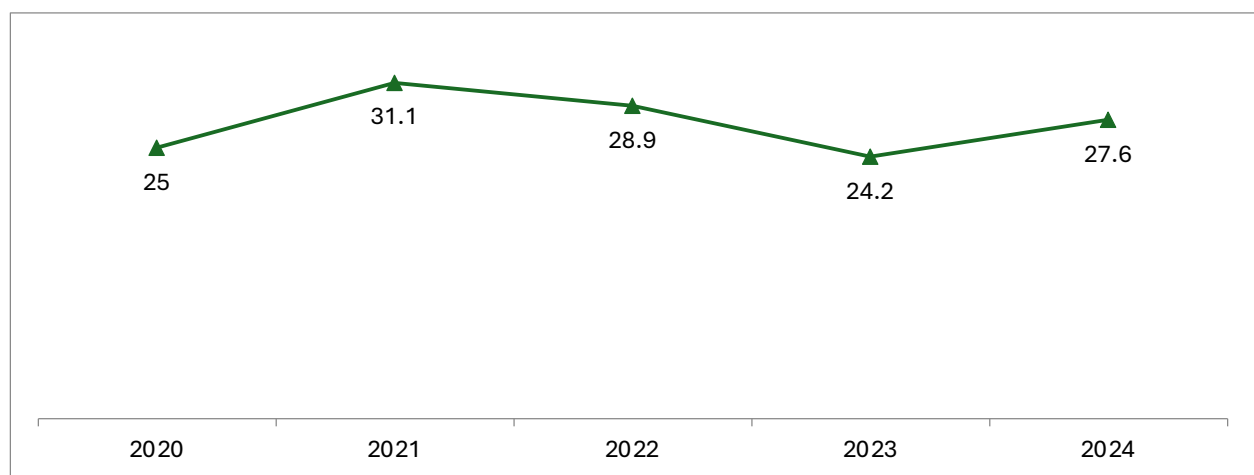
The Assembly has over the years been adopting strong preventive health strategies and effective public health interventions aimed at reducing the incidence of Hepatitis B per 100,000 population in the municipality. This explains why there had not been any recorded cases of it over the past five years.

### Indicator 3.4.1: Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

The mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease has shown fluctuations between 2020 - 2024. The mortality rate rose by 24.4 percent between 2020 and 2021 before declining by 22.2 percent to 24.2 in 2023 (Figure 18), suggesting an increased focus on Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) management. However, the rate increased again in 2024 to 27.6, indicating ongoing challenges in sustaining reductions.

The current trend depicts an increase in NCD management compared to the 2020 baseline. The Assembly has therefore put in place initiatives such as the construction of public health block for NCD and assigning of Thursdays and Fridays for patients, targeting effective treatment of NCD, dietary education and periodic screenings to further reduce it.

*Figure 18: Mortality rate for cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (%), 2020-2024*



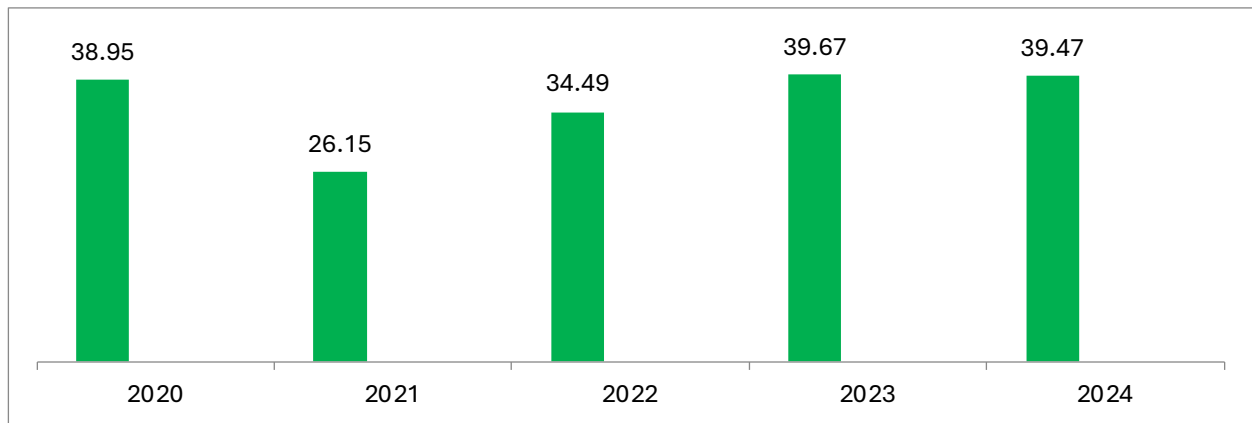
Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Tarkwa 2025

### Indicator 3.7.1: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

Birth control methods among women accessing modern family planning methods within the Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipality dropped significantly from 38.95 percent in 2020 to 26.15 percent in 2021. Access peaked at 39.67 percent in 2023, largely due to increased access to family planning services and awareness about the benefits of family planning. However, it declined slightly to 39.47 percent.



*Figure 19: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods, 2020 – 2024 (%)*

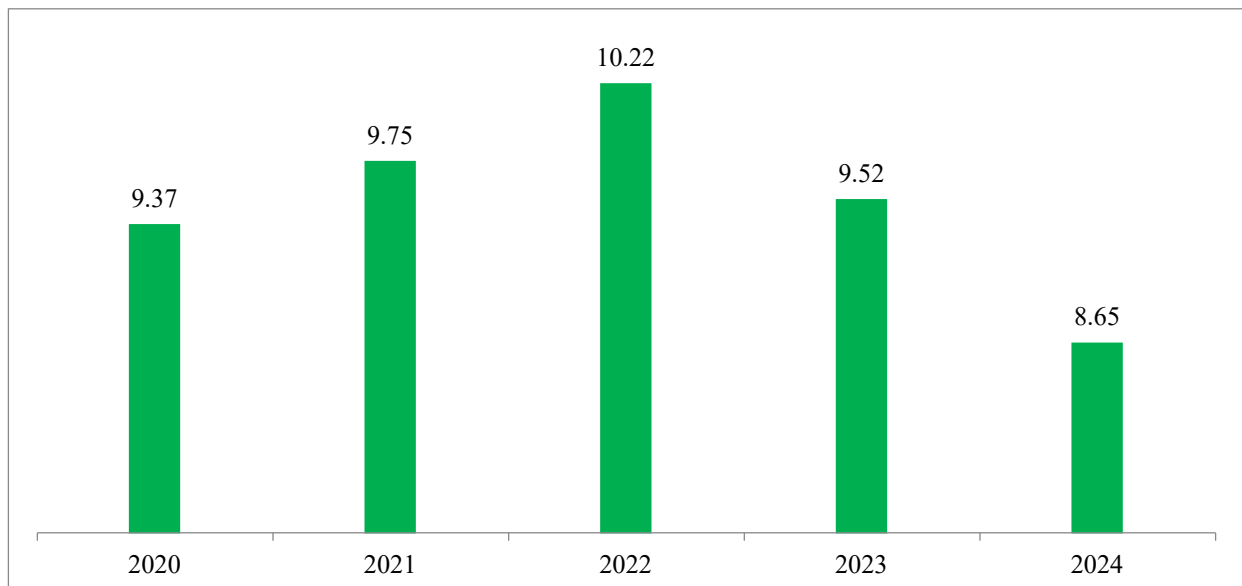


*Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Tarkwa 2025*

### **Indicator 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group**

The municipality witnessed a rise in adolescent birth rate between 2020 and 2022, indicating a growing number of teenage pregnancies during this period, which may reflect gaps in access to contraception and sexual education. However, with renewed efforts and positive progress in expanded access to family planning services for all age groups, the rate of adolescent births has significantly declined since 2022 (Figure 20). The decline also suggests that there has been progress toward reducing adolescent pregnancies and neonatal mortality.

*Figure 20: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group, 2020 – 2024*



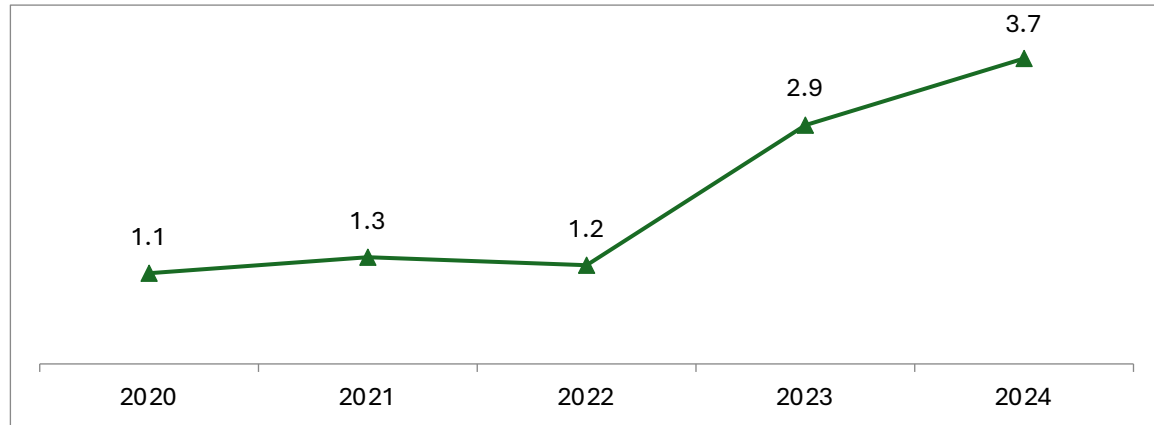
*Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Tarkwa 2025*



### Indicator 3.9.1: Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

The mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution remained relatively low and stable, fluctuating only slightly between 2020–2022. However, a dramatic increase has been recorded since 2022, with the rate more than tripling to 3.7 in 2024, indicating a sharp deterioration in air quality due to the emission of dust from the various mining activities or a lapse in mitigation strategies.

Figure 21: Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution, 2020-2024



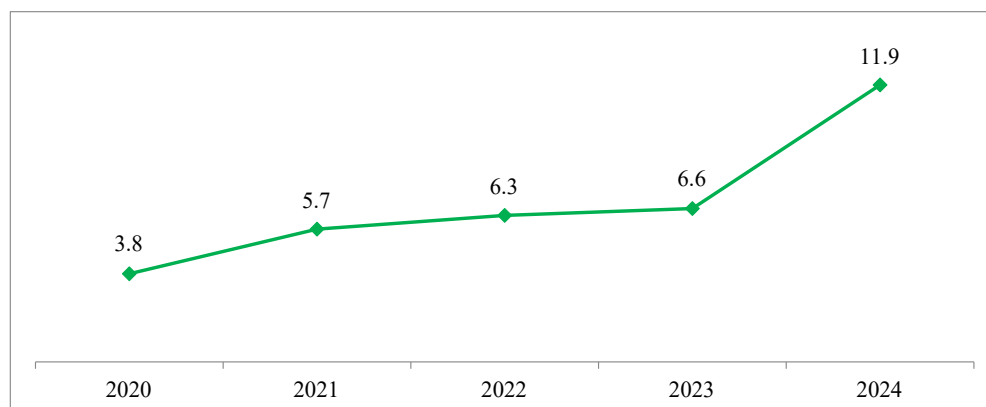
Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Tarkwa 2025

### Indicator 3.9.2: Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)

Access to safe water, sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) is a fundamental human right essential for human health, dignity, and well-being. The data shows that the Assembly performed better in 2020 and 2021 than it did from 2022 to 2024. The sharp rise from 6.3 in 2022 to 11.9 in 2024 signals significant deterioration in the implementation and effectiveness of WASH interventions. This was associated with challenges such as the use of unsafe water for domestic and industrial purposes.

