JAMAN SOUTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN (MESSAP)

2026-2029

PREPARED BY:

MUNICIPAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH UNIT

NOVEMBER 2025

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Jaman South Municipal Assembly (JSMA) would like to acknowledge the contributions of the following organizations, institutions, and individuals for their immense contribution to the preparation of the Municipal Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan (MESSAP) for 2026 to 2029.

We are grateful to Hon. Municipal Chief Executive and Coordinating Director for their commitment, morale, and logistical support to the planning team that enabled us to go through the various processes involved in the preparation of the 2026-2029 MESSAP.

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Finally, our sincerest gratitude goes to all the Environmental Health Officers at each Zonal Council, the Development Planning Officer, and the Municipal Environmental Health Officer for compiling and drafting this report.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CHPS	Community-based Health Planning and Service
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GPSNP	Ghana Productive Safety Net Project
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
JSMA	Jaman South Municipal Assembly
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
MA	Municipal Assembly
MEHU	Municipal Environmental Health Unit
MESSAP	Municipal Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan
MPCU	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPD	Physical Planning Department
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
TAs	Traditional Authorities
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
W/C	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Effective delivery of environmental sanitation services remains one of the major intractable challenges facing Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs).

The impact of poor environmental sanitation is immediate – unsightly littering, foul-smelling excreta, laden and choked gutters, stagnant pools of water and flooding during rains, vermin and rodents on mounds of refuse dumps and the attendant prevalence of malaria, cholera, diarrhoea and typhoid in all communities.

The fact that environmental sanitation services continue to take more than 35% of the Municipal budget, besides periodic support from the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) and other specific project interventions by Development partners, shows how vital it is. The picture emerging is that the burden of managing environmental sanitation service is hindering the improvement and development of other services in communities, towns and cities.

Environmental sanitation is considered a major component of the 2026-2029 Medium Term National Development Policy Framework. The expanded development of the production infrastructure pillar of the MTDPF prioritizes environmental sanitation services as a key requirement for improving the quality of life.

The core business of the government and for that matter, the MMDAs is to stimulate growth through wealth creation for accelerated poverty reduction. This can be achieved through a healthy and strong population. Based on this, the government has formulated a comprehensive National Environmental Sanitation Strategic and Action Plan (NESSAP), which is the road map for promoting improved environmental sanitation nationwide.

Against this background, the 2026-2029 MESSAP for the Municipality was prepared based on the five main components of environmental sanitation. These included.

I. Solid Waste Management (SWM)
II. Liquid Waste Management (LWM)
III. Storm Water Drainage & Sullage Conveyance
IV. Environmental Sanitation Education and Law Enforcement Management
V. Health Care and Special Industries Waste Management

Based on the larger National Policy Framework, each MMDAs is expected to prepare and implement a four (4) years Municipal/District Environmental Sanitation and Action Plan (MESSAP/DESSAP) to help address sanitation issues in the area. The plan, which was developed through broad-based community and stakeholder participation, took inspiration from November 2007, when the first workshop was held to collect baseline data on environmental sanitation based on a comprehensive questionnaire developed by MLGRD. This was followed by preparation of the 2026-2029 MESSP.

It is believed that the successful implementation of the 2026-2029 MESSAP will address key sanitation issues such as poor solid waste management at market centres, inadequate solid and liquid waste facilities, poor drainage systems, poor attitudes of some citizens on environmental hygiene, etc. The plan has been developed to take into consideration the perspectives of key stakeholders in the sanitation department. This has guaranteed the ultimate realization of the goals and objectives of the municipality concerning environmental sanitation management.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2026-2029), which is guiding Ghana's development efforts, has five main development dimensions. Among these development dimensions is the Social Development. The Social Development Dimension has a key focus area dubbed *"Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene".* The summary effect of this focus area is to keep a healthy population with access to quality water and sanitation services. A healthier and wealthier population will tend to generate more of all waste types (domestic, commercial, institutional, industrial and hazardous). In view of this, the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2026-2029) has prioritised environmental sanitation to ensure that real "Quality of life" is attained.

Currently, as far as the management of environmental sanitation is concerned, Jaman South and Ghana as a whole can be described as a municipality facing a sanitation crisis, even though a lot of interventions are in place to solve the issue. This is due to a long period of neglect of the sector and the lack of attitudinal change that did not accompany economic development. The Contractual challenges with Zoomlion Ghana Ltd. and the Government of Ghana are another factor. Increasing urbanization and non-adherence to planning schemes have resulted in unauthorized location of buildings along floodplains and reservations. Inadequate drainage facilities for sullage and storm water conveyance cause flooding in many localities every rainy season. This is made worse by the increasing area of the built environment, which reduces percolation into the soil. The lack of effective refuse collection from premises has also led to the use of drains as refuse disposal receptacles, further compounding the problem with drains turned into open sewers with putrid smells.

These factors have to some extent presented serious negative health impacts, poor environmental and sanitation diseases (e.g. malaria, typhoid fever, etc.) with huge attendant socio-economic costs. Pollution of water resources increases the threat to aquatic life.

The preparation of the comprehensive MESSAP with a well-defined bottom-up approach would promote development and a healthy environment. This will ensure effective citizen participation and ownership at the local level.

1.2 THE PURPOSE OF MESSAP

The MESSAP establishes the framework for developing an effective and appropriate environmental sanitation strategy and action plan to aid in generating vital information on the portable water and sanitation services at the community level. This is core for sustaining provision, prompt and adequate allocation of scarce resources.

1.3 OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS OF THE MESSAP

The MESSAP has a general objective of providing a locally applicable sanitation strategy and action plan that is in line with national policy. The specific objectives are:

I. To identify the sanitation needs of the municipality.
II. To identify priority interventions, taking into consideration the available financial resources and institutional capacity at the local levels.
III. To build the capacities of the local institutions to be able to identify, initiate and strategically plan and develop program to address sanitation problems at the local levels.
IV. To ensure that locally developed sanitation systems comply with policies, targets and initiatives at the national level and in alignment with plans of other sanitation-related institutions, both at the local and national levels.

The MESSAP provides a structured framework for further in-depth planning of environmental sanitation, with inputs from all key stakeholders to contribute to the formulation and realization of the environmental sanitation program in the municipality.

1.4 SCOPE OF THE MESSAP

1.4.1 Geographic Scope

The plan covers the entire municipality with a land mass of 798km2 and about 80 settlements, most of which are rural. Per the 2025 projected figures from the 2021 Population and Housing Census, only five have assumed urban status using 5000 as the population threshold. The Municipality has eight zonal councils, and all these councils have been considered in the plan. Therefore, this plan takes a holistic geographic view of the municipality and all the communities that it intends to serve.

1.4.2 Periodic Scope

The plan is prepared to cover the period between 2026-2029. This means that the plan has a lifespan of four years for implementation. If the municipal assembly is not able to implement all the proposed interventions, they will be rolled over in subsequent MESSAP Plans.

1.4.3 Contextual Scope

Data collection, analysis, and strategy formulation and action planning covered the whole range of environmental sanitation services under the following broad components:

- Solid Waste Management
- Liquid Waste Management
- Storm Water Drainage and Sullage Conveyance
- Environmental Sanitation Education and Enforcement Management
- Healthcare and Special Industrial Wastes
- Institutional Linkages.

1.5 METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE MESSAP

1.5.1 Key Activities Undertaken

The plan, which was developed through the 2022-2025 period, was reviewed to assess the status of implementation and the challenges encountered. This was necessary to help know the way forward for the subsequent plans. A participatory approach to data collection, whereby key stakeholders helped in collecting baseline data on environmental sanitation based on a comprehensive questionnaire developed by the team.

This was followed by the preparation of a draft MESSAP. Some opinion leaders were also interviewed by the Assembly. However, the review team organized a data validation meeting to update some of the data, leading to the official completion of the plan for public hearing and final approval.

To ensure active community participation and ownership of the plan, one stakeholder meeting was organized to brief and take inputs from the grassroots. To give legal backing to the plan, the plan was presented to the General Assembly for approval. The plan is therefore a true representation of the needs and aspirations of the communities, and it is hoped that the same zeal and enthusiasm exhibited during the preparation of the plan will be exhibited in its implementation.

1.5.2 Participation in Plan Preparation Activities

The Core plan preparation team that led the review preparation of the plan comprises.

- The team leader, Municipal Environmental Health Officer
- The Development Planning Officer
- The Municipal Works Engineer
- Municipal Water and Sanitation Team
- Municipal Physical Planning Officer

Other persons and organizations who contributed to the preparation of the MESSAP include:

1. Municipal Health Management Team
2. Assembly Members throughout the municipality
3. Zonal Council Members
4. Water and Sanitation Development Boards
5. General Public.

1.5.3 Output of the Process

The final output of the process is the Municipal Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan (MESSAP). The document was supposed to attract investments into the Environmental Sanitation sector for the next 4 years (2026-2029). The plan was comprehensive enough and, when followed, will help improve the sector and reduce the incidence of sanitation-related diseases prevalent in the municipality. It will take a high sense of commitment from all stakeholders for the objectives and targets set in the plan to be achieved.

CHAPTER TWO

THE MUNICIPAL PROFILE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This section of the plan describes the profile of the Municipality in terms of Physical and Natural Environment, Economic characteristics, Demographic characteristics, Social Services, Water and Sanitation situations and many others.

2.2 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.2.1 Location of Jaman South Municipal

The Municipality has a total land area of about 798 square kilometres (km2). It is located between latitudes 7º 35' N and 7º58'N and longitudes 2º 47' W and 2º 78'W. The Municipality shares borders with the Jaman North District in the North, Berekum West District in the South-East, Dormaa Municipal in the South -West and La Cote D'Ivoire in the West. Figures 2.1 and 2.2 show the Map of Jaman South Municipality in Regional Context and the Municipal Map respectively. The Municipality has Drobo to be the capital town.

Figure 2.1 The Map of Jaman South Municipality in the Regional Context

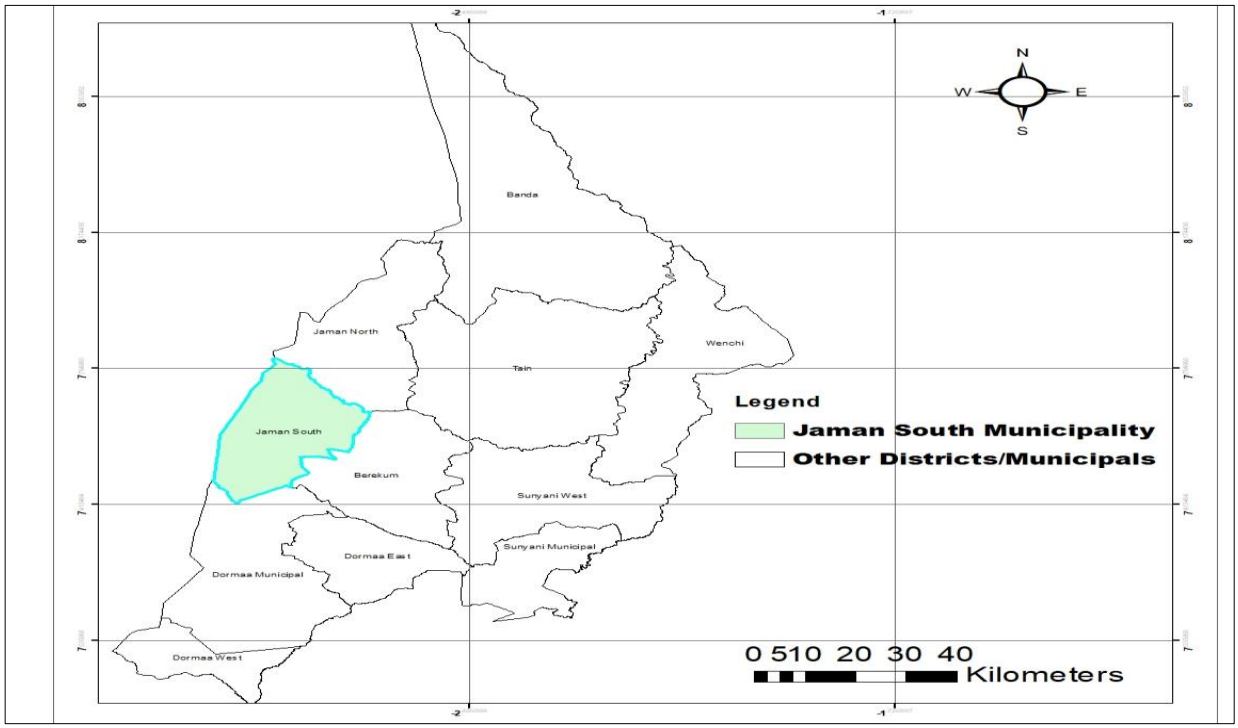
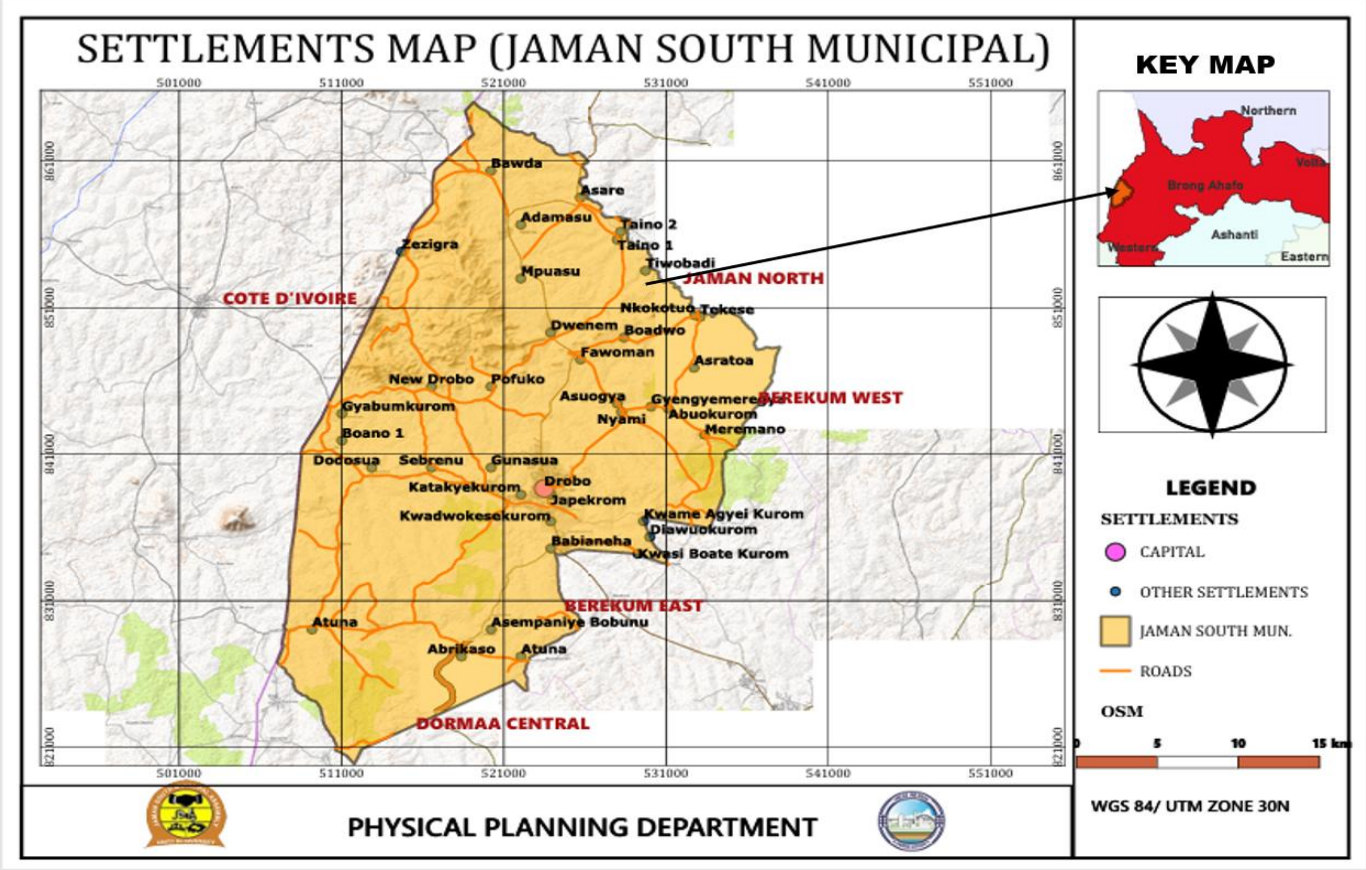


Figure 2.2 The map of Jaman South Municipality.



