

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **BACKGROUND**

The Bosome Freho District was among the six (6) Districts created in the Ashanti Region in 2007 bringing the total Districts in the region to twenty-seven administrative Districts by then. In 2012, three additional Districts Asokore Mampong Municipal, Asante Akim North and Sekyere Afram Plain districts were created to bring the total Districts to 30. The District is mainly a rural and stretches over an area of about 630sq km. Asiswa is the administrative capital and some of the main settlements are Anyanso, Freso, Tebeso I & II. Ankaase, Duase and Abosamsso.

The District has one (1) Constituency, i.e. the Bosome Freho constituency. The constituency is divided into 21 (21) electoral areas and four (4) Area Councils. The Area Councils are as follows;

- Bosomtwe East Area Council
- Nsuta Area Council
- Bosome Area Council
- Sunso Freho Area Council

There are seven divisional chiefs in the District namely; Asiswa, Brofoyedru, Abosamsso, Tumiabu, Nsuaem II, Anyinase and Dwumakyi.

After the elevation of the Bosome Freho Constituency of the former Amansie East District into a District i.e. the Bosome Freho District, The Assembly became the highest political, administrative and planning body of the areas that fall within the jurisdiction of the Assembly. Though the period of the creation of the District was not coterminous with the National Development Planning period there was the need to review the plan of the former Amansie East District to serve as a guide for development administration in the newly created District. The plan in line with national policy within the framework of the then Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy II of the Kuffour's administration sought to meet the goals and aspirations of the people.

This was done to continue with the programmes and projects identified by the former District to assist in the development of the area. Though the aims and objectives did not change there was the need to take into consideration the newly emerging issues arising mainly from the creation of the District such as putting up residential and office accommodation for the office of the District Administration and Decentralised Departments. After 2009, the Assembly prepared its second development plan for the period 2010-2013. Due to the change in political administration in 2008, the President Mills administration came out with the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) as the policy guideline for the preparation of the districts plans, which also expired at the close of 2013. Another medium term development plan (DMTDP 2014-2018) was prepared based on the GSGDA II which was due to expire at

the end of the first year of his Excellency Nana Addo Dankwa Akuffo Addo which has necessitated the preparation of yet another medium term development plan 2018-2021.

### **District Medium Term Development Plan 2014-2017**

The following is the Asante Akim North Municipal. The Bosome Freho District Assembly's Medium-Term Development Plan for 2018-2021 provides a strategy for the coordinated development of the District in line with the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021). Chapters within the document include; profile and analysis of the District, identification of development priorities, development goals and objectives, development program, implementation arrangements, and monitoring and evaluation. The overall goal of the Plan is to:

***Facilitate processes that will trigger local economic growth which will lead to development and empowerment of citizens to promote access to basic social services, have a safe and clean environment and be well secured to participate effectively in decision making in an effective decentralised local government system without fear.***

The Plan was prepared in accordance with the National Development Planning Commission's *Guidelines for the Preparation of Districts Medium-Term Development Plan under the National Development Policy Framework 2018-2021*. In the Process consultations were made with the people at the electoral area level.

The preparation of the Bosome Freho District's Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021 was done through the following process;

1. Formation of Plan Preparation Team
2. Membership: The membership of the plan preparation team were as follows;
  - i. District Co-ordinating Director - Chairman
  - ii. District Planning Officer - Secretary
  - iii. District Budget Analyst
  - iv. District Director of Education
  - v. District Director of Health
  - vi. District Director, Department of Soc. Welfare & Community Development
  - vii. Chairman: Development Planning Sub Committee
  - viii. District Finance Officer
  - ix. Dist. Town and Country Planning Officer

The Team was supported by a two-member secretariat that did the typing, photocopying, binding and other administrative work.

The team relied mainly upon data from the decentralised departments e.g. District Education Office, District Health Directorate, District Agric Development Unit among others. The Community needs and aspirations were solicited through stakeholder meetings at the Electoral Area level which formed the primary input in the plan preparation process.

### **Data Analysis and First Public Hearing**

From data collected from the departments and community level and analysis from it, the team organised a Public Hearing at Asiwa with the general public to seek their opinion on the analysis of the development problems and prioritised needs.

### **Scope of the Plan**

The implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan shall cover the year 2018 – 2021. The document is mainly made of development proposals on intended programmes and projects packaged to improve upon the living conditions of the people under the five goals and its corresponding focus areas.

The Plan was prepared in line with the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework

(2018-2021)

The main goals considered under the framework were:

- a) Build a Prosperous Society
- b) Create opportunities for all
- c) Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
- d) Maintain a stable, united and safe society
- e) Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs

### **Development Focus**

The overall development focus of the Bosome Freho District Assembly is to create decent jobs and promote micro and medium scale enterprises especially to enter into agro processing. The District will also not renege on her traditional functions of ensuring access to basic Social Services such as education portable water, health and ensure decent housing, Freedom from crime and all forms of violence whilst promoting participatory decision –making processes. From the development goals and the five Pillars in the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021) were spelt out the course of the district's development for the next four years (2018 – 2021).

a) **Build a Prosperous Society**

Under the thematic area, the Assembly aims at promoting the cultivation of industrial and cash crops as a basis of creating jobs and attracting investment. In line with the government's policy, the Assembly seeks to trigger a paradigm shift from the traditional system of agriculture and create consciousness in the farmers about agri-business development by promoting processing and packing as next steps instead of always looking up to middlemen to cart agric output from district to marketing centres.

Although the District economy will largely remain agrarian, the Assembly seeks to create micro to small scale agro processing businesses as a way of adding value to agric output and extending shelf life of the produce. Under the government's policy of One District One Factory, the district shall partner with interested parties to establish processing units for the major crops under cultivation. This shall remain the District key strategy to private sector development and in so doing anticipates support from government for the budding entrepreneurs to succeed.

The Assembly under this goal again aims at developing the district share of Lake Bosomtwe into a major tourism destination and plan to develop allied potentials to realise the full benefit of tourism in the district. The district also seeks to improve accessibility by prioritising roads leading to key centres of population, production and tourism.

b) **Create Opportunities for all**

The district shall continue to improve service delivery in the Education, Health, Water and Sanitation sectors with the aim of improving the quality of human resource and reduce poverty. This is expected to improve access to employment and improve family welfare across gender, age and social groupings.

c) **Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment**

Under this goal the District intends to protect the environment by mitigating the negative impact of human and economic activities such as mining, farming and lumbering. Efforts will be made to reclaim degraded lands through afforestation. The District shall also promote the establishment of cocoa, oil palm and cashew plantations as a means of reducing the effects of climate change. Attention shall also be given to management of disaster through fire, rainstorm and severe drought to alleviate the suffering of the poor and vulnerable.

d) **Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society**

To improve upon local governance system in the district, the Assembly intends to ensure efficient performance of the Assembly and its substructures and also improve upon the security situation. The District will continue to improve avenue for citizens' participation as a means of becoming more transparent and accountable to the people

e) **Strengthening Ghana's Role in International Affairs**

Under this goal, in line with national policies, the district will strive to make direct contact with prospective investors at the international level to solicit for investments. The District will also explore avenues for direct cooperation with international local government bodies through sister city relations.

### **The Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021)**

The main objective of the Medium Term Development Plan is to accelerate growth, reduce poverty increase employment opportunities and create wealth within a decentralised democratic environment.

In preparing the development plan the Assembly took into consideration the prioritized National and District Development Goal, on-going projects under implementation, projects that would generate employment and create wealth and comprehensive programmes and projects that have been drawn to address the development needs in the district.

The Medium Term Plan focuses mainly on goals of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021) as outlined above. The effective implementation of these goals could improve the Socio-Economic development of the district.

### **IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS AND THE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

This aspect of the plan concerns itself with the implementation of the Development Programmes and Projects outlined in the plan. Out of the Medium Term Plan programmes and projects, short-term (Annual) plans were phased out for the four years.

The implementation arrangements specify projects, location, time and potential source of funding for implementation. Also, administrative and institutional arrangements have been made to ensure effective plan implementation. Annual Action Plan for programmes and projects are phased out for the first, second, third and fourth year indicating Objective, Strategy, projects, location, indicative budget, leading Agency, Collaborators, sources of funding.

### **PUBLIC HEARING**

Development Planning is basically human- centered and the views of the people should be collated and addressed in the plan preparation.

In drawing up the four -year development plan, public hearing was organised to seek views from the Assembly members, stakeholders and the general public. The aim of the workshop was to seek public consensus, discussions and also get more inputs for the plan. Programmes and projects were also scrutinized by the public to make sure that, the plan is implementable and it can achieve its objectives.

**The public hearing was attended by**

- The District Chief Executive and Administrative Staff
- Conveyors of the District Assembly Sub-Committees
- Representatives of members of Town/Area Councils and Unit Committees
- Heads of Decentralised and Centralised Departments
- Representatives of the Traditional Authorities
- The General Public

After the Public Hearing, the District Assembly approved and adopted the Development Plan

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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1.1 REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE AND PREPARATION OF CURRENT SITUATION OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT**

#### **1.1.0 Introduction**

At the start of the plan preparation period for 2018-2021 medium term, there was the need to review the performance of the Assembly over the 4 year period to identify successes and failures, problems encountered and development gaps which need to be addressed in the district's development effort.

#### **1.1.1 Vision**

The vision of the Bosome Freho District Assembly is “to be an excellent facilitator of sustainable local level development”

#### **1.1.2 Mission**

The Bosome Freho District Assembly exists to empower its citizens to participate in making decisions that affect their welfare and also involve them in the governance processes in a decentralised democratic environment

#### **1.1.3 Core Value**

- Timeliness

#### **Pro-activeness**

- Creativity
- Innovative
- Client oriented
- Transparency
- Accountability
- Discipline
- Diligence
- Equity and Excellence
- Result Oriented

#### **1.1.4 Functions**

The functions of the Assembly are derived from the Local Governance Amended Act 2016, (Act 936), which synchronises the earlier Local Government Act 1992 (Act 462), the National Planning Systems Act 1993 (Act 480), the Civil Service Act 1993, the Local Government Service Act 2004. The Assembly exists mainly to exercise political and administrative authority by providing guidance, give direction and supervise all other administrative authorities in the District.

The Assembly is also responsible for the overall development of the District. For the purpose of exercising these functions the Assembly is involved in;

- Facilitating the effective functioning of local government administration in the District
- Responsible for the overall development of the district
- Preparation of development plans and budget
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
- Formulation and execution of development plans.
- Ensuring efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources of the Assembly and decentralized departments.
- Monitoring and co-coordinating the implementation of development plans and activities.
- Facilitating the provision of basic social services and economic infrastructure
- Promoting and supporting productive activities and social development and removing any obstacles to development.

**Other functions of the BFDA include**

- Safeguard public health,
- Prevent nuisance,
- Ensure hygiene and cleanliness;
- Impound stray animals;
- Regulate and supervise entertainment and other occupational areas;
- Plan and implement physical development plans (buildings etc);
- Regulate and maintain health facilities;
- Regulate and maintain markets and collect taxes;
- Ensure the rights of children,
- Organise community development programmes;
- Improve agriculture;
- Promote tourism and environmental management;
- Establish and manage small scale industries;
- Promote sports development;

## **1.2 PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF MTDP 2014-2017**

In March 2016, the Bosome Freho District Assembly undertook a review of their District Medium-Term Development Plan for 2014-2017. The purpose of the review was to ascertain if the planned programmes and projects had met the targeted focus of the District. The review was undertaken by assessing each project with respect to its indicators, targets implementation status and achievement.

The review of the performance is to enable the Assembly identify the challenges during the period under review, 2014-2017 that may have implications in the 2018-2021 plan period. Lessons learnt were also documented.

The fifth District Medium Term Development Plans (DMTDPs) 2014-2017 prepared and implemented by Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies in Ghana would expire on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017. These plans were prepared and implemented on the basis of the government policy of Ghana Shared Growth and Development and Agenda (GSGDA II). The GSGDA II had seven main thematic areas namely,

- Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability,
- Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
- Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- Oil and Gas Development
- Infrastructure, and Human Settlements
- Human Development, Productivity and Employment
- Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance.

A table detailing the assessment can be found below;

Table 1.1

## Performance Review

Thematic Area: Enhancing Competiveness of Ghana's Private Sector											
Period	Policy Objective										
	Programme	Sub Programme	Extent of Implementation of Programme	Outcome Indicator	Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target (2014- 2017)	Achievements				Remarks
							2014	2015	2016	2017	
	Improving efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs	Organise refresher training workshops for 200 small scale enterprise operators to upgrade their skill	Able to organize training workshop for 175 small scale enterprise operators upgrade their skills	Number of small scale enterprise operators using improved packing and marketing skills	50	175 small scale enterprise operators using improved packaging and marketing skills	35 operators were able to increase their sales	58 operators were able to increase sales	75 operators were able to increase sales	105 operators were able to increase sales	Low releases of funding did not help the BAC to reach the target
		Organise refresher courses for 25 women's group to upgrade their skills in quality gari and palm oil processing and packaging	Able to organize refresher courses for 25 women's group to upgrade their skills in quality gari and palm oil processing and packaging	Number of women's groups using improved techniques and packaging in gari and palm oil processing	5	40 women's groups using improved techniques and packaging in gari and palm oil processing	10 women's group improved their packaging	18 women's group improved their packaging	25 women's group improved their packaging	37 women's group improved their packaging	Low level of capital is not helping some of the enterprises adapt the techniques
		Support 16 rice producer groups to attend courses paddy rice processing and packaging	Able to Support 22 rice producer groups to attend courses paddy rice processing and packaging	Number of women group of rice producers using improved processing and packing		16 rice producers using improved processing and packaging		9 producers were able to adapt the improved processing and packaging	9 producers were able to adapt the improved processing and packaging	12 producers were able to adapt the improved processing and packaging	Necessary training was given but lack funds to execute project.

		Organize training workshops in group formation and financial management for 50 small scale enterprises	<b>Able to organize financial management training for 196 small scale enterprises</b>	Number of enterprises accessing credit from financial institutions	5	50 small scale enterprise producer groups with bank accounts and accessing credit from financial institutions	40 were able to adopt the habit of saving		70 were able to adopt the habit of saving	70 were able to adopt the habit of saving	Frequent counsel in financial management has the enterprises to increase their savings level
	Expanding access to domestic and international markets	Support eight (8) selected small to medium scale entrepreneurs to attend regional and national trade shows	Able to support 11 (eleven) selected small medium scale entrepreneurs to attend regional and national trade shows	Number of small medium scale entrepreneurs who are able to make sales up to GH¢3,000 at per trade shows	3	8 small medium scale entrepreneurs making sales of up to GH¢3,000 per trade show	2 entrepreneurs has been able to increase sales		5 entrepreneurs has been able to increase sales	5 entrepreneurs has been able to increase sales	poor road network is affecting market
		Support activities of the District Business Advisory Centre annually	BAC were able to support 48 women in apprenticeship training Provision of startup kits to 5 apprentice	Number of graduate apprentice established their own business	50	200 graduate apprentices establishing new businesses	16 apprentices were able to setup their own business	41 apprentices were able to setup their own business	56 apprentices were able to setup their own business	65 apprentices were able to setup their own business	with lack of start capital some of the graduate apprentices are not able to start up their own business

Table 1.2

Thematic Area (2): Enhancing Competiveness of Ghana's Private Sector										
Policy Objective										
Programme	Sub Programme	Extent of Implementation of Programme	Indicator	Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target (2014- 2017)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Review and renew memorandum of understanding with Ghana Tourism Authority Nhyira FM to organise periodic events at Ankaase on Lake Bosomtwe	Memorandum reviewed and signed only in the first year	Yearly Review and renewal of MOU with Nhyira FM and GTA	-	MOU renewed annually	Renewed	Not renewed	Not renewed	Not renewed	
	Rehabilitate Peminase-Ankaase-Morontuo Feeder Road to open up the District part of Lake Bosomtwe to tourism	Perminase-Beposo Ankaase section under construction	Percentage roads rehabilitated		100%	-	-	-	50%	
Promote sustainable extraction and use of mineral resources	Form a mining committee to monitor activities of small scale mining operations in the district		Mining committee formed		Mining committee formed and operational	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Facilitate on-going institutional technological and legal reforms under the LAP/TCPD-	Embark on street naming and property addressing for 7 communities in the District		Percentage increase in collection of property rates		Attain 10% increase in internally generated funds annually	11	12	11	10	



LUMPMP in support of land as planning										
	Support to Sports Development		Number of division 2 teams formed		two teams upgraded to division two league	0	0	2	2	

Table 1.3

Thematic Area 2: Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management										
Policy Objective										
Programme	Sub Programme	Extent of Implementation of Programme	Outcome Indicator	Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	
Improving agric productivity	1. Organize outreach programmes for 2000 farmers to educate them on modern farming technologies	Objectives is to reach out to most farmers with such technologies through extension services delivery to increase output	Percentage increase in production of major food crops (maize and cassava)	Improved technology transfer intensify to achieve target set <b>cassava</b> 127,628.18mt  <b>Maize</b> 11,324.88mt	Cassava and maize production increased by 5 percent per anum	136,817	150,49	155,3	170,00	
						<b>Cassava</b>	8.70	78	0	
						12,668.00	12794.68	13640.12	14,432	
	2. Organize periodic spraying exercise for 10,000 farmers under the Cocoa Diseases and Pests Control Programme (CODAPEC) programme	Programme was aimed covering all cocoa famers in the district	Percentage increase in cocoa production	Efforts to increase cocoa production given attention with the intervention. From a decline of 1 million metric tons of cocoa produced in 2013 for the country to 850,000 metric tons (mt) in 2016, production has not increase significantly to date since 2014. Districts figure for 2013 stood at	Cocoa production increase by 10 percent per anum	12794.68	18,000 mt (28,800 bags)	16,000 mt (25,600 bags)	16,300 mt	<b>Reasons for decline in production is attributable to the following factors</b> 1. Reduction of the spraying exercise period from seven (7) months (May – December each year) to only three (3) months (October – December) in 2014 2. Stoppage of the creation of more gangs to augment the programme in 2013 3. Inconsistent payment of sprayers since 2014 4. Abrogation of spraying exercise by the gangs since 2015

				25,000 metric tons (400,000 bags of 64kg each)						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Inadequate provision of agrochemicals (insecticides and fungicides), premix fuel (petrol) and machines (motorized and knapsacks) for the exercise</li> <li>6. Apathy and inactiveness of sprayers for the exercise since 2015 adversely affected the programme</li> <li>7. Removal of CODAPEC Centre for the district to Brofeyedru in Adansi North District also impacted negatively on the programme</li> <li>8. Termination of engagement of mechanics who repair the spraying machines</li> </ul>
	3. Support the annual celebration of National Farmers Day Celebration	A National event hence the district participates fully every year	Percentage increase in production of major food crops (maize and cassava)	Event serves as an incentive to boost farmers moral to produce more	Cassava and maize production increased by 5 percent per annum <b>cassava</b> 127,628.18mt  <b>Maize</b> 11,324.88mt	136,817 <b>Cassava</b>	150,49 8.70	155,3 78	170,00 0	Is a motivation factor to farmers as it is a contest which is highly competitive among them to win awards
						12,668. 00 <b>Maize</b>	12794. 68	13640 .12	14,432	
	4. Encourage formation of and maintenance	District has comparative advantage for the crop	Percentage increase in cabbage production	A sources of livelihood for the farmers engaged in it	Cabbage production increased by	741	844.74	900.0 0	1,100	Cabbage farmers have been grouped as Farmer Based Organizations (FBOs) in all the communities producing

	of 60 groups among cabbage producers and link them to banks for credit				10 percent per annum 655.64mt					the crop. 30 groups have been organized since 2013 to received inputs for the enterprise. Groups have been loose and fragile as they face myriad of challenges including ; 5. Inadequate credit from banks and government 6. Poor loan recovery 7. Bad weather leading to failure of the crop along the cropping seasons Inadequate extension officers
	6. Procure 4,000 economic seedlings for afforestation by 31st Dec.2017	Some pockets of land degraded in the district as a result of illegal gold mining activities	Percentage of degraded land reclaimed	The need to reclaimed land suitable three species to ensure soil productivity and conducive environment e.g. of tree species include; ofram, amire, cidrilla odorata, ceiba pentandra, Tectona grandis etc	40 acre degraded lands reclaimed	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Attempts to reclaimed 200 acres of degraded lands at Freboye under Ghana Social Opportunity Project (GSOP) in 2015 and 2016 failed to materialize due to the truncation of the project. No land reclamation exercise is in place as at now.
	7. Provide technical skills and improve access to inputs among 2000 youth in block farming	An intervention to increase food production in the district	Per cent increase in rice and maize production	In the modernized agriculture more attention in the form of inputs such as pesticides, improved planting materials, fertilizers and funds has to be	Rice and maize production increased by 5percent per annum <b>Rice</b> 816.2mt <b>Maize</b> 11,324.88mt	985.00 <b>Rice</b> 12,668.00 <b>Maize</b>	985.00 12794.68	1,050.00 13640.12	1,100 14,432	More than 2000 youth farmers have been linked to extension services and inputs to ensure modernized agriculture which promotes increased and quality food production

				extended to boost the production of our staple crops i.e. maize and rice. This will promote self-reliance and food sufficiency leading to food security						
Adopt to the impacts and reduce vulnerability to climate variability and change	1. Support 2000 farmers to rear fowls and livestock as cover against crop failure	More than 2,000 farmers have been advised by extension and veterinary officers to rear these animals to help in the protein need and poverty reduction strategy in the district	Percentage increase in poultry and livestock production	To supplement the economic livelihood of the people	Poultry and livestock production increased by 10 percent per annum Poultry Number (exotic and local) 5,000	Poultry 6,500	7,500	8000	7800	More than 2,000 poultry and livestock farmers have received training by extension and veterinary on vaccination, diseases and pests surveillance, sanitation, drugs, feed and water administration, housing and other husbandry practices. All these increase production and productivity. This is an intervention in case of crop failure during poor rainfall and drought. Agro-forestry technology (animals reared under oil palm plantations).
	Promote the use of small scale irrigation among cabbage crop producer	An antidote to the water deficit to enable them produce all year round in the district coverage is limited to wells which is inadequate. Non-existence of modern irrigation system in the district	Percentage increase in cabbage production	To assist these farmers in times of water stress is called for.	Cabbage production increased by 10% per annum 655.64mt	741	844.74	900.00	1,100	A simple modern irrigation system is recommended for the predominantly cabbage growing areas of Adeito, Adakabunso, Yapesa, Kokoben and Brofyedry as underground water abounds profusely. Hence part of a proposal for \$1 million for each district by the government could be channeled to this area for the cabbage or vegetable industry

	Afforestation of degraded mined lands along Anum, Sunso Fre and Pra Valleys		Percentage of degraded land reclaimed		40 acre degraded lands reclaimed	-	-	10 acre degraded lands reclaimed	10 acre degraded lands reclaimed	
Mitigate and reduce disaster risks and vulnerability	Facilitate the formation of volunteer groups to serve as a fulcrum for sensitisation on potential disaster risks	Eighteen Disaster Volunteer Groups Formed	Percentage decrease in domestic and bush fires occurrence	Eighteen Disaster Volunteer Groups re-activated	Bush fire occurrence reduced by 5percent	100% reduction	100% reduction	70% reduction	100%	Increase in bush fires in 2016 was due to excessive drought
	Issue early warning signals to potential bush fires and flooding among vulnerable communities	Early warning signals to potential bush fires and flooding issued to communities during campaigns	Percentage decrease in domestic and bush fires occurrence	Intensification of Early warning signals to potential bush fires and flooding to communities	Bush fire occurrence reduced by 5percent	100% reduction	100% reduction	70% reduction	100%	Increase in bush fires in 2016 was due to excessive drought
	Embark on fire fighting campaign annually	Firefighting campaign has been carried out in some communities	Percentage decrease in domestic and bush fires occurrence	Firefighting campaign has been carried out in some communities	Bush fire occurrence reduced by 5percent	100% reduction	100% reduction	70% reduction	100%	Increase in bush fires in 2016 was due to excessive drought

Table 1.4

Thematic Area (4): Oil and Gas Development										
Policy Objective										
Ensure equitable access to and uniform pricing of petroleum products	Facilitate the establishment of 2 Oil and 1 Gas filling Stations		Reduction in distance covered to access petroleum products from approved sources		Reduce distance covered to access petroleum products from approved sources to less than 6km					

Thematic Area (5): Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Development										
Policy Objective										
Programme	Sub Programme	Extent of Impl. of Programme	Outcome Indicator	Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	
Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure	Facilitate the establishment of community information centres in five communities (Equipment Supply)	Supported the establishment of computer laboratory for Anhwiaso D/A JHS	Number of communities with access to public ICT facilities		5communities with access to ICT facilities		2 Communities provided	2 Communities provided	2 Communities provided	
	Construction of ICT centres for 4 Communities	Nil	Number of communities with access to public ICT facilities		5communities with access to ICT facilities		2 Communities provided	2 Communities provided	2 Communities provided	Works
	Maintain street lights on yearly basis	Supply of street lighting equipment's and bulbs to 80	Number of communities supplied with		Supply 80 communities with street	56 communities supplied	60 communities supplied	80 communities supplied	30Communities	Works

		communities on annual basis	street lighting equipment		lighting equipment				supplied	
Ensure increased access of households and industries to efficient reliable and adequate energy supply	Procure and supply 800 low tension poles to support rural electrification	740 low tension electricity poles procured and supplied to Esaase, Bansa, Detieso, Nsuta, Apewu, Minti, Hantease, Freboye, Nsutem, Nyamebekyere,	Number of communities hooked to national grid		20 communities hooked on the national grid	Nsutem, Freboye, Nsuta and Nyamebekyere (4)	5 communities hooked to the grid	11 communities hooked on the national grid	11 communities hooked on the national grid	Works
	Liaise with Telecom Operators to improve access to high speed voice, video and data infrastructure	Telecom mask (tower) was built at Nsuaem II, Anomawobi and Nsuta	Number of communities with access to public ICT facilities		5 communities with access to ICT facilities			2 Communities provided with ICT facilities	5 communities provided	Works
	Assist in the preparation of layout for 4 communities	Asiwa, Bobiam and Anyinase communities layout has started	Number of building permit issued		800 building permits issued	0	0	0	0	Works
	Issue 800 building permits and monitor and control the development of physical infrastructure	Building permits has been issued in Asiwa, Nsuaem II, Anyanso Dompaa and Ampeto communities	Percentage increase in collection of property rates		Attain 10% increase in property rates collection annually			5 No. of permits were approved	2 No. application received	Budget/Finance
Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water	Construct small town water system to serve four communities	Nil	No. of communities with piped system		No. of communities with piped system	0	0	0	0	Works
	Construct 80No. Boreholes fitted with	10 No. Boreholes were constructed in the following communities	No. of boreholes constructed		10No. boreholes constructed	10 boreholes were drilled	10 Boreholes	10boreholes	20boreholes	Works



	pumps for 22 communities	Adakabruso, Besease, Subriso, K. Dubin, Amomoso, Alhaji, asiwa, Afromoase, kroboSikammra				and 5 were fitted with hand pumps				
Environmental/WA TSAN	Organise Training Workshop for 60 WATSAN Committees	10 beneficiary communities under GoG were trained at Asiwa	No. of WATSANS trained		No. of WATSAN committee trained	10WAT SAN Comm. Trained	10WA TSAN Comm. Trained	20WAT SAN Comm. Trained	20W ATS AN Com m. Trained	Works
	Construct 12No 12-Seater aqua privy toilet facility	Anyinase, Dunkura, Nyamebekyere and Nsuta communities were provided with the facility	Percentage increase in approved latrines		12No of Aqua Privy Toilets constructed	2No. Constructed	4No. Constructed	5No. Constructed	5No. Constructed	Works/Environmental health
	Acquire 2No. final disposable site	A site was acquired at Anyaso	No. of sites acquired		2no sites acquired	0	1site acquired	1site acquired	1site acquired	WORKS /Environmental Health Dept
	Construct 6-Unit Market Store Phase II	Anyaso market stores phase II has been completed	Anyanso Market Constructed		Anyanso Market Constructed	-	Anyanso Market Constructed	-	-	Finance
Ensure the implementation of health education program as a component of all	Engage the services of waste management contractors to collect waste and clean streets		Percentage reduction in the outbreak of cholera and diarrhea related diseases		Halt the outbreak of cholera and diarrhea related diseases	Zero Outbreak reported	Zero Outbreak reported	Zero Outbreak reported	Zero Outbreak reported	Environmental Health

sanitation programme										
	Embark on intensive hygiene education in 60 selected communities annually		Percentage reduction in the outbreak of cholera and diarrhea related diseases		Halt the outbreak of cholera and diarrhea related diseases	Zero Outbreak reported	Zero Outbreak reported	Zero Outbreak reported	Zero Outbreak reported	Env. Health / Works
	Maintain Assembly buildings annually		Number of decentralized departments accommodated		10 decentralized departments accommodated	10 Decentralized Departments accommodated	10 Decentralized Departments accommodated	10 Decentralized Departments accommodated	10 Decentralized Departments accommodated	works
Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water and sanitation facilities	Maintain good sanitation practices on annual basis	Provision of two hundred and fifty two (252) portable drinking water facilities in four (4) area councils. .Formation of WATSAN committees perform to give health education on proper usage of safe drinking water	Percentage increase in approved latrine	646	Access to approved latrines improved by 5% by December 2017	3.7% (671)	4.4(702)	4.4(702)	4.4(702)	Works/Environmental health

Table 1.5

Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment										
Policy Objective										
Programme	Sub Programme	Extent of Implementation of Programme	Outcome Indicator	Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STI/TB transmission	Organize outreach programmes with behavioural change themes in 40 communities along the Anum, Pra, Fre and Sunso river Valleys	Health education carried out in the priority communities and entire district	Number of communities reached with HIV/AIDS BCC activities	20	40 communities reached with BCC activities	19	21	27	36	
	Provide clinical /home based care and support services for persons infected and affected by HIV/AIDS	ART centre established at Asiwa Health Centre in July, 2016  Follow up of cases in respective communities and homes to ensure treatment adherence	Number of HIV/AIDS infected persons receiving care and support	4	100 identified persons infected with HIV/AIDS receiving care and support	24	11	22	25	Some HIV cases have been referred to hospitals outside the district because there was no ART site in the District until July, 2016.
	Construct 8 No. CHPS compounds	Fereso CHPS compound commissioned & Anomawobi ongoing,	Number of CHPS compounds constructed		8No. CHPS Compounds constructed	1No. CHPS Compound Constructed	2No. CHPS Compounds Constructed	3No. CHPS Compounds Constructed	4No. CHPS Compounds Constructed	Low ANC coverage because only 7 out of 18 health facilities are

		7 new compounds commissioned over the period through mobilization of community efforts.								NHIS accredited.
	Produce and distribute posters fliers and brochures with behavioral change messages and campaign to communities considered to be high risk areas	HIV/AIDS educational materials have been distributed to communities across the district and health facilities. Protocols have also been provided to health facilities	Number of communities covered with HIV/AIDS educational materials	20	40 communities reached with BCC materials	19	23	30	40	
	Construct 10No 3Unit Classroom Blocks with Office, Store and Sanitary Facilities	No classroom Blocks Constructed	Number of Classroom Constructed		10No. 3Unit Classroom Blocks Constructed	2No Classrooms Sonst	5No. Classroom Blocks Constructed	7No. Classroom Blocks Constructed	8No. Classroom Blocks Constructed	
	<i>Construct 8No 6Unit Classroom Blocks with Office, Store and Sanitary Facilities</i>	3No 6Unit Classroom Blocks constructed	<i>Percentage increase in BECE pass rate</i>	67.1%	<i>Increase BECE pass rate by 10percent per anum</i>	29.1%	87.2%	90.6%	61.9	
	<i>Rehabilitation of 2No. 6Unit and 2No. 3 Unit Schools</i>	<i>1No. 6Unit and 2No. 3Unit Classroom Blocks rehabilitated</i>	<i>Percentage increase in BECE pass rate</i>	67.1%	<i>Increase BECE pass rate by 10percent per anum</i>	29.1%	87.2%	90.6%	61.9%	

	<i>Construction of 7No. 2Unit KG Blocks with Office and Store</i>	<i>4No. KG Blocks Constructed</i>	<i>Percentage increase in BECE pass rate</i>	<i>67.1%</i>	<i>Percentage increase in BECE pass rate</i>	<i>29.1%</i>	<i>87.2%</i>	<i>90.6%</i>	<i>61.9%</i>	
	<i>Cladding of 3No. 6Unit Classroom Blocks</i>	<i>3No. Pavilion Blocks cladded</i>	<i>Percentage increase in BECE pass rate</i>	<i>67.1%</i>	<i>Percentage increase in BECE pass rate</i>	<i>29.1%</i>	<i>87.2%</i>	<i>90.6%</i>	<i>61.9%</i>	
	<i>Construct a model school for D/A</i>	<i>98%</i>	<i>Percentage increase in BECE pass rate</i>	<i>67.1%</i>	<i>Percentage increase in BECE pass rate</i>	<i>29.1%</i>	<i>87.2%</i>	<i>90.6%</i>	<i>61.9%</i>	
<i>Improve quality of teaching and learning</i>	<i>Support 40 pupils annually to attend STMIE clinics</i>	<i>30pupils supported annually</i>	<i>Percentage increase in BECE pass rate</i>	<i>67.1%</i>	<i>Percentage increase in BECE pass rate</i>	<i>29.1%</i>	<i>87.2%</i>	<i>90.6%</i>	<i>61.9%</i>	
	<i>Extend the School Feeding Programme to 12 new Basic Schools</i>	<i>School Feeding Programme Extended to 6New Primary Schools</i>	<i>Percentage increase in primary school enrolment</i>	<i>15,866</i>	<i>Increase primary school enrolment by 10% per anum</i>	<i>5%</i>	<i>6%</i>	<i>4%</i>	<i>8%</i>	<i>DEO</i>
	<i>Construct kitchen facilities for school feeding programme annually</i>		<i>Percentage increase in primary school enrolment</i>	<i>15,866</i>	<i>Increase primary school enrolment by 10% per anum</i>	<i>5%</i>	<i>6%</i>	<i>4%</i>	<i>8%</i>	<i>DEO</i>
	<i>To create education fund annually</i>	<i>2% DACF Allocated for District Education Fund</i>	<i>Percentage of DACF Allocated for District Education Fund</i>	<i>2% per anum</i>	<i>2% of DACF Allocation per anum</i>	<i>2%</i>	<i>2%</i>	<i>2%</i>	<i>2%</i>	<i>Finance / Budget</i>
	<i>Construction of 10No. 6Flats Teachers Quarters</i>		<i>No. of Teachers Quarters Constructed</i>		<i>10No Teachers Quarters constructed</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	
	<i>Procure and supply 2000 dual desk for</i>	<i>3000 dual desks constructed</i>	<i>No. of dual desks constructed</i>	<i>18,887</i>	<i>2000 desks constructed</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>800</i>	<i>1500</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>GES/Procur ement</i>

	<i>180 deprived schools</i>									
Promoting inclusion of disability issues both within the formal decision making process and in the society at large	Ensure the Creation and Management of District Disability Fund	More than half of the entire disability population of 1732 in the district have been involved in decision making process and other issues that concern them.	percentage of supported disabled men and women establishing new businesses	Less than half of the disability population in the district were involved in decision making process.	60 of supported disabled men and women establishing new businesses	50	75	130	60	Dept of Social Welfare
	Give financial support to 40 men and 80 disabled women to support their education	35 disable men and 120 disable women have been supported in both formal and informal education	Percentage of registerd disabled persons of school going age completing SHS	18 disability men and 49 disability women were supported in both formal and informal education.	50 of registered disabled persons of school going age completing SHS	6	20	24		Dept. of Social Welfare
	Identify and support 40 men and 160 disabled women into income generating activities	31 disabled men and 153 disabled women were supported in income generating activities	number of supported disabled men and women establishing new businesses	20 disabled men and 98 disabled women were into income generating activities.	60 of supported disabled men and women establishing new businesses	11	19	27	20	Dept. of Social Welfare

Table 1.6

Thematic Area (6): Transparent and Accountable Governance										
Policy Objective										
Programme	Sub Programme	Extent of Implementation of Programme	Outcome Indicator	Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target (2014- 2017)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	
Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Service Act	Complete the Construction of Nsuta Area Council	Const. of Nsuta Area Council Block completed , secretary appointed and revenue collectors bonded for the council	Nsuta Area council functional	Nsuta Area Council not functional	Nsuta Area council functional	-	-	Nsuta Area Council Functional	Nsuta Area Council functional	
	Construction of Area Council block for Bosomtwe East Area Council		1 Area Council Block Constructed		Bosomtwe Area Council Block Constructed	-	-	-	-	
	Support activities Area Councils	Area Council s constituted, inaugurated, and provided with secretaries and commission collectors	Number of Area councils functional	Two area councils functional	4 area councils functional	4councils functional	2councils functional	4councils functional	4councils functional	
	Organise annual training workshops for area council members	Orientation workshop organized and ta days training workshop organized for area council members	Number of Area councils functional	Two area councils functional	4 area councils functional	2councils functional	2councils functional	4councils functional	4councils functional	

	Complete the construction of 1No. 44 Office Administration	Construction of 1No. 44 office Administration block completed	Number of decentralized/ non-decentralised department provided with suitable accommodation	6dec depts. Provided with suitable accommodation	11 decentralised departments and non decentralised department provided with officer accommodation	6 depts. Provided with appropriate accommodation	6 depts. Provided with appropriate accommodation	11 depts. Provided with appropriate accommodation	11 depts. Provided with appropriate accommodation	
	Strengthen and support the activities of the DPCU and other Departments	DPCU and all Decentralised Depts Functional	Number of DPCU meetings organized	4 per year	4DPCU meetings organized annually	4	4	4	4	DPO
	Organise periodic public fora	4Public Hearing on Plan Preparation and budget etc organized annually	Number of public fora organized	4fora a year	4public hearings organized annually	3	4	4	6	DPO
	Branding of Bosome Freho District	Website created for the Assembly	Assembly website created and active		Assembly website created and updated on monthly basis	-	-	Website Created and updated	Website Created and updated	DPO



### **1.3 Revenue and Expenditure Performance of the District from 2014 to 2017**

Tables 1.3-1.4 below indicate all the financial resources for the Bosome Freho District Assembly which include GOG, IGF, DACF, DDF, and SIP from January 2014 to December 2017.

The major sources of revenue to the Assembly are Government grants (DACF, DDF, GoG). The IGF is composed of rates, land, fees and fines, licenses, rents, investment and miscellaneous.

In 2014, the total revenue amounted to GH¢ 2,892,983.37 as against a budgeted figure of GH¢ 5,186,141.96 giving an advance variance of GH¢2,293,158.59

With 2015 the total revenue received was GH¢3,757,988.34 as against a budgeted amount GH¢5,595,239.32 and a variance of GH¢1,829,139.39

For the 2016 financial year, the assembly budgeted for the total revenue GH¢7,685,526.00. However, the actual revenue generated amounted to GH¢5,033,338.18 resulting in a variance of GH¢2,652,217.82. Since the beginning of 2017, the assembly budget for a total of GH¢ 7,717,954.66 but only received GH¢ 3,002,627.22 as of July 2017. This therefore affects development in the district because of insufficient funds.

Table 1.7: Releases from Government of Ghana

Personnel Emoluments (wages & salaries)						
Year	Requested as planned A	Approved as per ceiling B	Released C	Deviation B-C	Actual Expenditure D	Variance C-D
Personnel Emolument						
2014	893,282.00	893,282.00	432,758.00	460,524.00	432,758.00	0.00
2015	767,206.00	767,206.00	459,875.00	307,331.00	459,875.00	0.00
2016	1,183,874.00	1,183,874.00	869,210.00	314,664.00	869,200.00	10.00
2017	1,318,408.00	1,318,408.00	954,367.00	364,041.00	364,041.00	0.00
Capital Expenditures /Assets						
2014	2,282,477.96	2,282,477.96	2,109,291.02	173,186.94	2,109,291.02	0.00
2015	2,833,009.13	2,833,009.13	819,760.62	2,013,248.51	819,760.62	0.00
2016	2,659,181.00	2,659,181.00	2,416,954.32	242,226.68	2,416,954.32	0.00
2017	3,051,676.00	3,051,676.00				
Goods and Services						
2014	2,010,312.00	2,010,312.00	110,418.57	1,899,893.43	110,418.57	0.00
2015	1,955,925.09	1,955,925.09	650,657.43	1,305,267.66	650,657.43	0.00
2016	3,836,471.00	3,836,471.00	1,747,172.98	2,089,298.02	1,747,172.98	0.00
2017	4,217,713.00	4,217,713.00	2,791,320.46	1,426,392.54	2,791,320.46	0.00

Table: 1.8 All sources of financial resources for the District

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Approved	Actual Received	Variance	Approved	Actual Received	Variance	Approved	Actual Received	Variance	Approved	Actual Received	Variance
Gog	979,187.46	432,758.55	546,4228.91	848,840.00	459,875.16	388,964.84	1,236,733.00	878,501.00	358,232.00	1,446,818.66	1,085,113.99	361,704.67
IGF	234,490.00	158,891.00	75,599.00	242,145.32	234,033.73	8,11.59.00	246,214.00	241,343.00	4,901.00	258,525.00	249,754.75	8,770.25
DACF	2,638,330.00	914,682.40	1,723,647.60	2,880,682.00	2,295,425.16	585,256.84	3,440,914.00	2,221,699.76	1,219,214.24	3,322,433.00	1,226,672.47	2,095,760.53
DDF	594,479.50	563,288.67	31,190.83	640,296.00	254,284.25	386,011.75	605,269.00	510,940.24	94,328.76	555,089.00	0	555,089.00
Donors	298,370.00	21,412.06	276,957.94	541,991.00	97,105.04	444,885.96	559,892.00	22,699.18	537,192.82	2,085,089.00	12,648.00	2,072,441
GET Fund												
School Feeding	441,285.00	801,950.69	(360,665.69)	441,285.00	417,265.00	24,020.00	1,596,504.00	1,158,155.00	438,349.00	526,400.00	1,526,200	(999,800)
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,186,141.96</b>	<b>2,892,983.37</b>	<b>2,293,158.59</b>	<b>5,595,239.32</b>	<b>3,757,988.34</b>	<b>1,829,139.39</b>	<b>7,685,526.00</b>	<b>5,033,338.18</b>	<b>2,652,217.82</b>	<b>7,717,954.66</b>	<b>4,100,389.21</b>	

### **1.3.1 Challenges that affected Revenue Mobilization within the District included:**

- ❖ Poor road network making movement in the District extremely difficult. Most of the roads are unmotorable particularly during the rainy season. This affects the work of the available few revenue collectors.
- ❖ Poor performance of the Area Councils in collecting the revenue ceded to them
- ❖ Lack of logistics like motor bikes and bicycles to improve the mobility of collectors.
- ❖ Lack of motivation for revenue collectors.
- ❖ Revenue leakages
- ❖ Ineffective tax education.
- ❖ Uncooperative attitude of many community members towards honouring tax obligation.
- ❖ Inadequate monitoring and supervision of revenue collection activities.
- ❖ Inadequate amenities in communities
- ❖ Late payment of commission which is a disincentive to the collectors
- ❖ Long stay of collectors at particular revenue stations and points
- ❖ Non-issue of demand notice
- ❖ Non enforcement of bye-laws

### **1.3.2 Improving the Collection of IGF**

Generating more revenue to meet the recurrent and development demands on the Assembly has been of paramount concern to the Assembly over the years. Strategies used to improve revenue collection include the following:

- ❖ Widening the tax net to bring in more revenue items which were not covered.
- ❖ Organizing training workshops for revenue collectors to upgrade their skills.
- ❖ Strengthening the supervision of revenue collectors by appointing hard working and committed revenue officers to supervise the revenue stations.
- ❖ Put in place monthly revenue targets for collectors and motivate those who meet target.
- ❖ Updating the revenue database of the District Assembly, which include the enumeration of the rateable population and the preparation of valuation list of all properties.
- ❖ Intensification of rate-payers education.
- ❖ Motivating hardworking supervisors and collectors.
- ❖ Involving the Area Councils and Unit Committees in revenue collection
- ❖ Formation of Revenue Task Force.

- ❖ Enforcement of Assembly's bye-laws on tax defaulters.
- ❖ Outsourcing some revenue items particularly commercial properties to private firms to collect
- ❖ Intensification of the involvement of all stakeholders in fee-fixing and revenue collection

### **1.3.3 Challenges of Grants Receipts**

- ❖ Delay/untimely release of Grants especially the DACF
- ❖ Deductions at source by the DACF Secretariat leading to shortfalls in the Assembly's share
- ❖ Administrative Instructions from Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development on the use of the DACF
- ❖ Overreliance on external sources of funding; and
- ❖ Irregular flow of funds from the development partners.

