

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE  
BOSOMTWE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**



**DIGITAL ADDRESS: AT-0001-9774**

**MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN UNDER  
THE MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK  
AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING  
PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES  
FOR ALL**

**SUBMITTED BY:  
BOSOMTWE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAB	-	Appeals Advisory Board
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASFR	-	Age-Specific Fertility Rate
BD	-	Bosomtwe District
BDA	-	Bosomtwe District Assembly
BOT	-	Build Operate Transfer
CBO	-	Community Based Organisation
CBPRP	-	Community Based Poverty Reduction Project
CBRDP	-	Community Based Rural Development Project
CBR	-	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	-	Crude Death Rate
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organizations
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DAs	-	District Assemblies
DBA	-	District Budget Analyst
DCDs	-	District Co-ordinating Directors
DCE	-	District Chief Executive
DDF	-	District Development Facility
DFO	-	District Finance Officer
DHIS	-	District Health Insurance Scheme
DMTDPs	-	District Medium-Term Development
DPO	-	District Planning Officer
DoP	-	Department of Planning
DPCU	-	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPs	-	Development Partners
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EU	-	European Union
GPRS I	-	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy

GPRS II	-	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy
GIZ	-	German International Development
HIPC	-	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIV	-	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HRD	-	Human Resource Development
HRDBS	-	Human Resource Development and Basic Services
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
ILGS	-	Institute of Local Government Studies
IMR	-	Infant Mortality Rate
Ohj KNUST	-	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology
LE	-	Life Expectancy
LED	-	Local Economic Development
LGPRSP	-	Local Governance – Poverty Reduction Support
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
MPSP	-	Manual for the Preparation of Spatial Plans
MTDP	-	Medium-Term Development Plan
GSGDA	-	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NDPS	-	National Development Planning Systems
NEPAD	-	New Partnership for Africa’s Development
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
NM	-	Net Migration
PA	-	Planning Authority
PoA	-	Programme of Action
POCC	-	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PHC	-	Population and Housing Census
PPD	-	Physical Planning Department
PPO	-	Physical Planning Officer

PM	-	Presiding Member
PPM	-	Poverty Profiling and Mapping
PPP	-	Policies, Programmes and Projects
PPSC	-	Priorities for Private Sector Competitiveness
PSC	-	Private Sector Competitiveness
RCCs	-	Regional Co-ordinating Councils
RPCUs	-	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Units
SD	-	Sustainable Development
SDCP	-	Sub-District Council Plans
SDCs	-	Sub-District Councils
SDDP	-	Sub-District Development Plans
SDS	-	Sub-District Structures
SEA	-	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SIF	-	Social Investment Fund
SMART	-	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time- bound
SNV	-	Netherlands Development Organisation
SWOT	-	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TCPD	-	Town and Country Planning Department
TFR	-	Total Fertility Rate
TMR	-	Total Mortality Rate
TOR	-	Terms Of Reference
U5MR	-	Under Five Mortality Rate
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
WATSAN	-	Water and Sanitation

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **1.0 Introduction**

In March, 2017 the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) issued guidelines to District Assemblies and MDAs for the preparation of a sixth District Medium Term Development Plans 2018-2021 under the Medium Term National Development Policy Framework: **An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity And Equal Opportunity For All (MTNDPF 2018-2021)** of the government, to succeed the 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plans, which elapsed in December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017.

The 2018-2021 DMTDPs, unlike the previous plans are based on five (5) main Development Dimensions which includes;

- Economic development
- Social Development
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement
- Governance, Corruption and Pubic Accountability
- Ghana's Role In International Affairs

The goals adopted by the district are as follows:

- Build a Prosperous Society
- Create Opportunities for all
- Safeguard the natural environment and ensure resilient built environment
- Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

### **1.1 Objective**

The main objective for the preparation of the plan is to put in place a plan document which, after its implementation would help create wealth, increase income level of the people, reduce poverty ensure sustainable development and improve the living standard of the people within the plan period.

### **1.2 Methodology**

The methods employed to gather the required data for the preparation of the plan document include;

- Reconnaissance studies
- Interface with some representatives of the people, NGOs and heads of some departments
- Organization of orientation/sensitization workshops for members of the DPCU and Urban-Area Councils and Assembly members
- Socio-economic survey (for primary data)
- Secondary data mainly from the 2010 Population and Housing Census, Annual Reports from Departments, some periodicals and past District Development Plan

### **1.3 Process and participation by stakeholders**

The planning process began with orientation workshops for DPCU members, Assembly members Urban-Area Council members and some community members. The DPCU held series of meetings with Area Council members and some opinion leaders, who in turn submitted action plans to the DPCU as inputs for the plan preparation.

After the draft proposal on the analysis of the performance of the District Assembly in the implementation of the immediate elapsed DMTDP 2014-2017 and the current situation of the district, the first public hearing was organized after data collection and analysis. The objective was to enhance participation and to ensure that inputs from the stakeholders were incorporated in the draft proposal. The second public hearing was also organized to discuss the development option of the district for the next four years. The third public hearing was conducted and the draft DMTDP-2018-2021 was subjected to critical analysis. Suggestions from the public were again factored into the final plan document.

### **1.4 Organization of the plan document**

The document has been organized into six (6) chapters. They include;

- 1.4.1 Chapter One:** This chapter is headed as Performance Review and Profile/Current Situation/Baseline. The chapter provides the vision, mission, core values and functions of the Assembly. It examines the performance of the Assembly in the implementation of the 2014-2017 DMTDP. It was found that, the performance of the Assembly was about 63.4 percent which was an improvement of the previous performance 60%. The reasons for the non-achievement of the objectives, problems encountered and lessons learnt were noted. This was followed by analysis of the profile of the district. Some critical areas that were examined under the profile

include disaster, demographic characteristics, spatial analysis, district economy, major economic activities and others. The chapter concluded with a summary of community needs and aspirations and a harmonized identified key development issues.

**1.4.2 Chapter Two:** Chapter two presents Development Issues 2018-2021 for the district and have been linked to the various thematic areas of MTNDPF (2018-2021). Harmonized identified development issues have been outlined under the thematic areas of the MTNDPF. Under this chapter key development issues have been subjected to the development potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges of the district.

**1.4.3 Chapter: Three:** Development projections, adopted goals, sub-goals objectives and strategies are presented in this chapter. The development requirements for 2018-2021 has been outlined in this chapter The district development prospects for 2018-2021 for population, education, health and water and sanitation have also been carried out. For the purpose of the composite budgeting introduced by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, the District Assembly adopted the policy objectives and strategies of the MTNDPF-2018-2021

**1.4.4 Chapter Four:** Development programmes and sub-programmes for the district have been outlined. It dealt with Development Programmes and sub-programmes of the Assembly from the 2018-2021 plan periods, development programmes/sub-programmes of Action of the District Assembly for 2018-2021 linked to the programme-based budgeting and the indicative financial strategy.

From the composite programme of action, about GH¢35,951,576 would be required to finance the programmes and projects within the plan period. However, from the financial plan total resources that can be mobilized for the plan period would be about GH¢34, 274,404 all things being equal. Thus, the resource gap is GH¢ 1,677,172.00. Strategies have been designed to mobilize additional resources to fill the gap.

**1.4.5 Chapter Five:** Implementation arrangements for the plan have been discussed and this chapter has the heading Annual Action of the District Assembly. The documents have been phased into annual action plans, beginning from 2018 up to 2021. For each annual action plan, the location of the programme/project, time frame (in quarters of a year), lead agency, collaborating agency, estimated cost of the projects, source of funding and agency for the monitoring and evaluation of the projects have been indicated.

**1.4.6 Chapter Six:** The chapter explains how, implementation and monitoring and evaluation would be undertaken. It present a detailed monitoring and evaluation process as monitoring and evaluation plan would not be prepared as a separate document as has been done in the past. The chapter outlined specifically:

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

## **1.5 Conclusion**

For the period 2018-2021 this plan document is the development blueprint for the district. It is hoped that all stakeholders, both local and external, will offer the needed support to move the district forward so as to achieve the stated district development goal and objectives, reduce poverty and improve the living standard of the people.

**CHAPTER ONE**  
**PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND DISTRICT PROFILE OF BOSOMTWE DISTRICT**  
**ASSEMBLY**

**1.0 Introduction**

This chapter describes the vision, mission, core values and functions of Bosomtwe District Assembly (BDA). The performance of BDA in implementing programmes and projects under the GSGDA II (2014-2017) and other interventions from 2014 is also analysed in this chapter. Also the analysis of current sector development situation and profile of the district are undertaken in this chapter. The chapter ends with a summary of key development problems/gaps/ identified from the situation analysis.

**1.1 Vision, Mission, Functions and Core Values**

This section of the plan outlines the vision, mission, functions and core values of the District Assembly.

**1.1.1 Vision Statement**

The vision of the Assembly is to become the leading eco-tourism destination and the most progressive district Assembly in the Ashanti Region, providing sustainable programmes and projects with the full participation of its citizenry to improve the lot of the people.

**1.1.2 Mission Statement**

The BDA exist to promote and undertake sustainable development programmes and projects to stimulate socio-economic development to enhance the quality of life of its people with full participation of the people.

**1.1.3 Functions of the Assembly**

To accomplish its mission and achieve its goals and objectives the BDA performs a number of co-ordinated statutorily defined functions derived from Section 245 of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana as well as Section 10(3) of the Local Government Act, 2015 (Act 936). Broadly, these functions which are deliberative, legislative and executive in nature, include the under listed.

- 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;

- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district ;
- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure
- Provide municipal works and service in the district;
- Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
- In co-operation with appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
- Ensure ready access to the courts and public tribunals in the district for the promotion of justice

**Other functions that are in BDA's Establishing Legislative Instrument 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;
- Build, maintain, staff, employ and discipline teachers;
- Govern antiques,
- Ensure the rights of children,
- Organise community development programmes;
- Improve agriculture;
- Promote tourism and environmental management;
- Establish and manage small scale industries;
- Maintain district statistics;
- Control motor parks
- Establish postal facilities
- Promote sports development;
- Manage the distillation, sale and transport of locally produced alcohol;
- License petrol service and filling stations; and

- Provide information centres where necessary in consultation with the Ministry of Information

#### **1.1.4 Core Values**

The Bosomtwe District Assembly values:

- Professionalism
- Transparency
- Accountability
- Responsiveness
- Team work
- Timeliness
- Results oriented

#### **1.2 Performance Review**

This section analyses the performance review of the Assembly from 2014-2017 under the various thematic areas of Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda ( GSGDA II) The review also took into consideration cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS. The income and expenditure statement of the Assembly were also reviewed for the period 2014-2017. 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 framework 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.



These thematic areas formed the bedrock upon which the DMTDPs 2014-2017 were based, prepared and implemented during the plan period.

### **1.2.1 Objectives of the Performance Review**

The main objectives of the performance review exercise are to;

- a. Outline the total number of programmes/projects proposed in the plan for implementation.
- b. Outline the total number of programmes/projects and interventions implemented outside the plan.;
- c. Examine problems/issues encountered during the plan implementation.
- d. Outline lessons learnt for the preparation and implementation of future plans, particularly the 2018-2021 plans.
- e. Outline the proportion of programmes/projects that were;
  - Fully implemented
  - On-going
  - Started but abandoned
  - Suspended
  - Not implemented
  - Implemented but not in the DMTD

### **1.2.2 Performance of BDA from 2014 -2017**

This section describes the performance of the Assembly from 2014 - 2017 under the various thematic areas of Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA I) on an annual basis. It looks at the indicator, the target and the level of achievement each year during the plan period as shown in table 1.1 below:

Table 1.1: Performance of the Assembly

Period	<b>THEMATIC AREA: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY</b>						
	Policy Objective: Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and management						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
<i>Baseline (2013)</i>				<i>MTDP Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>		
2014	Revenue Improvement Programme	Capacity Building	Organize 2 day training programmes for for 25 Revenue Collectors	22	25	25	Fully implemented
			Provide logistics for 25 revenue collectors	25	25	-	Not implemented
			Organize Stakeholders meeting on Fee-fixing		1	1	Fully implemented
2015	Revenue Improvement Programme	Capacity Building	Provide logistics for revenue collectors	25	25	0	Not implemented
			Undertake property valuation	10	13 communities	0	Not implemented
			Organize stakeholders meeting on fee fixing	-	1	1	Fully implemented
			Organize Pay Your Levy Campaign	15	20 Communities	30	Fully implemented. Target exceeded

			Organize workshop on revenue mobilization and records management for revenue collectors	-25	25	25	Fully implemented
			Procure Uniform and Protective Clothing for Revenue Collectors	25	25 collectors	0	Not implemented
2016	Revenue Improvement Programme	Capacity Building	Organize Capacity Building Workshop for Revenue Staff	25	28	28	Fully implemented
			Undertake education on revenue collection in communities	30	35	35	Fully implemented
			Undertake Property Valuation in communities and all commercial and industrial properties district wide	10	13	13 communities were covered	Fully Implemented .All 13 communities and all industrial and commercial activities in the district were covered
2017	Revenue Improvement Programme	Capacity Building	Prepare and implement Revenue Improvement Action Plan		1	1	Fully Implemented
			Organize Capacity Building Workshop for Revenue Staff	28	28	0	Not Implemented
			Undertake education on revenue collection	35	40	25	

							On-going. 25 communities covered
<b>THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCED COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR</b>							
	Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs Expand opportunities for job creation						
2014	MSMEs Development Programme	Capacity Building	Business Development Services	120	150	150	Fully implemented
			Advisory and Extension Services	25	30	34	Fully implemented
			Provision of Business Information	15	20	22	Fully implemented
			Technical support Business Associations	2	3	3	Fully implemented
2015	MSMEs Development Programme	Capacity Building	Business Development Services	150	200	205	Fully implemented. Target exceeded
			Advisory and Extension Services	34	35	36	Fully implemented. Target exceeded

			Provision of Business Information	20	25	25	Fully implemented and target achieved
			Technical support to Business Associations	3	5	5	Fully implemented and target achieved
2016	MSMEs Development Programme	Capacity Building development	Business Development Services	205	225	228	Fully implemented. Target reached
			Advisory and Extension Services	36	40	36	Fully implemented but target not reached
			Provision of Business Information	25	30	36	Fully implemented and target exceeded
			Technical support to Business Associations	5	5	5	Fully implemented, target exceeded
2017	Tourism Development Programme	Capacity Building	Business Development Services	228	235	100	On-going
			Advisory and Extension Services	36	45	25	On-going
			Provision of Business Information	36	40	20	On-going

			Technical support to Business Associations	5	8	4	On-going
<b>THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</b>							
	Policy Objective: Promote agricultural productivity Promote seed and planting material development						
2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural productivity</li> <li>• Community participation in natural resource management</li> <li>• Water resource management</li> </ul>	- Crops development for food security	Celebrate Farmers Day Awarding Outstanding Farmers	22	25 awardees	25	Fully implemented
			Vaccinate and treat small ruminants, cattle and poultry	1,100	1200	1330	Fully implemented
			Cultivate large tracts of land with the use of large quantities of fertilizer	4,700	5000 bags	5000	Fully implemented
			Train 5 Agric Extension Officers	4	5	5	Fully implemented
			Undertake campaign against indiscriminate use of agro-chemicals	50	60 communities	60	Fully implemented
			Educate farmers to cultivate drought resistant crops	50	60 communities	60	Fully implemented
			Encourage farmers to Undertake Agro-forestry	50	60 communities	60	Fully implemented

			Create awareness on the benefits of forests and wildlife conservation;	35	40 communities	40	Fully implemented
			Assist and facilitate the establishment and maintenance of tree nurseries	40	40 communities	-0	Not implemented
			Educate communities on Preservation of Water Bodies	12	12 communities	12	Fully implemented
			Undertake tree planting and afforestation in communities	12	12 communities	8	On-going
			Conduct disaster education	40	66 communities	58	On-going
			Provide Relief items to Disaster Victims	20	30 victims	15	On-going
			Organize anti-bush fire campaigns in the District	30	40 communities	40	Fully implemented
2015			Educate community members on energy efficiency	40	20	20	On-going
			Establish fire volunteers in communities	20	20 communities	20	Fully implemented

			Undertake public education on Rain/windstorm	40	50 communities	37	Fully implemented
			Organize Farmers for the adoption of improved technologies	40	50 communities	50	Fully implemented
			Train livestock and poultry farmers in livestock management techniques	8	10 communities	10	Fully implemented
			Sensitize communities against the vaccination of anti-rabies	30	50 communities	50	Fully implemented
			Train and resource Extension Staff in post-harvest handling technologies	10	15	15	Fully implemented
			Establish Field Demonstrations in the various operational Areas	4	4	4	Fully implemented
			Conduct disaster education	58	65 communities	65	Fully implemented
			Update skills of staff in disaster management (NADMO Staff)	20	29	29	Fully implemented
			Provide relief to disaster victims	15	40 victims	46	Fully implemented



			Create awareness on the benefits forests and wildlife conversation;	40	45 communities	45	Fully implemented
			Educate communities on Preservation of Water Bodies	12	12 communities	12	Fully implemented
			Undertake tree planting and afforestation in communities	12	12 communities	12	Fully implemented
			Procure Fire Fighting Equipment and work on the Fire Service Office Block	3	5	0	Not implemented
2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural productivity</li> <li>• Community participation in natural resource management</li> <li>• Water resource management</li> </ul>	Crops development for food security	Support Development of Lake Bosomtwe		1	1	Fully implemented
			Train 100 Farmers in Modern Farming Techniques	500	600	600	Fully implemented. Target exceeded
			Celebrate Farmers Day and provide prizes for Outstanding Farmers	50	75 awardees	75	Fully implemented
			Organize capacity building workshop for farmers on climate change	30	35 communities	35	Fully implemented
			Provide 200 farmers with agro-chemicals and other farm inputs	500	700	700	Fully implemented. Target exceeded

2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural productivity</li> <li>• Community participation in natural resource management</li> <li>• Water resource management</li> </ul>	Capacity Building and Education	Train 100 Farmers in Modern Farming Techniques	600	700	700	Fully implemented
			Celebrate Farmers Day annually Awarding Outstanding Farmers	75	100 farmers	-	Not started
			Organize capacity building workshop for farmers on climate change	100	150	-	Not started
			Provide training in climate change and green economy for District Agriculture Department annually	100	150	-	Not started
			Undertake Tree Planting activities and Afforestation programmes	36	48 communities	48	Fully implemented
			Provide 200 farmers with agro-chemicals and other farm inputs	700	900	700	On-going

**THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT**

Policy Objective: Create an enabling environment to accelerate rural growth and development

2014	Rural /Urban Development and Management	Increasing access to electricity	Facilitate the Extension of Electricity to new areas of development	-	10 communities	10	Fully implemented
			Rehabilitate and Maintain Street Lights	-	50	50	Fully implemented

Land Use Planning and Management	Improving road condition	Rehabilitate Feeder Roads	100km	125km	125km	Fully Implemented
		Construct access route to staff quarters at Abrankese		0.5km	0.5km	Fully Implemented
		Mechanize 5 No. boreholes	181	186	186	Fully Implemented
	Improve access to potable water	Fumigate final disposal sites, drain and other sanitary areas	15	30 communities	30	Fully implemented
		Evacuate/ Level 6 No. refuse heaps	2	6	8	Fully Implemented
	Sanitation Improvement	Acquire land for final Disposal Sites		1	-	Not implemented
		Procure 60 No. Plastic Containers for households and 2 No Skip Containers		60	150	Fully implemented
		Conduct hygiene education in selected communities	50	60	60	Fully implemented
		Undertake Quarterly meetings with traditional authorities, land owners and resident association	4	8	8	Fully implemented
	Planning Education	Assist 2 communities to prepare land use planning schemes	11	13	-	Not Implemented
		Undertake Street Naming and Property addressing System in communities in the District		2	1	On-going

		Lay-out preparation						
		Street Naming						
2015	Rural /Urban Development and Management	Increasing access to electricity	Extend electricity to new areas of development	10	20	-	Not implemented	
			Purchase Electric Transformer		3	-	Not implemented	
		Improving access to potable water	Monitor water operations in the district		30 communities	30		Fully Implemented
			Construction and Mechanization of 5 No Boreholes	186	191	186		Not Implemented
			Provide Water to District Police Headquarters		1			Fully implemented. Not in plan
		Improving road condition	Rehabilitation of feeder roads in the district	125	150km	150km		Fully Implemented
			Development of site for Garage and Market		1	-		Not implemented
			Construction of Market Structures and Warehouse		3	-		Not implemented

	Land Use Planning and Management	Improving access to markets	Undertake Street Naming and Property Address System		2	2	Fully implemented
			Prepare 2 No. Planning schemes	11	13	13	Fully implemented
	Rural/Urban development	Lay-out preparation	Revise 2 sector plans		2	2	Fully implemented
			Organize Quarterly meetings with Traditional Authorities, land owners and resident associations.	4	8	8	Fully implemented
		Planning education	Acquire and Develop Final Disposal Sites		1	-	Not implemented
			Sanitation Improvement	Provide funds for Waste Management		GHc 80,000	GHc 80,000
2016	Land Use Planning and Management	Planning education	Undertake monthly planning education using community communication centres	20 communities	35	25	Suspended
			Street Naming	Undertake Street Naming and Property addressing System in 4communities in the District		2 communities	1
	Rural/Urban Development			Rehabilitate/Reshape 50 km Feeder Roads	150km	200km	200km

		Improving road condition	Procure 50 electricity poles in the District		50	50	Fully implemented
			Provide 50 street lighter bulbs in the District	100	150	150	Fully implemented
		Increasing access to electricity	Construct 2 No. 10 Seater Aqua Privy Toilets in the District		2	2	Fully implemented
			Construct 2 No. 20 Seater Modern Toilet Facilities for tourists		2		Not implemented
		Improving sanitation	Construct 1 No. 20 Seater Water Closet	2	3	3	Fully implemented
			Evacuate 3 refuse dump sites in the District	6	9	9	Fully implemented
			Facilitate the provision of 20 litre bins at market centres		20	20	Fully implemented
			Construct Drains and Culverts in 5 communities	2	7communities	3	Suspended. Only 1 was executed
			Procure building material for Community Initiated Projects annually		1	1	Fully implemented. Cement ,roofing sheets were procured and distributed to communities
			Rehabilitate 7 No. Boreholes		7	7	Completed

		Increasing access to potable water	Construction of 6 No. boreholes	186	192	192	Implemented
2017	Rural/Urban development	Increasing access to sanitation facilities	Monitor operation water facilities and WATSAN in 29 communities		20	20	Not implemented
			Construct Drains and Culverts in 5 communities	3	8	3	Not implemented
			Construct 2 No. 10 Seater aqua privy toilets in the District	3	5	3	Not started
			Construct 2 No. water closet toilets in the District	6	8	6	Not started
			Mechanise 5 No. Boreholes	192	197	192	Not started
			Rehabilitate 5 broken down boreholes	7	12	7	Not started
			Evacuate 3 refuse dump sites in the District	6	9	6	Not started
			Rehabilitate/ Reshape 20 km Feeder Roads		20		Not started . Funds not yet released
			Procure 50 electricity poles in the District		50		Not started yet

			Provide 50 street lights bulbs in the District		50		Not started
			Procure building materials for Community Initiated Project annually		1		Not started
			Undertake Street Naming and Property addressing System in 4 communities in the District		4 communities		Not started
			Organize education on street naming		4 communities	-	Not started
<b>THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY</b>							
	<p>Policy Objective: 1. Improve quality of teaching and learning</p> <p>Create opportunities for accelerated job creation across all sectors</p> <p>Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care</p> <p>Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> <p>Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues</p>						
2014	Basic Education Improvement Programme	Basic Education Infrastructure	Construct 1 No. 3 Unit classroom Block		1	1	Fully implemented
			Support to district Office of the Ghana Education Service		1	1	Fully implemented



			Construct 1 no. 3unit Teachers Quarters	10	11	11	Fully implemented
			Organise Best Teachers Awards		1	-	Not implemented
			Construct 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block	52	53	53	Fully implemented
			Procure dual desks for Basic Schools		500	500	Fully implemented
			Complete 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block, Office and Store	53	54	54	Fully implemented
			Rehabilitate 6 No. dilapidated school structure		6		Not implemented
			Rehabilitate 4 No. dilapidated school structures		4	-	Not started
			District Education Fund		1	1	Implemented
			Organize Best Teacher Awards		1		Not implemented
			Construction of 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block (School under trees) at Jachie	55	54	54	Fully implemented
			Completion of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block, Office and Store at Mim	53	54	54	Fully implemented
			Construction of 1 No. 3 Unit Teachers Quarters at Woarakose	8	9	9	Fully implemented

			Completion of Nurses Quarters at Sawual	4	5	5	Fully implemented
			Construct 1 No. CHPS Compound at Bonkorkor	5	6	6	Fully implemented
			Construct 2 No. KG Blocks and toilet facilities	54	56	-54	Not implemented
			Construct 2 No. 3 Unit Teachers Quarters	11	13	11-	Not implemented
			Supply 500 pieces of Mono and Dual Desks for Schools		500	500	Fully implemented
			Sensitize 70 CBSVs on disease surveillance activities		70	70	Fully implemented
			Organize workshop on pregnancy related complications in pregnant women for 19 midwives		19	20	Fully implemented. Target exceeded
			Organise 3 sensitization workshops on violence against women and children in the District		3	3	Fully implemented
			Fumigate Public Places		30	30	Fully implemented
2015			Support to District Education Directorate		1	1	Fully implemented
			Organise STMIE		GHC10,000	GHC 19,000	Fully implemented
			Organize Best Teacher Awards		-1		Suspended

			Procure Dual Desks for Basic Schools		500	500	Fully implemented
			Construction of 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block (School under trees)	53	54	54	Fully implemented
			Construction of 1 No. 3 Unit Teachers Quarters	11	12	12	Fully implemented
			Support to District Health Directorate		1	1	Fully implemented
			District Response Initiative on HIV/AIDS & Malaria Prevention		1	1	Fully implemented
			Furnish CHPS Compound	6	7	7	Fully implemented
			Completion of Nurses Quarters	11	12	12	Fully implemented
			Support to District Health Directorate		1	1	Fully implemented
			Construct 2 No. CHPS Compound	7	9	9	On-going
			Re-roofing of DHMT Office		1	1	Fully implemented
			Procure equipment for Environment Health Unit		1	1	Fully implemented
			Provide financial assistance to PWD for Investment and Education purposes		105	105 pwdS	Fully implemented
			Undertake Home Science Extension Services		1	1	Fully implemented

			Undertake Adult Education Mass Meeting		1	1	Fully implemented
			Adult Education Study Group		1	1	Fully implemented
			Conduct Extension Service Programme		1	1	Fully implemented
2016			Construct 2 No. 3 Unit Teachers Quarters	12	14	12	Not implemented
			Supply 2000 pieces of Mono and Dual Desks for Schools		2000	500	Suspended
			Organise My First Day at School celebration annually		1	1	Fully implemented
			Organise Science and Mathematics Quiz for schools annually		1	1	Fully implemented
			Organise vaccination against vaccine preventable diseases		1	1	Fully implemented
			Organize know your HIV/AIDS status campus annually		1	1	Fully implemented
			Support to PLWHIV and AIDS quarterly in the District		50	-	Not implemented
			Support NID/Malaria prevention weeks		1	1	Fully implemented
			Sensitize community members on prevention of malnutrition in children under 5 years		1	1	Fully implemented

			Undertake nutrition surveillance in day care centres annually		1	1	Fully implemented
			Organize workshop on pregnancy related complications in pregnant women for 19 midwives		1	1	Fully implemented
			Undertake in-service training for 25 service providers		25	25	Fully implemented
			Organize refresher training for 25 teachers on School Health Services		25	25	Fully implemented
			Facilitate the employment of 100 youths under GYEEDA		100	100	Fully implemented
			Provide assistance to 100 females to establish their own jobs		100	110	Fully implemented
			Organise 3 sensitization workshops on violence against women and children in the District		3	3	Fully implemented
			Support to People with disabilities		110	114	Fully implemented
			Provide support to the vulnerable and marginalised people under LEAP		408 household	408 households	Fully implemented
			Provide support to the District Social Welfare and Community Department annually		1	1	Fully implemented
			Fumigate Public Places		20	20	Fully implemented

			Construct 5 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block		5	5	Implemented but not in the Plan, Abandoned
			Construct 1 No. 6 Unit Workshop at ICCISS, Konkoma		1	1	Completed but not in the plan
			Construct 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block at Tetrefu		1	1	Abandoned
			Construct 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block at Abaase		1	1	Abandoned
			Construct 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block at Kokodei		1	1	Abandoned
			Construct 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block at ICCISS, Konkoma		1	1	Completed but not in the Plan
2017	Basic Education Improvement Programme		Organize District Mode Exams for BECE candidates		1	1	Fully implemented
			Supply 500 pieces of Mono and Dual Desks for Schools		500	500	Fully implemented
			Organise My First Day at School celebration annually		1	1	Fully implemented
			Construct 2 No. 2 CHPS Compound for 2 communities	7	9	7	Not started
			Organise vaccination against vaccine preventable diseases		40 communities		Not started

			Sensitize 70 CBSVs on disease surveillance activities		70		Not started
			Organise know your HIV/Aids status campaign annually		20 largest communities		Not started
			Support to PLWHIV and AIDS quarterly in the District		20		Not started
			Support NID/Malaria prevention weeks		1		Not started
			Sensitize community members on prevention of malnutrition in children under 5 years		30 communities		Not started
			Facilitate the employment of 100 youths under GYEEDA	500	600	500	Not started
			Organize 3 sensitization workshops on violence against women and children in the District		3		Not started
			Provide support to the vulnerable and marginalised people under LEAP		50 households		Not started
			Provide support to the District Social Welfare and Community Development Department		GHc1,000		Not started

**THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE**

	Policy Objective: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralisation policy and programmes						
	Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes						
2014	Local Governance and Decentralization		Rehabilitate 2 No. Assembly Bungalows		2	Not implemented	
			Construct 1No. 6 unit staff quarters	14	15	14	Not implemented
			Monitor and Evaluate all development projects and programmes		Quarterly	Quarterly	Fully implemented
			Organize sensitization training for Area Council Members and Community Leaders including traditional authorities		45	45	Not implemented
			Organize national functions and holidays		3	3	Fully implemented
			Rehabilitate 5 No. Office Accommodation		5	3	Suspended
			Organize monthly DISEC meetings annually		Monthly	Monthly	Fully implemented
			Provide funds for running cost of official vehicles		1	1	Fully implemented
			Provide funds for the Repair and Maintenance of official vehicles		1	1	Fully implemented
			Provide funds for repairs and maintenance of office facilities, equipment		1	1	Fully implemented



			Procure Printed Materials and Stationery for Administrative work		1	1	Fully implemented
2015			Procure Office Facilities, Supplies and accessories		1	1	Fully implemented
			Undertake National Celebration Activities		3	3	Fully implemented
			Undertake Manpower Training and Capacity Building for Staff and Assembly Members		1		Not implemented
			Undertake regular Monitoring, Supervision and Site Meeting on Project execution		Quarterly meetings	Quarterly meetings	Fully implemented
			Resource DPCU with Funds and Logistics to perform effectively		1	1	Fully implemented
			Provide Funds for District Security Gadgets		1		Not implemented
			Provide Equipment, Furniture and other logistics for Area Councils		1		Fully implemented
			Support to Sub-district structures		1	1	Fully implemented
			Landscaping and pavement of DCE's Residence		i	1	Fully implemented
			Furnish the Conference Hall & Selected Offices		1	1	Suspended
2016			Rehabilitation of Office Block (Phase 1)		1		Suspended

			Renovate Assembly Bungalows		3	3	Fully implemented
			Rehabilitate the Presidential lodge (Phase 1)		1		Not implemented
			Rehabilitate Assembly Guest House		3	3	Fully implemented
			Re-wire and purchase Generator for the Residency		1	1	Fully implemented
			Procure Inter-Communication Facility		1	1	Not implemented
			Renovate the District Magistrate Court		1		Suspended
			Construct Police Post		1		Not implemented
			Procure materials for Community Initiated Projects- MP		GHc 30000	GHc30000	Fully implemented
			Conduct training in Public Sector Procurement for Staff		1		Not implemented
			Sponsor staff to train in budgeting and financial management		1		Not started
2017			Provide funds for Generic training programmes		GHc7000	GHc7000	On-going
			Award hardworking Staff		10		Not implemented
			Training and Capacity Building of Staff (External and Local Training)		1	1	Fully implemented

			Rehabilitate Office Blocks (Phase 1&2 )		1	1	Fully implemented
			Supply of Office equipment		GHc20,000	GHc20,000	Fully implemented
			Undertake Manpower Training and Capacity Building for Staff and Assembly Members		1	1	Fully implemented
			Resource of DPCU		GHc5000	GHc5000	Fully implemented
			Repair and maintain official vehicles		GHc30000	GHc30000	Fully implemented
			Monitor all Developments projects		Quarterly	Quarterly	Fully implemented
			Provide logistics and equipment for the 3 Area/ Town Councils		3	3	Fully implemented
			Supply of Office equipment		1	1	On-going
			Repair and maintain official vehicles		1	1	On-going
			Monitor all Development projects		Quarterly	1&2 Quarter	On-going

### 1.2.3 Programmes and Projects Implementation Analysis from 2014-2017

This section details out the achievement of the District Assembly as at the end of June 2017 under the respective thematic areas. It is as follows: -

#### Ensuring Macro-Economic Stability

<b>Total Number of projects planned for implementation:</b>	<b>15</b>
Projects fully implemented	: 9 (60%)
On-going Projects	: 1 (6.7%)
Started but abandoned	: 0 (-)
Suspended	: 0 (-)
Projects Not implemented	: 5 (33.3%)
Implemented but not in the plan	: 0

#### Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

<b>Total Number of projects planned for implementation:</b>	<b>16</b>
Projects fully implemented	: 12 (75%)
On-going Projects	: 4 (25%)
Started but abandoned	: 0 (-)
Suspended	: 0 (-)
Projects Not implemented	: 0 (-)
Implemented but not in the plan	: 0 (-)

#### Accelerated Agriculture Mechanization and Sustainable Natural Resources

<b>Total number of projects planned for implementation</b>	<b>40</b>
Projects fully implemented	: 30 (75%)
On-going Projects	: 5 (12.5%)
Started but abandoned	: 0 (-)
Suspended	: 0 (-)
Projects Not implemented	: 5 (12.5%)
Implemented but not in the plan	0

#### Infrastructure and Human Settlement

<b>Total number of projects planned for implementation</b>	<b>55</b>
--	-----------

Projects fully implemented	:	26 (47.3%)
On-going Projects	:	5 (9%)
Started but abandoned	:	0 (-)
Suspended	:	2 (3.6%)
Projects Not implemented	:	21(38%)
Implemented but not in the MTDP	:	1(1.8%)

### **Human Development, Productivity and Employment**

**Total number of projects planned for implementation 78**

Projects fully implemented	:	53 (67.9%)
On-going Projects	:	1 (1.2%)
Started but abandoned	:	3 (3.8)
Suspended	:	2 (2.56%)
Projects Not implemented	:	17 (21.8%)
Implemented but not in the DMTDP	:	2 (2.6%)

### **Transparent and Accountable Governance**

**Total number of projects planned for implementation 42**

Projects fully implemented	:	26 (62%)
On-going Projects	:	1 (2.4%)
Started but abandoned	:	0 (-)
Suspended	:	4 (9.5%)
Projects Not implemented	:	11 (26.2%)
Implemented but not in the plan	:	0

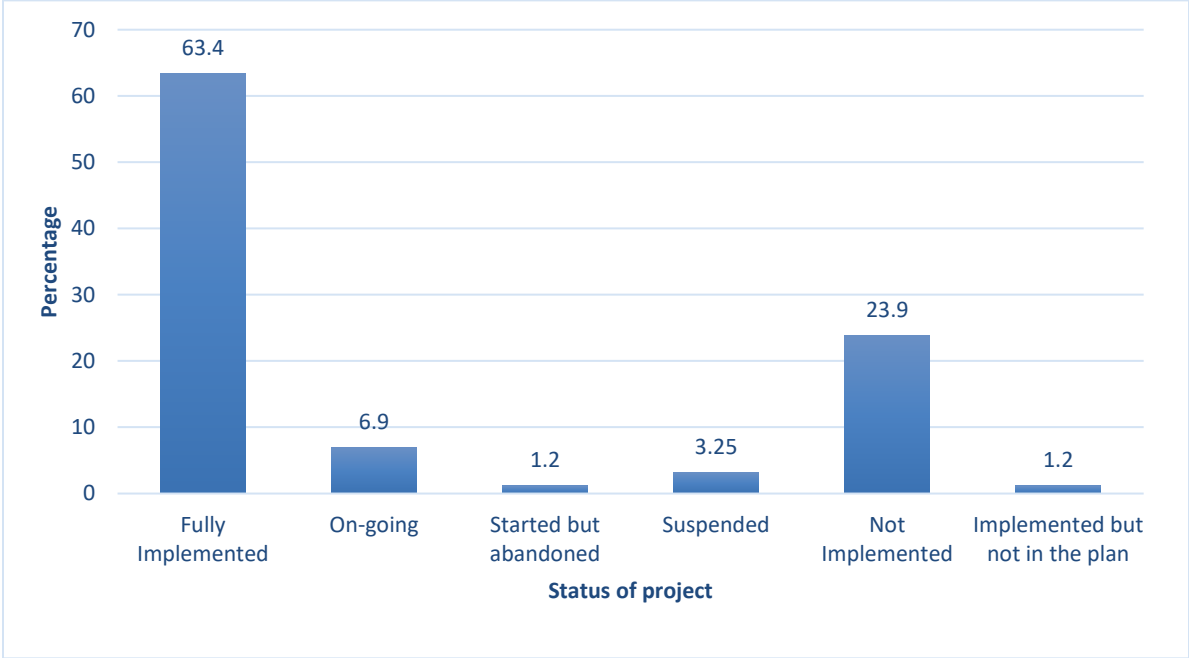
Table 1.2: The Gross Performance of Assembly under 2014-2017 DMDTP

<b>Projects Implementation Status</b>	<b>Ensuring &amp; Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability</b>	<b>Enhancing the Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector</b>	<b>Accelerated Agriculture Mechanization and Sustainable Natural Resources</b>	<b>Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	<b>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</b>	<b>Transparency and Accountable Governance</b>	<b>Gross Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Fully Implemented	9	12	30	26	53	26	<b>156</b>	63.4
On-going	1	4	5	5	1	1	<b>17</b>	6.9
Started but abandoned	0	0	0	0	3	0	<b>3</b>	1.2
Suspended	0	0	0	2	2	4	<b>8</b>	3.25
Not Implemented	5	0	5	21	17	11	<b>59</b>	23.9
Implemented but not in the plan	0	0	0	1	2	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: DPCU Monitoring and Evaluation Reports

Fig 1.1 below shows a bar chart distribution of the Gross performance of the Assembly in respect of the six thematic areas selected under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II). The Assembly during the period under review (2014 -2017) have fully implemented 63.4% of its set programmes and projects, 6.9% of the set programmes ongoing, 3.2% of the programmes suspended and 1.2 percent of the set projects and programmes have been started but abandoned.

Figure 1.1: Gross performance of the Assembly from 2014-2017



**Source: DPCU Monitoring and Evaluation Reports**

The gross performance of the Assembly as established above indicate clearly that the Assembly on the average performed better in implementing its programmes and projects towards accomplishing its set goals and objectives. The Assembly was constrained by resources and this contributed to the Assembly inability to implement about 24% of the projects.

**1.2.4 Spatial Distribution of Projects implemented from 2014-2017**

The land-use proposals from 2014-2017 is shown in Figures 1.2 to Figure 1.4

Figure 1.2: Water and Sanitation projects implemented from 2014-2017

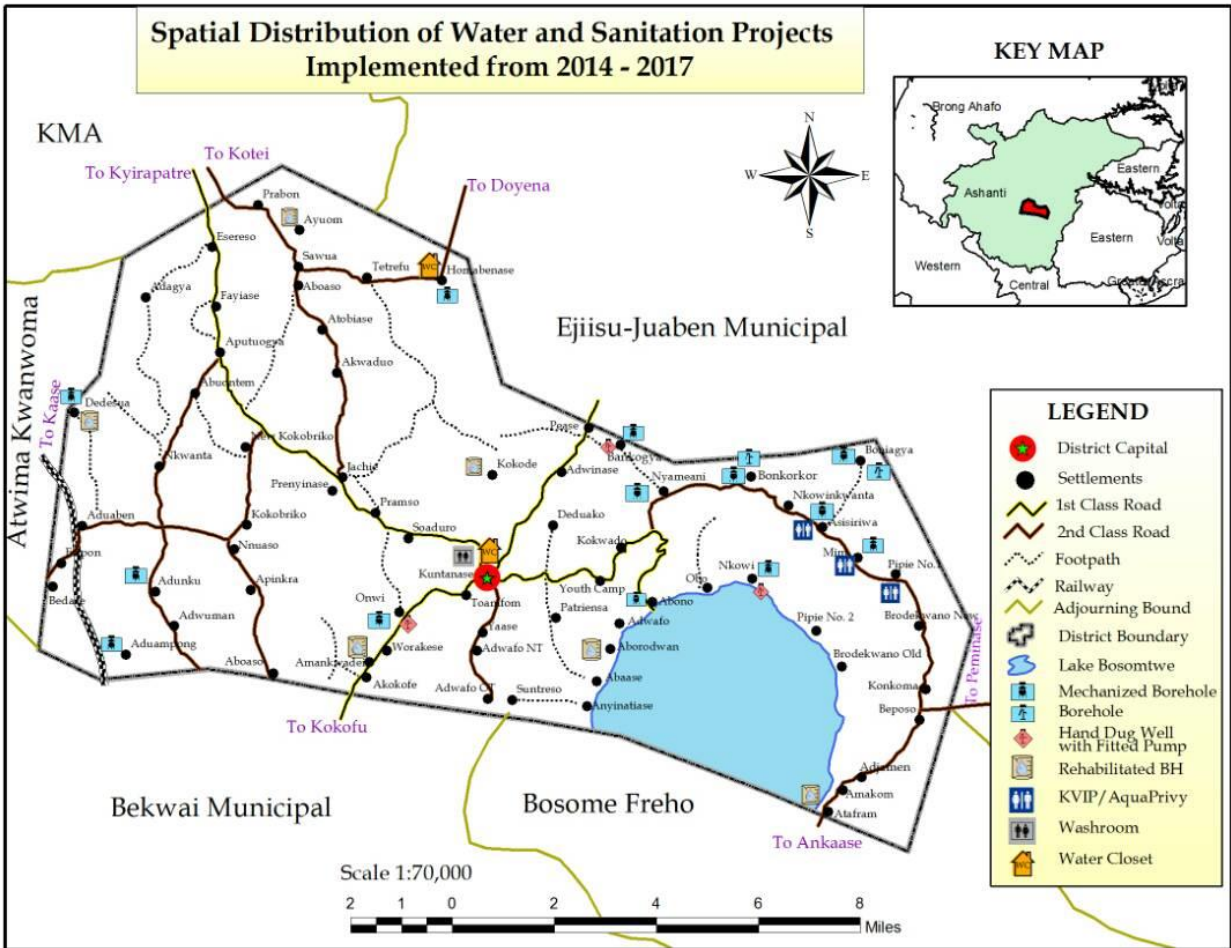




Figure 1.3: Education Projects implemented from 2014-2017

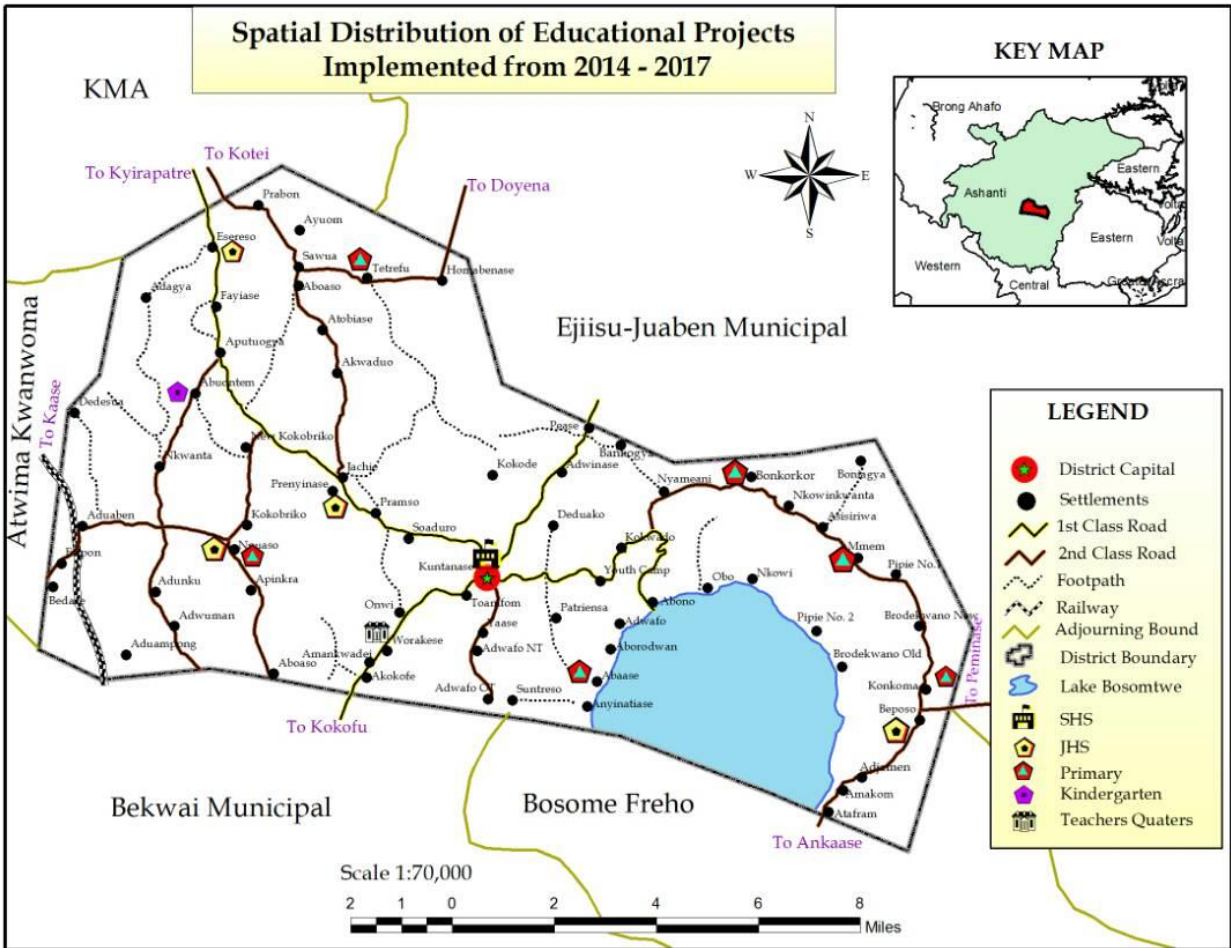
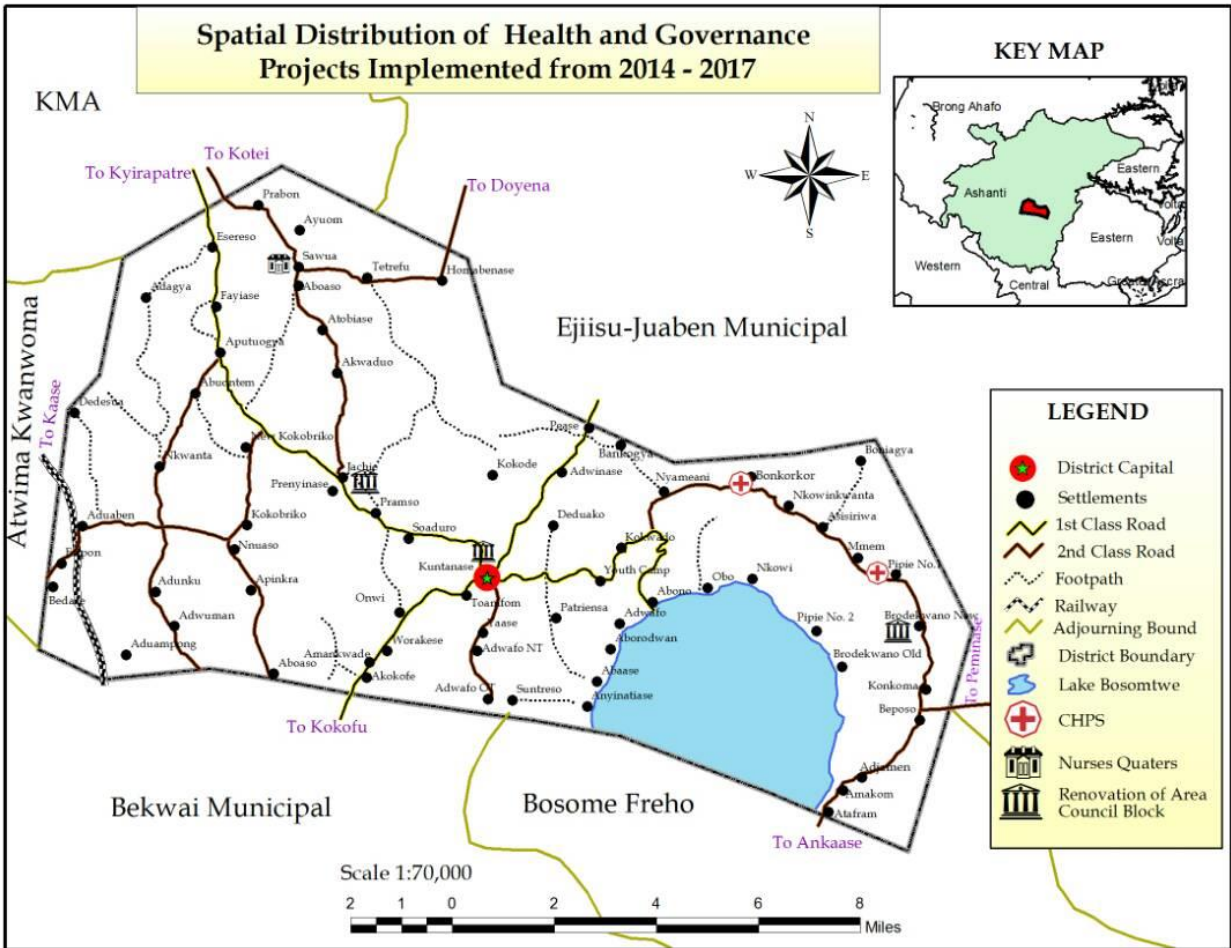


Figure 1.4: Health and Governance projects implemented from 2014-2017



### **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 Bosomtwe district Assembly which include GOG, IGF, DACF, DDF, and SIP from year 2014 to the first quarter of 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¢ 2,158,523.92 as against a budgeted figure of GH¢ 3,885,567.08 giving an advance variance of GH¢ 1,727,043.16

With 2015 the grand total of revenue GH¢ 2,595,142.13 as against a budgeted amount GH¢ 5,309,376.27 and a variance of GH¢ 2,714,234.14

For the 2016 financial year, the assembly budgeted for the total revenue GH¢ 6,325,497.80. However, the actual revenue generated amounted to GH¢ 3,335,405.44 resulting in a variance of GH¢ 2,990,092.36. Since the beginning of 2017, the assembly budget for the first quarter is GH¢ 1,710,000.5 but only received GH¢ 170,825.19 from IGF. This therefore affects development in the district because of insufficient funds.