Source: JSMA Planning Unit, 2025

2.2.2 Topography

The relief of the Municipality is undulating, rising between 150 and 600 meters above sea level. The highest hills are located along Drobo and Bodaa, in the Southern and Northeastern parts of the Municipality. These areas serve as sources of many rivers in the district. The drainage pattern of the Municipality is largely dendritic, which flows in north-east and southern directions. Most of the rivers flow from the northern end of the municipality, with a few of them including Atuna, Fatati and Ntabene, having their sources from southern Berekum and Dormaa Municipalities. The dendritic drainage and the relief system would serve as a very good watershed that can be developed into irrigational facilities for agricultural production in the Municipality.

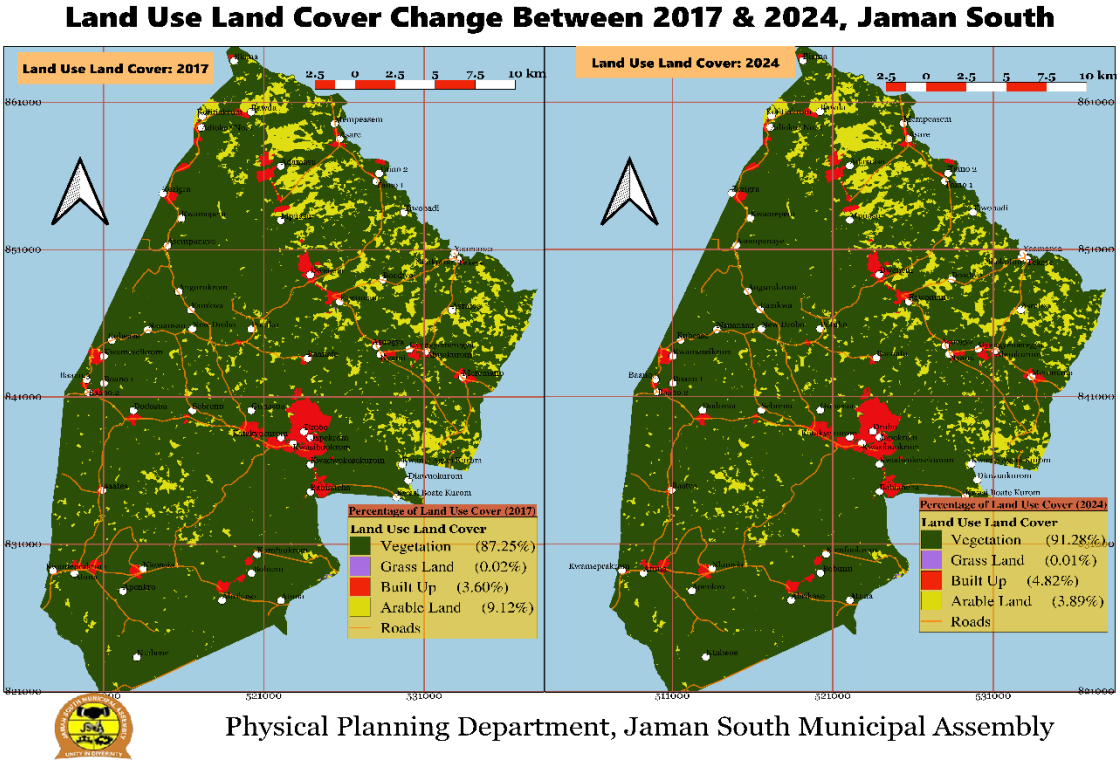
2.2.3 Vegetation and Climate

There are two major types of vegetation in the Municipality. These are the semi-deciduous forest and savanna woodland. Parts of the original semi-deciduous forest have become a

secondary type of vegetation as a result of extensive lumbering and agricultural activities. This secondary type of forest is made up of shrubs and grasses with few original tree species such Odum, Wawa and Mahogany. The savanna woodland is located in the northern part of the Municipal where it shares boundaries with the Jaman North Municipal and parts of La Cote D'Ivoire. It is characterized by elephant grass, shrubs and a few scattered trees ranging between 14m to 27m high.

The favourable climate coupled with the rich vegetation, if well managed would enhance agricultural production to improve the food security of the district. However, the emerging rapid change in the vegetation cover in the area is a potential threat to the vegetation and natural species. Figure 2.3 shows the vegetation map of the Municipality.

Figure 2.3 Vegetation map of Jaman South Municipality.



Per Figure 2.3, green areas have increased from 87.25% in 2017 to 91.28% in 2024. This is mainly due to an increase in cash crop farming, such as cashew and cocoa, in the municipality. Which is why arable land left has reduced from 9.12% in 20217 to 3.89% in 2024.

2.2.4 Weather

The Municipality lies within the wet semi-equatorial region, with a mean annual rainfall ranging between 1,200 -1,780mm, with a double rainfall regime pattern. Its major rainy season

occurs between April and June, while the minor rains set in from September to November. The average annual temperature is about 25°C. The month of August experiences a short dry season, with a prolonged dry period occurring between December and March. Relative humidity is also generally high between 70% and 80% during the rainy season.

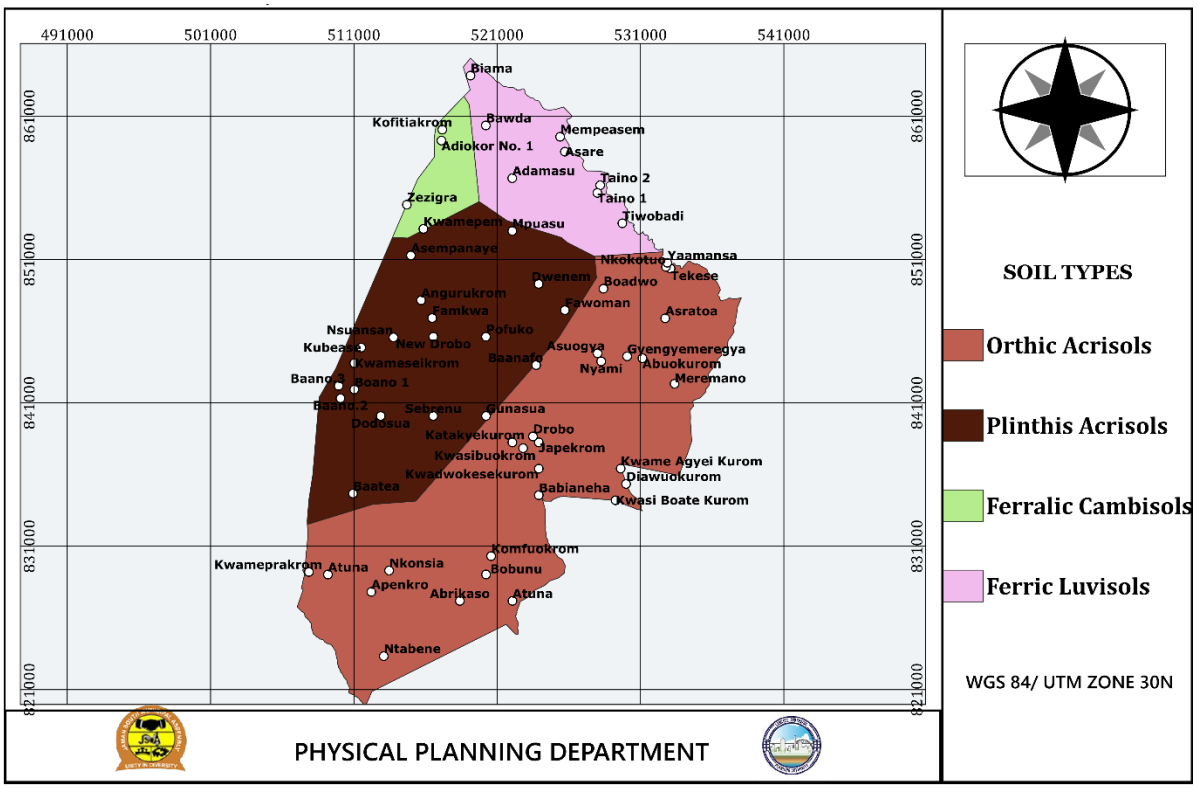
2.2.5 Water Resources

The municipality is blessed with several water resources that could be harnessed to improve agricultural activities, such as dry-season farming. The notable rivers in the municipality include Fatati in Babianiha, Atuna, Ntabene, Pru, Papasu (in between Drobo and Japekrom), Tain, and Baa.

2.2.6 Soil, Geology and Minerals

The geological features together with vegetation influence give rise to two types of Municipal soils. These are the forest Ochrosols and the savanna ochrosols. Substantial clay deposits which could be developed into ceramics can also be found in parts of the Municipality, notably around the Atuna area. Minerals found in the Municipality include Gold at Yaamiasa, Atuna and Adamsu. Clay deposits have also been reported at Dwenem. Figure 2.4 shows geology map of the Municipality.

Figure 2.4 Geology Map of Jaman South Municipality.



The Municipal Assembly, in collaboration with the Traditional Authority, has not given out any concessions. Despite these mineral deposits in the Municipality, mining activities have yet to be undertaken due to strong resistance from the citizens.

2.2.7 Impact of human activities on the physical environment

The livelihood of human beings is much dependent on their physical surroundings or environment. Implementation of physical projects to improve the welfare of the citizens in the Municipality also affects the physical landscape of the Municipality. Human activities such as traditional farming, sand mining, illegal chainsaw operation, etc affect the physical environment of the Municipality. Some of the notable impacts of human activities on the environment are frequent land, water and air pollution, land degradation, climate change, loss of biodiversity, frequent bush fire, etc. The Municipal Assembly must have policies to address these issues harmoniously.

2.3 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The demographic characteristics of an area are very useful indicators for socio-economic decision making at all levels of society. These include the population size, growth rate, the age-sex structure etc.

2.3.1 Population Size and Growth Rate

The total population of the Jaman South Municipality was 109,768 (53,277 males and 56,491 females) according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census. However, the projected population of the Municipal for 2025 is 122,015 based on an annual growth rate of 2.1%. The proportion of females is 51.5% and that of males is 48.5%.

2.3.2 Age and Sex Composition

It is important to know the age distribution of the municipality so that interventions can be tailored to meet the various age groups. The age distribution is shown in Table 2.1 below

Table 2.1 Age Distribution

Age bracket	Male	Female	Population
0-4	6778	6511	13289
5-9	6883	6571	13454
10-14	6291	5904	12195
15-19	6078	6099	12177
20-24	5223	5377	10600
25-29	3914	4429	8343
30-34	3656	4006	7662
35-39	3197	3607	6804

40-44	2557	2972	5529
45-49	2142	2432	4574
50-54	1757	2148	3905
55-59	1373	1710	3083
60-64	1259	1532	2791
65 years and older	2169	3193	5362
Total	**53277**	**56491**	**109768**

Source: GSS, 2021

Analysis of data from Table 2.3 shows that 45,586, representing 41.53% of the total population, are between 15-39 years. That shows that the population structure is youthful. Also, 35.5% of the population is below 15 years old. The implication is that the municipality must consider interventions that would serve the interests of children and the youth since they constitute about 77.03% of the total population.

2.3.3 Population Density

This helps to measure the number of people in an area. It helps to define the number of people per square kilometer. The municipality has a total population of 122,015 (projected) and a total land area of 798 km^2. Therefore, the population density is 152 km^2. This signifies that an individual in the municipality is literally occupying a space of 152 km^2. A higher population density can lead to housing shortages and pressure on social infrastructures.

2.3.4 Household Characteristics

The households' population of the Municipality stood 27,621 as of 2021, and with an average households' size of 3.9 compared to the national average of 3.6. This indicates that pressure could be exerted on household income. One reason accounting for this situation is the practice of extended family systems. This practice is more pronounced in rural settings than in urban centres.

On source of light for households, only 24,618 households are connected to the national grid and therefore use electricity. The remaining use non-electric sources such as Torchlight, Solar lamp, candle, Kerosene lamp etc. This implies, the municipality must expand access to electricity since most of the households do not have access to electricity.

2.3.5 Religious Composition

The religious affiliation of the population was looked at, and according to the Ghana Statistical Service (2021), the Municipality is dominated by Christians (84.96%). Table 2.2 gives details of the religious composition in the Municipality

Table 2.2 Religious Composition

RELIGIOUS GROUP	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE
Christian	93052	84.96
Protestant (Anglican, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Methodist, etc.)	29758	27.17
Catholic	26937	24.59
Pentecostal/ Charismatic	29499	26.93
Other Christian	6858	6.26
Islam	11403	10.41
Traditionalist	190	0.17
No Religion	3568	3.26
Other Religion	1314	1.20
TOTAL	**109527**	**100**

Source: GSS, 2021

2.3.6 Occupation Distribution

According to the 2021 PHC, the economically active population of the Municipality was 64.53%. Out of the economically active population, about 87.6% are employed and 12.4% are unemployed. The various occupations of these 87.6% of the economically active population are shown in Table 2.3

Table 2.3 Occupational Distribution

OCCUPATION	PERCENTAGE
Managers	0.27
Professionals	7.86
Technicians and associate professionals	0.67
Clerical support workers	0.97
Service and sales workers	13.10
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	63.19
Craft and related trades workers	9.10
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	2.81
Elementary occupation workers	2.01

Source: GSS, 2021

According to Table 2.3 agriculture is the major occupation in the municipality. The Table communicates that 63.19% of the people in the Municipality are engaged in agricultural related activities. This implies the interventions to boost agriculture in the municipality must be strengthened.