These challenges distort the Assembly's approved budget and cause the delay in completion of projects and programmes and even the Assembly not implementing some approved projects and thereby affecting the development of the district.

## **1.4 Implementation of cross cutting issues (2014-2017)**

The implementation of cross-cutting issues in the district during the period under review included gender, nutrition, climate variability and change, disability, HIV/AIDS and other social protection interventions.

### **1.4.1 Implementation of cross cutting issues in 2014**

In 2014 the implementation of programmes and projects included

#### **Growth Monitoring**

- ❖ Growth monitoring of children 0-59 month was a major child survival activity carried out in the district during the year under review. Malnutrition (W/A<80%) has increased by 4% in 2014. A total of 4,110 children (0-23 months) were registered against a target of 5,300.

#### **Micro Nutrient Deficiency Control**

- ❖ Mass supplementation for children less than five years of age is conducted every year in May and November. The percentage coverage decreased from 94.13% in 2012 to 72.20% in 2013

#### **Maternal Vitamin A Supplementation**

- ❖ Supplementation was done in all hospitals, health centres, clinics and at the communities by Midwives, Traditional Birth Attendants and Community Based Surveillance Volunteers

### **Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme**

- ❖ Activities undertaken under this programme were: Household, Market, Restaurant/Chop bars and boarding Institutions Iodized salt monitoring. IE&C in markets, OPDs and outreach clinics

### **Nutrition Rehabilitation**

- ❖ Nutrition rehabilitation of severely malnourished children and nutrition education for mothers were some of the major activities done at the Asiwa, Dunkuraa, Tebeso II and Nsuta Health Centres.

### **Breastfeeding Promotion & Lactation Management.**

- ❖ Dunkuraa and Asiwa Health Centres were the only designated baby friendly institutions in the district. Exclusive breastfeeding was promoted in all the health facilities. Mother support groups in the district were actively involved in breastfeeding education in their various communities

### **Climate Variability and Change**

- ❖ Anti-bushfire campaign at Adeito, Danso, Nsuta, Freso and others
- ❖ Disaster risk reduction training at Asiwa, Anyanso, Anumso, Nsese, Abosamso etc,
- ❖ Safety assessment at both public and private schools and health centres
- ❖ Public education in flood prone areas, Freboye, Anumso, Nsese etc.
- ❖ Sensitization on correct use of Agro-chemicals for 850 farmers made up of 300 males and 550 females
- ❖ A Stakeholders Consultative Meeting on Sustainable Management of the Lake Bosomtwe (SMLB)

### **Gender**

- ❖ Sensitization on Teenage Pregnancy on Girl Child Education in 8 communities
- ❖ Sensitization on Family Planning,
- ❖ Two day workshop organized for Piase Oil Producers Association on the theme “Small Business Management, costing and Pricing”,

- ❖ Capacity Building and Skills Development Training on soap making, gari processing, product packaging and branding and management of small scale enterprises for selected women groups.

### **ICT/STI**

- ❖ Participated in the Scientific Technology, Mathematics and Innovation Education (STMIE) Camp
- ❖ Training of Assembly core staff in ICT.
- ❖ Establishment of community ICT centres at Anyanso and Freboye

### **HIV/AIDS**

- ❖ Supported Persons with HIV and AIDS
- ❖ Scale up the treatment for PLWHIV

### **Social Protection Programmes**

- ❖ Provision of counseling for the protection of Destitute Homes
- ❖ Organization of sensitization programmes on worst form of child labour
- ❖ Provision of relief items to disaster victims
- ❖ **Financial Assistance to students.** In supporting the needy but brilliant students.
- ❖ **Support to disabled persons**

### **Gender**

- ❖ Sensitization on teenage pregnancy in 15 communities
- ❖ Family Planning Clinic organized for community members
- ❖ The SW&CD and Gender Desk officer organized a Talk for women on child abuse.
- ❖ Marriage counseling Education Fair organized by Preby Church in 2012 and 2013
- ❖ Adolescent health- Clients are counselled on STIs, HIV/AIDS, abortion, family planning and other general health issues
- ❖ Train woman palm oil processors on alternative livelihood skills

### **Climate Variability and Change**

- ❖ Training of 219 farmers, made up of 120 males and 99 females on Control of Bush fire (Construction of Farm)

- ❖ District Directorate of Agriculture undertook activities to avoid illegal logging 250 farmers made up of 163 males and 87 females were beneficiaries
- ❖ The SW&CD in collaboration with the Business Advisory Centre and the Ghana National Fire Service organized a day's programme on domestic, industrial and bush fires and how to prevent and fight them when they occur.

#### **1.4.2 Implementation of Cross cutting Issues Climate Variability and Change**

- ❖ Tree planting along Lake Bosomtwe at Ankaase, Duase, Domba, Apewu Esaase
- ❖ Supporting of alternative livelihood such as grass cutting rearing, snail farming, bee-keeping and mushroom farming for communities around the lake to mitigate the impact of climate variability and change.

#### **ICT/STI**

- ❖ Acquisition and Training of Accounting Staff on new Accounting Software
- ❖ Procurement of 3. No Laptops for use by the Planning, Internal Audit, Procurement, Finance, Stores, Human Resource and Works department.
- ❖ Students participated in the STMIE Programme

#### **HIV/AIDS**

- ❖ Monitoring of Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) at all Health facilities in the District.
- ❖ Monitoring of HIV AND AIDS NGO's activity in the District.
- ❖ Celebration of District World AIDS Day Celebration, activities include health walk and health screening of Tertiary and final year SHS students in the District

#### **Social Protection Programmes**

- ❖ LEAP- 300 households benefitted from the programme
- ❖ Financial Assistance
- ❖ Disability Fund
- ❖ Provision of Relief Items

#### **1.4.3 Problems/Constraints encountered during plan implementation**

The key problems and issues encountered during the implementation stage of the plan are outlined below as follows

1. Inadequate funding for the proposed projects/programmes



2. The implementation of programmes and projects which were not in the plan.
3. Deductions at source by the Ministry of Local Government/Common Fund Administrator
4. Many directives and administrative instructions from Accra
5. Ineffective monitoring and supervision of projects
6. Limited organization of site and technical meetings
7. Delays in the release of the common fund leading to delays in the completion of projects.
8. Contract agreements were not followed to the letter
9. Limited use of internally generated revenue in execution of capital projects.
10. Periodic review of the plan not done regularly
11. Implementation of projects outside the DMTDP

### **1.5 Analysis of Current Situation/Baseline/District Profile**

This section of the plan discusses a number of issues among which include:

Institutional Capacity Needs

Physical and Natural Environment

Biodiversity, Climate Change, green economy, and environment

Water security

Natural and man-made disasters

Natural resource utilization

Population

Migration

Gender Equality

Settlement systems

Culture

Governance

Security

Local Economic Development (LED)

Economy of the District

Food Security

Nutrition

Social Services –Education, Health care, HIV/ AIDS

Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection

### 1.6 Institutional Capacity Needs

This section assesses the capacity of the District Assembly to develop and implement the DMTDP. Among other things, it is the process of evaluating if the requisite funds, human and material resources are available for the implementation of the DMTDP and monitoring and evaluation in the district. Table 1.7 outlines the existing conditions and capacities for the implementation of the DMTDP in the Bosome Freho district.

**Table 1.7.0: Constraints against Plan Preparation and Implementation and Recommendations in the District**

NO	Capacity Indicator	Status/Challenges	Recommendation
1	<b>DMTDP</b>  DMTDP Implementation	The issue of project implementation outside the DMTDP  Inadequate stakeholder participation in plan preparation, implementation and monitoring  M&E not taken seriously, particularly, Evaluation	Strong commitment of the political leadership to adhere to the DMTDP  Encourage and strengthen stakeholder participation in the preparation, implementation and monitoring of the DMTDP by the provision of adequate funds and logistics  Community members must be encouraged to participate in the planning process  Evaluation must be done at the appropriate periods
2	<b>Human Resource</b>	Lackadaisical attitude of some staff in plan preparation  At times staff have to work overtime resulting from heavy workload without incentives	Provide incentives for staff when workload is heavy
3	<b>Financial Resource</b>	Delay in the release of funds for plan preparation and activities  Inadequate funds and logistics for M&E	Ensure the timely release of funds for plan preparation, and implementation  Provide adequate vote in the budget for M&E activities

	<b>Material Resource</b> (Equipment/Facilities)	Lack of internet connectivity in offices	Provide internet connectivity for all offices
		Lack of vehicle for M&E	Provide a dedicated vehicle for M&E activities

Sources: DPCU BFDA 2017

**Table 1.7.1: Human Resource Capacity**

DEPARTMENT / SECTION / GRADE	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	ACTUAL	EXCESS	DEFICIT
<b>Administration Sector</b>					
<b>CA Department</b>					
Director	1	1	1		
Assistant Director IIA	1	1	1		
Assistant Director IIB	1	1	1		
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>		
<b>SUB-PROFESSIONALS</b>				-	
Assistant chief executive officer				-	
Principal Chief /Senior Executive officer	1	2	2		
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>		
Secretarial	2	2	2		
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	-	
<b>Procurement/Supply</b>					
Senior Procurement Assistant	2	1	1		1
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		
<b>Human Resource (HR)</b>					
Human Resource	1	2	1		1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>Development Planning</b>					
Chief /Principal Development Planning Officer	1	1	1		
Assistant Development Planning Officer	1	2	2		
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>		
<b>Budget</b>					
Principal Budget Analyst	1	1	1		

Assistant Budget Analyst	1	1	1		
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>		
<b>Radio Operation</b>					
Senior Radio Operation	1	1	1		
Radio Operation	1	1	0		1
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>Financial Sector</b>					
Principal Accountant	1	2	2		
Senior Accountant / Accountant /Assistant Accountants	2	2	2		
Accountant Technician	4	5	0		4
Stenographer	1	1	0		1
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>5</b>
<b>Revenue</b>					
Higher Revenue Inspector	2	2	1		1
Revenue Inspector	4	6	2		2
Stenographer Grade I	1	2	0		1
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>4</b>
<b>Internal Audit Unit</b>					
Principal Internal Auditor	1	1	0		1
Internal Auditor/Assistant Internal Auditor	1	1	2	1	
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Environmental Health</b>					
Chief Environmental Health Officer	1	1	1	-	
Environmental Health Officers	6	10	4		2
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>2</b>
<b>Social Welfare &amp; Community Development</b>					
Senior Social Development Officer	2	2	2		0
Social Development Officer	1	2	0		1
Assistant Social development Officer	2	3	0		2
Community Development Officer	4	5	8	3	
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>					

Director/ Deputy Director	1	1	1		
Principal /Senior Agriculture Officer	1	2	2		
Senior /Assistant Agriculture Officer	1	2	1		
Senior Animal Health Officer	1	2	1		
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>		

**Table 1.8: Office Space**

<b>DEPARTMENT / SECTION</b>	<b>No. Of Rooms As Office</b>	<b>Minimum No. Of Staff Per Room</b>	<b>Maximum No. Staff Per Room</b>	<b>Actual No. Of Staff</b>	<b>Excess No. Of Staff</b>	<b>Deficit Of Rooms As Office</b>
Internal Audit Unit	1	1	3	2		
Environmental Health	1	1	3	5	2	1
Social Welfare & Community Development	2	1	3	10	4	1
District Planning Unit	1.5	2	3	3		
Budget Unit	1.5	2	3	2		

Source: Human Resource Unit, BFDA, Asiwa, 2017

## Department of Social Welfare and Community Development

Department of Social Welfare and Community Development has two (2) rooms as office space. Even though the department has twelve staff eight of them are field staffs hence two officers per room is seen as normal.

### Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit

The same applies to the Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit, where the head shares the same office with subordinates. In order to make the office conducive, additional office space is required for staff to discharge their duties effectively.

#### 1.6.1 DPCU Capacity and Management Index

The management and capacity index is a perception designed to determine the status of capacities and management strengths and gaps that exist in an organization. It is an assessment tool that provides a framework for the organization to evaluate its performance in relation to its human resources, material resources and incentives. Using a set of pre-determined indicators, the index assesses the capabilities of BFDA as indicated in Table 1.9

Table 1.9: DPCU Capacity and Management Index

CAPACITY INDICATORS	SCORE	AVERAGE SCORE
1. Qualification of Personnel	7.5,7,7.7, 6.5,7,7,8,7,7,7.5,7,7.5,7,8	108/15=7.2
2. Staff compliment	7,8,7,6,8,8,7,8,7,8,7,8,8,6,7	110/15= 7.3
3. Skills and knowledge	6,7,8,7,7,8,7,7.5,6,6,6,6,7,7	102.5/15=6.8
4. Availability of funds	5,5,4,4,4,6,5,4,4,6,4,6,5,4,5	71/15=4.6
5. Utilization of funds	5,5,6,7,5,6,7,6,7,7,5,5,7,8,8	90/15= 6.0
6. Timely access to funds	4,4,6,6,5,5,3,5,5,6,6,5,5,3,6	74/15=4.9
7. Leadership	7,7,8,6 6,5,6,8,5,5,,4,,6,6,6,5	90/15=6.6
8. Management	8,7,6,8,8,7,8,6,5,7,8,6,6,7,6	99/15=6.9

9. Work load	5,5,5,5,6,5,4,6,5,6,6,1,6,6,4	75/15= 5.0
10. Motivation/Incentives	4,4,5,5,3,2,3,4,4,,5,6,4,3,4,3	59/15=3.9
11. Equipment/Facilities	3,3,4,4,5,6,3,4,8,4,3,7,4,4,4	66/15=4.4

**Sources: DPCU BFDA 2017**

Average score for the 11 indicators =  $63.6/11 = 5.8$

BFDA has an average performance of .5.8 and therefore meets expectations.

## 1.7. Spatial Distribution of Projects implemented from 2018 – 2021

Figure 1.1: Water and Sanitation projects to be implemented from 2018-2021

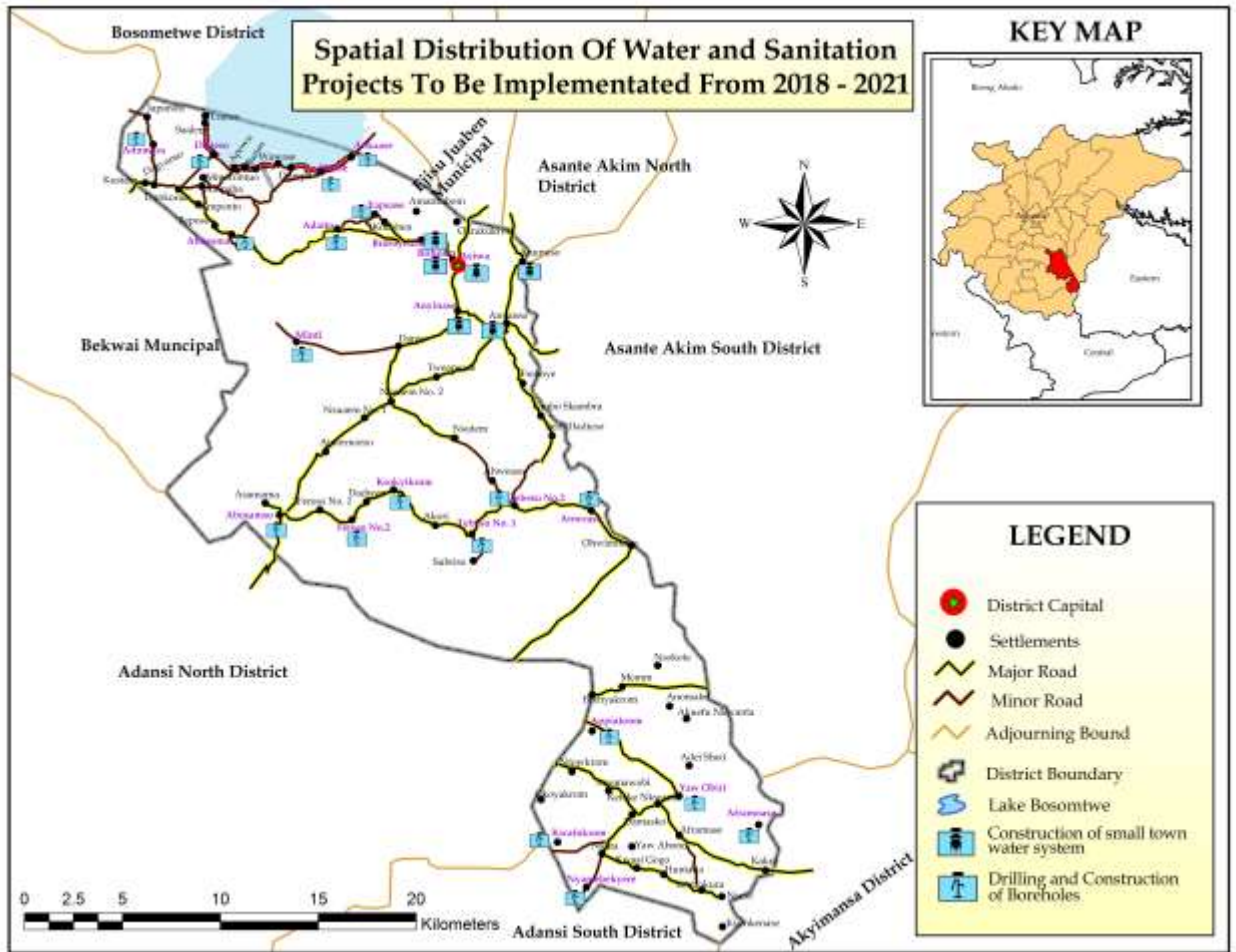




Figure 1.2: Tourism Development Projects to be implemented from 2018 – 2021

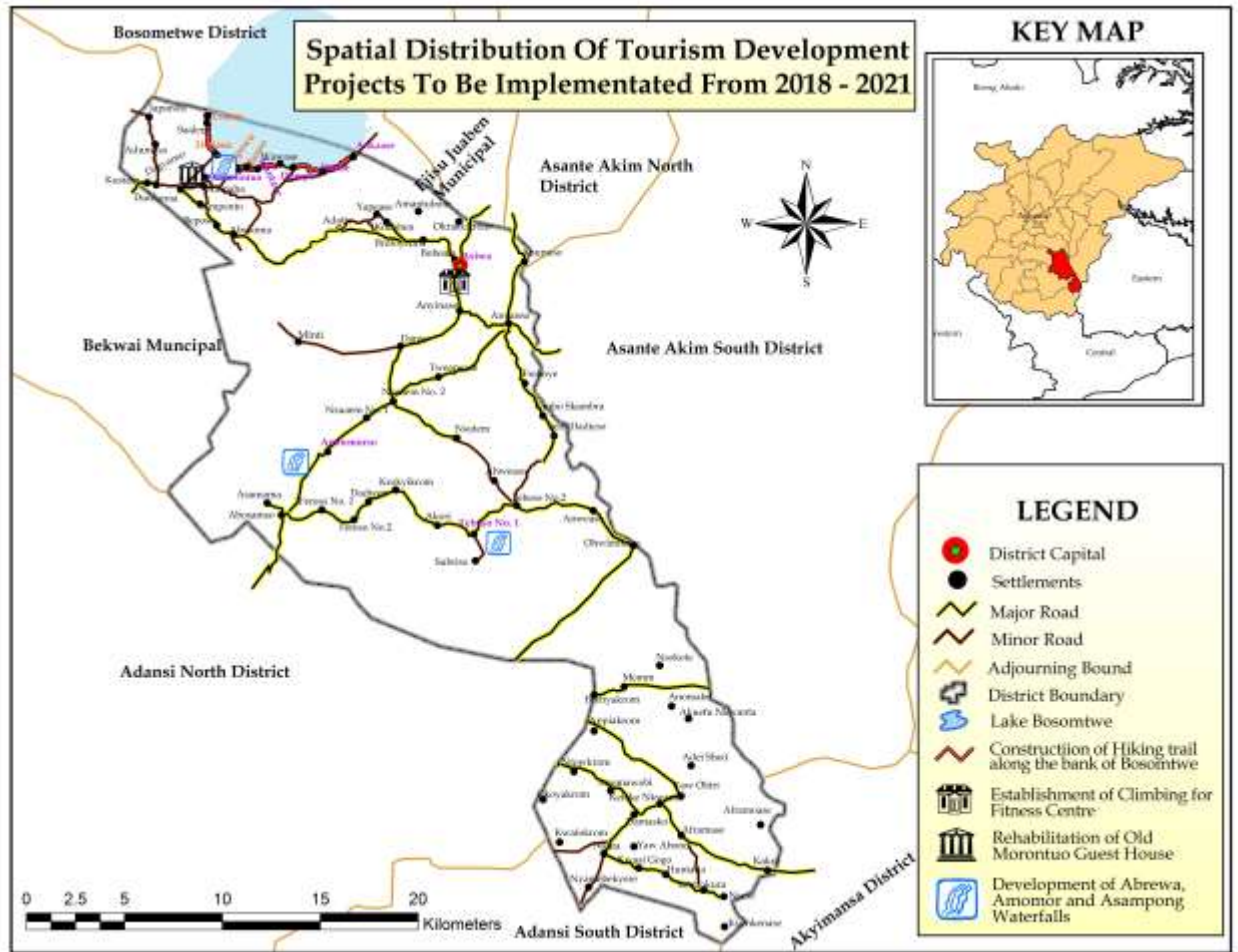


Figure 1.3: Education Projects to be implemented from 2018 – 2021.

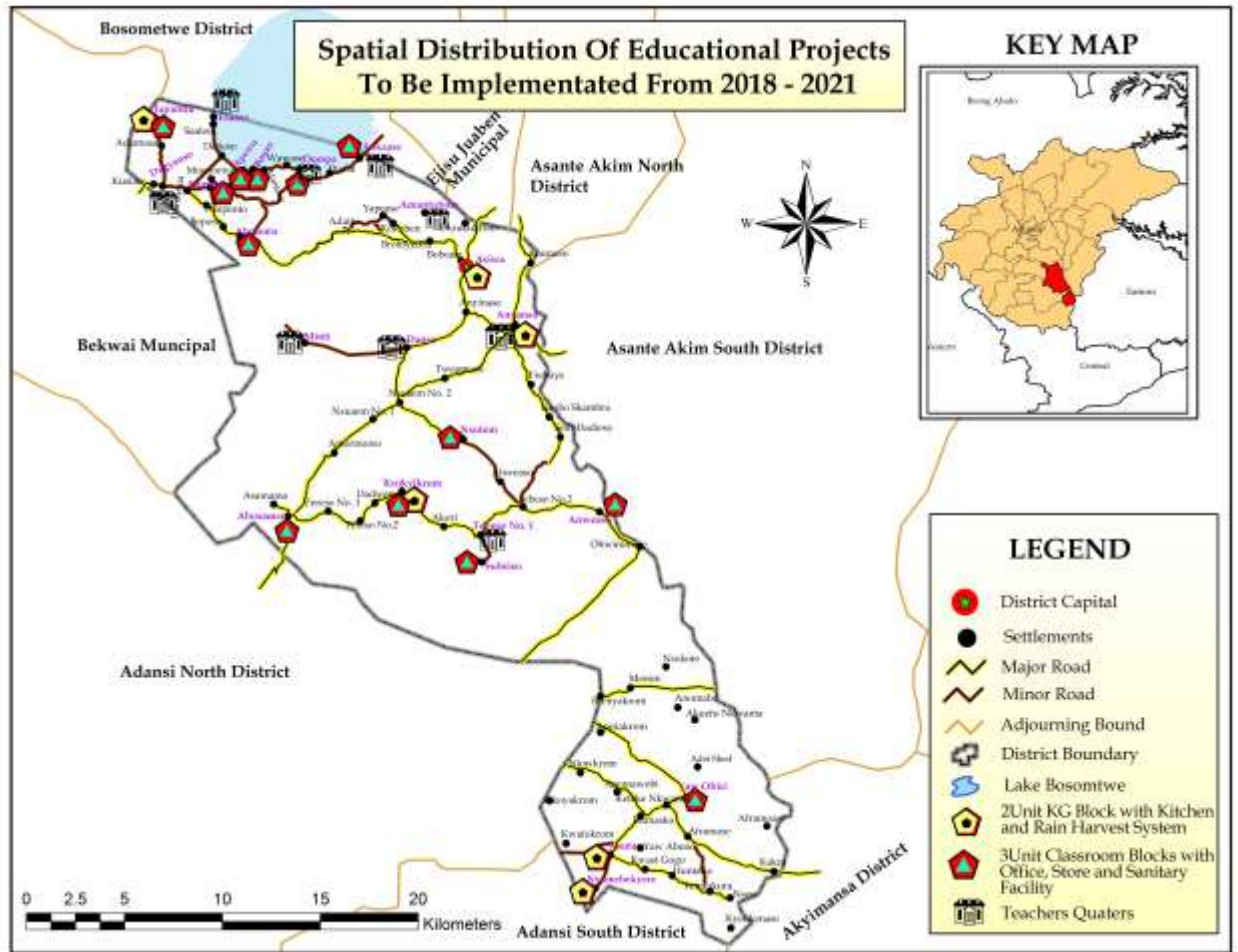
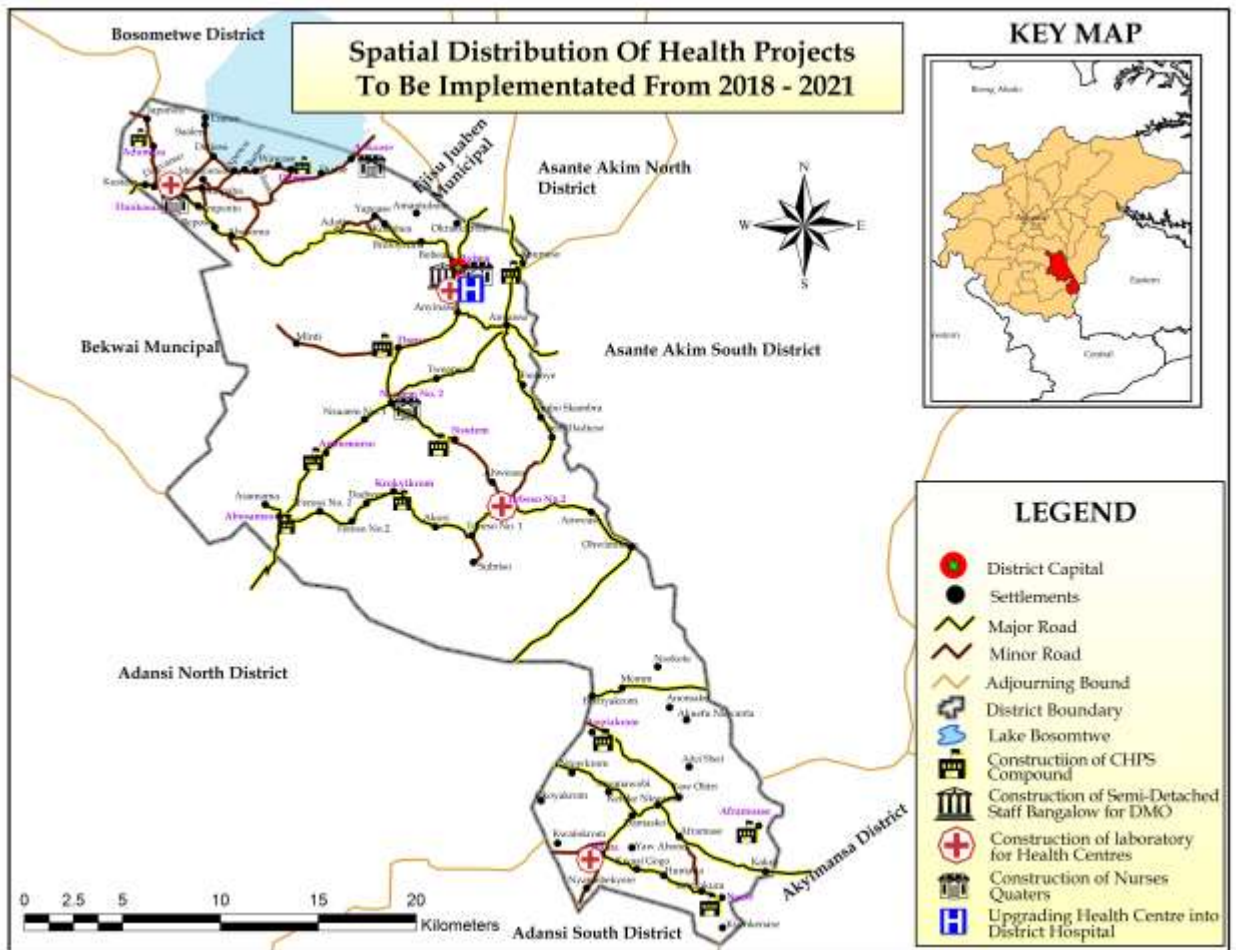


Figure 1.4: Health Projects to be Implemented From 2018 – 2021



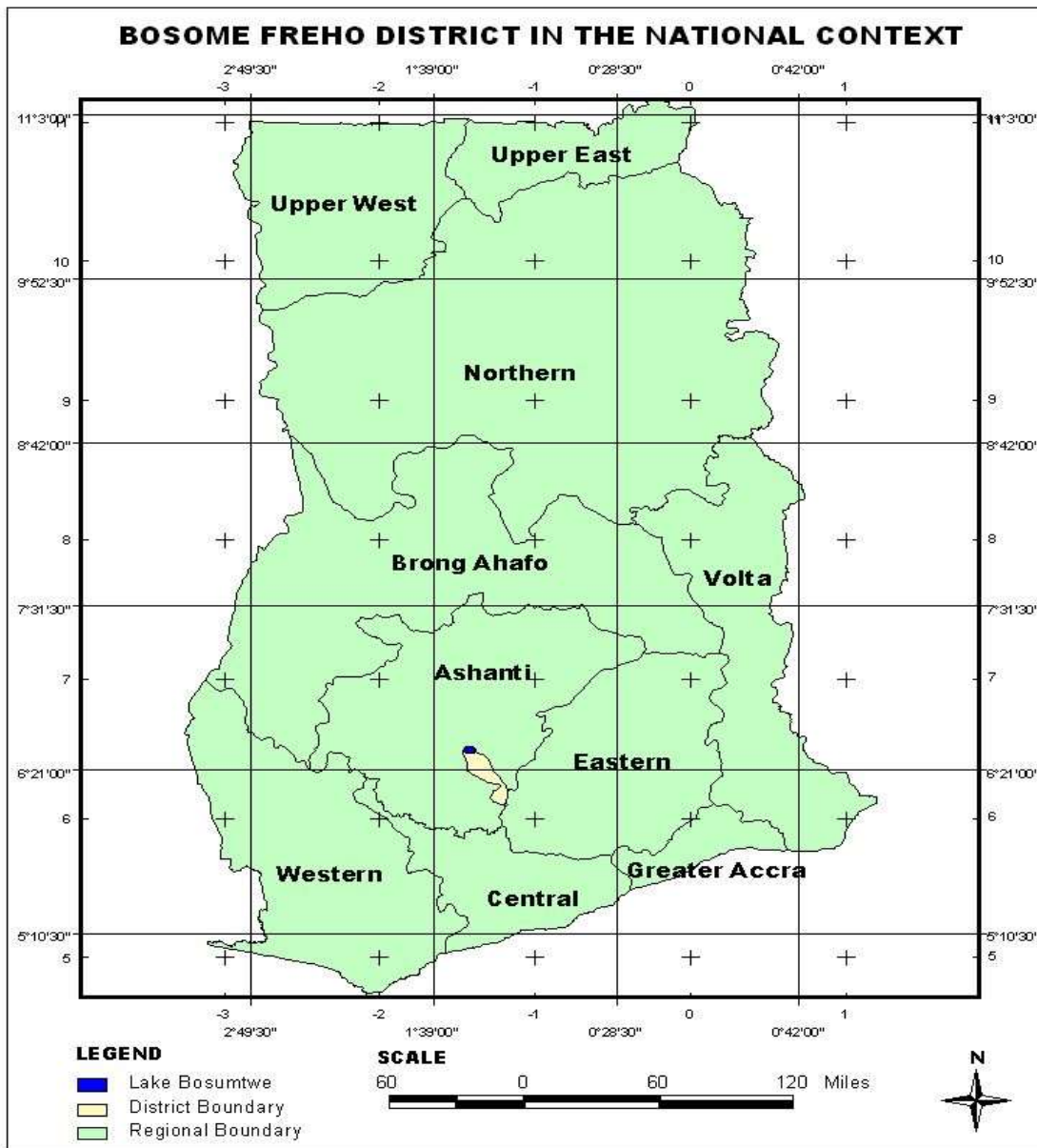
### 1.8.0 Profile and Current Situation of Bosome Freho District

#### Physical and Natural Environment

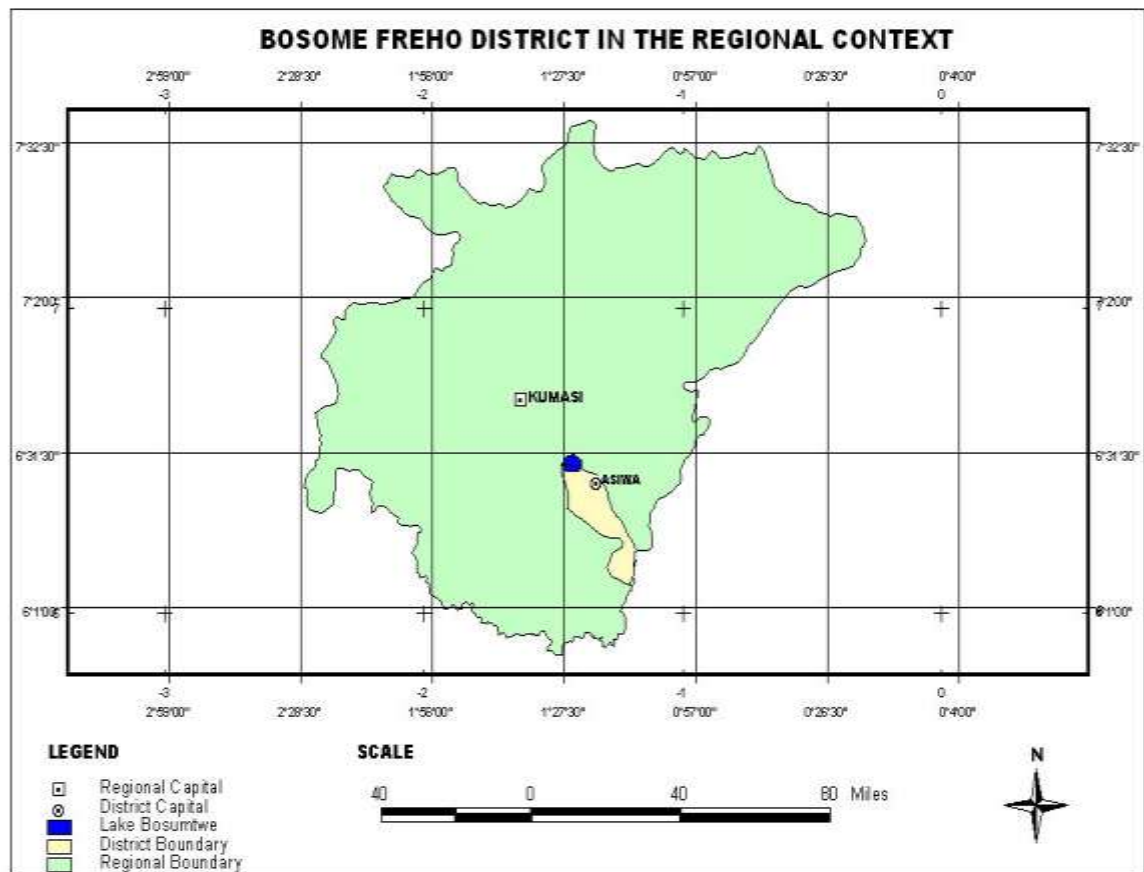
The Bosome Freho District is located in the south eastern part of Ashanti Region and shares boundaries with Bekwai Municipal and Adansi North District to the West, Ejisu Juaben and Bosomtwe Districts to the North, Asante Akim South to the East and Akyimansa and Adansi South to the South.

The District lies within Latitude  $6^{\circ} 00'N$  and  $6^{\circ} 26'N$  and Longitudes  $1^{\circ} 00' W$  and  $1^{\circ}30' W$ . It covers a total land area of about 630 sq. km.

Figure 1.5: The Bosome Freho District in National Context



**Figure 1.6: The District in Regional context**



***Topography and Drainage***

The District lies within the forest dissected plateau physiographic region with an average height of between 150 meters and 300 meters above sea level. The topography is relatively flat with occasional undulating uplands, which rise around 240 meters to 300 meters. The highest point is around Lake Bosomtwe area.

The area is drained by the Pra, Fre, Sunso and Anum rivers which portrays a dendritic pattern. The construction of small irrigations dam on the Anum and Fre Rivers offers great potentials for Agricultural activities all year round. Another important water body in the District is Lake Bosomtwe, which is the only meteoritic lake in the country and also provides the only inland drainage system in the country. Part of the Lake Bosomtwe lies within the District and offers a great potential for tourism development which needs to be harnessed for job creation and diversification of the local economy from its present dominance by Agriculture and its attendant low productivity. The lake with its surrounding mountains also offers greater potential for tourism

development. The major setback to tourism development is limited accessibility. Roads leading to communities along the lake front are not motorable throughout the year. Places like Hantase and Banso are accessible only on foot. Whilst Banso, Detieso, Apewu and Essase have very limited surface accessibility.

## **Climate**

The climate of the district is the semi-equatorial type. It is characterized by a double maxima rainfall pattern. The major rainfall season starts from March and ends in July. The second season starts from September and ends in November. The mean annual rainfall is between 1500mm – 1800mm. The District experiences a fairly high and uniform temperature ranging between 32°C in March and 20° C in August. Relative humidity is fairly moderate but high during the rainy season. It ranges between 70 and 80 percent in the dry season. The temperature regime and rainfall pattern enhance the cultivation of many food crops and perennial tree crops throughout the District. This offers the district great potential for tree crop plantation. Crops such as cocoa, citrus, oil palm, rubber tree have high potential in the District. Not only is this but the climate is suitable for most tropical and sub- tropical crops cultivation.

It must however be noted that rainfall pattern had not been stable in recent years. Climatic Studies by experts under the sustainable management of lake bosomtwe project concluded that the amount of annual rainfall in the area has not decreased but rather the rain do not come at the expected periods which makes it unreliable for crop cultivation. It is worthy of notice however that in 2015 there was an excessive drought an attendant bush fires which led to permanent wilting of some perennial tree crops, especially cocoa throughout the District. This gives an indication that over-reliance on rain fed agriculture is becoming excessively risky. Any meaningful agric ventures especially for horticultural crops need to consider irrigation.

## **Vegetation**

The Bosome Freho District lies within the moist – semi- deciduous forest zone. Some of the tree species found are Odum, Wawa, Edinam and Mahogany. Parts of the forest have been reserved. The major forest reserve of the district is the Bosomtwe Range Forest Reserve, Afia Shelterbelt and Fun Headwater Forest Reserve. The ecologically unfriendly farming practices and other human activities, particularly farming and timber extraction have reduced the primary forests to secondary forests. Chronolaena Ordorata, popularly called Acheampong shrub is now the predominant vegetative cover in many parts of the District.

Parts of the degraded forests along the Bosomtwe Range, Afia Shelterbelt and the Fun Head waters reserves were replanted under the government's afforestation programme. Notable forest fringe communities involved in the programme includes Adakabruso, Adeito, Yapesa, Kokoben, Anyinase, Danso and Minti areas. Also the Freso, Korkyekrom Kwakumensahkrom, Nsuta and Nyamebkyere communities are all involved in the afforestation project.

Timber extraction from the forest provides employment for companies, traditional authorities, District Assemblies and individuals. Periodic bush fires and excessive lumbering have contributed to the depletion of some economic trees species such as odum, wawa, emire in the forest reserves. Illegal chain saw activities are also causing serious damage to the forest reserves.

### ***Soils and Agricultural Land Use***

The soils in the district offer ideal conditions for the production of tree crops such as cocoa, oil-palm, citrus and other food and cash crops such as tubers and cereals.

The soils of the District has been categorized into seven (7) types, these are:

- ***The Bekwai –Oda Compound Association:***  
These soils are developed over lower Birimian rocks, which are moderately drained and are good for the cultivation of tree crops such as Cocoa, Coffee, Oil Palm and Peas as well as food crops such as Maize, Cassava, Cocoyam, Plantain and Banana. The soils are found mainly around Minti, Nsuaem and Amomorso.
- ***Asikuma-Atewu-Ansum/ Oda compound Association:***  
These soils are developed over upper Birrimian rocks. They are well drained and suited for tree crops such as cocoa, coffee, oil palm, peas and forest plantation. These are found around Yapesa, Tumiabu and Brofoyedru.
- ***Kobeda –Amuni - Bekwai Simple Association***  
These soils are developed over upper Birrimian rocks, which are moderately deep and well drained. They are suitable for forest reservation and rock quarrying and small farming in pockets of the deeper soils. They are found around Yapesa, Japandu, Esaase, Dunkura and Bansa.
- ***Juaso – Manso /Asuboa Pomasua Compound Association***  
These soils are developed over Tarkwaian rocks, which are moderately drained and are good for the cultivation of tree crops such as coffee, cocoa, citrus, oil palm as well as food crops such as Maize, Plantain, Cocoyam, Banana and Pineapples. The lowland and valley bottom soils are suitable for Rice Sugar Cane and Vegetables. They are found around Nsuta, Tebeso No. 1&2, Asiwa, Abosamso and Nsese.

The soils of the district are generally good for agriculture and supports a wide variety of crops. However, where soil fertility is low there is the need for soil fertility practices and the use of fertilizer for increased and sustainable production and productivity. The soils promote the cultivation of crops such as maize, rice, cassava, cocoyam, plantain, water yam, cabbages, pepper, tomatoes garden eggs, pineapple, citrus, cocoa, coffee and oil palm.

## ***Geology and Minerals***

The District is underlain by four major geological formations. These are the Birimian, Tarkwaian alluvium and granitic rocks, which are rich in mineral deposits. The Birimian and the Granitic rocks have been identified to have great potentials since they contain minerals such as gold.

The minerals found in the District include:

- Gold: there is an indication that gold abound in the district and this is evidenced by gold mining activities in every part of the District. Between 2010-2016 small scale mining activities were undertaken at Yapesa, Adaito, adakabruso, Amantubuom, Beposo Dunkuraa, japandu, brofoyedru, Asiwa, Anyanso, Anumso, Freboye, Semdadieso, Anwiaso, Owhimase, Nsutem, kwamentowkrom, among others. According to evidence from the miners, areas around Minti, yapesa-adaito-Ampantubuom, and the Anum valley produced the riches mines.
- Sand and Gravel deposits at Tebeso II, Amomorso, Abosamso, Yawbri and Nsese .

As indicated earlier, the period from 2010 saw an influx of miners mainly from Akwatia in the Eastern Region and other parts of the Ashanti region in search of gold. The activities of the miners were concentrated mainly in the river and streams valleys. Mining became a major source of income for the youth and land owners who offered land for the activity.

Aside the economic benefit created out of small scale mining activities, there was an associated economic and environmental damage. The economic loss came as a result of destruction of cocoa farms and arable lands along major streams and rivers. The activity also resulted in the destruction of flora and fauna, wetlands and habitat for wildlife. The manner in which the activity was performed led to the destruction of rivers and streams and left hither to arable lands bare and unproductive.

### **1.8.1 Culture**

The way of life of people in Bosome Freho District is typically the Akan culture. The Akan language is widely spoken. Their common food is fufu. They practice the extended family system and they are into both subsistence/food-crop farming and cash-crop farming. The crop they usually plant are plantain, cabbage, cocoyam, cassava, cocoa, rice, oil-palm plantation, livestock, per the 2010 population and housing, census, there are 88,419 livestock band mainly.

- Ethnicity

The Bosome Freho people belong to mainly Akan ethnic group and the minority group of Northerners, Ewes and some Krobos.

- Situation of Communal Spirit



Communal spirit is very high; the people engage themselves in communal labour, relates to each other nicely and are each other's keeper.

- Traditional knowledge attitude and practices

The people of the district have substantial knowledge on their cultural attitudes and practices, e.g. Respect for the elderly and the dead in times of funeral, the entire mourns with the bereaved family.

- Religious and Traditional Beliefs

The people are predominantly Christians, smaller group of traditionalists and Muslims They believe in the existence of the Supreme Being and hold the view that worshipping God could be done through the smaller gods and Allah. They also believe in life after death and judgment.

- Household characteristics

The district has 59, 405 households population with an average household size of 4.6persons which is higher than the national and regional averages of 4.4 and 4.1 respectively due to the rural nature of the district. The extended family system which is rooted in cultural beliefs is slightly dominant in the District in the sense that the proportion of the extended family 51.9% is slightly greater that the proportion of the nuclear family 48.1%. This implies that the value of the extended family system is still being upheld despite the trend of modernity.