Table 1.3: Total Releases from Government of Ghana

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested As planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released C	Deviations		Actual Expenditure D	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2014	504,000.00	504,000.00	324,598.33		179,401.67	324,598.33	0
2015	716,001.08	716,001.08	515,412.73		200,588.71	515,412.73	0
2016	1,660,632.65	1,660,632.65	1,444,750.41		215,882.24	1,444,750.41	0
2017	1,902,614.00	1,902,614.00			1,902,614.00		-1,902,614.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,783,247.65</b>	<b>4,783,247.65</b>	<b>2,284,761.47</b>		<b>2,498,486.62</b>	<b>2,284,761.47</b>	<b>-1,902,614.00</b>
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
Year							
2014	85,897.19	85,897.19	43,685.00		42,212.19	43,685.00	0
2015	22,400.00	22,400.00	20,010.00		2,390.00	20,010.00	0
2016	1,891,574.07	1,891,574.07	1,270,975.98		620,598.09	1,270,975.98	0
2017	625,092.75	625,092.75	131,856.59		493,236.16	131,856.59	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,624,964.01</b>	<b>2,624,964.01</b>	<b>1,466,527.57</b>		<b>1,158,436.44</b>	<b>1,466,527.57</b>	<b>0</b>
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	319,532.80	319,532.80	164,714.84		154,817.96	164,714.84	0
2015	418,931.41	418,931.41	154,822.61		264,109.23	154,822.61	0
2016	214,350.00	214,350.00	182,499.61		31,850.39	182,499.61	0
2017	48,191.21	48,191.21			48,191.21		-48,191.21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,001,005.42</b>	<b>1,001,005.42</b>	<b>502,037.06</b>		<b>498,968.79</b>	<b>502,037.06</b>	<b>-48,191.21</b>

Table 1.4: All Sources of Financial Resources for the Bosomtwe District Assembly

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance
GoG	716,001.08	515,412.73	200,589.07	1660,632.65	243,051.44	141,7581.21	1,876,684.97	421,368.44	1,455,316.46	455,112.00	-	
IGF	541,938.60	244,803.11	297,135.49	416,316.00	344,421.25	71,894.75	572,230.00	544,452.44	27,777.56	205,867.5	170,825.19	35,042.31
DACF	2,057,664.40	718,147.61	1,339,516.79	2,607,427.62	167,602.44	931,403.18	2,963,841.86	1,798,488.56	1,165,353.3	796,167.25	-	
DDF	524,963.00	640,753.17	115,790.17	565,000.00	306,645.00	258,355.00	852,741.00	546,096.00	306,645.00	192,853.75	-	
UDG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Development Partners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GETFund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (SIP)	45,000.00	39,407.30	5,592.7	60,000.00	25,000.00	35,000.00	60,000.00	25,000.00	35,000.00	60,000.00	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,885,567.08</b>	<b>2,158,523.92</b>	<b>1,727,043.16</b>	<b>5,309,376.27</b>	<b>2,595,142.13</b>	<b>2,714,234.14</b>	<b>6,325,497.8</b>	<b>3,335,405.44</b>	<b>2,990,092.36</b>	<b>1,710,000.5</b>	<b>170,825.19</b>	<b>35,042.3</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
- ❖ Poor and ineffective tax education.
- ❖ Uncooperative attitude of many community members towards revenue mobilization.
- ❖ 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
- ❖ Political interference
- ❖ 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 property rate to private firms to collect
- ❖ Intensification of the involvement of all stakeholders in fee-fixing and revenue collection
- ❖ Using IGF to put up facilities-like urinals, market sheds etc in communities with the inscription constructed with the use of IGF

### **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 6.5% in 2014. A total of 8,310 children (0-23 months) were registered against a target of 8,086.

### **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 96.65% in 2012 to 77.19% 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 whose children are admitted to the children's ward at St. Michael's Hospital were some of the major activities done at the Nutrition rehabilitation Centre at St. Michael's hospital

### **Dietary Diseases Control**

- ❖ Diabetic clinic was held at St. Michael's hospital, Pramso every third Wednesday and Thursday in the month.

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

- ❖ St. Michael's Hospital and Kuntanase Hospital are 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
- ❖ Basic Food Fortification and Nutrition Education programme for 189 farmers made up of 69 males and 120 female farmers

### **Climate Variability and Change**

- ❖ Anti-bushfire campaign at Swedru, Nyameani and others
- ❖ Disaster risk reduction training at Beposo SHS, Kuntanase ST Georges SHS and Jachie Pramso,



- ❖ Safety assessment at both public and private schools and hospitals
- ❖ Public education in flood prone areas, like Feyiase
- ❖ Sensitization on correct use of Agro-chemicals for 795 farmers made up of 420 males and 375 females
- ❖ Trained 552 farmers on soil and water conservation practises. Participants included 305 males and 247 females
- ❖ A Stakeholders Consultative Meeting on Sustainable Management of the Lake Bosomtwe (SMLB)

### **Gender**

- ❖ Sensitization on Teenage Pregnancy on Girl Child Education in 12 communities
- ❖ Sensitization on Family Planning,
- ❖ Two day workshop organized for Piase Oil Producers Association on the theme “Small Business Management, costing and Pricing”,
- ❖ Three day capacity building Workshop organized for Kristo Asafo Gari Processing Group at Piase from 3<sup>rd</sup> -5<sup>th</sup> November, 2014. Communities include; Petrensa, Brodekwano, Abrodwom, Piase, Kuntanase, Jachie and Feyiase.
- ❖ Capacity Building and Skills Development Training on soap making for the Pentecost Women Ministry

### **ICT/STI**

- ❖ Participated in the Scientific Technology, Mathematics and Innovation Education (STMIE) Camp
- ❖ Installation and Expansion of Internet Facilities at the District Administration
- ❖ Computer Training for Area Council Members
- ❖ Technical officers of the Physical Planning Department were trained in the application of GIS tools for daily administration of LUPMIS

### **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, the District liaised with the GES and supported 34 Needy but brilliant students with the sum of Five Thousand Ghana Cedis (GhC5,000). Out of this number 18 were females and 16 males.

#### **1.4.2 Implementation of cross cutting issues in 2015**

##### **ICT/STI**

- ❖ MTN Ghana as part of its corporate responsibility presented computers and a router to connect computers to the Nnuaso Anglican Primary School
- ❖ Teachers and staff were given computer training by RLG
- ❖ Capacity Building workshop for Head teachers, on E- VOUCHER System.
- ❖ Youth- in ICT-6 people were giving computer training by RLG
- ❖ 4 Improved Technologies were demonstrated to farmers on the following:
  - Pest control-263 [Males-142, Females-121]
  - Grain storage- 180 [Males-104, Females-76]
  - Post-Harvest losses- 367 [Males-219, Females-148]

##### **Gender**

- ❖ Sensitization on teenage pregnancy in 20 communities
- ❖ Family Planning Clinic organized for community members
- ❖ Distribution of items for the Girl Power Project organized by EPAC for brilliant but needy students
- ❖ The SW&CD in collaboration with the District Health Directorate organized an awareness and Breast cancer screening for the people of Kuntanase,
- ❖ The SW&CD in collaboration with Kuntanase Circuit Women's Fellowship organized a Talk for women on child abuse.
- ❖ Marriage counseling Education Fair organized
- ❖ 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

### ✓ **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.

### **Micro Nutrient Deficiency Control**

#### **Vitamin A Supplementation for Children under five years**

Mass supplementation for children less than five years of age is conducted every year in May and November. Maternal Vitamin A 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. This monitoring is carried out to ascertain the utilisation of iodised salt in our various institutions. The exercise was a success with majority of these institutions using salt fortified with iodine.

#### **Nutrition Rehabilitation**

Nutrition rehabilitation of severely malnourished children and nutrition education for mothers whose children are admitted to the children's ward at St. Michael's Hospital were some of the major activities done at the Nutrition rehabilitation Centre at St. Michael's hospital. Apart from the ward activities, there is also non-residential rehabilitation which operates on Fridays at St. Michael's hospital to cater for children who are not gaining adequate weight.

#### **Dietary Diseases Control**

Diabetic clinic is held at St. Michael's hospital, Pramso every third Wednesday and Thursday in the month. A Paediatrician Specialist, Other Medical Officers, a Nutrition Officers and Nurses from the St. Michael's Hospital run the clinic. The facility also takes care of hypertensive, diabetic and diabetic-hypertensive cases.

## **Breastfeeding Promotion & Lactation Management**

St. Michael's Hospital and Kuntanase Hospital are 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.

**Nutrition:** iodine deficiency control programme

- Household, market, restaurant/chop bars and boarding institutions.  
Iodized salt monitoring- is carried out to ascertain the utilization of iodized salt in the various institutions.
- Nutrition Rehabilitation of seventy malnourished children and nutrition education for mothers

## **Dietary Disease Control**

- ❖ Diabetic clinic is held at St. Michael's Hospital every third Wednesday and Thursday in the month. The facility also takes care of hypertension, diabetic and diabetic-hypertensive cases.

## **Breast Feeding Promotion and Lactation Management**

- ❖ Exclusive breast feeding was promoted in all health facilities.

## **HIV/AIDS**

- ❖ Sensitization of 675 farmers on HIV/AIDS [Males-219, Females-456]
- ❖ Supporting Persons with HIV and AIDS
- ❖ Joint District AIDS Committee (DAC) District Response Management Team (DRMT) meeting
- ❖ Monitoring of People Living with HIV (PLHIV) and visit to Anti-retroviral Therapy (ART) center in the District

## **Social Protection**

- ❖ **Financial Assistance to students.** In supporting the needy but brilliant students, the District liaised with the GES and supported 34 Needy but brilliant students with the sum of Five Thousand Ghana Cedis (GhC5,000). Out of this number 18 were females and 16 males.
- ❖ **Relief Items to disaster victims:** Relief items supplied by the Regional NADMO Secretariat included bags of rice, Student mattresses, bale of used clothing, mosquito nets,

cartons of soap, box of mosquito coil, sugar, pieces of plastics plates, pieces of washing basins, pieces of plastic cups, cartons of cooking oil and pieces of blankets

❖ **Disability Fund**

**Climate Variability and Change**

- ❖ Training of 118 farmers, made up of 88 males and 30 females on Control of Bush fire (Construction of Farm)
- ❖ District Directorate of Agriculture undertook activities to avoid illegal logging.. 233 farmers made up of 145 males and 78 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.

**1.4.3 Implementation of Cross cutting Issues in 2016**

**Climate Variability and Change**

- ❖ Tree planting along the lake of Bosomtwe
- ❖ 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.

Table 1.5: Disbursement of Disability Fund-2014-2017

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Amount GHc</b>	<b>Activity</b>
<b>2014</b>	80	43	37	21,050	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Financial support for 15 students</li> <li>❖ Financial assistance to 29 farmers</li> <li>❖ Financial support for 36 businesses</li> </ul>
<b>2015</b>	105	47	58	54,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Financial support for 20 students</li> <li>❖ Financial assistance to 36 farmers</li> <li>❖ Financial support for 42 businesses</li> <li>❖ Purchase of medication and assistive devices for 7 PWDs</li> </ul>

<b>2016</b>	114	53	61	73,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Financial support for 40 students</li> <li>❖ Financial assistance to 25 farmers</li> <li>❖ Financial support for 39 businesses</li> <li>❖ Purchase of medication and assistive devices for 10 PWDs</li> </ul>
<b>2017</b>	26	9	17	13,400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Financial support for 15 students</li> <li>❖ Financial assistance to 4 farmers</li> <li>❖ Financial support for 7 businesses</li> <li>❖ Purchase of medication and assistive devices for 7 PWDs</li> </ul>

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community, 2017

### **Provision of Relief Items**

Relief items supplied by the Regional NADMO Secretariat included bags of rice, student mattresses, bale of used clothing, mosquito nets, cartons of soap, box of mosquito coil, sugar, pieces of plastics plates, pieces of washing basins, pieces of plastic cups, cartons of cooking oil and pieces of blanket

### **ICT/STI**

- ❖ Acquisition and Training of Accounting Staff on new Accounting Software
- ❖ Procurement of 3. No Laptops for use by the Budget , Procurement Units and the Finance Department
- ❖ Procurement of Computer and Accessories for the Kuntanase and Jachie Pramso Area Councils
- ❖ Students participated in the STMIE Programme and took the second (2<sup>nd</sup>) position work in competition in the whole Ashanti Region. The award winner was given a laptop bag at the national level. The project presented was titled “Solar Panel Bag Pack”. With this, one could be walking and charging his/her phone inside the bag which has a solar panel at the back. This project can charge phones, lamps, laptops, tablets and what have you as the owner moves along

## **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- 408 households benefitted from the programme
- ❖ Financial Assistance
- ❖ Disability Fund
- ❖ Provision of Relief Items

### **1.4.4 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 DMTDP.
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

### **1.4.5 Lessons Learnt Which Have Implications for the 2018- 2021 (DMTDP)**

Lessons learnt during the implementation of the plan and which have implications on the implementation of the 2018-2021 DMTDP and other plans include the following:

1. Funding of programmes and projects should not be limited to the DACF alone
2. The Plan Document must be marketed and Project Proposals prepared to seek funding from other sources

3. Some projects can be done without using consultants and contractors to reduce cost
4. The Plan Document must be reviewed periodically by all stakeholders
5. Selection of projects/programmes for inclusion in the development plan must not be based on intuition or emotions
6. Evaluation of programmes/projects to assess their impact must be undertaken periodically
7. Regular site and technical meetings must be undertaken during plan implementation.
8. Procurement plans and cash flow analysis must precede sub projects execution
9. Consultants must strengthen their supervisory role for the Assembly to have value for money
10. The District Monitoring Team must be strengthened and resourced to perform its role effectively.
11. Monitoring of projects and programmes should be strictly adhered to from the beginning to the end of the programme.

### **1.5 Summary and Conclusions**

A lot of programmes and projects were implemented in the district to improve upon the conditions of life of the people. Much progress was made in the education sector, where a lot of projects were executed whilst others are still on-going. There was a significant improvement in enrolment because of the programmes and projects undertaken. Water coverage increased from 36% to 39% while toilet facilities increased from 29% to 36.1%.

Even though agriculture is the mainstay of the district economy not much was done in the sector. The district could not do much in the health sector as few projects were implemented. The on-going projects and those projects which were not implemented and are still relevant will be rolled over to the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan for implementation

### **1.6 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
- Science, Technology and Innovation

### **1.7 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 1.6 outlines the existing conditions and capacities for the implementation of the DMTDP in the Bosomtwe district. Tables 1.6 and 1.7 show the human resource capacity and office space of the Assembly.

Table 1.6: 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 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  Lack of vehicle for M&E	Provide internet connectivity for all offices

4		<p>Inadequate office space for some units</p> <p>Furniture and equipment still inadequate</p> <p>Inadequate computer accessories like external hard drives and pen drives to store M&amp;E data and preparation and submission of reports</p>	<p>Provide a dedicated vehicle for M&amp;E activities</p> <p>Provide enough office space for all units</p> <p>Provide enough office furniture, computers and accessories, scanner machines, photocopiers, comb binding machines, steel cabinets, fridges, flip chart stands, ACs etc.</p>
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Sources: DPCU BDA 2017

Table 1.7: 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	2	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	1	1	1	-	
Principal Chief /Senior Executive officer	1	1	1		
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	
Secretarial	2	3	5	2	
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	-	
<b>Procurement/Supply</b>					
Senior Procurement Assistant	2	2	1		1
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>		
<b>Human Resource (HR)</b>					
Human Resource	1	2	1		1
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>

<b>Development Planning</b>					
Chief Development Planning Officer	1	1	1		
Assistant Development Planning Officer	2	3	2		1
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>Budget</b>					
Principal Budget Analyst	1	1	1		
Assistant Budget Analyst	1	2	2		
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>		
<b>Radio Operation</b>					
Senior Radio Operation	1	1	2	1	
Radio Operation	1	1	1		
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Financial Sector</b>					
Principal Accountant	1	2	1		1
Senior Accountant / Accountant /Assistant Accountants	2	3	5	2	
Accountant Technician	5	8	2		6
Stenographer	1	1	1		
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>		
<b>Revenue</b>					
Higher Revenue Inspector	2	2	3	1	
Revenue Inspector	5	6	6		
Stenographer Grade I	1	2	1		1
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>		
<b>Internal Audit Unit</b>					
Principal Internal Auditor	1	1	1		
Internal Auditor/Assistant Internal Auditor	1	1	2	1	
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Environmental Health</b>					
Chief Environmental Health Officer	1	1	1	-	
Environmental Health Officers	6	10	12	2	

<b><i>Sub-Total</i></b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>		
<b>Social Welfare &amp; Community Development</b>					
Senior Social Development Officer	2	2	1	1	
Social Development Officer	2	2	1	1	
Assistant Social development Officer	2	3	1	2	
Community Development Officer	4	5	34	29	
<b><i>Sub-Total</i></b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>25</b>	
<b>Agriculture</b>					
Director/ Deputy Director	1	1	2	1	
Principal /Senior Agriculture Officer	1	2	1		1
Senior /Assistant Agriculture Officer	1	2	11	9	
Senior Animal Health Officer	1	2	1		1
<b><i>Sub-Total</i></b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</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	2	2	3	1	1
Environmental Heath	1	3	5	11	6	1
Social Welfare & Community Development	2	2	4	37	33	8
District Planning Unit	1	2	2	3	1	1
Budget Unit	1	2	2	3	1	1
Education						
Agriculture						

Source: Human Resource Unit, BDA, Kuntanase, 2017

### **Internal Audit Unit**

Internal Audit Unit has one (1) office space with three (3) employees. The room is too small to accommodate such number of staff. In addition to that, office furniture has occupied the room which hinders movement and work output. In view of that, one (1) additional office space is needed to decongest the space to pave way for movement and work output.

### **Department of Social Welfare and Community Development**

Department of Social Welfare and Community Development has two (2) rooms as office space with thirty seven (37) employees. The head of Department shares the same office space with subordinates. Due to this, confidential matters are handled out of office. In addition to that, staff strength in the department far outweighs the office space with inadequate office furniture.

### **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.

#### **1.7.1 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 BDA as indicated in Table 1.9

Table 1.9: DPCU Capacity and Management Index

<b>CAPACITY INDICATORS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>	<b>AVERAGE SCORE</b>
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	6,7,8,7,7,7,8,7,7.5,6,6,6,6,7,7	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 BDA 2017**

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

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

## **1.8 The Physical and Natural Environment**

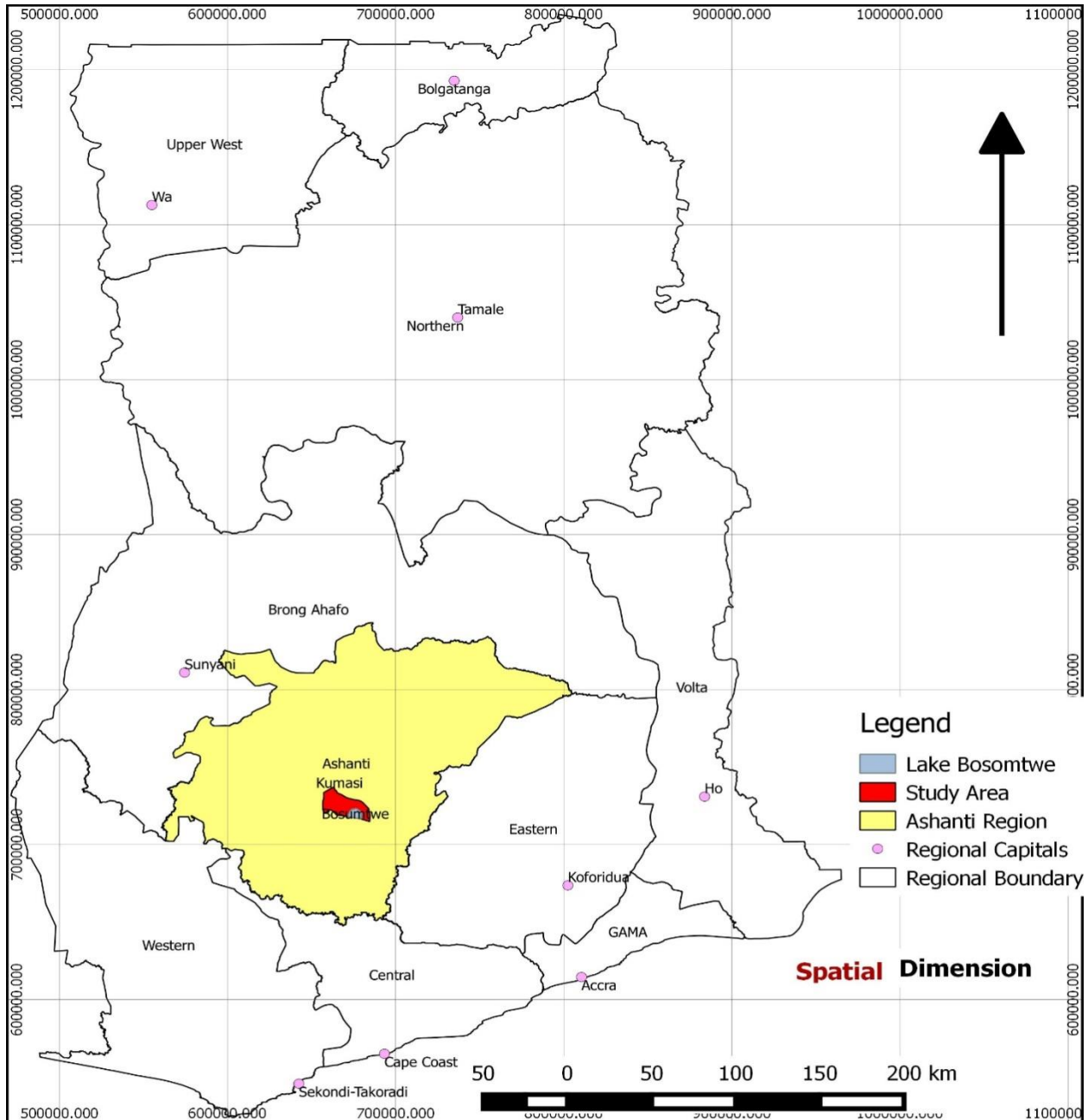
The utilization of the physical and natural environment have development implications in the district. This section describes the interaction between human and the physical environment and its development implication with respect to location and size, climate and vegetation. The section also looks at relief, drainage and soils.

### **1.8.1 Establishment, Location and Size**

The Bosomtwe District Assembly is one of the 43 districts in the Ashanti Region. It was carved out from the then Bosomtwe-Atwima-Kwanwoma District by Legislative Instrument, LI. 1922 of 2007 The Bosomtwe District, is located at the central part of the Ashanti Region and lies within latitudes  $6^{\circ} 24$  South and  $6^{\circ} 43'$  North and longitudes  $1^{\circ} 15'$  East and  $1^{\circ} 46'$  West. It is bounded on the north by Asokwa Municipal Assembly, on the east by Ejisu Municipal, on the south by Bekwai Municipal and Bosome - Freho District, and on the west by Atwima - Kwanwoma District. The district has a land size of about 422.5 sq. km. It is the eleventh largest district in the Ashanti Region. The Bosomtwe District has 67 communities. Kuntanse is the district capital. The District

is sub-divided into three area councils namely, Jachie, Kuntanase and Boneso. Figures 1.6 and Figure 1.7 show Bosomtwe District in the national and regional context respectively. Figure 1.8 also depicts the map of the District showing the sixty-seven communities.

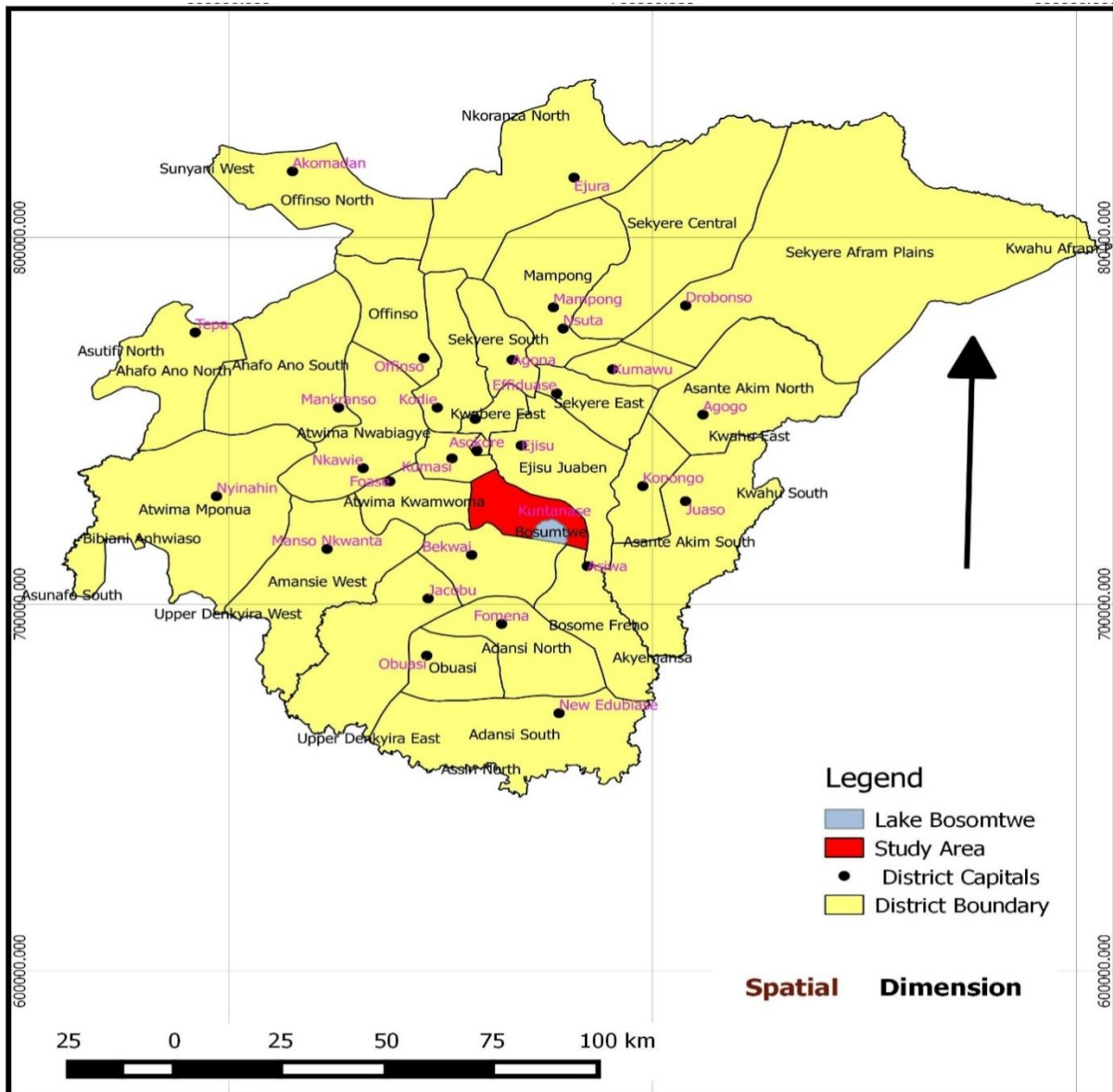
Figure 1.5: Bosomtwe District in National Context



Source: Physical Planning Department, BDA

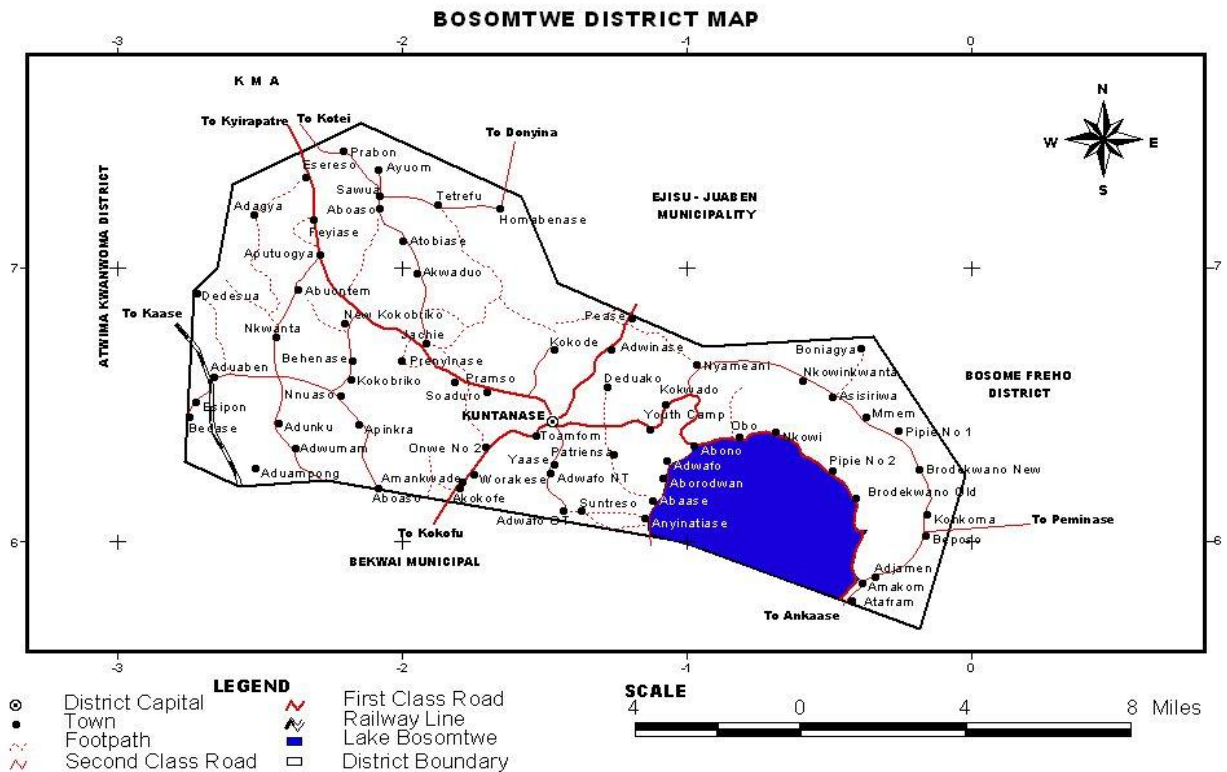


Figure 1.6: Bosomtwe District in Regional Context



Source: Physical Planning Department, BDA

Figure 1.7: Bosomtwe District



### 1.8.2 Relief and Drainage

With the exception of the Lake that has an outer ridge that maintains a constant distance of 10 km from the center of the lake and stands at an elevation of 50m to 80m, the rest of the District cannot boast of any unique topographical features. The drainage pattern of Bosomtwe District is dendritic. The rivers flow in a north- south direction. Around Lake Bosomtwe, there is an internal drainage where the streams flow from surrounding highlands into the lake. The rivers are perennial. They also form a dense network due to the double maxima rainfall regime. Notable rivers in the District are rivers Oda, Butu, Siso, Supan and Adanbanwe.

### 1.8.3 Climatic Condition

The District falls within the equatorial zone with a rainfall regime typical of the moist semi-deciduous forest zone of the country. There are two well- defined rainfall seasons. The main season occurs from March to July with a peak in June. The minor season starts from September to November with a peak in October. August is usually cool and dry. The main dry season occurs in December to March during which the desiccating harmattan winds blow over the area.

## **Temperature**

Temperature of the area seems to be uniformly- high and throughout the year with a mean average of around 24°C. The highest mean temperature occurs just before the major wet season in February as observed in Kumasi- ( 27.8°C). The mean minimum occurs during the minor wet season.

### **1.8.4 Vegetation**

The vegetation of the entire district is the semi deciduous forest type. It is characterized by plant species of the Celtis-Triplocheton Association. However, due to extensive and repeated farming activities in the past, the original vegetation has been degraded to mosaic of secondary, thicket and for re-growth and various abandoned farms with relics of food crops and vegetables. The cultivation of several food crops and cocoa as well as animal rearing have been major agricultural activities in the district.

The secondary forest is characterized by close upper canopy at height of about 9m with a number of growing soft wooded trees and few hard woods. It has less open undergrowth of spiny shrubs and climbers. The major tree species are *Terminalia Spp*, *Funtumia Spp*, *Ceiba pentandra*, *BambaxSpp*, *Archonia Spp*, *Corfolia*, *Celti mildbraedii*, *Triplochiton scleroxylan*, *Elaeis guineensis*, *Tremasenegalensis* And *Ficus Spp*. Thicket corresponds to forest areas of about five years with relatively impenetrable mass of shrubs, climbers, coppice shoots and young trees

## **Fauna**

### **Mammals**

Five mammal taxonomic groups, representing 17 Families, 26 Genera, and 29 Species have been confirmed during a baseline survey in 2013. Rodents were the most widespread and diverse family and accounted for 38% of all mammals compiled. Giant rats and grass-cutters represented the most abundant species. Brush-tailed porcupines and forest squirrels were however restricted to the proposed core areas, in abundance and distribution. Bats were the least number of species, representing about 10% of the total mammals. Most of the mammal species were forest dependant and thrived in forest habitat.

### **Birds**

Twenty-nine (29) bird species, belonging to 25 genera and 16 Families were recorded in the study area. Fourteen percent (14%) of the species recorded belonged to the Family Accipitridae. Phasianidae, Columbidae and Ploceidae were represented by 10% each. Rare families included

Ardeidae, Strigidae, Caprimulgidae, Pycnonotidae, Meropidae, Capitonidae, Hirundinidae and Dicruridae with a record of 3% species each. Village weaver, lesser striped swallow, common bulbul, brown nightjar, Senegal coucal, red-chested cuckoo, green turaco, green fruit pigeon and black kite were also recorded during the base line studies.

### **Butterflies**

Nineteen (19) species, belonging to 6 Genera were identified. Most of the specimen collected and recorded belonged to the Families Limenitinae (32%) and Satyrinae (32%). Another Family included Charaxinae (26%).

### **1.8.5 Geology/ Soils**

The district is underlain by Precambrian rocks of the Birimian and Tarkwaian formations. They are associated with granites and metamorphosed sediments of phyllites and schists. The Soil type in the District has developed over a wide range of highly weathered parent materials such as granite, Tarkwaian and Birimian rocks.

### **1.8.6 Soils and Agricultural Land Use in the District**

The district has six main soil types that are described as follows:-

1. Soil developed over granite and associated rocks. i.e.
  - a. Kumasi-Offin compound Association
  - b. Bomso-Offin Compound Association
  
2. Soil developed over the upper and lower Birimian Rocks
  - a. Bekwai-Oda Compound Association
  - b. Bekwai-Akomadan-Oda Compound Association
  - c. Kobeda-Bechem-Webenso-Oda Compound Association
  - d. Atukrom-Asikuma Association.

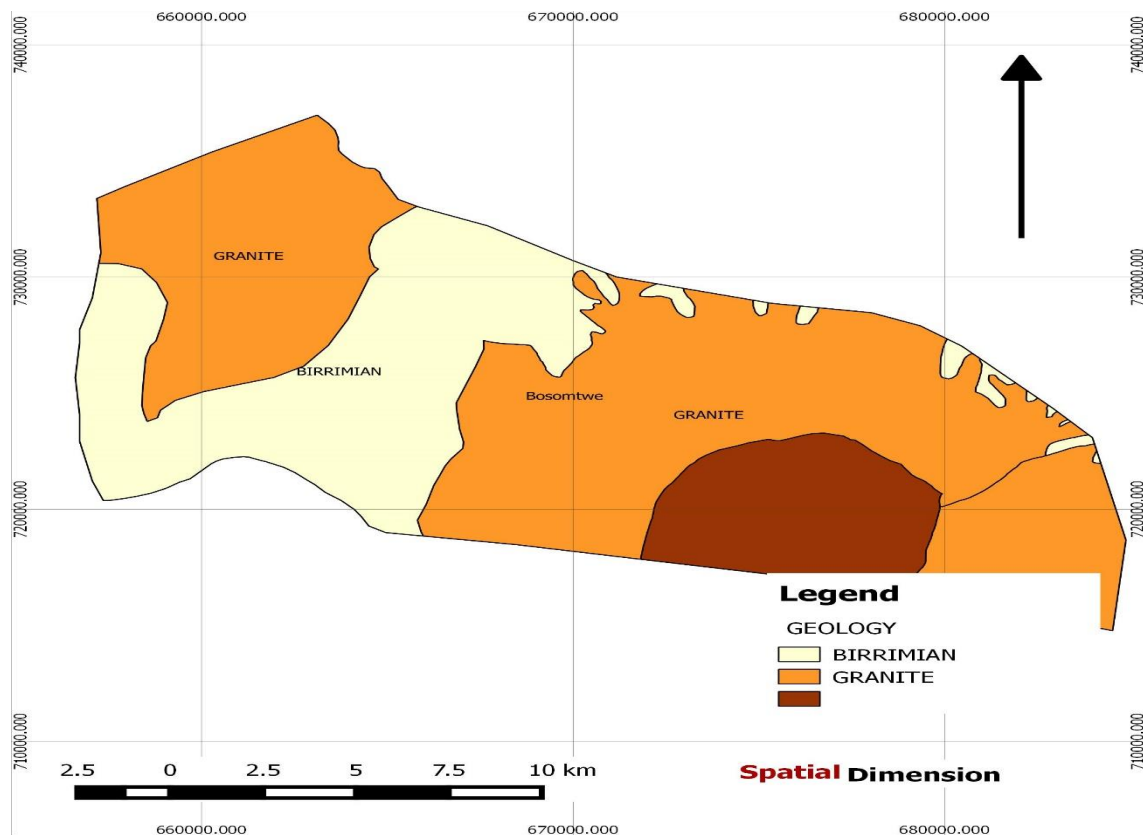
The Kumasi-Offin and Bomso-Offin Compound Associations have similar characteristics. They are well drained and made of quartz gravels and iron-stone nodules in the sub-soil. They are mostly found in the western end and of the middle belt of the district respectively. They support both cash and food crops such as coffee, cocoa, oil palm, citrus, vegetables, maize among others.

The Bekwai-Oda, Bekwai-Akomadan-Oda and Kobeda-Bechiem-Sebenso-Oda Compound Association also have similar characteristics. The associations are found mostly in the western, north-eastern and eastern parts of the district respectively. These soils are moderately well-drained and support cash crops, legumes and food crops.

The Atukrom-Asikuma Association is well drained in some parts. The soil is mostly found in the eastern part of Lake Bosomtwe and supports food and tree crops as well as vegetable and sugar-cane production.

The soil types in the district have been found to be ideal for the cultivation of cash crops and indigenous food crops. These soils developed over a wide range of highly weathered parent materials including granite, Trakwaian and Birimian rocks. They are more richly supplied with nutrients.

Figure 1.8: Geology Map of Bosomtwe District



Source: Physical Planning Department, BDA

### **1.8.7 Implications of the Physical and Natural Environment for development**

The implications of the physical and natural environment for development are as follows;

- The rivers and streams in the district cannot be relied upon for any meaningful irrigation agriculture due to their seasonal nature.
- The Lake is an important tourist destination in the country
- The bi-modal rainfall encourages the cultivation and harvesting of some crops twice in the major and minor seasons eg. Maize, vegetables
- The soils in the district are generally good for agriculture. The soils support both cash crops like cocoa and food crops such as plantain, cassava etc.
- The mineral deposits like sand, stones support the building industry
- The presence of gold deposit has encouraged illegal mining popularly known as “galamsey”
- Exploitation of the mineral deposits like sand and stone deposits will generate employment to the unemployed youth and also improve the Assembly’s IGF
- The proximity to Kumasi allows the district to access high educational institutions to provide human and research capital for businesses, including, KNUST, Forest Research Institute,, Building and Road Research

### **1.9 Bio-diversity, Green Economy and Environment**

The district is endowed with immense natural resources in the form of arable land and forests. The exploitation of arable land in the district to meet socio-economic needs of the people has adversely affected the fragile environment. Uncontrolled bush burning, particularly in the smaller settlements is fast threatening the bio-diversity, thus putting the fertility of the soil at risk and reducing potential resources for future generations as the vegetation is fast degenerating into secondary forest and derived savannah. Large scale clearing of watersheds, particularly around the major communities like Esereso, Feyiase, Aputuogya, Jachie, Pramso and the lake front communities is one of the major causes of dwindling rainfall and consequent effect on acute water supply, especially during the dry season. Logging in the district is another serious threat to the environment. The destruction of farm lands coupled with the removal of both larger and smaller trees has also destroyed the forest eco-system. Sand winning is also extensively done in the district. The destructions caused by this activity to the environment are extensive

Economically, the alarming rate at which bio-diversity is lost calls for action, to arrest the situation for the present and the future generations to benefit.

The phenomenon of environmental degradation is now a serious problem in the District. Besides, the use of improper methods of farming which exposed the soils to erosion, people have continued to harvest forest resources indiscriminately thus degrading the environment. The problem associated with the soil types is that because of the torrential rains which are experienced in this area, the soils are easily leached of their nutrients. Soil erosion over the mountain slopes is also a problem since the vegetation cover has to be removed before crops are cultivated. Hence, infertility of the soil is gradually becoming a serious problem.