To curtail the situation, the Assembly has prepared a WASH Master Plan with the aim of ensuring that residents in the Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipality achieve sustainable and universal access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services by the year 2034.

Figure 22: Mortality rate attributed to unsafe WASH services, 2020 - 2024



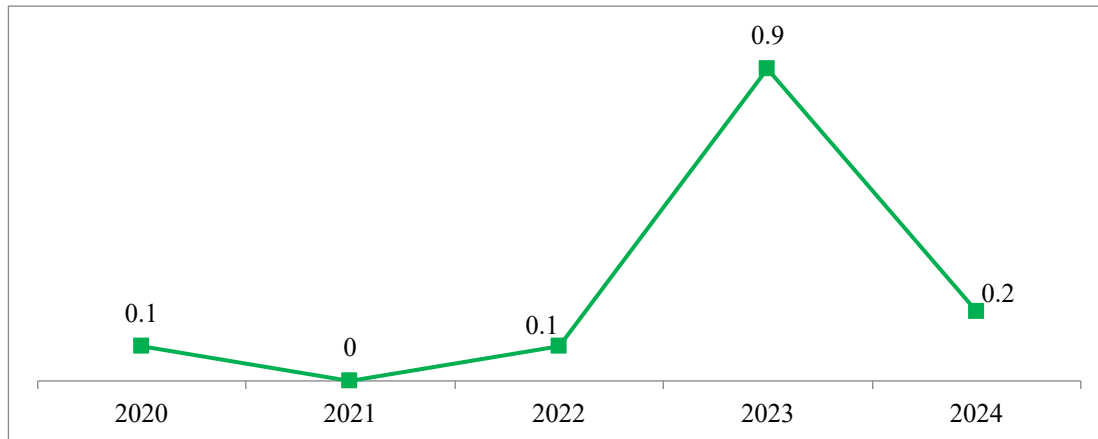
Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Tarkwa 2025



### Indicator 3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

The mortality rate from unintentional poisoning serves as a key indicator of public health within the Assembly. A high mortality rate from unintended poisoning may indicate a need for increased public health initiatives. The mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning from 2020 to 2024 shows a generally low but fluctuating trend. Over the five-year period, the rate remained below 1.0, indicating that unintentional poisoning is a relatively limited cause of mortality. However, the **notable spike in 2023 to 0.9** suggests a temporary lapse or incident that caused a significant increase in deaths from unintentional poisoning.

Figure 23: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning: 2020 - 2024

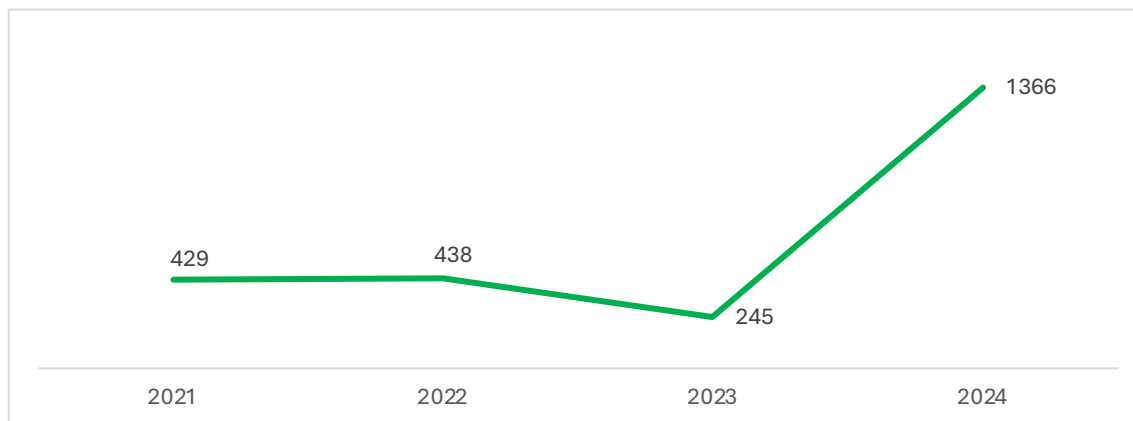


Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Tarkwa 2025

### Indicator 3.c.1: Health worker density and distribution

The availability of health workers especially doctors, nurses and midwives remain critical to the functioning of any health system. Over the period, the Municipality has witnessed a rise in health worker density (doctors, nurses, and midwives) from 429 in 2020 to 1,366 in 2024 (Figure 24). This could mean more healthcare infrastructure, provision of advanced medical machines and an increase in the supply of nurses, doctors, and midwives in the various healthcare centres due to the growing number of patients. The Assembly with the aid of the mining companies continue to provide essential healthcare items and equipment for better healthcare service delivery.

Figure 24: Health Worker (Doctor, nurse, midwife) to population ratio, 2021-2024



Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Tarkwa 2025



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



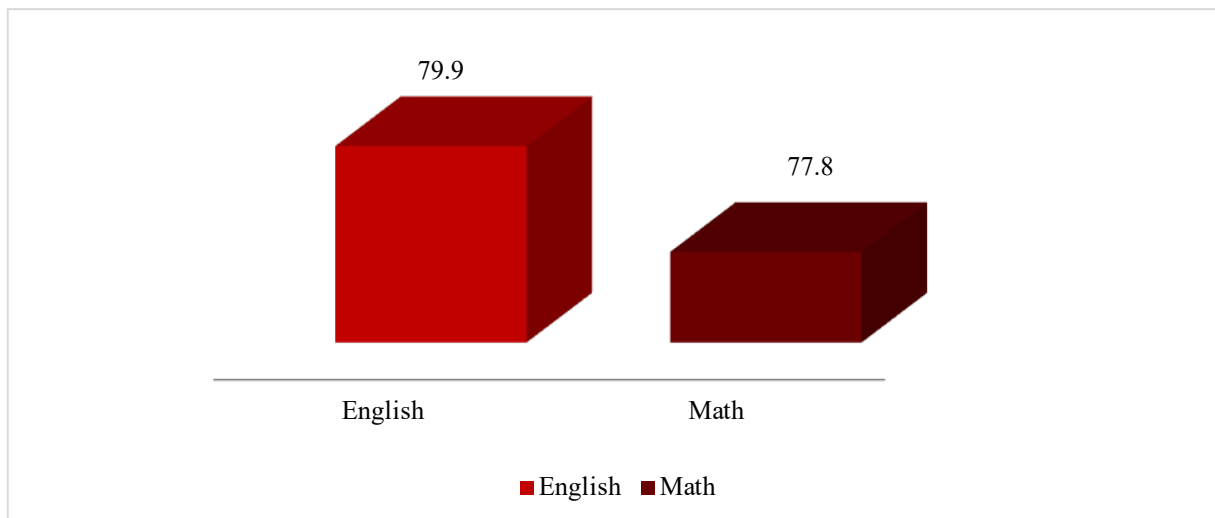
**Goal 4: Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All**

**A63. Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills Revolution Underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation**

**Indicator 4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex**

The proficiency level of pupils in primary is above average, even though pupils performed better in English language than Mathematics (Figure 25). The high level of proficiency can be attributed to interventions such as the award scheme instituted by the Assembly and the mining companies, organisation of inter-schools reading festivals to help improve reading amongst pupils, and the implementation of an intervention known as differentiated learning (DL) plus time which allocates on the timetable specific time to teach mathematics and English at the primary level.

*Figure 25 - Proportion of children in primary 2 achieving minimum proficiency in 2022 (%)*

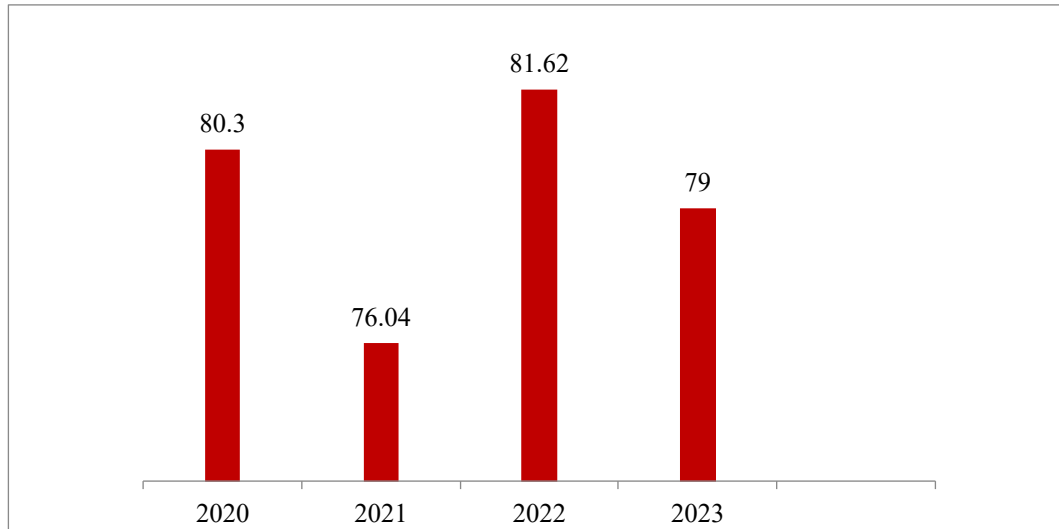


**Source: 2022 National Standardised Test Report.**

Further, the BECE pass rate declined from 80.3 in 2020 to 76.04 in 2021. However, the pass rate took a different turn in 2022 where the percentage increased to 81.62 percent but unfortunately declined again in 2023 at 79 percent. To help improve upon the BECE pass rate in subsequent years, the Assembly will sponsor mock examinations amongst BECE students and in addition the Education Directorate has introduced capacity building workshop for JHS teachers on the best practices to adopt in answering BECE questions which will impact knowledge into the students on how best to answer BECE questions.