About 4.2% of households are single-member male-headed households with their female counterparts recording (2.1%). The proportion of females 20.8% that constitutes single parent extended is higher than male that of males (15.2% ). There is also higher proportion of female household heads in single nuclear (11.4%) than that of males (9.3%). Another striking feature of the households is that Children constitute the largest population representing 44.6%.

- Housing

The total housing stock in the district is 10,930 representing 1.0 per cent of the total housing stock in Ashanti Region. The average household per house is1.2 which is lower than the regional average of 2.0 and the national average of 1.6. Population per house in the District is

5.4 and it which is also lower than the regional average of 8.1 though the average household size is higher.

#### Stock of Houses and Households

Categories	Total Country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,780,380	60,397	-	60,397
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	59,405	-	59,405
Number of houses	3,392,745,	574,066	10,930	-	10,930
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	12,923	-	12,923
Average household per house	1.6	2	1.2	-	1.2
Population per house	7.1	8.1	5.4	-	5.4
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.6	-	4.6

Compound houses constitute a whopping 47.8 per cent of the total dwelling units. Followed by separate houses (45.8%). Semi-detached houses comprises of 5.0% and flats and apartments (3.1%). Make shift dwelling units like huts, kiosks, containers constitute 3.4%.

Houses are mainly constructed by mud brick/ earth (57.3%), followed by cement blocks or concrete (34.6%). Lancrete also constitute 3.5% and others 4.6%. Almost all houses are roofed with metal roofing sheets (91.0%).

A striking feature of the district housing stock is the presence of dilapidated houses which are still occupied by poorer households in most of the villages. This pose a serious threat to live and property and requires intervention to renovate or reconstruct them.

### 1.8.2 Settlement Systems

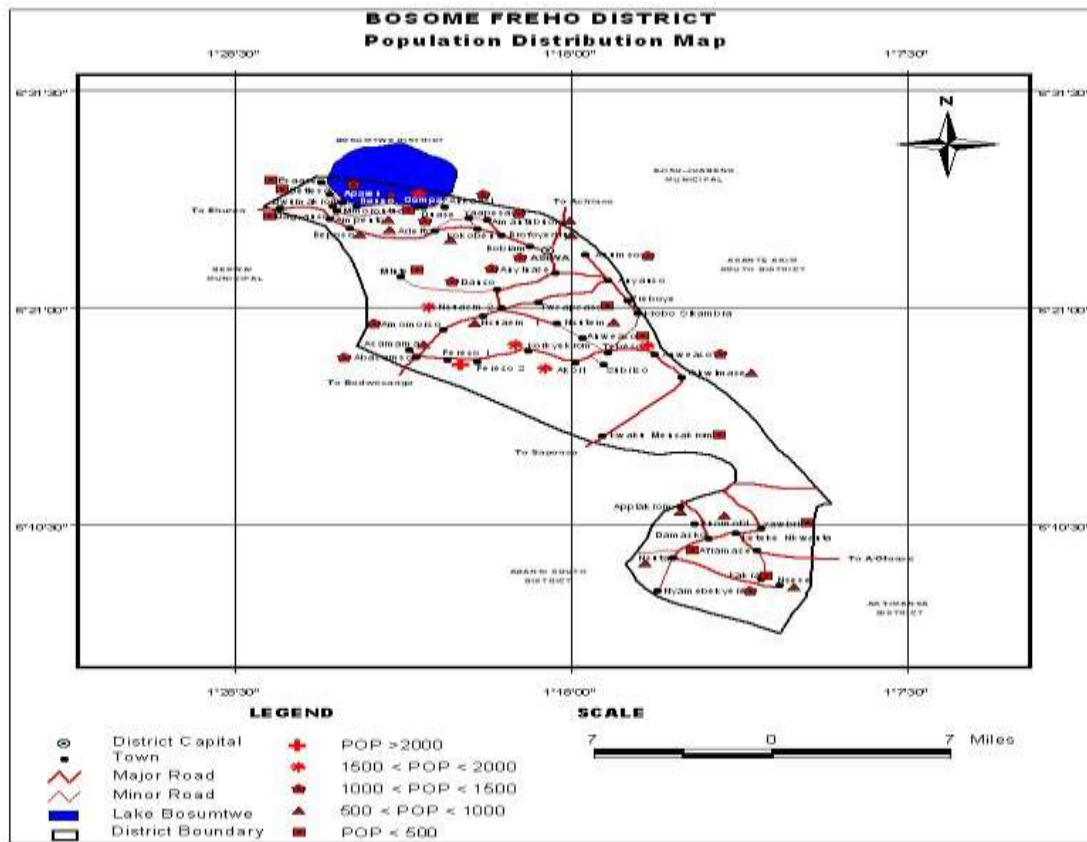
#### The District boundary

The District shares boundaries with Bosomtwe and Ejisu/Juaben Municipal to the North, Bekwai Municipal and Adansi North District to the West. Adansi South and Akyimansa Districts to the south and Asante Akim South to the East. Most of the district boundary is clearly defined except a smaller portion with Adansi North to the South East where apparently the Adansi South crosses the land mass of the district to the south detaching the whole of Nsuta Area council from the rest of the District.

### Spatial Distribution (Settlement Pattern)

The District has over 70 smaller communities which are mainly rural. The greater part of the population is dispersed, more especially in the farming areas such as Nsuta. No community in the District has the population threshold of 5000 people. The District capital has a total population of 1,577 based on the 2000 Population and Housing Census. The dispersed nature of the settlements with their small population size makes the equitable provision of infrastructural facilities difficult. Since most of them do not meet the required threshold population for the provision of a facility such as clinic, health post, Schools etc.

Figure 1.7: Spatial Distribution of Population



- Land uses

The district is mainly agrarian and land is mainly used for agricultural purposes. A larger portion of the District is used for planting of perennial tree crops such as cocoa, oil palm and citrus. This is followed by the use of land for food crop such as cassava, plantain, maize, rice cocoyam etc. vegetable production is key but unlike the practice in major cities and towns the cultivation of cabbage in particular is done mainly along the south western slopes of the Bosomtwe ranges. No specific pattern /order has evolved for agric land use. A portion of the

land is also used for forest conservation i.e. along the Bosomtwe ranges and Afia river among others.

### Accessibility

Access to public infrastructure and service delivery is limited but much is being done to improve upon the situation. Health infrastructure provision is inadequate but service delivery has been greatly improved through the CHPS concept which is structured around the electoral areas.

Access to agric extension services has been improved through recruitment of Agric Extension Officers under the Youth Employment Programme. Currently (i.e in 2017) there is only one operational area which do not have an extension officer. The only fear is that when the 10 officers under the programme are withdrawn at the end of the two year contract period (I.e. 2019) there situation may revert to previous state with inadequate extension officers.

### Financial services and Security

Banking services is very limited. There is only one rural bank and one savings and loans company with a total of 4 branches in the District. Access to loans, savings facility and allied financial products is thus limited. Access to police services is very limited with a police citizens ratio. There are only two police stations in the District with a staff strength of supported by Community police assistants. Although the District has its own District police command the police presence is very low

### Marketing centres

There are only two marketing centres' that is the Asiwa and Nsuta markets. Besides these, there are no organised markets. Goods are supplied by petty traders who hawk with varois items such as clothing, cooking utensils and food items. There are also middle men who buy foodstuffs and other agri products and haul them to major centres asuch as Kumasi, Konongo, Bekwai, Obuasi, New Edubiase and as far as Takoradi.

### Transport Infrastructure

Road transport is the dominant transportation system in the District. There are three main highways Asiwa –Nsuaem –Abosamso, Anhwiaso, Abosamso-Bodwesango and Asiwa-Ampaha-Bekwai. Besides these, there are key feeder roads eg, ankaase-Ampaha, Djanso-Japaadu, Nyamebkyere-Nsuta-Anomawobi-Appiahnkwata, Dmascus Yawbri, Keteke-Aframoase-Supom-Nsese, Nsuaem II-Nsutem-Tebesoo II.

Surface accessibility is a challenge especially during the rainy season. This is because most of the roads including most highways are not tarred. Generally road infrastructure is underdeveloped. Bridges and culverts area also not in good state. There are also abandoned bridges under construction which impedes smooth operation of vehicles. One disturbing issue with transport operation in the district is non-existence of lorry parks even at key centres like Asiwa, Nsuta and Morontuo. This pose a challenge to drivers and passengers and also deprive the Assembly of revenue that would have been accrued from the operations of commercial vehicles.

The existing drainage situation in the district is very poor. Due to the rural nature of the district the settlements do not have proper drainage systems and domestic waste water is either thrown on to compound or the streets or allowed to flow in-between houses without proper drains to receive them. Solid waste disposal has seen much improvement as a result of the operations of Zoomlion Ghana limited in the communities. Under the programme, workers are hired to tidy major streets of towns and villages. There are also communal containers placed at refuse collection sites of key towns and villages, which are emptied once every week. Under the agreement the company provides refuse containers, tricycles brooms skip containers leaders fuel and other logistics and also pay personnel whilst 30% of the Assembly's share of the DACF is deducted as source as remuneration for services rendered by the company. Despite the intervention of zoomlion there are still most communities without containers who refuse dumps are unkempt and streets remain littered. The management of the final disposal site at Anyanso also leaves much to be desired. Refuse is also only dumped there without any management. Also being the only site in the district it makes refuse collection costly because the containers had to be carried from afar to be deposited there..

An aspect of sanitation management which needs much improvement is toilet infrastructure provision. Because the District is very rural housing conditions is such that provision is not made for toilet facilities in-house. As much as 54.2 percent of the population uses various types of public toilet facilities 10% do not have access to toilet facility and practice open defecation and its only 36.5% of the people who have toilet facility within their dwellings. Also the issue of stray animals disturbing. Animals such as fowls, sheep, goats, pigs, dogs among others are reared on free range basis and the sight of them and the way they litter the streets becomes a nuisance to the public.

### **1.8.3 District Economy**

#### *Structure of the District Economy*

The Bosome Freho District economy is structured into three major categories namely: Primary, Manufacturing and Services. According to the 2010 population and housing census report, 73.2% of persons 15years and older were economically active whilst 26.8 percent were inactive. Out of the economically active population, 96 percent were employed and only 4percent were unemployed. The major economic activities in the District can be grouped into agriculture,

industry and service or commerce. Agriculture which comprises of crop farming and livestock keeping, forestry and fishing is the major employer of people engaging 73.20% followed by commerce or the services sector with a share of 17.84% whilst industry had 8.95%.

(a) ***Primary Production (Agriculture)***

Agriculture is the main stay of the District Economy. The soils are predominantly loamy and support tree crop plantation, vegetables and arable crops production. The vegetation is predominantly forest though bad farming practices and excessive logging has led to forest degradation.

The proportion of economic active population engaged in agriculture is 73.3%. In view of the unattractive nature of agriculture in the District as an income generating activity, coupled with low prices for farm produce, high post-harvest losses and poor marketing, agriculture has not been very much appealing to the youth, who constitutes the greater portion of the labour force of the population to propel the district agriculture.

Despite these constraints, there has been upsurge in the interest of the youth in the cultivation of rice, vegetables such as cabbage, tomatoes and garden eggs which have short gestation period and also have ready market for their produce.

With the introduction of the, the National Youth Employment and the Planting for Food and Jobs Programmes the District intends to focus more on the Agri-business component in where it has a competitive advantage in order to entice the youth in the district into the agriculture sector.

With the introduction of the school feeding programme in the District, it is anticipated that through the purchase of local foodstuff to support the programme the perennial problem of lack of market for food products will be reduced. This is expected to increase farmers' income and in the long run improve upon their living standard.

The introduction of cabbage as a cash crop in the District is an innovation which is fast catching up especially along the lake Bosomtwe Ranges. This is helping to diversify from the traditional cocoa, citrus and oil palm plantations as the main sources of cash crops in the District. The only disturbing issue with the diversification is the destruction of cocoa farms which is perennial and the use of virgin forests for cabbage production. Due to the short gestation period of the crop, farmers especially in and around Adeito, Adakabruso, Yapesa and Kokoben area are noted to be clearing cocoa farms in order to make way for cabbage production. The rush for gold has also accounted for loss of arable lands and fields already cropped with cocoa and other crops.

(b) ***Forestry***

The District is generally forested but due to activities of man most of the vegetation has been reduced to secondary forest with three main forest reserves; the Bosometwe Range, Fun

Headwaters and Afia Shelterbelt Reserves. Parts of the forest reserves are virgin forests which had never been cleared but activities of illegal chain saw operators is highly affecting the forest reserves. Management of the District forest falls under the jurisdiction of the Bekwai Municipal Forestry Department. Communities living along the fringes of the forest belt are requesting for the release of parts of the degraded portions of the reserves for agricultural activities as lands for large scale agriculture investment cannot be acquired. Communities at Tebeso I & II an Abosamso, Asamama, Amormorso and Danso had early on expressed this interest. Under the National Forest Plantation Development Programme, 56km<sup>2</sup> land was replanted between 2010 and 2016. Under the programme, lands are allocated for prospective farmers to crop food crops interspersed with commercial tree species.

## **Industry**

### *c) Manufacturing*

The industrial sector of the District is underdeveloped. The manufacturing sector is dominated by small scale private enterprise activities such as carpentry, dressmaking and small scale agro processing units.

With the introduction of the Rural Enterprises Project in the District, the Assembly in partnership with the project had promoted small scale business development by offering business development skills to master craftsmen. Under the programme, the District had equipped the youth with skills in non-traditional farming methods such as bee-keeping, snail rearing and grass-cutter rearing. Those that are not interested in these farming related activities had been engaged in small scale industrial activities such as bead making, soap making, batik tie and dye and pomade making, baking and confectionery.

Existing business, especially those in agro processing such as palm oil processing, cassava processing, carpentry and shoe making had been supported to improve upon their product to facilitate marketing.

### *d) Mining*

Mining in the district has been limited to small scale gold mining activities along river banks. Messrs Balm Mining, Golden Star Resources and Calli Mining Ghana Limited has large scale concessions in the District but their activities are largely limited to prospecting. The activities by small scale gold miners gives an indication that the mineral is present in virtually every part of the District but its commercial viability is yet to be determined by the 3 main companies which own concessions in the District. From the activities of the surface miners, Minti, Amantubuom, and the Anum valley stretching from Anumso, Anyanso, Freboye to Ohwimase proved to be very viable.

The full operation of gold mining activities would have much greater impact on development as jobs would be created, revenue would be generated and social responsibility would be undertaken in these areas to complement the effort of the Assembly in the provision of basic services such as school blocks and water facilities in case they are realised. Again the provision of alternative

livelihood jobs in their catchment areas would also help to create jobs and diversify the local economy. Currently mining employs just about 2.6% employed population.

With the rush for gold, the activities of the illegal miners led to destruction of arable lands, existing farms, rivers, water bodies and wetlands. The most disturbing phenomenon is the series of uncovered mined pits the have collected water and poses threat to human and animal life. They also render the mined areas unproductive because the lands cannot be put in any viable venture in their current state unless widespread reclamation is done.

*e) Construction*

The construction sector of the District is virtually underdeveloped, employing just about 1.2% of the population employed. The district is mainly rural and the Assembly remains a major player in the construction field. Also the provision of health, educational, market infrastructure, water and sanitation facilities for quality service delivery is anticipated to boost the level of construction activities. The improvement in this sub-sector is likely to improve the incomes of the youth and improve the revenue base of the Assembly through payment of levies.

*f) Service Sector Activities*

This sector covers a wide range of service activities such as Telecommunication, Electricity and, Banking, Commerce, hairdressing, vulcanising and transportation, wholesale and retail supplies activities.

Due to low level of economic activities in the District, the service sector remains underdeveloped. The Bosome Freho Rural Bank and the Opportunity International Savings and Loans Limited is the only major financial institutions in the District which mobilise saving and offer banking services. With the penetration of mobile telephony, electronic cash transfers is very common supporting the activities of the two main financial institutions. Commerce in the District is limited to retailing of consumables such as clothing, food items, plastic and aluminium wares among others.

One major service activity which is gaining much impetus with high level of job creation ability is the communication sector yet due to lack of Local Area Network and limited network coverage for mobile services in the District the sector remains unexplored.

*g) The Energy Sector*

The District energy sources could be analysed on the basis of electricity, fuel wood and petroleum products (such as petrol, diesel oil and liquefied petroleum gas). The table below indicates the sources of energy of lighting of dwelling units:



Table 1.9: Sources of energy for lighting dwelling Units

Source of energy	Percentage
Electricity	49%
Kerosene Lamp	15.7%
Gas lamp	0.2%
Solar Energy	0.3%
Candles	0.3%
Flashlight/Touch	34.3%
Firewood	0.1%
Crop Residue	0.1%

Table 1.10: Sources of Energy for Cooking Fuel

Sources of Cooking Fuel	Units	Percentage Households
Total	12,923	100
None (no cooking	522	4
Wood	10,177	78.8
Gas	669	5.2
Electricity	42	0.3
Kerosene	28	0.2
Charcoal	1405	10.9
Crop Residue	60	0.5
Saw Dust	10	0.1
Animal Waste	5	0.0
Other	5	0.0

About 49% of the dwelling Units are hooked on the national grid, whilst 34% uses flash lights and 15.7% still use kerosene as of 2010. It is worthy of mention that government intervention has seen improvement in electrification of the District and places like Brofoyedru, Yapesa, Kokoben, Adeito, Anumso, Freboye, Minti, Essase, Dotieso, Apewu, Hantase, Bansa, Nsutem, Nyamebikyere and Nsuta had all been hooked to the national grid during this period. The main area of the District which is lagging behind with electricity supply is the Nsuta Area Council. There are only two communities in the whole area (Nsuta and Nyamebikyere which has access to electricity power. Other places like Besease, Semdadieso, Ahweaso, Adakabruso, Nkwantapon, Ohwimase, Kwakumensahkrom among others are the areas which needs to be connected to the grid.

Apart from limited coverage, the other major problem facing the district's electricity service delivery is the intermittent and unreliable nature of power supply which affects production activities. To promote sustainable power supply and improved service delivery, it has become necessary for the district to own and manage its own sub-station to ensure regular supply of electricity. Electricity service delivery is managed from four different sub-stations; the Obuasi, Konongo, New Edubiase and Bekwai sub-stations.

The burning of wood fuel continues to be a major source of energy supply for cooking in domestic sector. The environmental threat caused by cutting down of trees and their effect on the depletion of the forest continue to be of great concern to the Assembly. The use of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Electricity in cooking is very low (i.e. 5.2 and 0.3%) respectively.

Very minute percentage of the population has started using, liquefied petroleum gas but it is mostly among the working class who form less than 10% of the total population.

#### *h) Transportation Network*

Road transportation is the dominant network in the district. It plays an important role by facilitating the transportation of agriculture produce and people to and fro in the district.

Most of the roads are motorable throughout the year. Over 50% of the road networks in the district are difficult to access. This has really affected agricultural productivity in the district as high post-harvest losses are mostly recorded due to the poor road networks.

Transportation service is not well developed. Beside major roads like Bomfa-Achiase-Asiwa, Abosamso-Tebeso-Anhwiaso and Abosamso-Nsuaem which are plied by commercial vehicles, all other routes are not plied by commercial vehicles and limits easy movement of people and goods to and from other parts of the District.

Again, the development of the district's part of the lake Bosomtwe at the Ankaase and Duase area has been hampered by poor road network in the area which makes accessibility very difficult. Even though greater number of roads in the district has been frequently re-shaped, there are still a backlog of road networks which needs to be improved. The road network problem has resulted in high transport fares for goods and passengers. The tarred Road in the District are between Asiwa and Anyinase, a Distance of about two kilometres and Asiwa-Dunkuraa-Kusiase. The following roads are also under construction and shall be bitumen surfaced by their completion;

Abosamso-Tebeso-Anhwiaso, Abosamso-Nsuaem II, Anyinase-Anyanso-Ofoase, Achiase-Anyanso and Peminase-Beposo-Ankaase

The present road condition mix is 20% good, 30% fair and 50% bad. There is therefore the urgent need to improve road network in the district to open up the inaccessible areas. Again the district stands to increase its earning from tourism if adequate attention is paid to the road networks to link the tourism sites.

#### *i) Tourism Development*

The district has enormous sites of educational and aesthetic importance which when developed would serve as a potential source of revenue and diversification of the local economy for Local Economic Development (LED). Some of the attractions in the area include the following;

- i) River Banko which provides a classic example of annular drainage pattern (the only one in the country)
- ii) The district's side of Lake Bosomtwe, which is said to be the only internal drainage system in the country at Ankaase.
- iii) The Fun, Afia and the Bosomtwe forest reserves.
- iv) The Caves at Tebeso
- v) Abrewa Water Falls at Apewu
- vi) Asampong waterfall at Tebeso I

All these attractions have not been developed which if exploited fully could generate employment, revenue and also create wealth for accelerated development in the district. The sub sector would be looked at critically during the plan period. The Assembly intend to provide tourism facilities such as speed boats, hiking trails, viewing platform recreational centres, improved the road network at the Ankaase Area to promote tourism.

The necessary enabling environment would be created by the District Assembly to enable the private sector invest in this sub-sector.

### **1.8.4 Governance**

#### **The Administrative Structure**

The Assembly is headed by the District Chief Executive (Hon. Yaw Danso) who is the Political and Administrative head. The General Assembly consists of 30 Assembly members made up of 26 Males and 4 Females of which twenty-one (21) are elected and nine (9) appointed by the President. There is one (1) Member of Parliament for the Bosome-Freho constituency who is an ex-officio member of the Assembly. The Presiding Member who is elected from among the Assembly members chairs Assembly meetings.

The Assembly performs its functions through the Executive Committee and a number of sub-committees. The Executive Committee exercises executive and administrative functions whilst the sub-Committees deliberate on relevant issues related to their functional areas. The established statutory sub-committees are;

- Development Planning Sub-Committee
- Social Services Sub-Committee
- Works Sub-Committee
- Finance and Administration Sub-Committee and
- Justice and Security Sub-Committee
- Export, Agric And Environmental Sub-Committee

The Assembly's Secretariat headed by the District Chief Executive is made up of Central Administration headed by the District Co-ordinating Director, Finance and the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit and is headed by the District Co-ordinating Director who reports to the District Chief Executive.

#### Departments, Agencies and Services

The work of the District Assembly is supported by decentralised departments, agencies and services among which are the following;

- Central Administration
- Department of Education
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Health
- Department of Social Welfare and Community Development
- Works Department
- Physical Planning Department
- Department of Finance
- National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO)

The department of Natural Resource Conservation is yet to be established in the District:

However, there are other departments in the District that are not part of the Decentralized Departments but delivered services to support the Assembly. These were:

- Ghana Education Service
- Ghana Health Service
- Information Services Department
- Statistical Service
- Ghana Police Service
- National Commission for Civic Education
- Electoral Commission

## **Subvented Agencies**

There is no subvented agency operating in the District that has its offices established in the District. The Land Commission and its agencies, the Forestry Commission and its agencies, the Electricity Company of Ghana and others operate from their District Offices at the Bekwai Municipal and Konongo.

The District has been upgraded to Police Command status with two police stations

### Social Accountability

This form of accountability refers to working towards building civic engagements. By the approach, ordinary citizens and civil society organisations participate directly or indirectly in exacting accountability. With the low level of civic consciousness, the Assembly makes effort to involve citizens, CSOs and NGOs in executing its core mandate in order to promote social accountability. In the planning and budgeting process the Assembly capitalises on provisions made by laws and conventions to induce transparency. In project selection and contract management, the Assembly involves community level stakeholders in contract award and project monitoring to encourage ownership.

This approach to accountability, keeps the assembly mindful of the emerging social concerns and priorities of local peoples which indicates the Assembly's commitment to comply with community feedback and incorporate them into future planning.

### Community Mobilization

Communities are stimulated and organised for development purposes. This is evident by numerous initiatives started by citizens themselves and supported by the Assembly. Not only this but also NGOs and CSOs at some of the times step in to sensitise communities for their support in addressing varied problems at the communal level. The effort garnered is usually channelled towards enhancing education service, electricity, health water and sanitation service delivery. Through these processes the citizens become sensitised to demand accountability from government institutions and public officers working in the District.

### Citizens' Participation

Through avenues provided by the legislative framework for local governance, the local peoples, NGOs and CSO were offered the opportunity to directly participate in the workings of the Assembly either through their representatives or general public meetings and fora. This afforded the citizens an opportunity to directly influence Assembly's decisions. This was key because they are the beneficiaries and end users of whatever the Assembly provides. Their involvement accorded the Assembly the opportunity to make informed decision about the needs of the people and come out with acceptable options for service delivery.

### 1.8.5 Social Services Health

The district has over the period increased the number of health facilities from 11 in 2013 to 18 consisting of 2 Health Centres, 15 Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) Compounds, 1 CHAG maternity Clinic and 1 private rural clinic serving **projected population of 73,443 in 89 identified communities**. Access to health services has improved especially in underserved communities through CHPS rollout. The District has all 27 demarcated CHPS zones functioning in the 21 electoral areas. It is planned that Asiwa Health Centre should be upgraded to District Hospital and 3 sub-district health facilities (Nsuta, Nsuaem and Tebeso II) also be upgraded to Health Centres. This will enable each sub-district have access to a health centre that will reserve referrals from CHPS zones. However, the hospital and the 3 health centres have not been achieved. Below are available health facilities:

Table 1.11

No.	Sub-District	CHPS zone	Name of Health Facility	Location	Ownership
1	Asiwa	Asiwa	Asiwa Health Centre	Asiwa	Government
		Anyanso	Anyanso CHPS compound	Anyanso	Government
		Anumso	Anumso CHPS compound	Anumso	Government
		Yapesa/Kokoben	St. Mary's Maternity clinic	Yapesa	CHAG
2	Dunkura	Morontuo/Dunkura	Dunkura Health Centre	Dunkura	Government
		Dompa/Duase	Duase CHPS compound	Duase	Government
		Dajanso	Adumasa CHPS compound	Adumasa	Government
		Dajanso	Richard Fowler Community clinic	Dajanso	Government
		Apewu	Apewu CHPS compound	Apewu	Government
3	Nsuaem	Nsuaem II	Nsuaem CHPS compound	Nsuaem II	Government
		Abosamsso/Asamama	Abosamsso CHPS compound	Abosamsso	Government
		Nsutem	Nsutem CHPS compound	Nsutem	Government
4	Nsuta	Nsuta/Nyamebikyere	Nsuta CHPS compound	Nsuta	Government
5	Tebeso	Tebeso II	Nany Powel's CHPS compound	Tebeso II	Government
		Tebeso I	Tebeso I CHPS compound	Tebeso I	Government
		Fereso	Fereso CHPS compound	Fereso	Government
		Gyimakyi/Anwiaso	Gyimakyi/Anwiaso CHPS compound	Gyimakyi	Government
		Freboye	Freboye CHPS compound	Freboye	Government

- Incidence of diseases (HIV and AIDS, Malaria, Guinea Worm etc)

The district is endemic with malaria as the top-most disease affecting over 35% of all OPD attendance with worm infestation, skin conditions, diarrhea, and Respiratory infections following. Onchocerciasis and Schistosomiasis are endemic conditions under Neglected Tropical Diseases Control Programme with two rounds of mass treatment yearly. The situation of HIV/AIDS control have been routine public education and awareness creation activities, testing and counseling as well as PMTCT and ART services. The HIV prevalence cannot be officially established since the district is not a sentinel site for Ghana HIV/AIDS control programme. Expanded Programme on Immunization and Surveillance of Epidemic prone as well as diseases targeted for elimination and eradication has been strengthened resulting in the non-recording of outbreaks over the period under review. Nutrition improvement programmes such as Nutrition surveillance, Vitamin A supplementation and promoting the intake of iodated salt have also been well integrated into public health interventions. The prevalence of under-nutrition, stunting and wasting among children under 5yrs have seen gradual decline over the period as shown in table below:

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Under-Nutrition	6.2	5.8	4.0
Stunting	4.2	3.8	2.5
Wasting	6.1	4.6	3.5

#### Availability of health professional and infrastructure

The situation of human resource (HR) for health is gradually improving for all categories of nurses. However, midwife/Population ratio has been 1:2363 for year 2016 which is below the national standard of 1:1350. The District has 5 sub-districts and only 2 have health centres due to shortage of Physician Assistants. Training of staff in post basic Physician Assistant programme and equipping the remaining three sub-districts into health centres is being pursued.

#### Status of the District Health Insurance Scheme

The management of NHIS for the district is under the Amansie East Scheme with an outreach services to Bosome Freho. The District Assembly has assigned an office in addition to the use of existing health facilities for client enrolment on outreach basis. Currently 56% of all OPD attendance is NHIS insured. Only 7 of 18 existing health facilities are currently accredited under the NHIS. The remaining are undergoing the accreditation process. The situation has resulted in most of the people traveling outside the district to seek for health care.

- Access to health facilities

The situation of Infant and maternal mortality as captured cannot be the true reflection of the entire district since some community deaths are not reported. This does not provide adequate data to be able to compare with the national MM target of 350/100,000 Live Births. However, available records indicate zero maternal death at health facility level. Opportunities and challenges associated with nutrition programming including Scaling Up Nutrition

## **Education**

The important role that education plays in the Socio-Economic Development of a district in particular and the nation as a whole cannot be over emphasized. Its importance to human resource development and promotion of science and technology for industrial development and other sectors have been recognized.

Analysis of the District Education Service delivery shows the following data. There are 75 pre-schools (Kindergartens), 72 Primary Schools, 44 Junior High School (JHS), 2 Senior High School and 2 TVET Institutions. The total educational institutions in the District is 195 out of which there are 15 KGs, 14 Primary and 2 JHS which are private institutions. These private Schools activities are complementary to the effort of the government in education delivery.

As part of its measures to improve educational infrastructure, the Assembly shall undertake construction of schools for the basic schools to promote effective Teaching and learning. Also the District will embark on intensive renovation to provide adequate classrooms for the basic schools.

### **Literacy and Education**

The Fig below indicates literacy status in the various language by population 11 years and older. From the figure (61.9%) of the total population can read and speak only English and Ghanaian language, (28.7%) are literate in Ghanaian language only, (9.0%) English only (0.3%) in English and French only and (0.2%) are literate in English, French and Ghanaian language only.

This is important because human capital theory posits that higher education brings about higher returns. It is therefore good to invest in the education of a country's population for greater returns that will spur economic growth and development. To achieve this, the Assembly will have to know at any particular point in time the number of people that are demanding education at the various levels.

The table below shows population 3 years and older by educational level and school attendance. The data show that about half (50.7%) of the population who were in school by 2010 were in primary school as compare to (19.4%) who were in primary school in the past. Less than 1.0 percent of those in school in 2010 were in tertiary level. A little over 5 percent of those in school were in SSS/SHS. Population of females in Kindergarten and primary was higher (19.2% and 51.5%) than the proportion of males in the same level of education (16.9% and 50.0%)



respectively. However beyond primary, the trends reverse. The population of males currently attending JHS/JSS, SSS/SHS and tertiary school is relatively higher than the population of females attending the same level of schooling.

**Table 1.12: Population aged 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance**

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	23,117	100.0	12,454	100.0	10,663	100.0	20,332	100.0	10,504	100.0	9,828	100.0
Nursery	1,527	6.6	769	6.2	758	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	4,152	18.0	2,108	16.9	2,044	19.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	11,714	50.7	6,221	50.0	5,493	51.5	3,940	19.4	1,434	13.7	2,506	25.5
JSS/JHS	4,168	18.0	2,431	19.5	1,737	16.3	6,777	33.3	3,217	30.6	3,560	36.2
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6,844	33.7	4,030	38.4	2,814	28.6
SSS/SHS	1,298	5.6	751	6.0	547	5.1	1,123	5.5	688	6.5	435	4.4
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	431	2.1	306	2.9	125	1.3
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	99	0.4	74	0.6	25	0.2	296	1.5	153	1.5	143	1.5
Post middle/secondary certificate	56	0.2	31	0.2	25	0.2	426	2.1	295	2.8	131	1.3
Tertiary	103	0.4	69	0.6	34	0.3	495	2.4	381	3.6	114	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010PHC

**Table 1.13 : Pre-School/Kindergarten Key Performance Indicators (Public and Private Schools)**

Year	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
<b>Pre-School Level: Access</b>							
Female Population (4-5 Years)	2407	2,402	2,502	2431	2475	2,832	2749
Male Population (4-5 Years)	2522	2,526	2,647	2701	2836	<b>2,964</b>	2755
<b>TOTAL POPULATION (4-5 Years)</b>	<b>4929</b>	<b>4,928</b>	<b>5,151</b>	<b>5132</b>	<b>5311</b>	<b>5796</b>	<b>5504</b>
<b>Primary School Level</b>							
Number of Female Pupils	4799	4,694	4,887	4497	4576	4,897	4487
Number of Male Pupils	5381	4,368	5,248	5177	5302	5,470	<b>5159</b>
<b>TOTAL ENROLMENT</b>	<b>10180</b>	<b>9,062</b>	<b>10,135</b>	<b>9674</b>	<b>9878</b>	<b>10367</b>	<b>9646</b>
<b>JHS Level</b>							
Number of Female Pupils	1217	1,259	1,295	1381	1436	1,494	1420
Number of Male Pupils	1806	1,768	1,834	1672	1718	1,779	1713
<b>TOTAL ENROLMENT</b>	<b>3023</b>	<b>3,027</b>	<b>3,133</b>	<b>3053</b>	<b>3154</b>	<b>3273</b>	<b>3133</b>

Source: District Education Office, Annual Progress Report , 2016

**The distribution of the District's Teacher population as of December 2017;**

**Table 1.14: Staffing Situation in Public Schools**

Level	Teaching Staff at Post		No. Trained	No. Untrained	Total
	Male	Female			
KG	46	134	86	94	180
Primary	287	91	258	120	378
JHS	262	66	307	21	328
SHS	40	9	47	2	49
TVET					
<b>Total</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>900</b>

**Source:** District Education Office, Annual Progress Report, 2016

**Table 1.15.: BECE Pass Rate 2010-2013**

Year	Enrolment			Registered Candid.			Candidates Sitting Exams			Candidates Passing			Rate
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem	Total	%
2010	499	263	762	499	263	762	498	255	753	286	139	425	<b>55.7</b>
2011	541	293	834	541	293	834	540	293	833	315	171	486	<b>58.3</b>
2012	530	376	906	530	376	906	527	322	899	243	147	390	<b>43.0</b>
2013	486	307	793	486	307	793	486	301	793	331	201	532	<b>67.0</b>
2014	515	392	907	515	392	907	513	387	900	150	114	264	<b>29.1</b>
2015	477	380	857	477	380	857	474	379	853	427	321	748	<b>87.7</b>
2016	556	435	991	552	429	981	549	423	972	496	385	881	<b>90.6</b>
2017	538	438	976	538	438	976	534	437	971	327	274	601	61.9

Generally the pass rate has been rising except for 2012 where there was a dip downwards. Total candidates sitting for examination (i.e. completing basic school) also saw a general increase.

From the table above it has been shown that number of girls completing JHS 3 has been increasing except in 2013. However, girls registering for BECE exams and passing showed a

downward trend. There is the need for the district to take a critical look at the girl child education.

**Table 1.16: District Indicators and Parameters (Education)**

No.	District Indicators and Parameters	2011 Indicator Level	2012 Indicator Level	2013 Indicator level	2014 Indicator level	2015 Indicator level	2016 Indicator level	2017 Ind level
1	Gross Enrolment Rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pre-School</li> <li>- Primary</li> <li>- JHS</li> <li>- SHS</li> </ul> Net Admission Rate in primary Schools (indicates primary one enrolment pupils aged 6 years)	138.4% 102.5% 74.% 11.1%	137.9% 95.9% 74.3% 12.3%	99 68.8 15.7	156.0% 100.6% 66.1%	182.1% 108.0% 74.5%	162.20% 104.20% 68.60%	105% 65.7 17.8
		45%	45%	81.5	71.1%	72.6%	71.1%	169.3
2	Gender Parity Index <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preschool</li> <li>- Primary</li> <li>- JHS</li> <li>- SHS</li> </ul>	1.01 0.90 0.67 0.95	0.98 0.99 0.87 1.08	0.96 0.99 0.84 0.97	0.94 0.93 0.92	0.86 0.90 0.98	1.02 0.96 0.94	1.02 0.97 0.95
3	BECE /WASSCE Pass Rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- JHS</li> <li>- SHS</li> </ul>	58.3%	43.0% 52%	67% 80.0%	66.63% 75.5%	91.85% 82.8%	69.68%	61.9%
4	Improvement in Pupils / Teachers Ratio: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Pre-school</li> <li>❖ Primary</li> <li>❖ JHS</li> </ul>	17:1 13:1 10:1	18:1 14:1 20:1	24:1 22:1 9:1	25:1 22:1 9:1	25:1 24:1 9:1	31:1 28:1 10:1	30:1 25:1 10:1

To address the poor quality of education delivery in the district, the following measures have been put in place.

- ❖ District Assembly Sponsored Mock Examination for J. S. S. 3
- ❖ The District Assembly shall pass by-laws designed to encourage school children to stay indoors in the night to study.
- ❖ The support 200 untrained teachers to be enrolled under the UTDBE programme designed to upgrade their skills and knowledge

At the end of the programme, the teachers would be awarded Diploma Certificates. The measure is expected to help augment the trained teacher population and improve quality of teaching and learning in the district.

(ii) *Government Educational Programmes in the District*

**Capitation Grant**

The capitation grant is an innovation by the government and is intended to improve access to school and improve upon teaching and learning in schools. The grant has been introduced to cater for school fees and levies which hitherto were paid by parents at the basic level.

**School Feeding Programme**

The programme was initially started at Anyanso Methodist Primary in 2007 under the Amansie East District and as of 2013, 27 Primary Schools and KGs were benefiting from the programme in the District. In spite of high increase in the number of schools benefiting from the programme, the caterers were facing major challenges. The 50p per child per day grant offered the caterers was deemed inadequate and the excessive delay in the payment of the grant were seen as a bane to the progress of the programme.

**Supply of Free ICT Textbooks**

Under a special programme by the government to promote the teaching and learning of ICT in Basic Schools, the Ministry of Education has supplied adequate textbooks on ICT, desk top and laptop computers for pupils at all levels in basic schools. Though this is in the right direction, there is the need to supply additional computer set to the schools to enhance the practical aspects of ICT tuition. This has become necessary because most pupils in the District have not touched a computer before.

***Supply of Free School Uniforms***

As a means of alleviating the suffering of needy pupils in schools the government supplied a total of 3,950 uniforms to pupils in schools throughout the District. It is our hope that the programme will continue for other who did not benefit from the maiden programme also to get their share in the ensuing academic year.

### (iii) **Second Cycle Schools**

District Assembly has two Senior Secondary Schools and two Integrated Community Centre for Employable Skills (ICCES). The major constraints facing these institutions are Hostel Accommodation and residential facilities for teachers. This has affected the enrolment rates in the schools since limited boarding facilities have affected the school's intake for the students outside the district.

The Plan Period would consider the improvement of infrastructure facilities in these Second Cycle Schools to enable them increase their intake from the J.H.S. Teachers should also be provided with Quarters, so as to attract qualified teachers into these institutions.

#### **Education Structures**

The District has a number of structures for the management of Basic Education System. Prominent among them are:

- The Girls Education Unit (GEU): The unit undertakes sensitization programmes on the importance of girls' education.
- The Science Technology and Mathematics Education (STME): focuses on creating awareness of the need for girls to study science, Mathematics and Technical subjects.
- The School Health Education Programme (SHEP): The unit designs strategies for the upkeep and maintenance of good health in school.
- District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC): The DEOC was established by an Act of Parliament (GES Act 1995) exercises absolute responsibility over and authority over educational issues in the district. The District Chief Executive chairs the DEOC.

#### **Community Structures**

Most communities in the District have Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) and School Management Committees (SMC) which see to address some concerns in public schools.

#### **Constraints to Education Service Delivery**

The District Education Service is faced with the following constraints despite its achievements:

- a. Inadequate logistics such as vehicles and fuel for supervising officers
- b. Late release of funds adversely affects timely execution of service activities.
- c. Inadequate supply of textbooks.
- d. Lack of social amenities such as hospitals, electricity, markets and good roads in the District to serve as incentive to teachers who are posted to rural areas.
- e. Poor enrolment in most rural schools, making it impossible to give the full complement of teachers
- f. Inadequate facilities such as classrooms, water, lavatories, road etc.

## Water and Sanitation

The availability of water and sanitation facilities, contributes greatly to the health and well-being of the people. DWST field survey and needs assessments from the communities' shows that effective water supply in the Bosome Freho District is about 35% whilst sanitary coverage is about 18%.

Through the support of IDA and the World Bank, the community Water and Sanitation Agency, the District Assembly and the communities have been working towards improving water and sanitation facilities in the district. The institutions and agencies act as facilitators to enable communities acquire their own water and sanitation facilities. Since 2002-2005, the following water and sanitation facilities were provided in the district through the former Amansie East District.

Based on the projections made on the communities assessment needs for 2013 for the various communities in the 4 Area Councils in the district the following water supply would be provided for the communities.

*Table 1.20: Distribution of Existing Water and Sanitation facilities as at December 2009*

Area Council	Water			Sanitation			
	BH	HW	PS	Pit Lat	A. Privy	KVIP	ENV. Loo
Bosomtwe-East	54	9	-	36	-	4	-
Sunso-Freho	46	4	-	38	-	2	2
Bosome	37	9	-	21	1	-	1
Nsuta	20	10	-	29	-	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>

## Environmental Health

The district Environmental has been characterised by poor waste management and water pollution as a result of human activities over several year. Activities such as charcoal burning, unorthodox means of fishing i.e the use of chemicals and its attendant health hazard have contributed immensely to water pollution. In this regard an Environmental Management Plan needs to be prepared to tackle the problems of Environmental Health.

Also, inadequate staffing, logistics and low morale of workers and poor working environment have affected the performance of the environmental health staff in the discharge of their duties. This has resulted in unkempt environment in most towns and villages.

To arrest the situation, there is the need to enforce the organisation of communal labour on periodic basis. Also the WATSAN committees of communities that have benefited from sanitation training under the various Water and Sanitation interventions should be revived for them to operate efficiently



**Table 1.21**

	<b>DATA COLLECTION ON TOILET-BFDA</b>								Total
	<b>2013</b>				<b>2017</b>				
Type of Toilet	PT	PR	INST	HH	PT	PR	INST	HH	
<i>Water Closet</i>		-	-	80	-	-	-	106	106
<i>KVIP</i>	30	-	80	8	36	-	82	8	126
<i>Enviro Loo</i>	3	-	3	-	2	-	3	-	5
<i>VIP</i>	-	-	22	420	-	-	25	501	526
<i>Total</i>	33		105	508	38	-	110	526	

Total No. of Household Water Closet – 106

Total No. of KVIP – 126

Total No. of Enviro Loo Laterine – 5

Total No. of VIP – 526

**KEY**

1. PT – Public Toilet
2. PR – Private toilet
3. INST – Institutional Toile

**1.8.6 Vulnerability Analysis**

Weak Warning system for disaster and climatic issues

The District rely on the national observatory and publications to caution and guide them against impending disaster and natural happenings. The District Office of the National Disaster Management Organisation is in charge of such systems and the District Assembly and other department’s plays supportive role in disseminating information on such issues. There has not been any accurate forecast specifically on the district but rely on general national forecasts hence the events always catches the district on the break. The 2015 excessive drought, occasional flooding along the anum valley and periodic rain storm that causes damage to property often occur without any caution to the people because the local system is weak. This leads to loss of property and renders the people vulnerable.

Low priority to Subsistence Food crop farmers

Although the district’s economy is mainly agrarian, until the recent introduction of the Planting for Food and Jobs project the focus on agric development has mainly been on cash crop production. Food crop farmers receive minimal logistical and financial support from government and the private financial sector. This is affecting productivity in the sector which adversely affect food security.

People in disaster prone areas e.g. flooding and fire

The river anum valley particularly Anumso and Nsese has been identified to be susceptible to flooding and due to weak warning system and causes damage to property which worsens the situation of the inhabitants. Bushfires has been erratic and do not occur in a particular area. Though there are structures for support systems, there inadequate logistical supply and

excessive delay in the release of relief items almost invariably fails to make the affected person feel the impact of the support.

#### PLHIV

Persons infected and affected with HIV and AIDS are also rendered vulnerable. There are limited interventions to offer support services for them. Though the Asiwa Health Centre provide Anti-Retroviral and prevention of mother to child transmission services there is no intervention to provide relieve economically to the identified persons. The district intervention focuses on education, awareness creation and behavioural change communication to the neglect of providing welfare benefits for the infected and affected persons. There is the need to direct resources to the care and support for persons infected and affected with HIV and AIDS in order to alleviate them from their suffering.