A Green Economy is a clean, environmentally friendly economy that promotes health, wealth and well-being. A Green Economy is dependent on sustainable development-which means growing our economies in ways that benefit, not sacrifice, social justice and equity as well as the environment. The idea is to serve the needs of the present without threatening the quality of life of future generations. Building a Green Economy is not about throwing out the old system and starting from the scratch, it's about making choices according to the full cost-not just the financial cost-of any and all activities.

### **Key development Issues in Climate Variability and Change**

- ❖ Limited human resource capacity in Climate Change issues
- ❖ Limited awareness of climate change and its impacts
- ❖ Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources
- ❖ Inadequate financial resources
- ❖ Inadequate early warning systems
- ❖ Degraded urban waterfronts with potential for redevelopment
- ❖ Inadequate infrastructure to cope with the impacts of climate change

To integrate climate change into the district's Composite Program of Action the following climate sensitive Sub- Programmes have been selected and they:

- ❖ Agriculture and Rural Development
- ❖ Health Delivery
- ❖ Water and Sanitation
- ❖ Roads and Transport Services

- ❖ Fisheries

### Climate Stressor in the District

1. **Current Conditions:** the district currently experiences:

Rainfall:	Wind:	Temperature:	Flooding:
❖ Extreme rainfall events	❖ Severe wind	❖ Prolonged heat waves	❖ Flash/surface flooding
❖ Drought	❖ Dust /sand storm	❖ Extreme hot days	❖ River flooding
❖ Seasonal variability		❖ Hot days	
❖ Year to year variability		❖ Hot nights	

2. **Future Conditions:** The most concerned climate change stressors in the district include the following:

Rainfall:	Wind:	Temperature	Flooding:
❖ Increased frequency and intensity of extreme rainfall events	❖ More severe wind	❖ Increased number and intensity of heat waves	❖ Increased frequency and intensity of flash/surface flooding
❖ Increased frequency and intensity of drought	❖ More frequent and intense dust /sand storms	❖ Increased number of extreme hot days	❖ Increased intensity, frequency, and extent of river flooding
❖ Less annual rainfall	❖ More intense rainfall during tropical storms	❖ Increased number of hot days	❖ Increased nuisance flooding
❖ Higher seasonal variability		❖ Increased number of hot nights	
❖ Higher year to year variability			

### Climate Risk and Adaptation

The climate risk and adaptation is in relation to the under-listed sub-programmes



## Climate Risk and Adaptation in respect of *Agriculture*

The Current and Potential Future Climate Risks in respect of agriculture in the district is detailed below and is in respect of agriculture productivity and food security:

### Productivity

- ❖ Damage to crops and reduced productivity due to heat stress (e.g. cassava, cocoa, maize).
- ❖ Reduced animal feeding and decreased growth rates due to higher temperatures.
- ❖ Reduced fertility, and reduced milk production, due to prolonged heat stress.
- ❖ Increased prevalence of parasites and diseases that affect crops and livestock due to changing climate conditions.
- ❖ Decreased agricultural productivity, food security, and nutrition caused by changes in rainfall.
- ❖ Reduced water availability for crops and livestock due to increased evaporative demand from higher temperatures.

### Food Security

- ❖ Reduced yields of staple cereal crops and increased food insecurity due to higher temperatures.
- ❖ Reduced food availability due to the impact on supply changes and productivity of increased climate variability and the changed frequency and intensity of extreme weather events.
- ❖ Price volatility and price spikes due to increasing climate variability and extremes that impact local and global food production.
- ❖ Reduced willingness of farmers to invest in productivity-enhancing assets (e.g. fertilizer) due to price volatility and greater future price uncertainty.
- ❖ Disproportionately negative effects on poor consumers, who spend most of their income on food.

## Measure Enhancements or Additional Resilience

### Measures

#### Increase Productivity:

- ❖ Provide farmers with new cultivars that are drought and heat-tolerant

#### Strengthen Food Security:

- ❖ Help farmers adapt cropping practices to help ensure food security (e.g., altering cultivation, sowing times, cultivating more nutritious crop cultivars, modifying amount and timing of fertilizer application).

#### Increase Productivity:

- ❖ Promote adoption of livestock breeds better adapted to the prevailing climate.
- ❖ Improve agricultural infrastructure (i.e., develop irrigation, farm dams, mechanized farming and food banks/silos)
- ❖ Implement activities to enhance the natural resource base (e.g., restrict slash and burn agriculture that increases erosion and reduces soil fertility)

#### Strengthen Food Security:

- ❖ Support improvements in processing, marketing, storage and distribution of agricultural products.
- ❖ Help develop value chains for new agricultural products.
- ❖ Support investments in new technologies and management practices (e.g selection of suitable land) that will increase returns.
- ❖ Provide extension services and training in climate-smart agriculture.
- ❖ Expand access to markets, credit and insurance to encourage farmers to adopt new, climate-resilient crops and agricultural practices.

### **Climate Risk and Adaptation in respect of Health Delivery**

The Current and Potential Future Climate Risks in respect of health deliver in the district is as shown below:

#### Vector – and Water - Borne Diseases

- ❖ Altered transmission cycles resulting from shifts in the geographic range, seasonal presence, and biting rates of disease vectors due to changes in temperature, precipitation (especially flood/drought cycles), and ecology (e.g. malaria).
- ❖ Acceleration of the life cycles or emergence of new climate-sensitive disease vectors due to higher temperatures and changing precipitation patterns.
- ❖ Increase in incidence of diarrheal diseases due to higher temperatures, especially in dry seasons (e.g. cholera).
- ❖ Increased risk of heat-related death or illness, and preterm birth due to exposure to higher temperatures.

#### Health Facilities and Supply Chains

- ❖ Destruction or disruption of sanitation and health facilities and access roads due to extreme events, such as floods.

## **Measure Enhancements or Additional Resilience Measures:**

Invest in climate resilient infrastructure:

- ❖ Ensure that water and sanitation systems and energy systems are adequate and resilient to climate impacts
- ❖ Consider the sustainability of roads that connect vulnerable populations to health centers or food markets
- ❖ Ensure that siting choices for health facilities and building codes consider current and projected climate risks, such as increasing thermal stress, frequency of floods or extreme events.
- ❖ Rebuild “climate smart” after extreme events to improve access to health services over the long run.
- ❖ Design health infrastructure (e.g., hospitals) and health system supply chains to minimize their greenhouse gas footprint, as appropriate. For example, install solar panels where feasible.

Raise awareness and improve early warning and response:

- ❖ Leverage school health classes to provide information on heat stress and other health effects of climate change
- ❖ Add information to public health fact sheets with advice on how to respond to the influence of climate stressors on the development and spread of vector- and water-borne diseases
- ❖ Identify climate-relevant diseases and gaps in information systems that could provide early warning of changes in relevant health patterns
- ❖ Use surveillance equipment needed for early warning and emergency response to provide information to managers and designers of health programs and services.
- ❖ Ensure relevant information for climate-sensitive disease monitoring and early warning systems is captured, and investments in health and weather monitoring is leveraged.
- ❖ Increase the capacity of health care and emergency services to support disaster planning and management.

## **Climate Risk and Adaptation in respect of Water and Sanitation**

The Current and Potential Future Climate Risks in respect of water and sanitation in the district include the following:

## Water Quantity and Quality

- ❖ Reductions in supply due to evaporative water losses due to higher temperatures and decreased water flow due to reduced rainfall
- ❖ Increased water demands for potable and for agricultural use due to higher temperatures
- ❖ Increased competition for water for rural and urban needs due to drought and water shortages
- ❖ Increase in wells drying up, due to declining precipitation.
- ❖ High levels of suspended sediments, potentially exceeding water treatment capacity, due to flooding.
- ❖ Reduced ability of rivers to dilute and carry away contaminants due to low-flow periods.

## Water and Sanitation Infrastructure

- ❖ Increased damage to water supply and sanitation systems, including collection, treatment, and distribution systems, due to increased intensity of precipitation.
- ❖ Reduced efficiency of sanitation systems and treatment performance due to prolonged drought.
- Inundation of low-lying latrines and septic systems caused by sea level rise.
- Damage to water supply and sanitation infrastructure due to flooding.

## Measure Enhancements or Additional Resilience Measures

Additional resilience measures for water and sanitation are as follows

### Measures for Water Supply, Demand and Quality

- ❖ Increase water supply by expanding the capacity of existing sources; e.g., the number and/or depth of boreholes, surface water supply, rainwater harvesting
- ❖ Reduce water losses by fixing leaky infrastructure, regulating and enforcing water theft violations
- ❖ Increasing water efficiency in agriculture and industry through conservation agriculture and water-efficient irrigation practices
- ❖ Educate consumers about water conservation

### Strengthen Water and Sanitation Infrastructure

- ❖ Incorporate considerations for flooding and drought into the design/upgrades/maintenance of intakes, dams, and underground water conveyance infrastructure
- ❖ Locate the tank in an elevation that is high enough to provide adequate pressure despite low tank levels.
- ❖ Site sanitation systems away from flood risk zones
- ❖ Design pumping stations above floodplain or use submersible pumps
- ❖ Replace latrines with dry or composting latrines to provide increased odour control and reduce water use

## Climate Risk and Adaptation in respect of Roads and Transport Services

Current and Potential Future Climate Risks in respect of roads and transport services in the district are detailed below:

### Transportation Infrastructure

- ❖ Premature deterioration of structures/equipment from thermal stress due to increased temperatures.
- ❖ Higher levels of structural damage and road deterioration due to flooding caused by increases in heavy precipitation and inland flooding.
- ❖ Increased risk of wildfire damage to infrastructure due to drought.
- ❖ Disruption of transport and increased repair and maintenance costs from damage of roads due to increased intensity of storm surge.

### Services and Access

- ❖ Increased incidence of transportation service disruption, resulting in loss of access to critical destinations and services, and impeded restoration efforts of energy, water supply and sanitation, and communication services due to increases in heavy precipitation and inland flooding.

## Measure Enhancements or Additional Resilience Measures

### Strengthen Transport Infrastructure

- ❖ Use improved asphalt/ concrete mixtures for roads
- ❖ Increase drainage capacity to accommodate more severe rainfall events.
- ❖ Establish green infrastructure buffer zones to absorb water runoff and reduce flooding.

### Maintain Services

- ❖ Monitor changing environmental conditions affected by climate (e.g., land erosion patterns, frequency and severity of inundation events) to understand evolving adaptation needs.
- ❖ Increase financial and technical resources for more frequent maintenance and repairs to accommodate changes in temperature and precipitation.
- ❖ Track changes in maintenance needs and schedules over time as adaptation actions are implemented.

## Current and Potential Future Climate Risks in respect of fisheries in the district:

### Fisheries

- ❖ Impaired water quality and fish habitat due to increased flooding carrying nutrients, sediments, and contaminants to downstream waters.
- ❖ Reduced harvests and lower incomes from doing fishing in the lake

## **Measure Enhancements or Additional Resilience Measures**

Measures for Fisheries and Ecosystems

Services

- ❖ Provide extension services and training in sustainable fishing practices.
- ❖ Provide post-harvest fish management infrastructure and other systems.
- ❖ Enforce laws and policies to prevent overexploitation of existing fisheries.
- ❖ Address point and non-point pollution of freshwater

### **1.9.1: Key Environmental Issues- Biodiversity and Green Economy**

- ❖ Deforestation
- ❖ Land degradation
- ❖ Flooding
- ❖ Soil erosion
- ❖ Water Pollution
- ❖ Poor waste management practices
- ❖ Drying up of water bodies particularly, Lake Bosomtwe

Notably, the total and cumulative effect of all these practices is being manifested in changes in the climate variable over the years. There is evidence that about thirty years ago, portions of the district that were in fact thick and luxuriant forest have gradually been degraded and depleted to almost savannah with plant species called “acheampong”, and rivers that were flowing all year round have almost become seasonal and intermittent.

Other issues in the green economy include:

- ❖ Inefficient use of energy
- ❖ Most residents not aware of climate change and variability issues
- ❖ Educational and health infrastructure not favourable to the physically challenged
- ❖ Building on unapproved areas
- ❖ High post-harvest losses

- ❖ Low internal revenue generation
- ❖ Low capacity of some assembly staff
- ❖ Budget not gender sensitive

### **1.9.2 Interventions to Address Biodiversity, Green Economy and Environment**

Measures would be put in place to address these issues. The measures would include among others:

- ❖ Undertake afforestation programme to mitigate the reduction of the forest cover
- ❖ Undertake tree planting in communities to reduce inter-house erosion and to serve as wind breaks
- ❖ Conduct public education on the need to protect water bodies
- ❖ Undertake educational campaigns on proper waste management practices like separation of waste and community level reuse and recycling of waste, for example feeding of sheep with cassava and plantain peels
- ❖ Promote rain harvesting in houses and public buildings
- ❖ Educate the populace on the use of energy saving bulbs
- ❖ Intensify public education on the dangers of building on water ways
- ❖ Promote climate change education
- ❖ Educational and health infrastructure would be designed and constructed to with stand climatic hazards and friendly the physically challenged
- ❖ Build the capacity of the of Assembly staff
- ❖ Improve on internal revenue generation by writing project proposals and undertaking PPP arrangements to undertake more projects

### **1.10 Water Supply Situation in the District**

Increasing access to potable water is very important in achieving good health outcomes, poverty reduction and overall development of an area. This section of the report looks at water provision in the Bosomtwe District.

The main sources of potable water in the District are Small Town Water Systems, boreholes and mechanized boreholes. Rivers, open-wells, lake and rain water serve as complimentary sources. Currently the water coverage in the District is about 39 percent. This percentage does not include the household and institutional connections. All the 66 communities in the district have access to potable water.



There are 192 public water points made up of boreholes and standpipes in the District. About 40 of these boreholes are not functional In addition to the public water points there are 346 household connections to the two Small Town Water Projects – Kuntanase and Pramso Water Projects – in the District.

### **1.10.1 Small Town Water System in the District**

There are three Small Town Water Systems in the District; these are Kuntanase, Pramso and Jachie Water Supply Systems. The Water System at Jachie is currently not in operation because of poor management of the facility.

The distribution of the 192 public stand pipes and boreholes/mechanized boreholes in the District is as follows:

Table 1.10: Distribution of Public Water Points by Sub-Districts

<b>Name of Area Council</b>	<b>No. of Water Points</b>	<b>No. Functioning</b>	<b>No. not Functioning</b>
Kuntanase Area Council	80	67	13
Jachie Area Council	77	62	15
Boneso Area Council	35	23	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>40</b>

Source: Field, Work, 2017

### **1.10.2 Management of the Water Supply System**

The three Small Town Water Supply Systems (Kuntanase, Pramso and Jachie Water Supply System) have separate boards which take management decisions, however, the day-to-day maintenance and routine activities in the running of the three water supply systems are under the Operation and Maintenance Unit of Kuntanase Water Supply.

### **1.10.3 Management of the Boreholes**

The Water and Sanitation Management Committees formerly WATSAN Committees are responsible for the management of boreholes in their communities.. Funds for maintenance are collected from the community depending on their plans through:

1. Households monthly dues
2. Pay as you draw

Some community members have been trained on how to maintain the boreholes but sometimes cost of materials for the maintenance is too expensive hence the communities have to rely on the District Assembly for support when necessary.

The Boreholes are drilled for both the communities and the schools. They are normally located on school compounds or near the school to ensure that the schools have access to potable water.

#### **1.10.4 Institutional Water Coverage**

For the purposes of this report two major institutions – health and educational institutions would be covered in the institutional water assessment.

The district has twenty-three (23) health facilities all working to promote the health conditions of the people. The 23 health facilities in the district are made up of:

- 4 Hospitals
- 7 Clinics/CHPS Compounds
- 6 Clinics
- 2 Maternity Homes
- 2 Training Institutions
- 2 RCH Centres

All the 23 health facilities have access to potable water facilities.

In the educational sector the levels of educational institutions identified in the District are tertiary, second cycle and basic education. There are 173 public basic schools, made up of 56 KGs, 60 primary schools and 57 JHS schools in the district. There are 4 public Senior High Schools (SHS) in the district and 2 tertiary institutions.

All the 4 second cycle institutions and the 2 tertiary institutions have access to good potable water. At the basic level, the situation is quite different. About 58 percent of the basicschools have access to potable water. To ensure that the majority of the basic schools get access to potable water, it is the policy of the Assembly to ensure that drilling of boreholes in the communities are located in the school compound or as closer to the school as possible during the ensuing planning years

#### **1.10.5 Key development issues in Water Delivery**

The problems identified in water delivery are:

- ❖ inadequate access to potable water in some communities
- ❖ low water coverage in schools
- ❖ inadequate management capacity of water facilities

- ❖ Dormant/poor performance of Water and Sanitation Management Committees.
- ❖ Broken down of water facilities due to poor maintenance culture

To address development issues in water delivery the following interventions will be undertaken. These interventions will include:

- ❖ Drilling and construction of new boreholes in communities and schools
- ❖ Rehabilitation of broken down boreholes
- ❖ Revamp and training of Water and Sanitation Committees
- ❖ Communities must adopt maintenance culture

### **1.11 Water Security**

Water security is defined as the capacity of a population to safeguard sustainable access to adequate quantities of acceptable quality water for sustaining livelihoods, human well-being, and socio-economic development, for ensuring protection against water-borne pollution and water-related disasters, and for preserving ecosystems in a climate of peace and political stability. (UN-Water, 2013)

Water security encapsulates complex and interconnected challenges and highlights water's centrality for achieving a larger sense of security, sustainability, development and human well-being. Many factors contribute to water security, ranging from biophysical to infrastructural, institutional, political, social and financial – many of which lie outside the water realm. In this respect, water security lies at the centre of many security areas, each of which is intricately linked to water. It is safe to state that investment in water security is a long-term pay-off for human development and economic growth, with immediate visible short-term gains.

#### **1.11.1 Water Resources**

The District is generally endowed with water resources, although the amount of water available changes markedly from season to season and year to year. Rivers like Oda, Butu, Supan and Adabanwe run through the district. Lake Bosomtwe is an important water resource in the district. Improper use of agro-chemicals and increasing urbanization has led to increasing effluent discharges deteriorating water quality.

Soil erosion caused by poor agricultural practices is causing increased sediment loads in rivers and high levels of suspended particulates. Water resources could be adversely impacted by the projects and programmes in various ways. Most of the people in the district rely on ground water resources.

### **1.11.2 Water-Related hazards**

Water-related hazards form a subset of natural hazards; the most significant ones include floods, storms, heat waves, droughts and waterborne diseases. Water-related disasters pose both direct impacts (e.g. damage to buildings, crops and infrastructure, and loss of life and property) and indirect impacts (e.g. losses in productivity and livelihoods, increased investment risk, indebtedness and human health impacts).

Potable water and sanitation coverage is very low in the district there is the need for the District Assembly to partner Development Partners to provide financial resources, help capacity-building, and provide safe, clean, accessible and affordable drinking water and sanitation for all communities. Access to potable water in the district has not kept pace with rapid population growth, particularly in the major settlements such as Esereso, Aputuogya, Feyiase, Pramso and Jachie.

### **1.11.3 Water Quality**

Sufficient water supply of appropriate quality is a key ingredient in the health and well-being of humans and for social and economic development. . However, water quality is just as important as water quantity for satisfying basic human and environmental needs. Moreover, the two are inextricably linked, with poor water quality impacting water quantity in a number of ways. For example, polluted water that cannot be used for drinking, bathing, industry or agriculture may effectively reduce the amount of water available for use in a given area. In the district because of the intermittent flow of water people store water in gallons, buckets, drums etc. These containers are not frequently cleaned and thereby negatively affecting the quality of water

### **1.11.4 Water for Food**

The link between water and food is a simple one. Crops and livestock need water to grow. Agriculture accounts for 70% of all water withdrawn by the agricultural, municipal and industrial (including energy) sectors. Water is the key to food security. However, in the district crops are not grown throughout the year because of inadequate irrigation facilities.

### **1.11.5 Key development issues in Water Security**

- ❖ Pollution, drying up and dwindling of water bodies
- ❖ Poor quality of water due to handling and storage by households
- ❖ Poor management of water resources
- ❖ Non-performance of Water and Sanitation Management Committees

- ❖ Presence of water related hazards like drought, rainstorm, flooding and water borne diseases
- ❖ Low water coverage in both rural and urban communities
- ❖ Shortage of safe drinking water especially during the dry season

The key issues in water security will be addressed by the Assembly and its Development Partners.

Some interventions that would be implemented during the planned period would include:

- ❖ Public education on the need to protect water bodies
- ❖ Conduct public education on proper handling and storage of water
- ❖ Building the capacities of Water and Sanitation Management Committees to enable them manage the water facilities well
- ❖ Providing more boreholes in both rural and urban communities
- ❖ Promote the use of small scale irrigation pumps for all year cropping

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

Disaster is very common in the district. The common disaster occurrences in the district include;

1. Flooding
2. Rain and windstorm
3. Fire outbreaks.

Some of the causes of Rain/ Wind storm Disasters are;

- a. Excessive illegal chainsaw operation.
- b. Lack of planting more trees.
- c. Lack of engaging quality mason and carpenters when developing project.
- d. Sand winning

#### **Flood Disaster Outbreak.**

Some of the causes of flooding are:

1. Some of the Developers who build on Natural/ Artificial water ways.
2. Lack or inadequate drainage system.

Some of the preventive measures to be put in place are:

1. The District Assembly should enact bye-laws to check chain saw operators, sand winners and Developers on the water ways.
2. The Assembly must endeavour to support NADMO/ Environmental Dept. with funds to plant trees with wide canopy to serve as wind breaks.

### 3. Intensification of public education on disaster

The District is one of the districts in the Region which experience a lot of Fire outbreaks both Bush and Domestic Fires.

Out of the sixty seven communities in the District, 30 communities constituting 45% experienced Bush fire outbreaks annually more especially during the harmattan season and the communities affected most are the communities along the lake.

#### **Some of the causes of fire identified were:**

1. Group Hurting for game using fire.
2. Palm wine Tappers using fire.
3. Failure to engage community fire volunteers in farm burning.
4. Unquenched cigarette butts.
5. Charcoal burning.
6. Cooking in the Farm during dry season.
7. Sending of fire Torch to the farm during dry season.

Some of the preventive measures to mitigate the rate of bush fire outbreaks in the district are:

1. The District Assembly in collaboration with GNFS dept. to come out with a substantive bye-laws to deal with those who set indiscriminate bush Fire to destroy properties
2. The Assembly should support GNFS with funds to intensity public bush fire education to create awareness and to provide incentive/logistic support to community Fire Volunteers.
3. The communities must involve Fire Volunteers in burning of weeded farm lands.

Some of the domestic causes of fire that need to be addressed in the District are:

1. Overloading of sockets/ extension Boards.
2. The use of LPG at Homes (carelessness).
3. Smoking on bed.
4. Poor electricity wiring. Failure to keep fire safety equipment at home e.g. Fire Extinguishers and smoke detectors.

All must join hands to comply with Fire a precautionary measure that is L11724 of 2003 to save lives and proper

Measures put in place to prevent occurrence of the disaster in the district include;

1. Embarking on massive tree planting to serve as windbreaks and improve the vegetative cover.
2. Enforcing building regulation to reduce the occurrence of indiscriminate building and to ensure buildings.
3. Adhering to early warning systems

### **Logistics/ Resources for combating Disaster**

When disaster does occur, these are some logistics/ resources needed to act swiftly to contain it but these facilities are either inadequate or not available

These include

- Vehicle
- Ambulance
- Fire Extinguishers
- Fire Hydrants points.
- Fire tender
- Drugs for medication
- First Aid Box items
- Fungicides, pesticides( if agriculture like locust invasion)

### **1.13 Natural Resource Utilization**

Natural resources are resources that exist without actions of humankind. Natural resources are the basis of life on earth. Natural resources include land, water bodies, forest, mineral resources etc. These resources are used for the development of the communities and the country at large. Development must mean the various ways in which these resources are used for the benefit of the country and its inhabitants and in an environmentally acceptable manner. Development, therefore, covers a wide range of human activities. It includes agriculture, mining, forestry, building for industrial, commercial or residential purposes, education health, forest reserves, transportation by land, water and tourism and protection and preservation of the environment. Natural Resource utilization for development means, in real terms, the use of natural resources in any one or more of the ways enumerated above. It is important to recognize that the use of these resources must be

in a manner which not only gives profit to the user but also benefit society generally and does not damage or degrade land or pollute the environment

The District is endowed with some natural resources such as gold deposits, rocks, sand and stone deposits, clay deposits, forest resources and Lake Bosomtwe.

- ❖ Gold deposits can be located at Beposo, Nyameani, and areas within the lake basin.
- ❖ Diamond deposits are also located in River Afoa, Atasou, Atetesua, Obo, and Kwabena
- ❖ Sand and stones deposit are extensively exploited by the building industry in Adagya, Sawuah, Ayuom, Homabenase, Tetrefo, Atobiase, Jachie, Abuontem, Oyoko and Nnuaso
- ❖ Rock deposits can be found at Jachie.
- ❖ Clay deposits are found at Oyoko, Nuaso, Old and New Kokobriko and Krom Adwafo. The deposits are of various are of diverse colouring and can be tapped for use in brick and tile industries as well as pottery and ceramics.
- ❖ The only meteorite lake in West Africa, Lake Bosomtwe, is also located in the District. However, it is shared with Bosome-Freho district.

### **1.13.1 Impact of Human Activities**

Human activities in the district have had an important impact on the environment and on the lives of the people. Bush burning has destroyed and continues to destroy a greater part of the vegetation cover and bio-diversity, particularly around Boneso area council. Thus the fertility of the soil is at risk and reducing potential resources for future generation. In some cases, communities, human beings and farms get destroyed during bush fires.

Logging in the forest areas of the district has caused destruction to farm lands. Coupled with the removal of both large and small trees the ecosystem has been destroyed in most areas and has affected the rainfall pattern in the district.

The extent of degradation of the environment and its effects on the land and water bodies has been remarkable. This, however, means that the current pace of human activities, especially farming must be closely monitored to prevent it from getting out of hand in future.

### **1.13.2 Vegetation management**

Annual fires are a serious threat to the vegetation and all effort must be undertaken to control occurrence. Continuous clearing of the remnant forests is a serious problem in the district. This situation will be addressed through a set of actions aiming to stop illegal logging and the clearing of forest and other activities that degrade the vegetation. Encouraging the introduction of agro-



forestry on farms, promoting diversity of cultures and the use of indigenous trees will be developed in order to restore the forest and prevent erosion, especially along the lake shore. Education and awareness on best practices and forest fire prevention will complement these actions.

### **1.13.3 Habitats and wildlife management**

There is generally high abundance of wildlife in forested areas than open areas. The abundance and diversity of fauna species is substantially determined by human activities'. Wildlife habitats (forest) continue to be converted to farmlands and degraded land in most areas. Very little forest remains outside of the Bosomtwe Range Forest Reserve. Hunting regulations will be enforced despite community members having come to rely upon bush meat as their source of food and forest reserve areas for economic activities. Also in the Lake itself, at the moment there are too many fishermen who fish everyday throughout the year. It has been shown that pressure from over 1000 fishermen in the 24 communities surrounding the lake has led to a drastic reduction of fish stocks. The sizes of fish being caught presently are becoming increasingly smaller resulting in the use of net mesh sizes as low as mesh size of mosquito nets which is 2mm. To curb this menace there is the need to enforce the regulations and bye-laws, create awareness, education and provision of alternative livelihoods.

### **1.13.4 Farming and domestic animals**

The indiscriminate clearing of the forest for farming is one of the major factors of environmental degradation in the area. Logging and clearing of forests for new farms are a common threat to the habitats in most of the communities. Illegal logging and chain-sawing activities' for instance, are relatively higher in the Bosomtwe Range Forest Reserve, part of which is to be designated as a core zone. Rearing of animals close to the shores of the lake or near streams is becoming a significant source of soil and water pollution exacerbated during the rainy season. Regulations and control mechanisms in order to avoid and reduce clearing the forest for new farms should be implemented, possibly through new legislation. Training and awareness on livestock management will be provided including the management of wastewater and residues resulting from livestock

### **1.13.5 Threat to Natural Resources**

#### **Increasing Population**

This is probably the most significant threat that natural resources face. The district's population is increasing at a very fast rate. The increase in populations mean there will be pressure on almost all natural resources, which include the following

**Land use:** With more mouths to feed and people to house, more land will need to be cultivated and developed for housing. More farming chemicals will be applied to increase food production. Many forest or vegetable lands will be converted to settlements for people, roads and farms. These have serious repercussions on natural resources

**Forests:** Demand for wood (timber), food, roads and forest products will be more. People will therefore use more forest resources than they can naturally recover.

**Fishing:** Fresh water food will face problems too as we will continue to depend heavily on them. Some of the fishing methods used are not sustainable, thereby destroying much more fish in the process.

**Need for more:** human's demand for a comfortable life means more items (communication, transport, education, entertainment and recreation) will need to be produced. This means more industrial processes and more need for raw materials and natural resources.

### **Climate Change**

The alteration in climate patterns as a result of excessive anthropogenic is hurting biodiversity and many other abiotic natural resources. Species that have acclimatized to their environments may perish and others will have to move to more favourable conditions to survive.

### **Environmental Pollution**

Land, water and air pollution directly affect the health of the environments in which they occur. Pollution affects the chemical make-up of soils, rocks, lands, freshwater and underground water, and other natural phenomena. This often has catastrophic consequences.

#### **1.13.6: Issues on conservation of Natural Resources**

The principal issues with regard to conservation of the natural environment and resources are as follows;

- ❖ Great pressure on natural resources and the environment
- ❖ Deforestation including illegal felling of timber and agricultural encroachment into forest reserve
- ❖ Alteration of the natural environment by human activities especially forest that are found along water bodies eg. Lake Bosomtwe
- ❖ Depletion of fish in Lake Bosomtwe
- ❖ Illegal sand winning and illegal mining activities causing environmental hazards
- ❖ Depletion of vegetation cover as a result of bush fire

- ❖ Pollution of water bodies
- ❖ Drying of water bodies
- ❖ Increasing frequency and impact of droughts, floods, forest fires and other natural disasters in both urban and rural areas

#### **1.13.7 Strategies for Conservation of Natural Environment/ Resource**

- ❖ Undertake public education on conservation of the forest
- ❖ Enforce bye-laws on conservation of the forest
- ❖ Conserve the surrounding areas of Lake Bosomtwe by designating them as a conservation area where only limited development is permitted, conserving precious nature, as well as for sustainable tourism development
- ❖ Stop the use of small-sized fishing nets in fishing in the lake
- ❖ Prevent dumping of solid waste into streams
- ❖ Plant trees along water bodies especially, Lake Bosomtwe

Natural resources are dominant factor in development however development is defined and whatever sector of development is contemplated. They are precious and therefore deserve great care in their use. The sad truth is that the priority of most developers, if left to them, is to extract or derive maximum profit or satisfaction for themselves from these resources. Social benefit and the care of the environment do not stand high on their agenda. This is why it is necessary to regulate natural resource use so that the financial and economic benefits from such use are not outweighed and rendered almost worthless by the damage done to the land and the environment.

#### **1.14 Population Size and Distribution**

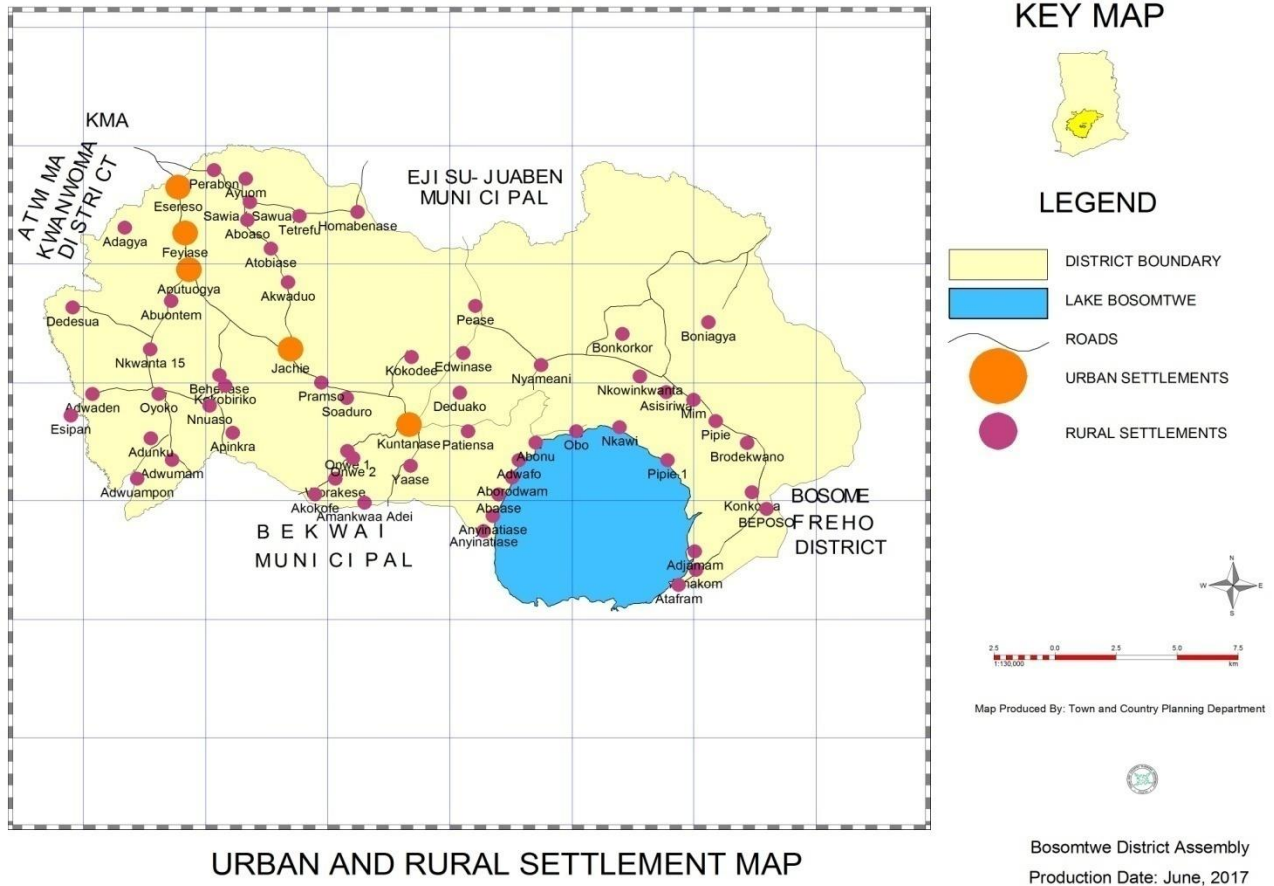
Bosomtwe District had a population of 93,910 in 2010 with male population representing 47.7 percent and that of the female population representing 52.3 percent. This gives a sex ratio (i.e. number of males for every 100 females) of 91.2 showing that there are more females than males in the District. The projected population for 2017 is 119,444 using a population growth rate of 3.47 percent. The District's population density is 284 persons per sq.km.

##### **1.14.1 Rural Urban Split**

The District has a more rural population (65,535) than urban population (28,375). The District is primarily rural (69.7%). The urban settlements include Esereso, Feyiase, Aputuogya, Jachie and

Kuntanase. Some of the rural settlements include, Abono, Piase, Obbo, Mim, Bonkorkor, Deduako, Nnuaso, Apinkra etc. Figure 1.10 shows the urban and rural settlements in the district.

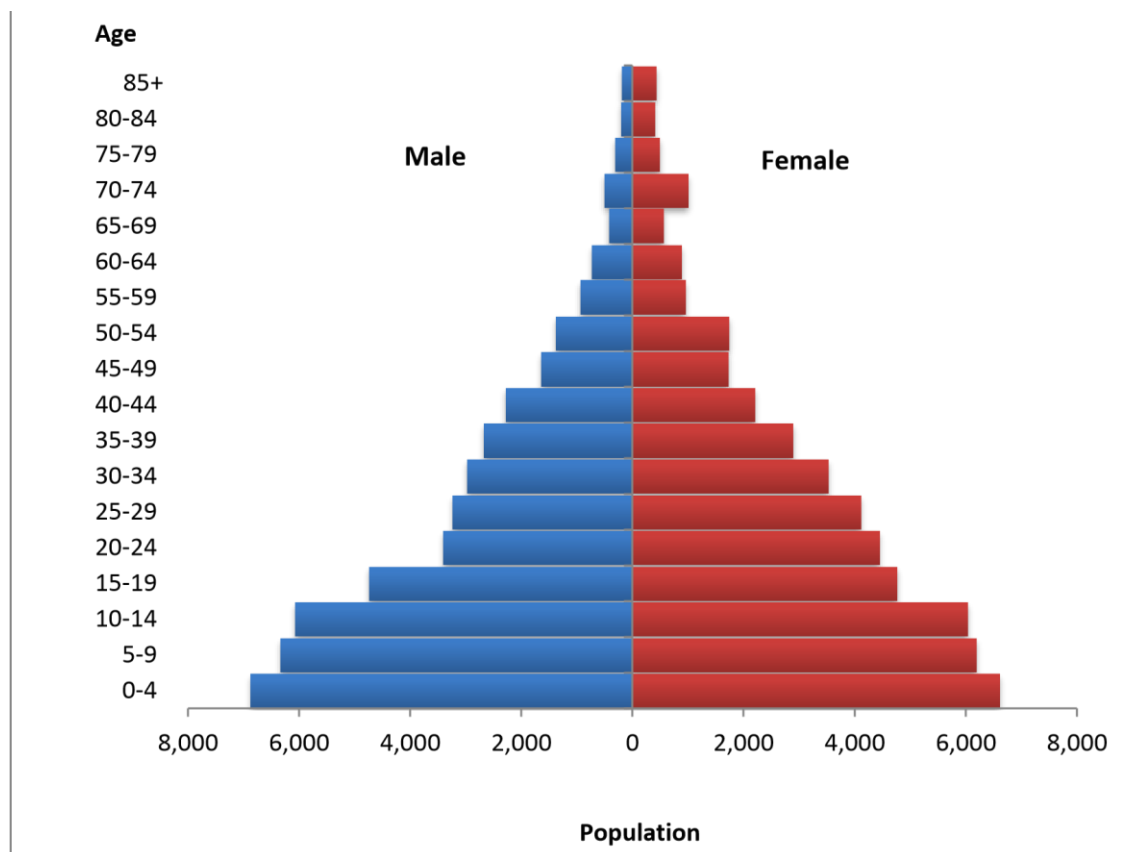
Figure 1.9: Urban and Rural Settlements in the Bosomtwe District



### 1.14.2 Age-Sex Structure

The population pyramid (Fig. 1.12) shows that the District has a youthful population, comprising large proportion of children under 15 years, and a small proportion of elderly persons (65 years and older). The proportion of males in the age group 0 - 14 years (20.5%) computed, is slightly higher than the females (20.0%). Similarly, proportion of the age group 40 – 44 years of the male population (2.4%) is slightly higher than the females (2.3%), while the other age groups have females outnumbering the males in all the other age cohorts. As the age cohorts increase, proportions of males to females decrease except for the age group 70-74 years. The age structure in Figure 1.10 shows a pattern of population decreasing as age increases, suggesting the effect of mortality and migration.

Figure 1.10: POPULATION PYRAMID FOR BOSOMTWE DISTRICT



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 PHC

### 1.14.3 Age Dependency Ratio

The Age Dependency ratio is the relationship between persons in the “dependent age” to those in the “economically productive age”. It is measured per 100 populations. The Dependent age is defined as the population under age 15 and those above age 64. The economically productive age is also defined as the population between age 15 and 64.

The District has a high age dependency ratio of 83.2. This means that there are 83 persons in the dependent ages for every 100 persons in the working ages for the District. In terms of sex, the males are more dependent (87.18) than females (79.71) in the District. Again, the age dependency ratio in the rural areas is relatively higher (89.34).

#### **1.14.4 Implications of District Population for development**

- ❖ Because of the high growth rate (3.47%) there is the urgent need for the intensification of educational programmes on family planning in order to reduce the high growth rate.
- ❖ The large proportion ( 92.2%) of the population in the 0 - 59 years is an indication of a large potential labour force for the district if given the needed training
- ❖ The large pool of youth in the population calls for the provision of socio-economic facilities and services to train the people and to reduce pressure on existing facilities
- ❖ With the youth migrating to the urban areas particularly Kumasi, Accra and other urban centres in the district like Esereso, Aputuogya and Kuntanase in search of jobs, farming is left to the ageing farmers.

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

Migrants are defined as persons who are enumerated in a place different from where they were born. The 2010 PHC sought to find out the place of birth and the number of years a person had lived in a particular place. Out of the entire population of 93,910 in the District, 44.9 percent computed are migrants who have lived in the District for some length of time. Most of the migrants have lived in the District between 1- 4 years, for example, 42.2 percent of migrants born elsewhere in the region (Ashanti) and 29.3 percent of those born outside Ghana have lived in the District within the past four years. For migrants born in other regions outside the Ashanti Region, the highest proportion come from Upper East (13%), followed by Upper West (11.5%) while Greater Accra recorded the least (4.6%).

The forms of migration in the district include rural –urban migration, urban –rural, rural-rural and urban to urban. However the rural urban migration is the predominant one. Rural urban migration is a form of so-called internal migration which means a movement within a country. It refers to the movement of people from the rural areas to the urban centres. This change of residence is often connected with migration of labour and a career change from primary to second or third sector. It is obvious these developments always show two ideas, one side or new destinations gains population whereas the other side, the area of origin loses people. There are different reasons that cause rural-urban migration. They are the so-called push and pull factors. The push factors are factors that force migrants out of rural areas. Whilst the pull factors are the factors in the urban centres that attract the rural folks to urban areas. Most rural folk in the district migrate to places

like Kumasi, Accra which are outside the district. Within the district the people usually migrate to places like Esereso, Aputuogya, and Kuntanase

The Factors and determinants of migration are rather diverse and they can be split up in economic and non-economic reasons

- ❖ Economic push factors include unemployment or under-employment in rural areas
- ❖ Low wages and no assets in the rural communities
- ❖ Lack of land, which is sometimes due to inheritance system that split the land among a large number of people' making it less productive

Non-economic push factors play an additional role and mainly include poor rural infrastructure in general. ie. poor living conditions referring to housing, education possibilities and health care.

Economic pull factors include factors that attract people to move into cities caused by higher demand of labour.

Non-economic pull factors include social factors such as hope for better health care and education provision of the urban facilities and as a way of life in general as well as factors like family networks.

#### **1.14.5 Development Implications of migration in the district**

The increasing numbers of people moving to the large urban areas in the district cause these areas to grow and thereby putting pressure on the facilities. This explains why urban centres like Aputuogya, Esere, Jachie and Pramso have high school enrolment rates. There is therefore the need to build more classrooms to accommodate the increasing enrolment.

Apart from the enrolment rate, there is also low sanitation and water coverage in these areas. There is always heaped refuse dumps in these communities. Measures have to be put in place to provide additional refuse containers and water facilities.

One negative effect is rural depopulation which means that large numbers of working age people migrate from the rural areas to earn more money in the urban centres. But then, they leave behind the very old and the very young causing further problems in rural development as the young, skilled adult are missing. In the district for instance the farmers are aging and therefore affecting agriculture productivity.

The positive aspect of this migration is that the migrants send remittance to their families in their area of origin and could contribute to further development in the village of origin.

However, because of the negative effect of migration in the rural areas the District Assembly will collaborate with its development partners to put in measures to improve the living conditions in the rural communities to stem the rate of migration in the district. These will include:

- ❖ Improving road condition
- ❖ Improving educational infrastructure
- ❖ Improving health service delivery
- ❖ Improving agriculture to make it more attractive to the youth
- ❖ Enhancing sanitation service delivery
- ❖ Increasing access to potable water
- ❖ Facilitating the creation of decent jobs for the youth

### 1.15 Gender Equality

According to the 2010 PHC, Bosomtwe District has a population of 93,910. The male population represents 47.7 percent and that of the female population represents 52.3 percent. In this regard, the relevance of gender mainstreaming in local development cannot be over emphasized.

Gender refers to the social construction of female and male identity. It can be defined as more than biological differences between men and women and includes the ways in which those differences, whether real or perceived, have been valued, used and relied upon to classify women and men and to assign roles and expectations to them. It also refers to socially constructed power relations between men and women as social categories in which women are invariably subjected to men.

Generally, development projects affect women and men differently and women and men will have different impact on projects. As the two key stakeholders, both must be involved in identifying problems and solutions if the interests of the community as a whole are to be furthered. Bridging the gender gap has always been a global phenomenon and Ghana is no exception. To deal with this issue, the Bosomtwe District Assembly has kept track of information regarding gender in the major sectors in the District. Table 1.11 shows the gender profile of the District.

Table 1.11: District Gender Profile

NO.	SECTOR	TOTAL FIGURE	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENTAGE (%)	
					M	F
1.	District Population (2017)	119,444	56,975	62,469	47.7	52.3



2.	Assembly Members	50	46	4	92	8
3.	School Children (Basic)	40,733	20,808	19,925	51.1	48.9
4.	Teachers-Basic Schools both public and private	40,743	20,808	19,940	51.1	48.9
5.	District Education Workers	66	46	20	69.7	30.3
6.	Health Workers	198	159	39	80.3	19.7
7.	CA	48	30	18	62.5	37.5
8.	Social Welfare. & Comm. Dev't	16	8	8	50	50
9.	Agriculture	28	19	9	67.9	32.1
10.	Physical Planning	6	4	2	66.7	33.3
11.	Controller and Accountant's General Office (Finance)	19	12	7	63.2	36.8
12.	District Environmental Health Workers	12	5	7	41.7	58.3
13.	Works	9	9	-	100	-
14.	Non Formal	8	5	3	62.5	37.5
15.	NADMO	29	24	5	82.8	17.2
16.	Trade and Industry (Business Advisory Centre) Co-operative	3	1	2	33.3	66.7

Source: DPCU – BDA, 2017

### **1.15.1 Gender and the Use of ICT**

Out of the total population of 93,910 in 2010 in the Bosomtwe District, 62,792 representing (51.4%) have mobile phones. The proportion of males having mobile phones (52.5%) is higher than females (47.5%). Only 3.9 percent use internet facility which is lower than the Regional average of 8.9 percent. Also only 4.4 percent of the households own desktop and laptop computers which is lower than the Regional average of 9.3 percent.