Figure 26 - BECE Pass Rate (JHS), 2020 – 2023 (%)



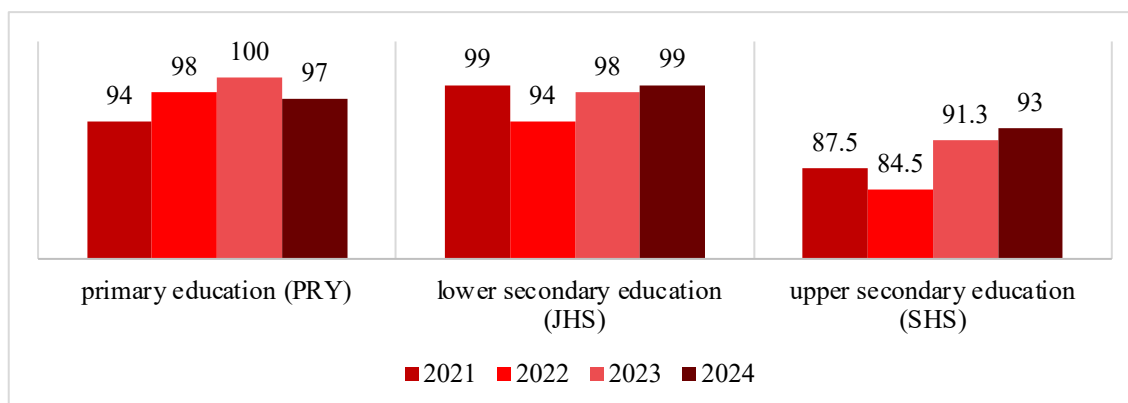
Source: Ghana Education Service, EMIS Unit, Tarkwa 2025

#### Indicator 4.1.2: Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)

The Assembly places a high priority on education, recognizing that knowledge is a powerful tool for individual and community development. This is reflective in the rise in completion rate to 100 percent in 2023 (Figure 27) for primary school. However, there was a slight decline in 2024, attributed to the departure of families who had previously migrated into the district. These families returned to their original communities after their farmlands were taken over by illegal miners (galamseyers).

In contrast, the trend for Junior High School (JHS) and Senior High School (SHS) has fluctuated from 99 percent and 87.5 percent in 2021 to 94 percent and 84.5 percent in 2022, and further to 99 percent and 93 percent in 2024 respectively. The improvement since 2022 can largely be attributed to ongoing sensitization campaigns on the importance of education and the implementation of the Free SHS policy.

Figure 27 - Completion rate for pupils in primary, JHS and SHS: 2021-2024 (%)



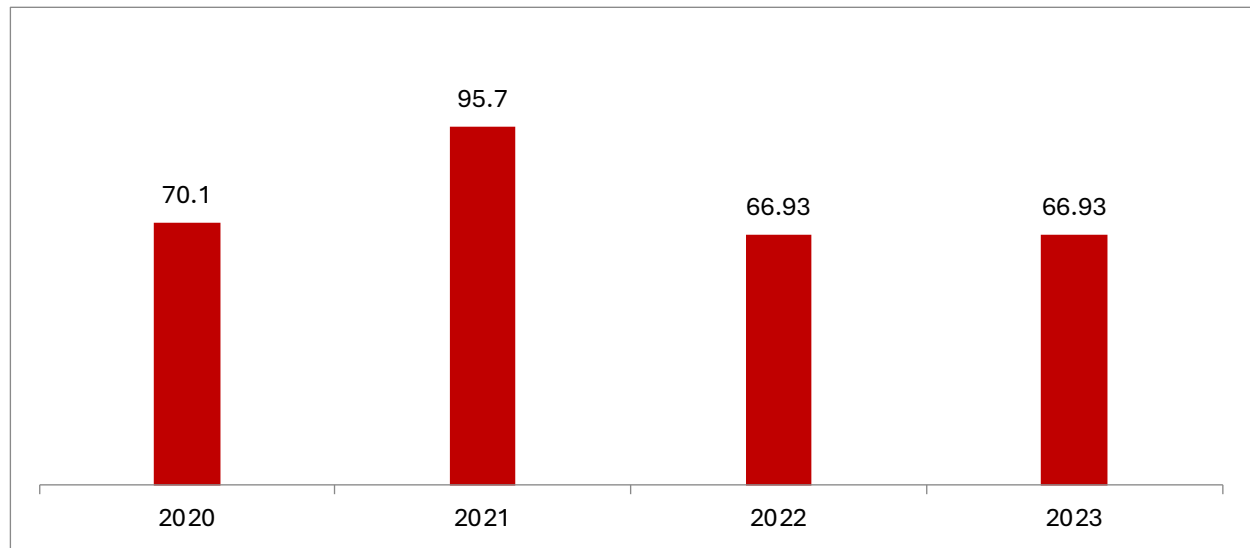
Source: Ghana Education Service, EMIS Unit, Tarkwa 2025



### Indicator 4.2.2 (L): Net Enrollment for Kindergarten

The net enrolment rate for kindergarten rose by 36.5 percent between 2020 to 2021. However, since 2021 the enrolment rate has declined by 30.1 percent to 66.93 percent in 2023. The decline is as a result of the Municipality in 2022 intensifying the implementation of the right age enrolment policy in line with the Educational Act (Act 778) of 2008.

Figure 28 - Net Enrolment for Kindergarten: 2020 - 2023

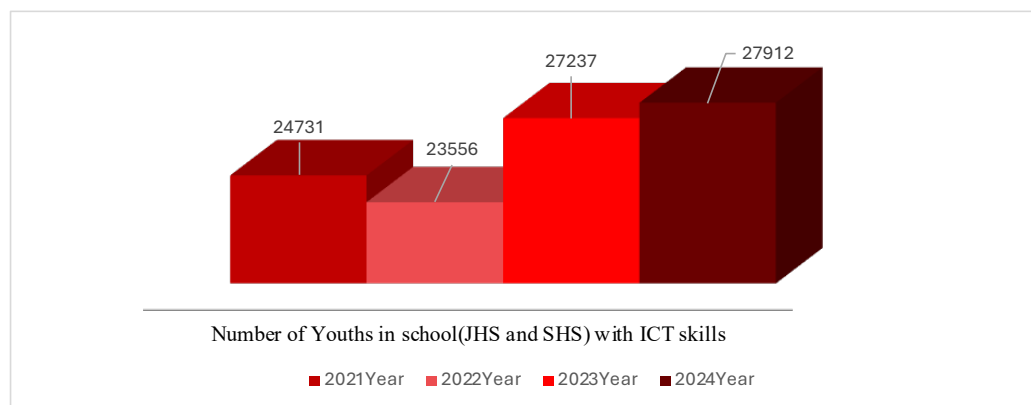


Source: Ghana Education Service, EMIS Unit, Tarkwa 2025

### Indicator 4.4.1 (L): Number of Youths in school (JHS and SHS) with information and communication technology skills

The number of youths in schools (JHS & SHS) with access to ICT between 2021–2024 was estimated at 103,436. Since 2022, the level of access have improved, indicating that the efforts by the Education Directorate including the promotion of peer learning, promotion of research and project works that will enhance the use of ICT, and the compulsory inclusion of ICT at the JHS level and making it examinable is yielding the required results. The access rate between 2022 and 2024 was 18.5 percent (Figure 29). The increased access has also afforded youths the opportunity to leverage on various learning platforms that has broadened their scope of reasoning and boosted their confidence in their academics.

Figure 29: Number of Youths in school (JHS and SHS) with information and communication technology skills, 2021 - 2024



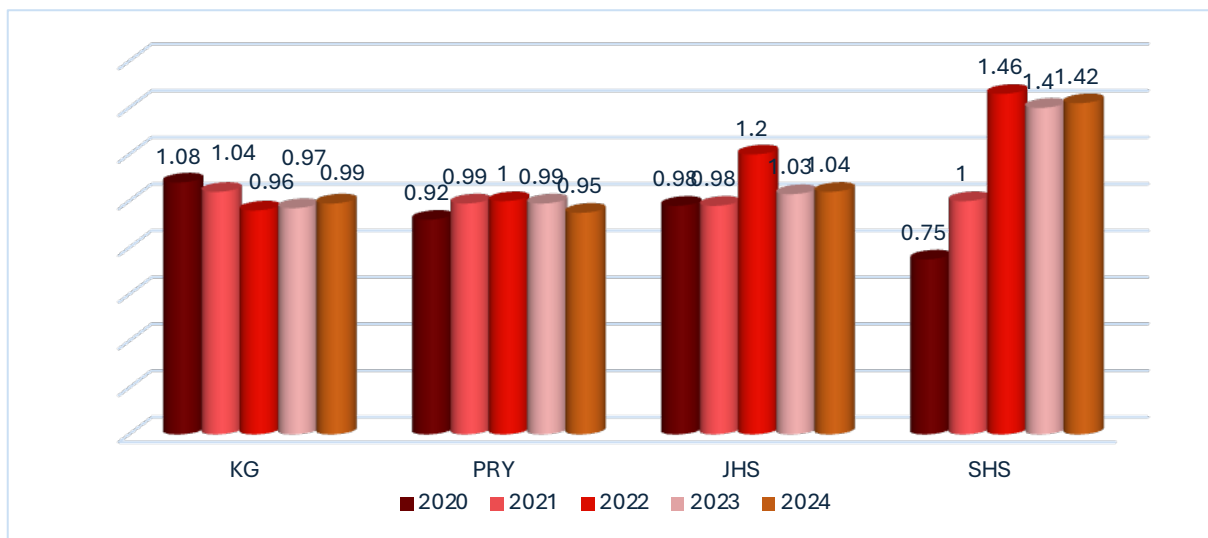
Source: Ghana Education Service, EMIS Unit, Tarkwa, 2025



#### Indicator 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/ male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

The 2030 Agenda of the nation is to eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable (persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations). The data indicates that there was female dominance at the kindergarten level in 2020 (1.08) and 2021(1.04) and the inverse (male dominance) from 2021–2024. At the primary level GPI values achieved parity in 2022 (1) meaning equal dominance of males and females but has since declined. For JHS and SHS, there has been female dominance since 2022 (Figure 30). These improvements reflect enhanced access for girls particularly at higher levels and indicate progress towards achieving gender parity. To strengthen continues female access and attendance to education especially at the JHS and SHS level, the Assembly in collaboration with donor partners provided free sanitary pads to female students to ensure regular attendance.