#### Persons with Disabilities

There is limited intervention for persons living with disability. The District has a committee for disability and work in close collaboration with the District Social Welfare Office. The only disturbing issue with management of disability is due to the fact that it is apparent that the fund disbursed do not go into productive uses and rather use for their daily upkeep. It would be very much appreciated if members could identify income generating activities and use the fund to set up businesses or use it to upgrade themselves in income generating skills which will make them employable.

#### Land degradation

Another disturbing phenomenon which is contributing to vulnerability in the district is land degradation due to mining activities. With the introduction of mining in the district since 2010 cocoa farms has been destroyed to give way for the activity and the more disturbing issue is the failure of the miners to cover mine pits and reclaim sites to help the soil regain its fertility. As people sell their farms the benefit derived from the proceeds become short lived and they regress economically and because the land which their livelihood depends on is also destroyed more people become unemployed in the medium to long term. It is therefore necessary to reclaim the lands for reuse.

#### **Coping mechanisms adopted by these groups**

In face of the numerous challenges, persons that have been rendered vulnerable by the above challenges manage with support from family members and support from the District Assembly to keep their heads above the waters. Often flood victims at Nsese move to stay with relatives during heavy floods for days. All persons rendered vulnerable usually rely on support from the nuclear and extended families and neighbours for support. In the face of reducing extended family ties and as the society becomes more inward looking with focus on the nuclear family there is the need to improve upon social welfare systems and improve on safety nets to cater for persons push the margins by social factors.

#### **1.8.7 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)**

The section looks at the people's access to voice, data and video media. Apparently because the District is largely rural and deprived, telecommunication penetration is very low. About 34% of the population aged 12years and above own a mobile phone. Male ownership of 36.8%

was higher than that of females (24.5%). Only 2.3% of households have access to desktop/laptop computers as compared to the regional average of 24.1percent. Access to internet facility is also very limited i.e. 1.7% mainly due to limited access to computers. This may be due to the limited access to telecommunication facilities. Although the coverage is fair in the Bosomtwe East, Bosome and Sunso Freho Area Councils the Nsuta Area Council has a very limited coverage. Telecommunication services are mainly provided through mobile networks which are very limited in coverage. Two mobile networks (Vodafone and MTN) are operational in the District.

District capacity to effectively manage application of ICT relating to ICT human resource, infrastructure, and ICT investment.

ICT infrastructure is very limited in the District. There are no Local Area Networking (LAN) systems in place which makes it almost impossible to access voice/data and video through Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) or dial up which is much cheaper. Telecommunication services is provided mainly through satellite due to the remote nature of the district. The option is slow and costly to operate. There are no public ICT centres to facilitate access.

At the institutional level, ICT application is largely limited to the private sector especially with the two financial institutions, Opportunity International Savings and Loans Limited and Bosome Freho Rural Bank Limited. The health directorate also makes use of ICT mainly for health reporting. All other departments make use of ICT mainly at the personal level. Apart from the health directorate no other department provide internet facility for the staff.

Investment in ICT has been very low over the years. The district community information centre which has been construction has not been furnished and two other centres proposed by GIFEC has not also been stocked. ICT investment in the district has largely remained at the private level. There is limited investment in key equipment and installations that will boost the application of ICT in the District.

### **1.8.8 Biodiversity, Climate Change**

The complex ecological system of which living organism from all sources including land and water bodies is part is impacting adversely on animals species which is depleting at a very high rate. For instance it has been of great concern that the fish stock in the Bosomtwe Lake among other rivers in the district has drastically reduces and the lake in particular has been noticed to be dwindling at an alarming rate. This called for UNESCO's intervention between 2012-2015 yet it is getting harder to implement the strategies and bye laws from the project to save the lake. The ecosystem is also out of balance mainly due to unsustainable practices of man. There is the need to enforce sustainable practices in all activities of man, e.g. farming, lumbering, fishing settlement system, industrialisation among others in other to remedy the situation.

The recent severe and extensive drought in 2015-2016 with its attendant bush fires, occasional flooding, increasing daytime temperatures, rain and windstorm being experience by the district in recent years gives an indication that the District is having its fair share of the effects of

climate change. Though generally an agrarian district, overexploitation of timber, reduction in fallow periods due to population pressure, poor farming cultural practices among others is contributing climate change. To help reduce the impact, there is the need to take mitigating as well as coping measures to make life bearable for the people.

**Effects:** Noticeable changes and occurrences that can be associated with changes in the weather, increased temperature, drought and insect (pest) outbreaks and floods etc.

**Impacts:** Extent to which climate change has affected the District e.g. destruction of biodiversity, drying of water bodies, disruption of agriculture and food systems

**Green Economy:** Due to the disastrous nature of growing crops which result in the removal of vegetative covers here has been the need for Land and water management interventions

1. Cover cropping
2. Crop rotation
3. Afforestation
4. Manure or fertilization application - agrochemical inorganic
5. Irrigation facilities

### **Climate Change Mitigation**

To reduce the impacts of climate change people has resorted to the use of new technologies and making older equipment more energy efficient or changing management practices or consumer behaviour. Sustainability is the ability to continue or a defined behaviour indefinitely.

Crop Economy: In a deplorable situation as a result of destruction of farm lands

- a. top soil - soil structure and soil texture destroyed
- b. bare soil - loss of nutrients and minerals in the soil
- c. lessens soil fertility
- d. low yields manifestation
- e. low quality of yields

### **Climate Change Effect in Ghana**

- Rainfall decreases and variability across ecological zones
- longer dry spells, changing planting period
- shortening growing seasons
- increasing temperatures across all ecological zones (up to 2.5C by 2050)
- high evapotranspiration
- loss of surface water bodies
- frequent drought (floods, forest and

### **Risk and Opportunities Inherent them and their Implications for Development**

- recants progress of interactive and development of livelihoods and growth of societies and settlements
- fear of the very existence of human race
- hopelessness of man in existence of people
- lack of peace and progress
- opportunities for livelihood and survival very remote

- destruction of farming lands hence hunger, malnutrition and diseases of man and animals as a result bad farming practices
- forest destroyed
- water bodies polluted and getting dried up

#### Agric and Food Security Programmed

- Capacity building and development for research endure
- development and promotion of climate resistant cropping systems
- adaptation of livestock production systems
- support for climate change adaptation in fisheries and aquaculture
- support to water conservation and irrigation system

**Effects:** Noticeable changes and occurrences that can be associated with changes in the weather increased temperature, brought and insect (pest) outbreaks and floods etc.

**Impacts:** Extent to which climate change associated societies e.g. destruction of biodiversity, drying of water bodies, disruption of agriculture and food systems

**Biodiversity:** Different species of plant and animal lives on earth i.e. operating in an eco-system

**Green Economy:** Due to the disastrous nature of growing crops which result in the removal of vegetative covers. Land and water management interventions

1. Cover cropping
2. Crop rotation
3. Afforestation
4. Manure or fertilization application - agrochemical inorganic
5. Irrigation facilities

#### Climate Change Mitigation

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- loss of surface water bodies

- frequent drought (floods, forest and
- increasing sea level
- destruction of coastal communities

### **Indicate Risk and Opportunities Inherent them and their Implications for Development**

- recants progress of interactive and development of livelihoods and growth of societies and settlements
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- hopelessness of man in existence of people
- lack of peace and progress
- opportunities for livelihood and survival very remote
- destruction of farming lands hence hunger, malnutrition and diseases of man and animals as a result bad farming practices
- forest destroyed
- water bodies polluted and getting dried up

### **1.8.9 Gender Equality**

Women are generally marginalised in decision making which leads to non-participation of them in key decision making on issues that even affect their livelihoods. Major issues of concern in relation to gender inequality include; the system of inheritance, limited funding for the implementation of women empowerment programmes, limited women representation in the local Assembly and large disparity between male and female at the secondary school level.

In order to identify issues and challenges associated with gender and mainstream them into programmes, assessment of key issues bothering one gender was performed. Major concerns identified relating to gender in the District included the following;

#### **The System of Inheritance**

Men are generally preferred and appointed as heads of families and thus are privileged to have unlimited control over family lands, buildings, commercial farms etc. under the guise of keeping them in trust for the whole family. They are then privileged to use it to their benefit to the detriment of the women and children.

#### **Access to Land**

It was evident that due to the system of inheritance as described above family and clan lands are always bequeathed to men and thus limit women and girls access to land especially for commercial purposes and investment.

#### **Cultural Factors**

Society has assigned different roles for men and women and in so doing had negatively affected women in their career development. Assessment of workers in civil service positions, i.e. the District Assembly and heads of decentralised departments revealed that apart from the District Director of Education, Gender Desk Officer and the District Office of Electoral Commission,

there was no other woman in senior management position in the District. This again manifests in the political structure of the District, the District Chief Executive and the member of parliament of the constituency are all men. Beside these, all executive members of the major political parties in the district are men except for the position of women's organiser. Also out of 30 Assembly members of the district only four of them are women of which 3 are appointed members and only one won through competitive election.

#### Barriers to Equal and Non Discriminatory Access to Services

Education due to socio-cultural factors, women and girls access to education from the Junior High School to tertiary level is mostly impeded. As is evident from major education indicators, the girl child is disadvantaged, the gender parity index for Preschool (0.98), Primary (0.99). JHS (0.87) clearly shows skewness in proportion of girls to their boys counterparts at all levels. Student pass rate for girls at the BECE level also puts women a disadvantaged position. Girls pass rate for 2014 (30), 2015 (84%) and 2016 (91%) has been improving over the year but their passes has been weak which places girls completing JHS at a disadvantaged position to further their education. Women and girls are affected by family perception that they would end up being housewives and are mostly marginalised. Another factor which serves as barrier to the girl child's education in the district is teenage pregnancy leading to high dropout rates at the JHS level.

#### Health

Women's access to health services in the district is perceived to be hindered by socio cultural issues. Women traditionally need to seek consent of their partners before seeking certain health care services like family planning, attending maternity clinics, accepting blood transfusion or even testing for their HIV status during pregnancy. Women handling of maternal issues are worrisome because this has daring implications on their lives but decisions concerning maternal health are greatly influence by men. For instance it's been confirmed that women seen with condoms are branded prostitutes which had been a hindrance to female condom acceptance. Also high incidence of poverty in the district has limited women's access to antenatal and neonatal care putting their lives under risk during and after pregnancy.

#### Political Participation and Representation

Though some changes to gender roles has occurred in Ghana, the basic values attached to gender identities in the district remain much unchanged. Women and girls are considered more vulnerable and minors as compared to their male counterparts. This may be essentially due to the rural nature of the district.

There has not been much change to the political and administrative institutions of the district since 2008. All the major political and administrative positions are occupied by men and women's participation has been very low.

In view of these the Assembly shall pursue various programmes to bridge the gap between the male and female students at the higher level. Beside education, effort should be made to close the social gap between men and women and open up avenues for women to achieve their maximum potential.

Also Programmes such as economic empowerment in agriculture sector through credit facilities for women farmers, sensitization of women on domestic violence bills, disability bills and encouraging the women to accept public office in our local government structures would be pursued. More girl-child enrolment in second cycle and possibly tertiary level would be pursued for them to serve as role models.

### **1.9.0 Inequality**

It is generally perceived that inequality manifest itself in the socio-economic, political and spatial systems of the district. In the social system the power relations between male and female gender is still a problem. This is evidence in the system of inheritance whereby properties are always entrusted to the care of men, men remain dominant and even in making decision of critical importance to women and children welfare on issues such as accessing healthcare, choosing career and seeking justice among others had to be dependent of men. Also with education, the girl child is disadvantaged through various interventions the situation seems normalised in the lower primary but as the pupils progress the drop-out rate for the girl child rises and by the time they complete the basic school the boys outnumber the girls. The situation becomes worsened at the Senior High School Level and the trend is maintained up to the tertiary level.

With respect to economic inequality, women are still disadvantaged, due to the position held by men in both the nuclear and extended family settings they have unlimited access to family resources, particularly land and landed properties. In the field of work the inequality is evident at the managerial level where a few women are in management position.

In the realm of politics the issue of inequality arises from the bipolar nature of our political system and its attendant winner takes it all syndrome. When a party is in power, its executives and cronies take charge of the nation and district's resource distribution and it is largely perceived that they do things to favour its followers hence economic resources distribution, employment opportunities among others are shared un-proportionately to favour party sympathisers. Though the justice system is known to be unbiased, it is largely perceived that the ruling party and its sympathisers are able to influence certain decisions to their favour and as a result wields enormous power to the disadvantage of others which results in abuse of incumbency.



Spatial inequality is also evident. Although resource endowment is fairly distributed, morphology of the district subjects it to inequality with regard to spatial accessibility which has influenced that distribution of social infrastructure and service delivery. This has created disparity in the development of the district and greatly influence economic development. The north western parts of the district is very accessible followed by the eastern portions. The south and south eastern part remains remote from the centre. Road infrastructure, educational facilities, banking services, ICT facilities and relatively better health services are concentrated in the more accessible areas. This has supported development of the south and eastern portions of the District although the general situation is still not the best. Poverty is thus concentrated in these portions whilst the wellbeing of those in the northern and western parts is relative better.

### **1.9.1 Local Economic Development**

Though economic resources abound in the district the level of commercial activity is very low. Agriculture remains the leading economic activity but unfortunately remains at the subsistence level which limits the earning power of the people. Cocoa production is predominant followed by the cultivation of food crops mainly for home consumption. Manufacturing activities is barely in existence and industrial development is at the barest minimum. Even cottage industries are non in existence because craft is also not developed.

The only industrial activities in the district centres around palm nut processing into oil, cassava processing and rice milling. With the introduction of the Rural Enterprises Project under the District Business Advisory Centre (BAC) attempts has been made to upgrade the skill of master craftsmen, apprentices and school leavers in income generating activities which serves as the fulcrum for the district's industrial development. Under the programme beneficiaries in the craft sector (i.e. woodworkers. Welders,) are trained to improve upon finishing of their produce. Whilst those without skill are equipped with skills in batik tie and dye, dressmaking, hairdressing, baking and confectionery, soap and cosmetic production. Small scale entrepreneurs also given training in book keeping and records management.

The bulk of the timber and mineral resources are exploited in its raw form and transported outside the district without processing and thus do not offer much employment opportunities for the people.

### **1.9.2 Migration**

Under migration the population was classified by birthplace and number of duration of resident migrants. About 19% of the population were classified as migrants. Out of the total migrants of 11,858 persons, 29.1 percent have lived in the district for 1-4 years while 22.4 percent have resided in the district for 20 years and above. 17.2 percent have lived in the district for 5-9 years, 16.0 percent have been living in the district for 10-19years and 13.5 percent have also lived in the district for less than one (1) year.

The economic resource of the district and its proximity to eastern region has serve as attractive force or pull factors for people born outside the district especially eastern region. Statistics

indicates that 48.3 percent of people born outside the Ashanti region but residing in the District are from the eastern region. The migration pattern is mainly rural–rural i.e it involve the movement of farmers from other parts of the region and outside looking for farmlands. They normally seek for land for share cropping under the abunu system. They have helped with cocoa, oil palm and citrus and other food crop cultivation in the district.

The migrant population thus add to the population pressure of the district and has contributed to high demand for farm land which has put pressure on farm lands and reduced fallow periods. Another group of migrants from the eastern region mainly whose migration has caused a challenge for the district is the small scale miners. Their activities has caused more environmental damage due to their unsustainable mining practices.

To cope with issues associated with this form of migration there is the need to improve upon farming methods to increase productivity per acre to continue to accommodate them. Also the small scale mining sector needs to be highly regulated to help reduce the damage from mining.

### **1.9.3 Natural and Man-made Disasters**

Disasters are not rampant in the District but there are occasional floods along the river anum valley. Also during the rainy season, especially in April, there are occasional rain storm which affect buildings. Bushfires also do occur during the dry season in late 2015 and earl 2016 there was an extensive and severe drought which led to rampant bush fires and permanent wilting of food and cash crops in the district. This led to the loss of cocoa farms and other properties. Though earthquakes and tremors are very rare, the national geological survey department has installed a seismograph at Morontuo to monitor earth movements in mid Ghana. This has necessitated on the premise that it is believed the Lake Bosomtwe was formed out of volcanic action and that occupies the crater of the volcano hence it is suspected that it may be active again.

### **1.9.4 Population Dynamics**

#### **Population Size and Growth**

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, the population of the District is 60,397. Of the 30 MMDAs in Ashanti Region, the Bosome Freho District has 1.3 percent share of the regional population. In terms of density, the population density of Bosome Freho District is 95.9 persons per square kilometer in 2010 lower than that of the region, 196.0

The district’s population has a youthful structure, with a broad base, typical of a developing country, consisting of greater proportion of children and an apex of a small number of aged persons 75 below. There is a large proportion of children under 15 years and a small proportion of elderly persons aged 65 years and older.

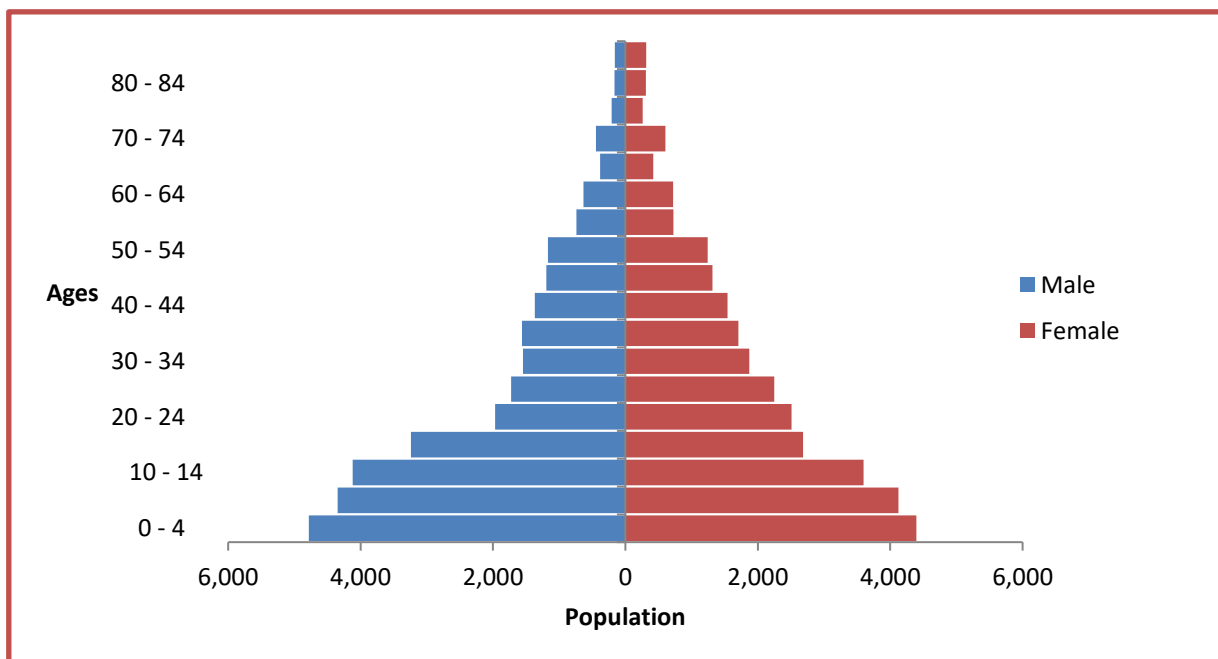
The age structure of the district’s population is basically shaped by the effects of high fertility and decreasing mortality rate. Adolescents and young adults aged 15-29 years constitute 23.8 percent of the population with more females (51.8%) than males (48.2%). A situation in which 20 percent or more of a population is aged between 15-24 years has been described as “Young Bulge”; a phenomenon that may subject a society to potentially disruptive political and social

movements (Heinsohn, 2003). The rapid growth of the adolescent and youth populations exerts increased pressure to expand education, health services and employment opportunities. Furthermore, there is an increasing adult population of 34.9 percent of the population aged 25-64 years which indicates that provision of jobs for the increasing adult population is a critical issue to be looked at.

The proportion aged 60 years and older is 5.5 percent. It can be realized from the population pyramid that there are more females than males aged 60 years and older; indicating high mortality in aged males than females. The population reduces as ageing advances. However, programmes that will improve the wellbeing of the aged population should be enhanced (UNPD-Ghana, 2007).

The age structure of the district's population is a characteristic of a transition from high to low fertility. The population remains young and thus has a high growth potential. During the transition from high to low fertility levels, populations tend to be characterized by large proportions in the reproductive years, leading to large numbers of children being born, even if these women have on average of 2.1 children each (replacement level). Women in the reproductive ages 15-49 years constitute a comparatively large group (28.4%) in the population

**Figure 1.8 : Population pyramid**



Source: 2010 PHC

#### Age and Sex Composition in Broad Age Cohort

The District's total population comprises of 29,753 males and 30,644 females. The population may be categorised into three main age groups: i.e. 0-14 constituting the children, 15-64 constituting the active working population and the 65+ constituting the aged. The District's

representation as per this categorisation based on projection from 2010 population figures is as follows;

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
0-14	13,381	12,246	25,627	42
15-64	15,305	16,747	32,052	52.5
65+	1,370	1,964	3,334	5.5
<b>All Ages</b>	<b>30,056</b>	<b>30,956</b>	<b>61,013</b>	<b>100</b>

The table above shows the age and sex distribution of the District's population for 2017.

The effect of the scattered settlement is evidenced by the small population sizes of the communities. No settlement in the District has a population of 5,000 and above. The largest community has a population of about 2,728 which is Anyanso.

The dispersed nature of the communities and their linkages affects the distribution of infrastructural facilities as most communities do not meet the population threshold for the provision of essential services. The table above shows the spatial distribution of population in the district.

A high proportion of the District's population (i.e.30%) are children and this gives an indication to service providers such as the District Assembly, District Education Directorate, NGOs and CBOs to focus their development agenda to the provision of Basic School infrastructure such as Day Care Centres, Crèche, Primary and Junior High Schools, Clinics and Recreational Centres to meet the demand of the increasing youthful population. The seemingly high percentage of working age group does not really present a better picture of the employable workforce because most of the people especially between 15-17 would still be in basic school and their inclusion in the working age group merely inflate the working age group. The structure as presented above shows a high potential labour force (48%) which gives much hope for potential investors for the availability of cheap labour force.

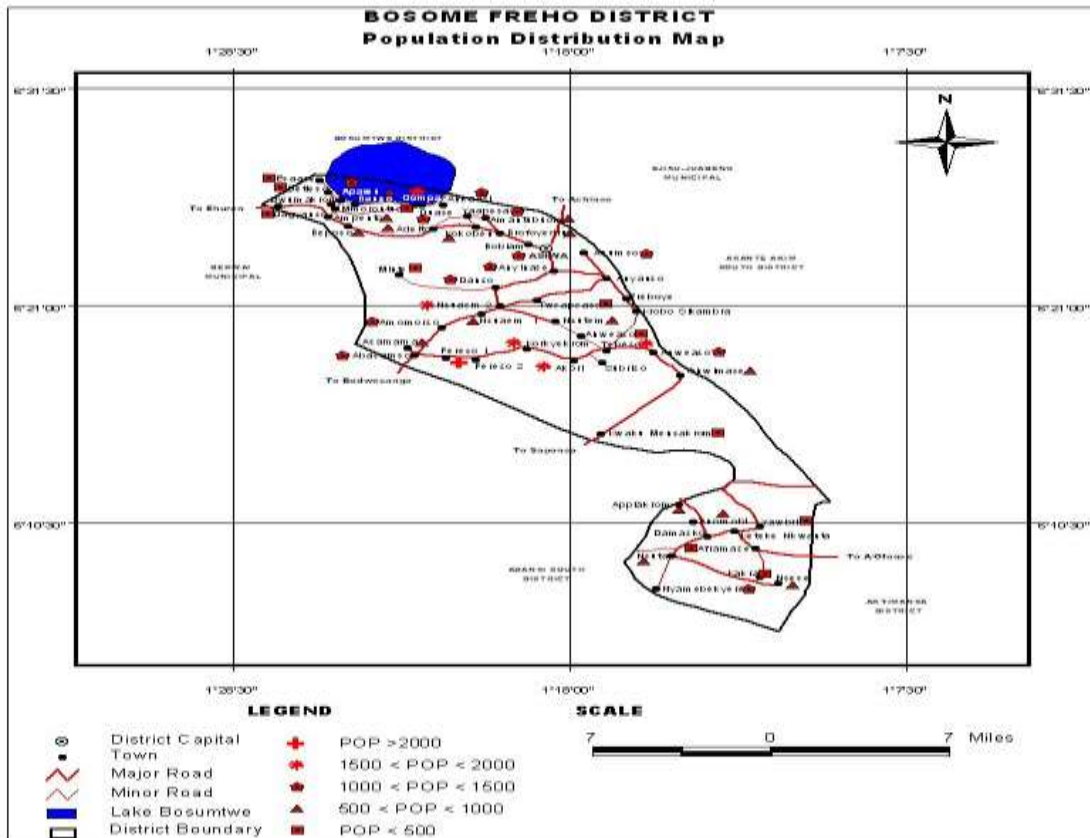
The high potential labour force of the District faces an imminent high rate of unemployment or at least under employment due to low level of economic activity in the District. Farming remains the major economic activity and most of the people engaged in farming activities become idle during the off farming season. Also increasing population is leading to excessive land fragmentation which is militating against commercial farming.

### **Spatial Distribution (Settlement Pattern)**

The District has over 70 smaller communities which are mainly rural. The greater part of the population is dispersed, more especially in the farming areas such as Nsuta. No community in the District has the population threshold of 5,051 people. The District capital has a total

population of 1,593 based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The dispersed nature of the settlements with their small population size makes the equitable provision of infrastructural facilities difficult. Since most of them do not meet the required threshold population for the provision of a facility such as clinic, health post, Schools etc.

**Figure 1.9: Spatial Distribution of Population**



### Population Density

Based on population projected for 2017, the District Population Density stands at 80 per square kilometer which is higher than the National Density of 79.3. The density by 2010 stood at 95.9 persons per square kilometer which was lower than the regional average of 196.0. The high population density implies that there would be pressure on land. Especially with agriculture as the main stay of the District economy demand for farm land exceeds demand which has brought about land fragmentation which impedes against commercial farming. The average size of land for farming had reduced. On average a farmer could not get as much as 20-30 acres of land for commercial farming due to the pressure on land. There is therefore the need for programmes to promote and adopt modernized agriculture with intensive farming practices, non – agricultural activities to develop the District.

### **Ethnicity and Religion**

The Bosome Freho District exhibits homogenous cultural identity with Asantes dominating (70%). Other tribes in the District are Ewes, Krobos, Adas and people of Northern origin. The other Akan Ethnic groups such as Fantes, Kwahus, Akims, and Bonos have fair representations.

*Table 1.22: The pattern of Ethnicity in the District*

No.	Ethnicity	Percentages
1	Akans	83.5%
3	Ewes	6.7%
4	Ga-Dagme	4.0%
5	Mole Dagbani	3.3%
6	Others	2.5%
<b>Totals</b>		<b>100%</b>

### **Religious Composition**

Christianity dominates the religious denominations in the District with a population of about 83.1%. Islamic Religion has 7.7%, traditional religion 5.3%, animist religion 0.9% and other religions 3.0%. An emerging phenomenon is the proliferation of churches from the orthodox to the charismatic churches. The practice of traditional African religion is losing grip on the people and fast giving way to Christianity and Islam.

The table below shows the pattern of religious denomination in the District

*Table 1.23: Religious Denomination*

No.	Religion	Percentage
1	Catholic	15.3%
2	Protestants	28.1%
3	Pentecostal Charismatic	25.7%
4	Other Christians	15.8%
5	Islam	5.8%
6	Traditionalist	1.0%
7	Other	1.1%
8	No Religion	7.2%
<b>Total</b>		<b>100%</b>

### **Labour Force/ Dependency Ratio**

Based on projections from the 2000 Population and Housing Census about 48% of the population of the District is in the economically active age group, whilst 52% are classified as age dependent. I.e. either in the 0-14 or 64<sup>+</sup> age bracket.

With a ratio of about 1:1, there seem to be not much a problem with the age dependency ratio but due to high level of unemployment and under employment and the economic dependency is rather high putting much pressure on the very few who are employed with a stable income. Since the little income earned is not able to support nuclei family let alone the extended family. There is the need therefore to embark on employment generation activities and take advantage of national programmes to improve upon existing employment generation for the workforce to reduce the level of unemployment.

Agriculture is noted to be the main stay of the District's Economy. Improving upon productivity in the agricultural and service sectors will go a long way to improve income and raise the standard of living of the people. Though the District is yet to fully benefit from programmes such as the National Youth Employment Programme, the introduction of exemption packages under the health insurance scheme for the aged, the school feeding programme and the capitation grant in the educational sector shall mitigate the full impact of the high age dependency in the District.

#### Occupational Distribution

The occupational distribution in the Bosome Freho District shows agriculture as the major occupation followed by the service sector, commerce and industry. The table below shows the occupational distribution of the district.

**Table 1.24: Occupational Distribution of Population in Bosome Freho District**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Totals</b>
Agriculture Forestry and Fishing	73.2
Mining and Quarrying	2.6
Manufacturing	5.0
Services	4.7
Commerce	7.5
Industry	7

*Projected based on 2010 Housing and Population Census*

#### Migration Trends

Migration pattern in the District follows the conventional rural-urban drift. The Economy is mainly agrarian and the youth who form majority of the labour force are not interested in farming this serve as a major push factor for migration to major towns like Kumasi, Accra Takoradi, Konongo, Bekwai, and Obuasi, leaving behind the children, women and the aged. This has negatively influenced agricultural production as especially food production had been left in the hands of women and the aged. However the full impact of emigration is minimized by inflow of migrant farmers to the cocoa and oil palm cultivation areas like Tebeso, Anyanso, Anwiaso, Nsuta, Anomawobi, Nsese, Appiahkrom, Simdadieso where the land is suitable for tree crop farming. The creation of the district also provides incentive for job seekers to move into the district which will reduce to impact of emigration.

Improvement in infrastructure services such as roads, electricity and water throughout the District has the potential to open up the rural areas for economic development, increase employment generation and curb the rate of youth migrations.

### **Rural Urban Split**

The District is mainly rural. There is no single community which can be classified as urban. None of the communities has a population of up to 5,051 inhabitants. With the creation of the District with Asiwa as its capital it is hoped that the town will benefit from the needed social and economic infrastructure which will accelerate the processes of urbanization. The small and scattered nature of communities in the District makes service provision difficult because settlements do not meet the threshold for key services. With this the District is classified as rural.

The District has benefited from only one population census and makes it difficult to do inter census analysis. The district has a youthful population. That is the highest population is found in the 0-4years age bracket (19%) and the lowest in the 95-99 year group (1%). Another striking feature of the district's population is the high number of women in the reproductive age group.

The structure of the District population which is typical of developing nations, which implies that the district have high age dependency. And there must also be intervention in health and education sector to meet the needs of the children and teaming youth. Employment creation should also be of high priority because the adolescent and youth. There must also be interventions for adolescent reproductive health, including family planning, youth centres, among others. The development of the children and youth may as well require investment in the education sector. Expansion and establishment basic and second cycle schools to educate the youth. Emphasis may also be placed on skill training.

### **1.9.5 Science Technology and Innovations**

The application of science and technology is very low, the production systems in the agriculture, industry and manufacturing sectors of the district still apply rudimentary technics. Farmers use the traditional cutlass and hoe for production and harvesting. There are also no advanced storage facilities and they rely on traditional sheds, barns and cribs to store farm produce. The only area that science is playing a major role in the agric sector is seed/seedling supply and application of chemicals for weed control. Mechanised agriculture is not in existence. Cocoa and vegetable farmers also rely on chemicals to control pest/diseases and apply ample fertiliser to enhance their crop yield.

The manufacturing sector is not developed as units use traditional equipment for processing (i.e in the palm oil and gari processing fields). The industrial sector like manufacturing also rely on crude techniques and implements for production and this is seriously affecting production levels.



Lack of innovation in the production systems of the district is seriously affecting productivity and labour output per time. Which implies resources are not being used efficiently leading to wastage of precious raw materials.

### **1.9.6 Security**

The district has a relatively peaceful environment. The crime rate is low and conflicts are virtually not in existence. Chieftaincy issues are also rare. This offer a good situation for investment. In the face of rising mining activities there has been only isolated cases of robbery.

### **1.9.7 Nutrition**

Food items abound in the district and due to the rural nature of the District the nutritional needs of the people are met with available local materials. Local food stocks abound in the form of cassava, plantain, maize, cocoyam and yams. Also vegetables like pepper, tomatoes, garden eggs, cabbage among others are all locally produced and are available. Palm Oil also abound in the district. Beside these the protein needs of the district is not fully met and had to be complemented by fish and meat imports. Other food items mainly imported include processed foods like cocoa beverages, tea, bread, rice, beans, tomato puree and vegetable oil.

Cases of malnutrition has been reported and effort is being made by the District Health Directorate to address it through child development monitoring and other outreach programmes.

### **1.9.8 Water Security**

Water as an essential commodity both for domestic and industrial uses is of prime importance in development. Though currently water scarcity is not an issue, the district need to take a critical look at water supply. The bulk of water for both domestic and industrial use is from boreholes and hand dug wells. Rain water is barely harvested and the channels of major streams and rivers in the district are either destroyed or highly polluted due to extensive alluvial gold mining activities in the river valleys. Even lake Bosomtwe, has seen its fair share of pollution although not from mining but other forms of human activities. Currently the disturbing issue on the district water supply is that most facilities do break down often due to population pressure on the facility. Also some of them have become old and the communities are not maintaining them. This has come as a result of ineffective water and sanitation committees and most of the broken down boreholes are being abandoned although they contain water.

### **1.9.9 HIV and AIDS**

The response to the HIV Pandemic is largely targeted at promotion of positive behaviours among the population particularly the youth and sexually active group. The activities of small scale miners and the popular ‘galamsey’ operators and the location of the district been bordered by Districts that serve as transit points for commercial transportation activities; Obuasi, Asokwa-Junction, Juaso-Konongo-Bomfa-Asiwa- Bekwai and New Edubiase calls for intensification of Behaviour Change Communication to empower the public to adopt healthy behaviours in response to the spread of HIV/AIDS. Activities of the District response team therefore focused on advocacy, PMTCT, HTC, Know Your Status, ART services and HIV/TB

collaboration activities through strong collaboration with key stakeholders such as Traditional authorities, religious organizations, the youth, farmers, artisans, miners, commercial transport unions, Departments, NGOs/CBOs.

The District during the period was able to carry out sensitization talks, meetings and durbars, voluntary counselling and testing, distribution of educational materials including posters, fliers and condoms to identifiable groups such as the youth and farmers. Capacity building trainings was organized for 20 health service providers consisting of midwives, nurses, Physician Assistants and Pharmacy personnel on PMTCT, HTC and ART services including care and support to affected persons. A total of 70 School based health teachers and peer educators and 70 Community Health Workers were also trained to provide HIV/AIDS education and support services to households in the entire district. Quarterly support visits and monitoring activities to all 18 implementing health facilities that provide PMTCT, HTC services and ART site at Asywa Health Centre geared towards improving the district's response to the disease.

The HIV outreach campaign was intensified at 40 high risk communities consisting of mining areas and Lakeside communities which receive tourists especially during Ankaase Lake Pool Party on Easter Monday and Republic holidays and festive seasons at hot spots to reach out to the youth and merry makers. This was supported by Network of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS (NAP+) Ghana as part of a community outreach program under the Community System Strengthening (CSS) Project funded by the Global fund through Ghana AIDS Commission.

The major challenge of the District is the limited number of Civil Society Organizations who are required to carry out HIV/AIDS and STI prevention education, condom distribution, care and support as well as stigma reduction activities as part of the District Response. The District AIDS Committee rolled out several programmes to fulfil the various activities which were supposed to be done by these CBOs. The only Community Based Organization in the District Is '*Human Matters Foundation*' at Asywa, the District capital. It is important that the only CBO in the District is assisted by the National Response Programme to strengthen interventions in the District whiles advocating for other CBOs to join.

To strengthen HIV/AIDS interventions in the District there should be increasing number of CBOs, capacity building activities such as training, sensitization, logistical support, monitoring & supervision

### **1.10.0 Employment**

The major employment opportunity identified in the district is agribusiness but this is not very attractive especially to the youth in its current state. The sector lacks support financially and there is not adequate marketing opportunities. Start-ups tend to fail due to lack of support and basic knowledge in business management like records keeping. There are avenues for fish

farming and poultry production because the bulk of the district needs for fish and poultry products is imported.

There is potential for baking and confectionery because even bread has to be imported from Konongo and Kumasi to meet local needs. Though wood abounds wood products such as furniture and beds has to be purchased outside the district due to inadequate skill.

Low level of skill is a major challenge to local employment generation in the informal sector. The packaging or finishing of locally made products are very poor and makes it unattractive to the local people who commute mostly to Konongo and Kumasi. The limited marketing opportunities due small sizes of towns and villages makes it unattractive to people who are very skilful to establish businesses.

Attention should be given to graduate apprentices to upgrade their skills in packing and branding to make their products attractive to local people.

### **1.10.1 Security**

Since its inauguration in 2008, the district has been very peaceful and free from security issues. Land litigation is rare except the issue over Pra-Agya lands on the eastern border between the people of Akyem Brenase and the Kokofu paramountcy. There was also a squabble between the people of Morontuo and Dwumakrom on parts of lands claimed to be part of Dwumakrom.

On chieftaincy matters, the issue of Kokofu and Dadease stools remain the main conflict which can create chieftaincy problems in the District. Land boundaries between the two stools are not clearly defined and there has been instances where both stools lay claim over some communities which can be a basis of conflict if both stools decide to install a chief for these same communities.

There were incidence of reported crime during the previous plan period but the armed robbery cased that occurred within the district were all mining related. There was another serious robbery situation which was more regular and affected most people in the district though it took place outside the boundaries of the district. Vehicles from the district plying Kumasi-Ofoase, Kumasi-Nsuaem were serially robbed between Adumasa and Bomfa in the Ejisu/Juaben district.

The influx of small scale miners into the district and their mode of land acquisition also present another recipe for chaos. Their operation pose serious threat to man and property in the sense that they do not reclaim the mined lands and leave open pits that have collected water which some of the ties trap children, farmers, hunters and even other miners to kill them. The activities of the miners need to be regulated to curb the confusion that ensue from their work.

### **1.10.2 Disaster**

#### **Natural and man-made disasters**

The district has not experienced Earth Quake as a form of disaster before, however records of bushfires and rains/windstorm has been on the increase with some few records of domestic

fires. These disasters pose a serious threat to livelihood in the district as bush fires mostly result in food shortages and also wind/rainstorm renders people homeless.

### **Weak early warning systems**

As and when there are changes in the weather forecast with its implication on disaster occurrences, the Office is notified in order to integrate into its educational campaigns timely warning so that communities would prepare for any unforeseen situation.

***Table 1.25: People living in disaster prone areas***

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Community</b>	<b>Type of Disaster</b>
1	Nsese	Flood
2	Supom	Flood
3	Anomawobi	Flood
4	Anumso	Flood
5	Aframuaase	Flood
6	Manfe	Flood
7	Freboye	Flood
8	Anwiaso	Fire
9	Tebeso I	Fire
10	Tebeso II	Fire
11	Amomorso	Fire
12	Adakabunso	Fire
13	Asiwa	Fire
14	Minti	Fire
15	Subiriso	Fire
16	Kokoben	Pest infestation
17	Adeito	Pest infestation
18	Anomawobi	Pest infestation
19	Ankaase	Landslide

In the event of disaster occurrences, disaster victims are sometimes offered some help by friends and relatives and other community's members. The relief and construction department of NADMO should have helped relieve victims of their situation but however, that support does not seem to come as expected.

### **1.10.3 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)**

The analysis of migration should include the extent to which the causes and impacts of migration is contributing to and or affecting the development of the District

The District high emigration of youthful population has a historical antecedent. Prior to the creation of the District, the order was mass exodus of school leavers from the district after completion of Junior High School. Economic and social infrastructure were lacking in the area. There was no electricity except Kusiase to Morontuo, there was no single tarred road and surface accessibility was very poor. Health service delivery was poor, there was no second

cycle institution and the level of commercial activity was also too low. All these contributed as push factors for out migration.

Many of the adolescent and youth left to continue their education, learn trade or find some job to do in the cities and towns near and far. The availability of these facilities in the nearby towns such as Obuasi, New Edubiase, Bekwai, Konongo and Kumasi served as attractive force to draw the migrants most of whom never returned to settle. The lifestyle and perceived better life exhibited by the urban dwellers also exerted pressure on the local people to migrate to fight for success in the cities.

On the other hand the availability of arable land, favourable climatic condition for farming, the presence of precious minerals and timber also attracted farmers and miners from neighbouring places to settle in the district yet the net migration didn't favour the district.

The migration pattern had led to the exodus of youthful men from the district and left the main economic activity mainly in the hands of women and ageing men, especially in the field of food production which do affect production levels.

The boom in mining activities in the district has worsened the situation because the few youthful men that were left behind also joined the gold mining activity which gave high and quick returns in the short term. The neglect of food production has negative implication for the district's food security.

**Table 1.26: SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES OF GSGDA II**

Thematic areas of GSGDA II,	Key Identified issues (as harmonized with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community Needs and Aspirations)
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability Enhancing	
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Low skill among master craftsmen
	Poor finishing of products
	Poor packaging of locally made products
	Limited knowledge in business management
	Inadequate financial institutions
	Limited access to credit (financial services)
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Poor roads to tourism potential sites (Ankaase-Morontuo, Bansa-Apewu-Esaase)
	Undeveloped tourist potentials
	Low investment for tourism development
	Rampant bush fires during dry season
	Irregular rainfall pattern
	Severe and extensive drought period
	Rapid depletion of forest resources
	Limited arable land (Small farm holdings)
	Land degradation due to mining activities
	High rate of river pollution due to mining activities
	Limited market infrastructure
	Unsustainable mining practices by small scale gold miners
	High environmental pollution (use of chemical in fishing, charcoal burning, weed control etc)
	Low priority for subsistence food crop farmers

	High pollution of rivers and the lake bosomtwe
	Poor storage facilities for agric produce
	Limited technology for processing g of agric produce
	Low agric productivity
Oil and Gas Development	
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements	Lack of landuse/ settlement plans
	Poor housing condition
	Poor roads (limited accessibility) limiting access to major service delivery
	Absurd district boundary rendering district landmass in detached from the Nsuta area.
	Poor (unmotorable) roads infrastructure
	Abandoned bridges under construction in nsuta area
	Lack of drainage system for towns and villages
	Inadequate toilet infrastructure
	Inadequate household toilet facilities
	High presence of stray animals
	Inadequate final disposal sight.
	Poor waste management
	Unkempt environment of towns and villages
	Limited ICT and communication infrastructure
	Lack of public ICT Centres
	Limited access to internet facilities
	Over reliance on firewood and charcoal as cooking fuel
	Unequal distribution of electricity power
	Intermittent power supply
	Limited use of LPG
	Lack of approved petrol filling station
	Lack of district hospital
	Inadequate classroom blocks
	Rapid deterioration of existing classroom block due to lack of maintenance
	Frequent flooding along the anum valley (Anumso, Freboye and Nsese)
	Unbalanced spatial development)
	Poor maintenance of boreholes
Human Development Productivity and Employment	Low communal spirit (high level of apathy among citizens)
	High level of female single parents
	Lack physicians
	Inadequate Physician Assistants (2 out of 5)
	Inadequate midwives
	Inadequate accreditation for health facilities to operate with health insurance
	Lack of care and support for identified HIV/AIDS infected and affected persons
	Low literacy rate (61.9%)
	Low proportion of females in JHS and SHS
	High number of untrained teachers especially at the KG and JHS levels
	Poor performance of females at the BECE level
	Low female population at JHS and SHS levels
	Inadequate logistics for education supervising officers
	Inadequate textbooks
	High teenage pregnancy rate
	Inadequate social and economic infrastructure to serve as incentive to teachers
	Low enrolment for rural community school
	Inadequate Environmental Health staff
	Inadequate logistics for environmental heath staff
	Low level of skills among disabled persons
	Unequal women representation at management levels
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	Inadequate release of funding from GoG sources
	Poor working environment of environmental health officers
	Excessive delay in the release of GoG funding
	Low Internally Generated Funds

	Limited police presence
	Weak early warning system
	Inadequate support for disaster victims
	Low women participation in local governance
	Inadequate office accommodation for staff

## CHAPTER TWO

### DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

#### 2.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter presents the list of prioritized key development issues identified in chapter one of the plan and links it to the corresponding thematic areas. This is to enable the District Assembly identify the relevant thematic areas that the planned programmes and projects would be aligned within the planned period. The key development issues were not only linked to the thematic areas but also to the key issues under the thematic areas of the seven thematic areas. GSGDA II;

- Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy
- Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society
- Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
- Maintain a stable, united and safe society
- Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs

#### 2.1 Community needs and aspirations

As part of the plan preparation process, the District Assembly embarked on needs assessment exercise on electoral area basis. The process helped to identify community needs and aspiration as inputs into the DMTDP. The Assembly embarked on public consultations through community durbars and focus group discussions to solicit for the needs of the people and elicit for solutions with the people.