### **1.15.2 Gender, Literacy and Education**

Of the population 11 years and above, 83.6 percent are literate and 15.4 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (91.5 %) than that of females (74.4%). The majority (66.3%) indicated that they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. There are more males (75.1 %) who are literate in English and a Ghanaian language than females (66.3%). However, there are more females (15.1%) who are literate in English only than males (12.6%)

Out of the total population of 38,042 computed, proportions of males and females who have attended school in the past before the Census in 2010 were 49.3 percent and 50.7 percent respectively. Proportion of females (18.2%) who have attained primary education is relatively higher than the males (8.4%). Similarly, proportion of females (39.1%) with JSS/JHS education as shown in the table is higher than the males (33.1%). However, the proportion of females dwindles after SSS/SHS to the level of tertiary education where the male (5.9%) proportion is higher than that of the females (2.5%).

In the district, lack of qualifications and narrow range of skills limits female access to formal employment. In rural areas, lack of female education is likely to limit farm productivity.

The gender gap in education is unlikely to be adequately tackled by a concentration on education provision in isolation. Factors such as female child labour, domestic and childcare responsibilities and contraceptive provision to reduce adolescent pregnancy also need to be addressed.

### **1.15.3 Gender and Health**

Fertility rate in the district is high (3.5) and there is no clear evidence to suggest that they are in decline. High fertility rates are linked to demographic factors such as early age of first marriage and childbirth. However, economic, social and cultural factors clearly underlie these patterns, particularly women's relative lack of education and economic opportunities. Unequal gender relations manifest themselves in decision making patterns relating to fertility, which tend to reflect male rather than female preferences.

Teenage pregnancy in the District is on the increased. In 2014(12.8%), 2015 (17.9%) and 2016 (19.0%) Education at schools and communities should be intensified .The District need support to institute adolescent health programme

As long as women lack bargaining and decision makes powers within sexual relationships, conventional family planning initiatives will have limited success. Greater involvement of men in family planning activities is required and other measures to encourage joint decision making in family planning practice.

Men form the majority of HIV/AIDS cases in the district at present, although the proportion is falling. In 2014 a total of 202 people were screened and tested positive, Out of this 79.7 percent were males and 20.3 percent females. In 2015 the number of cases dropped to 198 of which 76.3 percent were males and 23.7 percent were females.

#### **1.15.4 Gender and the District Economy**

Women's labour participation rates are generally high throughout Ghana and the Bosomtwe District is not an exception. The most striking feature, however, is that more women (70.1%) are self-employed or work as unpaid labour in agriculture, agro-based enterprises and commerce or small scale manufacturing in the informal sector, in activities with low productivity which on average yield low incomes.

The division of labour in Bosomtwe District is highly sex-segregated in both the traditional and modern wage sectors. Only a very small number of women have broken through into modern sector occupations and even fewer into managerial positions. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census the proportion of economically active males (94.2%) are relatively higher than economically active females (91.1%). In the Bosomtwe District, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers remain the dominant occupation for both males (32.2%) and females (38.8%). Again, a much higher proportion of females (35.4%) than males (10.7%) are engaged as service and sales workers. With regards to craft and related trade workers, males (25.5%) have a higher proportion than females (10.2%).

Information on employment by sectors of persons 15 years and older shows that the private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, accounting for 86.2 percent of the economically active persons. The private formal sector is the second largest employer, accounting for 7.7 percent, while the public sector employs 5.3 percent of the population 15 years and above in the District. In the district higher proportions of males than females in all the other sectors except the private informal sector where females employed (91.6%) is significantly higher than males (80.3%).

Women predominate in the trading sector, mainly in petty trading, although a small minority of women has gained substantial market power. Most women in commerce are involved in informal, low productivity petty trading and hawking. These activities are strongly concentrated in highly perishable, low profit goods including agricultural produce and traditionally processed goods. Women's trading activities are hindered by poor infrastructure, bad road conditions, weak marketing channels, limited storage facilities, and lack of other facilities at market places such as water and toilets.

### **1.15 5 Violence against Women**

Violence against women is a subject which has received relatively little public attention in the district and, reflecting this, about which there is little information. However, violence against women is widespread, at institutional, community and domestic levels, taking a variety of forms.

### **1.15.6 Political participation and representation**

Bosomtwe women like any Ghanaian woman are effectively under the control or authority of men (initially their father or other male members of their kin group and later their husband) for much of their lives, although they may gain in status and influence with age. As a result, women's decision making role is constrained in both private and public spheres, markedly so with people of the northern extraction. However, where women do exercise political power, in the traditional framework, it is largely in parallel structures or by influencing male authorities

On the political scene, women in the district are not left out, though they are in the minority. Out of the total of fifty (50) Assembly members in the district, only 4 (8 percent) are women, while forty-six (82 percent) are men. Of the 4 Assembly women 2 are elected and 2 appointees. Since the creation of the district only one woman has ever been appointed as a District Chief Executive but no woman has ever been elected as a Presiding Member. There is one woman who is a chairperson of one of the three Area Councils. None of the 35 Unit Committee chairpersons is a woman. The political scene is a male dominated area and therefore limits women who are in the majority in decision making. Again, of the five statutory sub-committees of the assembly none has its chairperson to be a woman

More men are in higher positions in the district than the females. However, the impact of women activities in the district in areas of farming, commerce, trading and others is tremendous and commendable.

### **1.15.7 Identified Key Gender Issues in the District**

- ❖ High illiteracy rate among the youth, particularly those in the rural areas.
- ❖ Lack of employable skills
- ❖ Women are highly under-represented in formal sector
- ❖ Relative to men, women generally have limited access to formal credit
- ❖ Continuing gender imbalance in access to education
- ❖ High birth rate
- ❖ Child neglect

- ❖ Teenage pregnancy
- ❖ Single parenthood among women in the district.
- ❖ Low participation of women in decision making
- ❖ Gender based violence-domestic violence against women

#### **1.15.8 Key Interventions in Gender Issues**

- ❖ Female economic groups in the district should be assisted to access credit to develop their businesses
- ❖ There is a need to promote female enrolment in non-traditional vocational/technical education at post primary level in order to broaden their economic opportunities.
- ❖ Factors such as female child labour, domestic and childcare responsibilities and contraceptive provision to reduce adolescent pregnancy also need to be addressed.
- ❖ More female participation in the District Assembly concept must be encouraged.
- ❖ The girl-child education sponsorship programme in the district must be continued to encourage more girls to attend and complete tertiary institutions.
- ❖ The youth should be empowered through education and training in employable skills through the collaboration between the Assembly, traditional authorities, parents/guardians and development partners
- ❖ Intensive Public Sensitization on gender based violence
- ❖ Ensure gender parity index
- ❖ Address teenage pregnancies
- ❖ Promote family planning and sex education
- ❖ Economic empowerment of women
- ❖ Mentoring of the girl child
- ❖ Child panel should be established, well equipped and supported to protect and promote the welfare of children in the district.

#### **1.15.9 Child Protection**

Child Protection is the term used to describe:

- The philosophies, policies, strategies, standards, guidelines and procedures to protect children from all forms of intentional and un-intentional harm;
- The act of safeguarding the right of all children to a life free from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect; and,

- The prevention and responsiveness to violence, exploitation and abuse against children – including commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, child labour and harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation/cutting and child marriage.

It also includes issues on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) which covers defilement, rape, child marriage and other forms of violence which are driven by gender power dynamics and inequity

It seeks to guarantee the right of **ALL GIRLS AND BOYS** to a life **free from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect**

### **Situation of Children in the District**

Teenage pregnancy was 587 in 2015 but decreased significantly to 358 to 2016. This represents percentage coverage of 7.3% on the total ANC registrants

For the female population of 12 years and older, the never married is the majority for age cohorts 12-14 up to 20-24. Majority from age cohorts 25-29 up to 65 and above are married. This implies that females marry at an early age than males

### **Key Development Issues in Child Protection**

- ❖ Child neglect
- ❖ Child abuse
- ❖ Single parenting
- ❖ Streetism
- ❖ Child labour
- ❖ Drug abuse
- ❖ Truancy
- ❖ Rape
- ❖ Defilement
- ❖ Limited child registration
- ❖ Unwanted pregnancy
- ❖ Illegal abortion
- ❖ Gambling
- ❖ Children in conflict with the law

List of suggested activities to be undertaken

1. Organize meeting with stakeholders to plan Gender based violence campaign
2. Intensive Public Sensitization on gender based violence
3. Encouraging the general public to report cases
4. Counselling of affected victims
5. Empowerment of children at least

6. Conduct social enquiry into reported cases
7. Hold meetings with stakeholders involved in reported cases
8. Follow up on reported cases and bring to a close
9. Identify communities with high incidence of gender based violence and child abuse
10. Intensify public education on topical child protection issues (trafficking, child labour, teenage pregnancy, birth registration, child marriage, drug abuse, harmful traditional practices)
11. Work with community groups to create a safe environment for children
12. Create public awareness on the rights of the child
13. Involve stakeholders including CSOs in monitoring Assembly's policies and programmes on child protection

## **1.16 Settlement System**

### **1.16.1 Location and Distribution of Services**

Spatial distribution of services is an important issue in dealing with spatial organization. This together with conditions of communication and transportation system and social factors determine the access the people have to basic services. The analysis of the service distribution was made using the functional matrix (scalogram) method/technique. This is the matrix presentation of the functional structure of settlements. This technique enables the determination of hierarchy of settlements in the districts and hence the nature of spatial integration. About 36 services were considered in the analysis covering all the sectors of the district economy, transport and communication, security, public administration, education, health, agriculture, water and sanitation etc. The type of services and their distribution in the district are shown in the table 1.12

### **1.16.2 Hierarchy of Settlements in Terms of Functions**

From the scalogram analysis, the variety and level of services in each of the settlements was determined. Based upon these, the settlements have been ranked in a hierarchical order. The analysis revealed a weak linkage between population distribution and service distribution and skewness in the distribution of service to the detriment of the rural areas. Kuntanase, the district capital which is a first order settlement has less than 5000 people. In terms of spatial equity, it was revealed that the services centers are concentrated on the Kumasi –Kuntanase main road where towns like district capital Esereso, Feyiase, Aputuogya, Jachie, Pramso and Kuntanase are found. The district as a whole is deficient in service facilities. Apart from Kuntanase which is the district capital and Pramso with total centrality of 1596 and 1132 respectively, the rest of the settlements

inadequately have certain services. This revealed that the variety, level of quantity and distribution of services in the district are not satisfactory.



Table 1.12: Scalogram- (2017)

Settlements	Population 2017	Tertiary	SHS	Tech/ Vocational	JHS	Primary	Pre-school	Hospital	Health Centre/clinic	CHPS	Pharmacy	Chemical Shop	Small Town	Mechanized borehole	Borehole	Hand-dug well (P)	Hand-dug well	Water Closet	KVIP-Public	VIP	Refuse Container	Dumping Site	Electricity	Agric Dept	Agric Extension	Police Head Qtrs	Police Station	Fire Station	Magistrate Court	2nd Class Road	Feeder Road	Rural Bank	District Admin	Area Council	Unit Committee	Hotel	Guest House	Total No. fxn	Total Cent Score	Hierarchy level		
weight (w)		6	5	4	3	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	5	4	3	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	1					
Esereso	13994		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x		x			x	x	x		x					x					x	x	x	21	561	3rd		
Feyiase	9529	x	x		x	x	x		x		x	x		x	x	x		x			x		x		x				x							x		19	636			
Jachie	9354		x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x				x			x		x		x						x				x		18	333			
Aputuogya	6903		x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x		x					x			x					x	21	583		
Kuntanase	4568	x	x		x	x	x	x			x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	29	1596	1 <sup>st</sup>		
Adagya	4158				x	x	x					x			x			x	x				x		x					x								12	105			
Pramso	4155		x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x					x								19	1132	1 <sup>st</sup>		
Sawua	3997				x	x	x				x				x	x	x	x					x		x						x							12	211	4th		
Abuontem	3993				x	x	x					x			x		x					x	x		x						x							12	55	5th		
New Brodekwan	2960				x	x	x		x			x			x						x	x		x							x							12	60	5th		
Pranyase	2537					x								x	x								x		x						x					x		8	53	5th		
Piase	2379				x	x	x		x			x			x					x			x		x					x								12	77	5th		
Aduaben	2123				x	x	x					x			x								x		x						x							11	46	5th		
Nyameani	2050				x	x			x			x			x								x		x						x							11	60	5th		
New Kokrobiko	2023					x						x			x								x		x						x							8	29	5th		

Abrankese-Swedru	2014				x	x	x					x		x	x				x								x				x					12	72	5th
Asisiriwa	1988				x	x	x						x		x	x											x				x					11	41	5th
Beposo	1725				x	x	x		x		x	x			x		x										x				x	x				15	194	4th
Tetrefu	1699				x	x	x		x			x	x			x											x				x					12	167	4th
Oyoko	1642				x	x	x					x				x											x				x					10	38	5th
Homabenase	1618				x	x	x					x				x											x				x					9	33	5th
Worakese	1479				x	x	x					x	x			x															x					9	59	5th
Adwuman	1465				x	x			x			x				x											x				x					10	85	5th
Nkwanta	1425				x		x					x	x	x			x										x				x					10	61	5th
Dedesua	1401				x		x					x				x											x				x					9	33	5th
Yaase	1367				x	x						x				x											x				x			x		9	38	5th
Apinkra	1340				x	x	x		x		x					x											x				x					11	35	5th
Abonu	1284				x	x	x		x			x	x			x	x										x				x		x			15	125	4th
Adwafo	1281				x	x	x					x				x											x				x		x			12	45.55	
Prabon	1220				x	x	x					x	x				x										x				x					10	59.29	
Nnuaso	1172				x	x	x						x				x										x				x					9	30.72	
Kokodei	1124				x	x	x						x				x										x				x					9	30.72	
Konkoma	1057				x	x	x		x							x											x				x					10	30.72	
Toafom	1003											x	x				x										x									8	7.39	
Atobiase	941				x	x	x					x				x											x				x					11	39.81	
Onwi	928				x	x							x				x																			7	28.02	
Amakom	865				x	x	x		x				x				x										x				x		x			12	37.86	
Akokofe	845				x	x	x					x	x				x														x					13	98.98	
Pipie No. 1	831				x								x				x										x				x					7	25.46	5th
Adunku	745				x		x						x	x			x										x				x					9	47.66	



Table 1.13: Level of Hierarchy

Level	Range of Centrality	No. of Communities	Major Communities	Total Population	Characteristics / Key Functions
1 <sup>st</sup> Order	1,000 and above	2	Kuntanase,, Pranso	8723	Administrative Commercial, Educational, Social
2 <sup>nd</sup> Order	500and above	3	Esereso Feyiase Aputuogya	30,426	Commercial, Social Educational
3 <sup>rd</sup> Order	100 and above	6	Jachie Sawua Adagya Beposo Tetrefu Abono	22,217	Social Agricultural
4 <sup>th</sup> Order	Below 100	55	Onwe, Nnuaso, Kokodei, Atobiase,Konko maetc	52,111	Agricultural

Source: Field Survey, August, 2017

### 1.16.3 Accessibility to Services in the Bosomtwe District

After identifying the level and variety of services and facilities in the district (using the functional matrix/scalogram analysis) a further analysis was made to determine the accessibility of these services and facilities in the district to the people. Accessibility is the ease with which an individual can move from an origin to a destination to enjoy a service and return.

The concept is based on time spent in getting to enjoy a service. This time is a function of the distance to be covered to reach the location of service and the means of transport. All things being equal, the further the location of the service centres, the less accessible that service is to the people. Where there are improved means of transport, people can cover distances easily and enjoy services with a reasonable time limit. The basic assumption underlying the accessibility analysis is that travelling to enjoy a service is affected by the conditions of communications channels used, time taken and distance covered.

In Bosomtwe district, roads (first, second and third class) and footpaths, the main modes of transport, were considered. In all, five services were considered having in mind their relative importance in providing basic services to the people in the district. These are health services, banking, senior secondary school, and weekly market and police services.

The communities are linked by types of roads and footpaths. Currently, the total length of road is 415 kms, of which 80 percent (332 kms) are classified as feeder roads. The over concentration of roads and other facilities at Esereso, Feyiase and Aputuogya attract population and investment into the district. Economic and social development can be measured in terms of the ease at which one can move from one destination to another and enjoy a facility or facilities and come back. This is measured by the time travel time is the maximum time one has to travel to enjoy a particular facility for access to be considered one can use to travel (waiting time and travelling time). In the district some locations are more accessible than others in terms of access to health, markets and police services. The acceptable adequate. (See tables 1.16 and 1.17)

Table 1.14: Average Speed/Waiting Time

<b>Road Class/Walk</b>	<b>Speed</b>	<b>Waiting Time</b>
Trunk Road	60 km/hr	10 minutes
Feeder Road	40 km/hr	30 minutes
Walk	3 km/hr	-

Source: District Poverty Profiling and Mapping (Revised), 2017

Table 1.15: Acceptable Travel Time to Access Selected Facilities and Services

<b>Facility/Service</b>	<b>Acceptable Travel Time</b>
SSS/Vocational School	40 minutes
Hospital/Health Centre	30 minutes
Weekly Market	40 minutes
Banks	40 minutes
Agricultural Extension	30 minutes

Source: District Poverty Profiling and Mapping, 2017

The range within which people can access the various facilities/services in a good (stipulated) time using the forms of transport (types of road) available to them has also been indicated (see table 1.18.).

Table 1.16: Facilities and Maximum Distances within Adequate Accessibility

Facility/Service	Walking Distance (km)	Tractor Trail Distance (km)	Feeder Road Distance (km)	Trunk Distance (km)
SHS/Vocational School	2	1	18	34
Hospital/Health Centre	1.5	0.75	13.5	25.5
Weekly Market	2	1	18	34
Banks	2	1	13.5	34
Agricultural Extension	1.5	0.75		25.5

Source: District Poverty Profiling and Mapping, 2017

The table 1.18 for example, shows that in the district only those within 2 km radius from the location of a second cycle school can reach there in 40 minutes. Those travelling on the feeder roads who can reach the Senior High School (SHS) and/or Vocational institutions within the same stipulated time of 40 minutes are only those within a distance of 18 km from the location. This is due to the condition of the roads and the frequency of transport on the roads. It may be interesting to know that someone on a tractor trail would prefer walking to taking a vehicle due to the effect of long waiting time for vehicles. It is also indicated that few number of towns in the district can access all the services.

The Surface Accessibility in the District can be described as poor. The poor connection of the road network – linking remote areas, greatly affects the production and distribution of goods and services in the district. The incidence of post-harvest losses is attributed to this major problem.

#### **1.16 4 Accessibility to Health Facilities**

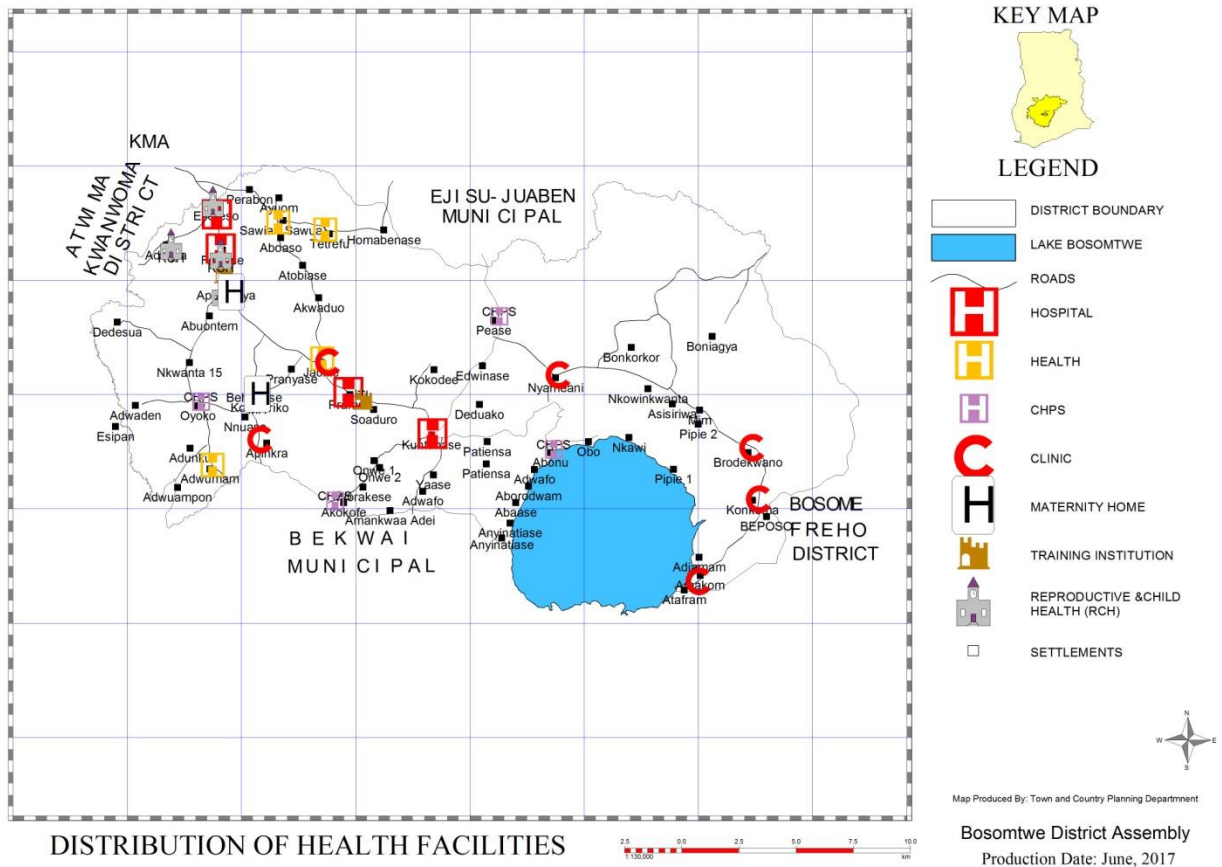
Accessibility to health facilities in the district is skewed towards the urban and semi-urban towns with a few community and missionary clinics established in the rural and remote areas. There are twenty-one (23) health facilities, excluding the two training institutions in the district as shown in table 1.below:

Table 1.17: Distribution of Health Facilities in the District.

Hospitals	Health Centres/CHPS Comp	Clinics	Maternity Homes	Training institution	RCH Centres
Kuntanase Hospital (G)	Jachie H/C (G)	Nyameani Methodist Clinic (M)	Comfap Maternity Clinic New Kulubi (P)	Midwifery Training School(M)	Aputuogya RCH
St. Michael's Hospital (M)	TetrefuH/C (G)	Brodekwan Methodist Clinic (M)	God's Grace Maternity Clinic Aputuogya (P)	Royal School of Management and Health	Esereso RCH
Divine Mercy Hospital (P)	Piase CHPS Comp (G))	Amakom Methodist Clinic (M)			
Ayush Memorial Hospital (P)	Amakom CHPS Comp(G)	SDA Clinic – Konkoma (M)			
	Akokofe CHPS Comp(G)	ST. Mary's Clinic - Apinkra (M)			
	Oyoko CHPS Comp (G)	Jachie Eye Clinic (M)			
	Abono CHPS Comp(G)				

**NB: G – Government Institutions, M – Mission, P – Private**

Figure 1.11: Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities



### 1.16.5 Agricultural Extension Services

The important role that Agricultural Extension Officers play in the dissemination of information to farmers and the promotion of innovative ways of agricultural production cannot be over emphasized. The introduction of new breeds of animals to farmers, for increased production, extension services to improve crop yield and technical advice offered to these farmers have contributed to increases in crop and food production. The diversification of the culture from the mono-crop farming to non-traditional crops such as vegetables which have ready market is geared towards improving farmers' income and soil fertility. All these have been possible as a result of the help of these extension services. However, the district has low extension service capacity in terms of staff and logistics. There is therefore the need to increase the staff strength and adequate logistical support provided to enhance extension services delivery in the district.



### **1.16 .6 District Police Service**

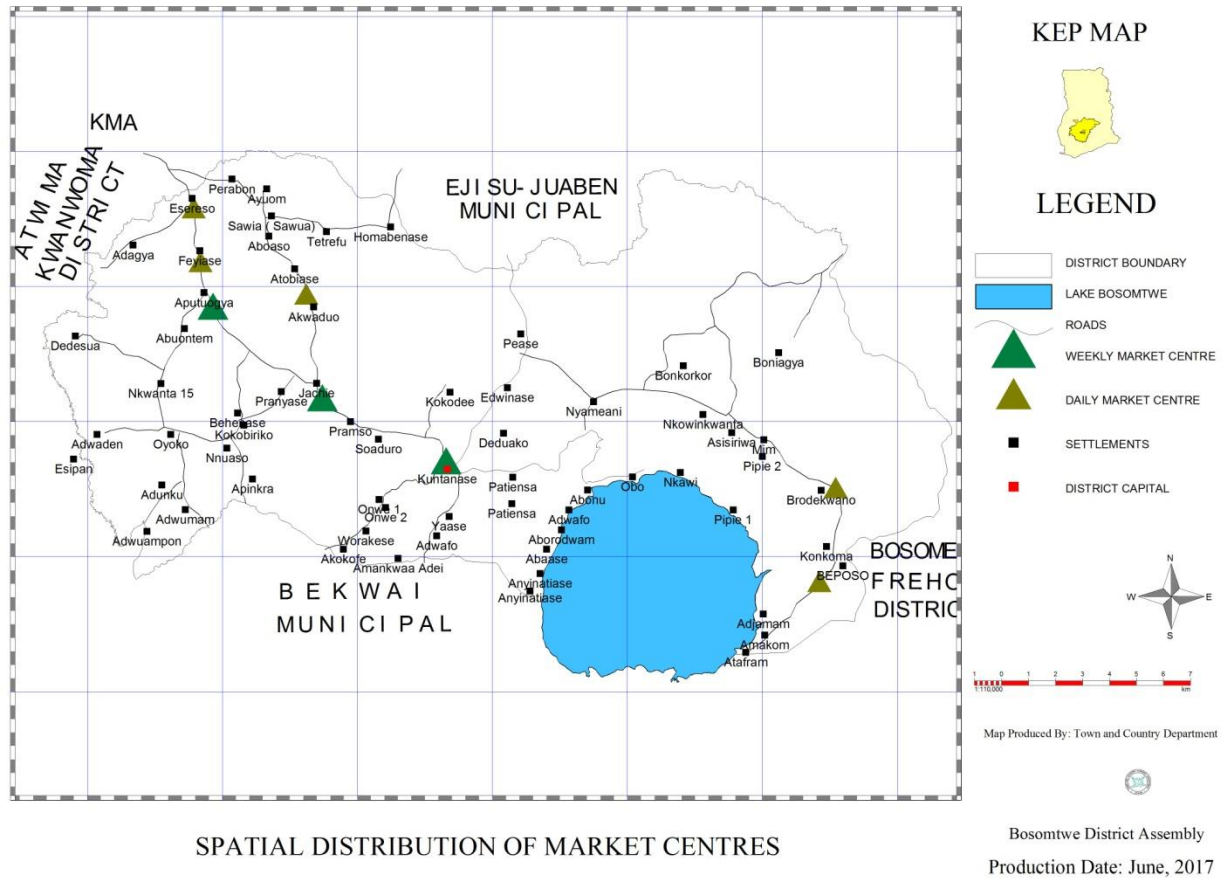
The security in the District is of prime importance as the peaceful atmosphere created promotes congenial atmosphere for people to go about their duties without any threat and fear. The District is under the Command of an Assistant Superintendent of Police and has four [4] stations under it. They are Kuntanase, Jachie, Feyiase and Kessben College of Education Police Station. Surface accessibility of the police service is poor in the district which has resulted high crime rate.

### **1.16.7 Production and Marketing Centres**

Mainly, agricultural activities are undertaken in the rural areas where the soils are conducive for food and cash crops production. Major cash crops such as cocoa, oil palm and vegetables such as cabbage, citrus and tomatoes are cultivated.

The district has a host of daily markets of varying sizes. Most settlements has a market in one form or the other, with few having facilities for displaying and selling of wares. The four main markets are at Aputuogya, Jachie, Kuntanase and Esereso. These markets also double as weekly markets, where traders within and outside the district meet to transact business. Even though there are host of markets in the district, these markets do not have improved facilities. There is an on-going arrangement to construct a new market Aputuogya under a Public Private Partnership. There is the need for the Assembly to improve the market structures in communities like Jachie, Kuntanase and Esereso. Also because of the Construction of the Regional Hospital at Sawua, the Assembly will collaborate with the Sawua-Sub Tradional Council to put in place measures to engage a private investor to construct a market at Sawua

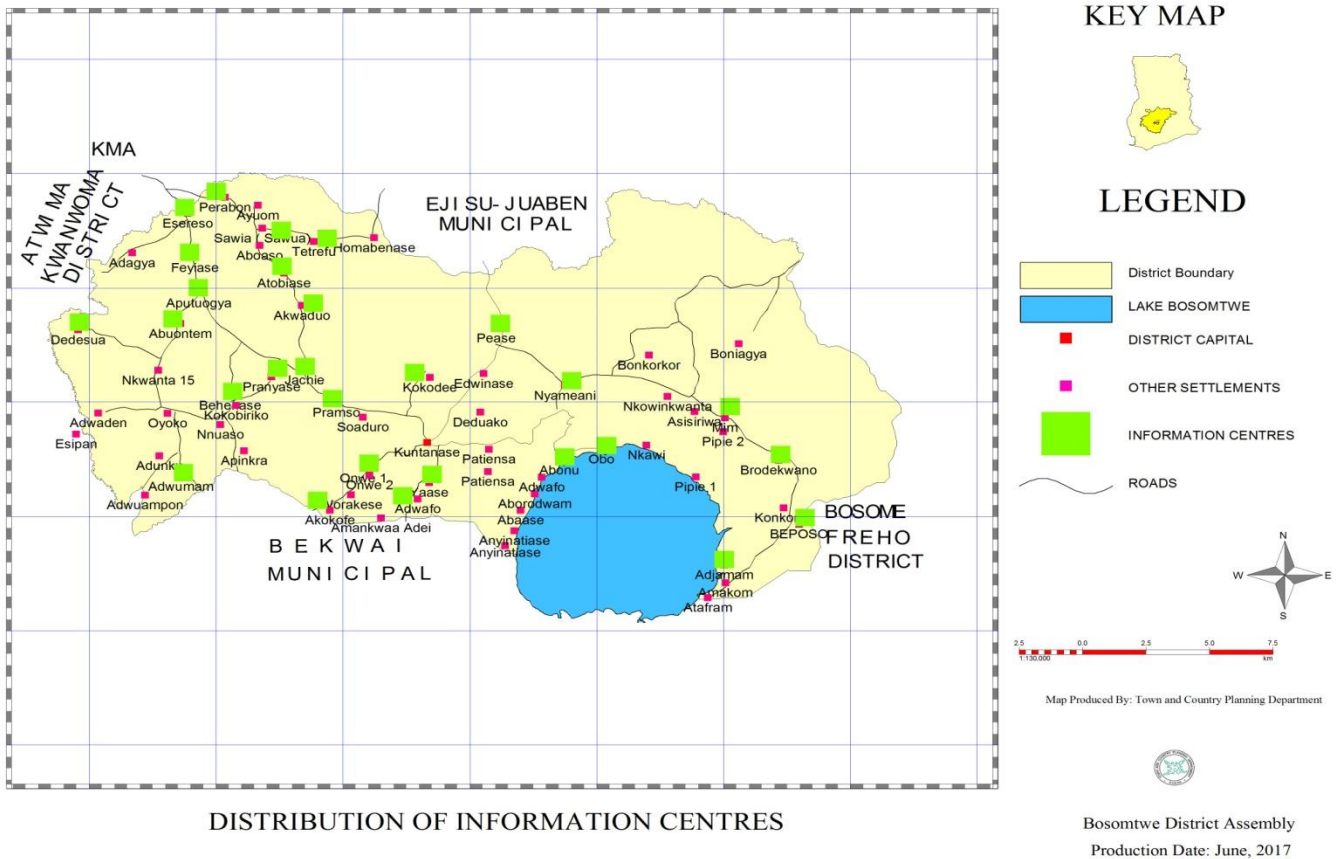
Figure 1.12: Spatial Distribution of Market Centres



### 1.16.8 Information Centres in the District

There is no FM station in the district. It however has about 30 Information Centres which transmit information from affiliate FM Stations. Even though the district does not have its own FM station, most of FM , stations in Kumasi, Ejisu Konongo, Bekwai, Obuasi Koforidua and Nkawkaw are received in the district. Information Centres in the district are shown in Figure 1.12

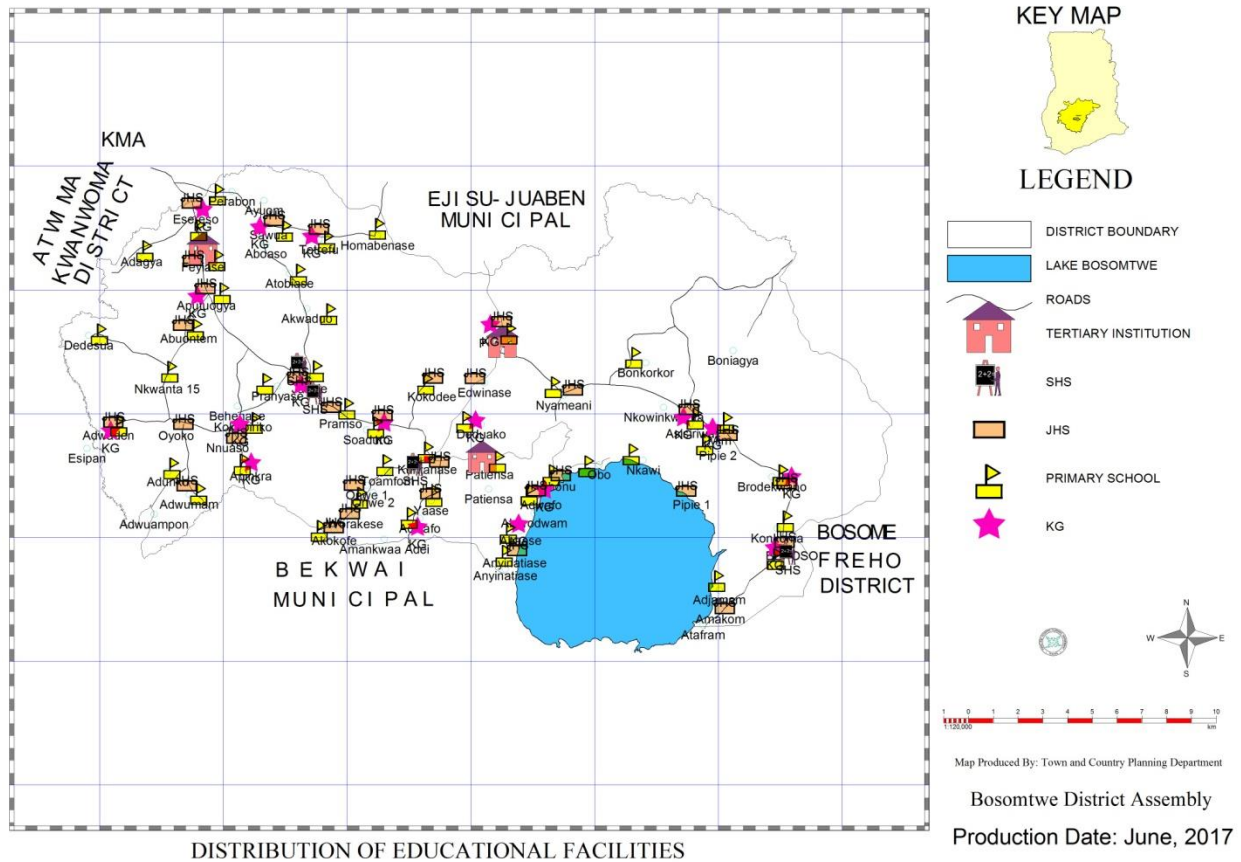
Figure 1.13: Spatial Distribution of Information Centres in the District



### 1.16.9 Accessibility to Education

Education has an important role to play in the district’s development. Education helps to train the man power for socio-economic development. Almost every community with a population of more than 300 has a primary school. Junior and Senior High schools are found in a number of towns and villages. There are 139 kindergartens, made up of 56 public and 83 private schools. There are also 143 primary schools out of which 60 are public schools and 83 private, whilst there are 117 JHS, made up of 57 public schools and 60 private. There are more private basic schools than public schools in the district. The number of basic schools both public and private is shown in Fig 1.13. The distribution of basic schools is fairly well spread in the district as compared to second cycle and tertiary level institutions.

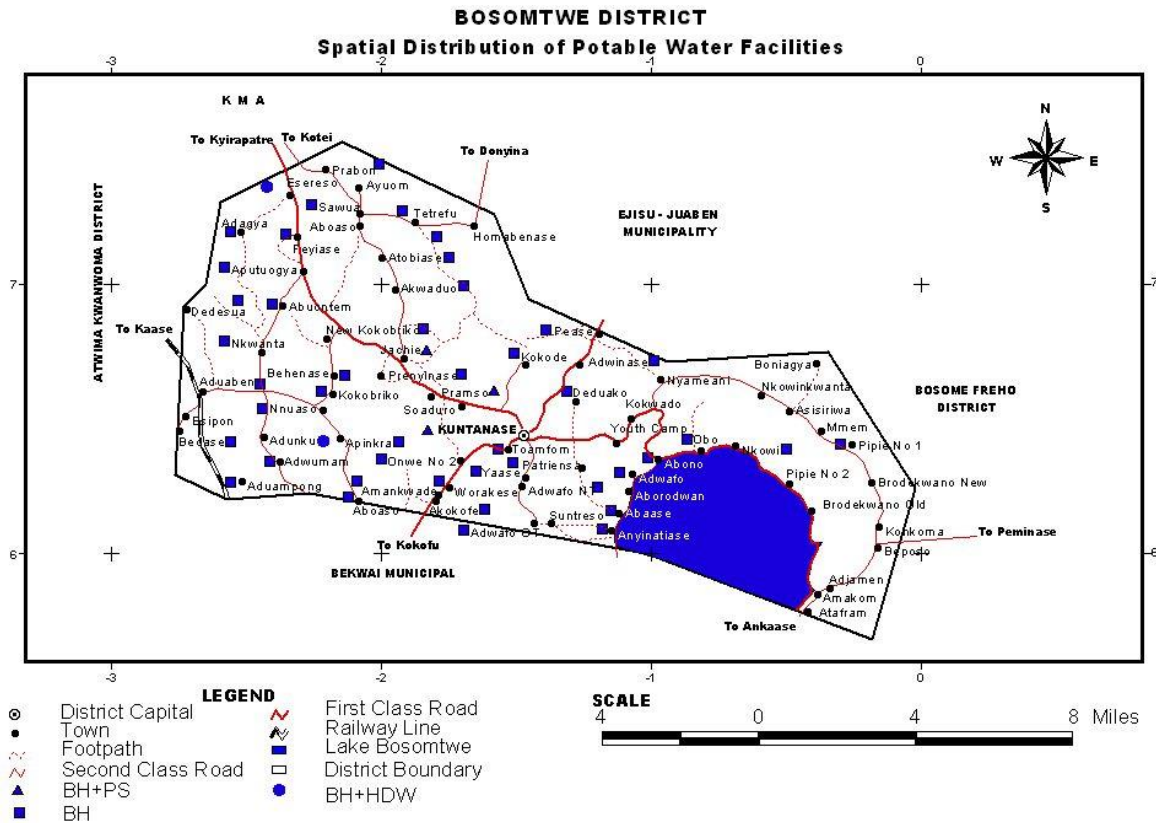
Figure 1.14: Spatial Distribution of Educational Facilities in the District



### 1.16.10 Spatial Distribution of Water Supply

The supply of potable water in the district is inadequate, as the district has low water coverage of 39 percent. Spatial distribution of water facilities is shown in Fig 1.15 below:

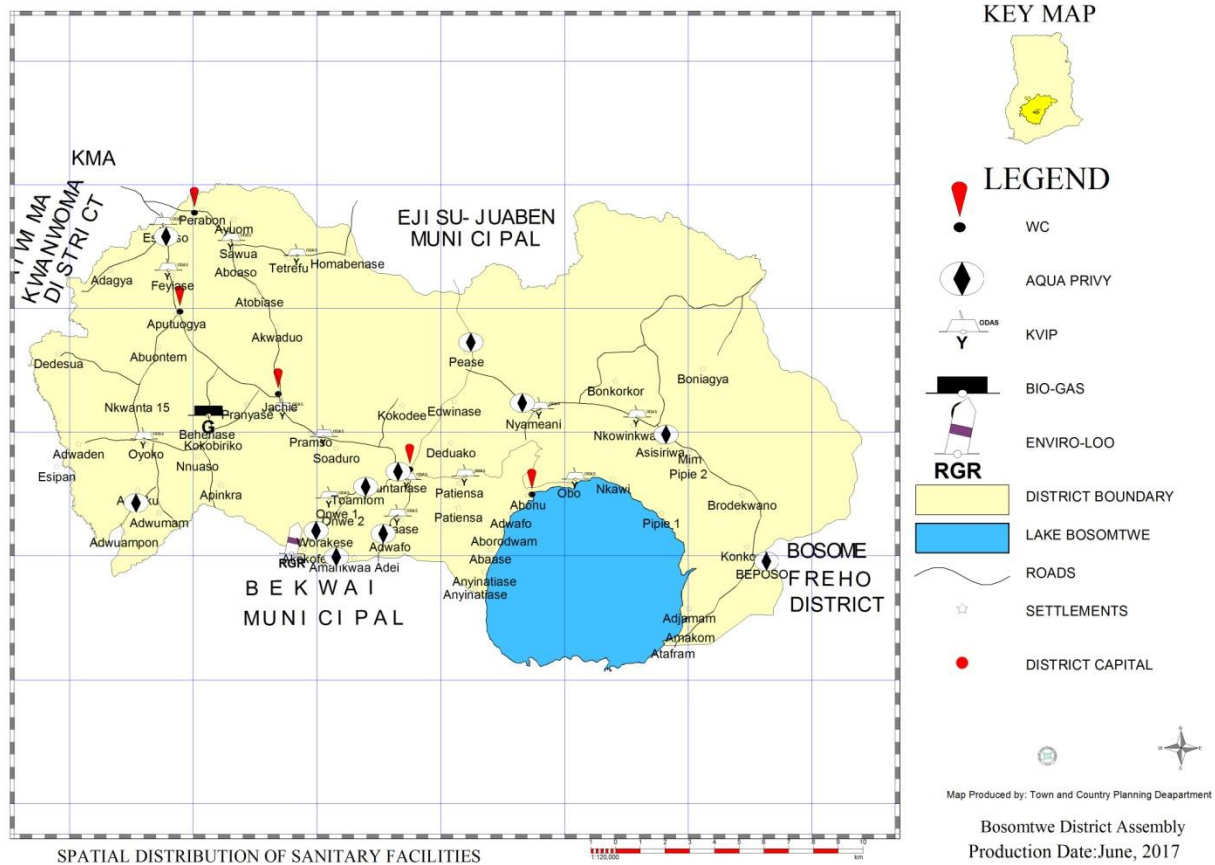
Figure 1.15: Spatial Distribution of Potable Water Facilities in the District



### 1.16.11 Spatial Distribution of Toilet Facilities

Toilet facilities are inadequate in almost every community in the district. Provision of household toilets is not encouraging in spite of intensive education throughout the district. The current overall coverage of toilet facilities in the district is 31.6 percent. Figure 1.15 shows the spatial distribution of improved toilet facilities in the district.

Figure 1.16: Spatial Distribution of Sanitary Facilities in the District



### 1.16.12 Commodity Flows

The district is endowed with abundant natural resources, especially fertile soil for the production of a variety of crops like cocoa, maize, oil palm, vegetables, rice, plantain and cassava, citrus and others. The major economic activities identified in the district are crop farming and agro-processing (palm-oil, palm-kernel and gari).

Cocoa production is dominant in all the settlements. Large quantities of oil palm are produced at Akokofe, Bonkorkor, Sawua and Nnuaso, while Kuntanase, Beposo, Tetrefu and Kokobriko are noted for the production of citrus.

Market surveys were undertaken to determine the extent of natural interaction between the market centers and their surrounding areas. It was also done to determine the trading position of the district that is the nature of exchange between the district and the rest of the country. A survey involving sellers and buyers were conducted in the major market centres- Aputuogya, Jachie, and Kuntanase. The goods traded in were classified under agricultural and manufactured goods. It was realized that these markets functioned as retailing of agricultural produce mainly plantain, cocoyam, yam,

and cassava among others which are mainly produced within the district and manufactured goods clothing, hardware cosmetics which come in mainly from outside the district. The analysis was taken in two parts namely exogenous flows and endogenous flows.

### **Exogenous Flows**

Exogenous flows refer to the exchange of goods between the district and the rest of the country. That is goods moving beyond the borders of the district. Goods entering the district from other parts of the country are considered (imports), exogenous inflows and those leaving the district to outside destinations were considered exogenous outflows (exports). The main trading partners are Kumasi, Bekwai,, Ejisu and Bosome Freho etc.

### **Endogenous Flows**

This refers to the internal exchange of goods between settlements in the district. These were also analyzed under agricultural goods and manufactured goods. The analysis is to help determine the areas of intensive interaction in the district which will serve as input in the derivation of the functional region

## **1.17 Manifestation of Levels and Locations of the Poor and Functional Regions**

The revised District Poverty Profiling and Mapping, has indicated that poverty manifests itself in a greater proportion of the district. Based on some criteria used, three main poverty pockets were identified. The criteria used to carve out the three main pockets of poverty included:

- Access to facilities and services
- Major economic activities
- Potentials available as well as constraints
- Other peculiar characteristics like cultural practices, homogeneity/heterogeneity of areas and others.

The two main pockets of poverty included:

### **Pocket 1:**

This region is the Boneso and Kuntanase Area Councils of the district, covering Kuntanase, Abono, Worakose, Nkowi, Pipie, Beposo, and other neighbourhoods.

Key Poverty Problems include:

- Large family sizes
- High illiteracy rate
- Low patronage of produce

- Unemployment
- High birth rate
- Fair access to facilities

**Pocket 2:**

The region is the Jachie Area covering Esereso, Sawua, Aputuogya, Feyiase, Jachie, Pramso and other communities.

Key Poverty Problems

- Unemployment
- Large family sizes
- High illiteracy rate
- Social vices
- High birth rate

The region has access to all the facilities and services.