2.3.7 Dependency Ratio

The 2021 PHC recorded that the total number of persons aged 0 -14 and 65+ years was 44300. However, 65468 people were between 15-64 years. Per these statistics, the age dependency

ratio of the Municipality is 67.67. This means there are approximately 68 persons in the dependent age bracket (0-14 years and 65+ years) for every 100 persons in the working age bracket (15-64 years). This appears higher compared to that of the region (61.3) and the country (60.4).

2.3.8 Rural-Urban Split

This section looks at the population living in the rural areas as to those living in the urban centers. The output of this will help decision makers with the equitable distribution of resources in the various geographical areas. Table 2.4 highlights rural rural-urban dichotomy of the municipality.

Table 2.4 Rural-Urban Split

Geographical Area	Total Population			Percentage
	Male	Female	Total	
Rural	34512	36154	70,666	64.38%
Urban	18765	20337	39,102	35.62%

Source: GSS, 2021

The majority (64.38%) of the people are living in the rural areas, as indicated by Table 2.4. Therefore, the Assembly should concentrate (without neglecting the urban centers) on rural interventions such as adequate provision of social amenities and ensuring sustainable livelihoods.

2.3.9 Ethnicity

The Municipality is predominantly inhabited by the Akan (Bono), who are the indigenes, and constitute 90.28% of the total population. Other migrant ethnic groups include Mole-Dagbani, Guan, Ga-Dangme, Ewes, etc., as seen in Table 2.5. There is ethnic tolerance and peaceful co-existence among the different ethnic groups residing in the Municipality. These attributes provide a congenial environment for development.

Table 2.5 Ethnicity

Ethnic Group	Total Population	Percentage
Akan	99102	90.28
Ga-Dangme	148	0.13
Ewe	598	0.54
Guan	119	0.11
Gurma	1353	1.23
Mole-Dagbani	5179	4.72

Grusi	1106	1.01
Mande	542	0.49
Others	565	0.51

Source: GSS, 2021

2.4 ECONOMY

The structure of the municipal economy is built around Agriculture. Overall, about 63.80% of households in the Municipality are into agriculture, forestry and fishing related activities. The remaining households attain their livelihood from the other sectors of the economy such as service, manufacturing, trading, construction etc. as displayed in Table 2.6

Table 2.6 Population 15 years and older by Industry

Industry	**Percentage of working population**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	63.80
Manufacturing	4.86
Transportation and storage	2.45
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8.54
Service activities	17.67
Construction	2.65
Mining and quarrying	0.01
Real estate activities	0.02

Source: GSS, 2021 PHC

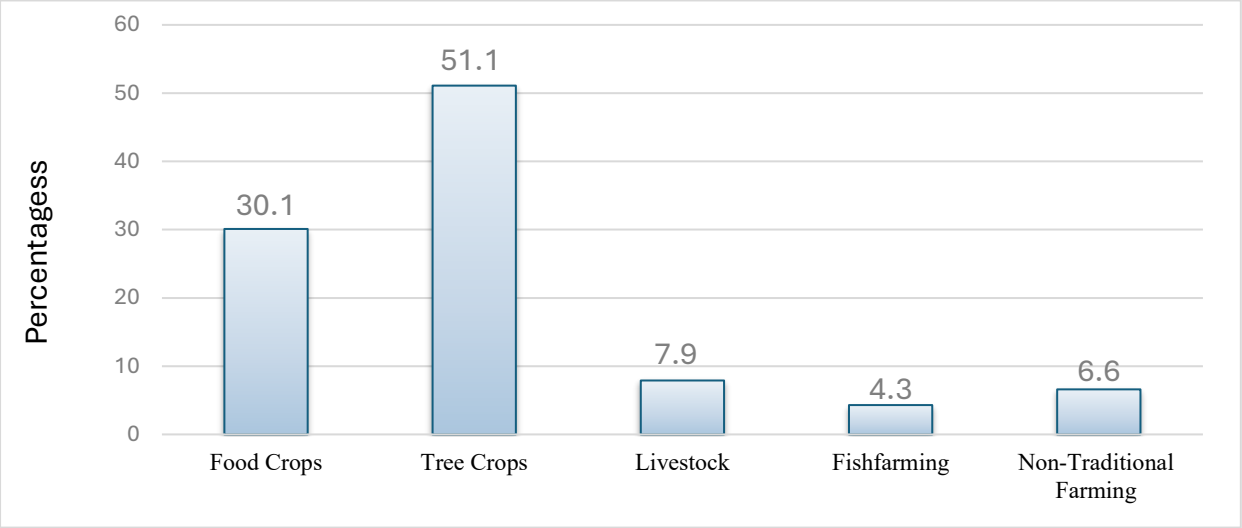
The statistics in Table 2.6 do not include children below 15 years and unemployed persons in the working age bracket. Service, which covers areas like education, water supply, sewerage, waste management, public administration and defence, scientific and technical activities, human health and social work activities etc. is the second industry engaged by the people in the Municipality.

The assembly should form appropriate policies and prioritize the implementation of programmes and projects/activities that will create the enabling environment for these industries to thrive in the next four years. This will boost the local economic development and absorb the teeming youth who are unemployed.

2.4.1 Agriculture

The municipality mainly engages in agriculture as the main source of livelihood. Figure 2.5 shows the main agricultural activities that the 63.80% (those engaged in Agriculture) households engage in as their main economic activity.

Figure 2.5 Types of households' agricultural activities



Source: Department of Agriculture, JSMA, 2025

Fish farming has the least (only 4.3% of households), which is an indication that limited attention has been given to fish farming activities in the Municipality, especially in the rural areas. This calls for more interventions and efforts to encourage fish production in the Municipality.

- **Major Crops Produced**

The food and vegetable crops, as well as cash crops currently grown in commercial quantities, include Yam, Cassava, chilli-pepper, maize, oil palm, cashew, cocoa and plantain. However, cashew production is the major cash crop produced in the municipality.

2.4.2 Internally Generated Fund (IGF) Performance

The IGF performance of the Municipality during the planned period was encouraging; however, more efforts should be put into sustaining and performance of IGF Mobilization. Table 2.7 indicates the IGF Performance of the Municipality.

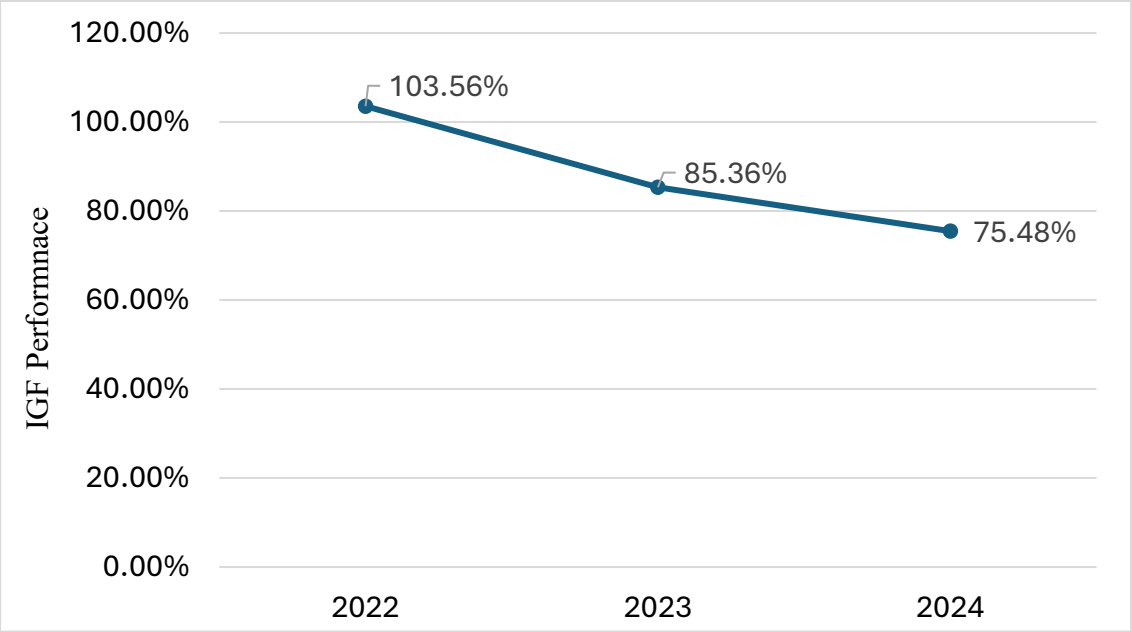
Table 2.7 IGF Performance.

Year	Projected IGF	Actuals	% Mobilize
2022	1,145,307.63	1,186,068.24	103.56
2023	1,369,009.93	1,168,531.03	85.36
2024	1,581,167.11	1,193,448.33	75.48

Source: Finance Department, JSMA, 2025

In the year 2022, the Municipality mobilized more than the projected amount (103.56%) that ought to have been collected in the year. However, the subsequent years saw a decline in performance, as seen in figure 2.6

Figure 2.6 IGF Performance in Percentages



Source: Finance Department, JSMA, 2025

- **Challenges of IGF Mobilization**

The downward performance of the Assembly in IGF mobilization could be attributed to the following:

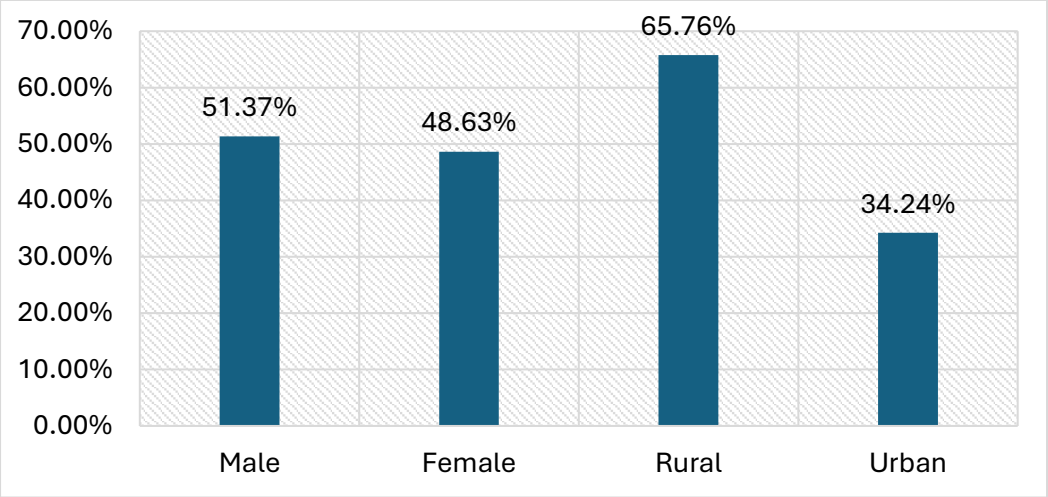
I. Difficulty in collecting building permits due to land disputes between Kwasibuokrom and Japekrom
II. The unwillingness of citizens to pay taxes
III. Revenue collection leakage

2.4.3 Employment Status

According to the 2021 PHC, the economically active population of the Municipality was 64.53%. Out of the economically active population, about 87.6% are employed, and 12.4% are unemployed.

Out of the 87.6% employed, 51.37% are males, while the remaining 48.63% are females. The majority of the employed population is in the rural areas, as seen in Figure 2.7. This underscores the popularity of agricultural-related activities in the municipality.

Figure 2.7 Percentage of the employed population by Gender and Geographical Area



Source: GSS, 2021 PHC.

2.4.4 Businesses/Private Sector Development

This section discusses private sector economic activities that contribute to the economic empowerment of the Municipality.

- **Commence and Services**

Commerce in the Municipality is restricted to buying and selling predominantly agricultural produce, locally manufactured items and second-hand items. Commercial activities are high during the weekly market days. There are four weekly markets in the Municipality namely; Drobo market (Tuesdays), Kwameseikrom market (Wednesdays), Zezera market (Thursdays) and Atuna market (Fridays). Besides these weekly markets, there are stores in other town centres where a wide range of goods are sold. However, the Municipality does not have modern market infrastructures at these market centers, except Drobo. The commerce and service sector in the Municipality is still underdeveloped and needs a major boost to make it more vibrant to serve the changing trends of commerce and distributive trading.

- **Banking Services**

The commercial activities of the district are supported by financial institutions. These include Ghana Commercial Bank, Drobo Community Bank, and Kaaseman, Nkoraman and Suma Rural Banks. These Banks offer financial services to boost commerce in the District, with GCB offering Visa and ATM services. Apart from the agency of the Nkoraman Rural Bank, which is in Adamsu, all the other banks operate in the Drobo/Japekrom area. Apart from these Banks,

two credit unions are also operating in the municipality; these include BACCSOD and Dormaa Area Teachers' Cooperative Credit Union.

- **Manufacturing Industry**

Close to 5% of the Municipal's workforce is however, engaged by the manufacturing industry. The sector is at a rudimentary stage and lacking modern forms of technological innovation. It is characterized by small-scale vehicle repairs, scrap works, woodworks, handicrafts and the manufacturing of rudimentary/ subsistence farm implements. Therefore, the Municipal level stakeholders need to facilitate the process for the quick establishment of some factories to create employment for youth and enhance better prices of farm produce through value addition.

2.5 SOCIAL SERVICES

Social services are deliberate interventions provided by the state with the intention of enhancing the citizenry's general well-being and social welfare. These include education, health delivery, as well as water and sanitation provision.

2.5.1 Education

The Jaman South Municipality currently has a total of 272 basic schools (public = 203 and private = 69). This comprises 96 Kindergartens, 96 primary and 80 Junior High Schools (JHS) located in eight educational circuits. The Municipality also has 6 Senior High Schools (3 public and 3 Private). Also, there is one Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in the Municipality located at Gonasua. Table 2.8 shows a summary of educational facilities in the Municipality.

Table 2.8 Number of Schools in the Municipality

LEVEL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
KG	70	26	96
PRIMARY	70	26	96
JHS	63	17	80
SHS	3	3	6
TVET	1		1
TOTAL	207	72	279

Source: GES, Drobo, 2025

2.5.1.1. School Enrolment

Table 2.9 shows the trend in enrolment from 2022 to 2025 academic years. Total enrolment at the basic level increased from 23,470 in 2022 to 28,699 in 2024 academic year representing 22.78% increased. The continuous increase in enrolment can be attributed to demographic

dynamics such as changes in population and other government interventions like school feeding programme, capitation grant etc.