*Table 2.1: INSERT TABLE OF COMM. NEEDS*

S/NO	COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS
01	Educational Infrastructure
02	Toilet Facility
03	Poor surface accessibility of Feeder Roads
04	Low electricity coverage
05	Inadequate potable water provision
06	Inadequate health facilities
07	Low coverage of school feeding programme
08	Inadequate market infrastructure
09	Inadequate landfill site
10	Limited mechanization of boreholes
11	Inadequate community centres
12	Rehabilitation and bitumen surfacing of roads



13	Surfacing of town roads and const. of drains
14	Bridges/ Culverts1
15	Limited access to ICT infrastructure
16	Provision of Police station
17	Provision of skill training for IGA
18	Provision of Teachers/ Edu. Logistics
19	Establish additional second cycle institution
20	Improve the supply of cocoa inputs
21	Creation of additional polling stations
22	Provision of Institutional Latrines
23	Provision of Community Library/ ICT Centre
24	Canoe/ Water Transport
25	Maintenance of street lights
26	Creation of Cocoa Depot

## **2.2 Harmonisation of community needs and aspirations with identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Review of Performance and Profile)**

### Harmonization of Community Needs with Key Development Issues of GSGDA II

The Harmonization of Community Aspirations with the Key Issues of the GSGDA II taking into consideration the seven thematic areas of the GSGDA. These are:

- ❖ Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic stability
- ❖ Enhancing competitiveness in the private sector
- ❖ Accelerated Agricultural modernization and sustainable natural resource management
- ❖ Oil and gas development
- ❖ Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements
- ❖ Human development productivity and employment
- ❖ Transparent and accountable governance

Each of the identified development problems/issues was analysed based on the prioritisation criteria provided within the MTDPF guidelines. A strong relationship was denoted with a 2, a weak relationship with a 1, and no relationship with a 0. Identified development problems/issues with very high priority scored 6, high scored 5, medium scored 4, and low scored 3. The following is a summary of the results ranked by priority:

**Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2014-2017**

**Table 2.2: Harmonization of community needs and aspirations with identified development Problems and issues of GSGDA**

Community needs and aspiration	Identified Key development Issues problems	GSGDA II Thematic Areas																																						
		Private Sector Competitiveness				Accelerated Agric mod.								Inf, Energy & Human Sett.										Human Devt. Productivity & Emp.																
		Low skills	Poor finishing	Poor packaging	Poor mgt	limited credit	Undeveloped tourism pot.	Irregular rainfall pat	depletion of forest	Land degrade due to	High rate of river pollution	Inadequate mkt inf	Low priority for food crop farmers	Pollution of lake Bosomtwe	Poor storage facilities	Lack of settl plans	Poor housing	Poor roads	Absurd dist boundary	Inadequate toilet fac	Poor waste mgt system	Limited ICT and infrast.	Unequal elect. Power dist.	Lack of district hospital	Dilapidated classroom blks	Poor maintenance of boreholes	Unbalance spatial devt	Inadequate classroom blks	High female single parents	Lack of key health prof.	Lack of care & support for PLWHA	Low literacy rate	Low prop of females in IHS and SHS	Poor BECE performance	Inadequate logistics for education supervision	High rate of teenage pregnancy				
01	Educational Infrastructure	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	0
02	Toilet Facility	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
03	Poor surface accessibility of Feeder Roads	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0		
04	Low electricity coverage	1	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0		
05	Inadequate potable water provision	0	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0		
06	Inadequate health facilities	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	2	2	0		
07	Low coverage of school feeding programme	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0			
08	Inadequate market infrastructure	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
09	Inadequate landfill site	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	0	2	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10	Limited mechanization of boreholes	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	2	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0		
11	Inadequate community centres	2	2	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0		
12	Rehabilitation and bitumen surfacing of roads	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0		
13	Surfacing of town roads and const. of drains	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0		
14	Bridges/ Culverts1	1	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0		
15	Limited access to ICT infrastructure	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0		
16	Provision of Police station	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
17	Provision of skill training for IGA	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	2			
18	Provision of Teachers/ Edu. Logistics	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
19	Establish additional second cycle institution	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	1	2	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2			
20	Improve the supply of cocoa inputs	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
21	Creation of additional polling stations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
22	Provision of Institutional Latrines	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	1		
23	Provision of Community Library/ ICT Centre	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2			
24	Canoe/ Water Transport	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25	Maintenance of street lights	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0			
26	Creation of Cocoa Depot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

**Table 2.3: Harmonization of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems and issues of GSGDA**

No.	Key development Gaps/ Issues problems  Community needs and aspiration	GSGDA II Thematic Areas											Total	score	Rank	
		Human Devt. Prod. & Emp				Transparency & accountable governance										
		Limited incentives for teachers	Low enrolment for rural school	Low women rep. at mgt level		Low IGF mobilisation	Limited police presence	Weak early warning system	Inadequate support for disaster victims	Low women part. in governance	Inadequate office accommodation	Nonfunctioning substructures				High unemployment and underemployment
1	Educational Infrastructure	2	0	2		0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	47	1.8	1 <sup>st</sup>
2	Provision of Public Toilet Facility	2	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0.7	25 <sup>th</sup>
3	Poor surface accessibility of Feeder Roads	2	1	0		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	1.53	7 <sup>th</sup>
4	Extension of electricity coverage	2	1	0		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	1.35	12 <sup>th</sup>
5	Inadequate potable water provision	2	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	1.42	10 <sup>th</sup>
6	Inadequate health facilities	2	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	1.5	8 <sup>th</sup>
7	Expanding of school feeding programme	2	2	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0.81	23 <sup>rd</sup>
8	Provision of market infrastructure	2	2	0		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	35	1.35	12 <sup>th</sup>
9	Provision of landfill site	2	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	20	0.8	24 <sup>th</sup>
10	Limited mechanization of boreholes	2	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	1.1	16 <sup>th</sup>
11	Provision of community centres	2	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	1	18 <sup>th</sup>
12	Rehabilitation and bitumen surfacing of roads	2	2	0		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	42	1.62	5 <sup>th</sup>
13	Surfacing of town roads and construction of drains	2	2	0		2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	44	1.7	3 <sup>rd</sup>
14	Bridges/ Culverts	2	2	0		2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	36	1.4	11 <sup>th</sup>
15	Limited access to ICT infrastructure	2	2	0		1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	43	1.65	4 <sup>th</sup>
16	Provision of Police station	2	0	0		2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0.9	19 <sup>th</sup>
17	Provision of skill training for IGA activities	0	2	0		2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	35	1.34	14 <sup>th</sup>
18	Provision of Teachers/ Edu. Logistics	2	0	2		1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	39	1.5	8 <sup>th</sup>
19	Establish additional second cycle institution	2	2	2		0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	45	1.73	2 <sup>nd</sup>
20	Improve the supply of cocoa inputs	0	2	0		2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	22	0.84	20 <sup>th</sup>
21	Creation of additional polling stations	0	0	0		0	2	0	0	0	0		0	7	0.3	26 <sup>th</sup>
22	Provision of Institutional Latrines	2	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	1.1	16 <sup>th</sup>
23	Provision of Community Library/ ICT Centre	2	1	2		1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	41	1.6	6 <sup>th</sup>
24	Canoe/ Water Transport	0	2	0		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	31	1.2	15 <sup>th</sup>
25	Maintenance of street lights	1	1	0		1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0.84	20 <sup>th</sup>
26	Creation of Cocoa Depot	0	2	0		2	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	22	0.84	20 <sup>th</sup>

**KEY**

**Table2.3 : Scoring**

Definition	Score
Strong Relationship	2
Weak Relationship	1
No Relationship	0

*Table2.4: Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from Review of Performance and Profiling From 2014-2017*

Community Needs and Aspirations	Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/ Issues (from performance and profile)	Scores

**Table 2.5: key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021**

Thematic areas	Key Development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate skill in management of SMEs (SMEs)</li> <li>- Poor packaging/finishing of industrial outputs</li> <li>- limited access to credit by SMEs</li> <li>- Unequal distribution of electricity power</li> <li>- Inadequate Street Lighting</li> </ul>
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited coverage of the School Feeding Programme</li> <li>- Poor Market infrastructure conditions</li> <li>- High Post harvest losses</li> <li>- Irregular and unreliable rainfall pattern</li> <li>- Inadequate supply of cocoa inputs</li> <li>- Low priority for food crop production</li> <li>- Undeveloped tourism potentials</li> <li>- Depletion of forest cover due to mining and excessive lumbering</li> <li>- High rate of river pollution land degradation due to mining activities</li> </ul>
Inf, Energy & Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of settlement plans</li> <li>- Poor housing conditions</li> <li>- Poor roads</li> <li>- Poor Bridges/ Culverts /Drainage System</li> <li>- Poor maintenance of boreholes</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of district hospital</li> <li>- Lack of doctors and key health staff</li> <li>- Unequal elect. Power distribution</li> <li>- Limited ICT and infrastructure</li> <li>- Poor waste management system</li> <li>- Inadequate public and institutional toilet facilities</li> <li>- Poor Housing conditions</li> <li>- Lack of Settlement Plans</li> </ul>
Human Devt. Productivity & Emp.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor Educational infrastructure</li> <li>- Low Enrolment in rural basic schools</li> <li>- Poor BECE performance</li> <li>- Inadequate logistics for education supervision</li> <li>- Low proportion of females in JHS and SHS</li> <li>- Low literacy rate</li> <li>- Inadequate Second Cycle Institutions</li> <li>- Lack of key health prof.</li> <li>- Inadequate Health Facilities and required staff</li> <li>- High rate of teenage pregnancy`</li> <li>- High incidence of HIV/AIDS</li> <li>- Low women representation. at mgt level and governance</li> <li>- Limited priority for disability issues in development</li> </ul>
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low IGF mobilistaion</li> <li>- Limited police presence</li> <li>- Weak early warning system</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate support for disaster victims</li> <li>- Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff</li> <li>- Nonfunctioning substructures</li> <li>- High unemployment and underemployment</li> <li>- Inadequate residential accommodation for staff of Assembly Departments</li> </ul>
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### Linking Key Issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021 with Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021

For continuity of relevant ongoing programmes and in accordance with Chapter 6, Article 35 (7) of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana, the DPCU harmonized the issues associated with programmes and projects commenced under GSGDA II, 2014-2017 with those issues of the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 as depicted in table 2.4 below :

**TABLE2.6 : Linking GSGDA II to Agenda for Jobs**

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate skill in management of SMEs (SMEs)</li> <li>- Poor finishing of industrial outputs /packaging of industrial produce</li> <li>- limited access to credit by SMEs</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	Economic Development (Private Sector Devt)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited access to credit by SMEs</li> <li>- Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network</li> <li>- Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</li> <li>-</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unequal distribution of electricity power</li> <li>- Inadequate Street Lighting</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	(Energy And Petroleum)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network</li> <li>- Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</li> </ul>
Accelerated modernization	Agric <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited coverage of the School Feeding Programme</li> <li>- Poor Market infrastructure conditions</li> <li>- High Post harvest losses</li> <li>- Irregular and unreliable rainfall pattern</li> <li>- Inadequate supply of cocoa inputs</li> <li>- Low priority for food crop production</li> <li>- Undeveloped tourism potentials</li> <li>- Depletion of forest cover due to mining and excessive lumbering</li> <li>- High rate of river pollution land degradation due to mining activities</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education</li> <li>- Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure</li> <li>- Poor storage and transportation systems</li> <li>- Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition</li> <li>- Erratic rainfall patterns</li> <li>- Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> <li>- Poor tourism infrastructure and Service</li> <li>- Loss of forest cover</li> <li>- Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber</li> <li>- Destruction of forests and farmlands,</li> <li>- Pollution of water bodies</li> <li>- Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations</li> </ul>
Inf, Energy & Human Sett.	Lack of settlement plans	<b>HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- regions and MMDAs</li> <li>- Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>- Scattered and unplanned human settlements</li> </ul>

	Poor housing conditions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited public investments in low cost housing</li> <li>• High and increasing cost of building materials</li> </ul>
	Poor roads		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks</li> </ul>
	Poor Bridges/ Culverts /Drainage System		Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks
	Inadequate public and institutional toilet facilities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor sanitation and waste management</li> </ul>
	Poor waste management system		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor sanitation and waste management</li> </ul>
	Limited ICT and infrastructure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low broadband wireless access</li> <li>• Poor quality ICT services</li> </ul>
	Unequal elect. Power distribution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services</li> </ul>
	Lack of doctors and key health staff		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in physical access to quality health care</li> </ul>
	Poor maintenance of boreholes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate maintenance of facilities</li> <li>• Poor planning for water at MMDAs</li> <li>• Poor sanitation and waste management</li> </ul>
	Poor Housing Conditions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited public investments in low cost housing</li> <li>• High and increasing cost of building materials</li> </ul>
	Lack of settlement plans		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>• Scattered and unplanned human settlement</li> </ul>
Human Devt. Productivity & Emp.	Poor Educational infrastructure	Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality of education at all levels</li> </ul>
	Poor BECE performance		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</li> <li>• Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</li> <li>• Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools</li> </ul>
	Inadequate logistics for education supervision		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</li> <li>• Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</li> <li>• Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools</li> </ul>
	Low proportion of females in JHS and SHS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level</li> <li>• Low level of teacher commitment</li> <li>• Inadequate use of teacher contact hours</li> </ul>
	Low literacy rate		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor attainment of literacy and numeracy</li> </ul>
	Inadequate Second Cycle Institutions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education</li> </ul>
	Lack of key health professionals		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</li> </ul>
	Inadequate Health Facilities and required staff		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in physical access to quality health care</li> </ul>
	High incidence of HIV/AIDS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</li> </ul>

	High rate of teenage pregnancy`		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates</li> </ul>
	Low women representation. at mgt level and governance		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality</li> </ul>
	Limited priority for disability issues in development		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High unemployment rate amongst PWDs</li> <li>• Perceived low levels of skills and education of persons with disabilities</li> <li>• Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs</li> <li>• Low participation of Persons with disability in decision making</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
Transparency& accountable governance	Low IGF mobilistaion	Local Government and Decentralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization</li> </ul>
	Limited police presence		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate police personnel</li> </ul>
	Weak early warning system		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</li> </ul>
	Inadequate support for disaster victims		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</li> </ul>
	Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak implementation of administrative decentralization</li> </ul>
	Nonfunctioning substructures		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ineffective sub-district structures</li> </ul>
	High unemployment and underemployment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth</li> <li>• Low levels of technical and vocational skills</li> <li>• Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</li> </ul>

## 2. POTENTIALS AND OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES (POCC)

This chapter examines the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) in respect of the MTDPF themes. The Potentials are the resources within the reach of the District, which could be harnessed to enhance developments in the District. The Opportunities are other external factors that the District can take advantage of in enhancing the pace of development. The Constraints are weaknesses from within which impede development for which steps have to be taken internally to address them. The Challenges are external constraints hampering development, which needs to be overcome. The POCC analysis under the MTDPF Themes is presented in Table ..... Through the analysis, the issues facing the municipality can be prioritised.

**TABLE 2.7**

S/No	Issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
01	Poor Educational Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of land</li> <li>• Community support, labour, finance, material support</li> <li>• Availability of Funds (DACF, IGF)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of Donor Fund/NGO support</li> <li>• PTA/SMC support</li> <li>• GETFund</li> <li>• DDF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low revenue base of D/A</li> <li>• Communities inability to provide adequate funding for school minor maintenance</li> <li>• Inability of communities to pay operation and maintenance cost</li> <li>• Low maintenance culture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funds for school structure</li> <li>• Inadequate funds for staff accommodation</li> </ul>
Conclusion: The poor educational infrastructure can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The constraints can be addressed by mapping up strategies to improve the revenue collection of the Assembly and come out with routine maintenance schedule.					
02	Inadequate Public Toilet Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community support, labour, finance, material support</li> <li>• Existence of District Environmental Health Unit</li> <li>• Availability of Funds (DACF, IGF)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of Development Partners support (CSO,NGO)</li> <li>• Availability of appropriate technology</li> <li>• Existence of quality designs and construction materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor maintenance culture</li> <li>• Use of poor construction material</li> <li>• Use of low technology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excessive delay in the release of funds</li> <li>• Shortfalls in the release of investment funds allocated to the District</li> </ul>
Conclusion: The inadequate public toilet can be achieved with the existence of the above potentials and opportunities, the constraints can be addressed by adopting a good maintenance system to prevent the outbreak of diseases such as cholera and educate the citizens on the good sanitation practices.					
03	Feeder Roads	Existence of District Works Department.	.Department of Feeder Road .COCOBOD .	1.Resource constraint 2. Lack of periodic maintenance. 3. Lack of labour based technology.	1. delay in funds release for payment to contractors for work done. 2.

		Availability of funds.(DACF) Community support. Availability of bulldozed road.			
Conclusion: From the above potentials and opportunities stated above, it can be said that the issue of Feeder Roads can be achieved. However the constraints can be curtailed by having a periodic maintenance such as bituminous surfacing, spot improvement and rehabilitation. Also there should be a labour based programme where trained labour based contractors are selected to undertake periodic maintenance of roads.					
04	Electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ high communal spirit to support self-help projects</li> <li>▪ Availability of electricity in some parts of the district</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.ECG</li> <li>2.Energy Commission</li> <li>3.VRA</li> <li>4.GRIDCO</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Absolote technology</li> <li>2.Unreliable power supply</li> <li>3.High cost of electricity generation.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Weak regulatory enforcement</li> <li>2.Low involvement of private capital in power sector</li> </ol>
Conclusion: With the above Potentials and opportunities available it is possible for the issue of electrification to be solved .However the above constraints and challenges can be solved by expanding power generation capacity and put strategies in place to develop a non-congested transmission and distribution system.					
05	Water (Provision of potable water) (poor maintenance)	Availability of boreholes and pipes in some part of the community. Readiness of community to provide support.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Availability of GWCL/CWSA</li> <li>2.Availability of Development partners(WHO,UNICEF)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Poor maintenance culture</li> <li>2.Use of Low technology</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Inadequate funds (DDF)</li> <li>2. Lack of familiarisation with Development partners.</li> </ol>
Conclusion: The provision of potable water can be duly addressed since relevant potentials and opportunities exist. However the constraints can be addressed by adopting strategies to improve maintenance and generate funds.					
06	Health Facility/ (District hospital)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Availability of CHPS</li> <li>2.Availability of Land</li> <li>3. Communal support for construction.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Availability Donor agencies(NGO,WHO )</li> <li>2.Ministry of HEALTH</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poor construction.</li> <li>2.Limited space.</li> <li>3. Lack of electricity.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Lack of logistics</li> <li>2.Inadequate staff</li> <li>3. Lack of funds for staff accommodation.</li> </ol>
Conclusion: This can be positively solved due to relevant potentials and opportunities available. On the contrary, communities must be sensitized to encourage their children to choose Nursing as career and should return to the communities to work. Also District Assembly should also fast track the extension of electricity power to CHPS to aid the comfort of health workers there.					
07	School Feeding Programme	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Availability of Basic schools</li> <li>2.Availability of local caterers</li> <li>3.Food stuffs available locally</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability of funds from Ministry of Gender and Social Protection.</li> <li>2. Availability of Donor Fund (NGO).</li> <li>3. PTA/SMC support.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of training to enhance skills.</li> <li>2. Lack of funding.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Delay in allocating budgetary funds for the programme</li> <li>2.Low monitoring of the Programme</li> </ol>

	Conclusion: SFP can be fully embarked on positively since potential and opportunities exist. The constraints can be solved by releasing funds on time for caterers not to be frustrated and also come out with skills training for local caterers to improve hygiene. Also rationalise and improve monitoring processes under the GSFP. Measures should also be instituted to reduce administrative cost of the SFP.				
08	Provision of Market infrastructure	1. Availability of land. 2. Communal Support for construction.	1. Availability of Donor Support(NGO) 2. GETFUND	1. Low revenue base for D/A 2. Low maintenance culture due to cost.	1. Inadequate fund for market infrastructure. 2. Lack of funds for maintenance.
Conclusion: Market infrastructure can be positively provided because of the existence of relevant potentials and opportunities. The constraints can however be solved by mobilising resource internally and designing routine maintenance schedule.					
09	Inadequate final disposal Site /poor waste management	1. Availability of Land in the community 2. Availability of Fund(DACF) 3. Existence of Environmental Health Unit.	1. Availability of Donor Agency(Zoomlion,NGO) 2. Appropriate technology available.	1. Lack of appropriate technology to develop land –fill sites. 2. Lack of provision of household with waste facilities. 3. Lack of public Education on improper waste disposal.	1. Inadequate sustainable funding.
Conclusion: Effective waste management system can be done positively due to the available potential and opportunities outlined above. However, constraints can be solved by intensifying public education on improper waste disposal and enhance implementation of the Polluter Pays principle and also facilitating the acquisition for development of engineered land fill sites for the treatment and disposal of solid waste.					
10	Borehole Mechanization	1. Availability of community support, labour, material support. 2. Availability of electricity. 3. Availability of Boreholes.	1. Availability of CWSA. 2. Donor Development Partners (NGO). 3. Available technology.	1. Low technology 2. Low power supply 3. Low Revenue mobilisation	1. Delay in the release of funds.
Conclusion: Borehole mechanization can be undertaken with the available potential and opportunities. The constraints can be addressed by creating more avenues for resource mobilisation and stabilising power supply.					
11	. Road re-construction and Tarring	1. Already existing Roads. 2. Labour Support 3. Availability of Funds(DACF)	1. Donor Development Partners(NGO) 2. Roads and Highways	1. Low requisite technology	1. Inadequate liaising abilities with donor development a partners to provide funds.
Conclusion: With the outlined potentials and opportunities above, the road re-construction and tarring can be done effectively. However providing skills training and technological know-how can help solve the constraint above.					
12.	Community Centre (Material Support)	1. Availability of Information centre. 2. Labour Support 3. Availability of Funds(DACF).	1. Donor Development	1. Low requisite technology	1. Inadequate funding.
Conclusion: A modernized community centre can be constructed with the above potentials and opportunities. However, providing technology and skills training can solve the constraints effectively.					

14.	Teachers/ Edu. Logistics	1.Availability of DACF 2. Already existing teachers.	1.GET FUND 2. Donor Support.(NGO) 3.Scholarship Secretariate	1. Inadequate funds.	1. Excessive delay in budget allocation for programme. 2. Inadequate liaising abilities with donor partners to raise funds. 3. Refusal of postings by new teachers.
Conclusion:					
15.	Provision of additional Police Station	1. Police Station Available. 2.Availability of Land 3. Labour Support. 4.DACF	1.Ghana Police Service 2.Philantropist	1.Poor maintenance culture 2. Limited funds.	1. Shortfalls in funds allocation.
Conclusion: A Full functional police station can be built with the available Potential and opportunities. However, effective maintenance system can be adopted and and mobilizing funds in order to have visible and accessible security systems in place.					
16.	Drainage System	1.Community support 2.DACF	1. Donor Development Agency (WHO). 2. Availability of modern designs and construction materials. 2. Expertise available.	1.Low Technology 2. Inadequate funds. 3. Issues of maintenance.	1. Gaps in fund allocation. 2. Lack of information ready for Donor Development on the community.
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities available can effectively aid to construct the drainage system. On the contrary, the constraints can be solved by requiring advice from expert and providing a daily routine for maintenance.					
17.	Cocoa/ Farm inputs Supply	1.Cocoa widely grown 2.Vast Land available 3.Cooperative	1.MOFA	1.low output 2. Use of outmoded farming practices.	1. Lack of Agric extension Officers.
Conclusion: In order for cocoa production to be increased positively the farmers should be supplied with adequate farm inputs and be educated on the appropriate farming methods.					
18.	Second Cycle Institution	1.Availability of Land 2.Availability of DACF 3. Readily Community Support, material support.	1.Availability of Donor Support/NGO 2.GETFUND 3.DDF	1.Low maintenance culture 2. Low revenue base for district assembly. 3.	1.Inadequate fund for school 2. Inadequate teachers and logistics.
Conclusion: With the above the potentials and opportunities available, a second cycle institution can be constructed earnestly, however measures should be adopted to mobilise more funds for the Assembly and routine maintenance should be carried out so it can be sustainable.					



19.	Polling Station	1.Existence of legible voters 2.Availability of land 3.Availability of a Police station 4. Availability of EC at the district.	1. Support from Regional EC office.	1. Untrained personnel for polling station work. 2.lack of logistics 3. Complexity of Voting system.	1.Inequality in distribution
Conclusion: The issues of polling Station can be solved positively with the potential and opportunities but with the constraints above it can't .In order to effectively run a polling station, there must be recruitment and training of personnel to be competent					
20.	Institutional Latrines	1. Availability of Land. 2.DACF 3. Labour and Material Support.	1.CWSA 2. Donor Development Partners (WHO).	1.Use of old technology 2. Inadequate fund from the district Assembly. 3. Low maintenance culture.	1. Delay in budgetary allocation.
Conclusion: From the above potentials and opportunities outlined, an institutional latrine can be constructed. On the contrary, the constraints can be solved by engaging in capacity building component and then employ local contractors also, financial mechanisms can be in place to support the maintenance of this structure with guidance and support from Water and Sanitation team at District Assembly through training of community management structure.					
21.	Canoe/ Water Transport	1.Availability of Lake 2. Existence of local expertise.	1. Support From the Volta Lake Transport Company. 2. Donor agencies.	1. Low Standard.	1. High management cost. 2. Absence of Funds.
Conclusion: The above potentials and opportunities can be harnessed positively by upgrading the technical know- how of local expertise in order to construct a sustainable water transport system to create access to the inland communities.					
22.	Street Lighting	1.Well laid out community 2.Availability of trees 3.Electrification 4.Labour support	1.ECG 2.Donor Development Agencies(NGO)	1. Poor Maintenance culture. 2. High Operational Cost.	1.Over dependence 2.Poor networking
Conclusion: With the above strong potentials and opportunitites,the constraints can be solved by generating income by taking up income generating activities in order to keep up with high operational cost and also a well-made comprehensive website can also play a crucial role for an effective networking system.					
23.	Creation of Cocoa Depot	1.Availability of cocoa 2.availability of Land 3.DACF 4.Communal Labour	1.COCOBOD 2.NGO (Conservation Alliance)	1.Inadequate Funds 2.Designs and construction material are of low standard. 3.Lack of education.	1.excessive delay of funds
Conclusion: a cocoa depot can be positively addressed if participants are educated on appropriate depot keeping, to help the mitigate the harmful effects of pesticides ,residue and other cocoa to help maintain market access .Also to establish appropriate and cocoa procedures for the implementation of a good ware house standard practices .					
24.	Small Town water system	1.Availability of water 2. Labour support, material support. 3.DACF	1.CWSA 2.Donor Development(IDA)	1.Poor maintenance culture 2.funding issues	1.Management Issues
Conclusion: The community has strong potentials and opportunities which can be used to address the small town water system hence constraints can be solved by educating members not to engage in acts such as open defecation and indiscriminate burial of corpse that are likely to affect the water quality. Also the district Assembly should see to the effective running of projects and adopt pragmatic strategy to sustain the facility.					

25.	Upgrading of District Hospital	1.Already existing hospital 2.Staff available 3.Availability of Land	1.MOH 2.Donor Development Funding(WHO,USAID)	1. Low requisite technology. 2. Inadequate Staff. 3.Infrastrural challenges 4.Lack of Snake serum.	1.Delay in budgetary Allocation. 2. Unemployed nurses.
Conclusion: There is a need to upgrade to district hospital in order to improve health care and make it accessible to all. By this the hospital should be stocked with snake serum since the community are predominantly farmers and in the line of farming activities bitten by snake.Secondly,coupled with the increase in population the physical infrastructural base should be expanded to accommodate them.Inaddition,local engineers should be trained in order to meet the standard.					
26.	Reconstruction of Asiwa weekly Market.	1.Existence of market 2.communal labour, material support 3.DACF	1.Donor Development(NGO)	1.Low Patronage by market women 2. Inadequate funds.	1.
Conclusion: with the above potentials and opportunities available the Asiwa market can be reconstructed but market women must be encouraged to patronise the existing market by mobilising task forces who will sanction those who fault. Also a market toll levy should be put in place to generate more revenue.					
27.	Establishment of Senior High School Tebeso II	1.Availability of Land 2.Availability of Funds(DACF,IGF) 3. Communal Support.	1.GETFUND 2.NGO	1.High operational cost 2.Low revenue base for D/A 3. Poor maintenance culture.	1.Excessive Delay of funds 2.Government subventions delay.
Conclusion: Senior High school can be constructed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. However, constraints can curtail by creating more avenues for more revenue to be generated and routine maintenance schedule should be provided.					
28.	Forest depletion / land degradation / high rate of river pollution	1.Forest available 2.Availability of land 3.D/A taskforce 4.Police Station	1.Forestry Commission 2.EPA 3.NCCE	1.Illegal logging 2.Upsurge in illegal mining activities.	1. Poor management of revenue and finances in forestry and mining Sectors.
Conclusion: the above issue can be addressed positively if public education and awareness creation on topical environmental issues is intensified. Secondly strengthen compliance and enforcement of relevant regulations and guidelines on sound environmental practices. Also taskforce should be armed appropriately in order to execute effectively.					
29.	Low priority for food crop production / lack of storage facilities	1.Availability of Land 2.Availability of Crops 3.cooperatives 4.DACF	1.MOFA	1.Low revenue 2.Food insecurity	1. Lack of extension officers.
Conclusion: The issue of storage facilities can be addressed positively due to available potentials and opportunities available. However the constraints can be solved by embarking on programmes to generate more revenue and also put in a system which will ensure all year round food production.					
30.	Inadequate support for disaster victims	1.DACF/IGF 2.Availability of Community Health centre	1.NADMO 2NGO	1. Increase in the number of DEATH. 2. Lack of Guidance and counselling Unit.	1. Bottle neck in management. 2.Embelzemnt of fund
Conclusion: Disaster victims should be provided with the needed logistics and also offer them Guidance and counselling unit which can help psychological and morally.					
31.	Low enrolment in rural schools.	1.Availability of basic school 2.Food available	1.Ministry of Gender 2.Donor Development(NGO)	1.No School feeding Programme	1.delay in budgetary allocation

		3.Local caterers available		2. Low income earners of community members.	
Conclusion: Low enrolment in rural schools can be solved with the above significant potential and opportunities. However, School feeding programme should be restructured in order to improve on the quality and its nutrition in the community to enable parents to enrol their wards.					
32.	Inadequate logistics for supervision in the education sector.	1. Availability of School. 2.DACF	1.GETFUND 2.NGO	1. Difficulties in supervision. 2.Lack of funds	1. Excessive delay in the distribution of logistics.
Conclusion: This can be addressed by GES should provide basic logistics such as TLMs, textbooks, storybooks, computer etc. to help improve on effective teaching and learning. Also NGO should assist the GES by providing teachers accommodation to help eliminate teachers absenteeism, improve effective use of instructional hours and reduce lateness to school on the part of teachers					
33.	High rate of teenage pregnancy	1.Availability of school 2.Christian Organisation	1.Ministry of gender 2.NGO 3.PPAG 4.Media 5.GES	1.Poverty 2.Broken homes 3.low Interest on Sex talk	1. No monitoring of media content. 2.Lack of private partnership
Conclusion: The issue of high rate of teenage pregnancy can be positively addressed by providing a comprehensive frame work on sexuality information for the teenagers. Also religious bodies should emphasize on abstinence among teens.Inaddition planned parenthood clinics counsellors and school district nurses should embark on outreach programmes in school to discuss prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and to discuss options for unwanted pregnancies.					
34.	Low IGF mobilization	1.DACF 2.Youthful population	1.NGO	1.Revenue base for D/A is low 2.Low income earners	1. Inequalities in funds disbursement.
Conclusion: with a youthful population, entrepreneurial skills training can be offer to them to enable them to engage in small scale business to generate more revenue. Also, the district assembly should mobilise effective task force to sanction defaulters.					
35.	Low skills in managing local businesses	1.D/A 2.	1.EMPRETEC 2.AGI 3.GTFA	1.limited access to finance 2.limited technical skills	1. Non development of the SME Sector.
Conclusion: In order for skills in managing local businesses to be improved, there is a need to develop the SME by promoting systematic formalization of the SME sector. Secondly increase access to affordable credit and capital by business of all sizes and facilitate the provision of training for the business development sector.					
36.	Poor finishing/packaging of industrial produce.	1.Raw materials in abundance 2.Farmers available	1.MoTI 2.FDA 3.MoFA	1. Low commercialisation of Cocoa by-product. 2. Inadequate raw material to meet increasing demand by local industries. 3.Low level technology available.	1. Inadequate development of and investment in processing and Value addition products.
Conclusion: The community is endowed with strong potential and opportunities .However; these are limited by the constraints above. By this developing appropriate insurance for cocoa farmers to serve as motivation and pursue value addition and promote production of as a core strategy of an agro-processing and Agric business development plan.					
37.	Tourism Development (undeveloped tourism potential	1. Existence of Tourist sites like Lake BOSOMTWE.	1.MoTCCA 2.MoTI 3. Donor Agencies.	1.Inadequate number of professional trained in the community	1. Limited attention to development of tourism at the local level.

				2. Inadequate promotion of domestic tourism.	2. Inadequate investment in the tourism sector
Conclusion; The potential stated above indicate tourism is possible. Therefore the constraints addressed by engaging the local media and other stakeholders in the promotion of domestic tourism and also mainstream tourism development in the District Development plan. Also, promote and enforce local tourism, develop available and potential sites to meet international acceptable standard.					
38.	Low women participation in governance	1. Constitute major part of the population. 2. Existence of politics at the local level	1. MOGCS 2. NGOs 3. NCCE	1. Limitations imposed on women and girls due to Socio-cultural factors. 2. Weak political will.	1. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities at national level.
Conclusion; For women participation in governance to be increased positively there must be the promotion of change in socio cultural construction inhibiting gender equality. Also empower women and girls at all level. Promoting economic empowerment of women should be considered to make them financially sound.					
39.	High unemployment and underemployment	1. Availability of Land 2. Youthful population 3. Informal sector	1. MELR 2. NLC 3. Donor Agencies	1. Limited access to social services.	1. Non availability of a comprehensive informal employment 2. National issue.
Conclusion: The issue of unemployment and under employment can be addressed rapidly if a national policy is developed to improve informal employment. Secondly acquisition of land for the building of industrial zones. Thirdly promote more labour intensive and value added industries at the local level. In addition promote demand driven skills development programme and establish a National Apprentice Recruitment Agency.					
40.	Poor housing conditions	1. Availability of vast Land	1. Ministry of Works And Housing 2. Private Sector Development. 3. SSNIT	1. Lack of access to long term funding for housing 2. Increasing percentage of individuals living and sleeping in one room. 1. High cost of building materials, loans and interest.	1. Huge housing deficit 2. Poor Land Management system.
Conclusion: For an effective housing condition to be achieved amidst the above constraints, There a need to conduct periodic reviews of national building codes and regularly. Secondly, promote rental and social housing to enhance low income groups access to decent building. Also the private sector must be encouraged to partner government in planning for housing and ensure sustainable funding for housing.					
41.	Provision of Skill Training	1. DACF 2. BAC(MoTI)	1. YEA 2. MOTI	1. Low level of entrepreneurial skills 2.	1. Lack of sustainable funds for such projects.
Conclusion: The need for the provision of skill training can be achieved by establishing apprenticeship and skills development centres to train youth in the community. Also by supporting skill development scheme with micro-finance schemes to provide trained personnel with seed money to take off in business.					
42.	Improving access to Telecommunication/ ICT 12	1. Availability of Land	1. NCCE 2. MoC 3. NCA 4. MoE	1. Limited electronic access to all part of the community 2. Inadequate ICT centre within communities.	1. High Cost ICT products in Ghana 2. High level bureaucracy, cost and delay in revising ICT related laws and regulations.

				3. Lack of ICT literacy skills among communities members.	
	Conclusion: Improving access to telecommunication by the community can be addressed by expanding the high speed internet services to all communities and extending mobile penetration to remote and unconnected areas. Also establishing more ICT parks at least one in each region can help improve access to telecommunication.				
43.	Irregular and unreliable rainfall pattern	1.Availability of water bodies 2.District Agric available	1.Ghana Metrological Agency. 2.MoFA	1. Lack of irrigation system. 2. Food insecurity.	1.Inadequate information 2.Lack of expertise
	Conclusion: With the above potential Irregular and unreliable rainfall pattern can addressed positively if a community weather system is built. Also with the availability of water bodies, irrigation dams should be constructed to enhance an all year supply of food. MoFA through the district office should research into the adaptation of climate resilient crops by farmers instead solely relying on the weather.				

Each of the identified development problems/issues was analysed based on the prioritisation criteria provided within the MTDPF guidelines. A strong relationship was denoted with a 2, a weak relationship with a 1, and no relationship with a 0. Identified development problems/issues with very high priority scored 6, high scored 5, medium scored 4, and low scored 3. The following is a summary of the results ranked by priority:

### ANALYSIS OF IDENTIFIED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS BASED ON PRIORITISATION CRITERIA

*Table 2.8: Analysis of Identified Development Problems Based on Prioritisation Criteria*

Criteria	Impact on Large Proportion of the Population & balanced devt.	Significant Linkage Effect on Meeting Basic Human Needs/Rights	Significant Multiplier Effect on the Local Economy	Cross Cutting Issues	TOTAL
Limited access to credit by SMEs	1	1	2	1	5
Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	2	1	2	1	6
Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	2	1	2	0	5
Poor storage and transportation systems	1	1	2	1	5
Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	1	1	2	1	5
Erratic rainfall patterns	2	1	2	1	6
Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	1	1	2	1	5
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	1	0	2	1	4
Poor sanitation and waste management	1	1	1	0	3
Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical health staff mix	1	2	1	2	6
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	1	2	1	2	6
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	2	2	1	2	7
Inadequate maintenance of potable water facilities	1	0	1	1	3

Poor planning for water at MMDAs	2	0	1	1	4
Poor quality of education at all levels	2	2	2	1	7
High number of untrained teachers at the basic level	1	2	2	1	6
Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics	1	2	1	2	6
Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates	1	2	1	2	6
Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	2	1	1	2	6
High unemployment rate amongst PWDs	1	2	1	1	5
Perceived low levels of skills and education of PWDs	1	2	1	1	5
Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs	1	0	1	1	3
Destruction of forests cover and farmlands	2	0	2	1	5
Pollution of water bodies	2	0	2	1	5
Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	2	0	1	0	3
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	2	0	1	0	3
Limited public investments in low cost housing	2	0	2	0	4
Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	1	0	2	1	4
Poor quality ICT services	1	1	2	2	6
Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services	1	1	2	0	4
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	1	0	2	0	3
Inadequate police personnel	1	0	1	1	3
Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	1	0	1	1	3
Weak implementation of administrative decentralization	2	1	2	2	7

Ineffective sub-district structures	1	1	1	1	4
High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	2	1	2	1	6
Low levels of technical and vocational skills	2	0	2	0	4
Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	2	0	2	0	4

### Preferred Development Option

From the prioritized development issues the district is zoned into three namely;

- 1 The High Access Zone
- 2 The Agriculture Zone
- 3 Agriculture and Ecotourism Zone

The location, characteristics and development interventions of each zone are as shown in the table below:

**Table 2.9: District Development Zones**

Zone	Location	Characteristics	Proposed Development Interventions
High Access Zone	Stretches within the Asiwa, Anyanso, Nsuaem II hub. Also include communities at Beposo, Mmorontuo, Dunkuraa, Dajanso etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has the District Capital</li> <li>• Contains the largest population</li> <li>• Has the only Public SHS</li> <li>• Has the District Education Office and District Health Directorate</li> <li>• Fairly accessible</li> <li>• Newly developing areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Street Naming and Property Addressing System</li> <li>• Preparation and Revision of Planning Schemes</li> <li>• Construction of Markets</li> <li>• Construction of the Asiwa Nsuaem II Road</li> <li>• Extension of Electricity in newly developed areas</li> <li>• Improve street lighting system</li> <li>• Promotion of Household toilets</li> <li>• Construction of Toilet Facilities</li> </ul>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve waste management</li> <li>• Construction of Small Town Water System</li> </ul>
Agriculture Zone	Boarded on the fringes of District Capital. Key Communities in the zone- Amomorso, Abosamso/Asamama, tebeso I & II Freso. Anweaso, Nsuta, Nyamebekyere, Yapesa, Adeito,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road condition</li> <li>• Limited access to potable water</li> <li>• Low coverage of toilet facility</li> <li>• Major crop production centres</li> <li>• Limited educational infrastructure</li> <li>• Existence of clay, gravel, stone, sand deposits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of road network</li> <li>• Extension of Electricity</li> <li>• Construction of school buildings</li> <li>• Improve street lighting system</li> <li>• Construction of Toilet Facilities</li> <li>• Improve access to potable water</li> </ul>
Agriculture & Eco-tourism Zone	Communities surrounding the lake-like ankaase, duase, apewu, dompa, Dotieso, Esaaase, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road condition</li> <li>• Limited access to potable water</li> <li>• Low toilet facility coverage</li> <li>• Major crop production centres</li> <li>• Limited educational infrastructure</li> <li>• Existence of gold deposit</li> <li>• Poor tourism infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of road network</li> <li>• Extension of Electricity</li> <li>• Construction of school buildings</li> <li>• Improve street lighting system</li> <li>• Construction of Toilet Facilities</li> <li>• Improve access to potable water</li> <li>• Development of Lake Bosomtwe</li> </ul>

## CHAPTER THREE

### DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, SUB- GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

#### 3.1 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOCUS

Major economic indicators of Ghana in the immediate past administration pointed to the fact that the country made some gains through the implementation of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) II, 2014-2017. This may have been attributed to the austerity measures enforced under the country's IMF programme.

With the change in political administration in 2016, the new government to sustain the major economic gains continued with the IMF programme and came up with National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021) (i.e. National Development Framework for 2018-2021) which focuses on promoting Economic Development through agri-business and agro based industrialisation. The thrust of the policy is to address the economic imbalances, re-stabilise the economy and place it on path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. It has also set the agenda for the achievement of the government's flagship manifesto promises and major policies of providing one district with one factory, one village one dam, planting for food and jobs, planting for jobs and investment among other things.