**Poverty Profiling/Mapping and Pro-Poor Programming**

The 2004 Poverty Profiling and Mapping document for the district was revised in 2014 and has been further revised in 2017. The document provided an invaluable insight into how poverty manifests itself among the different socio-economic groups in the district and how poverty is spatially distributed in the district. Views of stakeholders collected on poverty, its manifestations, causes, constraints and potentials when analyzed helped the Assembly to come out with various district specific pro-poor interventions.

The study revealed that poverty in the district manifests itself when:

- There are low income levels.
- There is malnourishment.
- There are unhygienic environment.
- There is deprivation of education and others.

It was also shown that poverty in the district is caused by large family sizes, lack of employment and employable skills, lack of credit facilities, ready market for produce and others.

The study showed that there is uneven distribution of population and facilities in the district. The south - eastern portion is densely populated and has most of the facilities, whilst the south-western and central parts of the district are sparsely populated and deprived of most facilities. And certain



areas that need to be developed (development notes) to open up the district in order to reduce poverty have been identified. (See table 1.16

Table 1.18: Spatial Distribution of Sanitary Facilities in the District

<b>Composite Poverty Pocket</b>	<b>Community</b>	<b>Interventions</b>
Pocket 1	Kuntanase,, Worakose, Onwi, Abono	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved road condition</li> <li>• Extension of electric energy</li> <li>• Provide accommodation for teachers</li> <li>• Provision of Toilet Facilities</li> </ul>
Pocket 2	Esero, Aputuogya, Feyiase, Tetrefu and Jachie, Pramso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensification of family planning education</li> <li>• Educating the youth on social vices</li> <li>• Improved road condition</li> <li>• Provision of Toilet Facilities</li> <li>• Provision solid waste containers</li> </ul>

Source: Bosomtwe District Poverty Profiling and Mapping, 2017

### **1.17.1 Summary of Outcome of Community Level Stakeholders Dialogue**

#### **Dimensions and Manifestations/Indicators of Poverty**

- ❖ Poor households are unable to send their children to school and have low educational status.
- ❖ Poor households are unable to access health services and have poor health status.
- ❖ The poor are characterized by under employment or unemployment. Have no stable employment.
- ❖ The poor do not have employable skills and lack access to wage employment.
- ❖ The poor do not access to institutional credit.
- ❖ Poor communities/households do not have access to adequate social infrastructure like health facilities, water, sanitation and schools.
- ❖ They have low access to economic infrastructure like roads markets, electricity.
- ❖ Live in poor housing conditions.
- ❖ There is presence of hunger and poor nutrition among poor households.
- ❖ Poor households are characterized by poor clothing.
- ❖ The poor do not have access to adequate productive assets like land.
- ❖ The poor have little or no support from friends or relatives.
- ❖ The poor is characterized by food insecurity.

- ❖ The poor do peasant farming.

### **1.17.2 Causes of Poverty in the District**

- ❖ Lack of access to institutional credit.
- ❖ Lack of education and training in employable skills.
- ❖ Low productivity and production.
- ❖ Unsuccessful farming and other businesses.
- ❖ High rate of post-harvest losses.
- ❖ Unrealistic market prices for farm produce and high cost of farm inputs.
- ❖ Large family sizes.
- ❖ Presences of diseases and physical disabilities.
- ❖ Lack of socio-economic infrastructure like good roads, markets health facilities, schools and good drinking water.
- ❖ Bad life styles like polygamy, womanizing, laziness and unnecessary expenditures.

### **1.17.3 Current Coping Mechanisms of the Poor**

- ❖ Livestock rearing – sheep, goats, pigs and poultry.
- ❖ Petty trading.
- ❖ Mixed cropping.
- ❖ Dependence on relatives – receiving remittances from relatives.
- ❖ Borrowing from friends.
- ❖ Working as farm labourers.
- ❖ Engaging in illegal activities like illegal felling of trees..
- ❖ Child labour..
- ❖ Credit from middlemen (and pay in kind) especially with farmers, whilst traders are on suppliers credit.
- ❖ Engaging in ‘Galamsey’

### **1.17.4 Future Coping Mechanisms of the Poor**

- ❖ Increased access to institutional credit for farmers and small-scale industrialist.
- ❖ Fixing of prices of other crops as done for cocoa.
- ❖ Training in employable skills.
- ❖ Improved market prices for farm produce.
- ❖ Increased access to small-scale irrigation and storage facilities.

- ❖ Increased access to markets better roads and electricity.
- ❖ Increased participation of communities in poverty reduction measures.
- ❖ Increased access to family planning.
- ❖ Subsidized farm inputs.
- ❖ Formation of co-operatives for assistance.
- ❖ Improved lifestyles and reduced marriages.
- ❖ Going into non-farm ventures, bee keeping, and fish farming.
- ❖ Improved school and health infrastructure.
- ❖ Increased access to extension services.
- ❖ Increased access to economic services and employment opportunities

#### **1.17.5 Expected Distribution of Services for 2018– 2021**

By 2021, it is expected that settlements like Aputuogya, Kuntansase, Jachie, Feyiase and Esereso have improved access to toilet facilities and improved condition of road from Esereso to Kuntanase. Akokofe, Esereso West, Jachie East and Nkowi would enjoy other facilities like teachers' quarters, improved toilet facilities and CHPS Compounds. Other settlements which hitherto have few or no facilities would also be provided with some facilities or expansion in facilities through the support of the District Development Facility and other interventions like the One Million Dollar Constituency Fund

#### **Implications for Development**

- ❖ Bye-laws and regulations on development control in the district should be enforced.
- ❖ The Assembly in collaboration with the traditional authorities would ensure that all the important settlements - Aputuogya, Petriensa, Abono, Woarakose, Onwe, Homabenase, Tuoafom and others have proper base maps and layouts to control spatial development.
- ❖ The road networks from Esereso to Kuntanase-Abono and Aputuogya to Oyoko to Pipie must be improved.. Also the road network from Abidjan Nkwanta to Apinkra must attract serious attention.

#### **1.18 Nature of Physical Development and Problems of Town Planning/DevelopmentControl**

Spatial planning in the district can be described as poor and uncoordinated.

Out of the 66 communities in the district only 21 have approved planning schemes and they include

- ❖ Piase

- ❖ New Akwaduo
- ❖ Sawua/Sawua Extension
- ❖ Behenase
- ❖ Brodekwano
- ❖ Kokobiriko
- ❖ Jachie ( I, II, III)
- ❖ Abuontem-southeast and southwest extension
- ❖ Feyiae
- ❖ Ayoum
- ❖ Prabon
- ❖ Esereso
- ❖ Tetrefu
- ❖ Kuntanase RevisedAbrankese/Swedro
- ❖ North Esaso, south-west Prabon
- ❖ Sawua Revised Planning Scheme

The district has experienced an upsurge in the proliferation of unauthorized uncontrolled/haphazard/uncoordinated development especially in all the growing settlements including Aputuogya, Feyiase, Jachie, Pramso which are of great concern to the District Assembly and the general public. Most of the buildings are sited at inappropriate locations such as waterways, public right of space, e.g. sanitary areas, road reservations and utility service line as well as reservations, neighbourhood open spaces, school sites with their concomitant environmental hazards and nuisance to the residents in the area.

Some of the few authorized buildings are not built according to specifications in compliance with the approved plans by the District Assembly, thereby exposing the residents to threats of loss of life and property.

By Act 462, section 49(1) no physical development shall be carried out in the district without prior approval by the Assembly. However, developers build without the requisite development and building permits. This is denying the district assembly huge sums of money as internally generated fund.

Table 1.19: Development Control Challenges and mitigation measures

<b>Challenges</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
Lack of accurate and up to date-base maps to facilitate the preparation of planning schemes	The Assembly to liaise with the traditional authorities/land owners to prepare base maps using competent surveyors.
Inadequate office accommodation for all categories of staff (Technical/Planners)	The Assembly to provide adequate office accommodation for all categories of staff
Inadequate staffing-only one District Physical Planning Officer has oversight responsibilities for the district	Request to Head Office of the department to recruit staff especially Professional Planners (2) to man the office
Inadequate financial / logistical support	The Assembly to provide the office with adequate support (Financial/Logistics)
Poor public knowledge about land use Planning/Management	Intensification of public education on land use Planning/Management by the Physical Planning Department

### **1.19 Linkage with other Districts**

The district shares boundaries with four districts- Ejisu, Asokwa Municipal, Bekwai Municipal and Bosome Freho. The district is linked economically, socially and spatially with all of them. The district has a strong economic and trade relationship with these districts. This is evident by commodities that flow among the districts. Residents within each of the districts commute from one district to the other.

In terms of social activities residents in each district enjoy facilities and services like health, education, social centres and others from other districts. Spatially, the road linking Asokwa Municipal is in very bad condition as there a lot of potholes whilst the road linking Kuntanase to Bekwai and Ejisu is in good condition.

### **1.20 Transportation and Post Telecommunication**

The major road in Bosomtwe District is the road that links Kuntanase to Asokwa and Ejisu Municipalities. There are a number of feeder roads, which also link the towns and villages to Kuntanase. The Kumasi-Kuntanase road is the only first class road in the district. The extent of road development in the district is not satisfactory in terms of average road length, quality and distribution. Other roads in the district are from Kuntanase to Abono, Kuntanase-Bekwai.

Although most of the feeder roads are motorable in the dry season, they deteriorate and become unmotorable during the rainy season. Transport services in the district remain costly and poorly integrated. The main means of transport and other transactions in the district is the road network. The total length of roads in the district is estimated at 415 km. About 74 percent of this length of road network is classified as feeder roads. There are only three (3) trunk roads in the district. They are the Asokwa – Kuntanase- road, Kuntanase - Bekwai road and the Kuntanase- Ejisu road.

The major vehicles found in the district are Lorries, motor-bicycle, tri-cycles popularly known as “aboboyaa” and bicycles. Few Lorries use the village road because of their poor condition. Most of the vehicles that use the village roads are old and often hardly roadworthy. Some of the problems found in this sector were;

- ❖ The on-street parking due to the absence of parking spaces along the roads
- ❖ Poor road condition and network
- ❖ Absence of road signs – this makes driving difficult in the district which consequently leads to accidents on the roads.
- ❖ The development of pot-holes gullies etc on the roads. This makes driving uncomfortable for both drivers and passengers; this problem has rendered most of the vehicles which ply on the road old and weak.
- ❖ The road network is dominated by a low capacity mode of transport- cars, taxis and trotro
- ❖ The public transportation service are inefficient
- ❖ Long and uncertain length of travel time characterizes travellers’ journeys
- ❖ Public transport terminals lack necessary facilities ( sheds, toilets, or benches)

The conditions of the roads and their lengths are shown in Table .1.20

Table 1.20: Road Network and Road Conditions

ROAD NAME:	LENGTH KM	Length Earth	Length gravel	Length Bitumen	Earth Good	Earth Fair	Earth Poor	Gravel Good	Gravel Fair	Gravel Poor	Bitumen Good	Bitumen Fair	Bitumen Poor
Kuntanase-Esereso	30			30								30	
Kuntanase-Piase	8			8							7	1	
Kuntanase –Abono	13										10	3	
Kuntanase –Akokofe	8			8							8		
Nyameani-Beposo	11										9		2
Nyameani – Bonkorkor	4		4										
Asisiriwa – Boneagya	8		4										
Abuontem- Aduampong	6		6										
New Kokobriko – Apinkra	7		7										
Jachie – Sawua	5		5										
Sawua – Ayuom	0.8		0.8						0.8				
Sawua- Ayuom	1.2		1.2										
Sawua – Tetrefu	1.9		1.9										
Tetrefu – Homabenase	3		3										
Esereso – Adagya	3		3										
Esereso – Sawua	4			4									
Oyoko – Essipong	4		4										
Essipong – Bedaase	1.8		1.8										

Edwinase – Deduako	1.5			1.5									
Beposo – Amakom	4		4										
Oyoko – Dedesua	3		3										
Kokodei JCT-Kokodei	2.2		2.2					2.0	2.0				

Source: Compiled from field data (2017)



In the small farming communities, footpaths are the only links between the villages or farms and head portorage, tri-cycles (aboboyaa) and bicycles are used. The survey made or conducted in the district and the district assembly priorities in this sector has been:

- ❖ To improve road network and condition in the district
- ❖ To promote efficient spatial interaction in terms of convenience, efficiency and economy and
- ❖ To provide road signs for efficient and safe driving

Facilities for post and telecommunications are limited in the district. All the 67 communities in the district in one way or the other can access one or all the following mobile networks:

- ❖ MTN
- ❖ Vodafone
- ❖ Tigo
- ❖ Airtel
- ❖ Glo-Ghana

### **1.21 Existing Drainage, Sanitation and Waste Management Infrastructure**

The sanitation situation in the District is not anything better. The assessment of the sanitation situation would be done in two different categories – solid waste and liquid waste.

The major solid waste generators in the District are households, market Centres, Institutions and industries, transport stations, hotels and guesthouses, restaurants and canteens, schools and offices, shops, and health facilities.

#### **1.21.1 Composition of Solid Waste Generated**

The composition of solid waste generated in the district are organic and inorganic. The organic include paper, food waste, animal waste, textiles and wood/plants. The inorganic includes glass, metals and rubber/plastics. About 75 percent of the waste generated in the District is organic waste which can be easily turned into compost.

#### **1.21.2 Solid Waste Disposal**

The methods of solid waste disposal include surface dumping (public open space), refuse containers (dumpsters), open incineration/burning, house-to-house collection, burying, crude landfill/tipping, hog feeding and bush tipping.

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 65.9 percent. About 6.8 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House

to house waste collection accounts for 3.9 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street (40.7%) and onto the compound (39.0%) and are the two most common methods used by households in the District. As people continue to dispose refuse openly environmental sanitation would deteriorate. Moreover, flies from the refuse dumps would lead to the spread of diseases.

### 1.21.3 Liquid Waste Disposal

The District has a total of 40 improved public/communal toilets made up of 34 KVIPs/Aqua-Privy and 6 WCs with 829 squat-holes. Out of the 829 squat-holes, 64 squat-holes are not functioning. The common type of toilet facilities available in the District are VIP, KVIP, WC, aqua privy, and pit latrines. There are quite a number of people who also use the bush as places of convenience. The district has toilet facility coverage of 31.9 percent. Table 1.21 shows the number of Communal/public toilets and their functionality in the district.

Table 1.21: No of Communal/public toilets and their functionality in the district

Name of Area Council	No of Communal/public toilets and their functionality in the district		
	Total No.of Squat holes	No. Functioning	No. not Functioning
Jachie Area Council	382	328	54
Kuntanase Area Council	255	243	12
Boneso Area Council	192	192	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>66</b>

Source: Authors' Construct 2017

These facilities are woefully inadequate for a population of 119,444 and present a major challenge to good sanitation in the District. Also the pit latrines, which number about 12, present another challenge because they are not hygienic as they emit foul smell and encourage the breeding of flies.

### 1.21.4 Waste Management in BDA

The two bodies responsible for waste management (collection and transportation) are the District Environmental Health Unit (DEHU) and Zoom Lion Ghana Limited. Zoom Lion Ghana Limited does the collection and transportation of solid waste generated in the District. The waste generated

are temporarily deposited at either refuse collecting points (refuse site or containers) before they are periodically collected and transported to the final refuse disposal site.

The Environmental Health Department of the Assembly plays a supervisory role over the activities of Zoom Lion Ghana Limited. They also educate the general public on good sanitation practices and ensure that the people keep their surroundings clean. However, inadequate personnel and logistics have hampered the activities of these bodies.

Table 1.22: Tools/Logistics for Solid Waste Collection and Transportation

<b>Types of Tools and Equipment</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Condition</b>
Refuse Tipper Truck	3	One Serviceable
Refuse Container	12	Good
Wheel barrows	14	Good
Pick axe	3	Good
Rake	6	Good
Knapsack Sprayer	2	Good
Spade/Shovel	3	Good
Dustbin ( small)	2	Good
Dustbin ( 30 LTRS )	11	Good
Ceiling Brush	6	Good
Sharpening Stone	1	Good

Source: District Environmental Health Unit, 2017

Table 1.22 above provides the equipment holding of the Environmental Health Unit/Zoomlion for the management of solid waste in the district. The equipment holding is inadequate and this account for heaps of refuses dumps and choking of gutters in the district.

### **1.21.5 Institutional Sanitation Coverage**

For the purposes of this report two major institutions – health and educational institutions would be covered in the institution sanitation assessment.

The district has twenty-three (23) health facilities all working to promote the health conditions of the people. The 23 health facilities in the district are made up of:

- 4 Hospitals
- 7 Clinics/CHPS Compounds
- 6 Clinics

- 2 Maternity Homes
- 2 Training Institutions
- 2 RCH Centres

All the 23 health facilities have access to good sanitary facilities. In the educational sector the levels of educational institutions identified in the District are tertiary, second cycle and basic education. There are 173 public basic schools, made up of 56 KGs, 60 primary schools and 57 JHS schools in the district. There are 3 public Senior High Schools (SHS) in the district and 2 tertiary institutions.

All the three second cycle institutions and the 2 tertiary institutions have access to good sanitary facilities. At the basic level, the situation is quite different. 37 of the schools do not have latrines at all, whilst. 9 schools have inadequate latrines.

#### **1.21.6 Key Development Issues in Sanitation**

The key development issues under sanitation include:

- ❖ Open/uncontrolled dumping,
- ❖ Undeveloped landfills
- ❖ Inadequate toilet facilities in communities and schools
- ❖ Indiscriminate disposal of waste
- ❖ Poor drainage system
- ❖ Choked gutters
- ❖ Insufficient knowledge on waste management, and negative attitude to sanitation.
- ❖ the location of the containers for waste disposal close to public toilets does not encourage people to go and dispose of refuse there
- ❖ Inadequate staff and logistics to conduct sanitation activities.
- ❖ Poor maintenance culture of existing sanitation facilities
- ❖ Dormant/Poor performance of Water and Sanitation Management Committees
- ❖ Inadequate arrangements for cleaning and maintenance
- ❖ Some refuse dumps are now in the middle of some communities due to the physical expansion of the communities posing problems to the people who live near the dumpsites.
- ❖ Undesignated Dumpsites
- ❖ Temporal Transfer stations becoming permanent refuse dumps
- ❖ Open defecation

❖ Low ownership of household toilets

To address this unpleasant situation, the District Assembly in collaboration with its development partners and other stakeholders

- ❖ Increase sanitation coverage. This can be done by the DA through the implementation of the CLTS programme and can be piloted in the smaller settlements in the district and later on scaled up in other settlements
- ❖ The DA can also encourage the private sector to provide public toilets through build operate and own (BOO), or build operate and transfer (BOT).
- ❖ The low level of solid waste management can be addressed through the provision of appropriate storage and transportation facilities/equipment in the market and residential areas
- ❖ The DA must increase its annual budgetary allocation to improve investment in sanitation infrastructure
- ❖ The management of the various waste management facilities must design and draw up a comprehensive maintenance plan/schedule with adequate budgets to be approved by the General Assembly
- ❖ The DA must promote health awareness and understanding that will lead to environmental and behavioural improvement
- ❖ The DA through DEHU must promote the adoption of new and good hygienic practices and sustain the changes
- ❖ They must be provided with the necessary logistics and appropriate working tools for the management of sanitation services.
- ❖ DEHU and DWST can be given training in the areas of environmental protection, contract management and supervision, planning and monitoring and evaluation.
- ❖ Dormant Water and Sanitation Management Committees must be revived and adequately resourced to enable them render enhanced services in their communities
- ❖ The DA and Zoomlion can jointly collaborate with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to design and develop an engineered landfill for the district.

Sanitation services delivery in the district have both opportunities and challenges. The opportunities could be harnessed for enhancing sanitation services in the district whilst the challenges can be addressed through the appropriate strategies and measures

It is however believed that, with the urbanized nature of the District, most private developers who build their houses provide toilet facilities as specified in their building drawings approved by the District Statutory Planning Committee.

#### **1.21.7 Zoom Lion Activities in the District**

1. Waste collection

Eight communities have been provided with skip containers for storage and collection of refuse. The communities are: Abrankese, Jachie, Pranyase, Behinase, Aputuogya, Esereso, and Esaso – Kwabrafo.

2. Sweeping and collection of waste from Drains, markets, open spaces and streets.
3. Fumigation of residential areas, refuse dumping sites, public toilets and Mosquito Breeding Sites.

#### **1.21.8 Drainage System in the District**

Most of the communities have no concrete drains making them prone to serious soil erosion that expose many building in most communities. This also affect rapid drainage of storm water when there is serious down pour.

#### **1.22 Social and Cultural Structure**

The District has one paramount chief i.e. Kuntanase Traditional Council with about 13 divisional chiefs (Abrempong) in the Bosomtwe district. Sacred days in the district are Tuesdays and Fridays. These sacred days are mostly used for communal labour and other activities. Communal spirit in most communities has dwindled and there is the need to revive the enthusiasm to facilitate development in the district. The chiefs and people of the district also recognize sacred days like Akwasidae, Fofie, Awukudae and the people do not undertake any farming activities in these days. Funeral celebration is one aspect of life that the people pay serious attention due to the high reverence the people give to the dead. The District has more than eight ethnic groups which includes Akan, Ga Adangbe, Ewe, Guan, Mande, Gurma, Mole Dagbani and others. Akan is the predominant ethnic group with 88.5 percent and the others with 11.5 percent (2010, PHC).

The major religion in the Bosomtwe District is Christianity with 85 percent followed by Islam (4.7%), traditional (1.3%) and others (11%).

There are no serious negative cultural practices in the District. Ethnic conflicts are uncommon; however, there are few chieftaincy conflicts in some parts of the District. Notable communities are Kuntanase and Pipie.

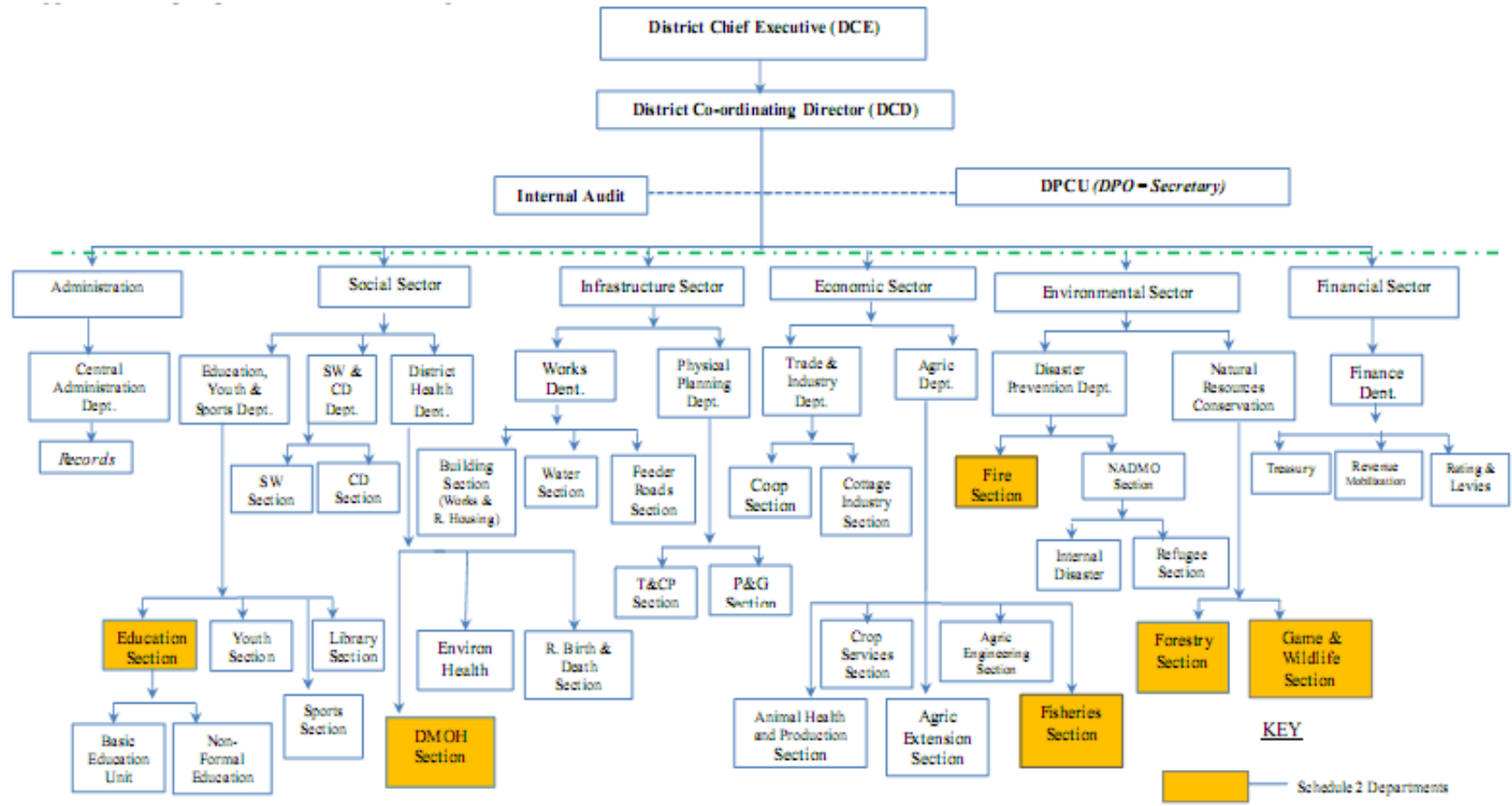
### **1.22.1 Religious Affiliation**

The District has a significant number of the population professing the Christian faith. 33.2 percent of the population is affiliated to the Charismatic or Pentecostal faith, followed by the Protestants with 20.2 percent. Catholics are 18.5 percent and Other Christians constitutes 16.8 percent. The population that has no religion is 5.8 percent. Within the male populace, the Pentecostal/Charismatic (31.7%) are in the majority with the Traditionalist (0.4%) in the minority. The female populace also has the Pentecostal (34.6%) dominating with the Traditionalist (0.3%) having the least (2010 PHC).

### **1.23 Governance**

The Bosomtwe District Assembly is a statutory body established by the Local Government Act 462 of 1993 and it is the highest policy-making body of the District representing the entire political and administrative machinery of the Central Government at the District level. The Assembly is made up of the District Chief Executive as the political head, the Presiding Member, who is the Chairman of the General Assembly, one person from each of the 35 electoral areas within the district, elected by the universal adult suffrage, 15 Appointees of the Government, Heads of the decentralized departments who are ex-officio members without voting rights. It is supported administratively and technically by 11 departments of the assembly and other quasi agencies of government. The relationship between the Assembly and these departments is consultative as shown in the organogram in Figure 1.17 and Figure 1.18.

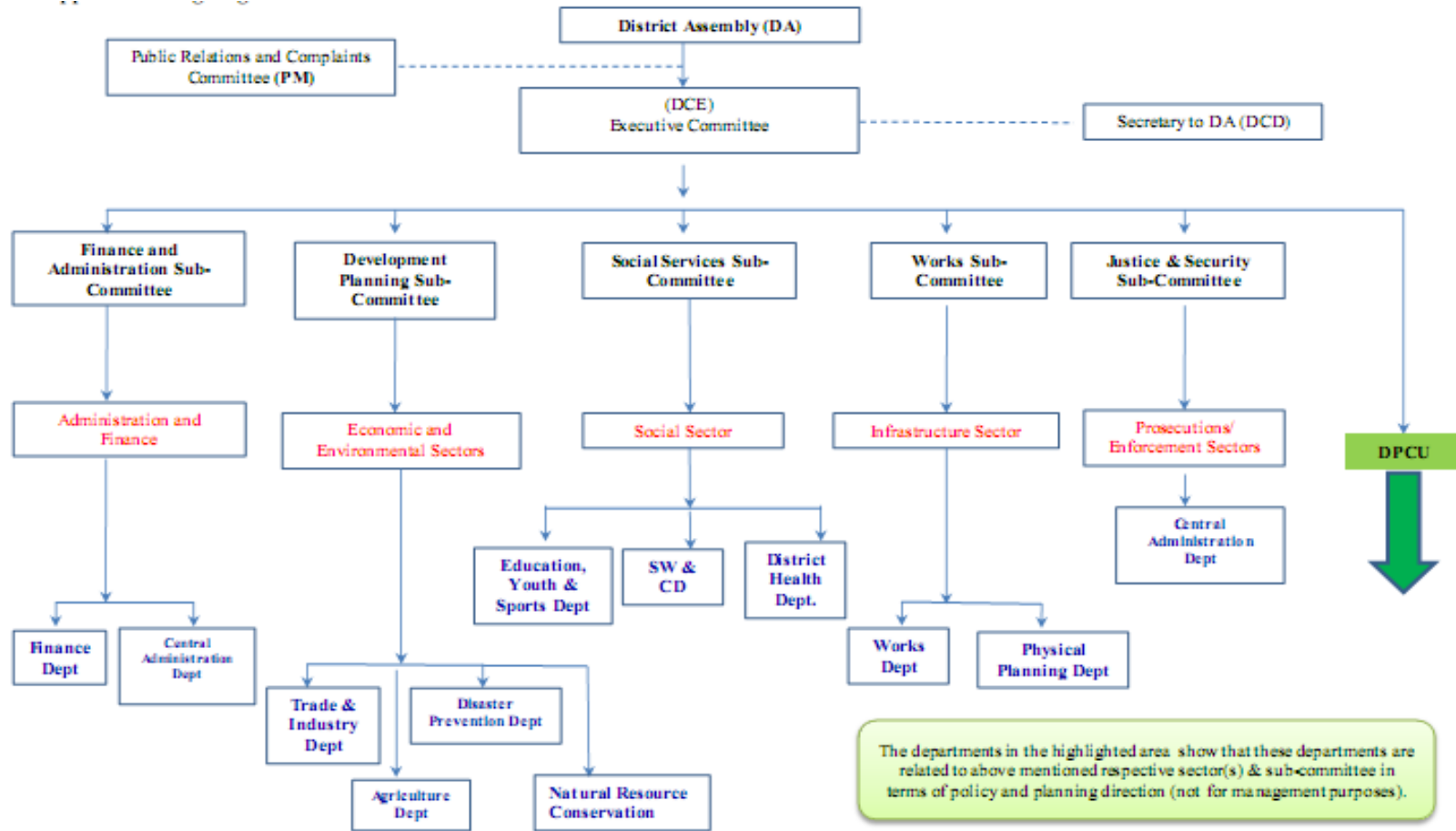
Figure 1.17: Organogram of Bosomtwe District Assembly



Source: DPCU - BDA, 2017



Figure 1.18: Organogram of Sub-committee of Bosomtwe District Assembly



Source: DPCU – BDA, 2017

### **1.23.1 Departments of the Assembly**

Legislative Instrument (L.I) 1961 identified 11 departments for district assemblies which include:

- General Administration
- Finance
- Education, Youth and Sports
- Agriculture
- Physical (Spatial) Planning
- Social Welfare and Community Development
- Natural Resources Conservation, Forestry, Game and Wildlife Division
- District Health Department
- Works
- Industry and Trade
- Disaster Prevention

Staffs of the departments are the technical officers of the Assembly providing the required technical expertise for local level development. Departments of the Assembly are headed by Heads of Departments who are responsible for efficient and effective performance of the functions and responsibilities assigned to the departments.

The Bosomtwe District Assembly does not have the full complement of staff yet, as the Natural Resource Conservation Department do not exist in the district. The Department of Trade and Industry is yet to be established, however, the Assembly has the presence of the Business Advisory Centre (BAC) and the Co-operative in the district

Independent Governance Institutions existing in the district include:

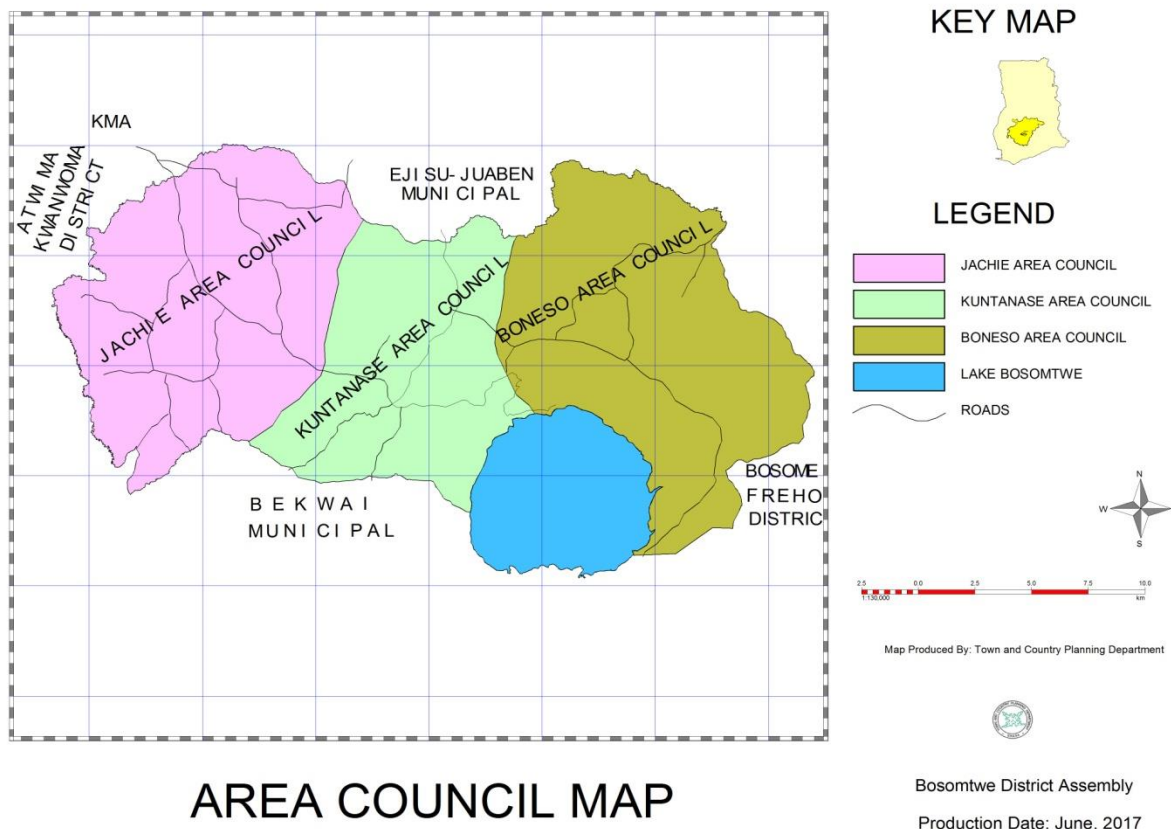
- ❖ Electoral Commission (EC)
- ❖ Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)
- ❖ National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE)

### **1.23.2 Sub-District Structures**

The District Assembly has three (3) Area Councils and 35 Unit Committees which facilitate effective communication between the Assembly and the local people. The Area Councils oversee the activities of the Unit Committees as well as assisting the Assembly in the administration of the Area Councils. The three (3) Area Councils are:

- ❖ Jachie Area Council
- ❖ Kuntanase Area Council
- ❖ Boneso Area Council

Figure 1.19: Area Councils in Bosomtwe District



The offices of the Area Councils are located at Jachie, Kuntanase and Bonkorkor respectively. The sub-structures are functioning as personnel have been posted to man the offices. Furniture has also been provided to all the Area Council offices as well as computer and accessories except the Boneso Area Council which does not have a computer and accessories. The District Assembly has again ceded the following revenue items to the Area Councils to collect. They include:

1. Basic Rate/Development Levies
2. Burials, Funerals, Funeral decorators, Vault with structures and suorer structures excluding home burial.
3. Toilet Operations
4. Urinals Operations
5. Dislodgements (Private Operators) and dislodgement vans and conveyance charges
6. Refuse sites and dumping sites charges
7. Night sellers
8. Pounds/ Stray Animals
9. Sand wining conveyance charges (excluding granting of permit)
10. Palm Wine, Pito Brewers etc.

11. Hawkers
12. Pet/ Dog, Cat License etc.
13. Mills
14. Artisans/ Self Employed
15. Block/ Pavement/ Culvert etc. manufactures
16. Hiring of sound systems
17. Exportation Fees
18. Cultural displayed groups (NwomkroKete, Adowa etc)
19. Illegal Felling of Trees (fines)
20. Hiring of Canopies and Chairs
21. Business Service Providers
22. Private Cocoa Buyers/Dealers
23. Mobile Sales vans i.e. Medicine Food, Float, Adverts etc.
24. Public Grounds hiring and road/ street block and diversion.
25. Utilisation of Public and social blocks for Activity i.e. Church services, weddings, meeting etc.
26. Birth and death registration for certificate

NB: Registration, Licenses, granting of approvals and Permits for the first time for all these activities will be done by the Assembly through the sub structure. All items not mentioned here are not ceded.

### **1.23.3 Cultural/Traditional Set Up in the District**

The district has one paramountcy, Kuntanase Traditional Council. The seat is currently vacant following the death of the paramount chief. The District has 13 divisional chiefs (Abrempong). They are custodians of lands in their respective jurisdictions. Apart from ensuring the physical development of their respective areas, they also serve as arbitrators in their areas of jurisdiction. Most people channel their grievances through the Traditional Authorities instead of coming to the District Assembly. Though there is a sub chief at Apinkra, he owes allegiance to the Ejisu Traditional Council. Also, the Obbo/Krom Adwafo chief owes allegiance to Kokofu Traditional Council in the Amansie East Municipal Assembly. Almost every community in the district has a queen mother. The queen mothers are about 50 in number.

The sacred/taboo days are Tuesday and Fridays. These days are mostly used for communal labour and other social activities since farming is prohibited on those days. Communal spirits in most of the communities have dwindled and there is the need to revive the enthusiasm to facilitate development in the district. The chiefs in the district also recognize other sacred days like Akwasidae, Awukudae and Fofie. The people do not undertake farming activities in these

days. However, the chiefs and people of Woarakose celebrate “Kohwe kose Festival” in the last week of January to the first week of February every year, where puberty rites (Bragoro) is performed.

Funeral celebration is one aspect of life that the people pay serious attention to, due to the high reverence the people give to the dead. They are celebrated on Thursday and Saturdays.

The District has more than eight ethnic groups which includes Akan, Ga Adangbe, Ewe, Guan, Mande, Gurma, Mole Dagbani and others. Akan is the predominant ethnic group with 88.5 percent and the others with 11.5 percent (2010, PHC). The major religion in the Bosomtwe District is Christianity with 85 percent followed by Islam (4.7%), traditional (1.3%) and others (11%). There are no serious negative cultural practices in the District. Ethnic conflicts are uncommon; however, there are few chieftaincy conflicts in some parts of the District. Notable communities are Kuntanase, Aputuogya, Pipie.

#### **1.23.4 Accountability**

As an institution, the District Assembly should be accountable to the people it serves. The electorate should therefore, demand accountability from the officials of the Assembly and the Assembly members. Hence, officials and Assembly members must cultivate the culture of openness and transparency in the award of contracts for the construction of projects, collection of revenue, purchase of equipment, machinery and stationery and the distribution of development programmes and projects within the district. To be accountable to the people as well as being open and transparent in all its transactions, the District Assembly has put in place some structures. These structures include;

- District Tender Committee
- Tender Evaluation Committee (Adhoc Committee)
- Budget Committee
- Monitoring and Evaluation Team and others

These structures help to promote transparency, openness and accountability in the transactions of the District Assembly.

#### **1.23.5 Participation of Citizenry**

Participation in development programmes by the local people is very crucial in order to ensure successful implementation of these programmes. The participation and engagement of citizens in decision-making is the hallmark of democracy. Ghana has adopted and is committed to decentralization as the surest way to achieve the dual benefits of increased participation of citizens in governance, as well as engendering stable and resilient local communities

In almost all the activities of the Assembly apart from the Assembly members and Unit Committee Members, beneficiary communities, C.B.Os, C.S.Os and NGOs are involved

annual budget preparation, all stakeholders like the GPRTU, Trade Associations ,operators of restaurants, barkeepers, beauticians and other identifiable bodies are made an integral part of the discussion. They express their opinions on the rates and fees to be charged in the incoming year. By so doing, they make important inputs into the budget. The citizenry are also involved in programmes and projects implementation. The chiefs, opinion leaders and unit committee members of beneficiary communities are involved in meetings, projects inspection, monitoring and evaluation. To inform the people on the activities and performance of the Assembly so that they in turn can express their views on the activities of the Assembly, particularly on issues that border them, public hearing and peoples assemblies are organized in the district at some communities. The people are then given the opportunity to participate in the administration of the Assembly.

Again through their elected representatives at the Assembly, some community members are able to express their views on pertinent issues like the armed robbery and environmental sanitation in the district. Some NGOs, particularly World Vision International has always been in partnership with the Assembly in their development agenda in the district. The District Assembly thus, coordinates the activities of the CBOs, NGOs and CSOs in the district.

#### **1.23.5 Current State of Citizenship Participation in District**

- Public hearing after data collection and analysis
- Public hearing after draft development plan
- Public hearing on Composite Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget
- Town hall meetings and community meetings
- Radio discussion/phoning on implementation of projects
- Dissemination of Annual Progress Report
- Notice Boards – DA and Sub-Committee meetings, Revenue Charts, Announcement of Jobs, Appointments, Procurement Notice/Request for Quotations), Procurement Awards and Annual Accounts
- Area Council and Unit Committee meetings
- Stakeholders/Rate Payers Fee-Fixing consultation
- Participatory monitoring of projects
- Information sharing

#### **1.23.6 Application of Communication Strategies**

It is not enough to collect and collate information from the populace. It is also important that proposals, policies and programmes are also sold out to the general public. One effective way to reach out to people and the communities for their input into the development agenda of the district is through public hearing and discussions. From 2014 up to 2017, the Assembly has

organized not less than twelve (12) of such public hearings in various communities in the district..The strategy yielded positive response from the various communities and Area Council as the people lauded the programme and made healthy contributions to the plan. Other communication strategies that are used by the Assembly to reach out to the people and to also receive healthy responses include seminars, workshops, interviews and radio discussions. They are adopted by the Assembly to sensitize and to receive responses from the populace

#### **1.24 Security and Development in the District**

The District is under the Command of an Assistant Superintendent of Police and has four [4] stations under it. They are Kuntanase, Jachie, Feyiase and Kessben College of Education Police Station. The District is made up of Forty – two [42] personnel. Thus One [1] SPO, Three [3] C/Inspectors, Two [2] Inspectors, Six [6] Sergeants, Fifteen [15] Corporals, Eight [8] L/Corporals and Nine [9] Constables. During the year under review, the Police in the District organized out – reach programmes to educate and sensitize communities within its area of responsibility about crime and criminal activities and need for the commuters to partner the Police in combating crime. Proactive measures such as Swoops, Day and Night patrols, Snap Checks were also organized to increase Police visibility and also to flush out miscreants and to defer potential criminals from committing crimes. Armed guards were also provided to vital installations including District Chief Executives bungalows and Banks within the catchment area. Deliberate efforts were made to reduce to the barest minimum election related violence and due to the aforementioned measures the District generally was able to reduce crime to an appreciable level and also did not record any election related violence.

##### **1.24.1 Police Facilities in the District:**

The District has Two [2] serviceable vehicles, Six [6] motorbikes, four [4] Police stations with only one [1] barracks occupied by four [4] personnel.

Table 1.23: Area Councils in Bosomtwe District

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>MALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
2014	<b>14</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>40</b>
2015	<b>14</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>42</b>
2016	<b>14</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>45</b>
2017	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>42</b>

Source: District Police Headquarters, Kuntanase, 2017

#### **Commonly and Major Reported Offences from 2014 – 2016**

The following are offences commonly reported at our outfit; Assault, Stealing, Threat of Harm, Defrauding by false pretences, Threat of Death, Causing Harm, Causing Unlawful damage and Offensive conduct.

Table 1.24: Commonly and Major Reported Offences from 2014 – 2016

<b>Commonly Reported Offences</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Assault	354	250	16
Stealing	317	328	99
Threatening	241	168	107
Fraud	76	55	35
Causing Damage	123	74	28
Causing Harm	30	19	13
Defilement	7	0	0
Robbery	5	18	8
Unlawful Entry	20	1	87
Rape	3	0	0
<b>Major Offences</b>			
Murder	2	0	0
Rape	3	0	0
Defilement	7	0	0
Robbery	5	18	1
Possession, Use and Distribution of Narcotic Drugs	-	9	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>337</b>

Source: Ghana Police Service Head Quarters, Kuntanasi, 2017

### 1.24.2 Challenges of the Service:

The District experienced acute manpower deficit and lacks barracks/rented quarters accommodation for the personnel. For instance, Kuntanase Police station with a total of Twenty – two [22] personnel has only three [3] single rooms, Feyiase Police Station with strength of Seven personnel has Four [4] cubicles, Kessben University College of Education Police Station with Four [4] personnel has Four [4] single rooms as barracks whilst Jachie Police Station with Eleven [11] personnel has none. The District has no rented quarters. There is the need to immediately build a Police barracks on a plot of land where the District Headquarters is situated to accommodate the personnel who are staying outside the District. Some of the roads in the district are not motorable which sometimes renders patrols to those communities ineffective.



### **1.24.3 Proposed Programmes and Projects for [2018 – 2021] Period:**

The District has plan to organize out – reach events to educate and sensitize communities within its catchment area of responsibilities about crime and criminal activities and need for the commuters to partner the Police in combating crime. Proactive measures including Swoops, Day and Night patrols, Snap Checks and motor bike patrols will be implemented to increase Police visibility and also to flush out criminals and to deter potential criminals from committing crimes.

### **1.24.4 Issues of Importance in Planning and Development of the District:**

Hotspots policing strategy introduced in the region is laudable as it is working perfectly to enable the district carry out the strategy to its perfection. Also to extend patrols to the remote communities there is the need to implement motor bike patrols. The public has seen the Police as partners in combating crime and there is the need to sustain the confidence the public has in the service

## **1.25 Local Economic Development**

Local Economic Development (LED) is the process by which public, business and non-governmental sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation with the aim to improve the quality of life for all. It is also the process of encouraging Public-Private-Partnership to improve the rate of local economic development by identifying proposals for practical activities to promote local economic development. It is a partnership between local government, business and community interests. In this view local governments, businesses and civil society organizations come together to raise incomes of the local people sustainably and improve their standard of living. LED is about creating jobs, securing livelihoods, improving infrastructure and managing local resources.