Figure 30 - Parity indices for all education indicators: 2020 – 2024



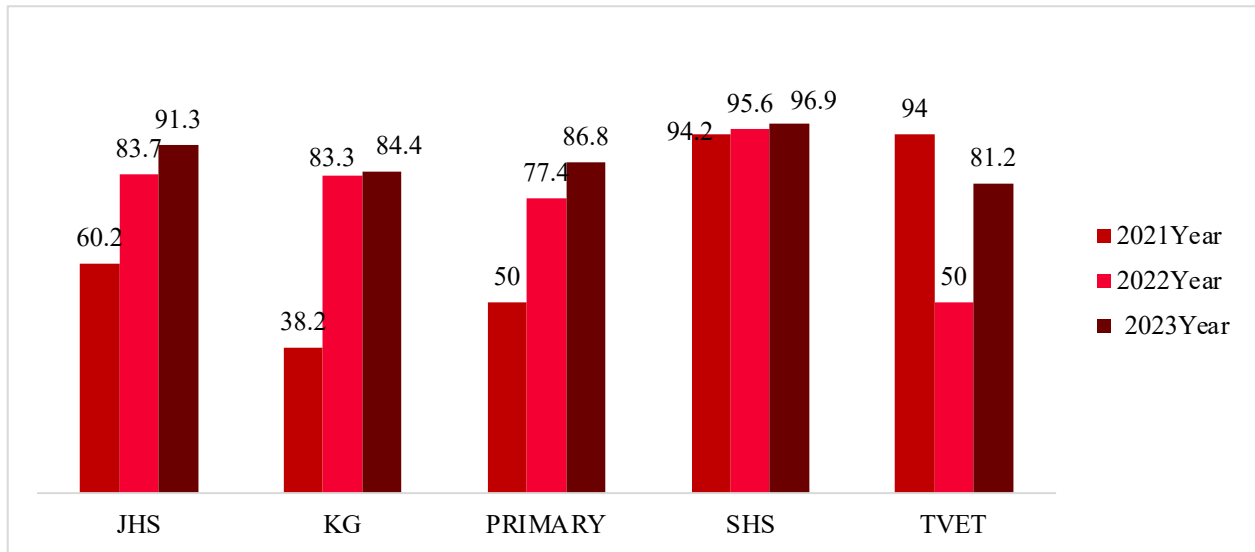
Source: Ghana Education Service, EMIS Unit, Tarkwa, 2025

#### Indicator 4.c.1: Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level

The Ghana Education Service has constantly advocated for the government to post trained teachers to schools across the country and, Tarkwa-Nsuaem is not an exception. Over the period, the proportion of trained teachers in the Municipality have increased across all levels with the exception of TVET. The higher percentage of trained teachers were deployed to secondary schools over the period (Figure 31). This trend aligns with the implementation of the free Senior High School (Free SHS) policy during these years which lead to the increase in student enrolment and subsequently a greater demand for qualified teachers at the secondary level.



Figure 31 - Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level, 2021 - 2023



Source: Ghana Education Service, EMIS Unit, Tarkwa, 2025



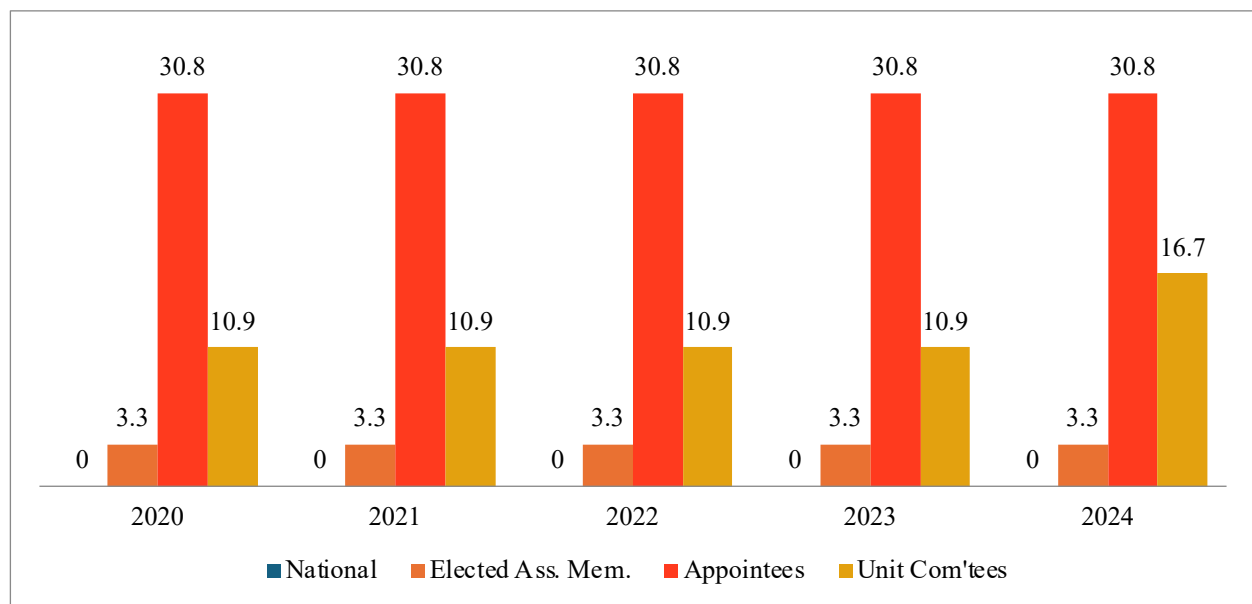
|                              |                                                                        |                                                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>5</b> GENDER EQUALITY<br> | <b>Goal 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All women And Girls</b> | <b>A63 Goal 18: Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children</b> |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|

### Indicator 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

The Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly has made steady efforts toward achieving gender equality, particularly in enhancing women's participation in governance. However, with a female population of 105,822 representing 48.30 percent, significant gaps remain in elected leadership which sometimes becomes a barrier to their economic empowerment.

In the Municipality, women's representation especially in elected positions at both the national and local levels remain notably low. Between 2020 and 2024, the Municipality had no female Member of Parliament, and only 1 elected Assembly Member out of 30 elected Assembly Members. To enhance gender-inclusivity, the Assembly appointed 30.8 percent female Assembly Members throughout the same period. Representation within Unit Committees improved in 2024, rising from 10.9 percent in 2020 to 2023 to 16.7 percent (Figure 32).

Figure 32 - Women's representation at both national and local government: 2020-2024(%)



Source: Electoral Commission, Tarkwa 2025

The Assembly is committed to encourage more women to contest for elections through the organisation of training and mentorship workshops to develop their leadership skills and confidence. Further, the Assembly will leverage on the appointment system to fight for more women to be appointed at the local level.



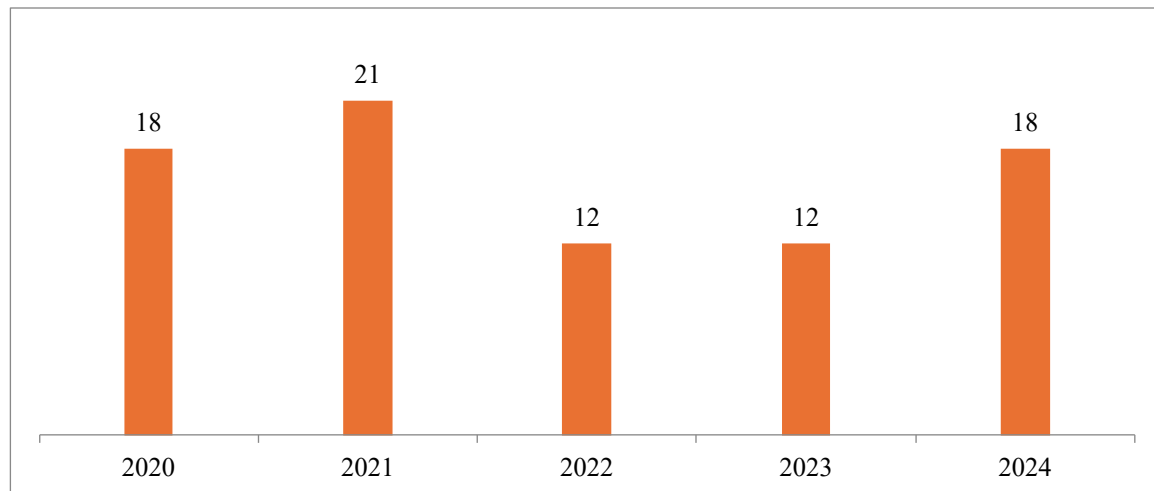
**Image 3 - Capacity building workshops for women on leadership**



### **Indicator 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions (Heads of Department)**

The proportion of female heads of departments fluctuated over the years, dropping to its minimum of 12 percent in 2022 and 2023, and then rebounding to 18 percent in 2024 (Figure 33), mirroring the 2020 baseline. The low representation of women in managerial position is unsurprising given the male-dominated nature of the Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipality.

*Figure 33 - Proportion of women in managerial positions (Heads of Department): 2020-2024*



Source: TNMA's Records Department, 2025

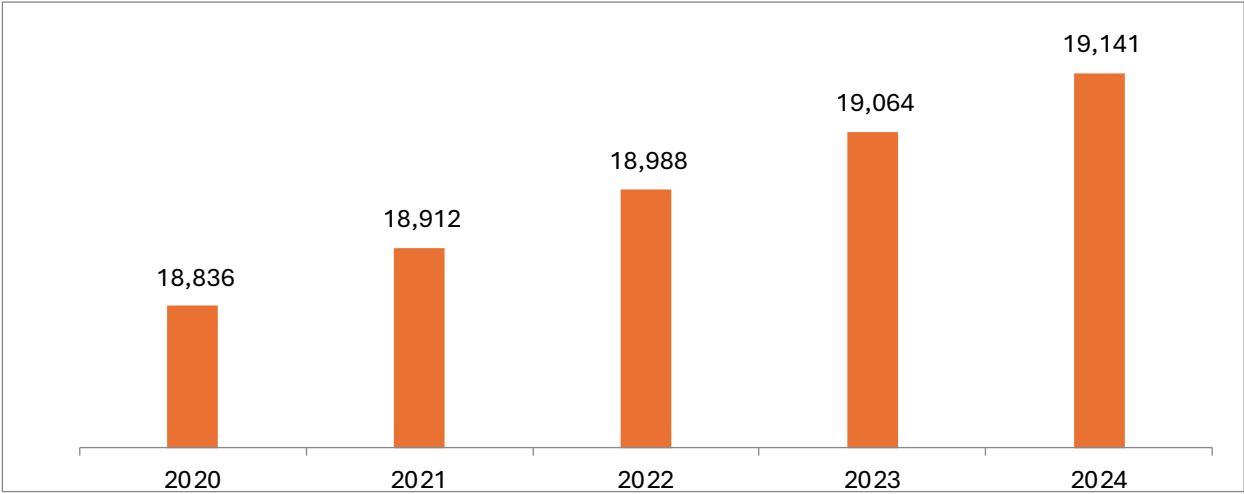
### **Indicator 5.a.1: (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure**

Ownership and control of land are critical to women's economic empowerment and growth. Most women in the Municipality face difficulty in owning agricultural lands. However, the few ones that are lucky to own land is made possible through the matrilineal system of inheritance which predominate in the Municipality. The data shows a steady increase in the number of women who own or have secure rights to agricultural land, rising from 18,836 in 2020 to 18,912 in 2021 and attaining its highest of 19,141 in 2024.



The increase can be attributed to sensitisation on gender inclusivity and fair access to agricultural lands that is carried out by the Agric Department. This growth, although can be increased further, indicates progress toward securing land rights for women.