#### 3.2 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT FOCUS

The broad strategic direction of the Medium Term Development Policy Framework is spelt out under five pillars which are; Economic Development, Social Development, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements, Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability and Ghana and the International Community. **The goals under the framework summarised under five broad themes as follows;**

- Build a Prosperous Society
- Create opportunities for all
- Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment
- Maintain a Stable, United and Fafe Society and
- Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs

In line with the National Goal, the development focus of the Bosome Freho District Assembly for 2018-2021 is to:

*District Development Goal*

*The Bosome Freho District Assembly exists to; Facilitate processes that will trigger local economic growth which will lead to development and empowerment of citizens to promote access to basic social services, have a safe and clean environment and be well secured to participate effectively in decision making in an effective decentralised local government system without fear.*

**Table 3.1: Adopted Goals**

<b>Thematic Area</b>	<b>NMTDPF 2018-2021</b>		
Development Dimensions	Adopted Goals	Adopted Sub Goals (Focus Area )	Adopted Issues
Economic Development	Build a Prosperous Society	<b>Private Sector Development</b>	Limited access to credit by SMEs
	Build a Prosperous Society	Agriculture and Rural Development	•Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure
	Build a Prosperous Society	Agriculture and Rural Development	•Poor storage and transportation systems
	Build a Prosperous Society	Agriculture and Rural Development	•Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
	Build a Prosperous Society	Agriculture and Rural Development	Erratic rainfall patterns
	Build a Prosperous Society	Agriculture and Rural Development	•Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
	Build a Prosperous Society	Agriculture and Rural Development	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
	Build a Prosperous Society	<b>Tourism And Creative Arts Development</b>	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	<b>Protected Areas</b>	•Loss of forest cover
	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	<b>Protected Areas</b>	•Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber
	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	<b>Mineral Extraction</b>	• Destruction of forests and farmlands • Pollution of water bodies • Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations
	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Human Settlements and Housing	Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs
	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Human Settlements and Housing	•Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Human Settlements and Housing	Scattered and unplanned human settlements

	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Human Settlements and Housing	Limited public investments in low cost housing
	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Human Settlements and Housing	High and increasing cost of building materials
	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air	Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks
	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Information Communication Technology (Ict)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Low broadband wireless access</li> <li>•Poor quality ICT services</li> </ul>
	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Energy and Petroleum	1. Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services
	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Human Settlements and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Limited public investments in low cost housing</li> <li>•High and increasing cost of building materials</li> </ul>
	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Human Settlements And Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</li> <li>•Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>•Scattered and unplanned human settlements</li> </ul>
	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	1. Energy And Petroleum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network</li> <li>• Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</li> </ul>
	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Disaster Management	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
Social Development	Create opportunities for all	Environmental Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor sanitation and waste management</li> </ul>
	Create opportunities for all	Environmental Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor sanitation and waste management</li> </ul>
	Create opportunities for all	Health and Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</li> </ul>
	Create opportunities for all	Health and Health Services	- Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	Create opportunities for all	Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate maintenance of facilities</li> <li>• Poor planning for water at MMDAs</li> </ul>
	Create Opportunities for all	Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality of education at all levels</li> </ul>
	Create opportunities for all	Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</li> <li>• Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools</li> </ul>
	Create opportunities for all	Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</li> <li>• Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</li> <li>• Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools</li> </ul>
	Create opportunities for all	Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics</li> </ul>
	Create opportunities for all	Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level</li> <li>- Low level of teacher commitment</li> <li>- Inadequate use of teacher contact hours</li> </ul>
	Create opportunities for all	Education and Training	Poor attainment of literacy and numeracy
	Create opportunities for all	Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education</li> </ul>
	Create opportunities for all	Education and Training	
	Create opportunities for all	Health and Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</li> </ul>
	Create opportunities for all	Health and Health Services	Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	Create opportunities for all	Health and Health Services	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
	Create opportunities for all	Population Management	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates
	Create opportunities for all	Gender Equality	Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality
	Create opportunities for all	Disability and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High unemployment rate amongst PWDs</li> <li>• Perceived low levels of skills and education of persons with disabilities</li> <li>• Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs</li> <li>• Low participation of Persons with disability in decision making</li> </ul>
	Create opportunities for all	Employment And Decent Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth</li> <li>• Low levels of technical and vocational skills</li> <li>• Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</li> </ul>
Transparency & accountable governance	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Local Government and Decentralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization</li> </ul>

	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Human Security and Public Safety	Inadequate security personnel
	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Local Government and Decentralisation	•Weak implementation of administrative decentralization
	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Local Government and Decentralisation	•Ineffective sub-district structures

## Projected Development Requirements for 2018-2020

### Population Projections

Projections were made for the plan period to set the overall scope for the future development effort of the district, with much emphasis on population, education and agriculture and their implications for development. With the 1.02 % population growth rate projection for the four (4) year period, the following variables have been considered.

The constant geometric growth rate formula was used for the purpose of projections. Given by the formula below;

$$P_1 = P_0(1+e)^{rt}$$

$P_1$  = Current population

$P_0$  = Previous population

$r$  = Rate of Growth

$t$  = Time in years

$e$  = Exponent

**Table 3.2: List of 20 communities with largest population**

No	Name of community	Population		
		Total	Male	Female
01	TEBESO N0.2	3,314	1,632	1,709
02	ESAASE	3,227	1,588	1,639
03	DOMPA	2,936	1,414	1,522
04	ANYANSO	2,303	1,140	1,163
05	ADUMASA	2,050	994	1,056
06	TEBESO N0.1	1,896	963	933
07	KORKYIKROM	1,778	904	874
08	DANSO	1,553	750	803
09	FERESO N0.2	1,541	771	770

10	ANHWIASO (ANWIASO)	1,515	760	755
11	NSUAEM N0.2	1,463	707	756
12	ANUMSO	1,450	712	738
13	ABOSAMSO	1,234	656	578
14	ASIWA	1,205	573	632
15	NSUAEM N0.1	1,188	615	573
16	AMOMORSO	1,140	558	582
17	BANSO (L/S)	1,105	541	564
18	NYAMEBEKYERE	1,034	479	555
19	DETIESO	1,014	489	525
20	APEWU	1,005	481	524

**Table 3.3: Projected District Population for the Plan period**

Year	Population	Difference	Annual Growth Rate
2010	60,397	-	-
2011	61,691	1,294	2.14%
2012	63,878	2,187	3.54%
2013	65,631	1,753	2.75%
2014	67,216	1,585	2.42%
2015	68,821	1,605	2.39%
2016	70,491	1,670	2.43%
2017	71,723	1,232	1.75%
2018	73,443	1,720	2.40%
2019	75,205	1,762	2.40%
2020	77,008	1,803	2.40%
2021	78,855	1,847	2.34%

### Threshold Population for Services (Standards)

The threshold population for services is as shown in the table below:

*Table 3.4: Threshold Population for Services (Standards)*

District Central Hospital	30,000
Health Centre	10,000
Health Post/CHPS Compound	5,000
Water point (borehole/well/pipe)	300
Hand-dug well	150
KVIP	400 : 50 persons per squat hole
VIP	8 persons squat hole
WC	8 persons per squat hole
Nursery/Primary/J.H.S.	2,000
S.H.S./Vocational	30,000
Police Station	20,000
Bank	70,000
Post Office	70,000
Postal Agency	3,000
Circuit Court	50,000

*Table 3.5: Rural Enterprises Project District Outcome Targets for 2018-2021*

INDICATOR		TARGETS				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
1.	Clients adopting improved technologies	21	34	46	59	160
2.	Number of new businesses established	17	26	34	49	125
3.	Number of new jobs created	19	27	35	44	125
4.	Number of clients recording increased monthly production	17	24	32	41	114
5.	Number of clients recording increased monthly sales revenue	19	26	34	43	122



6.	Number of clients diversifying their businesses	15	22	31	40	108
7.	Number of clients diversifying their products/services	18	29	41	52	1440
8.	Number of clients adopting improved product packaging	22	34	43	56	155
9.	Number of clients keeping business records	24	37	49	60	170
10.	Number of clients selling outside home district	18	29	38	51	136
11.	Number of clients networking outside home district	17	28	39	47	131
12.	Number of clients operating active bank accounts	25	37	49	63	174
13.	Enterprises established by graduate apprentices/previously unemployed	19	27	40	53	139
14.	Local trade associations with improved leadership	24	36	44	57	161
15.	Local trade associations networking	20	31	45	56	152
16.	Number of clients having access to MSE information	21	32	44	57	154

**Department of Education**

*Table 3.6: Enrolment Matrix for 2018-2021*

<b>Year</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Pre-School Level</b>					
Population 4-5 Years	3843	4220	4490	4611	4732
Total Enrolment	5796	6149	6419	6689	6959
Annual Increase	485	353	270	270	270
<b>Primary School Level</b>					
Population 6-12 Years	8925	9131	10437	10773	11,109
Total Enrolment	10,367	10,478	10,589	10,700	10,811
Annual Increase	489	111	111	111	111
<b>Junior Secondary School Level</b>					
Population 12-14 Years	1773	1673	1784	1895	2006
Total Enrolment	2373	3661	3760	3877	3988
Annual Increase	119	388	105	111	111

*Table 3.7: Projection of Teachers for 2018-2014*

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>Additional Enrolment</b>	<b>Teachers Required due to Additional Enrolment</b>	<b>Total Annual Teacher Required</b>
<b>Pre-School Level</b>			
2017	385	25	100
2018	353	15	94
2019	270	11	25
2020	270	11	25
2021	270	11	25

<b>Primary School Level</b>			
2017	489	25	30
2018	111	5	30
2019	111	5	30
2020	111	5	30
2021	111	5	30
<b>Junior Secondary School</b>			
2017	119	5	31
2018	388	16	25
2019	105	4	20
2020	111	5	20
2021	111	5	20

*Table 3.8: Projection of Facilities for 2018-2021*

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>Classrooms</b>	<b>Staff Bungalows</b>
<b>Primary School Level</b>		
2017	441	3
2018	441	3
2019	446	6
2020	419	10
2021	454	15
<b>Junior Secondary School-</b>		
2017	102	0
2018	102	0
2019	104	2

2020	106	4
2021	108	7

## Department of Agriculture

*Table 3.9: Projection of Production of Major Crops for 2017-2021*

YEA R	MAIZE		RICE		CASSAVA		YAM		COCOYA M		CABBAG ES		Cocoa	
	M/ Tons	Ha	M/ Tons	Ha	M/ Tons	Ha	M/ Tons	Ha	M/ Tons	Ha	M/ Tons	Ha	M/ Tons	Ha
2017	700		500		1000		200		50		50			
2018	700		500		1000		200		50		70			
2019	700		500		1000		200		50		100			
2020	700		500		1000		200		50		100			
2021	700		500		500		200		50		100			

### 3.3 Adopted Development Issues, thematic Goals, Objectives and Strategies from NMTDPF

The District Assembly through the DPCU adopted suitable goals, objectives and strategies in relation to the Agenda for Jobs that reflect the district's development aspirations. This is shown in table below

**Table 3.10 : Adopted Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies**

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	Adopted Goals	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies
	Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities  Limited local participation in economic development		Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One district, One factory initiative ( <b>SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c</b> )
<b>Economic Development</b>	Limited access to credit for SMEs	<b>Build a Prosperous Society</b>	Support entrepreneurs and SME development  Enhance domestic trade	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth ( <b>SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6</b> )  Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade ( <b>SDG Target 17.15</b> )
	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields  Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure		Improve production efficiency and yield	Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs, ( <b>SDG Targets 2.5, 2.a</b> )  Implement commodities trading centres ( i.e modern farmers' markets) across all MMDAs focusing on grain, vegetable and tuber marketing ( <b>SDG Target 2.c</b> )
	Poor tourism infrastructure and services		Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence ( <b>SDG Targets 8.9, 12.b</b> )  Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector ( <b>SDG Target 17.17</b> )
<b>Social development</b>	Poor quality of education at all levels		Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels ( <b>SDG Target 4.a</b> )
	Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare  High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons		Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)  Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare ( <b>SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6</b> ) Expand and equip health facilities ( <b>SDG Target 3.8</b> )  Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC)
<b>Social Development</b>				

			other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	programmes ( <b>SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7</b> )
Household food insecurity	Create opportunities for all		Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)	Promote the production of diversified, nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods ( <b>SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2</b> )
Prevalence of micro- and macro-nutritional deficiencies				Promote healthy diets and lifestyles ( <b>SDG Target 2.1</b> )
				Reduce infant and adult malnutrition ( <b>SDG Target 2.2</b> )
Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school dropout rates			Improve population management	Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education in adolescent reproductive healthcare ( <b>SDG Target 3.7</b> ) Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy ( <b>SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3</b> )
Increasing demand for household water supply			Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems ( <b>SDG Target 6.1</b> ) Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery ( <b>SDG Target 17.17</b> )
High prevalence of open defecation			Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services ( <b>SDG Target 17.17</b> )
Poor sanitation and waste management				Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation ( <b>SDG Target 6.2</b> )  Provide public education on solid waste management ( <b>SDG Target 12.8</b> )
Gender disparities in access to economic Opportunities			Promote economic empowerment of women	Improve access to education, health and skills training in income-generating activities for vulnerable persons including head porters ( <i>kayayei</i> ) ( <b>SDG Targets 3.8, 4.5</b> )  Institute mentoring of girls' programme to create a pool of potential female leaders ( <b>SDG Targets 5.1, 5.c</b> )  9.2.9 Encourage women artisans and other trades people including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support ( <b>SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c</b> )
Inadequate and limited coverage of social			Strengthen social	Strengthen access for vulnerable groups to justice, rights, and

	protection programmes for vulnerable groups		protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	entitlements ( <b>SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3</b> ) Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people ( <b>SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b</b> )  Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people, including fisher folk ( <b>SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b</b> ) ,
	High unemployment rate among PWDs  Perceived low levels of skills and education of PWDs		Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	Generate a database on PWDs ( <b>SDG Target 17.18</b> )  Promote participation of PWDs in national development ( <b>SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7</b> )  Create avenues for PWDs to acquire credit or capital ( <b>SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10</b> )
	Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth		Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills ( <b>SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3</b> )  Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates ( <b>SDG Targets 4.4, 8.6</b> )
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</b>	-Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste -Inadequate engineered landfill sites and wastewater treatment plants		Reduce environmental pollution	Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products ( <b>SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4, 17.7</b> )
	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation action  Vulnerability to climate Change  Loss of trees and vegetative cover  Degraded landscape		Enhance climate change resilience  Reduce greenhouse gases	Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture ( <b>SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6</b> )  Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities ( <b>SDG Targets 11.7, 15.2</b> )
	- Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response		Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction ( <b>SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3</b> ) Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters ( <b>SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3</b> )

	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network Rapid deterioration of roads		Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network ( <b>SDG Targets 9.1,11.2)</b>
	Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network  Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities		Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Expand the distribution and transmission networks ( <b>SDG Target 7.b)</b>
	Weak enforcement of planning and building Regulations  Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs  Scattered and unplanned human settlements	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient, built environment	Promote sustainable, Spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) ( <b>SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)</b>
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Ineffective sub-district structures  Poor coordination in preparation and implementation development plans  Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels  Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization  Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Deepen political and administrative decentralisation  Improve decentralised planning  Strengthen fiscal decentralisation  Enhance Security Services	Strengthen sub-district structures ( <b>SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9</b> )  Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting ( SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)  Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development ( LED) and Public-Private Partnership ( PPP) policies at district level  Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs ( <b>SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)</b>  Transform Security services Into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities ( SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a



**Table 3.11: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues MTDP of BFDA**

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS-2018-2021</b>	<b>ADOPTED ISSUES</b>
<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to credit by SMEs</li> <li>• Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network</li> <li>• Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</li> <li>• Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network</li> <li>• Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</li> <li>• Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education</li> <li>• Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure</li> <li>• Poor storage and transportation systems</li> <li>• Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition</li> <li>• Erratic rainfall patterns</li> <li>• Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> <li>• Poor tourism infrastructure and Service</li> <li>• Loss of forest cover</li> <li>• Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber</li> <li>• Destruction of forests and farmlands,</li> <li>• Pollution of water bodies</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
<b>Social Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality of education at all levels</li> <li>• High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</li> <li>• Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</li> <li>• High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</li> <li>• Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics</li> <li>• Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level</li> <li>• Low level of teacher commitment</li> <li>• Inadequate use of teacher contact hours</li> <li>• Poor attainment of literacy and numeracy</li> <li>• Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education</li> <li>• Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical health staff mix</li> <li>• Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates</li> <li>• Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality</li> <li>• High unemployment rate amongst PWDs</li> <li>• Perceived low levels of skills and education of persons with disabilities</li> <li>• Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs</li> <li>• Low participation of Persons with disability in decision making</li> </ul>
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>• Scattered and unplanned human settlements</li> <li>• Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks</li> <li>• Poor sanitation and waste management</li> <li>• Low broadband wireless access</li> <li>• Poor quality ICT services</li> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services</li> <li>• Gaps in physical access to quality health care</li> <li>• Inadequate maintenance of facilities</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor planning for water at MMDAs</li> <li>• Poor sanitation and waste management</li> <li>• Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>• Scattered and unplanned human settlement</li> </ul>
<b>Governance, Corruption and Accountability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization</li> <li>• Inadequate police personnel</li> <li>• Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</li> <li>• Weak implementation of administrative decentralization</li> <li>• Ineffective sub-district structures</li> <li>• High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth</li> <li>• Low levels of technical and vocational skills</li> <li>• Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</li> </ul>

### 3.4 ANALYSIS OF IDENTIFIED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS BASED ON PRIORITISATION CRITERIA

*Table 3.12: Analysis of Identified Development Problems Based on Prioritisation Criteria*

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF 2018-2021				
Thematic Area	Issues	Goal	Focus Area	Issues	Strategies	Objectives
Private Sector Competitiveness						
	Inadequate skill in management of SMEs (SMEs)	Build a Prosperous Society	<b>PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT</b>	Limited access to credit by SMEs	1.Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth 2.Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs 3.Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements	3.1 Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development
	Poor finishing of industrial outputs /packaging of industrial produce			<b>-do-</b>	<b>-do-</b>	<b>-do-</b>
	limited access to credit by SMEs			<b>-do-</b>	<b>-do-</b>	<b>-do-</b>
	Unequal distribution of electricity power	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	2. Energy And Petroleum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network</li> <li>•Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</li> </ul>	Expand the distribution and transmission networks	2.1 Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system
	Inadequate Street Lighting	<b>-do-</b>	<b>-do-</b>	<b>-do-</b>	<b>-do-</b>	<b>-do-</b>

Accelerated Agric modernization	Limited coverage of the School Feeding Programme			Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education	Enhance School Feeding Programme	<p>1. Train caterers on the hygienic preparation of nutritious food</p> <p>2. Stimulate local agricultural growth, by requiring caterers to buy and use foodstuff grown locally from local farmers</p>
	Poor Market infrastructure conditions	Build a Prosperous Society	Agriculture and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure</li> </ul>	<p>1. Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative</p> <p>2. Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system</p> <p>3. Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution</p> <p>4. Implement commodities trading centres (i.e. Modern Farmers' Market) across all MMDAs focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers marketing</p>	Improve Post-Harvest Management
	High Post harvest losses	Build a Prosperous Society	Agriculture and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Poor storage and transportation systems</li> </ul>	<p>1. Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution</p> <p>2. Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative</p> <p>3. Implement commodities trading centres (i.e. Modern Farmers' Market) across all MMDAs focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers marketing</p>	3.2 Improve Post-Harvest Management

	-do-	Build a Prosperous Society	Agriculture and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water</li> <li>2. Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level</li> <li>3. Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district</li> </ol>	Ensure improved Public Investment
	Irregular and unreliable rainfall pattern	Build a Prosperous Society	Agriculture and Rural Development	Erratic rainfall patterns	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implement Government's flagship intervention of 'One village One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation, especially in the Afram Plains and Northern Savannah</li> <li>2. Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation</li> <li>3. Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones</li> </ol>	3.3 Improve production efficiency and yield
	Inadequate supply of cocoa inputs	Build a Prosperous Society	Agriculture and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reinvigorate extension services</li> <li>2. Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme</li> <li>3. Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme</li> </ol>	3.4 Improve production efficiency and yield
	Low priority for food crop production	Build a Prosperous Society	Agriculture and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reinvigorate extension services</li> <li>2. Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme</li> </ol>	3.5 Improve production efficiency and yield
	Undeveloped tourism potentials	Build a Prosperous Society	<b>Tourism And Creative Arts Development</b>	1. Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	1. Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector	3.6 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development

					2. Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards 3. Mainstream tourism development in district development plans	
	Depletion of forest cover due to mining and excessive lumbering	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	<b>Protected Areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Loss of forest cover</li> <li>•Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber</li> </ul>	1.Promote alternative sources of livelihood, , including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities 2. Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems	Expand forest conservation areas
	High rate of river pollution land degradation due to mining activities	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	<b>Mineral Extraction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Destruction of forests and farmlands,</li> <li>•Pollution of water bodies</li> <li>•Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations</li> </ul>	1.Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner 2.Ensure land restoration after mining operations	Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources
Inf, Energy & Human Sett.	Lack of settlement plans	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	<b>HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</li> <li>•Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>•Scattered and unplanned human settlements</li> </ul>	1.Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) 2.Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements
	Poor housing conditions	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Human Settlements and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Limited public investments in low cost housing</li> <li>•High and increasing cost of building materials</li> </ul>	1.Support self-help building schemes organized along communal themes, cooperative societies and crop and trade associations  2.Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house building skills training programmes	Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing.
	Poor roads	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air	1.Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism.	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road

						transport infrastructure and services
	Poor Bridges/ Culverts /Drainage System			1.Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism.	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services
	lack of Canoe on River Anum crossing			Limited safety facilities and poor services on inland waterways	Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	1. Improve river navigation and expand river transport capacity
	Inadequate public and institutional toilet facilities	Create opportunities for all	Environmental Pollution	• Poor sanitation and waste management	1.Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' by-laws on sanitation 2. Implement the "Toilet for All" and "Water for All" programmes under the IPEP initiative	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services
	Poor waste management system	Create opportunities for all	Environmental Pollution	• Poor sanitation and waste management	Promote effective solid waste management at all levels	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services
	Limited ICT and infrastructure	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Information Communication Technology (Ict)	•Low broadband wireless access •Poor quality ICT services	1.Improve telecommunications accessibility 2.Increase citizens' accessibility to data platforms 3.Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide	Enhance application of ICT in national development
	Unequal elect. Power distribution	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Energy and Petroleum	1. Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services	Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export	Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy
	Lack of doctors and key health staff	Create opportunities for all	Health and Health Services	• Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	1. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care 2. Expand and equip health facilities	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

					3. Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy	
	Lack of district hospital	Create opportunities for all	Health and Health Services	- Gaps in physical access to quality health care	1. Expand and equip health facilities	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
	Poor maintenance of boreholes	Create opportunities for all	Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate maintenance of facilities</li> <li>• Poor planning for water at MMDAs</li> <li>• Poor sanitation and waste management</li> <li>• Poor hygiene practices</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems</li> <li>2. Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems</li> <li>3. Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services</li> <li>4. Provide public education on solid waste management</li> <li>5. Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation</li> <li>6. Improve the management of existing waste disposal sites to control GHGs emissions</li> <li>7.</li> </ol>	<p>Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</p> <p>Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</p>
	Poor Housing Conditions	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Human Settlements and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited public investments in low cost housing</li> <li>• High and increasing cost of building materials</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support self-help building schemes organized along communal themes, cooperative societies and crop and trade associations</li> <li>2. Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house building skills training programmes</li> </ol>	Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing.
	Lack of settlement plans	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Human Settlements And Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>• Scattered and unplanned human settlements</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)</li> <li>2. Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)</li> </ol>	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements



Human Devt. Productivity & Emp.						
	Poor Educational infrastructure	Create Opportunities for all	Education Training and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor quality of education at all levels</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs</li> <li>Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education</li> <li>Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels</li> </ol>	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels
	Low Enrolment in rural basic schools	Create opportunities for all		-do-	-do-	-do-
	Poor BECE performance	Create opportunities for all	Education Training and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</li> <li>Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</li> <li>Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalisation</li> <li>Reform curriculum with emphasis on competencies in reading, writing, arithmetic, creativity at the primary level and introduce history of Ghana, French and optional Arabic language at the pre-tertiary level</li> </ol>	7.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels
	Inadequate logistics for education supervision	Create opportunities for all	Education Training and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</li> <li>Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</li> <li>Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools</li> </ul>	Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalisation	7.2 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels
	Low proportion of females in JHS and SHS	Create opportunities for all	Education Training and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics</li> </ul>	Review policies to meet emerging demands in education especially at the tertiary level	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels

		Create opportunities for all	Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level</li> <li>- Low level of teacher commitment</li> <li>- Inadequate use of teacher contact hours</li> </ul>	1. Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Improve teaching and learning environments to increase pupil learning achievement and better schooling outcomes
	Low literacy rate	Create opportunities for all	Education and Training	Poor attainment of literacy and numeracy	Enhance School Feeding Programme	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Train caterers on the hygienic preparation of nutritious food</li> <li>2. Stimulate local agricultural growth, by requiring caterers to buy and use foodstuff grown locally from local farmers.</li> </ol>
	Inadequate Second Cycle Institutions	Create opportunities for all	Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education</li> </ul>	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in all districts
	High female single parents					
	Lack of key health prof.	Create opportunities for all	Health and Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care</li> <li>2. Expand and equip health facilities</li> <li>3. Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy</li> </ol>	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
	Inadequate Health Facilities and required staff	Create opportunities for all	Health and Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gaps in physical access to quality health care</li> </ul>	1. Expand and equip health facilities	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
	High incidence of HIV/AIDS	Create opportunities for all	Health and Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially</li> </ul>	Intensify education to reduce stigmatization	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs

				among the vulnerable groups	Intensify behavioral change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB  Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (ART) commodity	infections, especially among the vulnerable groups
	High rate of teenage pregnancy`	Create opportunities for all	Population Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health</li> <li>▪ Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare.</li> <li>▪ Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy</li> </ul>	Improve population management
	Low women representation. at mgt level and governance	Create opportunities for all	Gender Equality	Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	Target attainment of gender balance on all government-appointed committees, boards and other relevant official bodies	Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes
	Limited priority for disability issues in development	Create opportunities for all	Disability and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High unemployment rate amongst PWDs</li> <li>• Perceived low levels of skills and education of persons with disabilities</li> <li>• Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs</li> <li>• Low participation of Persons with disability in decision making</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Ensure effective implementation of the 3 percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs</li> <li>2. Generate database on PWD</li> <li>3. Promote participation of PWDs in national development</li> </ol>	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country
Transparency& accountable governance						
	Low IGF mobilistaion	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Local Government and Decentralisation	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs</li> <li>2. Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization</li> </ol>	Strengthen fiscal decentralization

	Limited police presence	<i>-do-</i>	Human Security and Public Safety	Inadequate personnel	Enhance public safety	Enhance security service delivery
	Weak early warning system	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Disaster Management	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	1. Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction 2. Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters 3. Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation
	Inadequate support for disaster victims	<i>-do-</i>	<i>-do-</i>	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation
	Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Local Government and Decentralisation	•Weak implementation of administrative decentralization	Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs	Deepen political and administrative decentralization
	Nonfunctioning substructures	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Local Government And Decentralisation	•Ineffective sub-district structures	Strengthen sub-district structures	Deepen political and administrative decentralization
	High unemployment and underemployment	Create opportunities for all	Employment And Decent Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth</li> <li>• Low levels of technical and vocational skills</li> <li>• Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</li> </ul>	1. Develop and implement tailored business sector support services to business units 2. Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship 3. Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs	Promote the creation of decent jobs

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS, PROGRAMMES AND SUB PROGRAMMES OF THE ASSEMBLY

#### 4.1 Development Dimensions, Programmes and Sub-Programmes

Development programmes was formulated on the basis of the district development dimensions, goal, objectives and strategies stated under the Medium Term Development Policy Framework, an Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for All 2018-2021

*Table 4.1: Development Dimension, Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the Bosome Freho D/A for 2018-2021*

<i>Adopted Objectives</i>	<i>Adopted Strategies</i>	<i>Programmes</i>	<i>Sub-Programmes</i>
<b>Development Dimension: economic development</b>			
<b>Goal 1: build a prosperous society</b>			
Improve production efficiency and yield	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Local Economic Development	Food crop production
Improve production efficiency and yield	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Local Economic Development	Food crop production
Improve production efficiency and yield	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Local Economic Development	Storage Improvement
Ensure improved Public Investment	Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level	Local Economic Development	Agri business promotion
Improve Post-Harvest Management	Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution	Local Economic Development	Storage Improvement
Improve Post-Harvest Management	Implement commodities trading centres (i.e. Modern Farmers' Market) across all MMDAs focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers marketing	Marketing promotion	Storage improvement

Improve Post-Harvest Management	Implement commodities trading centres (i.e. Modern Farmers' Market) across all MMDAs focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers marketing	Local Economic Development	Market Development (Construction of markets)
Improve Post-Harvest Management	Implement commodities trading centres (i.e. Modern Farmers' Market) across all MMDAs focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers marketing	Local Economic Development	Market Development (Construction of markets)
Improve production efficiency and yield	1.Reinvigorate extension services 2. Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme	Output improvement	Cocoa disease and pest control
Improve production efficiency and yield	Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts	Output improvement	Irrigation promotion
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic devtnt	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards	Tourism Development	Infrastructure devt
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic devtnt	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards	Tourism Development	Infrastructure devt
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic devtnt	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards	Tourism Development	Infrastructure devt
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic devtnt	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards	Tourism Development	Improving attraction centers
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic devtnt	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards	Tourism Development	Events promotion
Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export	Rural Electrification	Extension of national grid
Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export	Rural Electrification	Maintenance of infrastructure
Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements	SME development	Institutional strengthening

Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements	SME development	Support to start-ups
Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements	SME development	Entrepreneurship training
Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements	SME development	Promoting women owned businesses
Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements	SME development	Market promotion

**4.2 Development Dimension: Social Development**  
Adopted Goal 2: Create opportunities for all

<i>Adopted Objectives</i>	<i>Adopted Strategies</i>	<i>Programmes</i>	<i>Sub-Programmes</i>
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Basic Education infrastructure improvement	Construction of KG Blocks
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Basic Education infrastructure improvement	Construction of Primary school Blocks
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Basic Education infrastructure improvement	Construction of Primary and JHS school Blocks
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Basic Education infrastructure improvement	Construction of teachers quarters

Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Basic Education infrastructure improvement	Rehabilitation of Primary and JHS school Blocks
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	Improving Educational Quality	Promoting girl child education
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	Improving Educational Quality	Improving pupils nutrition
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	Improving Educational Quality	Construction of bungalows for staff at education directorate
Improve teaching and learning environments to increase pupil learning achievement and better schooling outcomes	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Improving Educational Quality	Support to brilliant but needy students
Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in all districts	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	Improving access to secondary education	Establish new SHS
Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in all districts	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	Improving access to secondary education	Upgrading SHS infrastructure
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems	Water in Sanitation provision	Construction of boreholes
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems	Water in Sanitation provision	Construction of piped system
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems	Water in Sanitation provision	Training of WATSAN members
Improve access to improved and reliable	Poor sanitation and waste management	Water in Sanitation provision	Hygiene promotion



environmental sanitation services			
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Improve the management of existing waste disposal sites to control GHGs emissions	Water in Sanitation provision	Acquisition of final disposal site
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services	Water in Sanitation provision	Solid Waste Management
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	Water in Sanitation provision	Construction of toilet facilities
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Expand and equip health facilities	Upgrading of health facilities	Construction on of health centres, clinics and CHPS compounds
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy	Upgrading of health facilities	Construction of Wards
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy	Upgrading of health facilities	Construction of doctors bungalow and nurses quarters
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy	Upgrading of health facilities	Establishment of medical laboratories
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy	Disease prevention	Embark on immunization and distribution of mosquito nets
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Ensure effective implementation of the 3 percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs	Manage physical disability	Assistance to physically disabled persons
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Promote participation of PWDs in national development	Manage physical disability	Train disabled person with income generating skills

Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Promote participation of PWDs in national development	Manage physical disability	Support education of disabled persons financially
Promote the creation of decent jobs	Develop and implement tailored business sector support services to business units	Job Creation	Recruit community health workers
Promote the creation of decent jobs	Develop and implement tailored business sector support services to business units	Job Creation	Recruit community Education Teaching Assistants
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Target attainment of gender balance on all government-appointed committees, boards and other relevant official bodies	Promote gender equity	Support women election candidates
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Target attainment of gender balance on all government-appointed committees, boards and other relevant official bodies	Promote gender equity	Appoint women to District (local) Assembly

### 4.3 Development Dimensions: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

#### *Adopted Goal 3: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment*

<i>Adopted Objectives</i>	<i>Adopted Strategies</i>	<i>Programmes</i>	<i>Sub-Programmes</i>
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	1. Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) 2. Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)	Settlement Planning	Preparation of town planning Schemes
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	1. Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) 2. Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)	Settlement Planning	street naming and property addressing addressing
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	1. Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) 2. Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)	Settlement Planning	Development control activities (Stop Work)
Expand forest conservation areas	Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems	Environmental protection	Tree planting

Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism.	Transport infrastructure	Reconstruction of roads
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism.	Transport infrastructure	Highway rehabilitation and bitumen surfacing
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism.	Transport infrastructure	Construction and reshaping of feeder roads
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	1. Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction 2. Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters	Disaster Prevention	Formation of volunteer group
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Disaster Prevention	Information sharing on potential risk
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters	Disaster Prevention	Education on disaster risks
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters	Disaster Prevention	Purchase of relieve items
Enhance application of ICT in national development	Increase citizens' accessibility to data platforms .Improve telecommunications accessibility	Provision of ICT facilities	Construction of ICT centres / libraries
Enhance application of ICT in national development	Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide	Provision of ICT facilities	Provide internet facilities
Enhance application of ICT in national development	.Increase citizens' accessibility to data platforms	Provision of ICT facilities	Construction of Communal ICT centres

<b><i>Development Dimention:</i></b> Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption nd Public Accountability			
<b><i>Adopted Goal 4: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society</i></b>			
<b><i>Adopted Objectives</i></b>	<b><i>Adopted Strategies</i></b>	<b><i>Programmes</i></b>	<b><i>Sub-Programmes</i></b>

Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	Increasing IGF collection	IGF mobilization campaign
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization	Increasing IGF collection	Engage private revenue collection consultants
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	Increasing IGF collection	Revaluation of commercial properties
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	Increasing IGF collection	Audit revenue heads
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs	Improving local governance	Purchase of cross country vehicle
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs	Improving local governance	Purchase of 4X4 vehicles
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	Improving local governance	Construction of staff bungalows
Enhance security service delivery	Enhance public safety	Improving security	Establishment of police station

## Sustainability Analysis of the Issues

**Table 4.2: Internal Consistency/Compatibility Matrix**

No.	<i>Adopted Issues</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	<i>Adopted Issues</i>	Limited access to credit by SMEs	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	Poor storage and transportation systems	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	Erratic rainfall patterns	Low application of tech. among smallholder farmers	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	Poor sanitation and waste management	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable g	Poor planning for water at MMDAs	Poor quality of education at all levels	High number of untrained teachers at the basic level	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates	Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender	High unemployment rate amongst PWDs	Destruction of forests cover and farmlands	Ineffective sub-district structures	Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Limited public investments in low cost housing	Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	Poor quality ICT services	High levels of unemployment amongst the youth	Limited opportunities for revenue mobilisation	Inadequate police personnel	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster	Weak impl. of admin. Decen.
01	Limited access to credit by SMEs		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	X	O	X	X	X	X	O	X	O
02	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	X		X	X	X	O	O	X	O	X	O	X	X	X	O	X	O	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	O	X
03	Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	X	X	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	X	O	X	O	O
04	Poor storage and transportation systems	X	X	X		X	O	X	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	X	X	X	O	O	O
05	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	X	X	X	X		O	X	O	X	O	O	X	O	O	X	O	-	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	O	O	O	O	O
06	Erratic rainfall patterns	O	O	X	O	O		O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	O	O

07	Low application of tech. among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	X	O	X	X	X	X		O	O	O	O	X	O	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	X	O	O	O	
08	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	O	X	O	X	O	O	O		X	X	X	X	O	O	-	O	X	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	
09	Poor sanitation and waste management	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X		O	O	X	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	O	O	O
10	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	X	O		X	O	O	O	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	X	O	O	O	O
11	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X		O	X	X	X	X	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	
12	Poor planning for water at MMDAs	O	O	X	O	X	X	X	X	O	O		O	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	X	X	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	
13	Poor quality of education at all levels	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	O	X	O		X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	O	X	O	O
14	High number of untrained teachers at the basic level	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	X		X	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	O	O	O	O	
15	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates	O	X	O	O	X	O	O	-	O	X	X	O	X	X		X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	O	X	O	X
16	Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	X	X	X	O	O	X		X	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	O	O	O	O
17	High unemployment rate amongst PWDs	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	O	O	X	X	O	X		O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	X	O	O	O
18	Destruction of forests cover and farmlands	X	O	X	O	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	X	X	O	O	O	O		X	O	X	O	O	O	X	O	X	X	X
19	Ineffective sub-district structures	O	X	O	O	O	X	O	X	X	O	X	X	X	O	X	X	O	X		X	X	O	X	X	O	X	X	X	X
20	Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	O	X	O	O	X	O	O	X	X	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	X		X	X	X	O	O	X	X	X	O
21	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	O	O	X	O	O	X	O	O	O	X	X		X	X	O	O	X	O	X	X
22	Limited public investments in low cost housing	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	-	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	-	-		X	X	X	X	O	X	X
23	Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	X	X	X	-	X	O	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	-	O	O	-
24	Poor quality ICT services	O	O	O	O	O	O	-	O	O	O	O	O	-	-	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	-	O	O	O	O
25	Inadequate infrastructure to support energy supply	O	X	O	O	O	-	O	O	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	O	O	X

26	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	X	O	O	X	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	X		O	O	O	
27	Inadequate police personnel	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O		O	O	
28	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention,	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	X	X	O	O	O	O	O		O	
29	Weak impl. of admin. Decen.	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O		
31	High levels of unemployment amongst the youth	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	-	O	O	O	O	O	O	-	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O		X	O	O	O	
	Low levels of technical and vocational skills	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	X	O	-	O	-	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	-	O	O	O	X
	Pollution of water bodies	O	O	X	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

Key

X = Positive Impacts

O = Neutral Impacts

- = Negative

Sustainable prioritized issues as categorized under themes and focus areas

The conduct of the sustainability analysis led to sustainable prioritized issues and is presented as shown in the table below:

**Table 4.3: Sustainable prioritized issues as categorized under themes and focus areas**

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREAS OF DMTDP 2018 - 2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITIZED ISSUES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMNT	<b>PRIVAT SECTOR DEVELOPMENT</b>	Limited access to credit for SMEs
	<b>AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields  Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure
	<b>TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT</b>	Poor tourism infrastructure and services
	<b>EDUCATION AND TRAINING</b>	Poor quality of education at all levels
	<b>HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons
	<b>FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY</b>	Household food insecurity  Prevalence of micro- and macro-nutritional deficiencies
	<b>POPULATION MANAGEMENT</b>	Growing incidence of teenage pregnancy and associated school dropout rates
	<b>WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION</b>	Increasing demand for household water supply Limited access to potable water High prevalence of open defecation



<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>		Poor sanitation and waste management
	<b>GENDER EQUALITY</b>	Gender disparities in access to economic Opportunities Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality
	<b>SOCIAL PROTECTION</b>	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
	<b>DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT</b>	High unemployment rate among PWDs Perceived low levels of skills and education of PWDs
	<b>EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK</b>	High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth
<b>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION</b>	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste Lack of engineered landfill sites
	<b>DEFORESTATION, DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION</b>	Inappropriate farming Practices Indiscriminate use of weedicides Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources
	<b>CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE</b>	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation action Vulnerability to climate Change Loss of trees and vegetative cover Degraded landscape
	<b>DISASTER MANAGEMENT</b>	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
	<b>TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR)</b>	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network Rapid deterioration of roads
	<b>ENERGY AND PETROLEUM</b>	Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services
	<b>HUMANSETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING</b>	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs Scattered and unplanned human settlements

<b>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>	<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALIZATION</b>	Ineffective sub-district structures  Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization
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## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT OF THE DMTDP (2018-2021)**

#### **5.1.0 Background**

The Bosome Freho District is endowed with rich natural resources. However, these rich resources are being negatively impacted upon by human activities particularly through sand/gravel winning, logging, poor farming practices and constructional activities (residential and office accommodation, roads) etc. The negative implications of these activities on the environment include deforestation, erosion, pollution of water bodies, flooding and insanitary conditions. To ensure the sustainability of the environment, the policies and strategies were subjected to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) has been recognized as a major tool for developing and analyzing strategic actions (policies, plans and programmes – PPPs) to ensure that they adequately mainstream the concept of sustainability and thereby respond to the need for balancing socio-economic development with the requirements for conserving and enhancing the natural capital on which all lives depend. The SEA provides broader environmental vision, ensures early consideration of environmental issues and anticipates environmental impacts. Again a SEA facilitates environmentally-oriented chain of actions and contributes to integrated policy-making and planning

#### **5.1.1 Linkages between policy objectives and major environmental concerns**

In an effort to ascertain the sustainability of the District's Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP-2018-2021), the policy objectives and their associated strategies were respectively subjected to various SEA Tools notably, Compound Matrix, and Sustainability Test.

A Compound Matrix was used to ascertain the linkages between the policy objectives and the environmental dimensions viz Natural Resources, Socio-cultural Issues, Economic Issues, and Institutional Issues. . A summary of the results are as shown in table 4.4:

*Table 5.1: Summary of Results linking policy objectives and major environmental concerns*

<b>Policy Objectives</b>	<b>Natural Resources</b>	<b>Socio-cultural Issues</b>	<b>Economic Issues</b>	<b>Institutional Issues</b>
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Conditions are partly positive and partly neutral	Conditions are largely positive	Conditions are largely neutral	Conditions are largely neutral
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Conditions are largely neutral	Conditions are partly positive and partly neutral	Conditions are partly positive and partly neutral	Conditions are largely neutral
Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development	Conditions are partly positive and partly neutral	Conditions are largely positive	Conditions are hugely positive	Policy effects are largely neutral
Enhance Domestic Trade	Conditions are largely negative	Conditions are largely positive	Conditions are hugely positive	Policy effects are largely neutral
Improve production efficiency and yield	Conditions are likely to be positive	Conditions are largely neutral	Policy effects are neutral	Conditions are neutral
Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Conditions are largely positive	Conditions are largely neutral	Conditions are largely neutral	Conditions are largely neutral
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	Conditions are both negative and neutral	Conditions are largely positive	Conditions are largely positive	Conditions are largely neutral

Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Conditions are largely negative	Conditions are likely to be neutral	Conditions are largely positive	Conditions are largely positive
Ensure affordable equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Conditions are likely to be negative and neutral	Conditions are largely neutral	Conditions are likely to be neutral	Conditions are largely neutral
Support entrepreneurs and SME development	Conditions are likely to be negative and neutral	Conditions are largely neutral	Conditions are mainly neutral	Conditions are largely neutral
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Conditions are both negative and neutral	Conditions are largely positive	Conditions are largely positive	Conditions are largely neutral
Enhance Security Services	Conditions are largely negative	Conditions are likely to be neutral	Conditions are largely positive	Conditions are largely positive

## 5.2 Sustainability Test

13 strategies were selected for the sustainability test. The strategies included:

1. Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth
2. Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence
3. Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence
4. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels

5. Expand and equip health facilities
6. Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems
7. Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation
8. Promote participation of PWDs in national development
9. Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods
10. Expand and maintain the national road network
11. Expand the distribution and transmission networks
- 12.** Strengthen sub-district structures
13. Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs

The Team carried out a Sustainability Test on the strategies to ascertain the overall sustainability of the PPPs. The Team assessed the performance of each strategy in relation to each criterion (Natural Resources, Socio-cultural Issues, Economic Issues, and Institutional Issues), and scored that performance using a scale of ‘(0)1 – 5’ indicated and interpreted as follows.

<b>Scale</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Effect:</b>	Not Relevant	Works strongly against the aim	Works against the aim	On balance and has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
<b>Colour</b>	Black	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

A summary of the performance of individual strategies against the Sustainability Test are outlined below;

**1. Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth**

The strategy is very favourable in all the criteria and therefore sustainable

**2. Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade**

The strategy is sustainable for most of the components under socio-cultural, economy, and institutional criteria except natural resources where two components will be negatively impacted upon

**3. Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence**

The strategy is sustainable for most of the components under socio-cultural, economy, and institutional criteria except natural resources where two components will be negatively impacted upon

**4. Expand (educational) infrastructure and facilities at all levels**

The strategy is sustainable for most of the components under socio-cultural, economy, and institutional criteria except natural resources where two components will be negatively impacted upon

**5. Expand and equip health facilities**

The strategy is generally sustainable with only two component of the natural resource to be impacted upon

**6. Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems**

The strategy is highly favourable with respect to most of the criteria and is therefore sustainable with the implementations of recommended interventions

**7. Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation**

The activity is favourable with all the criteria except its impact on natural resources. The activity virtually worked against two components of the natural resource. Interventions are however available to ensure full sustainability

**8. Promote participation of PWDs in national development**

**9. Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods**

**10. Expand and maintain the national road network**

The strategy is fairly favourable in all the criteria except its effect on natural resources. It obviously works against the components of the natural resources thereby weakening its sustainability. However there could be interventions to erode and minimize its negative effect. Interventions will be spelt out in the next section

**11. Expand the distribution and transmission networks**

The strategy is very favourable in all the criteria and therefore sustainable

**12. Strengthen sub-district structures**

The strategy is very favourable in all the criteria and therefore sustainable

**13. Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs**

The strategy is very favourable in all the criteria and therefore sustainable

**5.3 Measures to Address Environmental Impacts**

Improving performance of the strategies against the four main criteria certainly will involve practical interventions that will ensure complete sustainability of the strategies. The overall performance of the 15 strategies in the four criteria was quite encouraging. However to attain sound environmental implementation with its attendant sustainability, a few negative impacts revealed through the Sustainability Test ought to be addressed.

Generally, all the constructional activities impacted negatively on most of the components of the Natural Resources and some components of the other criteria especially where project designers failed to include some essential components of the major projects themselves.