Practicing local economic development means working directly to build up the economic strength of the local area to improve the economic future and quality of life of the inhabitants. The success of districts/communities to compete in the fast changing world today depends on them being able to adapt to the fast changing and increasingly competitive market environment. Each district has unique local conditions that can help or hinder its economic development and these local characteristics form the seeds from which any local economic development strategy can be developed to improve local economic growth opportunities. To build competitiveness, the district should undertake a collaborative process to understand and act on its own strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to make the local area attractive to business, new employees and supporting institutions by creating favourable environment for business success and job creation.

### **1.25.1 Strength of LED**

- ❖ Agriculture is the major driving force for economic development in the district

- ❖ More diversified economic activities
- ❖ Favourable climatic conditions for farming
- ❖ Willingness of Traditional Authorities to support economic development
- ❖ Availability of financial institutions
- ❖ Dedication of District Assembly to support economic development
- ❖ Existence of Business Advisory Centre ( BAC)
- ❖ Availability of potential tourist attractions

#### **1.25.2 Weaknesses of LED**

- ❖ Unused business opportunities in tourism
- ❖ Lack of business management training
- ❖ Difficulty in accessing financial support
- ❖ Forest depleted by chainsaw operators
- ❖ Lack of storage facilities
- ❖ Lack of funds to support LED activities
- ❖ Lack of political will and full commitment to the implementation of the action plan to develop the district.

#### **1.25.3 BAC Activities for the Promotion LED**

- ❖ Business Services- Technology transfer
- ❖ Advisory and Extension Services
- ❖ Provision of Business Information
- ❖ Access to Rural Finance
- ❖ Support to Business Associations
- ❖ Agriculture Commodity Processing and Infrastructure Development
- ❖ Institutional Development

#### **1.25.4 LED Opportunities in the District**

LED opportunities in the district include:

- ❖ Pro-poor tourism
- ❖ Agro-tourism
- ❖ Aquaculture
- ❖ Cassava production and processing
- ❖ Clay mining

#### **1.25.5 Implications for development**

- ❖ The District Assembly should commit enough resources to support and promote LED activities in the district

- ❖ The overarching goal of LED is to create jobs and incomes. It is therefore crucial for the Assembly to involve employment promotion measures and organization in LED activities
- ❖ Untapped business opportunities, for example in tourism should be explored by the Assembly and the private sector to create jobs for the youth
- ❖ The construction of an garage in the district where the youth can be trained in skills will solve the unemployment problems in the district

## 1.26 District Economy

The economic characteristics of a district are an essential indicator of the level of economic development of the area and people's involvement in economic activities. This section examines economic activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and employment sector for persons age 15 years and older.

### 1.26.1 Structure of the District Economy

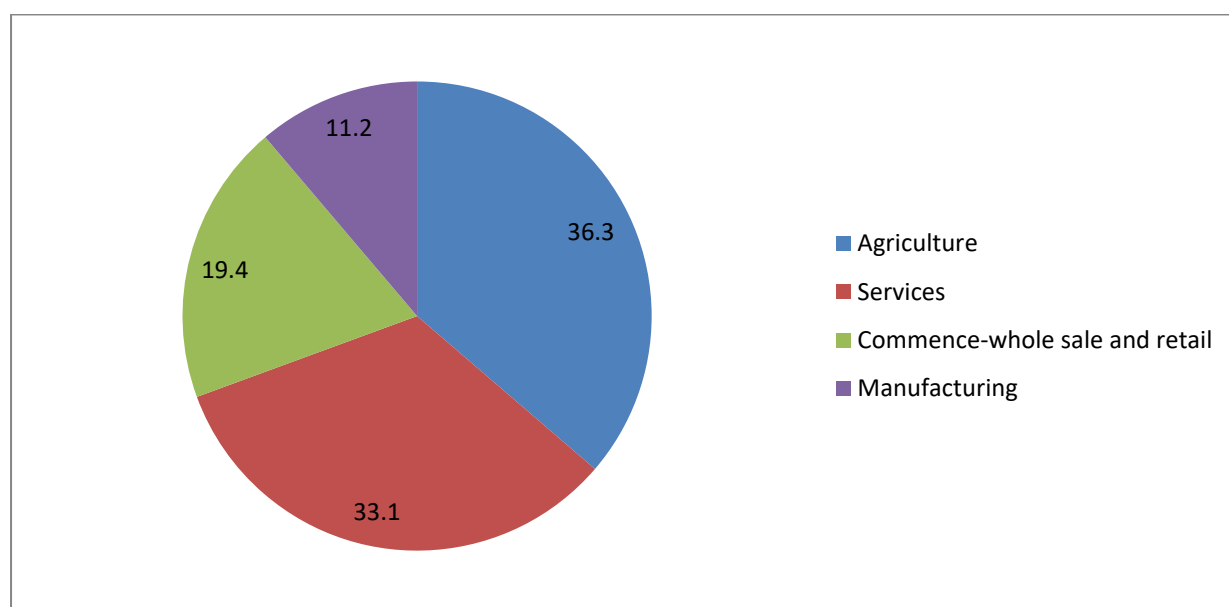
Table 1.25 shows employed population in the District 15 years and older by industry and sex. In the table, agriculture, including forestry and fishing, remains the largest industrial sector employing 36.3 percent of the population. The next major industrial activities are services (33.1) and wholesale and retail trade (19.4%) and manufacturing (11.2%). Agriculture, forestry and fishery industry remains the dominant sector of employment for both males (33.5%) and females (38.9%) in the District.

Table 1.25: Employed Population 15 years and older by Industry and Sex

Industry	Number	Percentage	Male	Female
Agriculture	13718	36.3	33.5	38.9
Services	12,534	33.1	29.1	25.5
Commerce-whole sale and retail	73237	19.4	12.2	25.9
Manufacturing	4,237	11.2	12.7	9.8

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census. District Analytical Report, 2010

Figure 1.20: Population 15 years and older by Industry



### 1.26.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 1.26 provides information on households by agricultural activities and locality. The table shows that out of the total households of 22,895 the proportion of households engaged in agricultural activities is 55.3 percent. The District proportion of households engaged in agricultural activities is relatively higher than the Ashanti Regional average of 36.6 percent. Proportion of agricultural activities by households in the rural areas of the District as shown in table constitutes 70.1 percent, while the urban areas constitute 22.0 percent. Crop farming (84.8%) constitutes the major agricultural activity undertaken by households in the District, with rural and urban proportions of 84.1 percent and 89.6 percent respectively. As shown in the table, livestock rearing accounts for 15.0 percent and tree planting constitutes 0.3 percent. More households are engaged in tree planting in the urban areas (0.8%) than the rural areas (0.1%). The major agricultural activity in the urban areas of the District is crop farming (89.6%) as shown in the table. Livestock rearing by households in the District is relatively higher in the rural areas (15.5%) than the urban areas (11.6 %).

Table 1.26: Households by agricultural activities and type of locality

Type of activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	22,895	100.0	7,184	100.0	15,711	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	12,662	55.3	1,648	23.0	11,012	70.1
Crop Farming	10,732	84.8	1,477	89.6	9,255	84.1
Tree Planting	29	0.2	14	0.8	15	0.1
Livestock Rearing	1,896	15.0	191	11.6	1,705	15.5

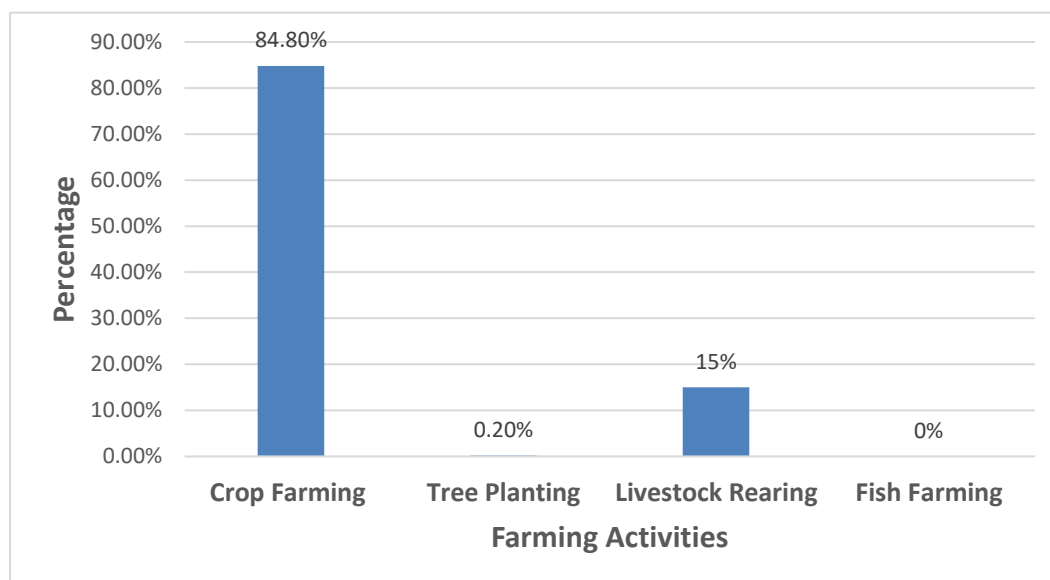
Fish Farming	5	0.0	2	0.0	37	0.3
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Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 1.26.3 Farming activities by type and locality

Figure 1.21 presents the type of agricultural activities practiced by households in the Bosomtwe District. The figure shows that a higher proportion of households engage in crop farming (97.6%) compared to livestock rearing (17.2%) and tree planting (0.3%).

Figure 1.21: Percentage of households engaged in farming activities



### 1.26.4 Agriculture Extension Zones (Operational Areas)

There are 67 communities within the District, with this the District is divided into four operational zones, each zone is supervised by one District Agricultural Officer, who monitors, evaluates and provides technical backstopping to both the Agricultural Extension Agent and the Farmers. Below are the various zones and their communities.

Table 1.27: Agriculture Operational Zones

Zone 1-Kuntanase East	Zone 2-Kuntanase West	Zone 3-Nnuaso	Zone 4
Beposo	Piase	Nnuaso	Jachie
Brodekwano	Swedru	Aduaben	Sawua
Nyameani	Onwe	Oyoko	Atobease
Abono		Nkwanta	Tetrefu

Source: District Agriculture Directorate, Kuntanase, 2017

### 1.26.5 Farmer Base Organizations (FBOs)

There are about 22 Farmer Base Organizations (FBOs) in the district as shown in Table below

Table 1.28: Farmer Base Organizations (FBOs)

Name Of FBO	Location			Membership	Contact Person	Contact No.
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		<b>Year Started</b>	<b>Activity Engage In</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>		
1. Jachie GAWU Farmer Based Organisation	Jachie	2007	Food crop cultivation	16	18	AmofaSakodie	-
2. Akwaaduo Food & Vegetable Farmers Association	Akwaaduo	2007	Food crops cultivation	7	3	Philip Darkwa	0242866367
3. Atobiase Farmers Association	Atobiase	2008	Food crop production	16	6	John Tawiah	0246207505
4. Preyase Food Crops Farmers Association	Preyase	-	Food crops production	6	4	AdaiyaKwaku	-
5. GAWU Farmers Associaton	Jachie	-	Food crops cultivation	71	55	SakodieAmofa	-
6. Vegetable Farmers Asso.	Kokodie		Vegetables Production	10	10		-
7. Palm oil Processors Asso.	Kokodie		Palm Oil Processing	2	18	Steven Adjei	0241132646
8. Woarakose Palm Oil Processors Association	Woarakose	2002	Palm Oil Processing	28	20	Alice Serwaa	0276125034
9. AdagyaAdwumapa Co-operative	Adagya		Cassava & maize	10	11	Anthony Gablah	0246983842
10. Piase Co-operative oil palm Asso.	Piase		Palm Oil Processing	5	21		-
11. Bosomtwe District Poultry & Livestock Farmer Asso.	Kuntanase		Poultry & Livestock Farming	26	5	E. M. Otchere Agnes Sylvia Mensah	0244786484 0244222842
12. OnuadoKuo Sheep & Goats Farmers Association	Mim		Sheep & Goats rearing	5	10		02011712524
13. Tomato Growers Asso.	Mim		Tomato Cultivation	7	10		0200936011
14. Piase produce Palm oil Asso.	Piase	2010	Palm oil processing				0245894468
15. Awiem Vegetable Farmers Asso.	Awiem		Vegetable Cultivation	15	5		
16. Foodstuff & Cocoa Growers Asso.	Tetrefu		Foodstuff & Cocoa Cultivation	12	7		

17. Odokuo Farmers	Abidjan Kwanta		Maize & Vegetable Production	8	14	Samuel Owusu-Ansah	0248620500
18. Christ of Church Farmers	Nnuaso		Maize Production	14	27	AntwiBoasiako	0245499065
19. Kokobreko Farmers Asso.	Kokobreko		Vegetable Production	22	28	AkwasiAmoateng	
20. Behenase Farmers Asso.	Behenase		Maize & Cassava Production	19	26	Kofi Boakye	0544686178
21. Apinkra Farmers Asso.	Apinkra		Maize Production	33	41	Eric Asamoah	0266776793
22 Cocoa Farmers Asso.	Apinkra		Cocoa Production	28	35	KwakuGyekye	0248850023

Source: District Agriculture Directorate, Kuntanase, 2017

### 1.26.6 Distribution of Livestock

The livestock industry is not well established in the district. However some few farmers have small ruminant, cattle and pigs. See table 1.26 and 1.27 for cattle and pigs respectively. Poultry production is gaining patronage in the district mainly due to its closeness to the Regional Capital. (See table1.29). There are few large commercial poultry farms north of the district closer to Kumasi

Table 1.29: Commercial Cattle Farms

Name Of Farm	Location	No. Of Cattle	Name Of Contact Person	Contact Number
Alhassan Amadu Farms	Jachie	71	Alhassan Amadu	-
Gyekye Farms	Apinkra	250		0248850023
AlhassanIssa Farms	Adagya	50	Alhassan Issa	0247673864
Yakubu Farms	Adagya	25	Yakubu	024763864
Opoku Manu Farms	Mim	17	Opoku Manu	0246570437
Nana Yaw Farms	Swedru	55	Nana Yaw	-
Chief Insp. Safo	Aboaso	50	Chief Insp. Safo	-

Source: District Agriculture Directorate, Kuntanase, 2017

Table 1.30: Poultry Farms

<b>Name Of Farm</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>No. Of Birds</b>	<b>Name Of Contact Person</b>	<b>Contact Number</b>
AsareBediaku Farms	Jachie	1800	Ben Adusie	0242203636 /0244980932
Amofa Farms	Jachie	2400	Samuel Kusi	0274168112
AvahFams	Jachie	1200	Avah	-
Jumago Farms	Esreso	3500	Mr. Opoku	05125193
Adea Farms	Esreso	2000	Lydia Adea	0242118479
Foster Farms	Esreso	350	Foster Arkaah	0243569942
K aeMebre Farms	Nyameani	2000	Edmund MaxwelOkyere	0244786484
Patrick Adomako Farms	Aboaso	6000	Patrick Adomako	0265519347
KwakuAsare Farms	Tetrefu	4000	KwakuAsare	
Yaw Botwe Farms	Humabenase	8000	Yaw Botwe	
Nkansah Farms	Behenase	1500	Mr. Nkansah	0244278357
AgyaAppiah Farms	Behenase	10000	AgyaAppiah	0244665684
Princess Farms	Behenase	1500		0246849524
Peecon Farms	Apinkra	400		0249923590
Primal Point Ltd.	Kokobreko	5000		0244041836
Adomako Boamah	Toafom		AdomakoBoamoh	0244053133

Source: District Agriculture Directorate, Kuntanase, 2017

Table 1.31: Commercial Pig Farms

<b>Name Of Farm</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>No. Of Cattle</b>	<b>Name Of Contact Person</b>	<b>Contact Number</b>
Sammy Farms	Aputuogya	1200	Samuel Laa	0201737099



BAF continental Farms	Edwenase	710	-	0200408769
Hilda Farms	Jachie	75	Hilda	0243070380
Nana Yaw Farms	Swedru	55	Nana Yaw	-
Boakye Farms	Swedru	62	Boakye	-
KwakuAppiah Farms	Aboutem	15	KwakuAppiah	0244996105
AdjeiMensah Farms	Aboutem	30	AdjeiMensah	0243583714
KojoOwuahene Farms	Aboutem	35	KojoOwuahene	0243503480
Adu Richard Farms	Mim	16	Adu Richard	-
Kwame Owusu Farms	Mim	13	Kwame Owusu	-
Kwabena Badu Farms	Mim	10	Kwabena Badu	-
Pastor Badu twumasi Farms	Brodekwano	11	Paster Badu twumasi	0203040331
OpaninYadieyeya Farms	Brodekwano	17	OpaninYadieyeya	-
Kofi Agyeman Farms	Deduako	120	Kofi Agyeman	0244726327
Eric Ntey Farms	Onwi	-	Eric Ntey	0268956389
Ebenezer Tetteh Farms	Sewua	100	Ebenezer Tetteh	0243203376
Charles Mensah Farms	Sewua	80	Charles Mensah	
Patrick Adomako Farms	Aboaso	20	Patrick Adomako	0265519347
Mr. Prempeh Farms	Aboaso	30	Mr. Prempeh	
AkwasiDwona Farms	Kokodie	40	AkwasiDwona	0548531977
Kofi Owusu Farms	Kokodie	6	Kofi Owusu	0541442645
Abann Farms	Behenase	10	Abann	0244523340
Gyasi Farms	Behenase	70	Gyasi	0244770388
Isaac Farms	Behenase	100	Isaac	0244811450
Georgina Farms	Nnuaso	10	Georgina	0242060302
Osaah Farms	Nnuaso	140	Osaah	0244891911
Appiah Farms	Nnuaso	12	Appiah	0245246637
KwakuAppiah Farms	Aboutem	15	KwakuAppiah	0244996105
AdjeiMensah Farms	Aboutem	30	AdjeiMensah	0243583714
KojoOwoahene Farms	Aboutem	35	KojoOwoahene	0243503480
Peter Appiah Farms	YaaseAdwafo		Peter Appiah	0241246161

Source: District Agriculture Directorate, Kuntanase, 2017

### 1.26.7 Donors Performances in the Agriculture Sector in the District

Bosomtwe District is noted for vegetable production (cabbage, lettuce, carrot spring onion, okra, tomatoes etc). The District has not benefited from any support since time in memorial. If donors will support our farmers in the District it will be a great benefit to vegetable production. We are appealing to the donors come and support our vegetable farmers to increase their output.

### 1.26.8 Access to Food Outlets

Most of the communities in the Bosomtwe District have access to various satellite markets, there are two major weekly markets located at **Aputuogya** and **Jachie**. Aputuogya market is scheduled on every Tuesdays in the week whilst Jachie's market is scheduled on every Fridays.

Table 1.32: Agro Input Dealers

Location	No. of input dealers
Nyameani	3
Nuaso	1
Abidjan Nkwanta	1
Aduadin	1
Kuntanase	3
Aputuogya	1
Swedru	1
Piase	2
Asisriwa	2
Brodekwan	1
Asuoho Mim	1
Konkoma	2
Beposo	2
Esreso	4
Jachie	3
Pramso	1
Oyoko	2
Sawuah	2

Source: District Agriculture Directorate, Kuntanase, 2017

### 1.26.9 Key Development Problems in the Agricultural Sector

In spite of the contribution of agriculture to the district economy it is beset with the following problems:

- ❖ Impoverished soils leading to increased use of fertilizers
- ❖ Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture
- ❖ Low capacity of extension services
- ❖ High postharvest losses
- ❖ Inadequate access to farm inputs
- ❖ Misapplication of agro-chemicals
- ❖ Inadequate access to micro-credit schemes for farmers
- ❖ Poor road condition
- ❖ Limited use of improved technology

Agriculture in the district can perform better than the current performance if the problems identified are immediately addressed. Measures or interventions that would be put in place to address these problems will include the following:

- ❖ To improve the fertility of the soil farmers will be trained on improved methods of farming
- ❖ To reduce over dependence on rain fed agriculture, farmers will be supported to have access to irrigation facilities like small-pumping machines to help them undertake all year round agriculture..
- ❖ The number of Extension Officers would be increased and resourced with logistics to enable them perform efficiently and effectively.
- ❖ Farmers would be trained in postharvest technologies and facilitated to have access to post harvest infrastructure like storage barns, maize cribs etc

When these interventions are implemented agriculture productivity and production would be enhanced.

### **1.27 Commerce**

Commerce is another economic activity in the district. It employs about 19.4 percent of the total working population in the district. The traders deal in a wide range of goods, including both imported and made-in-Ghana goods, second hand clothes and footwear.

### **1.28 Manufacturing**

Manufacturing provides employment to about 11.2 percent of the working population in the district. In spite of the abundance of agricultural raw materials, the district cannot boast of any major processing industry. Few cottage industries such as palm oil, palm kernel oil extraction, soap making, cassava processing exist in some communities. There is Oil Palm Processing Shop at Jachie.

### **1.29 Services**

The service sector in the district also provides employment to 33.1 percent of the total working population. The service sector includes.

- ❖ Transportation and storage
- ❖ Accommodation and food service activities
- ❖ Information and communication
- ❖ Financial and insurance activities

- ❖ Real estate activities
- ❖ Professional scientific and technical activities
- ❖ Administrative and support service activities
- ❖ Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
- ❖ Education
- ❖ Human health and social work activities
- ❖ Construction
- ❖ Arts entertainment and recreation

### **1.30 Development Problems in the Manufacturing and Service Sectors**

Key development issues of the manufacturing and service sectors include the following:

- ❖ Inadequate financial assistance. This is a major setback to their operations
- ❖ Inadequate processing machines/lack of precision tools, appropriate equipment and industrial machinery
- ❖ Small size of the processing structure//plants( Oil Palm Processors)
- ❖ Low patronage of product/services
- ❖ Excessive taxation by the district assembly

In order to enhance the efficiency of these sectors the following intervention would be put in place by the District Assembly and its development partners:

- ❖ In collaboration with other development partners link the entrepreneurs to financial institutions to enable them access credit, which could be used to procure precision tools and other machinery
- ❖ In respect of the location of the shops the assembly is developing an Industrial Village that would accommodate small scale businesses
- ❖ The District Assembly will continue to involve the associations in the fee-fixing resolution so that a reasonable and acceptable level of artisanal fee will be paid

### **1.31 Energy**

The main sources of energy in the district are biomass in the form firewood and charcoal, petroleum products and electricity.

#### **Electricity**

In the Bosomtwe district all the 66 communities are connected to the national electricity grid. However, there new developed areas which need extension of electricity.. On the whole the use of electricity for domestic and industrial activities is encouraging.

#### **Petroleum Products**

There are 6 petrol filling stations and 2 surface tanks in the district. There are also 5 gas filling stations in the district

#### **Biomass**

Firewood and charcoal are the major sources of energy for cooking in the communities. About 78.6 percent of the household use biomass to meet their cooking energy requirements.. It is generally the woman's job to collect fuel wood for cooking. It often takes several hours to walk to and from supply sources which add considerably to women's workload. Women in the district have little alternative forms of energy such as gas in the local market and even where they are available, insufficient household funds prevent them from purchasing

The consumption of fuel wood contributes to deforestation with accompanying ecological damage and increased prices, gathering times thereby imposing heavy burdens on women.

#### **Main source of lighting**

Figure 1.22 indicates that majority of households (69.4 percent) in the Bosomtwe District use electricity (mains) as their main source of lighting, followed by 19.6 percent that use flashlight or torch, while 8.1 percent use kerosene lamp. In Ashanti Region, households that use electricity (mains) as the most common source of lightning is 73.6 percent with the least source of lightning being crop residue with 0.1 percent of households.

Figure 1.22: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality

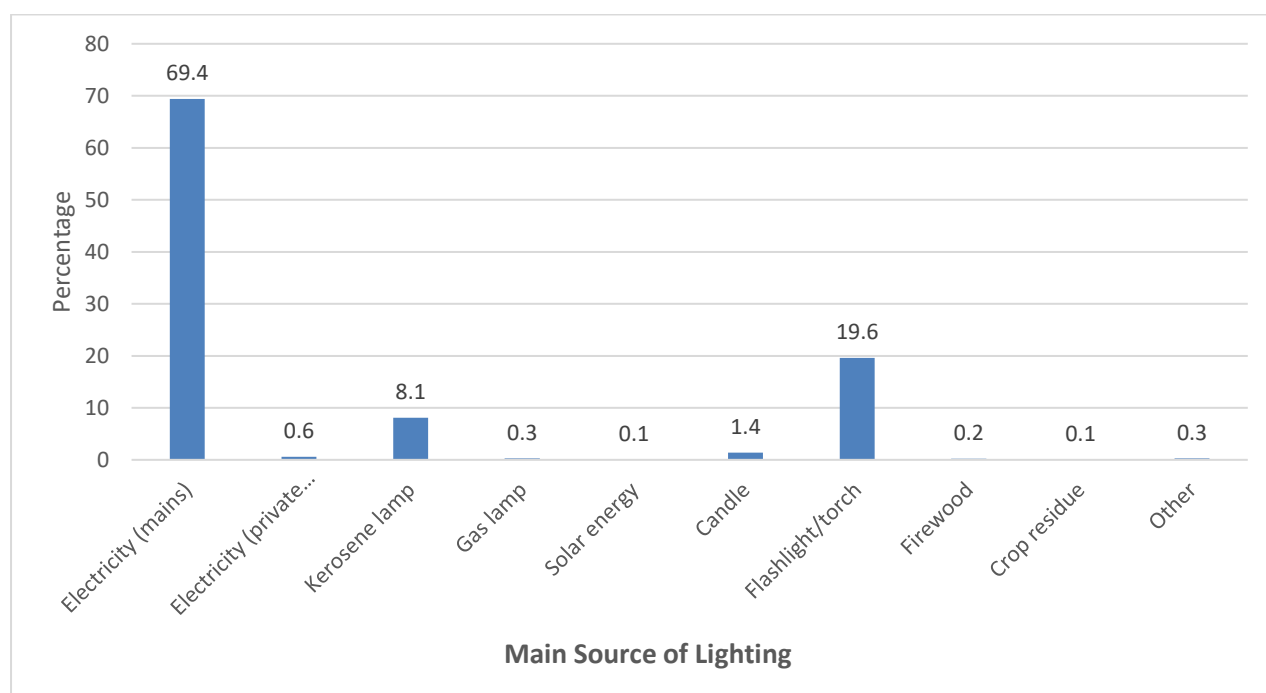


Table 1.33 reveals the main source of lightning of dwelling units by type of locality in Bosomtwe District. In the urban (72.3%) and rural (68.0%) localities, most households use electricity as their main source of lighting. This is followed by the use of flashlight/torch constituting 18.5 percent in the urban areas and 20.1 percent in the rural areas. The use of Kerosene lamp as a source of lightning is 5.6 percent in urban localities and 9.2 percent in the rural areas.

Table 1.33: Main source of lighting of dwelling units by type of locality

Main source of light	Total		Type of locality	
	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	22,895	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	15,883	69.4	72.3	68.0
Electricity (private generator)	148	0.6	0.7	0.6
Kerosene lamp	1,847	8.1	5.6	9.2
Gas lamp	62	0.3	0.3	0.3
Solar energy	23	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	312	1.4	1.7	1.2
Flashlight/torch	4,483	19.6	18.5	20.1
Firewood	43	0.2	0.1	0.2
Crop residue	15	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	79	0.3	0.7	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 1.34 shows the sources of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households. On cooking fuel, the table indicates that 43.3% percent of households in the District use wood as the major source of cooking fuel, followed by charcoal (34.7%) and gas (13.8%). The distribution by type of locality reveals that households in the rural areas (56.9%) use wood as their main cooking fuel with those in the urban centers (52.9%) using charcoal as their main cooking fuel. One quarter of households (25.4%) use separate rooms exclusively for cooking in the District and they are in the majority. In urban settings, most households use the veranda (37.6%) as their cooking space, while in the rural areas, 27.1 percent use separate rooms exclusively for cooking.

Table 1.34: Main source of cooking fuel, and used by households

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total		Types of locality	
	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
<b>Main source of cooking fuel for household</b>				
Total	22,895	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	1,586	6.9	7.6	6.6
Wood	9,917	43.3	13.6	56.9
Gas	3,166	13.8	24.7	8.8
Electricity	79	0.3	0.5	0.3
Kerosene	78	0.3	0.3	0.4
Charcoal	7,939	34.7	52.9	26.3
Crop residue	88	0.4	0.2	0.5
Saw dust	20	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal waste	17	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	5	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: 2010 Population & Housing Census

### 1.31.1 Key development issues in the energy sector

The key development issues in the energy sector include:

- ❖ Not all areas have access to electricity
- ❖ Inadequate supply of transformers
- ❖ Poor street lighting system
- ❖ High cost of electricity
- ❖ High cost of petroleum products
- ❖ High dependence of fuel wood-leading to deforestation

The interventions that are proposed to improve the energy sector to enhance development will include the following:

- ❖ Extension of electricity to newly develop areas

- ❖ Facilitate the provision of additional transformers
- ❖ Provision of more street lights and maintenance of street lights
- ❖ Encourage the use of LPG gas to reduce the dependence on fuel wood/charcoal
- ❖ Undertake afforestation programme in the district

### **1.32 Tourism**

The Lake Bosomtwe, as an aesthetic feature of prime importance and also as one of the largest meteorite lakes in the world, lies within the District. There are about 24 surrounding villages by the Lake. At the moment, only one settlement (Abono), a fishing community with a projected population of about 1,549, has its tourism potential relatively developed. The road leading to Abono from Kumasi is very bad, which is about 1- hour drive. There is also the availability of 24-hour electricity, lake transport, and telecommunication and toilet facilities. Moreover, Hotel accommodation, restaurant, summer huts, and open terraces are also springing up throughout the district and especially around the lake.

A significant development is the fact that Lake Bosomtwe has become the main ecotourism booster of the district and the Ashanti region. In order to promote the sustainable management of the lake, UNESCO through the Man and Biosphere Programme has declared the Lake as a Biosphere Reserve.

The biosphere reserve sustains 35 tree species, including some used for timber. The site is also home to great diversity of wildlife and to a human population of over 50,000 inhabitants whose main economic activities are farming, fishing and tourism as the lake is a major national tourist destination.

The area is widely used for research focusing primarily on climate change, as well as environmental education for schools and universities.

The Assembly in collaboration with the above mentioned key stakeholders has been working to support livelihoods while promoting sound conservation values geared towards sustainable development in the Lake Bosomtwe landscape since 2012.

Projects implemented at the Lake Bosomtwe within the last four years included

- Extension of electricity to the Lake Bosomtwe for all day tourist activities
- Construction of metal barrier, and toll booth and design of the frontage
- Planting of trees along the lake

The tourist site at Abono lacks modern tourism infrastructure and services, and this has discouraged tourists especially domestic tourists from patronizing the site. Accordingly, the BDA and other development partners are putting in measures to improve infrastructure and services there.



### 1.32.1 Plans for the Future Development of Lake Bosomtwe.

- Draw up a four year development plan for the lake Bosomtwe (2018-2021)
- Creation of recreational sites
- Construction of summer huts and other tourist facilities.
- Tarring of the Kumasi- Lake Bosomtwe roads to increase patronage.
- Under PPP construct cable car from Kokoado –to the Lake site.
- Tree planting along the lake Bosomtwe
- Provision of fishing nets
- Formation of women groups to access credit
- Planting of coconut trees along the lake
- Purchase of big boat for tourists

As part of replenishing the fish stock in the Lake, the Ministry of fisheries and aqua –culture is collaborating with the Bosomtwe District Assembly to construct 2-No Ponds at Abono and Asuoho-Awafo. The purpose is to rear the fingerlings in the ponds and transfer them to the lake so as to replenish the depleting stock of fish in the Lake. As part of the project, the Ministry has supplied the Assembly with 2-No Tricycle for the lake front communities and 15-No aluminium pans for the women groups.

### 1.33 Banking/Financial Services

The District can boast of one Rural Bank and other micro financial Institutions. These are Bosomtwe Rural Bank which has 2 branches with its Head Office at Kuntanase, Garden City Savings and Loans Ltd, Lake View Financial service, Multi Credit Savings and Loans, Eff-Sarf Investment Limited, Lord Winners Micro Finance, Xpress Link Financial Service and Wealth Creation Micro Finance.

### 1.34 Revenue and Expenditure Status

The major sources of revenue to the Assembly are Government grants (DACF, DDF, GoG). Paid Salaries) and internally generated fund (IGF). The IGF is composed of rates, land, fees and fines, licenses, rents, investment and miscellaneous. The contribution of both grants and IGF to the development of the district over the period is shown in table 1.35 below:

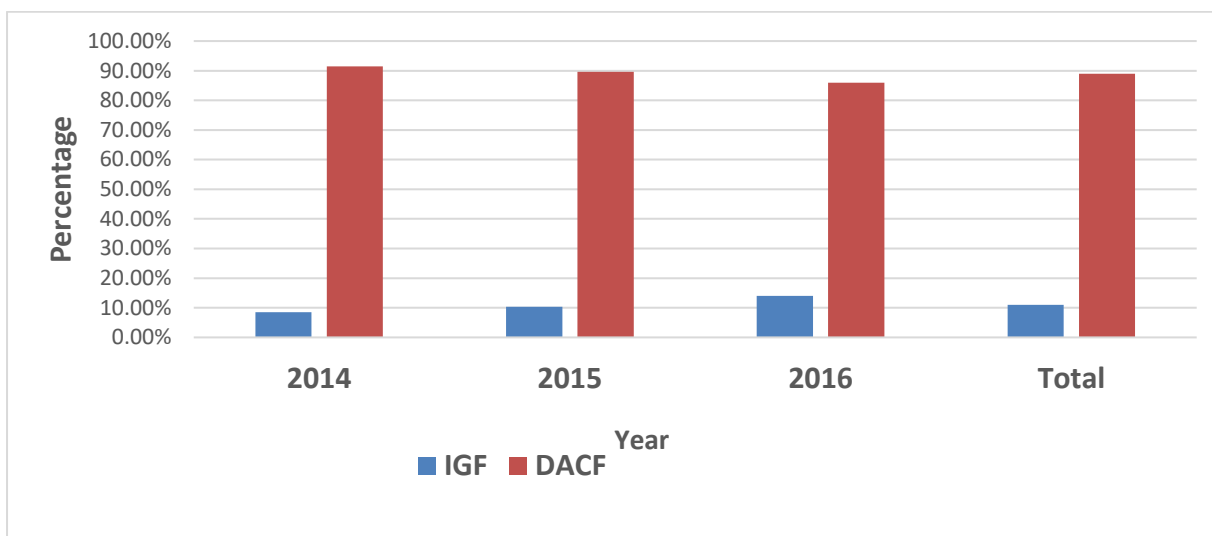
Table 1.35: Proportion (%) of major sources of revenue to the District Assembly

<b>YEAR</b> <b>ITEM</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
I.G.F	8.5	10.4	14	11
DACF	91.5	89.6	86	89

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
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Source: District Finance Office, Kuntanase, 2017

Figure 1.23: Proportion (%) of major sources of revenue to the District Assembly



Source: District Finance Office, Kuntanase, 2017

Grants have been the major source of revenue to the Assembly. Grants constitute 89 percent of total revenue of the Assembly from 2014 to 2016. However, the contribution of Grant to total revenue has been reducing over the years from 91.5 percent in 2014 to 86 percent in 2016. Whilst the grants have been reducing, the IGF is also increasing. Even though there has been improvement in mobilizing IGF, there is still room for improvement. Government grants continue to be the largest source of revenue to the Assembly. The implication is that without government grants the Assembly cannot undertake major development activities in the district. The bar graph (figure 1.23.) shows the proportion of each source of revenue to the Assembly.

#### 1.34.1 Internally Generated Fund (IGF), 2014-2016

Internally generated fund obtained between 2014- 2016 amounted to GH¢1,133,667.8. The highest IGF collected within the period was in the year 2016 when total IGF was GH¢544,452.44 while 2014 recorded the lowest figure of GH¢244,803.11. Rates contributed the highest (GH¢345,534.19) to total IGF followed by Fees (GH¢327,850.22), Land and Royalties (GH¢225,425.11), Rent of Land, Building and Houses (GH¢116,590.00), Licences (GH¢95,456.00) , Fines, Penalties and Forfeits (GH¢18,805.50) with Misc. & Unidentified Revenue being the least contributor to IGF. The Assembly was able to collect only 45.17 percent of its IGF in 2014. 82.73 percent in 2015, whilst 95.15 percent of the total IGF was collected in 2016.

### 1.34.2 Grants, 2014-2016

The District received grants from Government and other donors to undertake development programmes and projects. Grants received between 2014 to 2016 were GH¢8,054,181.99. The highest amount received by the Assembly in a single year in the form of grants since 2014 was in the year 2016 (GH¢2,790,957.21) while the lowest figure was in 2015 (GH¢ 2,613,738.93). These transfers were in the form of employee compensation, DACF, MPs common fund. Even though some transfers fell short of the Assembly's estimates others also exceeded its estimates. In all the years grants fell short of the Assembly's estimates. In the year 2014, the Assembly received 65.20 percent, in 2015, only 47.52 percent and 2016 only 48.51 was received. Despite the District's efforts to improve revenue generation, it fell short of its targets for the three years (2014-2016)

### 1.34.3 Expenditure (Grants)

Grants received from 2014-2016 was spent on compensation, programmes and projects under various sectors. The sectors included Health, Electricity, Education, Roads etc. (See table 1.36)

Table 1.36: Expenditure from 2014-2016

Year Item	2014	2015	2016	TOTAL
Health	40,706.73	229,286.58	105,781.33	375,774.66
Electricity	-	-	111,192.50	111,192.50
Education	134,969.85	341,646.58	287,830.73	764,447.16
Administration /local governance	237,362.62	156,266.44	402,982.89	796,611.95
Roads	30,600.00	45,480.00	69,800.00	145,880.00
Water and Sanitation	99,290.90	113,766.9	329,541.49	542,599.29
<b>Total</b>	542,930.1	886,446.5	1,307,128.94	

Source: District Finance Office, Kuntanase, 2017

### 1.34.4 Prudent Fiscal Management

Apart from the need to identify other sources of revenue generation in the district and the need to take further control measures to improve the finances of the Assembly, an even more important aspect of financial arrangement is the management of the resources of the Assembly. Revenue mobilization and its management constitute a core problem area in the district. The limited resources available to the district in the face of numerous demands for development and functions of the Assembly require judicious use of resources of the Assembly and the institution of prudent control mechanisms in order to avoid waste in the system. To this end;

- ❖ All funds collected must be fully accounted for and on time too.
- ❖ There should be judicious use of funds and for the purpose for which they are appropriated. Expenditures must be made as authorized.
- ❖ Monthly financial statements (Trial Balance) must be prepared and issued on time.
- ❖ There must be close supervision and inspection of transactions to ensure prompt processing of payment vouchers as well as checking embezzlement of Assembly funds.
- ❖ Assembly officials and Assembly members must be honest and accountable to the populace.
- ❖ The Assembly must set its priorities right and make judicious use of resources by preparing procurement and cash flow plans for the implementation of programmes and projects.
- ❖ The Assembly must invest in productive ventures that will help raise the living conditions of the people in the district.

Apart from grants, the Assembly has not been able to generate enough revenue from its own resources for any meaningful development programmes and projects. This may partly be due to inadequate trained and regular revenue collectors in the district.

#### **1.34.5 Matching Revenue with Expenditure**

The Assembly manages to match actual revenue collected with approved expenditure by:

- ❖ Spending within approved budget limits.
- ❖ Ensuring proper authorization and approval of all payments.
- ❖ Monitoring all payment to ensure that they are being made for budgeted programmes and projects.
- ❖ Preparation of monthly trial balance and bank reconciliation statements.

Critically analysing monthly variances of revenue expenditure to find solutions to improve overall performance in revenue collection and expenditures

#### **1.34.6 Appraisal of Current Revenue Mobilization Situation**

This section is essentially an audit of the revenue mobilization effort of the DA. It covers billing and collection practices, revenue database of all revenue sources and a review of the revenue section within the organizational set-up of the DA.

The section also examines the condition of revenue facilities, markets, lorry parks, toilets etc.

There is also assessment of the provision of resources for revenue mobilization.

#### **1.34.7 Revenue Database**

##### **Basic Revenue Source Data**

Data for most revenue sources is inadequate. Registers for some revenue sources admittedly are available but are not up to date. Consequently forecasting of revenue becomes difficult

and in most cases faulty. The effect is that the DA is unable to put in place an effective rate collection programme thus losing out on maximizing its own source revenue potential.

### **Valuation List**

Valuation has just been done, however it was done to cover only 13 of the 66 communities in the district. There is therefore the need for the identification of properties, which have not been covered in the previous valuation as new buildings are springing up in almost all the communities.

### **Electronic Data Processing System**

The DA maintains an electronic accounting system. However, the Finance Office does not have adequate electronic gadgets to enhance performance

### **Revenue Billing/Collection Practices**

Revenue Management is a component of the financial administration of the DA.

The regulatory framework and the legal authority are stated in several laws,

- Local Government Law 1993 (Act 462).
- Financial Administration Degree 1979(SMCD 221).
- Financial Administration Regulations, 1979(C 1234).
- Financial Memorandum 1961(sec of Act 54)
- Fee fixing Resolution of the DA.

Besides these, the Ministry of finance and the MLGRD issue directives on financial administration as the where necessary. All these memoranda and regulations have now been revised and will soon be put into the system for use.

However, the most relevant document for revenue mobilization is the Fee Fixing Resolution which fixes rates to be collected each year.

### **Fee fixing Resolution**

The MLGRD issues guidelines regularly on rates imposition to the DA. The guidelines set minimum and maximum limits to the rates that the DA is allowed to impose. On receipt of the guidelines, the DA management prepares proposals of rates to be imposed. Revenue Budget based on the proposed rates are then submitted to the finance committee of the DA for consideration. After review, the proposals are submitted to the Assembly, which rectifies the figures by passing a Fee fixing Resolution. This then becomes the legal authority for the collection of rates/fees for the budget year.

### **1.34.8 Billing Systems and Procedures**

There appears to be a system for billing. Bills for property rates are expected to be sent out early in the year. Ratepayers are expected to respond to the notice by settling their bills two weeks after the receipt of the notice. In practice, however, these bills are not sent out on time

nor do the ratepayers respond to them early. With all other rates/fees a General Demand Notice is given out when payment falls due and payment is expected to follow immediately on receipt of the note. In practice payment follows often several weeks or months in significant number of cases.

There are several weaknesses of the system

- Bills are not promptly issued
- Some bills are not checked before dispatch/distribution
- Absentee landlords are not available for demand notices to be served on them.
- There exist poor data on properties and other revenue sources for which bills are to be prepared.

#### **1.34.9 Collection Systems and Procedures**

. The weaknesses noted are the following:

- Cash collections are not lodged promptly
- No safes for safe custody of cash taking at the revenue collection centers
- Poorly staffed revenue section
- No cash in transit insurance
- No transport for revenue collection
- No uniforms for revenue collectors
- Poorly trained revenue collectors
- Apathy/reluctance by ratepayers to pay rates promptly

These problems apart, it is suspected that various forms of leakages are prevalent. Several forms of the possible leakages include.

- a) Desensitization GCR
- b) Under declaration of the full load of exports of foodstuffs
- c) Non-issue of tickets or issue of false tickets
- d) Use of value books, which do not belong to the DA.

It is suggested that the DA closely monitor revenue collections rigorously to find out whether such malfeasance occurs.

#### **1.34.10 Revenue Monitoring and Control**

Revenue monitoring and control is undertaken by several means as follows:

- a) Use of value books
- b) Bank reconciliation
- c) Audit trail
- d) Analysis of revenue collections
- e) Supervision

a) Use of Value books

The use of value books appears satisfactory. The books are in safe custody under the control of a senior accounts officer. They are issued out only when requisitioned by the revenue superintendent. The risk of theft is therefore minimized substantially. Moreover it is easy to trail any missing book or ticket. However, issuing of value books should always be done by the District Finance Officer

b) Bank Reconciliation

It appears reconciliation is not done regularly if at all. Since bank reconciliation helps to determine whether all cash takings are actually paid to the bank, it is an important tool that should be used regularly; it is a serious lapse if it is not done well

c) Audit Trail

A daily audit trail of the previous day's cash receipts is expected to be conducted by the Auditor. This must be done daily

d) Analysis of Revenue Performance

The only important monitoring report prepared by the DA is the Trial balance. The common experience is that this document is usually a month behind schedule. But the revenue section requires up to date information on the results of its activities. Analysis of revenue prepared weekly and by value and source is the report which enables the DA to take corrective action in areas where it is not achieving expected results. This type of report is missing at the DA. Some of the reports that should be prepared include:

- ❖ Daily Revenue Collection by Revenue Type
- ❖ Weekly Revenue Collection by Revenue Type
- ❖ Monthly Revenue Collection by Revenue Type
- ❖ Quarterly Revenue Collection by Revenue Type
- ❖ Yearly Revenue Collection by Revenue Type

Additionally it is most useful to prepare comparative reports as follows:

- ❖ This Month Revenue compared with last Month
- ❖ This Week Revenue compared with last week
- ❖ This Quarter Revenue compared with last Quarter
- ❖ This Year Revenue compared with last Year
- ❖ This Month Revenue compared with same Month Last year
- ❖ This Quarter Revenue compared with the same quarter of Last Month

A reorganized revenue section will require this kind of information to enable it plan and manage the revenue function more efficiently

e) Supervision

Supervision at the revenue section required upgrading. Currently it is barely satisfactory. The main reason is that the head of the section lacks supervisory skills because he has been exposed to very little training in this area. He is not very different in orientation, attitude and motivation from the revenue collectors who are under him. Until the section is upgraded and reorganized, this deficiency in supervision, a common feature of the revenue sections of all DAs, will remain a drawback to effective revenue mobilization.

#### **1.34.11 Organization for Revenue Mobilization**

##### **Position of Revenue Section**

The revenue section has a lowly status in the set-up of the DA. Unlike a profit oriented business where the marketing department has a high profile because it has the responsibility for sales and income generation, the revenue section in the DA is submerged under the finance department. There may be historical reasons for this. For one thing, local revenue generation by erstwhile local councils, the progenitor of the District Assemblies, was not a task to be taken seriously since Government subvention for all its expenditure was a certainty. The Finance department on the other hand continues to be highly regarded because it is both the custodian and the disbursing officer of the subvention. Treated as an inferior unit of the DA organization, the revenue section can hardly be expected to respond positively to the new challenge of being the instrument for local revenue maximization.