Figure 34 – Number of Female Agricultural Landowners/Rights-Bearers: 2020 - 2024



Source: Source: Agric Department, 2025 – TNMA

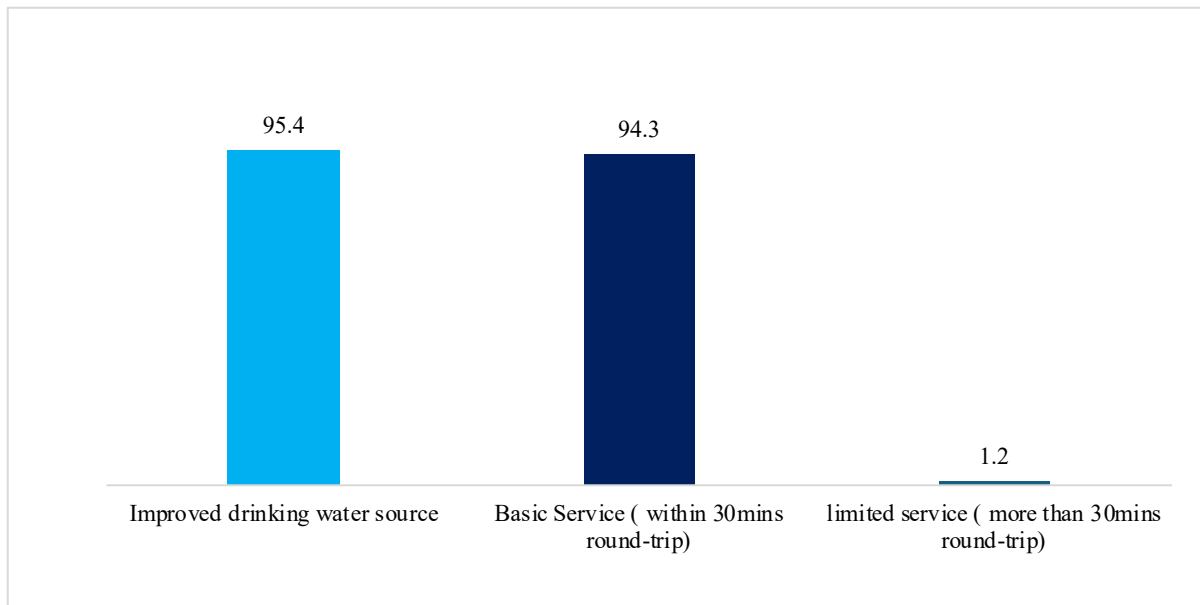


|                                                                                                                          |                                                                                               |                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>6</b> CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION<br> | <b>Goal 6: Ensure Availability and Sustainable management of Water and Sanitation for All</b> | <b>A63 Goal 6: Blue/Ocean Economy for Accelerated Economic Growth</b> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|

### Indicator 6.1.1(L): Proportion of population with access to improved basic water services

The population with access to improved drinking water sources in the Municipality was estimated at 95.4 percent<sup>1</sup>. Further, the proportion with access to basic drinking water services (within 30 minutes round-trip) was also estimated at 94.3 percent. This has improved the access to quality drinking water. The improved access can be attributed to the construction, repair and maintenance of water facilities; training of WATSAN members; and water quality testing conducted by the Assembly. Notwithstanding the trend, the Assembly is still committed to providing mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems to achieve 100percent access

*Figure 35 - Proportion of population with access to basic water service (%), 2021*



Source: Ghana Statistical Service – Statsbank, 2025

<sup>1</sup> 2021 Population and Housing Census



|                                                                                                                           |                                                                                      |                                                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>7</b> AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY<br> | <b>Goal 7: Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern for All</b> | <b>A63 Goal 6: Blue/Ocean Economy for Accelerated Economic Growth Energy</b> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

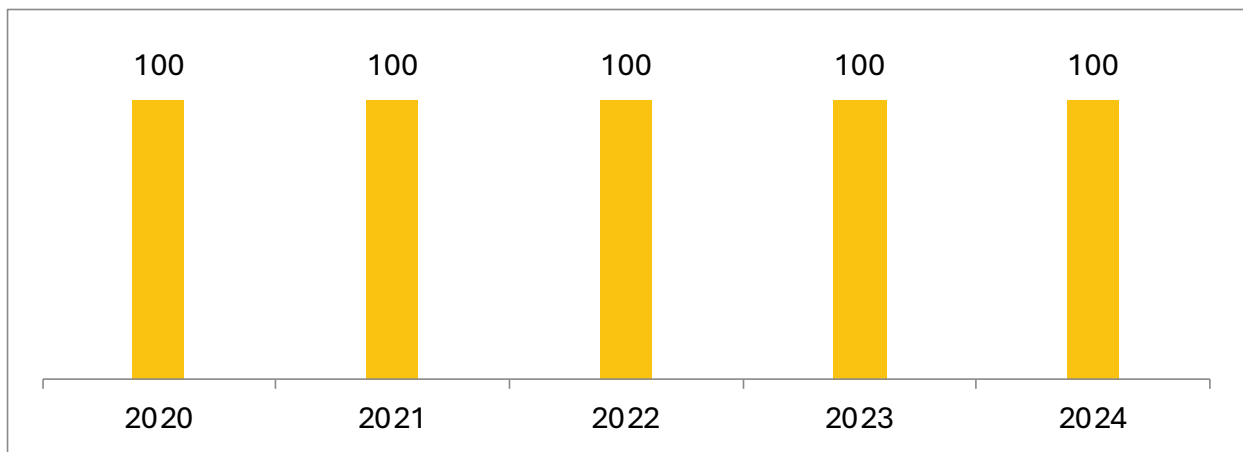
### Indicator 7.1.1 (L): Proportion of communities with access to electricity

Access to electricity is a key driver of socio-economic development, supporting the growth of local business. All communities within the Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipality have been connected to the national grid since 2020 (Figure 36), an essential measure of infrastructure equity and basic service provision. This consistent achievement reflects successful implementation of rural electrification programmes, extension of electricity to new sites and distribution of streetlights to Assembly Members under the electoral area project to illuminate the streets of the communities.

Image 4 - Street lighting project



Figure 36 - Proportion of communities with access to electricity: 2020 – 2024(%)



Source: Electricity Company of Ghana, Tarkwa 2025



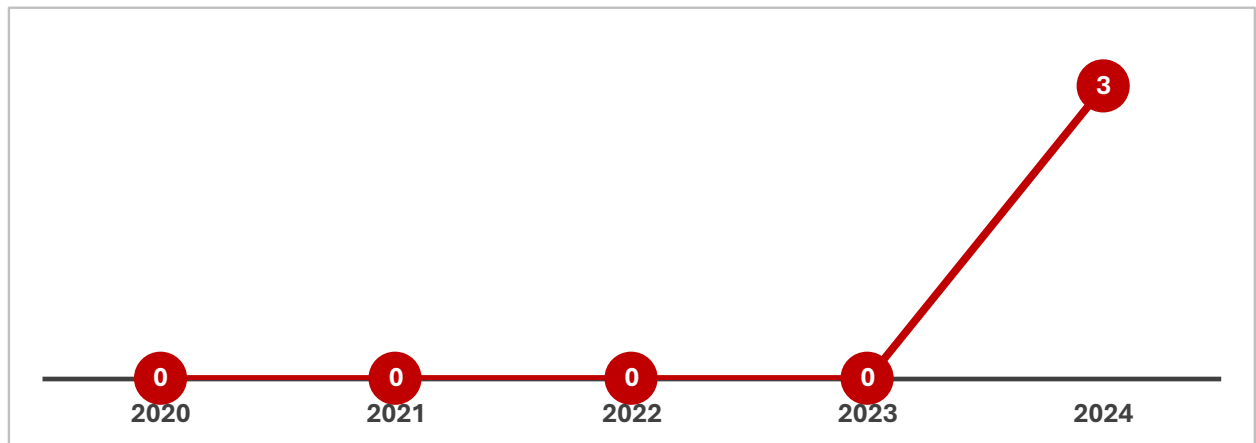
|                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                          |                                                                                              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>8</b> DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH<br> | <b>SDG 8: Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Decent Work for All</b> | <b>A63 Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well-Being for All Citizen</b> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

### Indicator 8.7.1 (L): Number of reported cases of child labour

Child labour deprives children of their right to education and hinders healthy child development. In view of this, the Assembly has over the years been organising radio sensitisation programmes on the effects of child labour and enforcing child labour laws including the Children's Act, 1998 (Act 560) and Labour Act, 2003 (Act 651). The effect has been the none recording of child labour case in the municipality between 2020 and 2023 (Figure 37). However, in 2024, three children were documented as having been engaged in child labour.

The shift from 2023 to 2024 may suggest a possible gap in enforcement which demands urgent attention. The Assembly, going forward, will deepen stakeholder collaboration with the Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit (DOVVSU) of the Ghana Police Service and the Family Tribunal Court to tie all loose ends to eliminate child labour.

Figure 37 - Number of reported cases of child labour: 2020 - 2024



Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, TNMA 2025



**SDG 11: Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable**

**A63 Goal 1: A High Standard Living, quality of Life and Well-Being for All Citizens**

### Indicator 11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Disaster management continues to be imperative as far as human activities and nature are concerned. Notwithstanding, the Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly has been very proactive on responding to disaster risk prevention and management, which aims at preventing all forms of disaster.

The number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population has been on the rise since 2020, increasing to 732 in 2023. However, the number reduced drastically to 11 in 2024 (Figure 38). This can be attributed to measures put in place by the Assembly including promoting proactive planning and implementation for disaster prevention and mitigation, and enhancing relief operations and humanitarian welfare. Further, the immense contribution by donor partners in terms of the provision of relief items for disaster victims cannot be overlooked. The Assembly has also carried out intensive education and sensitisation on disasters and climate change activities, which has contributed greatly to reducing the number of cases recorded on disasters.

**Image 5 - Radio discussions on disaster prevention and management**



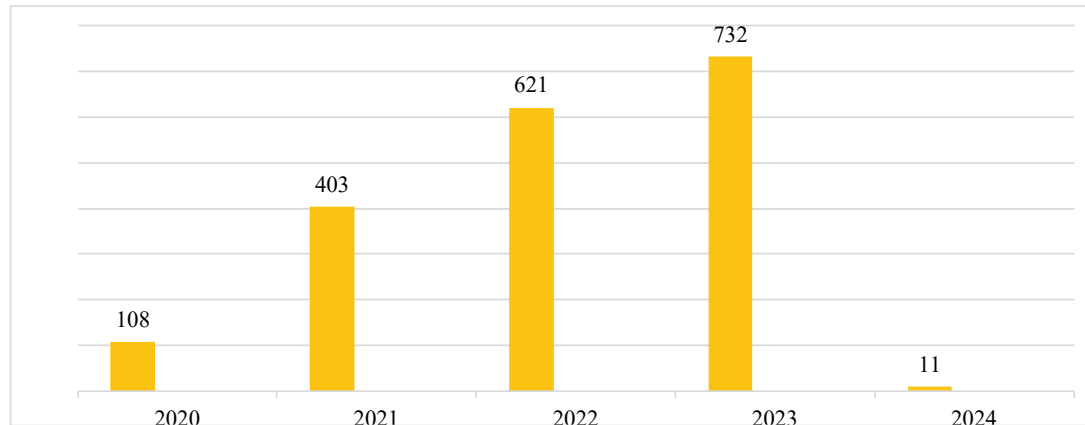
**Image 6 - Donation of relief items to victims**





Regardless of these efforts by the Assembly to prevent and manage disasters in the municipality, there is still inadequate support for disaster victims as well as a delay in the release of funds and relief items. Going forward, the Assembly plans to release budgetary allocations to disaster management on time to enhance effective operations.