Specifically the strategies have some negative influence on the vegetation and therefore causing deforestation, erosion and land degradation resulting from sand and gravel winning (all under Natural Resources) and HIV/AIDS menace that may results from constructional workers who may come to the various project locations and have sexual relations with local girls (under Social and Cultural Conditions)

Interventions recommended to minimize negative impacts and ensure sustainability of the projects include:



1. In the construction of school blocks, office and residential accommodation, some trees would be planted to replace those ones destroyed. Grass would also be grown around the structures to protect the building and the open spaces from erosion.
2. Constructional works most likely will ignite sand/gravels and timber being taken from the communities which will invariably affect the natural resource standing of the communities. Minimizing the impacts will involve the Assembly requesting contractors to sign an undertaking to reclaim/reinstate the lands where borrow pits will be/have been created
- 3 Landfill sites would be managed such that environmental pollution in the surrounding areas would be minimized or completely avoided. Measures to be used include making sure that the sites are not in the courses of rivers and streams, but just cavities. As frequently as possible, the solid and liquid waste would be sprayed with chemicals to kill or eliminate all harmful infectious bacteria. Sites that would become full and filled would be covered completely with sand and trees would be grown there to generate some vegetation cover.
4. Site (cadastral) plans would be prepared for projects in settlements that lack development planning schemes. Where there are development planning schemes, site and building plans would be prepared in relation to the schemes to ensure that structures are well distributed over space in order to avoid haphazard development. The schemes would make adequate provision for sanitary areas, parks and gardens and residential areas, lorry parks, markets and industrial village.
5. Boreholes drilled will be provided with soak-aways and pumps so as to avoid contamination of the water. The surroundings of the boreholes would be provided with pavements as well as clean environment would be ensured.
- 6 Construction of both household and public toilets would be done in a way to avoid slopes so that water bodies downstream do not get contaminated. When full, the materials would be drawn and deposited in trenches purposely prepared for that and treated with chemicals to avoid environmental pollution.

7. During the construction of roads, some vegetation cover, including big and small trees would be destroyed. After the completion of the roads , trees would be planted along the roads and site to replace those ones destroyed in course of the construction. Dust suppression through periodic watering on roads being constructed
8. In areas where drains would be constructed, care would be taken to ensure that sewerage from houses along the drains is connected to the main drains through the side drains. Care would also be taken to ensure that the run offs and other sewerage do not terminate into water bodies.
9. Providing the additional facilities that were not part of projects components but are necessary to enhance the sustainability of the projects

#### **5.4 Implications of the Measures for the Budget and Institutional Capacities**

The ten policies implementations have a budget lines drawn from the various activities. However the implementation of the policies which will incorporate environmental considerations will add additional cost to the mainstream budget shown in the Table below:

Interventions identified to mitigate impacts from the implementation of the PPPs will certainly involve additional cost outlay. Besides, the Assembly in order to carry out effective implementation of the interventions, institutional capacities must be developed. These will require training of personnel from the Environmental Health and Sanitation unit, Engineering Department, Development/Town and Country Planning units etc.

The Assembly must therefore take steps to develop the requisite commitment to environmental issues so as to minimize any impacts that will be associated with the implementation of the policies, plans and programmes. Besides, the Assembly in order to carry out effective implementation of the interventions, institutional capacities must be developed and environmental monitoring enhanced.

**Table 5.2: Formulation of Composite Programme of Action**

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSTION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>														
<i>Adopted Goal: Build a Prosperous Society</i>														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects	Outcome/impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GH¢'000)			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Improve production efficiency and yield	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Local Economic Development	Food crop production	Support to Planting for food and Jobs programme	% increase in major crops ( maize, rice, cassava, cabage plantain, cocoyam) yield					40			Agic Dept	Central Admin
		Local Economic Development	Food crop production	Support to one district one export product programme	% increase in major crop yield					500			Agic Dept	Central Admin
		Local Economic Development	Storage Improvement	Construction of Warehouses	No. of Warehouse constructed / % reduction in post-harvest losses					1,200			IPEP	Central Admin

Ensure improved public Investment	Improve District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology(DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level.	Local Economic Development.	Agri-business promotion.	Construction of cassava processing factory for gari and starch	Market expansion for raw cassava									IPEP	Central Admin
Ensure improved Public Investment	Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level	Local Economic Development	Agri business promotion	Support to the Activities of the District Chamber of Agric commerce and Technology Activities	% increase in crop yield					125				Central Admin	<i>AgricDept</i>
Ensure improved Public Investment.	Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to	Local Economic Development	Agri business promotion	Construction of rice processing factory.	Improved efficiency in rice production and packaging									IPEP	Central Admin,





industry for economic devtnt	develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards			the banks of lake Bosomtwe	trail constructed ) number of tourist attractions generating revenue											, Central Admin
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic devtnt	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards	Tourism Development	Infrastructure devt	Rehabilitation of Old Morontuo Guest House at Morontuo	% increase in tourist arrivals (km of hiking trail constructed (% increase in available hotel rooms)					200				Works		Tourism Authority, Central Admin, Private Investors
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic devtnt	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards	Tourism Development	Infrastructure devt	Establishment of climbing for fitness centre (Construction of Guest House, Snack bars(summer huts), Sanitary Facilities, Car Park, Hiking Trail, Tourist market at Asiwa	% increase in tourist arrivals					600				Works		Tourism Authority, Central Admin
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic devtnt	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards	Tourism Development	Improving attraction centers	Development of Abrewa and Asampong Water Falls	% increase in tourist arrivals					200				Works		Tourism Authority, Central Admin
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic devtnt	Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector	Tourism Development	Events promotion	Support the organisation of tourism events at Ankaase	% increase in tourist arrivals					60				Central Admin		Tourism Authority

Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export	Rural Electrification	Extension of national grid	Connection of 26 communities to the National Grid	% change in number of households with access to electricity					100			Min of Energy	Central Admin, Works
Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export	Rural Electrification	Maintenance of infrastructure	Maintenance of street lights in 40 communities annually	<i>Number of communities with street light maintained</i>					80			Works	Central Admin
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements	SME development	Institutional strengthening	Strengthen the District Business Advisory Centre	No. of New Startup businesses registering per year							80	Central Admin	REP, NBSSI
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements	SME development	Entrepreneurship training	Support 40 newly qualified apprentice graduates	No. of apprentices supported							80	BAC	Central Admin, NBSSI, REP
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements	SME development	Promoting women owned businesses	Organise refresher training workshops for 200 small scale enterprise operators to upgrade their skill	No. of SMEs adopting innovative techniques							100	REP	NBSSI, Central Admin



Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements	SME development	Promoting women owned businesses	Organize Refresher Courses for 40 women's groups to upgrade their skills in quality gari and palm oil processing and packaging	Number of women groups producing improved gari and palm oil							100	REP	NBSSI, Central Admin
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements	SME development	Market promotion	Support eight (8) selected small to medium scale entrepreneurs to attend regional and national trade shows	%increase in small scale industrial output					16			BAC	Central Admin, NBSSI

## DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

### Adopted Goal 2: Create opportunities for all

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Program me	Sub- Programme	Projects	Outcome/impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GH¢'000)			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG GH¢'000	IGF GH¢ '000	Donor GH¢'000	Lead	Collab.
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Basic Education infrastructure improvement	Construction of KG Blocks	Construction of 14No. 3Unit KG Block with Kitchen and Rain Harvest system at Adakabrusu, Tumiabu, Alhaikrom, Kusias e, Brofoyedru, Gyaes ayo, Japandu, Danso, Anumso, Minti, Nses e, Subriso, Damascus ,Nyamebekyere.	Improvement in Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools					770			IPEP	GES, Central Admin , WORK S

Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Basic Education infrastructure improvement	Construction of Primary school Blocks	Construct 25No. 3Unit Classroom Blocks with Office, Store and Sanitary Facilities at Adeito, Nsuaem I, Yawbri, Detieso, Appiahkrom, Aframoase, Supom, Kwakumensahkrom Ahweaso Amomorso, Tebeso II, Ohwimase Freso, Ampaha, (SDA), <b>Japandu</b> Domba, Nsudem Ankaase, Bansa, Apewu, Subriso, Abosamso, Abosoma, Korkyekrom, Anhwiaso, Ntowfitaa	% increase in gross enrolment rate					2,735	2,735		Works	GES, Central Admin
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Basic Education infrastructure improvement	Construction of Primary school Blocks	Construction of 8No. 6Unit Classroom with Office, Store and Sanitary Facility at Nkwantapon, Nsuaem II, Domba, Danso Ampantubuom, Tebeso I, Minti , Anyanso,	Improvement in gross enrolment rate					800	3200		IPEP	GES, Central Admin, WORKS.
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Basic Education infrastructure improvement	Construction of teachers quarters	Construction of 5No. 6 apartment Teachers Quarters at Dagyanso, Esaase, Duase Ankaase, Anyanso,	Improvement in gross enrolment rate					1,200	1,800		Works	GES, Central Admin

education at all levels														
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Basic Education infrastructure improvement	Construction of JHS buildings	Construction of 7 No.3 unit classroom block with staff commonroom.office and store.Nsese, Bobiam,Anomawobi, TebesoII,Asiwa,minti, Yawbri.	Improvement in gross enrolment rate.								IPEP	Central Admin, GES.
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Basic Education infrastructure improvement	Rehabilitation of Primary and JHS school Blocks	Rehabilitation of 3No. 6Units classroom Block, 1No. 4Unit classrooms and 2No. 3Unit Classroom Blocks at Asiwa Presby Prim. Anyanso Methodist Prim, Anyinase R/C Prim, Korkeykrom SDA Prim. Abosamso D/A JHS, Appiahkrom D/A JHS,	Improvement in gross enrolment rate					4,000			Works	GES, Central Admin
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	Improving Educational Quality	Promoting girl child education	Support 40 girls annually to attend STME clinics	Improvement in gender parity index					16			GES	Central Admin
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation	Train caterers on the hygienic preparation of nutritious food 2. Stimulate local agricultural growth, by requiring caterers	Improving Educational Quality	Improving pupils nutrition	Extend the School Feeding Programme to 12 Basic Schools (Aframoase,	Improvement in gross enrolment rate					3000			Central Admin	Min of Gender and Soc Protection

in quality education at all levels	to buy and use foodstuff grown locally from local farmers.			Nsese, Beposo Dajanso, Minti Appiahkrom Esaase, Nyamebekyere, Dunkuraa, Apantubuom Nsuaem II)										
Improve teaching and learning environments to increase pupil learning achievement and better schooling outcomes	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Improving Educational Quality	Support to brilliant but needy students	Create education fund annually	Improvement in gross enrolment rate					960			Central Admin	GES
Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in all districts	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	Improving access to secondary education	Establish new SHS	Establishment of Senior High School (modern technical and vocational inst. (Construction of 1No 6Unit Classroom block, construction of Administration Block & Construction of 1No. Semi-Detached Staff Bungalow) at Tebeso II	Percentage increase in Basic school graduates gaining admission to SHS					1,200			IPEP	MoE, Works
Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	Improving access to secondary education	Upgrading SHS infrastructure	Upgrading of Bosome Senior High Tech School ( 2000 Construction of Dining Hall, Construction of	% increase in SHS admissions					700			IPEP	GES, WORKS.

in all districts				Girls Dormitory, 2 No.semidetached staff bungalow,1 No.12 unit 2 storey classroom block with auxiliary facilities.)										
Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in all districts	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	Education infrastructure	Construction of bungalow	Construct 1No. Semi Detached staff Bungalow for District Director of Education and District Police Commander	Improvement in BECE pass rate					500			Works	GES, Police Command
Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in all districts	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at a	Education infrastructure	Construction of bungalow	Construction of 9 No.6 rooms teachers quarters with kitchen,toilet and bath.Nsuta,Tebesol, Asiwa,Duase,Yapesa,Abosamsa,Nyamebekyere,Nsese.	Improvement in BECE pass rate								IPEP	Central Admin, GES.
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems	Water in Sanitation provision	Construction of boreholes	Construction of 19 No. Boreholes fitted with pumps Nkwantapong,Kwametow,Gyimakyi,Adipa,Appiahkrom,Yawbri,Tutu,Asamaforom.Nsue mI,Nyamebekyere, adumasa,Nsuta,Anowabi,Nsue mII, Nsutem,Kakra,Gy	%increase in access to potable water/% increase in potable water coverage					100			IPEP	DWST

				aesayo,Atobiase, Adeito.										
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems	Water in Sanitation provision	Construction of piped system	Construction of small town water system	%increase in access to potable water/% increase in potable water coverage							1,000	IPEP	RWSA, D/A
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems	Water in Sanitation provision	Training of WATSAN members	Organise Training Workshops for 50 WATSAN committees	%increase in access to potable water/% increase in potable water coverage					20			DWST	WATS ANs
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Poor sanitation and waste management	Water in Sanitation provision	Hygiene promotion	Maintain good sanitation practices on annual basis	Proportion of population with access to approved and improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine)					20		20		
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Provide public education on solid waste management  Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	Water in Sanitation provision	Construction of toilet facilities	Construct 14No. 12Seater Aqua Privy Toilet Facilities at <b>Ankaase,Yapesa,Kokoben,Bobiam,Amvento,Beposo,Dajanso,Adumasa,Nyam mebekyere,Appiahkrom,Nsese,Yawbiri, Kusiase,Anyanso.</b>	Proportion of population with access to approved and improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine)					2000			IPEP	Env. Health ,WORK S
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Improve the management of existing waste disposal sites to control GHGs emissions	Water in Sanitation provision	Acquisition of final disposal site	Acquire 1No. Final Disposal Site	Proportion of population with access to approved and improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine)					10			Env. Health	Central Admin, Works, EPA

Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services	Water in Sanitation provision	Solid Waste Management	Engage the services of waste management contractors to collect waste and clean streets	Proportion of population with access to approved and improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine)					10			Env. Health	Central Admin
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	Water in Sanitation provision	Construction of toilet facilities	Construction of 1No. 12-Seater Aqua Privy Toilet for BSHTS	Proportion of population with access to approved and improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine)					140			Works	Env. Health, GES
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	Water in Sanitation provision	Construction of toilet facilities	Construction of 7 No.8 KVIP for selected primary schools. Freso SDA, Anwiaso, K OCHIKROM, Ank aase Meth., Nsese, Appi ahkrom, Yawbri	Proportion of student population with access to approved and improved sanitation in primary schools. (, KVIP,								IPEP	Central Admin, Env.
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	Water in Sanitation provision	Construction of toilet facilities	Construction of 5 No.6 seater KVIP for selected JHS. Dunkura, Dajanso, , Asiwa, Korchikrom, Nsuta.	Proportion of student population with access to approved and improved sanitation in JHS. schools. (, KVIP,								IPEP	Central Admin, Env.
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health	Expand and equip health facilities	Create opportunities for all	Health And Health Services	Upgrading of Asiwa Health Centre into District Hospital (Construction of OPD, Construction of Theatre with Male, Female and Children's Wards,	%Reduction in number of referred cases					1,000			IPEP	GHS, WORK S, Central Admin

Coverage (UHC)				Construction of Maternity Wing, Construction of Doctors Bungalow, Construction of Nurses Quarters)										
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC	Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy	Upgrading of health facilities	Construction on of health centres, clinics and CHPS compounds	Construction of 1No. Semi Detached Staff Bungalow for District Medical officer and District Director of Agric	Improvement in doctor patient ratio					500			Works	DHMT, Agric Dept
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC	Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy	Upgrading of health facilities	Construction on of health centres, clinics and CHPS compounds	Construct 11No. CHPS compounds at Danso, Dompaa, Nsutem, Anumso, Amormorso, Adumasa, Abosamso, Aboabo(aframoas e), Nsese, Appiakrom, Korkyekrom,	%increase in supervised deliveries					1650			Works	DHMT , Central admin
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC	Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy	Upgrading of health facilities	Establishment of medical laboratories	Establish laboratories for 4 health centers at Asiwa, Dukuraa, Nsuta & Tebeso II	%Reduction in number of referred cases					20			DHMT	Central Admin, GHS
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible	Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national	Disease prevention	Embark on immunization and distribution of mosquito nets	Support Malaria Control and Immunization Programmes	%reduction in reported malaria cases					40			DHMT	Central Admin



and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	primary health care strategy													
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy	Upgrading of health facilities	Construction of doctors bungalow and nurses quarters	Construction of Nurses Quarters at Dunkauraa,	%increase in professional staffs					170			DHMT	Central Admin
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy	Upgrading of health facilities	Construction on of health centres, clinics and CHPS compounds	Construction of male and female wards at Msuem II CHIPS compound	%increase in supervised delivery					150			DHMT	Central Admin
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy	Upgrading of health facilities	Construction on of health centres, clinics and CHPS compound	Renovation and expansion of infrastructure of 4 No.health centres.	% increase in health service delivery.								IPEP	Central Admin.
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and	Ensure effective implementation of the 3 percent increase in District Assemblies	Manage physical disability	Assistance to physically	Ensure the Creation and Management of	% of physically challenged receiving support					280			Disable Association/	Central Admin

economic development of the country	Common Fund disbursements to PWDs		disabled persons	District Disability Fund										Dept. of Soc Welfare	
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Promote participation of PWDs in national development	Manage physical disability	Assistance to physically disabled persons	Give financial support to 200 men and 200 disabled women to support their education	Improvement in number of female physically challenged person receiving support					56				Disable Association/ Dept. of Soc Welfare	Central Admin
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Promote participation of PWDs in national development	Manage physical disability	Train disabled person with income generating skills	Identify and support 10 men and 40 disabled women into income generating activities	Percentage of registered physically challenged person supported for IGA					70				Disable Association/ Dept. of Soc Welfare	Central Admin
Promote the creation of decent jobs	Develop and implement tailored business sector support services to business units	Job Creation	Recruit community health workers	Increase the number of community health Workers from 71 to 150	%increase in community health workers					150				Youth Employment Agency	DHMT
Promote the creation of decent jobs	Develop and implement tailored business sector support services to business units	Job Creation	Recruit community teaching assistance	Increase the number of community Education Teaching Assistants from 100-300	%increase in community education teaching assistants					390				Youth Employment Agency	Dist. Educat Directorate
Promote the creation of decent jobs	Develop and implement tailored business sector support services to business units	Job creation	Facilitate YEA activities	Commission survey to access the extent of youth unemployment/underemployment in the District						10				Youth Enterprises Agency	Central Admin

Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Target attainment of gender balance on all government-appointed committees, boards and other relevant official bodies	Promote women participation in governance	Appoint women to District (local) Assembly	Support 20 women to participate in local level elections	% increase in women standing district level election					20			Gender	NCCE, ISD
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Target attainment of gender balance on all government-appointed committees, boards and other relevant official bodies	Promote gender equity	Appoint women to District (local) Assembly	Ensure equitable women representation in all Assembly programmes	% of women participation in Assembly programmes					2			Gender	NCCE, ISD

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>														
<b>Adopted Goal 3: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</b>														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects	Outcome/impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GH¢'000)			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG GH¢'000	IGF GH¢ '000	Donor GH¢'000	Lead	Collab.
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	1. Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) 2. Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)	Settlement Planning	Preparation of town planning Schemes	Prepare town planning schemes for 10 communities (Morontuo, Dwumakrom, Ampaha, Beposo Ampento, Dunkuraa, Abosoma, Anyanso, Anumso, Nsuam II, Ankaase, Duase )	Number of communities planned					80			Spatial Plann. Dept /Works	Central Admin
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	1. Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) 2. Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)	Settlement Planning	street naming and property addressing a	Embark on street naming and property addressing for 7 communities in the District	Number of communities with street signage and properties addressed					100			Spatial Plann. Dept /Works	Central Admin/ consultants
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	1. Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) 2. Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)	Settlement Planning	Development control activities (Stop Work)	Embark of development control activities and ensure compliance to building codes and other landuse regulations	Number of communities planned					12			Spatial Plann. Dept /Works	Central Admin/ consultants

Expand forest conservation areas	Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems	Land reclamation	Tree planting exercises	Embark on reclamation and afforestation of degraded and abandoned mined lands (Anum Valley, Apantubuom - Adakabruso, Minti-Nsuaem, Nsudem & Beposo mined sites)	Acreage of degraded lands reclaimed					100			Agric	Forestry Commission
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism.	Transport infrastructure	Reconstruction of roads	Completion of rehabilitation of highways and major roads (Anhwiaso-Abosamsso-Bodwesango, Yapesa-Abosoma, Nsuaem II-Abosamsso)	Kilometers of roads rehabilitated					4,000			Ghana highway Authority	Works, Central Admin
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism.	Transport infrastructure	Highway rehabilitation	Rehabilitation and bitumen surfacing of highways and major roads (Morontuo-Dompa- Ankaase, Asiwa-Nsuaem II, Afiaso-Nsuta, Nsuta-Anomawobi Appiahnkwanta. Dajanso-Adumasa-Yaase)						3,000			IPEP	Works, Central Admin
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural	Transport infrastructure	reshaping of feeder roads	Construction of Asiwa Anumso Road	Asiwa Anumso Road constructed					2000				

transport infrastructure and services	production and tourism.													
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism.	Transport infrastructure	reshaping of feeder roads	Maintenance of Feeder Roads (Yapasa-Nkwantapon, Anyanso-Freboye-Tebeso II, Minti Junction -Minti, Nsuaem II –Nsutem -Tebeso II, Anwhiaso-Ohwimase, Mensahkrom Junction-mensahkrom, kwamentow Junction-Ntowfitaa-Appiahkrom, Damascus-Yawbri, Keteke-Aframoase-Supom, Nsuta-Nsese, Nsuta-Nyankomase, Esaase-Banso, Tebeso I –Subriso, Brofoyedru-Apentubuom-Kokobin)	Kilometers of roads maintained					400			Works Dept.	Central Admin, Plant Pool
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	1. Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction 2. Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters	Disaster Prevention	Formation of volunteer group	Facilitate the formation of 40 volunteer groups to serve as a fulcrum for sensitisation on potential disaster risks	% reduction in reported fire outbreaks					10			NADMO	Central Admin

Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters	Disaster Prevention	Information sharing on potential risk	Issue early warning signals to potential bush fires and flooding among vulnerable communities	% reduction in reported bushfires					8			NADMO	NCCE, ISD
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters	Disaster Prevention	Education on disaster risks	Embark on firefighting campaign annually	% reduction in reported bushfires					8			NADMO	NCCE, ISD, Fire Service
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters	Disaster Prevention	Supply of relieve items	Create a district disaster fund						48			Central Admin	NADMO, Agric
Enhance application of ICT in national development	Increase citizens' accessibility to data platforms  .Improve telecommunications accessibility	Provision of ICT facilities	Construction of ICT centres / libraries	Construction of a District ICT Centre/Library	Teledensity/Penetration rate					200			Central Admin	GES
Enhance application of ICT in national development	Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide	Provision of ICT facilities	Internet Provision	Liaise with Telecom Operators to improve access to carry high speed voice, video and data infrastructure	Teledensity /Penetration rate:					20			Central Admin	MTN, Vodafone Gh.

Enhance application of ICT in national development	.Increase citizens' accessibility to data platforms	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	<b>Establish 4 community ICT centers</b>	Teledensity/ Penetration rate:					320			Works	Central Admin
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<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>														
<b>Adopted Goal 4: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society</b>														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects	Outcome/impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GH¢'000)			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG GH¢'000	IGF GH¢'000	Donor GH¢'000	Lead	Collab.
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	Increasing IGF collection	IGF mobilization campaign	Organize 2 half yearly intensive revenue mobilization campaign	%increase in Internally Generated Revenue					24			Finance Dept	NCCE, ISD, D/A members
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization	Increasing IGF collection	Engage private revenue collection consultants	Engage Private consultants to collect institutional Revenue	%increase in Internally Generated Revenue								Finance Dept	Central Admin
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	Increasing IGF collection	Revaluation of commercial properties	Re-valuation of Properties of Mobile phone companies, CMB and other commercial operators valued	%increase in Internally Generated Revenue					20			Consultants	Finance Dept



Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	Increasing IGF collection	Audit revenue heads	Embark on quarterly auditing of all revenue heads at their stations	%increase in Internally Generated Revenue					16			Int Audit	Finance Dept
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs	Improving local governance	Purchase of vehicle	Acquire 1No. 4X4 cross country vehicle for Hon DCE						400			Procurement Unit	Tender Committee
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs	Improving local governance	Purchase of vehicles	Acquire 2No. 4X4 pick-up vehicles for monitoring	% of projects being completed on time					400			Procurement Unit	Tender Committee
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	Improving local governance	Offices	Construction of 2No Area Council Blocks	No. of Area Councils functional					200			Works	Central Admin
				Support Area Council executives to initiate and prepare area council plans	No. of area councils functional									
				Support 16 communities to prepare Action Plans	No. of area councils functional									

Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Local Government And Decentralisation	Support activities Area Councils	No. of area councils functional					160			Central Admin	Area Councils
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs	Improving local governance	Construction of staff bungalows	Construction of 2No. 2Bedroom Semi Detached Staff Bungalow	No of Decentralised departments functional					2000			Works	Central Admin
Enhance security service delivery	Enhance public safety	Increase police presence	Establishment of police station	Establish 4No. New Police Stations	Improvement in police citizen's ratio					300			District Police Command	Central Admin

## 5.5 Annual Action Plans

**Table 5.3: Annual Action 2018**

<i>Adopted Goal(s)</i>														
MDA Programmes	Activities	Location	Baseline 2017	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative budget			Imp. Agencies		
					1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.	
Improving local governance	Senior Citizenship Day	Asiwa								5,000			<i>Cent. Admin</i>	
Improving security	Support to District Security activities	Districtwide		Police Citizen's ratio						15,000			Police Command	Cent. Admin
Improving local governance	Procurement and Maintenance of office machines/equipment	Asiwa		Improved administrative performance						20,000			Procurement Unit	Cent. Admin
Improving local governance	Construction of 1 No. semi-detached staff bungalow	Asiwa		No. of decentralized departments functional						400,000			Procurement Unit	Works Dept
Improving local governance	Furnishing of District Assembly Building	Asiwa		Improved administrative performance						40,000			Procurement Unit	Works Dept
Improving local governance	Support to community initiated projects	Districtwide								200,000			Procurement Unit	Works Dept

Improving local governance	Organise 4 General Assembly Meetings, 4 Executive Committee Meetings, 24 subcommittees meetings and other duty meetings	Asiwa		Improved administrative performance							16,000		Cent. Admin	
Improving local governance	Organise capacity building training programmes for key District Assembly functionaries	Asiwa									50,000		Central Admin	Consultant
Improving local governance	Ensure effective functioning of the DPCU through quarterly meetings	Asiwa		DPCU Functional					2400				Planning Unit	Heads of Depts
Improving local governance	Embark on quarterly monitoring of ongoing projects to ensure efficient implementation	Asiwa		% of Physical projects completed on time					24,000				Monitoring Team	Planning Unit
Improving local governance	Strengthening of sub-structures	Asiwa, Nsuta, Mmorontuo, Abosamso		No. of area councils functional					60,000				Planning Unit	Central Admin
Disease prevention	Support to District HIV & AIDS intervention	Districtwide		% reduction in new infections					10,000				DAC	DHMT

Increasing IGF collection	Organise Quarterly pay your levy campaign	Districtwide		%increase in Internally Generated Revenue						2,000		Finance Dept	Cent. Admin
Settlement Planning	Preparation of settlement Plans for 6 Communities	Anyanso, Dunkuraa, Mmorontuo, Ampento, Beposo, Ampaha		% rise in number of communities planned				60,000				Physical Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
Settlement Planning	Educate the public on land use matters, land acquisition and permitting procedures etc	Districtwide		% rise in number of communities planned				2,000				Physical Planning Dept	Works Dept
Improving security	Maintenance of Streetlights	Districtwide		Reduction in robbery/theft reported cases				100,000				Works Dept	Electricians
Rural Electrification	Support to rural electrification project	10 communities		% change in number of households with access to electricity						220,000		ECG	Works Dept
Water in Sanitation provision	Maintenance of 11 abandoned boreholes	11 communities		%increase in water coverage				50,000				Works Dept	Area mechanics
Improving local governance	Renovation of Public buildings	Asiwa		No. of buildings rehabilitated				70,000				Works Dept	Contractors
Transport infrastructure	Reshaping of Feeder Roads	Districtwide		Km of roads reshaped				280,000				Works Dept	Contractors
Improving Educational Quality	Conduct two (2) Mock exams for BECE candidates	Districtwide		Improvement in BECE pass rate				15,000				Central Admin	Hon. MP
Improving Educational Quality	Organise school performance appraisal meetings (SPAM) at 6 circuit centres	Districtwide		Improvement in BECE pass rate						6000		Dist. Educ. Office	Central admin

Basic Education infrastructure improvement	Construction of 2No. 3Unit Classroom Block with Office and Store	Adeito & Tebeso II	% increase in gross enrolment rates					380,000			Dist. Educ. Office	Works Dept
Basic Education infrastructure improvement	Construction of 1No. 3Unit Classroom Blocks with Office and Store	Yawbri & Appiahkrom	% increase in gross enrolment rates						340,000		Dist. Educ. Office	Works Dept
Improving Educational Quality	Organise District Celebration of the National Indep. Day	Asiwa	Independence day observed					10,000			Dist. Educ. Office	Central Admin
Improving Educational Quality	Create District Education Fund (2%)	Districtwide	Improvement in gross enrolment rates at SHS					320,000			Dist. Educ. Office	Central Admin
Upgrading of health facilities	Construct 1No. CHPS Compounds	Dompa	%increase in supervised delivery						100,000		Dist. Health Directorate	Works
Upgrading of health facilities	Construction of OPD for Asiwa Health Centre	Asiwa	%Reduction in number of referred cases					90,000			Dist. Health Directorate	Works
Disease Prevention & Control	Support to Public health Interventions (Malaria, TB, Immunisation, Maternal health and Nutrition)	Districtwide	%reduction in reported cases of malaria, Tb etc					5,000			Dist. Health Directorate	Central Admin
Hygiene promotion	Educate the public on environmental sanitation and conduct medical screening for drinks and food vendors food screening	Districtwide	%reduction in reported cases of communicable disease					2500			Env. Health	Dist. Health Directorate

Water in Sanitation provision	Fumigation of public places and sanitary sites	Districtwide		Reduction in outbreaks of diseases					161,000			Zoomlion Gh	Env. Health
Water in Sanitation provision	Sanitation Improvement packages to Zoomlion Ghana ltd.	Districtwide							170,000			Zoomlion Gh	Env. Health
Water in Sanitation provision	Construction 1No 12Unit Aqua Privy Toilet	Anyanso		Proportion of population with access to approved and improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine)					150,000			Works Dept	Env. Health
Environmental protection	Embark on tree planting on degraded sites	Districtwide		Acreage of degraded lands reclaimed					20,000			Agric Dept	Central Admin
Vulnerability	Support to social welfare & Community Development	Asiwa							5,000			Soc. Welfare & Com Devt	
Vulnerability	Identify and Register the aged, orphans and vulnerable children to benefit from the LEAP programme	Districtwide		% increase in LEAP beneficiaries					1,105			Soc. Welfare & Com Devt	Cent. Admin
Manage physical disability	Identify, Register and enroll disabled persons without productive capacity to access the District Disability Fund	Districtwide		% of physically challenged receiving support					50,000			Disable Association	Soc. Welfare & Com Devt
Vulnerability	Organise sensitisation meeting to	Districtwide		No. of persons sensitized					1,000			Soc. Welfare & Com Devt	Cent. Admin

	educate the public on the rights of the Child, and vulnerable people in 10 communities												
Vulnerability	Organise sensitisation meetings with on teenage pregnancy and drug abuse	Districtwide	No. of teenagers sensitized					6,400			Soc. Welfare & Com Devt	Cent. Admin	
Promote gender equity	Organise Women Empowerment Workshops	Asiwa	% of women participation in Assembly programmes					9,200			Gender Desk Officer	Cent. Admin	
Promote gender equity	Organise education campaign on discipline and patriotism	Districtwide	No. persons reached					4,400			Soc. Welfare & Com Devt	Cent. Admin	
Improving local governance	Public/Stakeholders Forum	District Wide	No. of persons reached					15,000			Soc. Welfare & Com Devt	Cent. Admin	
Local Economic Development	Provide Start-up support to local artisans	Districtwide	No. of new businesses startups					20,000			BAC	REP	
Local Economic Development	Support to the establishment of light industrial centre	Asiwa	Progress of establishment					10,000			BAC	REP	
Local Economic Development	Develop tourism potential sites	Morontuo, Tebeso, Ankaase	%increase in tourist arrival					60,000			Central admin	Tourism Authority	
Local Economic Development	Train selected youth in ceramic making	Adaito & Nsuta	No of persons train					6,000			BAC	REP	
Local Economic Development	Organise skill training workshop for	Anumso, Freso, Anyanso,	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from					27,500			BAC	REP	



	women in soap making, batik tie and dye baking and confectionery, cassava and palm oil processing	Tebeso I & II, Dagyanso, Anyinase		skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training								
Local Economic Development	Sensitisation on deadly diseases and pest in poultry and livestock against PPR, rabies, mange	District-wide		% Change in yield of selected livestock and Fish				5,000				Agric Dept
Local Economic Development	Train 500 gari/palm oil processors and milling operators to enhance their knowledge and skills in standard processing and packaging	Districtwide		Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training				6,000				Agric Dept
Local Economic Development	Celebrate District level National Farmers Day with agric show	Sunso Freho Sub District		% Change in yield of selected crops, livestock and Fish				15,000				Agric Dept
Local Economic Development	Support to the District's Planting for Food, Jobs and Investment Programme	District-wide		% Change in yield of selected crops, livestock and Fish				50,000				Agric Dept
Disaster Prevention	Conduct Public education on prevention of domestic and industrial fire	Districtwide		% reduction in reported fire outbreaks				4,000				NADMO

	outbreaks on radio and information centres												
Disaster Prevention	Form and maintain disaster volunteer groups	Districtwide		% reduction in reported fire outbreaks					5,000			NADMO	
Disaster Prevention	Create District Disaster Fund	Districtwide		% reduction in reported fire outbreaks					50,000			NADMO	

**Table 5.4: DISTRICT COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2019**

S/No.	Activities	Location	Time Schedule (Quarters)				Annual Budget		Funding Source	Imp. Agency	
			1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Local GHC	External GHC		Lead	Collab.
	<b>CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT</b>										
001	Senior Citizenship Day	Asiwa			→			15,000	DACF	Admin	
002	Support to District Security activities	Asiwa	→	→	→	→		20,000	DACF	Admin	
003	Maintenance of office machines/equipment	Asiwa	→	→	→	→		30,000	DACF	Admin	
004	Construction of 1 No. semi-detached staff bungalow	Asiwa			→	→		150,000		Works Dept	
005	Furnishing of District Assembly Building	Asiwa		→	→			30,000	DACF	Procurement Officer	
006	Renovation of Assembly Bungalows	Asiwa						60,000			
007	MPs support to community initiated projects	Districtwide	→	→	→	→		200,000	DACF	Admin	
008	Organise 4 General Assembly Meetings, 4 Executive Committee Meetings, 24 subcommittees meetings and other duty meetings	Function	→	→	→	→			IGF	Admin	
009	Maintenance of Vehicles	Function						80,000	DACF	Admin	
	<b>Human Resource Unit</b>										
010	Manpower Skills Development/ Staff Development	Asiwa		→	→			100,000	DACF	Admin/ Human Resource Dept	
011	Capacity building for Assembly & Staff	Asiwa						56000	DDF	Admin	
	<b>Planning Unit</b>										
012	Ensure effective functioning of the DPCU through quarterly meetings etc.	Asiwa	→	→	→	→		2400	DACF	Planning	
013	Embark on quarterly monitoring of ongoing projects to ensure efficient implementation	Districtwide	→	→	→	→		24,000	DACF	Planning	

014	Produce Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports							1,200	DACF	Planning	
015	Branding of Bosome Freho District	Districtwide						30,000	DACF	Planning	
016	Strengthening of sub-structures	Districtwide						62,269.75	DACF	Planning	
017	Coordinate and Manage the District Decentralised Response on HIV and AIDS	Districtwide						18,000	DACF	HIV/AIDS Foc person	
	<b>Budget Unit</b>										
018	Prepare 2020 Fee Fixing Resolution	Asiwa						225	DACF	Budget	
019	Prepare 2020 Composite Budget	Asiwa						20,000	DACF	Budget	
	<b>Internal Audit Unit</b>										
020	Monitor activities of Area Councils and Unit Committees	Nsuta, Aswia Abosamso & Morontuo						600	DACF	Internal Audit	
021	Conduct payroll audit	Asiwa						100	DACF		
022	Embark on routine pre-audit	Asiwa						100	DACF	Internal Auditor	
	<b>Procurement Unit</b>										
023	Procure 40 motor bikes for the Assembly members							50000			
024	Review of procurement plan quarterly							1000			
025	Procure Basic Equipment for CHPS Compound And Laboratory	Districtwide						30000			
026	Procure Office Machines for the Bosome Freho District Assembly	Asiwa						25000			
027	Procure Street Lights And Accessories For Communities Within The District	Districtwide						33000			
	<b>FINANCE DEPARTMENT</b>										
028	Produce accurate technical Financial reports	Asiwa						1,500	DACF	Finance Dept	
029	Establish Revenue Mobilization task force	Asiwa						1,800	DACF	Finance Dept/NCCE /ISD	

030	Gazette Fee Fixing/ Bye Laws		-				10,000	DACF	Finance Dept	
031	Organize Pay your levy campaign	Districtwide					10,000	DACF	NCCE/ISD	
<b>PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT</b>										
032	Preparation of settlement Plans for 3 Communities	Mmorontuo, Ampento, Ampaha					30,000	DACF	Physical Planning	
033	Educate the public on land use matters, land acquisition and permitting procedures etc.	Districtwide					2,000	DACF	Physical Planning	
<b>WORKS DEPARTMENT</b>										
034	Rural electrification project , Procure of Streetlights	District-wide					33,000	DACF	Works Dept	
035	Drilling of 10 No. Borehole	Districtwide					159,782.50	DACF	Works Dept	
036	Rehabilitation of 11No. Boreholes	Districtwide					20,000	DACF	Works Dept	
037	Renovation of Public buildings	Aswia					20,000	DACF	Works Dept	
038	Reshaping of Feeder Roads	Districtwide					200,000	DACF	Works Dept	
039	Construction of Market Facility and Lorry park	Asiwa					270,590.34	DDF	Works Dept	
<b>DISTRICT EDUCATION DEPARTMENT</b>										
040	Organise workshop for all heads of basic and 2 <sup>nd</sup> cycle schools on annual schools census and school report cards	Districtwide					5,000	DACF	DEO	
041	Organise school performance appraisal meetings (SPAM) at 6 circuit centres	Asiwa, Nsuaem, Dunkuraa, Nsuta, Domba & Abosamso					6,000	DACF	District Education Office	
042	Support to District and Regional unity games	District wide					5,000	DACF	DEO	
043	Organise circuit level workshops for SMC members	Districtwide					6,000	DACF	District Education Office	
044	Completion of 1No. 3Unit Classroom Block with Office and Store	Ohwimase,					73,514.80	DDF	District Education Office	

045	Construction of 2No. 3Unit Pavelion Classroom Block	Adeito & Nsuaem II					324,000	DACF	District Education Office	
046	Construction of 1No. 6 Unit pavelion Classroom Block	Tebes0 II					100,000			
048	Completion of 1No. 3Unit Classroom Block	Amormoso					26,473.86	DDF	District Education Office	
049	Completion of 1No. 3Unit Classroom Block	Dajanso					79,421.00	DDF		
050	Completion of 1No.3 –Unit Classroom Blk at Asiwa	Asiwa					127,352	DACF	District Education Office	
051	Completion of Fencing of Bosome Freho Sec.Tech. School	Asiwa					43,885.00	DACF	Works Dept	District Education Office
052	Organise District Celebration of the National Independence Day	Asiwa					40,000	DACF	District Education Office	
053	Create District Education Fund (2%)	Districtwide					62,269.75	DACF	District Education Office	
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH</b>									
052	<b>Construct 1No. CHPS Compounds</b>	<b>Dompa</b>					<b>50,000</b>	<b>DDF</b>	<b>Works Dept</b>	<b>DDH</b>
053	Completion 1No. CHPS Compounds	Freboye					76,354	DACF	Works Dept	DDH
055	Construction of OPD for Asiwa Health Centre	Asiwa					90,000	DACF	Works Dept	DDH
056	Maintenance of 3 Health Facilities	Asiwa, Nsuaem II, Dunkura					80,000	DACF	Works Dept	DDH
057	Orientation for 60 commercial drivers on referral system	Districtwide					4,337.92	DACF	DDH	
058	District Response Initiative (DRI) on HIV/AIDS and Malaria Prevention	Districtwide					15,567.44	DACF	DDH	
059	Procure Basic equipment for CHP Compound and Lab.	Districtwide					30,000	DACF	DDH	

	<b>Environmental Health Unit</b>									
060	Educate the public on environmental sanitation and conduct medical screening for drinks and food vendors food screening	Districwide						2,500	DACF	Env. Health Unit
061	Organise monthly sanitation programmes (to coincide with the national sanitation day	Districtwide						12,000	DACF	Env. Health Unit
062	Fumigation of public places and sanitary sites	Districtwide						150,000	DACF	Env. Health Unit
063	Sanitation Improvement packages to Zoomlion Ghana ltd.	Districtwide						150,000	DACF	Env. Health Unit
064	Embark on tree planting on degraded sites	Districtwide						20,000	DACF	Env. Health
	<b>Social Welfare &amp; Comm. Devt.</b>									
065	Support to social welfare & Community Development	Asiwa						10,000	DACF	Com. Dev't & Soc. Wel.
066	Identify and Register the aged, orphans and vulnerable children to benefit from the LEAP programme	Districtwide						1,105	GoG	Com. Dev't & Soc. Wel.
067	Educate Public in four communities on Child Labour, and Child delinquency	Districtwide						2,000	DACF	Com. Dev't & Soc. Wel.
068	Organise sensitisation meeting to educate the public on the rights of the Child, and vulnerable people in 10 communities	Districtwide						1,000	DACF	Com. Dev't & Soc. Wel.
069	Organise sensitisation meetings with on teenage pregnancy and drug abuse	Districtwide						6,400	DACF	Gender officer
	<b>TRADES &amp; INDUSTRY (BAC)</b>									
070	Provide Start-up support to local artisans	Districtwide						15,000	DACF	BAC
071	Support to the establishment of light industrial centre	Asiwa						10,000	REP	BAC
072	Tourism Development	Morontuo, Te beso, Ankaase						10,000	DACF	BAC

073	Organise skill training workshop for women in soap making, batik tie and dye baking and confectionery, cassava and palm oil processing	Anumso, Freso, Anyanso, Tebeso I & II, Dagyanso, Anyinase						27,500	REP	BAC	D/A
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</b>											
074	Create awareness about the sector policy and plan to 40 farming communities	District-wide						2,350	GoG	Agric Dept	
075	Train 500 gari/palm oil processors and milling operators to enhance their knowledge and skills in standard processing and packaging	Districtwide						6,000	DACF	Agric Dept	
076	Celebrate District level National Farmers Day with agric show	To be determined						35,000	DACF	Agric Dept	
077	Refurbishment of District Agric. Office building	Anyinase						7,149	GoG	Agric Dept	
078	Support to the District's Planting for Food, Jobs and Investment Programme	District-wide						60,000	DACF	Agric Dept	
<b>NADMO</b>											
079	Support to NADMO- Distribution of Relief Items	Districtwide						25,000		NADMO	
080	Conduct Public education on prevention of domestic and industrial fire outbreaks on radio and information centres	Districtwide						5,000	DACF	NADMO	
081	Form and maintain disaster volunteer groups	Districtwide						5,000	DACF	NADMO	



## CHAPTER SIX

### IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

#### 6.0 Introduction

The thrust of the DMTDP prepared under the NMTDPF (2018 – 2021), is geared towards improving the living standards of the people within the district. The District Medium Term Development Plan for the period 2018-2021 details out key development issues which require appropriate implementation arrangements. This call for operational and administrative activities that track resource allocation, utilization and delivery of goods and services which is referred to as Monitoring and Evaluation.

This chapter of the plan describe among other things the following:

- i. Monitoring matrix or results framework outlining all indicators, their baselines and targets.
- ii. Strategy for data collection, collation, analysis and use of results matrix, implementation, and M&E.
- iii. Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format.
- iv. Dissemination and Communications Strategy.
- v. Evaluation Arrangement with an Evaluation Framework or Matrix.
- vi. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement.

#### 6.1 Defining Monitoring and Evaluation and Their Purpose

##### 6.1.1 Monitoring

Monitoring is a continuing function that uses systematic collection of data on specific indicators to provide the management and the main stakeholders of an ongoing intervention with indications of the extent of achievement of objectives and progress in the use of allocated funds. It is also a system of continuous documentation, analysis and communicating information about the performance of a project to decision makers and/or implementers. Monitoring is very important in project/programme implementation as it;

- ❖ It checks the efficiency and effectiveness of project implementation, by providing a continuous oversight on whether a programme/project is proceeding according to plan.
- ❖ Tracks indicators and means of verification (are we doing it right)

- ❖ It keeps track of performance to identify the strengths and shortcomings of a programme/project and recommend corrective measures to ensure that expected targets and objectives are achieved.
- ❖ It minimizes the risk of failure

### **6.1.2 Evaluation**

Evaluation is the systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, program, or policy, and its design, implementation and results. The aim is to determine the relevance and fulfilment of objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability. An evaluation should provide information that is credible and useful, enabling the incorporation of lessons learned into the decision making process of both recipients and donors. It is a process of determining systematically and objectively the relevance, effectiveness and impact of activities in the light of their set objectives. Evaluation can be done at the end of a phase (on-going) or at the end of the entire programme/project. Evaluation acts as a proof of project success and encourages projects to stop and reflect on what has happened in the past in order to make decisions about the future.