##### **1.34.12 Staff of Revenue Section**

The quality of staff of the revenue section is a reflection of the status it is accorded in the DA. The Revenue Superintendent, the head of the section, is a long service revenue collector who has graduated from the ranks to the position.

As for the revenue collectors, most of them have only basic education, have been in the system for long and in most cases have been given training on the job. There is very little opportunity for promotion for revenue collectors. Nor is there any motivation for highflying performance. Even such ordinary things as uniforms, boots, identity cards, raincoats are not provided; bicycles, motor bikes, are also not given. With so limited prospect for self-advancement, it is small wonder that the collective contribution by revenue collectors to local revenue generation is either barely satisfactory or poor.

##### **1.34.13 Commission Revenue Collector**

There are 18 revenue collectors of the DA, 8 are permanent revenue collectors and 10 are commission agents. The latter are individuals, some of them barely literate, who collect various rates for a fee of 20% commission. They operate mostly in the villages where permanent collectors are not available. A few also operate at the urban centres to support the permanent collectors. These classes of collectors have two principal disadvantages. First, a number of



them are not sufficiently literate and are unable to keep simple records. It is not easy therefore keeping track of their collections. Second, some tend to abandon the work with little or no notice. This adversely affects the level of rate collection in their areas. It does appear that this is not a problem for which there can be a quick solution.

#### **1.34.14 Revenue Facilities**

Revenue facilities in the district include, markets, public toilets, Lake Bosomtwe.

The markets face several challenges among which include the following:

- No security fence/gate
- No water
- No electricity
- No drains
- Dusty floor, muddy during rainfall
- Poorly maintained refuse dump
- poorly maintained toilet
- Awful unsanitary conditions

#### **Lorry Parks**

Various vehicles use the stations. These include mini buses, large buses and cargo trucks,. Many traders travel to the markets on these vehicles.

However there are several deficiencies at the parks. Included among the defects are:

- No security light
- No waiting room for passengers
- No toilet/urinal
- Unpaved surface
- No drains resulting in severe flooding during rains
- Poor sanitation.

#### **Toilet**

There are 13 communal/ public toilets in the district: The toilets are poorly managed by unit committees or Assemblymen. No account is rendered to the DA for fees collected. There is little or no maintenance of the toilets.

#### **1.34.15 Resource for Revenue Mobilization**

Nearly the DAs including Bosomtwe DA are disappointingly deficient of resources for mobilizing their own revenue. Some of the resources include such simple and relatively inexpensive items like uniforms, raincoats, boots and identity card. This DA has no vehicle for revenue collection. Neither motorbikes nor bicycles have been provided for the revenue section.

Revenue collectors go about their duties on foot all day long. It is to be remembered that revenue maximization will remain a mirage for as long as the resources for its mobilization are not given the due attention that is deserved.

#### **1.34.16 Rate Payment as a Civic Responsibility**

Residents are not aware that rate payment is a civic responsibility. It is the duty of the DA to educate the residents on the need to pay rates as a civic responsibility. The DA is woefully wanting in this duty and urged the management to wake up to this responsibility.

#### **1.34.17 Information of DA Development Initiatives**

There is little information, according to participants, about the activities of the DA. In particular the DA rarely disseminates news about its programmes and development projects among the general public. Consequently there is the perception that the DA is doing very little and that revenue from rate payments is misapplied.

#### **1.34.18 Effective Rate Collection Programme**

There is the view that the DA has not put into place an effective revenue mobilization plan. It is suggested that the DA should formulate a more purposeful rate collection initiative.

#### **1.34.19 Supervision of Revenue Collectors**

The perception is that revenue collectors are not supervised effectively to motivate them perform efficiently. The view is that much more revenue can be collected by a revenue team that is more focused than hitherto.

#### **1.34.20 Rate Default**

It has been observed that DA does not appear to enforce rate payment regulations, nor is it willing to invoke sanctions for default. As long as the perception persists, rates can be evaded with impunity; many will be very reluctant to pay the rates that are due.

#### **1.34.21 Inadequacy of Infrastructural/Social Services**

Residents bemoaned these services as inadequate. In particular most of the feeder roads in the district are in a bad shape making it unacceptably expensive to transport foodstuff from the farm to the market. Access to water is inadequate; they concede, however, that the community water/sanitation project has brought much needed improvement. Access to electricity is satisfactory; health delivery should be much more widespread across the district, they argued.

#### **1.34.22 Improving Revenue Management System**

Billing System and Procedure

- ❖ Bills should be issued promptly and at regular intervals of time so as to alert the ratepayer that a particular bill is to be expected at the usual time. It will also help the ratepayer to make provision in his/her personal budget for payment of that bill.

- ❖ Bills should be checked for errors before being sent out, thereby removing any doubts about the accuracy of a bill.
- ❖ Bills which have been previously prepared based on old values, particularly in case of property rates, should be thoroughly scrutinized to ensure that current values are taken into consideration. This will eliminate or reduce offending bills and the incidence of angry protests from landlords.
- ❖ Efforts must be made to reach absentee landlords by all means. This is possible through a tenant or some other person who knows him, or by post.
- ❖ A reliable data on all revenue sources is the one sure way of preparing bills to exploit the full potential of every revenue source. The ultimate solution lies in a computerized billing system based on a computerized database. As far as possible, therefore, the billing system should be computerized for efficiency and effectiveness.
- ❖ Assembly must institute special for a where information and education will be the focus to explain to the public, the Assembly's achievements i.e. plans, processes, progress, prospects and problems, to encourage payers to pay rates willingly on demand.
- ❖ All rate defaulters must be promptly prosecuted (see LG Act 1993 Act 462 Sec. 101). The procedure of making Byelaws takes unduly long time. The other law enforcement agencies such as the Police and Judiciary should be contracted to offer their support in this area.

#### **1.34.23 Collection Systems and Procedures**

- ❖ Cash collections should be paid to the cashier and/or lodged promptly into DA bank account.
- ❖ The possibility of depositing the day's cash takings overnight with the bank for safe keeping should be explored.
- ❖ Small safes should be installed at revenue centers.
- ❖ Insurance should be provided for cash in –transit.
- ❖ Collectors should easily record their daily collections. The document should be submitted together with returns on cash payments.
- ❖ The Revenue Section to be reorganized and the position of the head to be upgraded to attract qualified people into senior positions of the proposed department.
- ❖ Design training programmes for the revenue collectors to upgrade their efficiency and effectiveness.
- ❖ Revenue collectors should be provided with uniform and protective clothing and identity tags.

- ❖ Annual award scheme for the most efficient and effective collector(s) should be institutionalized.
- ❖ Since revenue is the mainstay of the Assembly, means of transport must always be made available for mobilization and field monitoring.
- ❖ Erect revenues barriers at appropriate points for ease of collecting export fees.
- ❖ Spacious and well-furnished offices should be provided for all zonal offices.
- ❖ Encourage privatized collection especially by identifiable groups.
- ❖ Provide warehouses for the big markets where necessary.
- ❖ Cede more revenue items for collection, especially those that are cited at obscure places.
- ❖ A sustained ratepayer-awareness campaign should be vigorously embarked upon to educate and inform ratepayers about all matters concerning rate payment. In this regard the assistance of churches, Civil Society Groups, NGOS, traditional rulers, Trade Association. NCCE can be solicited to reach as many people as possible.
- ❖ Projects undertaken with DA revenue should be widely publicized. This will also improve the district's relation with the ratepayers.

### **1.35 Economic Resources**

The District is endowed with a variety of potential economic resources which when properly harnessed can create much wealth for the people and to improve their standard of living. The range of economic resources in the district include; arable and viable agricultural land, tourist attractions, plantation and cash crops, good roads linking the district to the regional capital and other districts, electricity coverage, some cottage industries made up of palm oil and palm kernel extractions, gari processing, weaving and others, market centres dotted in the district, hotel and restaurants, and a pool of businesses like traders, business houses

#### **1.35.1 Inter Trade**

This is the trade that goes on between Bosomtwe District and other adjoining districts and those beyond. By its location the district shares boundaries with about four districts and there is an inter trade between Bosomtwe District and some of these districts. For example, there is trade between the people in the district and districts like Bekwai Municipal, Ejisu Municipal Assembly, Asokwa Municipal Assembly and Kumasi.

Goods traded in are either exogenous ones or endogenous ones. The exogenous goods are those goods that move from the frontiers of Bosomtwe District to other districts. Such goods are basically agricultural produce like plantain, palm nuts, peas, mangoes, oranges, cabbage, lettuce and others.

The endogenous goods on the other hand are those goods that move from other adjoining districts into Bosomtwe District. For example, goods like manufactured goods are brought into the district on market days from Kumasi, Ejisu, and Bekwai.

### 1.35.2 Intra Trade

This refers to trade that goes on among the market centres (communities) within the district. For example, on market days (Tuesdays) at Aputuoagya, Thursdays at Kuntanase and Fridays at Jachie people from other towns like Beposo, Amakom, Abono, Esereso, Feyiase, Pramso, Tetrefu and others travel to Aputuoagya, Kuntanase and Jachie towns to trade. Goods traded in are basically food and other agricultural produce and some manufactured items and clothing.

### 1.36 Employment Status

The employment status by sex of persons aged fifteen years and older is shown in table 4.5. As shown in the table 1.37, data on employment status indicate that majority (64.6%) of the economically active population are self-employed without employees. Employees constitute 18.4 percent, while contributing family workers is made up of 5.4 percent. Self-employed with employees on the other hand, is represented by 5.1 percent of the economically active population.

Table 1.37: Employment status by sex for employed population 15 years and older

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	37,812	100.0	18,029	100.0	19,783	100.0
Employee	6,976	18.4	4,968	27.6	2,008	10.2
Self-employed without employee(s)	24,420	64.6	9,873	54.8	14,547	73.5
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,930	5.1	1,093	6.1	837	4.2
Casual worker	807	2.1	677	3.8	130	0.7
Contributing family worker	2,054	5.4	653	3.6	1,401	7.1
Apprentice	1,396	3.7	659	3.7	737	3.7
Domestic employee (House help)	171	0.5	69	0.4	102	0.5
Other	58	0.2	37	0.2	21	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### Employment Sector

Table 1.38 provides information on employment by sectors of persons 15 years and older. The table shows that the private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, accounting for 86.2 percent of the economically active persons. The private formal sector is the second largest employer, accounting for 7.7 percent, while the public sector employs 5.3 percent of

the population 15 years and above in the District. The table further shows higher proportions of males than females in all the other sectors except the private informal sector where females employed (91.6%) is significantly higher than males (80.3%).

Table 1.38: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex

Employment sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	37,812	100.0	18,029	100.0	19,783	100.0
Public (Government)	2,016	5.3	1,182	6.6	834	4.3
Private formal	2,896	7.7	2,168	12.0	728	3.7
Private informal	32,610	86.2	14,479	80.3	18,131	91.6
Semi-public/parastatal	56	0.1	34	0.2	22	0.1
NGOs (local and international)	230	0.7	164	0.9	66	0.3
Other international Organisations	4	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and housing Census

Table 1.39: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	55,796	100.0	25,536	100.0	30,260	100.0
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>40,866</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>19,148</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>21,718</b>	<b>71.8</b>
<b>Employed</b>	<b>37,812</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>18,029</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>19,783</b>	<b>91.1</b>
Worked	36,197	95.7	17,496	97.0	18,701	94.5
Did not work but had job to go back to	1,565	4.1	509	2.8	1,056	5.3
Did voluntary work without pay	50	0.1	24	0.1	26	0.1
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>3,054</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1,935</b>	<b>8.9</b>
Worked before, seeking work and available	1,147	37.6	378	33.8	769	39.7
Seeking work for the first time and available	1,907	62.4	741	66.2	1,166	60.3
<b>Economically not active</b>	<b>14,930</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>6,388</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>8,542</b>	<b>28.2</b>
Did home duties (household chore)	2,841	19.0	657	10.3	2,184	25.6
Full time education	8,004	53.6	4,287	67.1	3,717	43.5
Pensioner/Retired	393	2.6	284	4.4	109	1.3
Disabled/Sick	930	6.2	332	5.2	598	7.0
Too old/young	1,794	12.0	468	7.3	1,326	15.5
Other	968	6.5	360	5.6	608	7.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 1.39 shows that 75.0 percent of males are economically active, while 25 percent of females are economically not active. The economically active females also constitute 71.8 percent of the population, while the economically not active females make up 28.2 percent.

Table 1.39 provides information on economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age of the Bosomtwe District. In the table, out of the 55,796 persons of 15 years and older, proportions of persons employed (67.8%), unemployed (5.5%) and economically not active (26.7%) are shown. Proportion of the age group 15-19 years employed is 18.8 percent out of 76.3 percent economically not active. Proportion of employed persons

Table 1.40 also presents data on employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. As shown in the table, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers remain the dominant occupation for both males (32.2%) and females (38.8%). Again, a much higher proportion of females (35.4%) than males (10.7%) are engaged as service and sales workers. With regards to craft and related trade workers, males (25.5%) have a higher proportion than females (10.2%).

Table 1.40: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,812</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18,029</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19,783</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	821	2.2	384	2.1	437	2.2
Professionals	2,293	6.1	1,360	7.5	933	4.7
Technicians and associates						
professionals	552	1.5	393	2.2	159	0.8
Clerical support workers	458	1.2	293	1.6	165	0.8
Service and sales workers	8,925	23.6	1,937	10.7	6,988	35.4
Skilled agricultural forestry and						
fishery workers	13,452	35.6	5,789	32.2	7,663	38.8
Craft and related trades workers	6,612	17.5	4,591	25.5	2,021	10.2
Plant and machine operators and						
assemblers	2,521	6.6	2,461	13.7	60	0.3
Elementary occupations	2,169	5.7	815	4.5	1,354	6.8
Other occupations	9	0.0	6	0.0	3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



### **1.37 Key Development Problems of Unemployment and Under-employment**

- ❖ Non-availability of job opportunities;
- ❖ Lack of employable skills
- ❖ Farming/agriculture being unattractive to the youth; and
- ❖ Inadequate vocational and technical institutions in the District

To solve the problem of unemployment and underemployment, the under listed interventions would be put in place by the District Assembly and its development partners. These interventions would include:

- ❖ Providing skill training for the unemployed youth and linking them to financial institutions to access start-up capital
- ❖ Supporting the youth in apprenticeship training.

### **Implications to Development**

- ❖ Poverty reduction, Particularly among farmer groups
- ❖ Higher productivity
- ❖ Employment creation
- ❖ Improved marketing approach through FBO linkages

### **1.38 Food Security**

‘Food security’ exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Based on FAO definition (1996, 2009). The Ministry of Food and Agriculture’s operational definition of food security is “good quality nutritious food hygienically packaged, attractively presented, available in sufficient quantities all year round and located at the right place at affordable prices (FASDEP, 2003).

### **Food and Nutrition Security’**

“Food and nutrition security exists when all people eat all times have physical, social and economic access to food, which is consumed in sufficient quantity and quality to meet their dietary needs and food preferences, and is supported by an environment of adequate sanitation, health services and care, allowing for a healthy and active life.”

From 2014-2016, the district recorded high productivity in staple crop production like maize, cassava, cocoyam and cowpea. Seasonal variability due to climatic changes did not affect food production and supply all year round. Exotic vegetable production was encouraging with the dry season farming along river banks .Meat is abundant due to the availability of imported meat in the market and the presence of local poultry and small ruminants in almost all households.

Poor households often and consistently lack access to the food required for them to lead a healthy and productive life. Access to food implies having means and resources to produce well as the ability to purchase food

### **1.38.1 Key Development Issues in Food Security**

The key development issues in food security include the following:

- ❖ Deplorable road condition leading to high transportation cost
- ❖ High post-harvest losses because of inadequate storage facilities and improved knowledge in post-harvest management
- ❖ Misapplication of agro-chemicals
- ❖ Impoverished soils
- ❖ Unfavourable agro-climatic conditions
- ❖ Application of farming practices that are unsustainable
- ❖ Rapid population growth rate
- ❖ Lack of irrigation facilities-leading to the farmers inability to undertake all year farming
- ❖ Natural and man-made disasters like bush-fire, wind/rain storm, floods and outbreak of diseases/pests

### **1.38.2 Strategies/ way forward of food security and emergency preparedness**

- ❖ Develop appropriate irrigation schemes for different categories of farmers to ensure production throughout the year.
- ❖ Introduce high yielding and short duration crop varieties.
- ❖ Target the vulnerable with special programmes (Youth in Agric) that will enhance their diversification opportunities.
- ❖ Strengthen early warning systems to provide information on natural disaster e.g. floods, bushfire, shortage of food outbreak of pests and diseases (Avian flu, Swine flu, etc)
- ❖ Improving road condition to improve accessibility will lead to reduction in post-harvest losses.

- ❖ Facilitate access of poor farmers to credit on reasonable terms
- ❖ Assist farmers to adopt environmentally sustainable farming practices
- ❖ Training of farmers in proper application of agro-chemicals
- ❖ Develop effective post- harvest management strategies, particularly storage facilities at individual and community levels i.e. Silos, warehouses, improved cribs

### **1.39 Nutrition Security**

Nutritional well-being is a pre-requisite for the achievement of full social, mental and physical potential of the population. Malnutrition: Malnutrition refers to all forms of nutrition disorders caused by a complex array of factors, including dietary inadequacy (deficiencies, excesses or imbalances in macronutrients or micronutrients), and includes both under nutrition and over nutrition and diet-related non communicable diseases.

Under nutrition occurs when the body's requirements for nutrients are unmet as a result of under consumption or impaired absorption and use of nutrients. Under nutrition commonly refers to a deficit in energy intake from macronutrients (fats, carbohydrates and proteins) and/or to deficiencies in specific micronutrients (vitamins and minerals). It can be either acute or chronic (WHO, 2013b).

Indicators of under nutrition include stunting, wasting and underweight:

- ❖ Stunting (low height-for-age) is an indicator of chronic under nutrition and often reflects general poor health and more distal economic and social factors.
- ❖ Wasting (low weight-for-height) is an indicator of acute under nutrition and is associated with increased mortality.
- ❖ Underweight (low weight-for-age) reflects both chronic and acute under nutrition.
- ❖ Other indicators of nutritional status are deficiencies in micronutrients (e.g. iron, vitamin A, zinc, iodine), which are measured through biomarkers, requiring blood and/or urine samples.
- ❖ Finally, measuring dietary intake over time provides a direct measure of nutrient intake and complementary information to the outcome indicators.

In the Bosomtwe District, malnutrition is a prevalent phenomenon in the smaller communities and is particularly serious among children as well as pregnant and nursing mothers.

## **Nutrition Rehabilitation**

Nutrition rehabilitation of severely malnourished children and nutrition education for mothers whose children are admitted to the children's ward at St. Michael's Hospital were some of the major activities done at the Nutrition rehabilitation Centre at St. Michael's hospital. Apart from the ward activities, there is also non-residential rehabilitation which operates on Fridays at St. Michael's hospital to cater for children who are not gaining adequate weight. The total number of malnourished children admitted was 262 and there was 1 death.

## **Dietary Diseases Control**

Diabetic clinic is held at St. Michael's hospital, Pramso every third Wednesday and Thursday in the month. A Paediatrician Specialist, Other Medical Officers, a Nutrition Officers and Nurses from the St. Michael's run the clinic. There were a total of 1,829 attendances in 2016. Out of this figure, 219 are hypertensive, and 469 been diabetic whilst 818 are diabetic-hypertensive. Two of the clients were obese.

Table 1.41: Adolescent Health and Nutrition Survey

BMI	No. of Adolescents	% of Adolescents
< 18.5 kg/ms	163	33.2%
18.5 – 25 kg/ms	242	57.1%
26 – 30 kg/ms	18	5.2%
31+ kg/ms	8	4.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>100.%</b>

Source: District Health Directorate, April, 2017

## **Breast feeding Promotion & Lactation Management.**

St. Michael's Hospital and Kuntanase Hospital are the only designated baby friendly institutions in the district. Exclusive breastfeeding was promoted in all the health facilities. Mother support groups in the district are actively involved in breastfeeding education in their various communities.

### **1.39.1 Causes of under nutrition**

Under nutrition is directly related to inadequate dietary intake and infectious diseases and is influenced by three broad factors: food, health and care.

- ❖ Inadequate access to food- Optimal nutritional status results when children and families have access to foods that are conducive to a healthy diet and meet dietary needs (e.g. sufficient, safe and nutritious);
- ❖ Inadequate dietary intake
- ❖ Inadequate care for children and women
- ❖ Insufficient health services- appropriate maternal and child care practices; adequate health services
- ❖ Unhealthy environment-This includesunhealthy environment, unsafe water, insanitary conditions and unhygienic practices.

### **1.39.2 Major Issues in Nutrition**

Major issues in nutrition in the district include:

- ❖ High prevalence of protein energy malnutrition
- ❖ High prevalence of micro-nutrient malnutrition affecting the health of some people
- ❖ Inadequate household food security , especially among the poor
- ❖ Increasing incidence of diet related diseases such as hypertension and diabetes
- ❖ Poor feeding and caring practices for infants and children
- ❖ Poor hygiene practices among the people
- ❖ Lack of knowledge regarding the food and nutritional needs of households

### **1.39.3 Specific Actions Needed to Improve Nutritional Status**

- ❖ Improving nutrition of pregnant and lactating women
- ❖ Early initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth
- ❖ Exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months
- ❖ Counselling and support for continued breastfeeding along with appropriate complementary feeding from 6 months up to 2 years and beyond
- ❖ Micronutrient supplementation to women of reproductive age, pregnant women and children
- ❖ Management of moderate and severe acute malnutrition
- ❖ Nutritional care and support for children and women in difficult circumstances (e.g. emergencies, human immune deficiency virus [HIV]/acquired immune deficiency syndrome [AIDS]).

- ❖ Hand-washing with soap. In the household, hand-washing with soap should be encouraged at critical times
  - Before preparing food or cooking
  - Before eating or feeding a child
  - After cleaning a child's bottom
  - After defecation
- ❖ Improving food security

Nutrition problems are symptoms of a disorder or inefficiency in the whole system including the land acreage farmed, climate, farming methods, yields, distribution, pricing as well as income levels and agricultural patterns and the population in the district. Under the current conditions of high rate of malnutrition among children and lactating women, it is imperative that improvement of the nutritional status of the population in general and eradication of child malnutrition to be given high priority in the Medium-Term Plan.

#### **1.39.4 The Scaling-Up Nutrition movement**

To date, more than 50 countries have joined the Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) movement. The SUN approach, recognizing that malnutrition has multiple causes, builds high-level support at the country level to foster collaboration and coordination across issues, sectors and stakeholders to position nutrition in all development efforts. SUN promotes scaling up both specific nutrition interventions as well as nutrition-sensitive approaches, including clean drinking water, improved sanitation facilities and hygiene. Major donors in the SUN donor network, such as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), governments, donors, development banks and civil society organizations that tracks commitments made towards universal access to safe water and adequate sanitation services.

#### **1.40 Social Services**

This section of chapter one describes social services and their development implications (including accessibility analysis) with respect to:

- ❖ Education-i.e. enrolment levels, infrastructure, availability of teachers, school performance etc.,

- ❖ Health care: - incidence of diseases (Malaria, Guinea worm etc) availability of health professional and infrastructure, status of the District Health Insurance Scheme, access to health facilities, infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate, etc
- ❖ **HIV and AIDS:** - The analysis on HIV and AIDS should cover but, not limited to, HIV prevalence, incidence of HIV and AIDS, opportunistic infections and STI, characteristics of vulnerable population subgroups, stigmatisation etc

### **1.40.1 Education**

Education has an important role to play in the district’s development. Education helps to train the man power for socio-economic development. Almost every community with a population of more than 300 has a primary school. Junior and Senior High schools are found in a number of towns and villages. There are 139 kindergartens, made up of 56 public and 83 private schools. There are also 143 primary schools out of which 60 are public schools and 83 private, whilst there are 117 JHS, made up of 57 public schools and 60 private. There are more private basic schools than public schools in the district. The number of basic schools both public and private is shown in Tables 1.42 and 1.43. The distribution of basic schools is fairly well spread in the district as compared to second cycle and tertiary level institutions.

There are 8 educational circuits to enhance the supervision of the schools. The circuits are

- |                   |           |
|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. Abono          | 5. Jachie |
| 2. Brodekwano     | 6. Oyoko  |
| 3. Kuntanase east | 7. Sawua  |
| 4. Kuntanase west | 8. Esreso |

Four (4) out of the 8 circuits are in the Jachie Area Council, 3 in the Kuntanase Area Council, 1 is in the Boneso Area Council.

### **1.40.2 Enrolment in Public Basic Schools**

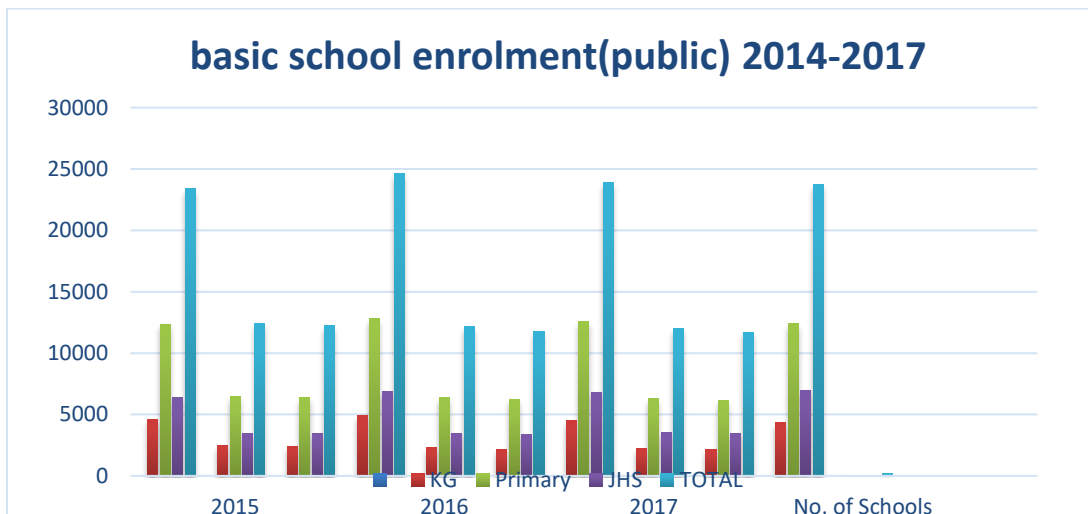
Enrolment in public basic schools from 2014-2017 is depicted in the table 1.41 below. From the table, in 2014, total enrolment for the basic schools was 23404 made up of 11938 males and 11466 females. Enrolment however increased marginally by 0.9 percent in 2015 to 24633 made up of 12379 males and 12254 females. In 2017 total enrolment was 23716, made up of 12005 males and 11711 females. This figure was a slight decrease from the 2016 academic year which stood at 23920 made up of 12181 males and 1739 females. In all the years males enrolled were more than females.

Table 1.42: Public Basic school Level Enrolment in the district 2014-2017

Year	2014			2015			2016			2017			No. of Schs
	B	G	TOTAL	B	G	TOTAL	B	G	TOTAL	B	G	TOTAL	
KG	2383	2250	4633	2499	2424	4923	2339	2145	4484	2221	2125	4346	56
Primary	6256	6113	12369	6447	6397	12844	6357	6251	12608	6277	6128	12405	60
JHS	3299	3103	6402	3433	3433	6866	3485	3343	6828	3507	3458	6965	57
TOTAL	11938	11466	23404	12379	12254	24633	12181	11739	23920	12005	11711	23716	173

Source: GES, Aputuogya, 2017

Figure 1.24: Public Basic School Enrolment (2014-2017)



### 1.40.3 Enrolment in Private Basic Schools from 2014-2017

The private basic school level enrolment for the period under review is shown in the table below. Enrolment increased from 12213 in 2014 made up of 5679 males and 5534 females to 13207 in 2015 which was about 8.1 percent increment. Enrolment again increased from 13207 in 2015 to 15370 in 2016 an increase of about 16.4 percent. Enrolment in the private basic schools further increased in 2017 by 10.8 percent. In all the years as in public basic schools males were more than females at all the levels.



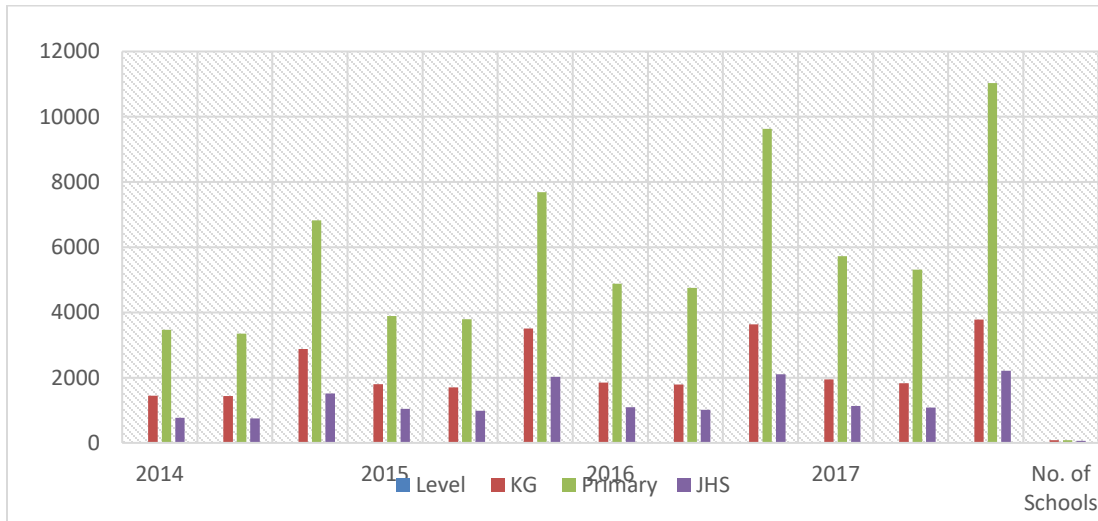
From the analysis of the enrolment levels from 2014-2017 whilst enrolment levels keep on decreasing in public basic schools' enrolment in private basic schools keep on increasing. This means that parents have lost interest in public basic schools where even tuition fees are not paid.

Table 1.43: Private Basic Schools Level Enrolment in the district 2014-2017

Year Level	2014			2015			2016			2017			No. of Schools
	B	G	TOTAL	B	G	TOTAL	B	G	TOTAL	B	G	TOTAL	
KG	1445	1437	2882	1803	1699	3502	1845	1786	3631	1951	1831	3782	83
Primary	3467	3352	6819	3891	3791	7682	4881	4752	9633	5721	5311	11032	83
JHS	767	745	1512	1042	981	2023	1091	1015	2106	1131	1082	2213	60
Total	5679	5534	11213	6736	7471	13207	7817	7553	15370	8803	8224	17027	226

Source: GES, Aputuogya, 2017

Figure 1.25: Private Basic Schools Enrolment



#### 1.40.4 Teacher Population

Total number of teachers in the district is adequate compared to the size of the student population. In 2014 there was 1625 teaching staff at post in public schools, made up of 878 males and 747 females whilst their counterparts in private schools were 562 made up of 412 males and 150 female. In 2014, there was 1189 trained teachers out of the total of 1625 teachers. In case of teachers in the private schools out 562 teachers only 59 were trained teachers. However the teacher

population in both public and private schools increased in the 2016 academic year as depicted in Table In public schools in 2016 there were 1701 teachers made up of 994 males and 707 females. In private schools there were 711 teachers.

Table 1.44: Teachers in Public Basic Schools from 2014-2017

Level	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained
KG	99	104	168	209	163	198	167	133
Primary	442	210	499	110	478	25	448	73
JHS	505	108	601	43	573	37	622	25
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	1,046	422	1,268	362	1,214	260	1,237	231

Source: GES, Aputuogya, 2017

Figure 1.26: Teachers in public schools

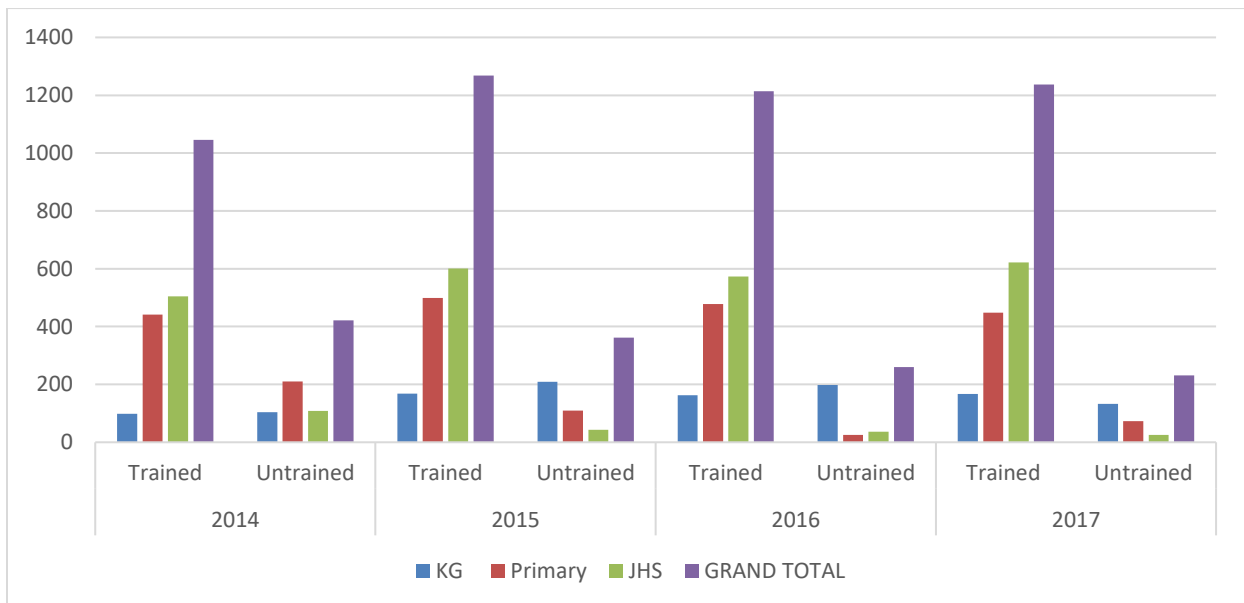


Table 1.45: Teachers in Private Basic Schools

Level	2014				2015				2016				2017			
	Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
KG			29	81	1	1	28	85			30	35	3		77	81
Primary	7	1	230	68	10		10	248		2	261	52			311	65
JHS	11		141	18	17		17	139	9	2	130	21	1		144	93
GRAND TOTAL	18	1	400	167	28	1	55	472	9	4	421	108	4		532	239

Source: GES, Aputuogya, 2017

### Educational Performance

The performance of students Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) from 2014-2016 is analysed in Table below. The performance of students has been dwindling since 2014. In 2014 they had 70.03 percent passes, but increased to 65.7 percent in 2015 and decreased further in 2016 to 53.7 percent in 2016 as shown in Table 1.46 below.

Table 1.46: Performance of Pupils in BECE in the District

Year	Total no. of Candidates	Number passed	%	Number failed	%
2014	2249	1515	70.03	674	29.97
2015	2359	1551	65.7	808	34.3
2016	2629	1411	53.7	1218	46.3

Source: GES, Aputuogya, 2017

### 2014 BECE -Schools which had 100% Pass

- Jachie Anglican JHS
- Saviour Int. JHS
- God's Grace Int. JHS
- Living Waters JHS
- Calvary Meth. JHS
- Pramso Holy Family Int. JHS
- Dedesua D/A JHS
- Future Academy JHS
- Jachie Adventist JHS
- Excellence Academy JHS
- Star of Triumphant JHS
- Great Vision JHS
- Destiny Exp. Academy
- Leaders of Tomorrow JHS

8. For Christ Int. JHS
9. Feyiase Joy Standard JHS
10. Children's House JHS

18. Agape Academy
19. Akwaduo D/A JHS
20. Stay Blessed JHS

Schools which had 0%

1. Nyameani D/A JHS
2. Kokodei D/A JHS
3. Abono D/A JHS

### **2015 BECE - Schools which had 100% Pass**

- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Nyameani D/A JHS          | 13. Excellence Academy        |
| 2. Abono D/A JHS             | 14. Great Vision JHS          |
| 3. Sawua D/A JHS             | 15. Destiny Experimental      |
| 4. Tetrefu D/A JHS           | 16. Quality Education Complex |
| 5. Homabenase                | 17. Agape Academy             |
| 6. Prabon D/A JHS            | 18. Akwaduo D/A JHS           |
| 7. Saviour Int. JHS          | 19. Stay Blessed Academy      |
| 8. God,s Grace Int JHS       | 20. Right-on Int. school      |
| 9. Living Waters Int. JHS    | 21. Solid Hope JHS            |
| 10. Calvary Meth. JHS        | 22. Trust Experimental        |
| 11. Feyiase Joy Standard JHS | 23. Penworth Int. JHS         |
| 12. Future Academy           | 24. Great Bethel JHS          |
| 25. Future Leaders JHS       |                               |

### **Schools which had 0%**

1. Onwe D/A JHS
2. Asuoho Adwafo D/A JHS
3. Children's House Int. JHS

### **2016 BECE -Schools which had 100% Pass**

In 2016, 14 schools in the had 100 percent pass and they included

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. God's Grace Int. JHS | 9. Solid Hope Int. JHS |
|-------------------------|------------------------|

2. Living Waters Int. JHS
3. Calvary Meth. JHS
4. Feyiase Joy Standard School
5. Future Academy Int. JHS
6. Excellence academy JHS
7. Agape academy JHS
8. Bonkorkor D/A JHS

10. Trust Experimental JHS
11. Penworth Int. JHS
12. Benny Educational Complex
14. Paradise divine Int. JHS

**Schools that Scored 0%**

1. Konkoma D/A JHS
2. Amakom Meth. JHS
3. Children’s House Int. JHS
4. Deduako D/A JHS

**Proportion of Boys and Girls Passes at the BECE from 2014-2016**

Table 1.47 shows the proportion of boys and girls passes at the BECE in the district from 2014 - 2016. The boys’ percentage passes decreased from 67.5 percent in 2014 to 66.5 percent in 2015. It further decreased drastically to 53.8 percent in 2016. The girls performed better than the boys in 2014 as they had 71.9 percent passes. This vintage performance of the girls in 2014, however decreased to 65.0 percent 2015 in 2015, which further decreased to 53.8 percent in 2016 as depicted in Table. The fluctuating performance of the students could be as a result of truancy after registration. The dwindling performance of students is worrying and there is the need for the Assembly and District Directorate of education to put in place measures to improve the performance of students in the BECE.

Table 1.47: Proportion of Males and Female passes at BECE in the District 2014-2016

Year	Total No. of Candidate	Boys		Girls	
		Number passed	%	Number passed	%
2014	2249	782	67.5	793	71.9
2015	2359	805	66.5	746	65.0
2016	2629	732	53.8	679	53.8

Source: GES, Aputuogya, 2017

### Senior High/Vocational/Technical

At the secondary level (Senior High/Vocational/Technical), the proportion of males with such education is 50.57% compared to females of 49.43%. The educational characteristics of the district indicate that more males have higher educational levels in relation to their female counterparts. The gender disparity between males and females at the tertiary level for instance is too wide (gap of 39.4%) which calls for intensive initiatives to strengthen girl child education in the district.

Table 1.48: Performance of students in WASSCE in the District

Year	Total no. of Candidates	Number passed	%	Number failed	%
2014	741	706	97	35	6
2015	802	764	97	38	6
2016	785	772	96.03	13	7.93
<b>2017</b>					

Source: GES, Aputuogya, 2017

Table 1.49: Proportion of Males and Females Passes at WASSCE in the District 2014-2017

year	Total No. of Candidates	Boys		Girls	
		Number passed	%	Number passed	%
2014	589	351	63.36	203	36.64
2015	636	388	65	201	35
2016	621	383	62	236	38
2017					

Source: Ghana Education Service, Aputuogya, 2017

### Crowded Schools

Basically, schools that are crowded are those along the main road that lead to Kuntanase, the district capital and its environment. These schools include Esreso Primary and JHS, Feyiase Primary and JHS, Aputuogya Primary and JHS, Jachie D/A 2 and Kuntanase schools. There is however a few schools quite crowded at some circuit-centre schools which are not necessarily along the said main road.

### Schools in Dilapidated Buildings

Schools in dilapidated buildings are not many in the district, but the few ones are basically found in remote parts of the district. Examples are the Asuoho Adwafo, Anyinatiase, Asisiriwa Methodist Primary and Eduaben D/A JHS.

#### 1.40.5 Schools and their Furniture Needs

All schools might have one or two challenges when it comes to furniture needs, but those which are critical are those with very high class enrolments. Once again those are the schools found along the main road that lead to Kuntanase and the nearby schools. They include Esreso Primary and JHS, Feyiase and Aputuogya schools. Table depicts the furniture needs of basic schools in the district. From table 1.45 about 5,161 mono and 7322 dual desks are needed in the basic schools

Table 1.50: Schools and their Furniture Needs

SN	LEVEL	MONO				DUAL	
		SEATING PLACES		WRITING PLACES		SEATING/WRITING PLACES	
		No. Available	No. Needed	No. Available	No. Needed	No. Available	No. Needed
1	KG	138	611	168	576	1,157	1,691
2	PRIMARY	360	2,032	495	2091	3,298	3,806
3	JHS	1,747	2833	1301	2494	950	1825
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2245</b>	<b>5476</b>	<b>1964</b>	<b>5161</b>	<b>5405</b>	<b>7322</b>

Source: Ghana Education Service, Aputuogya, 2017

#### 1.40.6 Capitation Grant

The Capitation Grant is one of the social protection programmes in the education sector. The main objective of the programme is to increase participation in basic education and increase school attendance rate. An amount of GHc319, 789.00 was disbursed for the period covering 2014-2016 as shown in the table 1.51 below

Table 1.51: Capitation Grant from the Year 2014 -2017

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>AMOUNT GH C</b>
2014	76,812.00
2015	104,062.97
2016	138,914.13
2017	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>319,789.00</b>

Source: Ghana Education Service, Aputuogya, 2017

The key challenged to the implementation of the programme as usual is the timely disbursement of the funds and its adequacy to schools

#### 1.40.7 School Feeding Programme in the District

The School Feeding Programmes is a social protection programme which seeks to provide one meal to school children in public basic schools in Ghana so as to improve enrolment and retention rate in public schools. It also provide children in public kindergarten and primary schools with one hot nutritious meal on every school going day to reduce malnutrition. The beneficiary schools have been increasing year by year. In 2014 there were 27 beneficiary schools, whilst in 2015 there were 30 schools which benefitted from the programme currently thirty seven (37) schools are beneficiaries of the programme as shown in table 1.52

Table 1.52: Coverage of School Feeding Programme

<b>SN</b>	<b>NAME OF SCHOOL</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>KG</b>			<b>PRIMARY</b>			<b>TOTAL</b>		
			<b>B</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>T</b>
1	ABONO R/C PRIMARY	ABONO			0	67	60	127	67	60	127
2	ESRESO D/A KG	ESRESO	78	70	148			0	78	70	148
3	PIASE D/A PRIMARY	PIASE			0	84	71	155	84	71	155
4	ABAASE D/A PRIMARY/KG	ABAASE	20	11	31	18	8	26	38	19	57
5	JACHIE D/A KG	JACHIE	140	110	250			0	140	110	250
6	TETREFU D/A PRIMARY/KG	TETREFU	36	40	76	121	133	254	157	173	330



7	PRANYINASE D/A PRIMARY/KG	PRANYINASE	41	39	80	85	65	150	126	104	230
8	OYOKO D/A PRIMARY	OYOKO	38	28	66	95	99	194	133	127	260
9	NYAMEANI D/A PRIMARY/KG	NYAMEANI	51	51	102	81	60	141	132	111	243
10	NYAMEANI METH. PRIMARY/KG	NYAMEANI	33	35	68	74	91	165	107	126	233
11	ADJAMAM D/A PRIMARY/KG	ADJAMAM	22	18	40	72	50	122	94	68	162
12	AMAKOM METH. PRIMARY/KG	AMAKOM	23	22	45	59	50	109	82	72	154
13	WOARAKOSE D/A PRIMARY/KG	WOARAKOSE	62	59		102	93	195	164	152	316
14	ANYINATIASE R/C PRIMARY/KG	ANYINATIASE	13	25	38	57	46	103	70	71	141
15	ASISRIWA METH PRIMARY	ASISRIWA	76	72	148	184	165	349	260	237	497
16	ATOBIASE R/C PRIMARY/KG	ATOBIASE	18	34	52	56	55	111	74	89	163
17	PRAMSO R/C PRIMARY/KG	PRAMSO	82	64		117	150	267	199	214	413
18	SAWUA D/A 1 PRIMARY	SAWUA			0	129	125	254	129	125	254
19	KOKODEI METH PRIMARY/KG	KOKODEI	61	57	118	72	75	147	133	132	265
20	APUTUOGYA D/A PRIMARY /KG	APUTUOGYA	64	54	118	344	375	719	408	429	837
21	NKWANTA D/A PRIMARY/KG	NKWANTA	47	33	80	100	93	193	147	126	273
22	DEDUAKO D/A PRIMARY/KG	DEDUAKO	12	21	33	37	29	66	49	50	99
23	ABUONTEM R/C PRIMARY	ABUONTEM			0	157	123	280	157	123	280
24	JACHIE D/A 1 PRIMARY	JACHIE			0	112	108	220	112	108	220

25	MIM-PIPIE R/C PRIMARY/KG	MIM	42	28	70	74	83	157	116	111	227
26	JACHIE D/A 2 PRIMARY	JACHIE			0	267	287	554	267	287	554
27	PIASE D/A KG	PIASE	75	79	154			0	75	79	154
28	KUNTANASE D/A PRIMARY/KG	KUNTANASE	20	17	37	85	71	156	105	88	193
29	ABONO D/A KG	ABONO	48	30	78			0	48	30	78
30	DEDESUA D/A PRIMARY/KG	DEDESUA	44	49	93	89	129	218	133	178	311
31	ONWI R/C PRIMARY/KG	ONWI	27	17	44	62	62	124	89	79	168
32	ABUONTEM D/A KG	ABUONTEM	56	50	106			0	56	50	106
33	KUNTANASE R/C PRIMARY/KG	KUNTANASE	54	53	107	127	151	278	181	204	385
34	AKWADUO D/A PRIMARY/KG	AKWADUO	20	17	37	42	33	75	62	50	112
35	FEYIASE R/C PRIMARY/KG	FEYIASE	52	42	94	298	340	368	350	382	732
36	ESRESO D/A PRIMARY	ESRESO			0	401	419	820	401	419	820
37	HOMABENASE R/C PRIMARY/KG	HOMABENASE	38	25	63	87	84	171	125	109	234

Source: Ghana Education Service, Aputuogya, 2017

The District also benefitted from the Hershey Company's piloted intervention programme in which VIVI products are supplied to school pupils daily. This programme started in October, 2015.