Table 2.9 School Enrolment

Year	K. G			Primary			JHS			SHS/VOC.		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
2022	6979	2021	9000	4266	3421	7687	5972	811	6783	2598	812	3410
2023	4892	2064	6956	3594	3479	7073	6456	658	7114	3253	2110	5363
2024	3369	3369	6738	11815	3549	15364	6039	558	6597	3856	2400	6256
2025	4631	2174	6805	3236	3582	6818	6663	503	7166	4019	2384	6403

Source: GES, Drobo, 2025

2.5.1.2 Major issues affecting Education in the Municipality

The following are the main challenges affecting the quality education delivery in the Municipality

- Inadequate furniture for basic schools and Teachers
- Deplorable conditions of educational infrastructures
- Inadequate logistics and materials to carry out educational activities at the Directorate
- Inadequate educational facilities (Classrooms).
- Inadequate Teachers Bungalows
- Low coverage of School Feeding Programme
- Inadequate ICT laboratories
- Teachers Motivation (lack of Teachers Awards Scheme)
- Inadequate water and toilet facilities in schools

2.5.2 Health Services

Healthcare delivery in the Municipality is premised on the following objectives;

- Ensure Sustainable, Affordable, Equitable and Easily Accessible Health Care Services (UHC)
- Reduce Morbidity, Disability, Mortality and Intensify Prevention & Control of NCDs
- Enhance Efficiency in Governance & Management of the Health System
- Intensify Prevention & Control of Communicable Diseases and Ensure the Reduction of New HIV & AIDS/STIs Infections, Especially Among the Vulnerable Groups

All health-related activities in the municipality are driven by the passion to improve the general health status of the citizens and the above objectives serve as the fulcrum to achieve that.

2.5.2.1 Health Infrastructure

The formal health system in the municipality consists of 1 municipal hospital (CHAG), 5 Health Centres, 15 functional CHPS Compounds, and 1 clinic (Private). There are also 2 private Maternity Homes. The Municipality still needs additional CHPS and other health facilities. These facilities complement one another to deliver quality services to the people.

2.5.2.2 Access to Health Care Facilities

The existing number of facilities in the municipality indicates that some communities have low access to health care facilities. A look at the number of facilities simply portrays that accessibility to health care facilities in some communities is mainly CHPS compounds, Health Centres and sometimes traditional healers. This is because these facilities are, to a very large extent, distributed within the major communities in the municipality. Distance to the health facilities is a major challenge in the municipality since most of the facilities are within the municipality's capital.

2.5.2.3 Health Staff Situation in the Municipality

The municipality continues to suffer from inadequate health workers, especially in the rural areas. As of 2025, the population-to-doctor ratio was 1:12,944, which is beyond the World Health Organization (WHO) standard of 1:10,000. This implies a medical doctor in the Municipality is taking care of 12,944 people. The number of Nurses and midwives in the Municipality is comparatively good, but not enough to cater to every locality in the Municipality. The Municipality has a nurse-to-population ratio to be 1:987 and that of midwives is 1:844. Other health staff (e.g, Pharmacist, Biomedical scientist, Laboratory Technician, etc) are inadequate. Table 2.10 shows the number and type of health workers in the Municipality.

Table 2.10 Clinical Health Staff

CATEGORY	2022	2023	2024	2025
Doctors	9	9	9	9
Medical Assistants	8	8	13	13
General Nurses	121	94	116	118
Psychiatry Nurses	9	13	14	11
Midwives	72	70	138	138
Enrolled Nurses	144	146	131	133

Comm. Health Nurse`	79	78	65	73
TO's/HI/CH/FTs /Nutrition	25	32	30	34
Pharmacy /Dispensary Technician	7	14	22	22
Biomedical scientist	2	4	4	2
Laboratory Technician	7	10	8	9
Public health nurses	3	4	6	4
others	276	182	122	186
GRAND TOTAL	**762**	**664**	**678**	**752**

Source: Health Directorate, JSMA, 2025

2.5.2.4 Top 10 Diseases in the Municipality

According to the 2024 Annual Progress Report of the Municipal Health Directorate (MHD), Table 2.11 shows the top 10 diseases in the Municipality.

Table 2.11 Top 10 diseases in the Municipality.

S/N	Top 10 Diseases	Number of Cases
1	Malaria	47,519
2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	32,042
3	Rheumatism and Joint Pains	18,194
4	Diarrhoea	11,051
5	Intestinal Worms	9,459
6	Skin Diseases	8,178
7	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	5,297
8	Acute Eye Infection	4,802
9	Otitis Media	3,174
10	Pneumonia	2,895

Source: Health Directorate, JSMA, 2025

Per Table 2.11, Malaria is the top disease in the Municipality and is followed by Upper Respiratory Tract Infection. Programmes to reduce these diseases should be intensified by the Assembly. Measures for the remaining diseases must be intensified as well because a healthy population leads to improvement in productivity.

2.5.2.5 Maternal and Infant Mortality.

The Municipality, over the years, has implemented programmes to ensure zero maternal death. Ante-natal care and post-natal services have been deepened, but the Municipality recorded 5 maternal deaths in 2024, and 2 in 2023. The figure is low, but it is not the best to record even a single death during labour. Infant Mortality due to malaria has not been recorded for the past four years.

2.5.2.6 HIV/AIDS situation in the Municipality.

The prevalence rate of the pandemic in the Municipality was 1.4% in 2024. Even though it is lower than the rate in the region (2.4) and that of the nation (1.7), however, HIV/AIDs continues to pose health challenges to the citizens. Health programmes to reduce HIV/AIDS must be intensified in the Municipality.

2.5.2.7 Key Challenges of Health Services Delivery in the Municipality

I. Inadequate basic equipment for service delivery
II. Inadequate Human Resources
III. transportation (Pickup and motorbikes)
IV. staff accommodation
V. inadequate health facilities

2.5.3 Social and Child Protection

Child protection refers to measures and structures to prevent and respond to abuse, neglect, exploitation, and violence affecting children. In Ghana, the Children's Act, 1998 (Act 560) provides the rights of the child and covers issues of parental duties and responsibilities, maintenance, adoption, etc. The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development in the Municipality is responsible for this role, and Table 2.12 shows the management of child-related cases in 2024.

Table 2.12 Child Protection Cases

S/N	Nature of the case recorded	Number of Cases	Male	Female	Status of resolution	
					Resolved	pending
1	Paternity	0	0	0		
	Maintenance	5	0	5	5	0
	Family welfare	5	4	1	5	0
2	Child Custody	3	2	1	2	1
3	Child abuse	3	3	0	3	0
4	Child trafficking	1	0	1	1	0
5	Domestic violence	0	0	0	0	0
6	Rent	2	1	1	2	0
7	Hospital Welfare	2	1	1	2	0

Source: SW/CD, 2024

2.5.3.1 Social Protection

The Jaman South Municipal Assembly is implementing some Social Intervention and Poverty Alleviation Programmes aimed at improving the socio-economic lives of the people. These programmes are introduced by the government as a measure to cushion the vulnerable and the

poor in the Municipality in particular and the country at large. Table 2.13 shows the summary of these development interventions in the Municipality.

Table 2.13 Social Intervention Programmes

Social Intervention Programmes	No. of Beneficiaries	
	Targets	Actuals
Ghana School Feeding Programme	11,000	10,827
Capitation Grants	25,000	21,223
National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)	100,000.00	109,689
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	500	443
National Youth Employment Programme	400	327
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme 2	5000	4,064
Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD)	4,000	3076
Free Senior High School	3,000	3,886
Ghana Productive Safety Net Project 2 (GPSNP2)	500	695

Source: APR, 2024.

The Assembly is benefiting from some social and safety net programmes, which are ameliorating the living conditions of the vulnerable in the Municipality. According to Table 2.13, more than 100,000 people have valid NHIS cards and can easily access health services with limited issues. The government released an amount GHc 224,202.07 as a capitation grant, which befitted 21,223 pupils. School Feeding Programme and LEAP are ongoing despite their limited coverage. The Municipality benefited from a World Bank programme dubbed "*Ghana Productive Safety Net Project 2"* (GPSNP 2), which is aimed to support poor households in rural areas. About 695 Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPW) beneficiaries are benefiting from the programme. They are paid GHc 35.00 per day worked in the field.

2.5.4 Housing

This section presents statistics on housing stocks, types of dwelling units, ownership type, and some sources of households' fuel for cooking. This helps to appreciate the housing deficits and the living style of the people in the municipality.

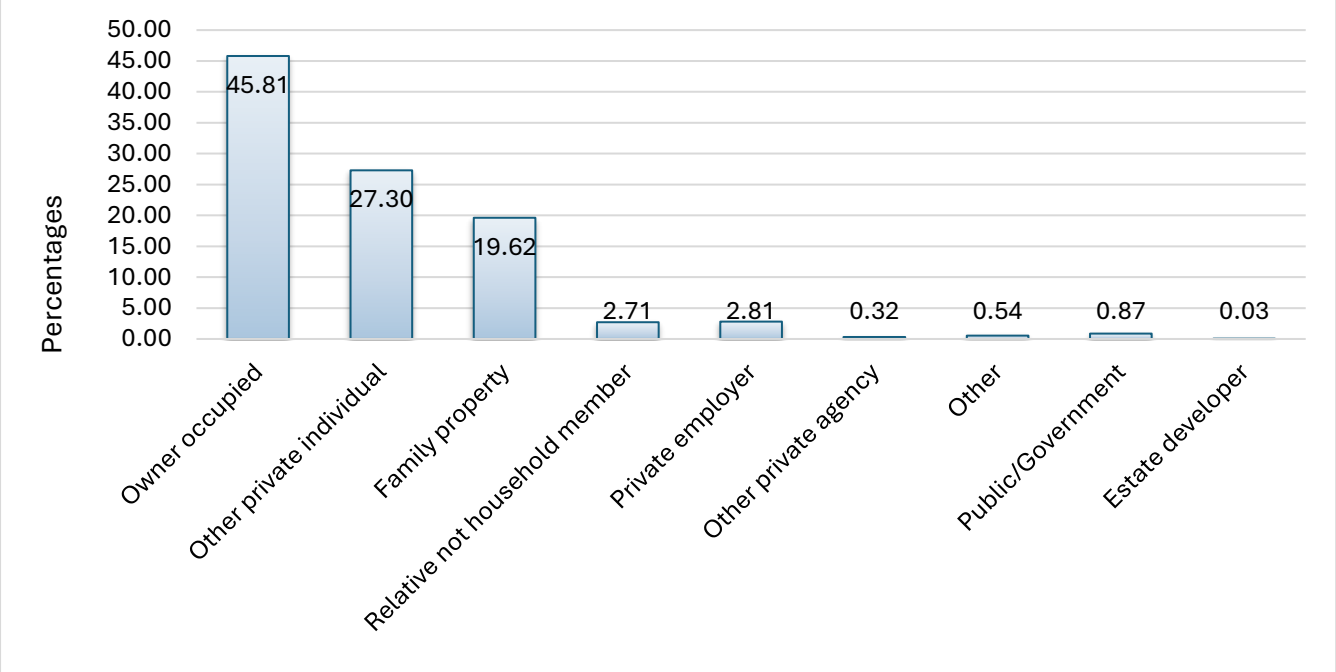
2.5.4.1 Housing stocks

The results of the 2021 PHC showed that there are a total of 30,734 housing units in the Municipality. Out of this figure, 27,615 (89.85%) are being occupied, 2,528 (8.23%) are vacant houses. Thus, they are either uncompleted or completed but not used by anyone. The remaining 591 houses are secondary. These housing units are normally attached to the main residential houses of households and are popularly referred to as 'guest houses.'

2.5.4.2 Households by Ownership

According to 2021 PHC, the household population in Jaman South is 27,621. This section looks at the ownership status of residential places of these households. In this regard, Figure 2.8 summarizes the data from the Ghana Statistical Services.

Figure 2.8 Households' Ownership of Housing Units.



Source: GSS, 2021 PHC.

The 2021 PHC reported that 45.81% of households owned the housing units they occupied. It shows that the ability for one to build his own house in the municipality is difficult due to financial challenges and other limitations, such high cost of building materials and daily living expenditures

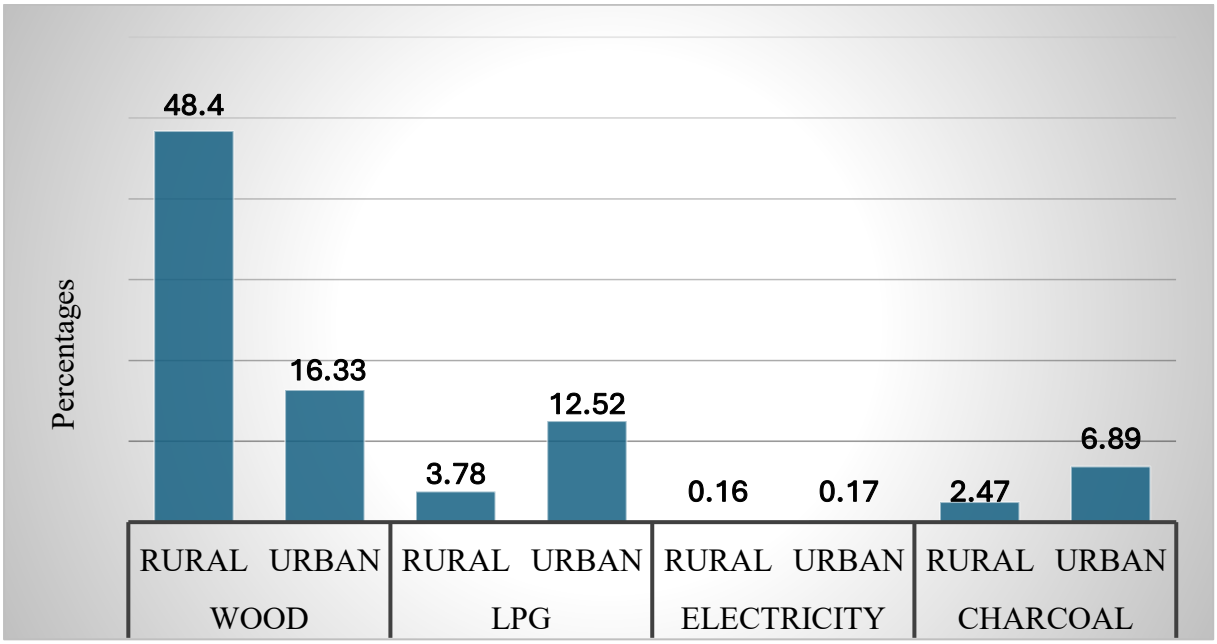
2.5.4.3 Types of housing units in the Municipality

The 2021 PHC communicated that 70.02% of the total housing units in the municipality are separate houses (Detached), 20.02% are compound houses, while 7.04% are semi-detached houses. Only 1.1% of houses in the municipality are uncompleted. These types of housing units help to identify the quality of living conditions of the people. This is because poor, overcrowded and badly designed houses affect educational, physical-wellbeing and health of the people.

2.5.4.4 Types of fuel for cooking by Households

The results of 2021 PHC disclosed that almost half (48.4%) of the rural households used firewood for cooking, while 16.33% of the urban households also use same. The details of this are shown in Figure 2.9

Figure 2.9 Sources of Households' Fuel for Cooking



Source: GSS, 2021 PHC.

The figure communicates that the municipality heavily relies on firewood for cooking. This has associated effects on forest sustainability and biodiversity conservation. Measures to increase the use of LPG should be intensified.