### **6.1.3 Purposes of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)**

A well-functioning M&E system is a critical part of good project/programme management and accountability of the District Assembly. Monitoring and Evaluation is very important in the implementation of DMTDP 2018-2021 hence the preparation of the M&E plan. The purpose of M&E strategy includes the following:

- Provide for designing, implementing and assessing the results of government CSO, and private sector policies, programmes, and projects
- Used well M&E can help policy makers and program managers determine what works, what is not working and why.
- Support evidence-based policy making particularly in the context of national budget cycle and national planning
- Guide ministries and agencies in managing activities at the sector, programmes and project levels, including service delivery to beneficiaries

- Support project/programme implementation with accurate, evidence based reporting that informs management and decision-making to guide and improve project/programme performance.
- Contribute to organizational learning and knowledge sharing by reflecting upon and sharing experiences and lessons so that we can gain the full benefit from what we do and how we do it.
- Uphold accountability and compliance by demonstrating whether or not our work has been carried out as agreed and in compliance with established standards.
- Provide opportunities for stakeholder feedback, especially beneficiaries, to provide input into and perceptions of our work, modelling openness to criticism, and willingness to learn from experiences and to adapt to changing needs.
- Promote and celebrate our work by highlighting our accomplishments and achievements, building morale and contributing to resource mobilization

#### **6.1.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Activities**

This section details out the logical steps followed to develop a monitoring and evaluation system. The steps among other things would include the identification and analysis of stakeholders, assessing M&E needs and creating the necessary conditions and capacities, developing specific district indicators and production of monitoring matrix. Others include preparing the workplan and budget etc.

#### **6.1.5 Identification and Analysis of M&E Stakeholders**

As part of monitoring and evaluation activities the identification and analysis of M& E Stakeholders would be conducted. Stakeholder are the people, groups or institutions who will benefit from development activities or whose interests may be affected negatively or positively by programmes and projects. The interest and needs of stakeholders vary and depend on how they benefit or are able to influence a policy or intervention in a positive or negative way. . It is important to conduct stakeholder analysis as it helps to ensure that development reflects the needs of all interest groups and not merely the needs of the district assembly. Therefore, a simple stakeholder analysis is generally recommended for all planning processes. Inadequate stakeholder involvement is one of the most common reasons programmes and projects fail. Therefore, the Assembly has made efforts to encourage broad and active stakeholder engagement in the

planning, monitoring and evaluation of its programmes and projects. A number of stakeholders identified to be connected to, and involved in the overall development of the District and the monitoring and evaluation process include;

1. DPCU
2. DA Sub-structure (AC's, Unit Committees)
3. Departments & Agencies
4. Media
5. MP
6. Development partners, CSOs, NGOs, CBOs etc.
7. Communities Opinion leaders
8. Small Business Association (E.g. Garages, GPRTU, Market Woman Ass, Dressmaker Ass
9. Youth Associations
10. NDPC
11. MLG&RD
12. LGSS
13. RCC
14. District Assembly

These stakeholders have been categorized into primary and secondary stakeholders with their interest, needs and/or responsibilities and how they will be involved in M&E activities. (See table)

**Table 6.1: Categories of Stakeholders with Their Information Needs/Responsibilities**

M&E Stakeholders	Classification	Interest And Needs	Stakeholders Involvement Activities
------------------	----------------	--------------------	-------------------------------------

NDPC	Primary	Policy direction, technical assistance, guidelines, capacity building	M&E Plan preparation, evaluation of plans, M&E seminars and meetings, M&E result dissemination
MLGRD	Primary	Policy direction, guidelines, advisory services, capacity building, regulatory assistance, performance targets	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination , evaluation
Local Government Service Secretariat	Primary	Job analysis, management of services, staff recruitment, capacity building, incentive packages for staff	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination
RCC	Primary	Technical assistance, advisory services, capacity building	M&E Plan preparation, evaluations, M&E data collection, M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination
District Assembly	Primary	Decision making, by-laws, deliberation and adoption of plans, provision of services, data collection collation and analysis, information dissemination	M&E plan preparation, M&E plan implementation, M&E data collection and analysis, M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination
DA Sub-structure (ACs Unit Committees)	Primary	1 Information Dissemination 2 Data Collection 3 Monitoring	1 Disseminate Information 2 Assist in Collection of Data 3 Monitor on-going projects/programmes in their localities

Department & Agencies	Primary	1 Advocacy 2 Capacity building	1 Build the Capacity of DA 2 Collect and collate data
Media	Secondary	1 Information Dissemination 2 Advocacy 3 Transparency & Accountability	1 Disseminate Information 2 Play Advocacy
MP	Primary	1 Harmonization and co-ordination of M&E plan 2 Monitoring of projects and programmes	1. Harmonies and co-ordinate M&E Plan 2. Monitor all on-going projects/programmes in the district
Development partners NGOs	Secondary	1 Transparency & Accountability 2 Capacity building 3 Logistics and financial support 4 Monitoring	1 Support in building capacity of DA staff on monitoring issues 2 Provide logistics and financial support for monitoring 3 Monitor their funded projects / programmes
Financial Institution Religious Bodies	Secondary	1 Individual and groups Identification 2 Monitoring	1 Monitor and Evaluate credit facilities given to individuals and groups in the district
Development partners (DDF, GSAM)	Secondary	1 Capacity Building 2 Transparency & Accountability	1. Development of Human resource 2. Ensuring transparency and accountability
Communities	Primary	1. 1 Needs identification 3 Data collection 2. 3 monitoring	1. Assist in identification of community needs 2. Assist in data collection for monitoring

			3. Monitoring of on-going projects and programmes in their communities
Community Based Organizations (CBOs)	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Provide data</li> <li>2 Information dissemination</li> <li>3 Advocacy</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Provide data collection for monitoring &amp; evaluation</li> <li>2 Disseminate M&amp;E information</li> <li>3 Advocacy role</li> </ol>
Small Business Association (E.g. Garges, Association GPRTU, Market woman Ass, Dressmaker Ass)	Secondary	Transparency & Accountability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Provide data for M&amp;E</li> <li>2 Disseminate information on M&amp;E</li> <li>3 Advocacy role</li> </ol>
Civil society organizations (eg. Youth Association)	Secondary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Transparency &amp; Accountability</li> <li>2. Advocacy</li> <li>3. Monitoring and Evaluation</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Advocacy role</li> <li>2 Monitor and Evaluate the performance of the DA.</li> </ol>

**Sources: DPCU BFDA 2017**

The identification and participation of all stakeholders will lead to sustained capacity building, dissemination and demand for M&E results

### **6.1.6 Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators and Targets**

This section spells out the specific District Indicators and Targets of the DMTDP. Effective indicators are a critical and one of the critical steps in preparing the M&E plan. The indicators are achievable and directly related to the DMTDP goal and objectives. They were reviewed with local staff to ensure that they are realistic and feasible and meet user informational needs. These indicators were therefore as a result of series of meetings with Heads of Departments and other stakeholders. (See Table .....)

**Table 6.2**

<b>Goal:</b>											
<b>Adopted Objective:</b>											
Indicators											
% Change in yield of selected crops, livestock and Fish											
Length of roads maintained/Rehabilitated (km)											
% change in number of households with access to electricity											
Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored											
Change in tourist arrivals (%)											
Teledensity/Penetration rate: HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive)											
Teledensity/Penetration rate: HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive) Maternal Mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	<b>Targets (Total Increase per Yr)</b>				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility	
				2018	2019	2020	2021				
Under-five mortality rate (Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	Maize	Output	13,640.12m/tonne	700	700	700	700	Crop/ types livestock	Quarterly	District Agric department	
	Rice (milled)		1,050 m/tonne	500	500	500	500				
	Cassava,		155,378 m/tonne	1,000	1,000	1,000	500				
	Yam		14,751 m/tonne	200	200	200	200				
	Cocoyam		100,112 m/tonne	50	50	50	50				
	Cabbages		356 m/tonne	50	70	100	100				
	Sheep										
	Goats										
Cattle											



Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	Trunk Roads Urban Roads Feeder Roads	Output	14km	50	60	100	100	Type or road	Quarterly	Works Dept.
Percent of population with sustainable access to safe water sources		Output	-	5%	8%	15%	20%		Yearly	Works Dept
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine)	Forest Mining Dry and wetland	Output		10hec 5hec	20hec 10hec	30hec 15hec	40hec 20hec		Quarterly	Forestry/Agric
<b>a.</b> Gross Enrolment Rate (Indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling-regardless of age- as proportion of the number children in the relevant age group)	Tourist Arrival	Output	1200 Tourists	7%	14%	21%	28%	Destination,	Quarterly	Planning Unit
Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools (Indicates Primary One enrolment of pupils aged 6 years)	Network availability	Outcome	30/100	35/100	37/100	40/100	50/100	Network types, location	Quarterly	Statistical Officer
Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)	Male, female	Output	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Gender, location	Quarterly	HIV/AIDS Focal Person
Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training		Output	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<b>Health facility</b>	Quarterly	<b>DHMT</b>
Total amount of internally generated revenue		<b>Output</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Health facility	Quarterly	<b>DHMT</b>

Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation		Outcome	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Health facility	Quarterly	DHMT
% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (How much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget?)	<b>Boreholes Piped system</b>	Outcome	35%	3%	6%	8%	10%	Potable water sources	Quarterly	Works Dept
Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	<b>KVIP VIP Aquaprivy Water closet</b>	Outcome	18%	2%	6%	8%	10%	Type of toilet facility	Quarterly	Works Dept
Police citizen ratio	- Primary - JSS - SSS	<b>Outcome</b>	105% 65.7 17.8	<b>104%</b> <b>68%</b> <b>35%</b>	<b>103%</b> <b>72%</b> <b>45%</b>	<b>102%</b> <b>75%</b> <b>55%</b>	<b>100%</b> <b>80%</b> <b>70%</b>		Quarterly	District Education Office
<b>b. District Indicators</b>	<b>Primary</b>	Outcome	169.3	<b>164%</b>	<b>160%</b>	<b>155%</b>	<b>150%</b>		Quarterly	District Education Office
Number of factories established under One District One Factory prog.	<b>Male , Female</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	0.97	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>Gender</b>	Quarterly	District Education Office
Total Receipt for One Constituency-One Million Dollars Programme	<b>Male female</b>	<b>Output</b>						<b>Gender</b>	Quarterly	YEA/BAC
Beneficiaries of Planting for Food and Jobs	<b>Rates Rent Fines Royalties</b>	<b>Output</b>	249,754.75	<b>10%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>Sources of revenue</b>	Quarterly	Finance/ Dept Budget Unit
Number of modern markets constructed	<b>Ghana Sch feeding GSOP CDD</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>1,236,524.00</b>					<b>Sources of funding</b>	Quarterly	Finance Dept
		<b>outcome</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>70%</b>	Expenditure items	Quarterly	Finance Dept

## 6.2.0 MONITORING RESULTS FRAMEWORK

### 6.2.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan and Calendar

The M&E Work plan is an important component of the M&E strategy. It details the time frame, budget and actors relating to each activity. The work plan is further broken down to an Annual M&E Calendar which shows specific dates for the various activities. (See table).

**Table 6.3: M&E Work plan**

M&E ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE				ACTORS	BUDGET
	2018	2019	2020	2021		
<b>Monitoring of Projects</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare Monitoring Checklist</li> <li>• Organize Site Meetings</li> <li>• Prepare Monitoring Reports</li> <li>• Brief DCE and other Stakeholders</li> <li>• Submit Quarterly Progress Report</li> </ul>	Every quarter	Every quarter	Every quarter	Every quarter	DPCU Works Committee DCE	32,000
<b>DMTDP Mid-term Evaluation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect, Collate and Analyze Data</li> <li>• Prepare Report for Presentation Using PowerPoint</li> <li>• Validate Report at Stakeholders Workshop</li> </ul>			1 Quarter		DPCU	2,500

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare and Disseminate Finale Report</li> </ul>						
<b>Annual Progress Review Workshop</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submit Annual Reports to DPCU</li> <li>• Collate and Analyze Data</li> <li>• Prepare Report for Presentation using PowerPoint</li> <li>• Validate Report at Stakeholders Workshop</li> <li>• Prepare and Disseminate Final Report</li> </ul>	Every year	Every year	Every year	Every year	DPCU  DPCU  DPCU  DPCU	12,000
<b>Annual Progress Report</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect, Collate and Analyze Quarterly Reports</li> <li>• Prepare and Forward APR to Stakeholders</li> </ul>	Every year	Every year	Every year	Every year	DPCU	2,000
<b>Dissemination</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize Stakeholders Workshop to Disseminate</li> </ul>	Mid- year	Mid- year	Mid- year	Mid- year	DPCU	24,000

Content of Report (General Assembly)						
• Disseminate Report on Radio and Local Information Centers						
<b>Quarterly Review Meetings with Partners</b>	Every quarter	Every quarter	Every quarter	Every quarter	DPCU	40,000
<b>Quarterly Field Visits</b>	Every quarter	Every quarter	Every quarter	Every quarter	DPCU	24,000
<b>DMTDP Evaluation</b>					DPCU	5,000
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>112,700</b>

**Table 6.4: Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar for Plan Period 2018 -2021**

NO	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME (2018-2021)												ACTORS	BUDGET								
		2018				2019				2020						2021							
1	<b>Monitoring of Projects</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare Monitoring Checklist</li> <li>• Organize Site Meetings</li> <li>• Prepare Monitoring Reports</li> <li>• Brief DCE and other Stakeholders</li> </ul>																					DPCU Works Sub-Committee DCE	22,800
2	<b>DMTDP Mid-term Evaluation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect, Collate and Analyze Data</li> </ul>																					DPCU	2,500

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare Report for Presentation Using PowerPoint</li> <li>• Validate Report at Stakeholders Workshop</li> <li>• Prepare and Disseminate Finale Report</li> </ul>								23 <sup>rd</sup> March, 2020						
									27 <sup>th</sup> March – 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2021						
3	<b>Annual Progress Review Workshop</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submit Annual Reports to DPCU</li> <li>• Collate and Analyze Data</li> <li>• Prepare Report for Presentation using PowerPoint</li> <li>• Validate Report at Stakeholders Workshop</li> <li>• Prepare and Disseminate Final Report</li> </ul>	5 <sup>th</sup> January, 2018	4 <sup>th</sup> January, 2019	6 <sup>th</sup> January, 2020	5 <sup>th</sup> January, 2017	Dpts	3,000								
		15 <sup>th</sup> January, 2018	14 <sup>th</sup> January, 2019	15 <sup>th</sup> January, 2020	15 <sup>th</sup> January, 2017	DPCU									
		20 <sup>th</sup> January, 2018	18 <sup>th</sup> January, 2019	20 <sup>th</sup> January, 2020	20 <sup>th</sup> January, 2017	DPCU									
		25 <sup>th</sup> January, 2018	25 <sup>th</sup> January, 2019	24 <sup>th</sup> January, 2020	25 <sup>th</sup> January, 2017	DPCU									
		29 <sup>th</sup> January, 2018	29 <sup>th</sup> January, 2019	29 <sup>th</sup> January, 2020	29 <sup>th</sup> January, 2017	DPCU									
4	<b>Annual Progress Report</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect, Collate and Analyze Quarterly Reports</li> </ul>	9 <sup>th</sup> February, 2018	10 <sup>th</sup> February, 2019	10 <sup>th</sup> February, 2020	10 <sup>th</sup> February, 2021	DPCU	2,000								
		20 <sup>th</sup> February, 2018	20 <sup>th</sup> February, 2019	20 <sup>th</sup> February, 2020	19 <sup>th</sup> February, 2021										

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare and Forward APR to Stakeholders</li> </ul>																		
5	<b>Dissemination</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize Stakeholders Workshop to Disseminate Content of Report (General Assembly)</li> <li>Disseminate Report on Radio and Local Information Centers</li> </ul>	10 <sup>th</sup> May, 2018				10 <sup>th</sup> May, 2019				18 <sup>th</sup> May, 2020				20 <sup>th</sup> May, 2021					3,000
6	<b>Quarterly Review Meetings with Partners</b>	30 <sup>th</sup> Mar	29 <sup>th</sup> Jun	28 <sup>th</sup> Sept	27 <sup>th</sup> Dec	29 <sup>th</sup> Mar	28 <sup>th</sup> Jun	30 <sup>th</sup> Sep	30 <sup>th</sup> Dec	31 <sup>st</sup> Mar	30 <sup>th</sup> Jun	30 <sup>th</sup> Sep	30 <sup>th</sup> Dec	31 <sup>st</sup> Mar	30 <sup>th</sup> Jun	30 <sup>th</sup> Sep	30 <sup>th</sup> Dec		10,000
7	<b>Quarterly Field Visits</b>	12 <sup>th</sup> Mar	11 <sup>th</sup> Jun	10 <sup>th</sup> Sept	12 <sup>th</sup> Nov	11 <sup>th</sup> Mar	11 <sup>th</sup> Jun	10 <sup>th</sup> Sep	11 <sup>th</sup> Nov	10 <sup>th</sup> Mar	10 <sup>th</sup> Jun	11 <sup>th</sup> Sep	11 <sup>th</sup> Nov	10 <sup>th</sup> Mar	10 <sup>th</sup> Jun	10 <sup>th</sup> Sep	10 <sup>th</sup> Nov	DPCU	20,000
8	<b>DMTDP Evaluation</b>													10 <sup>TH</sup> February				DPCU	15,000
	<b>Total</b>																		<b>78,000</b>

Sources: DPCU BFDA 2017

## 6.2.2 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Budget

A key function of planning for M&E is to estimate the costs, staffing, and other resources needed for M&E work. To ensure effective and efficient implementation of the M&E Plan for the period 2018-2021, there is the need for the preparation of a detailed budget to link resources to proposed expenses. This section takes care of a budget for the implementation of the M&E Plan. To successfully implement the District Monitoring and Evaluation strategy, a total estimated amount of **GH¢547,430.00** is needed. This amount is expected to be raised from the District Assembly's Internally Generated Funds (IGF), the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), Development partners and Government of Ghana (GOG). (See Table)

**Table 6.5: Detailed M&E Budget 2018-2021**

Activity	Input Description	Quantity	Estimated Unit Cost	Total Cost GHC
Organize 28 DPCU M&E review meetings for 22 DPCU members	• <u>Stationery</u>			
	- Flip chart pads	48	30	1,440
	- Board markers	14	30	420
	- Reams of A4 sheets	30 22×28	80 20	2,400 12,320
	- Snack and lunch	22×28	30	18,480
	- Honorarium			
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>35,060.00</b>	
External Training for 22 DPCU Members on computer software for data collection and analysis, etc	• Training	22 people	50.00	1,100
	• Materials	22 people	500.00	11,000
	• Course Fees			
	• Per-diem/ Night allowances	22 people 22 people	200.00 100.00	26,400 13,200
	• Accommodation (6 weeks)	22 people	20.00	2,640
	• Feeding Cost (6 weeks)			
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>54,340.00</b>	
Organize 4 Local Training for 22 DPCU Members for 2days	• Snacks and Lunch	22×4×2days 22×4×2days	20.00 30.00	3,520 5,280
	• Honorarium	4×2days	150.00	1,200
	• Facilitation Fees			
	• Dev't of manuals/ Training	- 10	- 30	600 300
	• Materials	3	30	90
	• Stationery	3	80	240
	- Flip chart pads			
	- Board markers			
	- Reams of A4 sheets			
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>11,230.00</b>



Procure Materials and Equipment for M&E activities 4 per a year (16)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Photocopier</li> <li>• Photocopier Toner</li> <li>• Laptop Computer</li> </ul>	1 16 1	5,000.00 200.00 3,500.00	5,000 3,200 3,500
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>11,700.00</b>	
Motor bikes for M&E activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Motor bikes</li> </ul>	2	15,000.	300,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>300,000.00</b>	
Training of 120 key Local Stakeholders in M&E Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Snacks and Lunch</li> <li>• Honorarium for participants</li> <li>• Facilitation</li> </ul>	120×2 days 120×2days 2days	20.00 30.00 150.00	4,800 7,200 300
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>12,300.00</b>	
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Input description</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Estimated Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total cost</b>
Carryout DMTDP Evaluation (Twice)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fuel for facilitation</li> </ul>	8 gal× 5days 2x10 days	30.00 50	2,400 1,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data collection</li> </ul>	2years	500.00	1,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data validation compilation and analysis meetings</li> </ul>	2	200.00	400
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Toner</li> </ul>	2	80.00	160
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A4 sheets</li> </ul>			
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>4,960.00</b>
Carryout DMTDP End of Implementation Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fuel for facilitation</li> </ul>	15 gal×10 days	30.00 50	4,500 1,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data collection and</li> </ul>	2x10days 2	200.00 80.00	400 160
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Toner</li> </ul>	2		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A4 sheets</li> </ul>		500.00	500
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data validation compilation and analysis meetings</li> </ul>	1		
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>6,560.00</b>
Dissemination of M&E Reports (200 people) Twice a year for 4 years (8times)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Snacks and Lunch</li> </ul>	200x8 200 people×8	20.00 30.00	32,000 48,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hono for facilitation</li> </ul>	10gals×2days ×8	30.00 500.00	4,800 2,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fuel</li> </ul>	4		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Media Broadcasting</li> </ul>			
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>6,560.00</b>

<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>86,800.00</b>
Preparation of Quarterly Progress reports for 4 years (16times)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fuel</li> <li>• A4 sheets</li> <li>• Allowance</li> </ul>	10gall.×16 4 5×16	30.00 80.00 30.00	4,800 320 2,400
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>7,520.00</b>
Carryout 16 Field Visits sessions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fuel</li> <li>• Allowances(22 people)</li> </ul>	10gall.×16 22×16	30.00 30.00	4,800 10,560
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>15,360.00</b>
Preparation of Annual Progress Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fuel</li> <li>• Allowance</li> <li>• A4 sheets</li> </ul>	10gall. 22 8	30.00 30.00 80.00	300 660 640
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>1,600.00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>547,430.00</b>

Sources: DPCU 2017

### 6.3.0 Data Collection and Collation

It is not realistic to expect that any one data collection tool or mechanism will satisfy all needs. Different stakeholders may use different tools or may use the same tools differently. For partners who are actively involved in managing for results, monitoring data and gathering information begins at the project level. Monitoring of outcomes typically requires a different mix of tools than those traditionally used at the project level. Instruments such as project visits or bilateral meetings may be insufficient because the scope of a given project is too narrow or the range of partners involved is too limited. Instead, more useful tools may include reviews by outcome groups and surveys.

The collection of data by the DPCU would take cognizance of the indicators and activities identified in the M&E Core indicators and the matrix. Data gathered for monitoring and evaluation will be used to assess the socio economic impact of programmes and projects on intended beneficiaries. Data collected will include data on physical delivery of structures income level and living standards among others.

### 6.3.1 Data Collection on Programmes and Projects

Considerable data on programmes will be obtained from departmental reports submitted quarterly and annually by the various departments of the Assembly. For example data like enrolment levels in various schools and the number of HIV/AIDS infected persons already exist and are presented in the reports of the education and health departments respectively. For data that are not readily available, the DPCU will design structured questionnaire and conduct interviews to obtain them. In collecting data from various departments and agencies what is important is to be mindful to ascertain their accuracy before the analysis.

In gathering data on projects as a sources of subsequent information it is important to consider the key indicators and targets to enable tracking of detailed information on each of the project components, and on inputs, activities and outputs. This will be based on component work programmes or monthly progress meetings.

In the Bosome Freho District some project information already exist from the various annual and quarterly project reports demanded by the General Assembly through the Executive Committee, RPCU and the NDPC. Where there is the need to update the existing data, the DPCU with the help of a checklist from project documents will conduct field visit to collect information on project activities and status of project. Information as indicated earlier will be collected from both primary and secondary sources. However, all data collected both from primary and secondary sources would be reviewed, validated before they are they are collated and analysed.

### **6.3.2 Primary Data**

Unavailable data would be gathered to augment existing data from secondary sources. A questionnaire would be prepared and administered to gather data on demographic, socio-economic, revenue, expenditure and gender issues, environmental concerns as well as other important data using the indicators already specified. In addition to that, information will also be required on procurement issues namely tendering and contracting procedures and award indicating whether the procedures comply with the Public Procurement ( Amended) Act, 2016(Act 914) and audit requirements where the information already exist they will be treated as secondary sources. The data gathering will also involve the operations of the Sub District Structures and the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)

Furthermore, non-existing data on the operations of development partners, NGOS CBOS Youth groups' Civil Society Organizations would also be obtained as well as transfers to assembly departments. Again, output data that is not available will also be gathered on project whose funds were not channelled through the District Assembly, crops and livestock production school enrolment levels health facilities, health staff etc.

Other data mainly on impact would equally be collected using both quantitative and qualitative methods. They essentially would be on BECE results infant and maternal mortality, incidence of water borne disease and income levels.

### **6.3.3 Secondary Data**

Available data from secondary sources would primarily be obtained from files and reports of the central and assembly departments. Other data sources include Non-governmental

Organization (NGOs), other MDAs and their decentralized agencies such as the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA), Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA), Ghana Health Service (GHS), Ghana Statistical Service (CWIQ, GLSS, GDHS) and the 2010 Population and Housing Census report.

#### **6.3.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Information System**

In Monitoring and Evaluation activities, data generated would have to be analyzed to successfully compare results with targets and thereby assessing project achievements on regular basis over the life span of the DMTDP. The DPCU would collate all M&E data in the district and analyse this data using tables and graphical presentations like bar and pie charts.

The data when analyzed and interpreted is expected to highlight the key areas of concern so that interventions would be identified for development. The analysis would further inform the performance of all indicators [core district specific indicators] and the critical area of concern to the citizens. Each indicator would be examined to enable the appropriate action to be taken to address the findings. The basis of this analysis is to record and report on the performance of each indicator towards the realization of the goal, objectives and targets of the DMTDP 2018-2021. The results so systematically analyzed would enable the lessons learnt to be fed into the district Action plans and subsequent DMTDPs. The results of the analysis will thus be used to;

1. Find solutions to problems being encountered in project implementation.
2. Address the problem of inadequate funding for sustainable development and others.
3. Advance learning among project staff as well as the larger development community
4. Improve the quality of the services provided
5. Inform stakeholders on the project benefits and engage them in work that furthers project goals
6. Inform donors, policy makers and technical specialists of effective interventions (and those that did not work as hoped)
7. Develop a project model that can be replicated and scaled-up.

#### **6.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Reporting**

Reporting is closely related to M&E work, since data are needed to support the major findings and conclusions presented in a project report. Often, the focus and frequency of M&E processes are determined by reporting requirements and schedules.

One crucial task in monitoring and evaluation is to inform the relevant stakeholders and decision makers, about the outcome, progress, observations and gaps identified at each level. After each monitoring exercise, all the stakeholders involved would be made aware of the key

observations and findings. The DPCU would brief the District Chief Executive and other actors on progress of work, observations and any gaps identified. This would allow all the stakeholders to take corrective action in areas that require redress.

Four Quarterly Progress Reports and one Annual Progress Report will be prepared by the DPCU to include all the findings and reactions that will emanate from the monitoring and evaluation exercise. Key stakeholders to whom reports would be issued include the NDPC, RPCU, DCE, Presiding Member, Sub-Committees of the Assembly, Departmental Heads, the Media, Development partners and CSOs. The APR would therefore sum up all the M&E activities for the year.

#### **6.4.1 Dissemination of the monitoring and Evaluation reports**

To ensure accountability and transparency, the M&E reports would be disseminated to all the relevant stakeholders and decision makers. Copies of quarterly and Annual Progress Reports would be issued to the RPCU, NDPC, MDAs and other stakeholders. There would be an interface between the DPCU and stakeholders at the sub-districts and community levels to share the contents of the reports to enhance accountability and transparency in the Assembly's bid to development and enhancement of poverty reduction. This has the advantage of boosting the commitment of stakeholders to buy into interventions that result from the monitoring and evaluation exercise. Dissemination strategies envisaged in this plan therefore will include the following: (See Table)

**Table 6.6: Dissemination Strategy**

<b>Medium</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>To Whom</b>	<b>Feedback Mechanism</b>
Stakeholders workshop	2 <sup>nd</sup> week after the second and fourth quarters	DPCU	Workshops for all identified stakeholders will be organized biannually where feedbacks would be collected for review	Stakeholders communities	Comments, contributions
Assembly meetings	Quarterly	DA/DPCU/ Assembly Members	At all Assembly and Sub-Committee meetings, outcome discussions would be carried out for onward discussions with community members	Assembly Members and Committee Members	Comments, contributions
Public fora	Annually	DPCU/ Area Councils/ Communities	Community meetings as well as public gathering would be used for	Communities	Comments, contributions

			dissemination when necessary		
Media discussions		DCE/DPCU	Regular discussions on the DMTDP, status of implementation, constraints, challenges, and strategies, using the information centres	General Public	Comments, contributions, criticisms through phone-in
Issue of Report	Quarterly	DPCU	Timely forwarding of copies of the Annual Progress Reports and Quarterly Progress Report	Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit, National Development Planning Commission, department heads and CSOs	Comments, Contributions

Source: DPCU BFDA, 2017

### 6.5 Communication Strategy

The District Assembly has embarked on an exercise to develop appropriate Communication Systems in order to improve its relationship with the population it serves. Appropriate communication systems would enable the Assembly to meet its constitutional obligation as depicted in the Constitution of the Republic of Ghana

The development of appropriate communication systems would ensure that the District Assembly engages meaningfully with all stakeholders, thus creating a climate that engenders participative and democratic governance.

#### 6.5.1 Purpose and Objectives of the Assembly's Communication Strategy

The Purpose of the Bosome Freho District Assembly Communication Strategy is:

To help in fulfilling its goal, objectives & mandates and also to equip its partners through communications with information and knowledge sharing. To support the achievement of this purpose the Assembly. The Communication Strategy will focus on following objectives:

- ❖ Disseminate, programmes, projects, activities and Annual Progress Reports to inform/create awareness
- ❖ create awareness on the roles and expectations of the stakeholders in the implementation of the District programmes to improve their living conditions for the period 2018-2021
- ❖ promote dialogue and generate feedback on the performance of the District
- ❖ promote access and manage expectations of the public concerning the services of the District

## **Stakeholders/ Target Audience**

The stakeholders/target audiences of the Bosome Freho District Assembly include the following:

- ❖ Sub-district structure ( SDS)(Area Councils an Unit Committees)
- ❖ The General Public-
- ❖ Rate payers
- ❖ National Government and Regional Co-ordinating Council
- ❖ The Staff of the District Assembly
- ❖ Service Providers
- ❖ Traditional Leaders)
- ❖ Funding Agencies (Local and International)
- ❖ CSOs
- ❖ Media-Radio & Television-Print
- ❖ Political Parties

### **6.5.2 Formation of Development Communication Committee**

In the absence of a Communication Unit within the DA, a Development Communication Committee, chaired by the Presiding Member would be established to generally oversee development communication issues in the district. Other members of the committee would include the following officers:

- ❖ District Co-ordinating Director
- ❖ District Development Planning Officer
- ❖ District Community Development Officer
- ❖ District Director of NCCE
- ❖ Public Relations Officer/Information Officer as Secretary.

### **6.5.3 Functions of the Communication Strategy Committee**

The Assembly has seen the need to establish a Communications Strategy Committee which would be directly responsible for the following:

- ❖ Ensure communication with all stakeholders
- ❖ Distributing BFDA statements and documents to carefully targeted audiences
- ❖ Exhibitions
- ❖ Media Liaison & support (Developing and implementing communication strategies)
- ❖ Design Management (managing design of print adverts, pamphlets, posters)
- ❖ Developing and implementing communication Strategies
- ❖ Organizing press conferences

- ❖ Drafting and Issuing of press statements
- ❖ Organizing Interview Schedules
- ❖ Monitor media coverage, both print and broadcast
- ❖ Contributing to website content:
- ❖ Work in co-operation with the DPCU to ensure a properly maintained and updated Website.

#### **6.5.4 Communication Channels**

The Assembly will use the under-listed communication channels to achieve its objectives

- ❖ Use Community Durbars/ Special Days/ events to disseminate information on development issues particularly the various development interventions and the expected roles of the beneficiaries. Use of existing groups-churches, mosque,
- ❖ Distribute brochures and fliers and using the Information van to pass information to the community on development activities taking place or those to happen in the near future. The posters, fliers and pamphlets will contain background of projects and completed projects.
- ❖ Use of Community Information Centres which are located in the communities
- ❖ Notice Boards
  - Inaugurated projects
  - Award of Contracts
  - Revenue targets and performance
- ❖ TV Documentary on completed and on-going development projects in the district
- ❖ General Assembly meetings- DCE Sessional Address to inform the General Assembly concerning DAs projects and the progress made within a year
- ❖ The DCE through the sessional address can highlight development interventions in the district. Head of departments could also brief the general assembly on progress of implementation on development programmes, projects and activities being implemented by the sectors.
- ❖ DCE/Community interface to inform communities on the available development interventions in the various communities and the roles expected of the communities in the implementation of projects and also to explain project progress and receive feedback from the communities.
- ❖ Upload information on Assembly's ongoing and completed projects on the Assembly's website.



**Reporting:** In pursuance of the Districts agenda to let the people become part of the development process, programme/ project actors, communities and sector departments will be made aware of the key observations and findings

To ensure increased participation, accountability and transparency, the contents of the Reports will be shared with stakeholders at all levels of the District Assembly Structure as well as RPCU, NDPC, MDAs and Development Partners.

For effective dissemination of the Reports in the District, the following strategies will be undertaken at various levels of the District Assembly's structure:

- **Community Meeting:** The Annual M&E Reports will be presented to traditional rulers, representatives of Area Councils and their opinion leaders and task them to take the message back to their communities. Community Meetings will also be held in some selected communities especially capitals of Area Councils.
- **District Assembly Departments Discussions:** All Quarterly Reports will be discussed with Assembly's, Departments and relevant DA Development Partners.
- **Discussions with Identifiable Groups:** meeting will be held with identifiable groups such as community Based Organisations, Civil Society Groups, Religious Organisation, Non- Governmental Organisation Women Groups, etc. to discuss the Annual Progress Reports.
- **Discussions at Local Information Centres**
- **Publication on Public Notice Boards:** Copies of all Reports will be posted on public notice boards such as the District Assembly and Palaces.

The DA will ensure that communication with the public is in the correct language for the targeted group of people. Media that is accessible to the targeted group of people would be utilized. Appropriate Information that is relevant to situations, areas and people would be communicated on time to the relevant communities.

The DA will always ensure that there is a balance between the information created and disseminated to the communities, and the feedback from those communities. One-way communication does not promote understanding but rather breeds conflict and mistrust.

## 6.6 Communication Strategy Budget

To implement the communication strategy, there is the need to have a budget line and this is shown in table 6.8 below:

*Table 6.7: Communication Strategy Budget*

Communication Strategy	Budget for 2018-2021 GHC
Use of Community Durbars/ Special Days/events	40,000
Use of existing groups-churches, mosque	10,000
Distributing brochures and fliers and using the Information van to pass information to the community on development activities	20,000
Use of Community Information Centres	4,000
Notice Boards	-
TV Documentary on completed and on-going development projects in the district	45,000
General Assembly meetings	144,000
DCE/Community interface to inform communities on the available development interventions in the various communities and the roles expected of the communities	10,000
Issuing the DMTDP 2018-2021 to Embassies, High Commissions and International Organizations for collaborations in project implementation	2,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>275,000</b>

## 6.7 Evaluation

There DPCU would conduct impact evaluations. These would involve annual, mid-term and terminal evaluations of the DMTDP 2018-2021 to assess the performance of all programmes and projects contained therein. These would enable all the development actors to determine the level of performance whether the original objectives have been achieved or not and to assess the overall changes caused by these interventions. In addition, the DPCU would examine the development effectiveness of these programmes and projects with reference to the NMTDPF-2018-2021. All these would serve to improve the management of programmes and projects and further provide insights for effective programmes design and implementation. To enrich the process, the DPCU would undertake quarterly, mid-term and terminal evaluation through the following methods;

### **6.7.1 Strategic Evaluation**

This would be done when particular issues require deeper understanding of such issues to reduce the range of uncertainties associated with the options for redressing them. It would also be required whenever the urgency of an issue poses high risk to stakeholders or has generated conflicting views. The strength of this is that, it facilitates the fashioning of an acceptable working agreement among the concerned parties.

### **Impact Assessment**

This is necessary in any programme and project implementation process. It is a comprehensive tool for assessing the impact of the implemented programmes and projects on the lives of the beneficiaries in terms of their social, economic and environmental ramifications. It will therefore be undertaken to enhance sustainable development and ensure that policies, programmes and projects are economically viable, socially equitable and environmentally friendly and sustainable.

### **Beneficiary Assessment**

This is very crucial in programme and project implementation. People are the object of the all development efforts. It is therefore necessary to understand the mood of the beneficiaries of the interventions in terms of quality, effectiveness as well as relevance of the policies programmes and projects during and after implementation. The DPCU will therefore carry out studies with the help of questionnaires to assess the satisfaction of beneficiaries on some projects and programmes.

## **6.8 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation [PM&E]**

Participation in development is generally accepted as a process that is fundamental to addressing issues of ownership and sustainability. With increased emphasis on the importance of participation in development, there is also a growing recognition that monitoring and evaluation of development and other community-based initiatives should be participatory. The DPCU would constructively engage the partnership of NGOs, CBOs, FBOs and communities in the monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP 2018-2021.

Through PM&E, the DPCU would capture the perception of stakeholders and assess the degree to which the interventions have met their expectation/aspirations particularly that of the poor and vulnerable in the district. As part of the process, the DPCU would draw community stakeholders as part of the monitoring team in the monitoring of activities within their jurisdictions. The DPCU in collaboration with some NGOs would institute the necessary local structures and provide capacity building for local community members where necessary.

The DPUC would employ the following PM&E tools and methodologies for analysis and particularly impact assessment.

- ✓ Community Score Cards
- ✓ Participatory Expenditure Tracking of Social Expenditure
- ✓ Focus Group Discussion
- ✓ Questionnaire Administration

### **Participatory M&E**

Participatory *monitoring & evaluation*(PM&E) is a process through which *stakeholders* at various levels engage in *monitoring* or evaluating a particular project, program or policy, share control over the content, the process and the results of the *monitoring* and evaluation (*M&E*) activity and engage in taking or identifying corrective actions. PM&E focuses on the active engagement of primary *stakeholders* (WORLD BANK 2010a). *Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation* is one of many approaches to ensure that the implementation of the different projects within the action plan — or smaller individual projects — *leads* to the expected outcomes. As with all other *monitoring* and evaluation elements, the process for PM&E has to be prepared prior to project implementation (PHILIP et al. 2008).

### **The Need for PM&E.**

The main purpose of PM&E is to provide stakeholders with regular information during the span or long after the implementation of a development intervention. Other important justification to conduct PM&E include the following:

- ❖ Increase ownership, autonomy and self-organization
- ❖ Joint learning improves performance and outcomes
- ❖ Increase accountability and transparency
- ❖ Strengthen commitment to implement corrective actions

### **Tools to be used**

The methods to be used include

- ❖ Participatory Rural Appraisal.
- ❖ Community Score Card.
- ❖ Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys

The key stakeholders in PM&E in the district include

- ❖ the end users of project goods and services, including both men and women at the community level;
- ❖ intermediary organizations, including *NGOs*; private sector businesses involved in the project;
- ❖ heads of departments
- ❖ Assembly members
- ❖ Unit committee members
- ❖ Area Council members
- ❖ Member of Parliament
- ❖ Traditional Authorities

**Table 6.7: Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy-2018-2021**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name of the PM&amp;E Tool</b>	<b>Policy/ Programme/ Project Involved</b>	<b>Consultant or resource persons involved</b>	<b>Methodology</b>
1.	Participatory Rural Appraisal	Private Sector Development Programme	To be engaged using competitive tendering	Mapping
3.	Participatory Rural Appraisal	Agriculture Improvement Programme	To be engaged using competitive tendering	Focused group Discussion

6.	Community Score card	Social Protection Programme	To be engaged using competitive tendering	Participant Observation
7.	Community Score card	Women Economic Empowerment Programme	To be engaged using competitive tendering	Focused group Discussionuy7
8.	Community Score card	Sanitation Improvement Programme	To be engaged using competitive tendering	Focused group Discussion
9.	Community Score card	Rural Water Supply Programme	To be engaged using competitive tendering	Mapping
10.	Community Score Card	Road Transport Improvement	To be engaged using competitive tendering	Observation
12.	Participatory Rural Appraisal	Human Settlements Development Programme	To be engaged using competitive tendering	Surveys
13.	Participation Expenditure Tracking Surveys	Revenue Improvement Programme	To be engaged using competitive tendering	Surveys

## 6.9 Other Issues Relevant to Monitoring and Evaluation

This section looks at the issues that would be relevant to the M&E Plan implementation such as assumptions, risk, risk management and collaboration with Development Partners.

### 6.9.1 Assumptions, Risk and Risk Management

A number of assumptions and risks could influence the normal process of its implementation according to the schedule and resources allocated. The assumptions and risks presented below are deemed to be applicable to this Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. Assumptions are basically details associated with activities assumed ahead that need to occur for the monitoring and evaluation to be successfully implemented, while risks are considered factors that might restrict or limit the success of M&E.

#### Assumptions

##### The assumptions include:

1. The District Goal, Objectives and key indicators of long-term impact are limited to those described in the DMTDP-2018-2021
2. The milestones are completed according to project procurement plan timeline and project deliverables are subject to the specified number of review cycles.
3. Evaluation strategies and implementation plan are supported by all involved stakeholders
4. M&E staff resources are available when and as they are required

5. SEDA personnel will be properly trained on the tools and techniques needed to support monitoring and evaluation.
6. Investments to develop a highly qualified monitoring and evaluation personnel are ensured by the continuity of the staff.
7. Procurement of goods and services to support monitoring and evaluation activities are procured within the limits of the M&E Budget

## **Risks**

The risks that can negatively affect the implementation of the M&E system include the following:

1. Inadequate human resources and high attrition rate.
2. Some DPCU members do not have adequate M&E competencies and capacities
3. Inadequate field work due mainly to lack of vehicle for monitoring
4. Weak reporting and/or unreliable result
5. Delay in the release of funds for monitoring and evaluation
6. Reduced budgets or limited resources for monitoring and evaluation
7. Lack of commitment to monitoring and evaluation

### **6.9.2 Managing District's M&E Risks**

M&E risk management is the identification, analysis, assessment, control and avoidance, minimization, or elimination of unacceptable risks. It is a systematic approach to respond proactively to change by mitigating the threats and capitalizing on the opportunities that uncertainty present to expected results. The District M&E system therefore requires strategic leadership and a clear understanding of basic concepts and their potential uses in order to ensure efficiency and effectiveness. The district M&E system can only triumph if there is:

1. Commitment to provide the necessary financial, material and human resources for M&E and to support the M&E systems at all levels of governance to develop and mature.
2. Commitment to support the values and ethics that underlie a successful M&E system (which include commitment to achieving development results, evidence-based policy formulation and decision-making, objectivity, transparency and accountability. Partnership and ownership of the development process by the stakeholders)
3. A strong civil society demanding and advocating for evidence-based policy-making with considerations for age, gender, disability, social status, ethnicity, other social factors and cultural values.

4. Capacity within the district assembly and civil society organizations to demand and use M&E information as part of the normal process of doing business.
5. The district assembly is clear about where and how M&E information can and will be used (e.g. in policy, planning, programme and project development, decision-making, budgeting, etc.).
6. Adequate rewards and sanctions within the governance system to ensure that senior public servants produce credible and timely M&E information and ensure effective utilization of the results.
7. Recognition within the district assembly for formal and informal mechanisms and forums for reporting and sharing M&E information.
8. There is general recognition that access to M&E information would increase transparency and accountability
9. Commitment to make M&E information from the District Assembly available to the media, civil society, etc.

### **6.9.3 Collaboration with Development Partners**

The DPCU would forge an effective collaboration with its development Partners. There would be quarterly review meetings to discuss the M&E Reports for the outcomes to be fed into subsequent monitoring and evaluation exercises. It would also afford the development actors the opportunities for building partnerships and collaboration and ensure greater coherence in ensuring quality of life of the people.