**Figure 38- Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, 2020 - 2024**



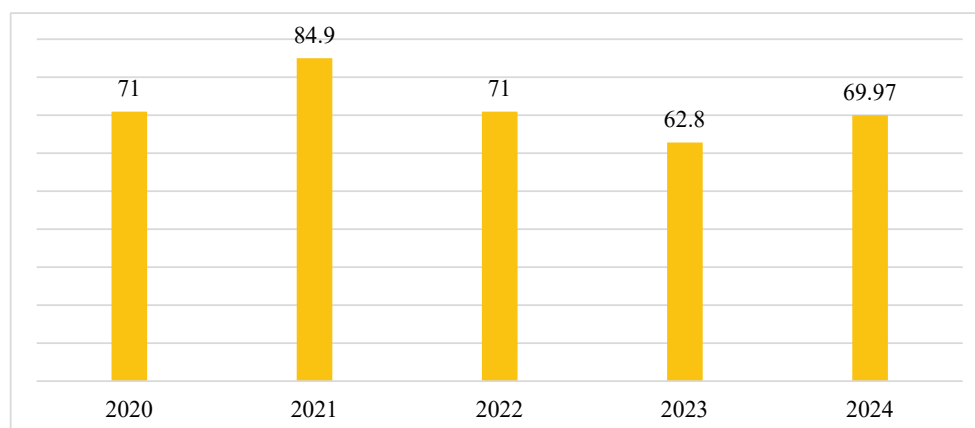
Source: National Disaster Management Organization, Tarkwa 2025

### Indicator 11.6.1 (L): Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed.

Effective solid waste management is a cornerstone of sustainable urban development. The Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly collects about 152.07 tonnes of solid waste generated daily. Currently the Assembly has an engineered landfill sites for the disposal of the waste.

The Municipality's performance on solid waste collected and managed has fluctuated over the years, indicating both structural and operational challenges. From a high collection rate of 84.9 percent in 2021, the rate declined to 62.8 percent in 2023 due to inadequate and non-functional refuse trucks and logistics. However, an improvement was witnessed in 2024 with the collection percentage increasing to 69.97 percent (Figure 39). This positive performance indicates that the initiatives implemented by the Assembly which includes frequent collection optimisation, encouragement of household to sign on door-to-door collection, public education on proper waste management practices and community engagement on public private partnership about polluter pay policy is having the expected results.

**Figure 39 - Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed: 2020 – 2024(%)**



Source: Environmental Health Unit, TNMA 2025



|                                                      |                                                                       |                                                                                                |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>12</b> RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION<br> | <b>SDG 12: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns</b> | <b>A63 Goal 7: Environmentally Sustainable and Climate Resilient Economies and Communities</b> |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

### Indicator 12.4.2: (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

Sustainable waste management is critical in Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipality due to its status as a mining area. Hazardous waste poses significant risks to public health and the environment if not properly treated.

The data (health care waste) reveals a consistently low treatment rate of hazardous waste, with only 4.38 percent being treated across all recorded years. The static treatment rate highlights a gap in waste processing capacity. This trend underscores the need for improved waste treatment infrastructure and public-private partnerships to manage hazardous waste effectively.

|                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>16</b> PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS<br> | <b>SDG 16: Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All levels</b> | <b>A63 Goal 11: Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched;</b><br><br><b>Goal-12: Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place;</b><br><br><b>Goal-13: Peace, security and stability is preserved</b> |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

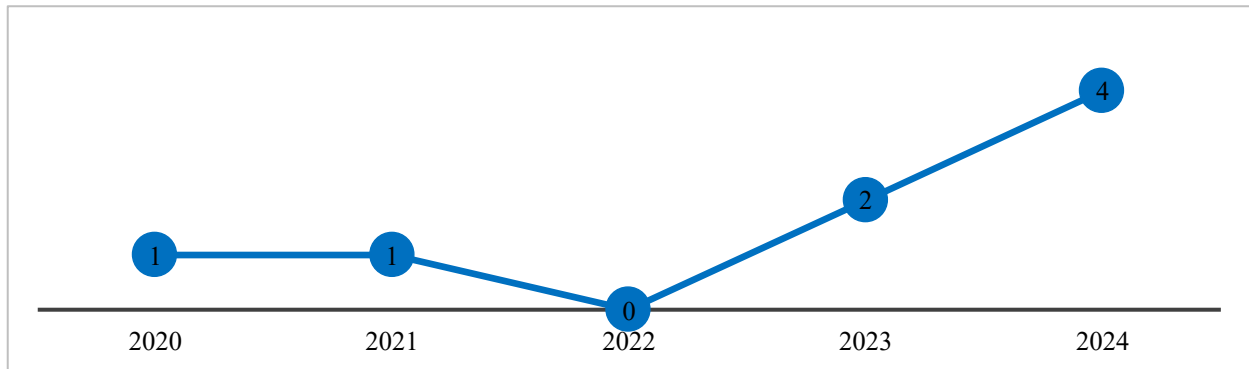
### Indicator 16.2.1 (L): Number of children experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers

Physical punishment and psychological aggression by caregivers, whether parents, guardians, or family members are violations of children's rights and threaten their well-being, development, and safety. The Domestic Violence Act, 2007 (Act 732) and the Children's Act, 1998 (Act 560) outlines legislations that protect children from all violence. The Assembly in this regard has put in place measures to protect children from 1-17 years from all forms of abuses.

The Municipality recorded a case each in 2020 and 2021 with no recorded case in 2022. However, there has been an upward trend from 2 in 2023 to 4 cases in 2024 (Figure 40). The Social Welfare and Community Development Department of the Assembly has carried out radio sensitisation programmes, constant engagement with stakeholders (DOVVSU), home visits, among other initiatives aimed at reducing maltreatment of children, abuse and neglecting parenting.



**Figure 40: Number of children experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers**



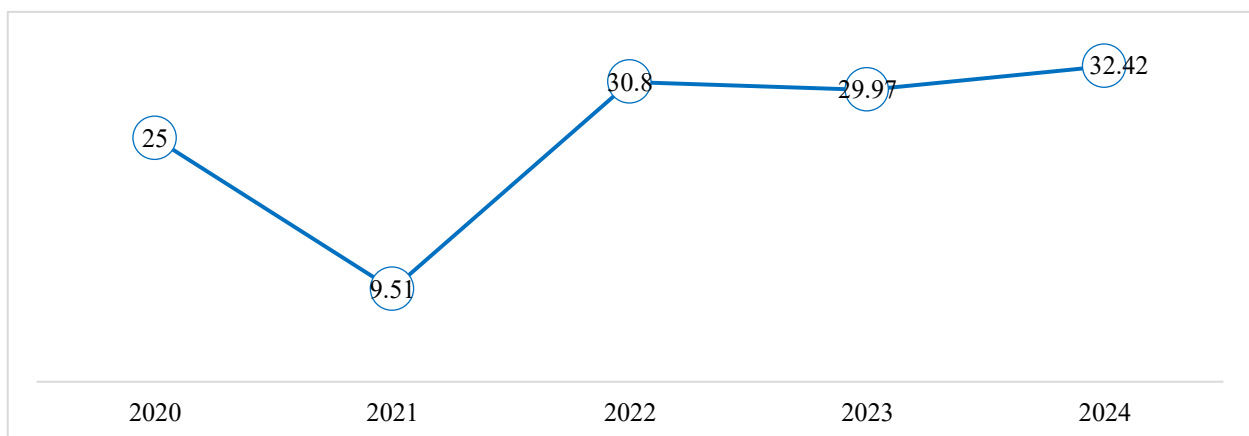
Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, TNMA 2025

### Indicator 16.3.2: Un-sentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

A high proportion of unsentenced detainees points to delays in the criminal justice process and may reflect limited access to legal aid, judicial capacity, or systemic inefficiencies. It also has implications for human rights, as prolonged detention without sentencing can amount to injustice.

In Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipality, the data reveals considerable fluctuations in the proportion of unsentenced detainees, with the highest percentage of 32.42 being recorded in 2024. The justice system performed considerable well in 2021 with the lowest unsentenced detainees of 9.51 percent (Figure 41) within the five-year reporting period.

**Figure 41 - Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of total prison population**



Source: Ghana Prison Service, TNMA 2025

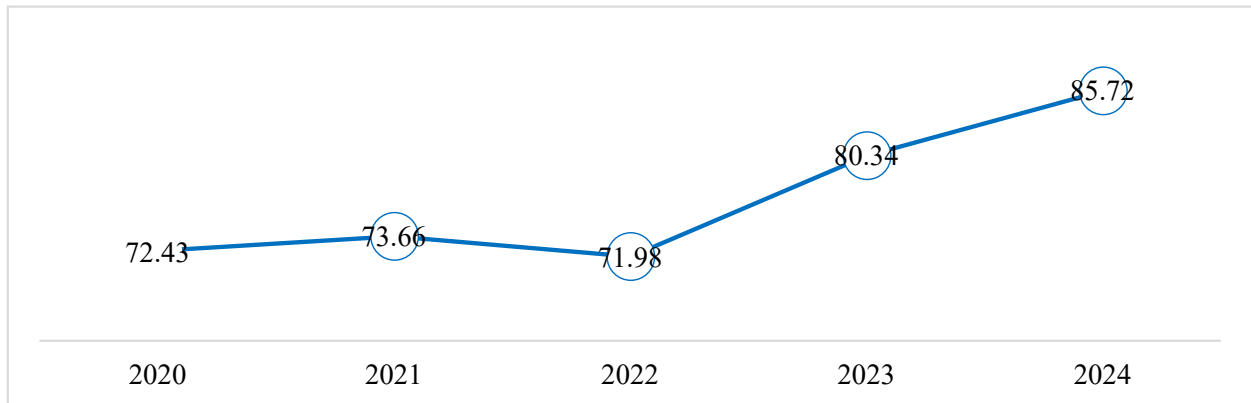
### Indicator 16.6.1 (L): Primary municipal expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget

Expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget reflects the financial accountability and effectiveness of local government institutions. The Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly has demonstrated consistent improvement in its budget execution



performance. From 72.43 percent in 2020, the Assembly increased its performance to 85.72 percent in 2024 (Figure 42), reflecting enhanced institutional capacity and better fiscal discipline.