2.5.5 Water and Sanitation

2.5.5.1 Access to water

The Municipality has about two hundred and thirty-nine (239) boreholes, of which Two Hundred and Eight (208) are functional. There are also seven (7) Small Towns Water Systems which are connected to individual households in the Municipality. As of 2024, about 89.9% of the total population had access to good drinking water.

2.5.5.2 Solid Waste Disposal

The most common outlet of solid waste disposal in the municipality is public dumps in open space (68.5%). Out of this figure, 28 percent is urban, whiles 85.7 percent constitutes the rural. Dumping of solid waste in public containers is most common in the urban areas constituting 59 percent of urban but only three percent in rural. Currently, out of the 60 communities in the Municipality, only four (4) communities comprising Drobo, Japekrom, Kwasibokrom and Gonasua are provided with 11 refuse containers. The Municipality has only one final disposal site for solid waste located at Faaman.

2.5.5.3 Liquid Waste Disposal

The most commonly used methods of disposing of liquid waste in the district are thrown onto the street/outside (56.5%), thrown onto to compound (38.9%) and thrown into the gutter (2.3%). However, for rural-urban distribution, 60.7 percent of urban households throw their liquid waste onto the street/outside, whereas 54.8 percent of the rural households use this method. However, less than one percent of both urban and rural households dump their liquid waste through the sewerage system. The Municipality has no final disposal site for liquid waste.

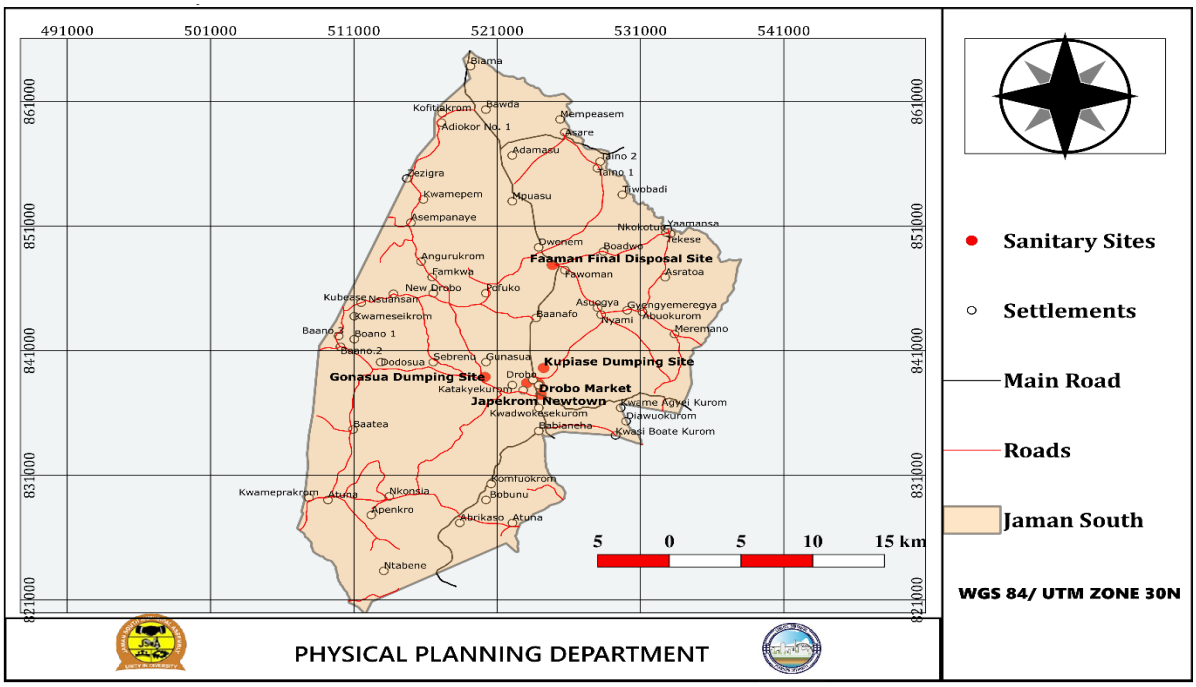
2.5.5.4 Toilet Facilities

The Municipality has about 17,902 households' latrines and 16 Public toilets (septic tanks). About 65.67% of the total population has access to decent toilet facilities. The 2024 Annual Progress Report postulates that 75.92% of the people in the Municipality have access to improved sanitation.

2.5.5.5 Drainage System

Most communities in the Municipality, including the Municipal capital, do not have any proper drainage system. The inadequacy of proper drains has led to the accumulation of stagnant water with offensive smells in and around residential areas. Drains along main roads are choked with filth, giving rise to mosquito breeding, especially during the rainy season.

Figure 2.10 Sanitation Map of the Municipality.



2.5.6 Environment

This section looks at the human settlement, climate change, infrastructures, transportation network and other environmental conditions available to sustain the living conditions of the citizens.

2.5.6.1 Human Settlement (Built Environment)

An essential element in the distribution of services and infrastructure across geographic space is the settlement system. Thus, the hierarchy of settlements influences accessibility to services such as health, postal services, agriculture extension, banking, police and others.

The settlement pattern of the municipality can be described as highly rural, except for Drobo, Japekrom, Dwenem, Adamsu, Zezera, Kwameseikrom, and to some extent Adamsu and Gonasua, which are urban by the population criteria. Settlements are fairly distributed in the district, with the major ones along the main Berekum – Sampa Road. The scattered nature and small sizes of most settlements in the district pose difficulties in the provision of facilities that require a minimum population threshold to make them viable. The municipality has on record 60 communities and Drobo is the municipality's Capital. The total number of communities and their projected populations are shown in Table 2. 14

Table 2.14 Projected settlement population (2025-2029)

S/N	COMMUNITIES	BASE POPULATION	PROJECTED POPULATION				
		2021	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	DROBO	20568	22370	22845	23330	23824	24330
2	JAPEKROM	7122	7746	7910	8078	8249	8425
3	DWENEM	6053	6583	6723	6866	7011	7160
4	ADAMSU	5359	5828	5952	6079	6207	6339
5	KWASIBUORKROM	4922	5353	5467	5583	5701	5822
6	GUNASUA	4338	4718	4818	4921	5025	5131
7	MIREMANO	4098	4457	4552	4648	4747	4848
8	ATUNA	4082	4440	4534	4630	4728	4829
9	KATAKYIEKROM	3948	4294	4385	4478	4573	4670
10	BABIANIHA	3689	4012	4097	4184	4273	4364
11	KWAMESEI KROM	3392	3689	3767	3848	3929	4012
12	ZEZERA	2597	2824	2884	2946	3008	3072
13	KONSIA	2263	2461	2514	2567	2621	2677
14	FAAMAN	2063	2244	2291	2340	2390	2440
15	ABIRIKASU	1958	2130	2175	2221	2268	2316
16	DODOSUO	1937	2107	2151	2197	2244	2291
17	JENJEMIREJA	1851	2013	2056	2100	2144	2190
18	MPUASU	1713	1863	1903	1943	1984	2026
19	YAA MANSA	1380	1501	1533	1565	1598	1632
20	ADIOKOR NO.2	1295	1408	1438	1469	1500	1532
21	NYAMEFIE	1288	1401	1431	1461	1492	1524
22	BODAA	1155	1256	1283	1310	1338	1366
23	TAINANO NO.2	1140	1240	1266	1293	1320	1349
24	BUOBUNU	994	1081	1104	1127	1151	1176
25	BAANO NO. 1	987	1073	1096	1120	1143	1168
26	KOMFUOKROM	973	1058	1081	1104	1127	1151
27	ASARE	970	1055	1077	1100	1124	1147
28	SEBRENI	951	1034	1056	1079	1102	1125
29	ABUOKROM	913	993	1014	1036	1058	1080
30	TAINANO NO.1	840	914	933	953	973	994
31	BAANO NO.2	801	871	890	909	928	948
32	ANGRUKROM (ANKRUKROM)	775	843	861	879	898	917
33	ADIOKOR NO.1	732	796	813	830	848	866
34	ASUOGYA	700	761	777	794	811	828
35	YAW NIMOKROM	699	760	776	793	810	827
36	NEW BAANAFO	687	747	763	779	796	813
37	KUBEASE	671	730	745	761	777	794
38	BAANO NO.3	670	729	744	760	776	793
39	KOFITIAKROM	663	721	736	752	768	784
40	BIAMA	642	698	713	728	744	759
41	BATEA (BAATIA)	616	670	684	699	714	729

42	KOFIKO	551	599	612	625	638	652
43	BOADWO	543	591	603	616	629	642
44	ISSAKROM	537	584	596	609	622	635
45	TEKESE	528	574	586	599	612	625
46	KWAMEPRAKROM	455	495	505	516	527	538
47	MEMPEASEM	442	481	491	501	512	523
48	FAMEKWA	400	435	444	454	463	473
49	KWADWOKESEKROM	399	434	443	453	462	472
50	AMPENKRO	398	433	442	451	461	471
51	KWAMEPIM	394	429	438	447	456	466
52	ANUNGUANO	390	424	433	442	452	461
53	APENKRO	355	386	394	403	411	420
54	KRAKROM	353	384	392	400	409	418
55	ASRATOA	314	342	349	356	364	371
56	KRAMOKROM	276	300	307	313	320	326
57	OPANIN DRISA AKURA NO.1	256	278	284	290	297	303
58	KOTOKWARE (ASEMPANEYE)	244	265	271	277	283	289
59	KOMFUOKROM.	221	240	245	251	256	261
60	NTABENE (AKURA KESIEM)	217	236	241	246	251	257
	TOTAL MUNICIPAL POPULATION	**109768**	**119384**	**121919**	**124510**	**127144**	**129845**

Source: GSS, 2021 PHC.

2.5.6.2 Road network and condition

The major problem of the Municipality is poor road infrastructure. Most of the major feeder roads (145.20km length of the road network) in the Municipality can be classified as bad. Generally, most feeder roads are often not motorable during the rainy season due to torrential rains and a lack of periodic maintenance. The affected communities are usually cut off from the rest of the communities in the district during the peak rainy season. The potential effects of the situation are enormous. For instance, the affected settlements are unable to access certain facilities such as health, market and education. At the same time, it is often difficult to reach them with development programmes and interventions.

According to the 2024 APR, about 61% of the total road network in the Municipality is not in good condition. The Municipality cannot boast of any tarred road. Access roads in the buildup areas (new sites) of urban towns such as Drobo, Japekrom, Adamsu, Dwenem and Kwasibuokrom are not available. The Municipal Assembly should strictly adhere to building regulations and open access roads in the urban towns and new sites to enable mobility of humans, goods and services.

2.5.6.3 Energy Services

Information from the 2021 PHC database shows that the main source of lighting for dwelling units in the Municipality is electricity (87.93%). Currently, all the urban communities (100%) are connected to the National Grid. However, about 16% of rural communities are not connected to the national Grid and therefore, cannot use electricity.

2.5.6.4 Telecommunication Services

The Municipality has three telecommunication service providers now. These include MTN, Telecel, and Airtel/TIGO. Signals are all activated for the reception, but there are some communities in the rural areas of the Municipality that do not receive these signals. To solve the situation of poor telecommunication network in the Municipality, the Municipal Assembly in collaboration with Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communication (GIFEC), has erected three communication masts at Komfourkrom, Abuokrom and Tekesse.

Access to the telecommunication network is among the biggest challenges in the Municipality. Currently, the erection of a telecommunication mast at Miremano is ongoing but the people around that area cannot have access to a strong network. The same applies to Dodosuo and Zezera enclave.

2.5.6.4 Climate Change

According to UNEP, the Green Economy is a system of development that results in improved well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities." In recent times, it has been considered a vehicle to deliver sustainable development rather than serve as a destination itself. This means that the vehicle must be driven and balanced by sustainable development indicators.

However, with the current growth paradigm within society, there exist serious doubts about the current growth models being sustainable and meeting Municipal targets. As a result of emerging socio-economic and climate threats, the following patterns are being observed and experienced.

- Unsustainable patterns of production and consumption within and across communities;
- The pattern of growth has not contributed to effective job creation for the population;
- The poor also have less access to resources such as clean and affordable energy, water, and productive land;
- The poor are disproportionately impacted by unsustainable development;

- Growing concerns about climate change and degradation of ecosystems and biodiversity

Therefore, mainstreaming Green Economy is an opportunity for achieving Sustainable Development in the area. Unfortunately, there is a knowledge gap in the adoption of the concept at the Municipal level. Hence, the need for the local key stakeholders to put in place adequate information and approaches on how district assemblies can mainstream green economy issues into the new Medium-Term Development Plans (2026-2029).

- **Causes of Climate Change in the Municipality**

The actions and inactions of state institutions and individuals in the municipality are leading to continuous depletion of green spaces with spill-over effects of severe climate change. Some of the notable actions alien to friendly climatic conditions include

i. Poor Farming activities
ii. logging
iii. Poor monitoring by the Forestry Commission
iv. Drought
v. Weak enforcement of forestry laws
vi. Bush fire
vii. Fuelwood and Pestles collection
viii. Charcoal production
ix. Animal grazing
x. Infrastructural development

- **Actions for controlling climate change in the Municipality**

i. Eight Thousand five hundred (8500) seedlings of hybrid coconuts and 4500 seedlings of grafted mango were distributed to 212 (142 males and 70 females) farmers to plant on degraded lands in 2023
ii. A total of 47,364 seedlings of cenedrella, Amrie, Ofram, and Mahogany were received in the second quarter of 2022 and all the seedlings were planted in the same quarter
iii. Rehabilitation of 5ha communal land with coconut trees and mango trees at Kofiko, Gonasua and Katakyiekrom.

2.5.7 Governance

Governance refers to the process of decision-making and the process by which these decisions are implemented. The major characteristics of good governance include: participation, consensus building, transparency, responsiveness, effectiveness and efficiency, equity and inclusiveness, reduction in corruption, transparency and accountability, and the say of both majority and minority groups.

2.5.7.1 Composition of the Municipal Assembly

The Municipal Assembly is made up of the following:

i. The Municipal Chief Executive (MCE)
ii. 59 Assembly members, made up of 39 elected by universal adult suffrage and 20 other members appointed by the Government in line with the Local Government Act 462, which requires the Government to appoint 30% of the elected Assembly members in consultation with interest groups.
iii. The Member of Parliament in the Municipality.

The Municipal Chief Executive chairs the Executive Committee, which is responsible for the execution of administrative and executive functions of the District Assembly.
The Executive Committee of the Assembly has a number of sub-committees performing various functions. These include:

- Finance and Administration Sub-committee
- Works Sub-committee
- Social Services Sub-committee
- Development Planning Sub-committee
- Justice and Security Sub-committee
- Agric and Fishery Sub-committee
- Public Relations and Complaints Committee

The sub-committees have deliberative functions and submit the results of their deliberations to the Executive Committee for action and steps to be taken. Actions taken are submitted /forwarded to the General Assembly for ratification, approval and implementation.

2.5.7.2 Departments of the Assembly

The following Departments are currently operating under the Jaman South Municipal Assembly;

1. Central Administration
2. Finance Department
3. Health Department
4. Department of Education, Youth and Sports
5. Department of Agriculture
6. Department of Social Welfare and Community Development
7. Department of Trade and Industry /Business Advisory Center (BAC)
8. Physical Planning Department
9. Works Department
10. Disaster Prevention and Management Department

2.5.7.3 Sub-Structures of the Assembly

The Assembly is subdivided into (190) Unit Committees in thirty-nine (39) Electoral Areas grouped into Six (6) sub-structures

These include:

- Drobo Zonal Council
- Japekrom Zonal Council
- Adamsu Zonal Council
- Zezera Zonal Council
- Kwamesiekrom Zonal Council
- Jenjemireja (JJMJ) Zonal Council
- Atuna Zonal Council
- Dwenem Zonal Council

2.5.7.4 Traditional Authorities

The Municipality has three paramountcy namely: Drobo, Japekrom and Dwenem paramountcy. All of them have their sub-chiefs working to safeguard peace and tranquillity in the Municipal. However, the longstanding dispute between Japekrom Traditional Council and Drobo Traditional Council obstructs development in the Municipality. For example, the Municipality has not been able to implement the Street naming programme due to the dispute.

2.5.7.5 Stakeholders' Engagement in Decision-Making Process

The level of stakeholders' participation in the municipality varies concerning the subject matter and also several factors like the benefits to be gained (immediate or future) from the issue under discussion, the availability of an appropriate mechanism that allows all stakeholders to participate in issues that concern them, and their political and religious affiliations. The following stakeholders take part in the following interventions

A. Assembly Members and Unit Committee Members

They take an active role in planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of ongoing development projects in the Municipality. The Assembly Members are responsible for the approval of the Composite Annual Budget for implementation.

B. **Non-Governmental/Civil Society Organizations**

The role of Non-governmental and civil society organizations in the development of the Municipality cannot be overemphasised. The level of participation by these stakeholders clearly shows that there is good collaboration, partnership and information flow between the Assembly and the Stakeholders. They take part in planning, Monitoring and evaluation of projects as well as taking part in various sensitization programmes to help citizens stay abreast with contemporary planning and development issues.

C. Vulnerable and Marginalized

These groups of people include Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), the aged and the children in the various localities. The planning process is participatory and transparent so that the needs of the people are adequately covered. The vulnerable and the marginalised took part in the needs assessment and prioritization of development needs. This was to make sure the plan covers their needs. They also take part in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes.

D. Non-decentralized Departments, state agencies, and other stakeholders

The Assembly works in collaboration with all the departments and other agencies in and outside the Municipality. These departments support the assembly to pursue its development agenda. Examples of these stakeholders include Bono Regional Coordinating Council, Drobo

Traditional Council, Japekrom Traditional Council, Awasu-Mpuasu Traditional Council, GPRTU & PROTOA, Jaman Radio, Kiss 'FM' Station, Anidaso FM, Banks, Local Council of Churches, The Muslim Community, Ghana Police Service, etc.

E. The General Citizens

Development decisions have never escaped the general citizens who are the ultimate beneficiaries of the projects. Market women, Drivers, Farmers, and other workers have always been engaged in making decisions such as fee fixing resolutions, planning and monitoring projects.

2.5.7.6 Security

A. Police Service

Now, the municipal has 2 major police stations at Drobo and Japekrom with total staff strength of 66. With an estimated population of 117,199 in 2025, the police-citizen ratio was 1: 1,775 compared to the national figures of 1:551. This calls for some efforts from stakeholders to increase the staff strength to enhance regular patrols to enhance citizens' security within the Municipality.

B. The Ghana Fire Service

There is only one fire station at Japekrom manned by 44 staff in the Municipality, whose major responsibility is to combat fire outbreaks and resource operation when accidents occur. The Municipality also took delivery of a modern fire tender in 2012, which aids the activities of the unit. The service currently lacks the needed financial and logistical support to effectively execute its functions.

2.5.8 Emergency Preparedness and Response

This section discusses disaster incidents, disaster risk management, disaster preparedness and response, and some mitigation measures to reduce disasters in the municipalities

2.5.8.1 Hazards and Disaster

Hazard and disasters, such as fire, flooding, earthquake, storm, drought etc. should be analyzed to determine their potential threats and impact on the development of the Municipality. Some communities in the Municipality have experienced disasters in the form of natural and man-

made disasters. As discussed before the disasters have impacted negatively on the socio-economic development of the Municipality. They are presented in the table below.

Table 2.15: Disaster-Prone Communities and their Forms of Disaster (Risks and Shocks)

No	Type of Disaster	Communities Susceptible	Reasons	Impacts on society
1	Flooding	Boadwo, Baano-I,II &III, Taino – I&II, Asuogya, Yaamiensa, Atuna Japekrom and Drobo	Appropriate measures are not put in place Building in lowland areas	people suffered some degrees of economic lost
2	Bush Fire	Babianiha, Kwameprakro, wenem, Faaman Adamsu, Mpuasu, Bodaa, Kofitiakrom, Miremano, Tekese/Ampenkro,	Knowledge on Disaster is low	Properties were destroyed by wildfires
3	Rainstorm	Dwemem, Asratuoa, Gonasua, Katakyiekrom, Asempaneye	The geographical location of some communities	Individual properties were destroyed as a result of rainstorms

Source: NADMO JSMA, 2020

2.5.8.2 Risks and Shocks

The risks and Shocks faced by households in the Municipality range from natural events (which cannot be predicted and give no warning for its occurrence) to man-made (that is, conflicts, policy-induced, terms of trade shocks, illness and death). These risks and shocks are;

- Bushfire and Drought leading to low production in Agricultural produce
- Rainstorm
- Flooding
- Food insecurity
- Human insecurity
- Job insecurity

2.5.8.3 Mitigation Measures

To address the challenges associated with Hazards and Disasters in the Municipality, the following mitigation measures are recommended.

I. Continuous education of the citizens in the Disaster-prone areas (rainstorm) to plant trees around their houses to serve as windbreaks

II. Organization of Disaster Risk Reduction programmes in all the communities susceptible to disasters. For example, Climate change sensitization programmes on FM stations and Information Centers

III. Alerting the people to early warning signals of disasters so that they will be on guard.

IV. Conducting a baseline assessment on the causes of some disasters and finding appropriate solutions.

V. Equipping the NADMO department with the needed skills and materials to fight Disasters and Hazards in the Municipality.

CHAPTER THREE

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION BASELINE

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the basic data needed for the preparation of the MESSAP. Data was collected for each of the five main components of environmental sanitation. In addition to this, data was gathered on institutions responsible for environmental sanitation services and historical data on expenditures and investments on environmental sanitation. The five main components of environmental sanitation on which data were collected included.

VI. Solid Waste Management (SWM)
VII. Liquid Waste Management (LWM)
VIII. Storm Water Drainage & Sullage Conveyance
IX. Environmental Sanitation Education and Law Enforcement Management
X. Health Care and Special Industries Waste Management

3.2 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT (SWM)

The data collected revealed that solid waste generation is from the following sources.

- Household
- Markets, lorry stations, store, shops
- Slaughterhouse/slabs
- Institution/organization
- Health facilities
- Schools/Offices

3.2.1 Solid Waste Stream

Refuse generated within the municipality is crudely disposed of at both approved and unapproved disposal sites. The two incinerators located at Drobo and Japekrom are not functioning due to the nature of refuse generated, which is often organic and wet, as well as the unwillingness of households to group refuse into various types to enhance the operation of the incinerators.

The composition and volume of solid waste generation in the Jaman South Municipal depict the following, as indicated in Table 3.1

Table 3.1 Types of Solid Waste and their Composition

COMPOSITION	VOLUME (%)
ORGANIC	**58%**
Food Materials Animal Waste Textiles Wood Paper	40% 8% 4% 3% 3%
INORGANIC	**42%**
Plastic Glass Metal Miscellaneous	36% 3% 2% 1%

Source: Field Survey, 2025

Table 3.1 above indicates that organic material is the highest in generation (58%). Among the components of organic waste, food materials are the highest source of waste in the entire municipality. After food materials, plastic waste in inorganic waste is the next highest waste generated. Miscellaneous is the least waste generated. The increase in plastic waste is due to the influx of people into the municipality, especially during market days. Also, presently plastics like polyethene have become the common items for packaging things at any selling point in the municipality.

3.2.2 Collection/Transfer/Transport

The Municipal Assembly is responsible for refuse collection and disposal through the environmental health unit in collaboration with the Zoom Lion Company Limited (contract with the government currently under negotiation). However, there are only 11 public refuse disposal containers in the municipality, which are in Drobo, Japekrom and Kwasibourkrom. Thus, daily refuse collection and disposal from the eleven (11) public refuse containers is done in Drobo, Japekrom and Kwasibourkrom. Zoom Lion supports the Assembly with its refuse track for refuse collection and disposal. Currently, the Assembly has procured one tricycle to support the collection of refuse to the final disposal site. Figure 3.1 shows the picture of the newly procured Tricycle to support refuse collection.

Figure 3.1 Tricycle for refuse collection

To improve refuse collection and disposal in the municipality, refuse containers should be improved in fast-growing communities such as Drobo, Japekrom, Katakyiekrom, Dwenem and Adamsu. The municipal has only one final disposal site at Faaman, limited approved sites and 80 unapproved sites. The disposal of solid and liquid waste is mostly done haphazardly in the municipal. There are 8 skip containers located in Drobo and Japekrom which often get full and at times overflow. These are woefully inadequate, thereby compelling people to resort to the use of open dumping.

3.2.3 Refuse Storage

The table below (Table 3.2) indicates the number of communal containers in use for the storage of solid waste as of the end of September 2025. The table also shows the number of containers currently required within the service areas.

Table 3.2 Distribution of Skip Containers in the Municipality

S/N	Location/Site	Number available	Extra Number needed	Remarks
1	Drobo Sakora Park	3	0	Two of the containers are in bad shape
2	Drobo Krupiase	1	1	One additional container is needed
	Drobo Market	2	1	One container is in bad condition
3	Japekrom Newtown A	1	1	Bad condition
4	Japekrom B	1	1	Bad condition
5	Gonasua	1	1	Okay
6	Kwasibuokrom	1	1	Bad condition
7	OLP	1	0	Bad condition
8	Drobo Magazine	0	1	One container needed

Source: Field work, 2025

3.2.4 Sanitation Equipment, Materials and Logistics

This section looks at the availability of equipment for managing solid waste in the Municipality. This equipment and these tools are listed in Table 3.3

Table 3.3 Types of Tools in use as of October 2025

S/N	TOOLS/EQUIPMENT	QUANTITY	REMARKS
1	Wheelbarrow	12	Extra 3 needed
2	Spade	8	Extra 2 needed
3	Shovel	6	Extra 4 needed
4	Rake	7	Extra 8 needed
5	Cutlasses	10	Okay
6	Wooden brooms	30	Extra 25 needed
7	Raincoat	0	50 pieces needed
8	Hand gloves	15	Extra 30 needed
9	Safety boots	0	70 pairs needed
10	Disinfectant	2 gallons	Okay
11	Insecticides	0	1 gallon needed
12	Motorized machine	0	2 needed
13	Knapsack sprayer	0	2 needed
14	Kip loader Trucks	0	1 needed
15	Refuse containers	11	Extra 8 needed
16	Waste Bins	50	Extra 100 needed
17	Nose masks	3 packs	1 extra pack needed
18	Wellington boot	23	Extra 7 needed
19	Silver basin	0	20 needed

Source: MEHU, 2025

3.2.5 Solid Waste Site (Transfer Points)

Dumping of solid waste is carried out in both approved and unapproved sites. In approved sites, they are of two categories: container sites and grounds. This situation applies to schools and industrial setups. The municipality has only one final disposal site at Faaman. Table 3.4 shows the approved refuse dump site in the municipality.

Table 3.4 Approved refuse dump sites

No	ZONAL COUNCIL	No. OF APPROVED COMMUNAL CONTAINER SITES	No. OF APPROVED REFUSE DUMPS SITE	HOUSEHOLDS (HH) WITH GOOD REFUSE STORAGE FACILITY
1	DROBO	4	0	2,867
2	KWAMESEIKROM	0	6	812
3	ADAMSU	0	12	959
4	DWENEM	0	7	878
5	ATUNA	0	9	741
6	ZEZERA	0	11	681
7	JAPEKROM	3	0	1620
8	JENJEMIREJA	0	9	592
9	TOTAL	7	54	9,150

Source, MEHU, 2025

According to Table 3.4, there are Seven (7) communal container sites with fifty-four (54) approved dumping sites and nine thousand one hundred and fifty (9,150) households practicing good refuse storage in the municipality during the third quarter of 2025.

3.2.6 Programmes for Solid Waste Management

Poor solid waste management was among the major issues in the Municipality at the beginning of 2025 due to the challenges that were surrounding the work of Zoomlion Ghana Limited. The Assembly designed a programme to help address the issue before it could escalate. Some of the key programmes and activities included

i. Procurement of 1 No. Tricycle to convey solid waste to the final disposal site

ii. Designing of solid waste management framework for the market centres and lorry stations, whereby voluntary workers were recruited to help the Assembly clean the markets and the lorry stations.
iii. Implementation of National Sanitation Day on the first Saturday of every month
iv. Regular Communal labour, supported by the Traditional Councils, to help tidy up the streets.

These programmes need to continue to help keep the municipality clean.

3.3 ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Environmental sanitation is a basic and essential driver of human development as it affects quality of life. In line with this, the Jaman South Municipal Assembly is also responsible for ensuring acceptable sanitation in the Municipality.

The Environmental Health Unit of the Municipal Assembly, therefore, exists to perform Environmental sanitation activities in all human settlements in its jurisdiction to contribute to good health, productivity and welfare of the people.

The main objective therefore is to develop and maintain clean, safe and pleasant physical environment in human settlements to promote the socio-economic and physical well-being of all sections of the population in the Municipality.

3.3.1 Toilet Facilities and Coverage in the Municipality.

This section looks at the availability of toilet facilities in the municipality. Ready access to toilet facilities reduces open defecation and maintains of healthy environment. Table 3.5 shows the number of public toilets in the Municipality.

Table 3.5 Availability of Public Toilets.

S/N	Community	Number of public toilets	Type of facility	Condition
1	Drobo	4	KVIP	One is out of use and 3 functioning
2	Japekrom	4	2 W/Cs and 2 KVIPs	Two need complete renovation. Two are functioning
3	Faaman	1	W/C	Functioning and in good condition
4	Dwenem	1	W/C	Functioning and in good condition

5	Kwasibuokrom	1	W/C	Functioning and in good condition
6	Babianiha	1	KVIP	Good and it is in use
7	Gonasua	1	KVIP	Good and it is in use
8	Mpuasu	1	W/C	Good and it is in use
9	Asare	1	W/C	Good and it is in use

Source: MEHU, 2025

Per Table 3.5, the municipality has a total of 15 public toilets. Three of these toilets are not in good condition and need renovation. The number of public toilets is not many, but currently there are ongoing 10-seater water closet toilets in communities like Komfourkrom, Kwameseikrom, Dweneme, Katakyiekrom, Gonasua, and Nyamefie. The completion of these toilets will increase the total facilities to 21.