*Figure 42 - Primary municipal expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget*



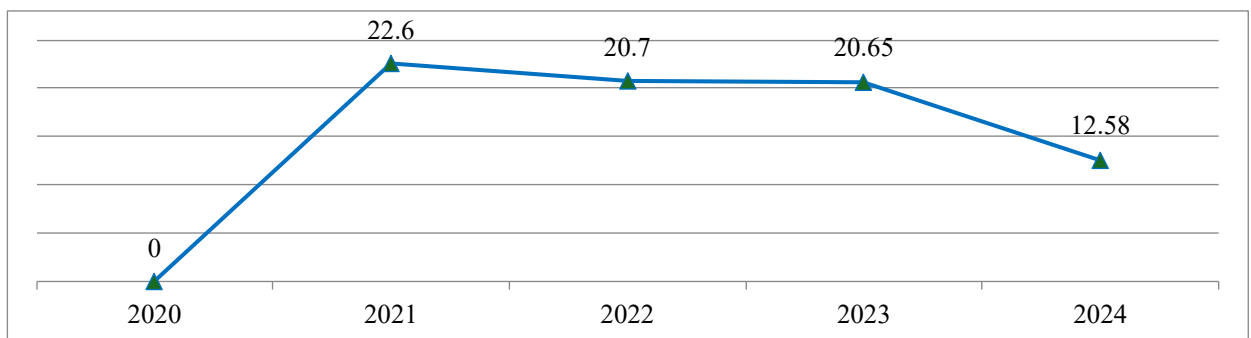
Source: Budget Unit, TNMA 2025

### **Indicator 16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age**

The proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered within the Municipality has witnessed a disturbing decline since 2021, declining by 44.3 percent to 12.58 percent in 2024. This is concerning, pointing possibly to serious challenges in civil registration coverage, public awareness, and accessibility.

The Assembly continues to implement interventions aimed at increasing birth registrations by making birth registration services more accessible throughout the Municipality, sensitisation on the benefit of birth registration, and collaboration with clinics and maternity homes across the Municipality for access to delivery record books.

*Figure 43- Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)*



Sources: Birth and Death Registry, TNMA 2025



**SDG 17: Strengthen the Means of Implementation and Revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**

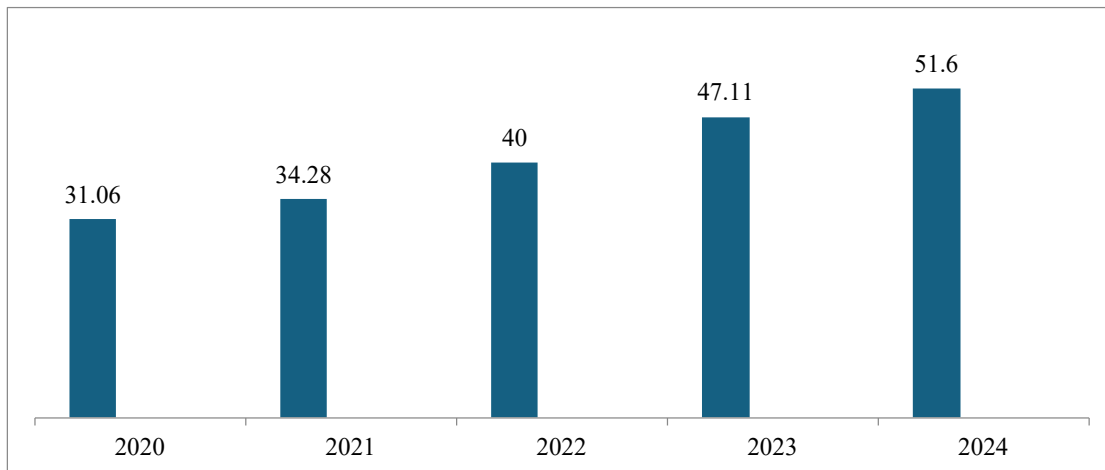
**A63 Goal 19: Africa as a Major Partner in Global Affairs and Peaceful Co-Existence**

### Indicator 17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

Domestic resource mobilisation remains critical for the effective functioning of the Assembly, especially given the delays in central government transfers and other sources of funding. Over the past five years, the Assembly has implemented measures aimed at enhancing internally generated funds (IGF). This has ensured that year in year out the Assembly is able to recover more IGF. Thus, increasing the proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes from 31.06 percent in 2020 to 51.6 percent in 2024, representing an increase of 66.1 percent. This consistent growth demonstrates improved local capacity for revenue mobilization and an increased commitment to reducing dependency on central government transfers.

The Assembly will continue to institute measures to increase its IGF, for instance, organization of training programmes for staff of the Assembly to improve revenue performance and procurement of some motorbikes for the revenue unit to aid in revenue collection.

*Figure 44: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes (IGF), 2020 – 2024(%)*



Source: Budget Unit, TNMA 2025

### Image 7 - Revenue collectors distributing property rate, a component of IGF.





# CHAPTER FIVE: FINANCING THE SDGS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVESTMENT

## 5. Means of Implementation

The Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly strongly supports efforts made by the central government to meet the SDGs targets, by designing programmes and projects that align with its set indicators. These programmes and projects are planned for in the Assembly's Medium-Term Development Plan, which directly goes into its annual Budget.

The implementation of the SDGs within the Municipality is being supported through a mix of internal and external financing sources. The external sources have been the Mineral Development Fund (MDF), allocations from the central government transfers and the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF). The internal sources include Internally Generated Funds (IGFs) and Stool Lands.

The main sources of funding for implementation of the aligned programmes and projects of the Assembly outlined in its medium-term development plan are;

- Internally Generated Fund (IGF)
- District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF)
- District Assemblies Common Fund-Responsive Factor Grants (DACF-RFG)
- Member of Parliament's (MP) Common Fund
- Government of Ghana transfers (GOG)
- Mineral Development Fund (MDF)

Other sources of fund include;

- Disability Common Fund
- Decentralized Department
- MSHARP/HIV
- MAG/CIDA

The central government transfers (GoG) and Internally Generated Fund (IGF) are the major sources of funds for implementing the programmes and projects outlined in its MTDP.



**Table 5: Revenue Performance per Revenue Source from 2021 to 2024.**

| REVENUE SOURCES                 | 2021 (GH¢)           |                      | 2022 (GH¢)           |                      | 2023 (GH¢)           |                      | 2024 (GH¢)           |                      |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                                 | ESTIMATES            | ACTUALS              | ESTIMATES            | ACTUALS              | ESTIMATES            | ACTUALS              | ESTIMATES            | ACTUALS              |
| <b>IGF</b>                      | 6,759,464.00         | 5,338,851.75         | 10,802,000.00        | 9,164,165.27         | 13,748,500.00        | 10,762,964.00        | 17,542,228.00        | 19,532,721.00        |
| <b>DACF</b>                     | 3,698,224.00         | 603,272.00           | 4,013,614.00         | 1,295,213.91         | 2,126,825.00         | 825,038.44           | 2,736,000.00         | 1,472,362.92         |
| <b>DACF-RFG</b>                 | 1,146,396.00         | 1,112,383.00         | 1,953,335.00         | 1,174,498.30         | 2,845,418.00         | 0                    | 1,819,774.00         | 1,463,457.00         |
| <b>MP's CF</b>                  | 600,000.00           | 354,652.07           | 600,000.00           | 520,777.15           | 450,000.00           | 464,658.72           | 550,000.00           | 709,214.00           |
| <b>PWD's CF</b>                 | 200,000.00           | 87,010.23            | 200,000.00           | 194,732.31           | 200,000.00           | 152,935.47           | 200,000.00           | 222,842.08           |
| <b>DECENTRALISED DEPARTMENT</b> | 102,145.00           | 59,257.06            | 128,517.00           | 39,377.40            | 89,000.00            | 45,562.72            | 0                    | 0                    |
| <b>MSHARP/HIV</b>               | 8,000.00             | 7,896.00             | 8,000.00             | 6,000.00             | 10,000.00            | 8,069.00             | 35,000.00            | 8,093.92             |
| <b>GOG SALARIES</b>             | 3,746,525.00         | 4,418,378.57         | 4,556,991.00         | 4,785,537.85         | 4,849,823.00         | 8,337,102.92         | 5,145,703.00         | 8,530,327.00         |
| <b>MDF</b>                      | 5,735,000.00         | 5,024,940.00         | 6,800,000.00         | 8,792,482.00         | 8,300,000.00         | 8,256,750.00         | 11,000,000.00        | 11,258,884.00        |
| <b>STOOL LANDS</b>              | 1,272,000.00         | 748,755.50           | 1,409,709.00         | 503,367.00           | 1,797,709.00         | 1,814,755.00         | 3,000,000.00         | 1,570,695.00         |
| <b>MAG/CIDA</b>                 | 137,107.00           | 89,021.18            | 63,011.00            | 63,010.66            | 32,300.00            | 32,294.33            | 0                    | 0                    |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                    | <b>23,404,861.00</b> | <b>17,844,417.36</b> | <b>30,535,177.00</b> | <b>26,539,161.85</b> | <b>34,449,575.00</b> | <b>30,700,130.60</b> | <b>42,028,705.00</b> | <b>44,768,596.92</b> |

Source: Municipal Finance / Budget Office, TNMA 2025



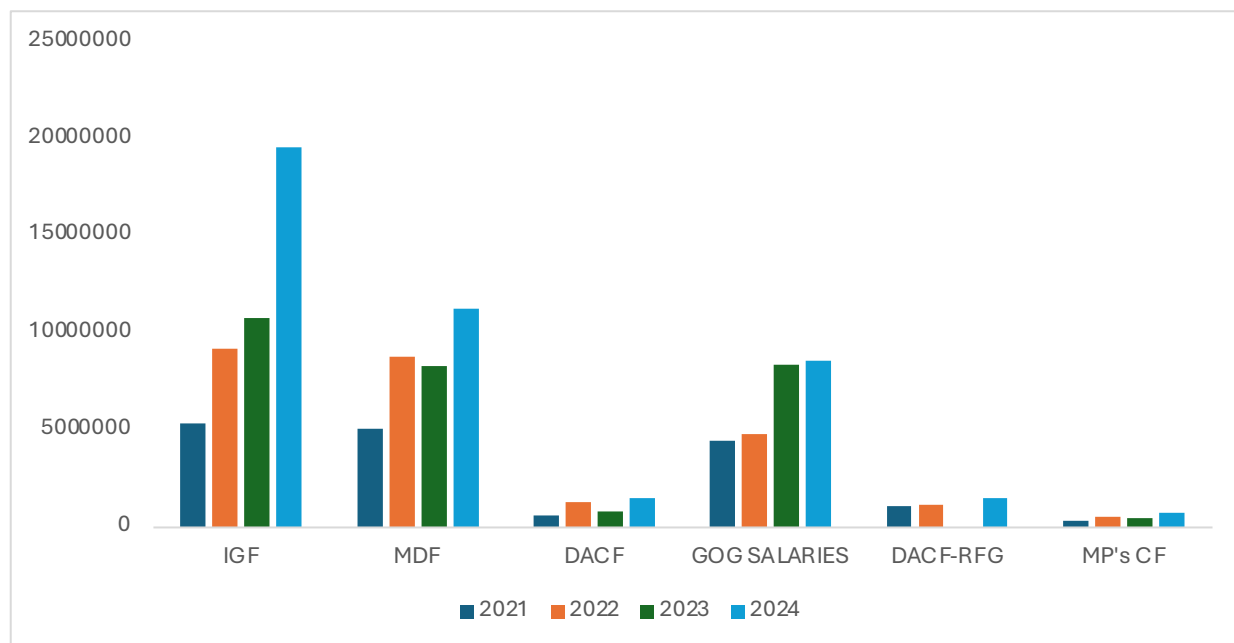
As depicted in the above table, the Assembly performed well by increasing its revenue actuals yearly over the period with the highest revenue generation in 2024. This exceeded the revenue generated in the year 2023 by 45.82 percent. Total receipts during 2024 amounted to GH¢44,768,596.92 representing 106.52 percent of the target as compared to 78.3 percent and 84.8 percent performances in 2023 and 2022 respectively.