The municipality has reduced its efforts to constructing public toilets due to environmental hygiene protocols. Therefore, the emphasis has been on sensitizing the public to construct household latrines and Table 3.6 gives statistics on the availability of household latrines in the Municipality.

Table 3.6 Households Latrines in the Municipality.

No	Zonal council	Total no of house with toilet facilities	Type of toilet facility	
			VIP	WC
1	Drobo	4,722	2,544	2,178
2	Japekrom	2,842	1,898	996
3	Adamsu	2236	1,745	491
4	Dwenem	1,972	1,707	265
5	Atuna	2,050	1,672	378
6	Kwameseikrom	1,969	1,710	259
7	Jenjemireja	1,490	1,307	183
8	Zezera	1,472	1,306	166
Total		18,753	13,875	4,878

Source: MEHU, 2025

From the table above (Table 3.6), the municipality has eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-three (18,753) household toilet facilities, with thirteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (13,875) VIP and four thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (4,878) being water closet across the eight (8) zonal councils of the Assembly.

- **INSTITUTIONAL LATRINES**

To ensure total sanitation, focusing on liquid waste management at the institutional level is paramount. This section looks at schools in the Municipality with toilets facilities and Table 3.7 shows the details.

Table 3.7 Toilet facilities in Schools

Level	Public School	Private School	Total Schools	No. of Schools with Toilet Facilities	Percentage (%)
K. G	70	26	96	94	88.6%
PRIMARY	70	26	96	94	95.3%
J.H. S	63	17	80	61	93.2
S.H. S	3	3	6	6	100%
TVET	1		1	1	100%
TOTAL	197	95	279	256	91.76%

Source: MEHU, 2025

According to Table 3.7, there is a total of Two Hundred and Seventy-Nine (279) schools in the municipality and out of this number, there are two hundred and Fifty-Six (256) schools representing 91.76% with toilet facilities available and functional for use.

3.3.2 Liquid Waste Management

The management of liquid waste concerns sewerage collection and waste water conveyance and treatment or disposal. It covers the drainage situation in the Municipal.

- **Collection**

The types of toilet facilities in the Municipal include KVIP, WC and Aqua Privy latrines. Sewerage collection facilities are woefully inadequate. The Assembly does not have cesspool emptier therefore relying on the private sector. The inadequacies of the toilet in the district allows the public to use unauthorized sites to pose health problems. The Municipality does not have a final disposal site for liquid waste disposal.

3.3.3 Environmental Sanitation Education

After the data collection, it was realized that environmental sanitation on the part of individuals and the public sector is very low. In the strength of this, public education was organized focusing on the following areas.

- Household Sanitation
- Personal hygiene

- Environmental hygiene
- Education on bye-laws
- Control of pest/vecto

The education was geared towards

- Infrastructure development
- Schools
- Landlord/lady
- General public
- Lorry parks/markets

The stakeholders were reached through the following media

- Information centres in communities
- Public address systems
- Local F.M stations
- Public durbars

3.4 HOUSEHOLDS' SOURCES OF WATER

Available water sources in the Municipality consist of boreholes, and hand-dug wells, (potable water sources) serving about 80% of total population. The other constitutes non-potable source such as streams, ponds, springs, rivers and rainwater. Table 3.8 shows the various water sources in the municipality.

Table 3.8 Households' sources of water

Water Source	Total Households	Percentage
Improved water sources	27335	33.00
Public tap/Standpipe	9804	11.83
Borehole/Tube well	7416	8.95
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	3542	4.28
Rainwater	9	0.01
Protected well	176	0.21
Bottled water	43	0.05
Sachet water	2047	2.47
Pipe-borne outside dwelling but in neighbour's house/compound	1063	1.28
Pipe-borne outside dwelling but on compound	3232	3.90
Unimproved water sources	280	0.34

River/Stream	259	0.31
Unprotected well	10	0.01

Source: GSS, 2021 PHC

3.6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS, CAUSES, AND EFFECTS

NATURE OF CONCERN	CAUSES	EFFECTS	INDICATORS
Land degradation	Traditional farming methods Bush fires Sand and stone winning Harvesting firewood Mining Road constructions	Loss of topsoil Loss biodiversity Loss of medicinal plants Siltation of rivers and streams Salination of soil Loss of water bodies changes in rainfall patterns	Areas affected by erosion Areas affected by salinization Area of water logging. Number of sand winning sites.
Polluted and degraded water bodies	Indiscriminate waste disposal. Farming along riverbanks Indiscriminate defecation	Damage to aquatic life. Poor water quality Toxic water sources Risk and Loss of human as result of	Increase in Biological Oxygen Demand in rivers Percentage loss in aquatic life Percentage of faecal coliform
Deforestation	Road construction Timber exploitation (Timber companies, contractors and chain saw operators Fuel wood extraction Shifting cultivation (slash and burn Bushfires	Loss of biodiversity Drying of streams Soil erosion Siltation of water bodies. Change in micro climate.	Percentage loss of fauna, flora Percentage loss of forest land/year Number of bushfire/years Annual allowable cut
Poor waste management	Human activities Industrial activities Agricultural activities Lack of disposal sites Absence of land use plans Lack of waste treatment plants.	Increased soil toxicity Poor water quality Visual Intrusion Increase in diseases Emerging diseases Air pollution Indiscriminate or crude dumping	Volume of types of waste generated Number of crude wastes dumping sites

Risk from chemical use	Use of chemicals in hunting Agrochemical/pesticides use(misapplication) Industrial use of chemicals	Polluted water bodies Polluted air Increase in crop toxicity Death related to pesticides	Increase pesticide use Level of pesticides in crops Increase in pesticide related diseases. Chemical poisoning.
Indoor air pollution	Use of charcoal and fuel wood. Use of insecticides Use of mosquito coil	Polluted air quality increase chest problems Increase in cough	Emission of carbon dioxide (CO2) and carbon monoxide (CO) Respiratory tract infections
Outdoor air pollution	Vehicular pollution Industrial Pollution Dust from road construction Release of methane from waste sites and public toilets Stench from waste.	Health problems increase Poor air quality Loss of flora and fauna	Emissions of carbon dioxide (CO_2) Emissions of nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) Emission of Sulphur dioxide (SO_2) Poor air quality Emission of greenhouse gases (GHG)
Settlement Erosion	Land degradation Poor landscaping. Lack of drainage channels High rainfall.	Exposed foundation of buildings Collapse of buildings Development of gullies Exposed utility lines such as pipelines.	Number of communities affected Number of buildings collapsed Number of utility lines exposed.

3.7 KEY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SANITATION ISSUES IDENTIFIED

After the baseline data analysis, the following were the key issues identified for consideration in the 2026-2029 planned period.

1. Inadequate sanitary labourers
2. Lack of vehicle /means of transport for monitoring
3. Inadequate sanitary equipment and materials for office use
4. Inadequate logistics and Equipment for Environmental Health Unit Office
5. Inadequate approved sanitation sites
6. Inadequate funds to support sanitation activities
7. Limited public awareness of sanitation
8. Inadequate sanitation infrastructure

9. Lack of a final disposal site for liquid waste
10. Delays in lifting of communal containers and dustbins
11. Increase in waste generation at market centres and lorry stations
12. Inadequate storm drains
13. Inadequate Communal Containers
14. Non-compliance with building regulations
15. Difficulty identifying undeveloped bushy plots
16. Lack of septic emptier

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT OF NEEDS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The chapter looks at the Environmental Assessment needs of the Jaman South Municipal Assembly and its analysis. The first assessment is concerned with the existing services in relation to the population and the current needs determined.

The second level entails the projected needs based on population growth in Jaman South Municipality. The assessment is done on existing services, thus Solid Waste and Liquid Waste Management. Tables have been provided below to show the Municipal Environmental Needs. For each component, the level of service used to determine the current needs has been listed below.

4.2 NEEDS FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Solid Waste Management issues cover collection, transportation and disposal.

4.2.1 Collection

The collection of solid waste in the Municipality is inadequate since Zoomlion Company Ltd halted its service. Other forms of collection are barely carried out due to the non-availability of facilities and funds.

4.2.2 Transport

The solid waste is collected at the source by wheelbarrows to the transfer points. The communal containers are also collected by refuse trucks to the final disposal sites. The table below shows the transportation situation.

Table 4.1 Estimate for Solid Waste Management Needs

S/N	Location/Site	No. of Containers	Frequency of lifting (per month)	Weight (tons)	Estimated tons of waste for a year
1	Drobo Sakora Park	3	24	216mt	216 x 24 =5,184mt
2	Drobo Krupiase	1	24	144mt	24 x 144= 3,456mt
	Drobo Market	2	24	144mt	24 x 144= 3,456mt
3	Japekrom Newtown A	1	24	144mt	24 x 144= 3,456mt
4	Japekrom B	1	24	144mt	24 x 144= 3,456mt
5	Gonasua	1	20	120mt	20 X 120=2,400mt

6	Kwasibuokrom	1	24	144mt	24 x 144= 3,456mt
7	OLP	1	24	144mt	24 x 144= 3,456mt
TOTAL					**28,320mt x12= 339,840mt**

TYPE OF SERVICE	**FACILITY**	**QUANTITY**	**FREQUENCY**	**Estimated waste for a year**
House To House (Zoomlion Gh Ltd)	Motorized tricycles	120kg x 3 =360kg=0.36mt	3x per day	0.36 x 7 x 4 x 12 =120.96mt
House To House (Assembly)	Motorized tricycles	250kg x 4=1000kg=1mt	4x per day	1 x 7 x 4 x 12 = 336mt
TOTAL				**120.96 + 336= 456.96mt**

Source: MEHU, 2025

Per Table 4.1, the municipality is expected to collect, transport, and dispose of a total of **340,296.96mt (339,840mt + 456.96mt)** of waste within a year. The figure shows a rapid increase in waste generation. Therefore, logistics and materials for managing solid waste, such as communal containers, skip loaders, waste bins, etc must be provided in their right quantity.

4.2.3 Communal Containers

The Municipality has 11 communal containers located at vantage points. 7 of these containers are in bad condition. Also, per the quantum of waste generated daily in the Municipality (refer to Table 4.1), 10 new communal containers would be needed within the plan period. This will help with easy waste collection, transportation, and disposal.

4.2.4 Waste Bins.

The municipality has in stock 50 waste bins. The needs assessment exercise revealed several communities needing waste bins to help with solid waste management. Therefore, within the plan period, 100 additional waste bins would be required to help keep the environment tidy always.

4.2.5 Final Disposal

The disposal of solid waste in the Municipal is crude type of disposal and controlled. The disposal site is located at Faaman. This poses a lot of health problems to the Municipal. There is therefore a need to improve the technology of solid waste disposal as recommended in the National Environmental Sanitation Policy.

4.3 NEEDS FOR LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The management of liquid waste concerns sewerage collection and wastewater conveyance and treatment or disposal. It covers the drainage situation in the municipality.

4.3.1 Collection

Sewerage collection facilities are woefully inadequate. The Assembly does not have emptier to itself therefore relying on the private sector. The inadequacies of the toilet in the municipality allow the public to use unauthorized sites to pose health problems.

4.3.2 Transportation

The Municipality does not have septic emptier itself; all the toilets are dislodged by the private emptier. The municipality needs emptier to support the private sector.

4.3.3 Disposal and Treatment

Treatment of liquid waste is not practiced in the Municipality. Public liquid waste is disposed off in trenched at the disposal sites. The municipality has no final disposal site for liquid waste. There is the need for treatment plant as recommended in the National Environmental Sanitation Policy.

4.3.4 Household latrines

The main sanitation facility considered for the projection was Household Latrines.

Specific Assumptions for Household Latrines

- The campaign for the construction of household latrines will continue unabated throughout the plan period
- Provision for toilet facilities will serve as the basis for issuing permits to developers
- The rate (5%) of constructing new houses annually in the Municipality will not change

Table 4.2 Projection for Community Sanitation Facilities (Toilets)

Year	Existing Houses	Existing Household Latrines	Expected Household Latrines	Surplus/Backlog
2025	27615	17,902	27615	-9,713
2026	28,995	20,587	28,995	-8,408
2027	30,444	23,675	30,444	-6,769
2028	31,966	27,226	31,966	-4,740
2029	33,564	31,309	33,564	-2,255

Source : JSMA, MPCU, 2025

According to Table 4.2, household latrines will continue to be a big challenge in the Municipality. This implies that the Municipality must strengthen the sensitization exercise on the need to construct household latrines and fully enforce building regulations as stated in the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act 2016 (Act 925)

4.4 DRAINAGE

Primary drains that carry waste water and run off from homes and communities respectively, are not adequate. This can be seen from the sullage discharges. Open space discharge of waste water is very high. This poses both health and social problems to the populace of the municipality. It is therefore very important to have good drainage network to run off waste water.

4.4.1 Storm Water Drainage

The municipality does not have storm water drainage. Some parts of the municipal become flooded whenever there is a heavy downpour. There is therefore the need to construct storm drains in most communities to solve the floods problem.

4.5 MEAT SHOPS

The municipality has 2 meat shops located at Drobo and Japekrom. The meat shop at Drobo is deteriorated and needs complete renovation. The municipality has 8 zonal councils and per estimation, each Zonal council should have one meat shop. Therefore, the Municipality would need an additional 6 meat shops, one in each Zonal council, to help maintain sanity in the meat market.

4.6 SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

The Municipality has only two slaughter houses located at Drobo and Japekrom. These are enough for the plan period. However, none of these slaughter house befit a modern status. The Assembly will need at least one modernized slaughter house to maintain hygienic environment for meat processing.

CHAPTER FIVE

STRATEGIES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter seeks to look at various goals, objectives, and strategies that aim to improve the environmental sanitation situation of the Jaman South Municipal when implemented. The set goals, objectives, and the overall strategies which need to be implemented to serve the environmental sanitation needs of the Municipal cover all the five (5) components of the Environmental Sanitation in the Jaman South Municipal. These include

I. Solid Waste Management (SWM)
II. Liquid Waste Management (LWM)
III. Storm Water Drainage & Sullage Conveyance
IV. Environmental Sanitation Education and Law Enforcement Management
V. Health Care and Special Industries Waste Management

5.2 GOALS OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

To understand the content of this section better and appreciate how the identified environmental sanitation issues can be addressed, the key concepts surrounding the chapter are explained below.

A. Goal: It is the long-term result that an intervention seeks to achieve, which may be contributed to by factors outside the intervention.

B. Objective: The intended results of an intervention can be split by levels of increasing significance, for example, outputs, outcomes, and goals.

C. Strategy: This identifies what is needed to achieve a policy goal. They are specific and measurable targets for accomplishing a goal. They mark interim steps towards achieving an agency's long-term mission and goals.

The goals, objectives and strategies helped to create a development path towards successful addressing of the sanitation issues identified in the baseline assessment. Table 5.1 shows the formulated goals and objectives for addressing the sanitation issues in the Municipality.

Table 5.1 Goals, Objectives and Strategies

FOCUS AREA 1: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT			
Identified issue	**Goal**	**Objective**	**Strategies**
1. Inadequate sanitary labourers 2. Inadequate approved sanitation sites 3. Inadequate funds to support sanitation activities 4. Delays in lifting of communal containers and dustbins 5. Increase in waste generation at market centres and lorry stations 6. Inadequate Communal Containers 7. Inadequate sanitary equipment and materials for office use	To improve environmental Sanitation as an essential social service and major determinant for improving health and quality of life in Jaman South Municipal.	1. Increase the proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation services from 75.9% to 88% by 2029	1. Modernize landfill infrastructure 2. Increase sanitary labourers in the Municipality 3. Increase availability of sanitation equipment and facilities 4. Ensure food hygiene and safety
		2. Increase the rate of waste collection, transport and disposal in the Municipality	1. Frequently empty refuse containers and dustbins 2. Increase skip containers in the Municipality 3. Select an appropriate disposal site 5. Strengthen the National Sanitation Day Programme

FOCUS AREA 2: LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT			
Identified Issue	**Goal**	**Objective**	**Strategies**
1. Inadequate sanitation infrastructure 2. Lack of final disposal site for liquid waste 3. Lack of septic emptier	To improve environmental Sanitation as an essential social service and major determinant for improving health and quality of life in Jaman South Municipal.	To ensure total environmental hygiene by 2029	1. Increase access to toilet facilities 2. Secure an approved site for liquid waste disposal 3. Increase availability of sanitation equipment and facilities 4. Enforce sanitation bye-laws and surcharge offenders
		2. To integrate and support the informal sector in the Liquid Waste Management architecture	1. Designed a framework for liquid waste management 2. Strengthen stakeholder collaboration in liquid waste management

FOCUS AREA 3: STORM WATER DRAINAGE & SULLAGE CONVEYANCE			
Identified Issue	**Goal**	**Objective**	**Strategies**
1. Inadequate storm drains 2. Non-compliance with building regulations	Improve the Municipality resilience to hydrological threats	1. Reduce the incidence of flooding from 8 cases in 2025 to zero by 2029	1. Promote the construction and maintenance of storm drains in Communities 2. Ensure regular distillation and cleaning of choked gutters 3. Enforce sanitation bye-laws

		2. Ensure effective coordination of spatial development	1. Enforce building codes and standards at all levels 2. Accelerate the preparation, revision and implementation of Spatial Plans

FOCUS AREA 4: ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION EDUCATION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT MANAGEMENT			
Identified Issue	**Goal**	**Objective**	**Strategies**
1. Lack of a vehicle /means of transport for monitoring 2. Inadequate logistics and Equipment for the Environmental Health Unit Office 3. Limited public awareness of sanitation 4. Difficulty identifying undeveloped bushy plots	To improve environmental Sanitation as an essential social service and major determinant for improving health and quality of life in Jaman South Municipal.	To ensure attitudinal change of citizens towards maintaining a healthy and hygienic environment	1. Equip the Municipal Environmental Health Unit with logistics and materials 2. Ensure public sensitization and education on sanitation issues 3. Conduct regular premises inspections 4. Enforce sanitation bye-laws and surcharge offenders

FOCUS AREA 5: HEALTH CARE AND SPECIAL INDUSTRIES WASTE MANAGEMENT			
Identified Issue	**Goal**	**Objective**	**Strategies**
Poor waste management at hospitals, Schools, industries and market centers	To improve environmental Sanitation as an essential social service and major determinant for improving health and quality of life in Jaman South Municipal.	To promote clean and hygienic environments at hospitals, schools and industrial sites	1. Supply sanitary equipment to schools and health centers 2. Regular premises inspection at schools, health centers and industries 3. Regular clean-up exercises at public places.

CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The plan is aimed at addressing the identified environmental and sanitation issues in the Municipality. The implementation plan gives a clear-cut actions to address the issues. It shows the blueprint for ensuring good solid and liquid waste management. Table 6.1 shows the implementation plan for the 2026-2029 Municipal Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan 2026-2026 (MESSAP).

Table 6.1 Implementation Plan

FOCUS AREA 1: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT											
ACTIVITY	**LOCATION**	**TIME FRAME (YEARS)**				**BUDGET GH¢**	**FUNDING SOURCE**			**IMPLEMENTING AGENCY**	
		2026	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**		**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**LEAD**	COLLAB.
1. Supply 15 No. skip containers	Drobo, Kwasibuokrom, Katakyiekrom, Japekrom, Gonasua, Dwenem Faaman, Adamsu, Kwameseikrom,					150,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00		MEHU	MA Zoomlion Gh. Ltd.
2. Evacuate 6 No. pilled refuse dump	Katakyiekrom, Dwenem, Babianiha, Adamsu,					800,000.00	600,000.00	200,000.00		MEHU Works Dept.	MA TAs

3. Provide support for National Sanitation Day activities	Drobo					100,000.00	60,000.00	40,000.00		MEHU	MA TAs
4. Procure Sanitary items for office use	Drobo					500,000.00	400,000.00	100,000.00		MEHU	MA
5. Sanitation management at Markets, Meat Shops and Slaughterhouses	Municipal Wide					2,000,000.00	1,500,000.00	500,000.00		MEHU	MA Tas GPRTU
6. Manage (Pushing, leveling, disinfection and creation of fire belt) the final disposal site	Faaman					2,500,000.00	2,000,000.00	500,000.00		MEHU	MA TAs
7. Train WATSAN committee members	Municipal Wide					40,000.00		40,000.00		MEHU	MA

FOCUS AREA 2: LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT											
ACTIVITY	**LOCATION**	**TIME FRAME (YEARS)**				**BUDGET GH¢**	**FUNDING SOURCE**			**IMPLEMENTING AGENCY**	
		2026	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**		**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**LEAD**	COLLAB.
8. Complete construction of 6 No. Public Toilets	Kwameseikrom and Komfourkrom, Gonasua, Katakyiekrom, Dwenem, Kojokesekrom					3,500,000.00	3,000,000.00	500,000.00		Works Dept	MA MEHU
9. Construct 1 No 20-seater water closet toilet	Drobo Main Market					600,000.00	600,000.00			Works Dept	MA MEHO
10. Sensitize and assist households to construct latrines	Municipal Wide					80,000.00	80,000.00			MEHU	MA
11. Acquire Final Liquid waste disposal site	Faaman					400,000.00	300,000.00	100,000.00		MEHU	MA TAs
Procure one Septic Emptier	Drobo					200,000.00	200,000.00			MA	MEHU
12. Dislodgement of Septic Tank	Drobo, Japekrom, OLP SHS					150,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00		MEHU	MA

13. Construct 7 No 10-seater water closet toilet for schools.	Kwadwoma SHS, Baano Presby Prim, Ampenkro JHS Asuogya M/A SHS, Abuokrom Presby. Baano No 3 M/A SHS, Yaamansa M/A JHS & Prim.					3,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	1,000,000.00		MA	MEHU
14. Renovate 5 No. public toilets	Japekrom, Mpuasu, OLP, Kwasibuokrom					900,000.00	600,000.00	300,000.00		MA Works Dep	MEHU
15. Construct 2 No 12-seater water closet toilets	Kwameprakrom and Zezera Market					1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00			MA	MEHU

FOCUS AREA 3: STORM WATER DRAINAGE & SULLAGE CONVEYANCE											
ACTIVITY	**LOCATION**	**TIME FRAME (YEARS)**				**BUDGET GH¢**	**FUNDING SOURCE**			**IMPLEMENTING AGENCY**	
		2026	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**		**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**LEAD**	COLLAB.
16. Construct storm drains	Drobo, Adamsu Zezera, Atuna and Bodaa.					4,000,000.00	2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	Works Dept.	MA
17. Sensitize the public on land use planning and building regulation policies.	Municipal Wide					40,000.00	40,000.00			Physical Planning Dept	MEHU TAs
18. Promote the construction of internal bathhouses	Municipal Wide					20,000.00		20,000.00		PPD, Works	MEHU TAs

FOCUS AREA 4: ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION EDUCATION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT MANAGEMENT											
ACTIVITY	**LOCATION**	**TIME FRAME (YEARS)**				**BUDGET GH¢**	**FUNDING SOURCE**			**IMPLEMENTING AGENCY**	
		2026	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**		**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**LEAD**	COLLAB.
19. Organize medical screening for food/water vendors	Municipal Wide					80,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00		MEHU	MA
20. Organize trainings and sensitization for school feeding caterers	Municipal Wide					80,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00		MEHU	MA
21. Organize public sensitization and education on environmental hygiene and solid waste management protocols	Municipal Wide					60,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00		MEHU	MA
22. Undertake regular monitoring and supervision of environmental health workers	Municipal Wide					120,000.00	80,000.00	40,000.00		MEHU	MA
23. Promulgate Bye – laws for enforcement	Municipal Wide					20,000.00		20,000.00		MEHU	MA
24. Procure several chemicals for fumigation	Municipal Wide					90,000.00	50,000.00	40,000.00		MEHU	MA
25. To conduct entomological surveys to identify potential breeding sites of flies and mosquitoes	Municipal Wide					100,000.00	100,000.00			MEHU	MA
26. Prosecution of recalcitrant sanitary offenders	Municipal Wide					40,000.00	40,000.00			MEHU	MA
27. Build capacity and skill of staff	Drobo					60,000.00	40,000.00	20,000.00		MEHU	MA

FOCUS AREA 5: HEALTH CARE AND SPECIAL INDUSTRIES WASTE MANAGEMENT											
ACTIVITY	**LOCATION**	**TIME FRAME (YEARS)**				**BUDGET GH¢**	**FUNDING SOURCE**			**IMPLEMENTING AGENCY**	
		2026	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**		**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**LEAD**	COLLAB.
28. Renovate 1 No. Butcher Shop	Drobo Main Market					180,000.00	180,000.00			Works Dept	MEHU, MA
29. Construct 3 No. Meat Shops	Kwamesikrom, Atuna and Adamsu					3,500,000.00	3,000,000.00	500,000.00		Works Dept	MEHU, MA
30. Conduct regular premises inspection of meat shops, slaughterhouses and industries	Municipal wide					50,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00		MEHU	MA
31. Promote environmental health and safety at public and private institutions	Municipal wide					80,000.00	60,000.00	20,000.00		MEHU	MA
32. Strengthen Port Health activities	Municipal wide					40,000.00	30,000.00	10,000.00		MEHU	MA
33. Strengthen nutritional services	Municipal wide					30,000.00	30,000.00			MEHU	MA

CHAPTER SEVEN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The implementation plan needs to be monitored to ensure successful implementation and efficient use of scarce resources. This section discusses the blueprint for tracking the actualization of various objectives aimed to accelerate environmental sanitation in the Municipality. Table 7.1 shows the monitoring and evaluation arrangements for the 2026-2029 MESSAP.

Table 7.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

FOCUS AREA 1: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT								
Objective	**Indicators**	**Indicator Type**	**Type of Data to Collect**	**Baseline 2025**	**Target 2029**	**Data Sources**	**Monitoring Frequency**	**Responsibility**
Increase the proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation services from 75.9% to 88% by 2029	a) Engineered landfill site b) 50% increase in recruitment of sanitary labourers c) 88% of the population has access to sanitation facilities d) Logistics, materials and equipment for solid waste management procured	Output	Solid waste disposal data Access to improved sanitation services data	75.9%	88%	Communities	Weekly	MEHU RCC
Increase the rate of waste collection, transport and disposal in the Municipality	a) Skip containers are emptied weekly	Output	Solid waste disposal data	Twice in a month	Once a week	Environmental Health Unit	Monthly	MEHU Zoomlion Ghana Ltd.

	b) Number of skip containers increased c) National Sanitation Day observed d) Disposal site secured and approved		Access to improved sanitation services data					

FOCUS AREA 2: LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT								
Objective	**Indicators**	**Indicator Type**	**Type of Data to Collect**	**Baseline 2025**	**Target 2029**	**Data Sources**	**Monitoring Frequency**	**Responsibility**
To ensure total environmental hygiene by 2029	a) 80% of the population has access to toilet facilities b) 15% annual increase in household latrines c) Sanitation by-laws formulated and enforced d) Logistics, materials and equipment for liquid waste management procured	Output	Solid waste disposal data Access to improved sanitation services data	65.5%	80%	Communities	Weekly	MEHU
To integrate and support the informal sector in Liquid Waste Management architecture	a) Municipal Environmental Health Education Committee (MEHEC) established b) Roadmap for liquid waste management designed and approved by MEHEC	Output	Stakeholders' collaboration	None	MEHEC established	Environmental Health Unit	Quarterly	MEHU

FOCUS AREA 3: STORM WATER DRAINAGE & SULLAGE CONVEYANCE								
Objective	**Indicators**	**Indicator Type**	**Type of Data to Collect**	**Baseline 2025**	**Target 2029**	**Data Sources**	**Monitoring Frequency**	**Responsibility**
Reduce the incidence of flooding from 8 cases in 2025 to zero by 2029	a) 20km storm drains constructed b) Sanitation by-laws formulated and enforced	Output	Length of drains constructed Flood cases and areas	8 cases	0	Communities	Quarterly	MEHU NADMO
Ensure effective coordination of spatial development.	Building plans conformed to sanitation regulations.	Output	No. of Building permits issued Buildings in flood prone areas Unauthorized structures	40%	85%	Physical Planning Department MEHU	Quarterly	MEHU PPD

FOCUS AREA 4: ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION EDUCATION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT MANAGEMENT								
Objective	**Indicators**	**Indicator Type**	**Type of Data to Collect**	**Baseline 2025**	**Target 2029**	**Data Sources**	**Monitoring Frequency**	**Responsibility**
To ensure attitudinal change of citizens towards maintaining a healthy and hygienic environment	Municipal Environmental Health Unit well well-resourced Sanitation education is carried out every month	Impact	Premises inspection data Health screening data Functionality of MEHU	N/A	90% of citizens adhere to environmental health and sanitation measures	Communities Markets Meat shops Slaughterhouses	Monthly	MEHU TAs RCC Prosecutor

	Citizens adhered to environmental sanitation and hygienic protocols Sanitation by-laws formulated and enforced		Data on citizens who violate sanitation bye-laws					

FOCUS AREA 5: HEALTH CARE AND SPECIAL INDUSTRIES WASTE MANAGEMENT								
Objective	**Indicators**	**Indicator Type**	**Type of Data to Collect**	**Baseline 2025**	**Target 2029**	**Data Sources**	**Monitoring Frequency**	**Responsibility**
To promote clean and hygienic environments at hospitals, schools and industrial sites	Maintained hygiene and clean environment at health facilities, schools and public places Maintained hygienic and clean environment at meat shops, slaughterhouses and industrial areas	Impact	Premises inspection data Available sanitary facilities for public institutions Functionality of MEHU	N/A	100% of all public places and industrial areas sanitized	Communities Markets Meat shops Slaughterhouses Schools Health facilities	Monthly	MEHU TAs RCC Prosecutor