IGF which mainly constitutes receipts from property rates and business operating permits, rents, and fines constitute the highest source of revenue for the Assembly with an amount of GH¢19,532,721.00 representing 43.63 percent of the total revenue received for the year 2024. This is followed by the Mineral Development Fund (MDF) which has been the second highest contributor with an amount of GH¢11,258,884.00 representing 25.15 percent of the total revenues received by the Assembly in 2024. This justifies why more physical projects and programs were implemented under these two revenue sources as compared to other revenue sources.

The significant improvement in the Assembly's Internally Generated Funds (IGF) can be attributed to an increase in the amount generated from property rates through the establishment of the revenue collection taskforce for the revenue mobilisation drive.

Although DACF declined in 2023 after a rise in 2022, it also recorded an exponential increase from GH¢825,038.44 in 2023 to GH¢1,472,362.92 in 2024, representing 78.46 percent increase in revenue and 3.97 percent of the total revenue received in 2024. It is worth noting that the increase in DACF is attributed to the introduction of the Government's District Road Improvement Program (DRIP) that saw additional funds of GH¢500,000.00 to the DACF to ensure the project's maintenance and sustainability.

**Figure 45- Performances of some key revenue sources from 2021 to 2024.**



**Source: MPCU Secretariat, TNMA 2025**

Figure 45 above depicts an improvement in all the major sources of revenue for the Assembly within the year under review, especially in IGF. The increase in revenue for IGF and MDF during the 4-year period resulted in high project implementation status. Cumulatively, these implemented projects which are progressively aligned with the SDGs have impacted positively on the SDGs implementation.

To curb this situation, the Assembly has put in place the following to mobilize domestic



resources for the implementation of its projects and programmes which in turn implement the SDGs intervention.

- The Assembly has programmed to procure some motorbikes for the revenue unit to aid in revenue collection.
- Engagement of contract collectors with proven track records and constant education to complement the shortage of revenue staff.
- Sensitization on local radio stations and community information centers on tax compliance
- Plans are underway to equip the Works and Physical Planning departments to carry out routine monitoring exercises on permits.
- Organization of training programmes for staff of the Assembly to improve revenue performance.
- The Assembly plans to implement a comprehensive property valuation and assessment system which includes regular property assessments.
- Defaulters on fines and rent to be sanctioned.

## 5.1. Investment Opportunities

The achievement of the SDGs and the African Union's Agenda 2063 by the Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly revolves around consistent and timely availability of adequate resources to support the implementation of its planned programmes and projects. However, the financial requirements for implementing these planned programmes and projects far exceed its financial capacity. Therefore, there is a critical need to outsource for other funding opportunities to enhance the efficiency of the programmes and projects implementation throughout the municipality.

The location of the Municipality as the gateway to the northern part of the Western Region provides it with a range of investment opportunities that can significantly contribute to the attainment of the SDGs and the Agenda 2063. Some areas of investment that can be tapped to speed up the achievement of the SDGs and the AU Agenda 2063 in the Municipality are as follows;

- Large scale agriculture
- Waste management
- Land reclamation
- Tourism



**Table 6: Investment opportunities**

| No. | Key Opportunities       | SDGs Alignment         | Risk                                                                                                                                          | Mechanism to address the risk                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.  | Large scale agriculture | Goal 2<br>Target 2.4   | - Inadequate storage facilities                                                                                                               | - Construction of storage facilities                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|     |                         |                        | There is inadequate access to ready market                                                                                                    | - Development of roads linking farming communities to major market locations.                                                                                                                                                                        |
|     |                         |                        | Modern technology can help farmers increase production. However, farmers in the municipality are still using the traditional farming system   | - Acquiring of modern farming equipment, e.g. combined harvester to boost agricultural production.<br>- Capacity building of farmers on the use of these modern farming equipment and practices.                                                     |
| 2.  | Waste management        | Goal 11<br>Target 11.6 | - There is an inadequate infrastructure and logistics to manage waste which has resulted in low rate of waste collection.                     | - Construction of more refuse bays and the provision of additional refuse trucks, refuse containers, etc across the municipality.                                                                                                                    |
|     |                         |                        | - There is no final disposal site for treatment of waste within the municipality.                                                             | - Provision of engineered final disposal site within the municipality for proper waste management. Again, it can encourage regular lifting of containers by service providers.                                                                       |
|     |                         |                        | - Indiscriminate disposal of waste, especially, plastic waste due high generation resulting from high consumption of food in plastic material | - Public education on proper waste management practices, e.g. segregation of waste. This can promote recycling, reuse and proper ways of handling hazardous waste<br>- Community engagement on public private partnership about polluter pay policy. |
| 3.  | Tourism                 | Goal 8<br>Target 8.9   | - The municipality has no recognized tourist sites. However, some potential sites have been identified and call for investment opportunities  | - Private sector partnership is needed to develop some identified tourist sites                                                                                                                                                                      |



# CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS

## 6. Conclusion

The Voluntary Local Review (VLR) process has provided valuable insights into the Assembly's efforts toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the local level. This reflects the impact of various local initiatives and policy actions implemented over the years under review. The assessment of the level of implementation of the SDGs at the Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly has depicted some significant progress that needs to be acknowledged. For instance, the Assembly's IGF increase during the 4-year period which implied an increase in revenue to finance projects and programmes. It is also important to note that, there exist some challenges especially in the area of data management where loss of data can lead to inaccurate reporting.

On the other hand, the Assembly has gained critical lessons particularly by engaging multi-partners and stakeholders which fosters improved collaboration, promote learning and ownership of the Assembly's development plan. The VLR has brought to light persistent challenges such as inadequate funding which at times hinder effective monitoring and implementation of the SDGs and the AU Agenda 2063. Again, integrating the SDGs and the AU Agenda 2063 targets in the Assembly's MTDP in line with the guidelines and framework released by NDPC has eliminated the need to prepare additional plans for national, regional and global development frameworks.

### 6.1. Next Steps

The deadline for achieving the sustainable Development Goals is gradually approaching (5 years away). The Assembly has therefore planned to embark on the following strategic initiatives to speed up its implementation.

#### Approval process and ownership of the VLR

The VLR would be shared with key stakeholders for review and validation, subject to approval by the General Assembly to foster ownership. The final report would then be submitted to NDPC. Subsequently, efforts will also be made to strengthen local leadership and community involvement in tracking and sustaining progress on the SDGs and AU Agenda 2063 targets.

#### Publication and dissemination

The Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly has established various communication platforms where it engages directly with stakeholders. These platforms would be employed to disseminate the report, including publication on the Assembly's website and notices boards. Key stakeholders such as Nananom, Civil Society Organizations, youth groups, and local media will be engaged to ensure widespread awareness among the general public. The Assembly would improve on its existing monitoring and evaluation plan to strengthen accountability.



## Investment opportunities

The Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly will explore opportunities to strengthen the ongoing partnerships with the private sector especially the mining companies and other development partners. The focus of these partnerships would be to promote collaborative actions that would attract investment in the implementation of projects and programmes that would help accelerate the implementation of the SDGs.

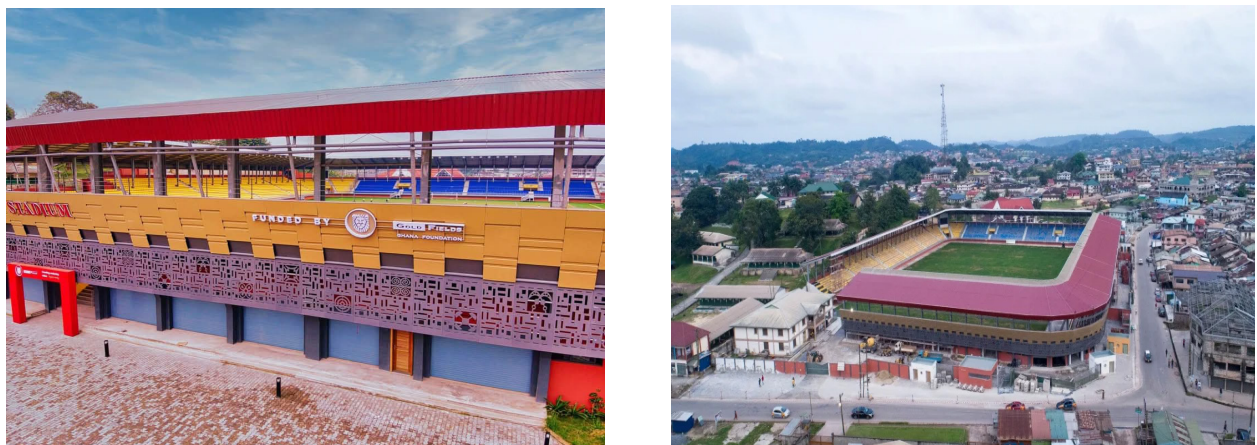
## Resource mobilization

The Assembly will vigorously expand its revenue base, particularly IGF, to ensure that more funds are generated to undertake developmental projects geared towards SDGs achievement. The VLR can also attract donors' support for implementation of some of the project and programmes.

Image 8 - General Assembly Meeting and Town Hall Meetings



Image 9 - Sport stadium (10,641 capacity) funded by Goldfields Ghana Limited





# BIBLIOGRAPHY

2021 Population and Housing Census, Ghana Statistical Service

2022 Annual Progress Report, Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly

2023 Annual Progress Report, Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly

2024 Annual Progress Report, Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly

Annual Reports, Ghana Prisons Service (2020 – 2024)

HIV Sentinel Surveys (2020 – 2023)

Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021, Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly, 2017

Medium Term Development Plan 2022-2025, Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly, 2021