### **Unpaid Feeding Grant**

Government owes caterers to the tune of 90 feeding days, covering the period: Third term 2015/2016 academic year and first term 2016/2017 academic year.

Despite benefits of the programme, the programme is faced with the serious challenge of irregular and delay in the release of funds to caterers. Due to inadequate funding, it is still difficult for the programme to be extended to other schools. It is however recommended that efforts should be made to release funds on time for the caterers also to perform their duties as expected of them.

## 1.40.8

### +Key Development Issues in Education

Key development issues affecting the education sector include:

- ❖ Dilapidated and congested classrooms
- ❖ Poor academic performance in basic schools.
- ❖ Inadequate teaching materials.
- ❖ Lack of stationery for administrative purposes
- ❖ Inadequate ICT Facilities in schools
- ❖ Lack of fund for periodic monitoring
- ❖ Inadequate logistics-vehicles, motor-bikes for enhanced operations
- ❖ Inadequate accommodation for teachers
- ❖ Lack of Libraries
- ❖ Lack of sanitary facilities in schools
- ❖ Inadequate support for brilliant but needy students
- ❖ Presence of untrained teachers
- ❖ Inadequate support for Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovation Education (STMIE) CAMP
- ❖ Inadequate financial support and delay in the release of GoG, Capitation grants, etc
- ❖ Deplorable nature of roads to certain schools and communities
- ❖ Low output of some teachers due to irregularity and non-punctuality
- ❖ Limited School Feeding Programme

The Assembly and its development partners would undertake the under-listed interventions to enhance effective teaching and learning. They would include

- ❖ Construct and rehabilitate classrooms
- ❖ Conduct mock exams for JHS Students
- ❖ Provide adequate teaching materials
- ❖ Provide ICT facilities in basic and secondary
- ❖ Construct accommodation blocks for teachers
- ❖ Construct Libraries for schools/communities
- ❖ Provide sanitary facilities for schools
- ❖ Continue and sustain the District Education Fund

- ❖ Provide adequate support for Science Technology, Mathematics and Innovation Education (STMIE) CAMP
- ❖ Adequate financial support especially from the District Assembly
- ❖ Effective monitoring and supervision
- ❖ In-service training (INSET) and workshops to be organised for teachers periodically to enhance efficiency
- ❖ Improvement of the road network to schools

#### **1.41 Health Services**

The district has twenty-three (23) health facilities all working to promote the health conditions of the people.

The 23 health facilities in the district are made up of:

- 4 Hospitals
- 7 Clinics/CHPS Compounds
- 6 Clinics
- 2 Maternity Homes
- 2 Training Institutions
- 2 RCH Centres

The district has 52 outreach points where Reproductive and Child Health Services are rendered. Four of these outreach sites were opened during year 2010. One of the strongest strengths of the district is the community based surveillance programme. Sixty six (66) functional and active Community Based Surveillance Volunteers (CBSVs) have been trained to support community health activities. They record and report on monthly basis diseases, deliveries and deaths in their various communities. Currently, the district is running the Community TB Care programme with the support of the CBSVs. There are other non-orthodox treatment centres in the district. Prominent among them are Nana Oboanipa at Kuntanase, Osofo Serwaa Prayer Camp (Kuntanase), King Jesus Miracle Prayer Camp (Toamfom). There is currently collaboration between the Health Directorate and some of these centres to enhance health service delivery. This has resulted from several advocacy sessions with some of these centres to discuss health issues and each other's contribution as well as limitations.

#### **Public Health Activities**

Disease Control

Communicable Diseases

The district organized health talks on TB/HIV, CSM Cholera, Ebola and other communicable diseases prevention at the various churches, OPDs, communities and outreach centres in the district. These talks were aimed at educating the public on signs and symptoms of the diseases, as well as their preventive measures, Know your status campaign was also highlighted. There were trainings on TB/HIV management, care and control for all categories of staff. There were health talks at the local information centers to create awareness on TB disease and the need for early reporting and several other diseases of public health importance.

Again, Better Ghana Management Service and Health Promotion Agents in the District also partake several health education and promotion activities in the district. Most especially of these activities include hand washing demonstration in schools, registration of pregnant women in the communities and enrolling pregnant women on the National health Insurance Scheme.

Case search on some selected communicable diseases like AFP, Buruli Ulcer, Guinea worm. Leprosy and Yaws was conducted by CBSVs in all the communities in the district to enable them detect early and report suspected conditions to health facilities for management.

Measles cases have reduced significantly over the years. Sixteen (16) samples were taken as suspected measles cases. However, one of them was positive, whilst three (3) cases of suspected Yellow Fever were picked which also turned out to be negative.

Table 1.53: Epidemic Prone Diseases Trend 2014 – 2016

DISEASES	2014	2015	2016	REM
MEASLES	12(suspected)	12(suspected)	16(suspected)	↑
CSM	0	2	2	↔
DIARRHOEA	3549	4,784	4,789	↑
Y/ FEVER	4(suspected)	0	0	↔

Source: Ghana Health Service, Kuntanase, 2017

Table 1.54: The Trend of Endemic Diseases

DISEASE	2014	2015	2016
MALARIA	39,251	32,121	32,118
TB	58	66	78
B/ ULCER	0	0	0
HIV/AIDS	202	198	181

Source: Ghana Health Service, Kuntanase, 2017

The figure 1.27 below depicts the trend of malaria cases as presented at the OPD in the Bosomtwe district. The presentation is based on the percentage of malaria cases out of the total morbidity cases, and is relative to total OPD attendance.

Figure 1.27: The Trend of Malaria as Presented at OPD in the Bosomtwe District

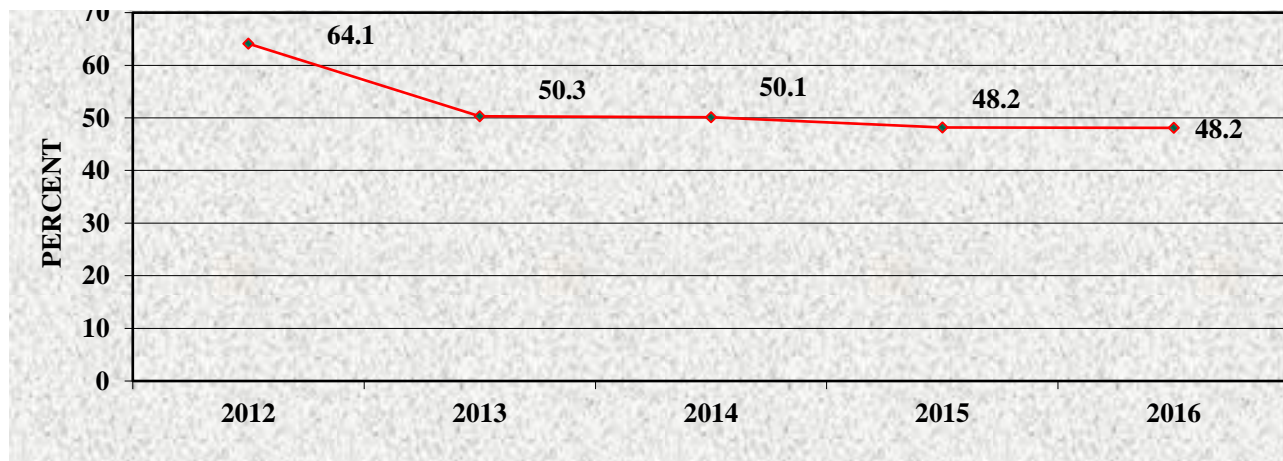


Table 1.55: Malaria Classified

	2014	2015	2016
Malaria Incidence <5(OPD)	10,012	9,812	9,810
Malaria Incidence >5(OPD)	29,891	28,109	22,308
Malaria Incidence <5(IPA)	1,230	1,090	1,061
Malaria Incidence >5(IPA)	1,301	1,201	986
Malaria Death <5	2	2	1
Malaria Death >5	8	9	10
Malaria in Pregnancy (OPD)	597	512	503
Malaria in Pregnancy (IPA)	129	107	98

Source: Ghana Health Service, Kuntanase, 2017

### **IPT Implementation Monitoring**

IPT implementation is ongoing in all facilities in the district. IPT supply was not very regular during the year under review. This notwithstanding, Percentage usage of IPT 2 increased from 45.1% in 2014 to 48.8% in 2015 and increased to 49.1% in 2016. ITN use during second visit increased from 40.2% 2014 to 50.9% in 2015 but shot up to 51.6% in 2016

Table 1.56: IPT Implementation Monitoring

SUB DIST.	TOTAL ANC REGISTRANTS	IPT 1		IPT 2		IPT 3		ITN USE 1 <sup>ST</sup> VISIT		ITN USE 2 <sup>ND</sup> VISIT	
			%		%		%		%		%
<b>Kuntanase</b>	<b>585</b>	410	70.1	369	63.07	297	50.76	349	59.66	491	83.93
<b>Jachie</b>	<b>810</b>	612	75.5	501	61.85	378	46.66	489	60.37	1,292	159.51
<b>Pramso</b>	<b>3,814</b>	2210	57.9	1,588	41.63	1469	66.47	1,491	39.09	1,123	29.44
<b>Amakom</b>	<b>321</b>	287	89.4	199	61.99	145	50.52	268	83.49	310	96.57
<b>Dist. Total</b>	<b>5,530</b>	<b>3,512</b>	<b>63.51</b>	<b>2705</b>	<b>77.02</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>39.96</b>	<b>2597</b>	<b>46.96</b>	<b>3,310</b>	<b>59.85</b>

Source: Ghana Health Service, Kuntanase, 2017

### **Community TB Care Programme**

Community TB Care Programme (CTBC) has been a major innovation in the district's health care delivery. Objectives of the Programme among other issues are to;

- Use Community Based Agents to carry out TB Programme
- Improve IE&C/BCC on TB
- Enable Treatment Supporters to carry out home visits to TB patients
- Enable TB Patients to complete their treatment regimen.

Reported cases of TB decreased to 66 in 2015 but increased to 78 in 2016, with new smear positive cases forming 43.59% of total new cases. Males have always formed a greater proportion of TB cases over the past 3 years contributing over 67.9% of cases in 2016.

Enablers package was given to 57 TB patients who were on treatment, even though there were 78 cases recorded. This is because there were other additional patients who were still on treatment in 2015 that was added to the 2016 patients.

Table 1.57: Reported Cases of Tuberculosis

Category	2014	2015 (104/100,000)	2016
<b>Expected (203/100,000)</b>	108	107	108
<b>Detected</b>	58	66	78
<b>Detection rate</b>	53.7%	57.8	72.2%
<b>New Smear Positive</b>	36	30	43
<b>Relapses</b>	0	0	2
<b>New Smear Negative</b>	22	34	32
<b>Extra Pulmonary</b>	0	2	0
<b>Sex Ratio of Cases M/F</b>	M=39/ 67.2% F=19 / 32.8%	M=41/ 62.1% F=15 / 37.8%	M=53/ 67.9% F=25 / 32.8%

Source: Ghana Health Service, Kuntanase, 2017

Case detection rate for tuberculosis was 57.8% in 2015 and then increased to 72.2% in 2016. Cure rate also increased to 76.9% in 2015 however, treatment success rate increased 83.8% in 2015 to 84.7% in 2016. The district recorded 1 death caused by TB. Defaulter and failure rates for both 2015 and 2016 were zero. This achievement is attributed to the community based TB management strategy that ensures frequent visit to the patient by the health workers and the community based treatment supporters.



Table 1.58: Cohort Analysis

	2013	2014	2015
<b>New Smear Positive</b>	36	30	30
<b>Cured</b>	22	29	28
<b>Treatment Completed</b>	18	22	24
<b>Died</b>	4	1	1
<b>Failure</b>	0	0	0
<b>Defaulter</b>	0	0	0
<b>Transfer-out</b>	0	0	0
<b>Treatment Success</b>	93.8%	83.7%	93.3%

Source: Ghana Health Service, Kuntanase, 2017

#### 1.41.1 Diseases Targeted for Elimination and Eradication

Importance continued to be attached to institutional and community based surveillance with the support of 66 active CBSVs. There was 1 case of suspected AFP found in the year 2016.

Table 1.59: The Trend of Diseases Earmarked for Eradication

DISEASE	2014	2015	2016	REM
NEONATAL TETANUS	0	0	0	↔
GUINEA WORM	0	0	9	↔
AFP	0	1	1	↔
LEPROSY	0	0	0	↔

Source: Ghana Health Service, Kuntanase, 2017

#### 1.41.2 Expanded Programme on Immunization

The Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) has proved its place as a cornerstone in health care delivery. Objective of the programme is to protect eligible children from vaccine preventable

diseases by the age of one year so that at least 90% of the children born would be fully immunized against the nine (9) common childhood diseases, that is, Tuberculosis, Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Neonatal Tetanus, Hepatitis B, Haemophilus Influenza type B, Measles and Yellow fever. Major activities included maintenance of the cold chain, logistics support, routine static and outreach immunization and strategic mop-up campaigns with the support of HIRD funds, mop up was undertaken in all of the four (4) sub-districts.

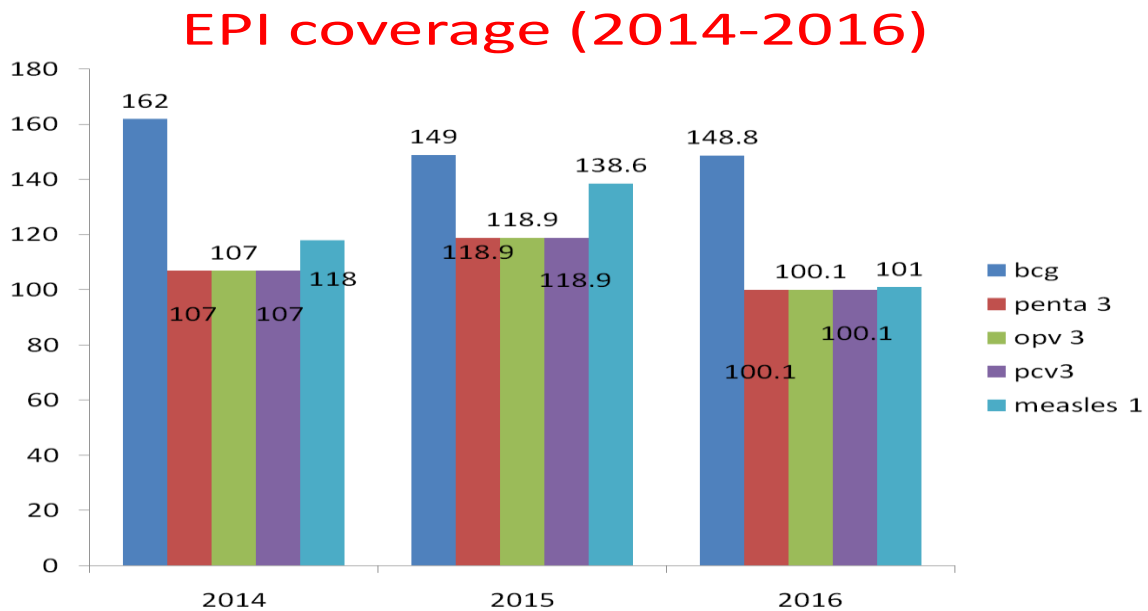
Table 1.60: EPI Coverage 2014 - 2016

<b>ANTIGEN</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
BCG	5,012(162.3%)	5,112(165.3%)	148.8
Measles	4,123(140.4%)	4,323(142.4%)	101.0
Penta 3	4,012(138.7%)	4,212(148.7%)	100.1
Polio 3	4,210(107%)	4,310(109%)	100.1
Yellow fever	4,214(118.4%)	4,114(117.4%)	101.0
TT2	3,619(82.5%)	3,719(83.5%)	110.1

Source: Ghana Health Service, Kuntanase, 2017

During the year under review, most of the coverage for most of the antigens increased as compared to the year 2015.

Figure 1.28: EPI Trend 2014 - 2016



### 1.41.3 Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response

Several activities were undertaken during the year under review including case search, clinician sensitisation, CBSV training on some selected diseases.

Community based surveillance is one of the major components of the Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) systems in which persons residing in various communities keep watch to detect and report occurrences of infectious diseases and other unusual health events that might indicate the presence of disease to the health authority for timely and appropriate action to be taken. The key players of this component are the Community Based Surveillance Volunteers. The Bosomtwe district has sixty six (66) CBSVs with at least one in each of the 63 communities in the district. During the year under review, CBSVs reported a total of 212 deliveries. On disease surveillance, a total of 10 diarrhoeal cases were reported as well as 2 measles suspected cases which all turned up to be negative. The CBSVs participated in the Integrated Maternal and Child Health Campaign that was held. Currently, the CBSVs are the main treatment supporters at the community level to the districts' TB care programme.

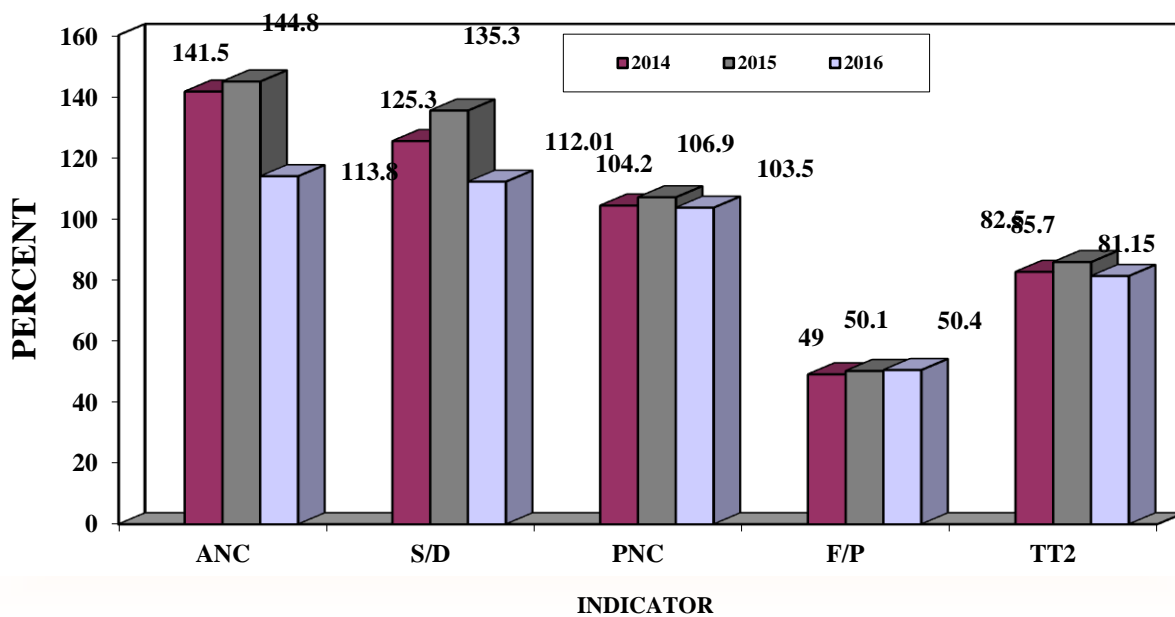
### 1.41.4 Reproductive Health

The year under review saw the district providing Antenatal care for 4,913 pregnant women who registered at the various ANCs. This represented about 113.38% of total expected deliveries which

explains a decrease in terms of percentages as compared to 144.8% recorded in 2015. The high ANC coverage can be attributed to the fact that people come from outside Bosomtwe District and access ANC services, especially at St. Michael’s Hospital. All the sub-districts recorded averagely over 62% with Pramso Sub-district recording 48% coverage. Teenage pregnancy was 587 in 2015 but decreased significantly to 358 to 2016. This represents percentage coverage of 7.3% on the total ANC registrants. TT2 coverage decreased from 85.7% in 2015 to 81.15% in 2016. Skilled delivery accounted for 3,982 (112.01%) of total deliveries, a decrease from the previous year of 3,994 (135.3%) whilst TBA delivery was 8 a decrease from 10 in 2016. There were 57 cases of still births made up of 42 macerated and 15 fresh.

There was an increase in Post Natal Care from 3,045 (102.3%) in 2015 to 3,095 (103.5%) in 2016. Family Planning Acceptor rate increased from 50.1% in 2015 to 50.4% in 2016. Couple Year of Protection increased from 2,021.8 in 2015 to 2031.2 in 2016. Male condom was the major family planning commodity which clients accepted so well during the year under review, recording 57.4% and Norigynon recording 22.1%. It is hoped that as midwives are now being used in the CHPS implementation programme, access to reproductive health care will improve significantly. In the year under review, there were a lot of activities to promote the long term

Figure 1.29: Reproductive Health Outcomes 2014 - 2016



Clients are counselled on STIs, HIV/AIDS, abortion, family planning and other general health

issues. The facilities have adolescent friendly units equipped with TV, Video Player and other games to attract the youth.

Table 1.61: Activities of Adolescent friendly services Kuntanase sub district

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Teenage pregnancy	125	143	145
Teenage delivery	109	126	130
Self-induced abortion at home	40	48	42
Adolescent FP acceptors	320	380	310
Adolescent VCT test	69	75	68
Adolescent VCT positive	0	0	0
Adolescent disabilities on FP	2	0	0
Adolescents with disabilities in school	1	1	1
Adolescents on Jadelle	0	0	0
Peer educators	6	8	8
Emergency contraceptive	8	10	15

Source: Ghana Health Service, Kuntanase, 2017

Table 1.62: Activities of Adolescent friendly services; Pramso sub district

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Teenage pregnancy	168	172	178
Teenage delivery	212	217	211
Self-induced abortion at home	25	32	31
Adolescent FP acceptors	0	0	0
Adolescent VCT test	72	79	88
Adolescent VCT positive	0	0	0
Adolescent disabilities on FP	0	0	0
Adolescents with disabilities in school	0	0	0
Adolescents on Jadelle	0	0	0
Peer educators	0	2	4
Emergency contraceptive	0	0	3

Source: Ghana Health Service, Kuntanase, 2017

### 1.40.5 School Health

A total of 230 schools out of the 248 schools in the district were visited. Eighteen thousand nine hundred and eighty nine (18,989) school children, representing 57.6% of enrolled children, were examined in the year. Health conditions including eye, ear, tooth decay, sore/ulcers on the body and scabies as well as some ring worm cases were detected and referred to the Kuntanase District Hospital, St. Michael's Hospital and Jachie Eye Clinic. In all one hundred and nineteen (119) children were referred. Generally, environmental sanitation in schools has improved. Parents and guardians are also responding positively to the health needs of their pupils through their early response to referrals.

Table 1.63: School Health Services

Indicators	2014	2015	2016
Total enrolled	19,646	19609	18,989
No. Of schools in the district	248	248	248
No. of schools visited	242	232	230
No. of children Examined	10,876(54.2%)	9,590	10,945(57.6%)
No. of children referred	142	112	119

Source: Ghana Health Service, Kuntanase, 2017

### 1.40.6 Health Promotion

Sensitization meetings were held with organised women groups in the district. A team from the directorate in the District Health Promotion Officer also visited second cycle institutions and vocational schools in the district to discuss Safe motherhood lessons. The directorate mostly relied on the P/A system and the various information service centres in the communities in the dissemination of public health information and carried out series of IE&C programmes on the Community based TB Care programme and home based care strategies in the new anti-malaria drug policy.

Other health promotion activities aired out were child health issues during the child health week celebration. The directorate again went on to educate the populace on Poliomyelitis, Measles, Vitamin A and the importance of ITNs in the malaria control strategy during the Integrated Maternal and Child Health campaign exercise in the year under review.

As part of efforts aimed at promoting the health status of the people in the district especially the youth, there were number of health educational activities that were carried out in the district by the health promotion team in collaboration with the Youth Employment Agency (YEA). They were mostly involved in proper hand washing demonstration which aimed at preventing diarrhoea and cholera outbreak especially at the school going age. They also engaged in registration of birth and death, registration of pregnant women, assisting Community Health Nurses (CHOs) on home visits activities, and report certain disease of public health importance for referrals

As part of the HIRD programme an advocacy meeting was held with practitioners of herbal and non-orthodox medicine and spiritual and psychic healers to find means of educating them on recognising diseases and knowing when to refer.

The GSCP also organised training sessions on communication skills on breastfeeding, complimentary feeding and malaria. There were several health talks on malaria and TB in the communities, health facilities, churches and other social clubs in the course of the year.

#### 1.40.7 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 decreased by 6.4% in 2016.

A total of 8,611 children (0-23 months) were registered against a target of 8,204.

Table 1.64: Months Registrations

Sub district	Kuntanase	Jachie	Pramso	Amakom	Total
Annual Target	2,150	3,970	3,741	804	8,204
Chn. Weighed	2210	3,280	2,776	920	8,611
No. with no wt gain	122	116	424	108	770
No. W/A 80% SD	157	121	423	282	983

Source: Ghana Health Service, Kuntanase, 2017

Kuntanase and Amakom sub district were able to achieve their target for CWC registration during the year.

Table 1.65: Months Registration

Sub district	Kuntanase	Jachie	Pramso	Amakom	Total
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<b>Annual Target</b>	3,041	2191	1892	1330	8,454
<b>Chn. Weighed</b>	709	1,238	436	281	2,644
<b>No. with no wt gain</b>	50	27	81	30	188
<b>No. W/A 80% SD</b>	49	19	59	36	163

Source; Ghana Health Service, Kuntanase, 2017

There was a decrease in CWC registration in the age group 24-59 months as compared to the previous year. This is due to the fact that most of these children start school at age two.

### **Micro Nutrient Deficiency Control**

Vitamin A Supplementation for Children under five years

Mass supplementation for children less than five years of age is conducted every year in May and November. The percentage coverage increased from 74.19% in 2015 to 75.38% in 2016

Table 1.66: Vitamin A Supplementation for under Fives

<b>SUB-DISTRICT</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>% dosed</b>
Kuntanase	4,002	82.11
Pramso	2,308	54.21
Jachie	3,762	86.97
Amakom	2,116	98.21
District	12,188	81.86

Source: Ghana Health Service, Kuntanase, 2017

### **1.40.8 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.

Table 1.67: Post-Partum Vit A Supplementation

<b>Sub district</b>	<b>Kuntanase</b>	<b>Jachie</b>	<b>Pramso</b>	<b>Amakom</b>
Total Deliveries	345	281	2881	134
B/F after 1 hr	337	264	2837	123
No. of mothers given Vit. A	435	344	5,790	161



Source: Ghana Health Service, Kuntanase, 2017

#### 1.40.9 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.

Table 1.68: Iodates Salt availability and Utilisation 2014-2016

Year /Indicators	Market	Household	Chop bars/Restaurants	Institutions
<b>2014</b>	52.1	67.1	67	82
<b>2015</b>	54.2	68.3	69.5	85.4
<b>2016</b>	60.1	72.2	69.9	87.9

Source: Ghana Health Service, Kuntanase, 2017

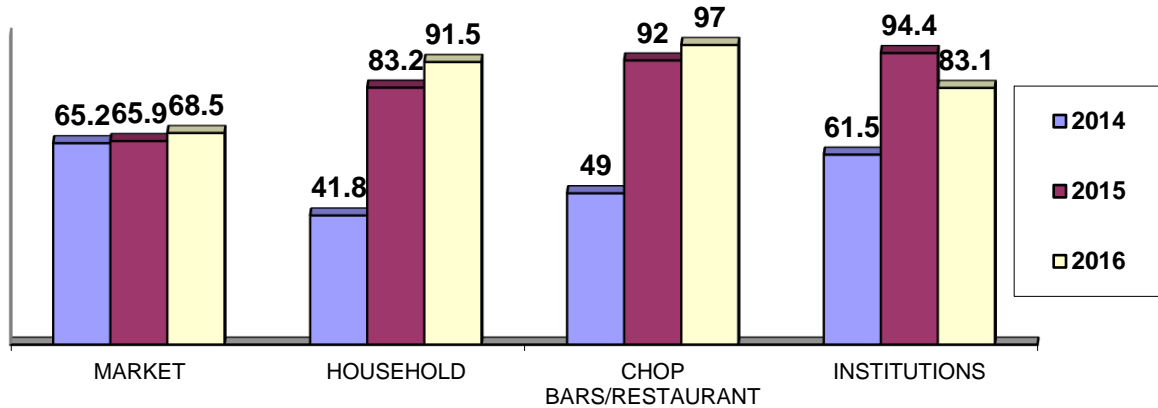
Table 1.69: Iodated Salt availability and Utilisation, 2016

	No. Surveyed	No. passed	% Passed
<b>Households</b>	293	257	87.7
<b>Institutions</b>	28	26	92.85
<b>Markets</b>	84	79	94.04
<b>Food vendors</b>	128	123	96.09
<b>Chop bars</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>95.08</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>91.4</b>

Source: Ghana Health Service, Kuntanase, 2017

There was a significant decrease in iodated salt market availability and utilization in the district. 67.6% of salt sold in the markets were adequately iodised which indicates an increase over the previous year. Out of the 8 markets monitored none of them reached the target of 91% to qualify as iodated salt market in the year.

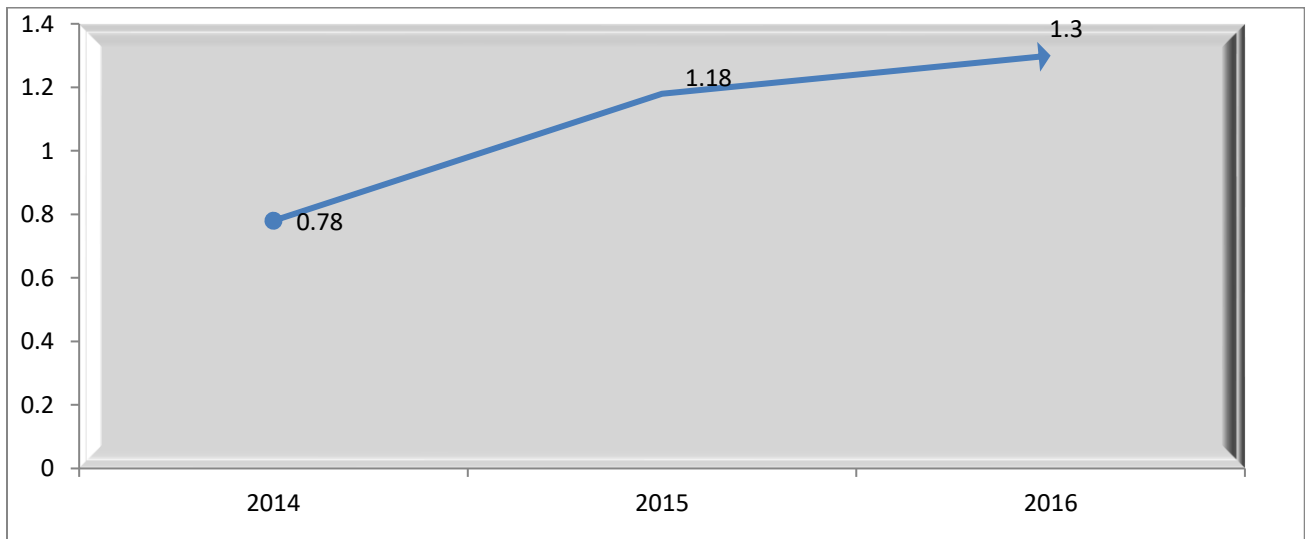
Figure 1.30: Iodated Salt Availability and Utilization 2014-2016



#### 1.40.10 OPD Attendance

Utilization of health facilities in the district decreased in the year under review from 1.12 in 2015 to 1.3 in 2016, and

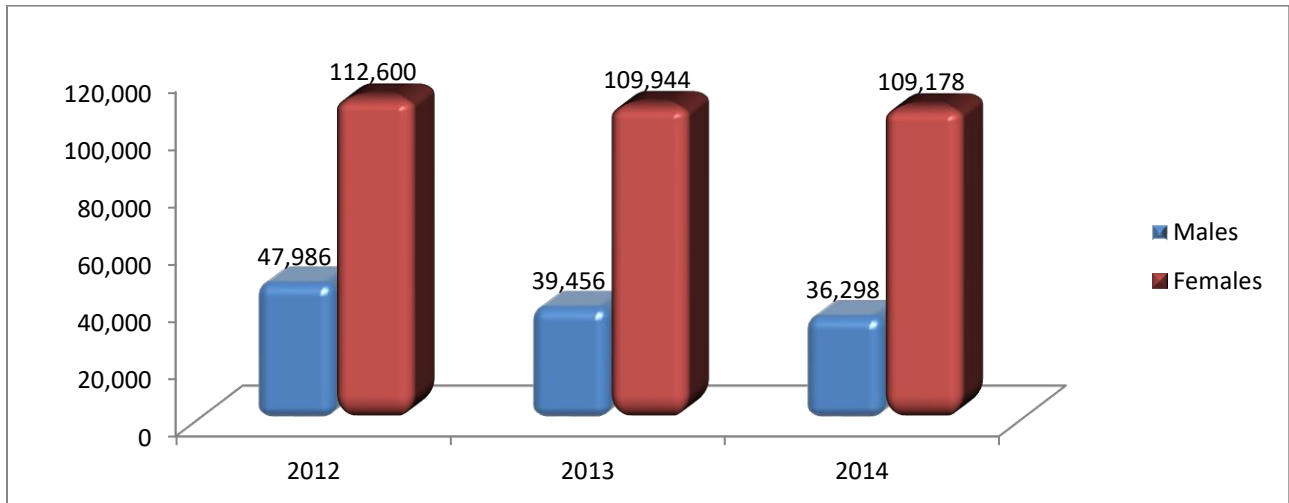
Figure 1.31: OPD Attendance Per Capita 2014-2016



Generally, OPD attendance has increased over the years with female dominance in attendance. Mission institutions in the district have contributed almost 62% of total OPD attendance with the

major contributor being the St. Michael's Hospital, Pramso. However, about 30% of their total OPD cases were from outside the district

Figure 1.32: OPD Attendance by Sex 2014-2016

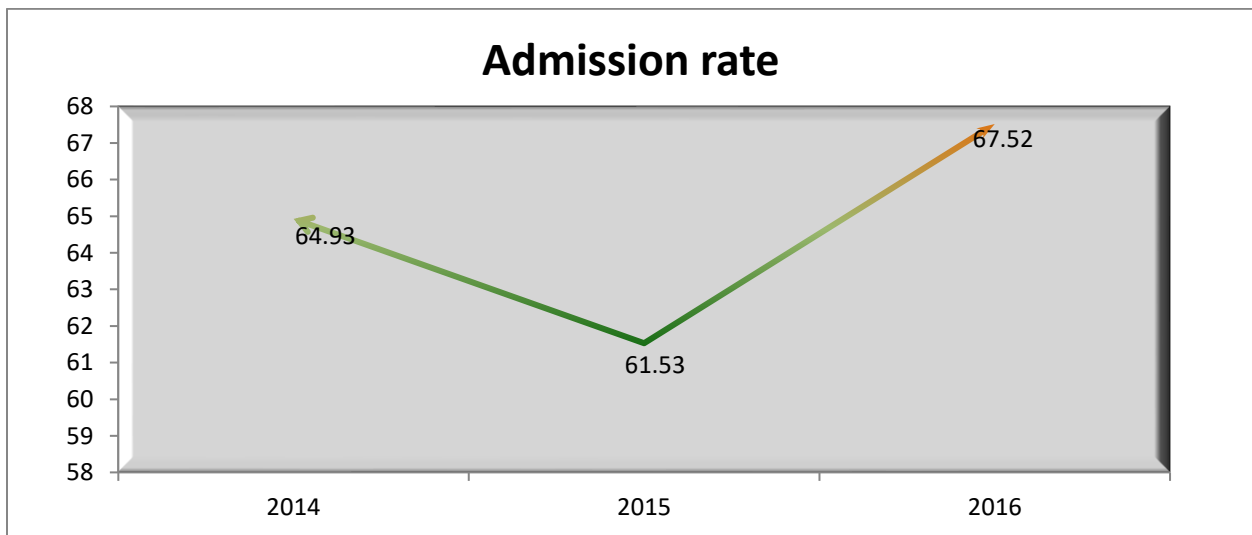


Source: Ghana Health Service, Kuntanase, 2017

#### 1.40.11 Inpatient Attendance

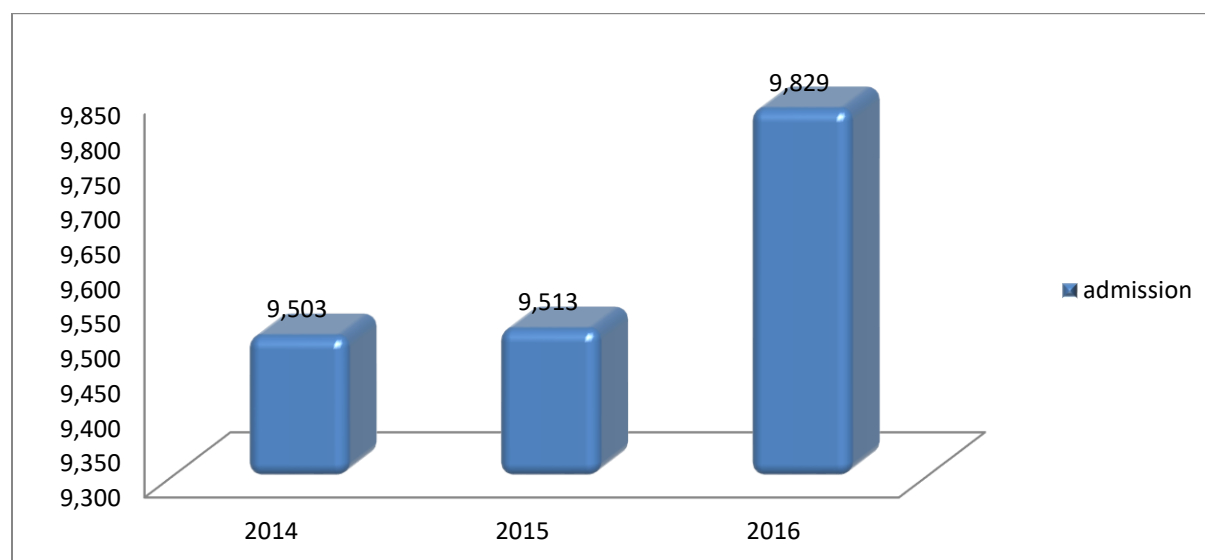
Hospital Admission rate per 1000 population is been decreasing over the past but had an increasable change in years 2016. This notwithstanding there was a significant increase in 2016 with the district recording an admission rate of 67.52

Figure 1.33: The Trend of Admissions per 1000 Population 2014-2016



The trend of admission rate per 1000 population over the three year period was 95/1000 in 2014, 61/1000 in 2015 and 69/1000 in 2016.

Figure 1.34: Hospital Admissions 2014-2016



Source: Ghana Health Service, Kuntanase, 2017

#### 1.40.12 Morbidity

Malaria continues to be the leading cause of OPD attendance. Malaria alone accounted for more than half of total OPD attendance. Hypertension and Rheumatism have also featured prominently over the years.

Table 1.69: Ten (10) Top Causes of OPD Attendance 2014 – 2016

1	Diseases	2014	Diseases	2015	Diseases	2016
2	Malaria	50.7	Malaria	46.9	Malaria	47.3
3	ARI	7.9	ARI	10.1	ARI	7.8
4	Diarrhoea Diseases	5.5	Rheu. & Joint Pains	5.3	Rheu. & Joint Pains	5.2
5	Rheu. & Joint Pains	5.4	Hypertension	5.1	Diarrhoea Diseases	4.9
6	Intestinal worm	3.5	Diarrhoea Diseases	4.9	Skin Diseases/ Ulcers	3.7
7	Anaemia	3.4	Anaemia	4.3	Anaemia	3.4
8	Hypertension	2.3	Skin Diseases/ Ulcers	3.2	Hypertension	2.8
9	Skin Diseases/ Ulcers	2.2	Intestinal worm	2.9	UTI	2.1

10	D/M	1.9	UTI	1.4	D/M	1.5
	Others	14.2	Others	15.9	Others	12.2
		<b>121,232</b>				

Source: Ghana Health Service, Kuntanase, 2017

#### 1.40.13 Causes of Admission

Malaria, Caesarean Section, Pregnancy and related diseases, Hypertension, sepsis, Hernia, Gastroenteritis, Diabetes Mellitus Anaemia and Malaria in Pregnancy. Malaria was the highest among the ten leading causes of admissions.

#### 1.40.14 Causes of Death

The mortality profile shows CVA, HIV/AIDS, Respiratory Failure, Septicaemia, Heart Failure, Liver failure, Renal Failure, Hypoglycaemia, Malaria and Hepatic failure were the 10 leading causes of deaths with HIV/AIDS accounting for 20 cases

Table 1.70: Top 5 Causes of Deaths 2014-2016

Disease	2014	Disease	2015	Disease	2016
Heart Failure	41	CVA	39	HIV/AIDS	20
HIV/AIDS	28	HIV/AIDS	26	CVA	18
Septicaemia	19	Respiratory Failure	21	Septicaemia	16
CVA	12	Heart Failure	19	Heart Failure	11
Malaria	9	Septicaemia	14	Malaria	9

Source: Ghana Health Service, Kuntanase, 2017

#### 1.40.15 CHPS Implementation

The district has 32 demarcated CHPS zones. Currently, four (4) of the zones (Piase CHPS zone, Akokofe CHPS, Abono CHPS and Oyoko CHPS are functional. This notwithstanding, all the 32 zones are reporting in DHIMS with each zone being assigned with a Community Health Officer. There were series of CHPS MCHNP activities carried out in the district. Notable amongst them are:

1. The structured CHW training for Community Health Nurses (CHNs)

2. Introduction of CHO into the communities and the formation of Community Health Management Committees (CHMCs).
3. Organisation of community durbars on the introduction of CHO, CHMCs, and the Community Health Workers (CHWs).

Other important activities include the preparation of each Community Health Action Plan (CHAP) which serves as a guide to the CHO, CHW, and the CHMCs in the execution of the CHPS zone's programmes.

There were several financial supports from the CHPS/MCHNP programme to support the CHOs. Some include the financial support on outreach services, homes visits, facilitative supervisory visit etc. There is also opening of new CHPS compound at Bonkorkor/Boneagya and Adwumam with the help of the District Assembly and it is all these would complement the rest of the zones to enhance CHPS activities and the wellbeing of the people of Bosomtwe District

### **Challenges**

Currently, the district has no motorbike for CHPS activities. Community Health Nurses trek to their respective zones for CWC activities. This continually affects the district's performance. Again there is no vehicle for the district. Monitoring and supportive supervision by district officers to ensure proper work done by health staff is very difficult. Officers sort to their own salon cars for officer work.

### **Exemptions**

There were no exemptions granted in 2016, the NHIS has replaced the exemptions policy with the aged and pregnant women still enjoying free health care.

## **1.40.16 Support Services**

### **Human Resource Development**

The human resource position in the district needs to be given special attention as far as achievement of set objectives is concern. The number of staff required to handle health-delivery activities is far below target. As a result, the district always experience staffing gap in its operations.

Current staffing gap is a little bit waned down as compared to the previous years. For example, the total number of Community Health Nurses in the district is sixty seven (73) covering activities in 65 communities within four (4) sub-districts which is by far improvement over the years. The standard of at least, twenty (20) per sub-district.

Even though Community health Nurses have increased recently, the District still faces some problems as far as certain areas are concern. The situation has led to the recruitment of casual staff in various facilities to fill to some extent, the staffing gap.

Table 1.71: Up-date of staff in health institutions 2014-2016

No.	Institution	2014	2015	2016
1	District Health Directorate	27	26	22
2	Kuntanase Hospital	135	136	136
3	Jachie Health Centre	42	40	40
4	Piase CHIPs Compound	6	6	6
5	Tetrefu Health Centre	10	8	8
6	Lake Bosomtwe Methodist Clinic	27	27	26
7	St. Michael's Hospital	248	250	250
8	Konkoma S.D.A. Clinic	21	21	21
9	Brodekwano Methodist Clinic	32	32	33
10	Nyameani Methodist Clinic	14	14	14
11	Divine Mercy Hospital	50	48	46
12	Comfap Maternity Clinic	10	10	10
13	God's Grace Maternity Clinic	6	6	6
14	St. Mary's Anglican Clinic, Apinkrah	10	10	10
15	Jachie Eye Clinic	20	20	22
16	Ayush Memorial Hospital	19	20	21
17	St. Michael's Midwifery	17	17	19
18	JAPASS Sick bay	2	2	2
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>673</b>

Source: Ghana Health Service, Kuntanase, 2017

Table 1.72: Category of staff currently in the district

<b>Category</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Medical Officers	19	19	18
Midwives	44	44	46
Nurses	71	70	71
Technical Officers (CDC, HI)	6	6	6
Physician Assistant	16	16	10
Community Health Nurse	59	59	67
Nursing Officers	4	4	6
Anaesthetist Assistants	5	5	4
TO (Lab)	13	13	12
Dispensary Technicians	21	21	19
Orderlies	19	19	18
Dispensary Assistants	8	8	9
Ward Assistants	54	54	51
Secretaries	12	12	11
Pharmacists	4	4	4
Store Keeper/Supply Officers	5	5	3
Accountant	5	5	4
Senior Executive Officer	4	4	3
Administrator	3	3	3
Accounts Officer/Finance Officers	10	10	9
Drivers	11	11	11
Biostatistics Assistant	14	14	13
Public Health Nurse	3	3	3
Watchman/Security	13	13	12
Casuals	38	38	35
Health Extension Workers	35	35	35
Enrolled Nurses	58	58	58
Health Care Assistants	41	41	40
Nutrition Officers	3	3	2
Health Promotion Officers	1	1	1



Scavengers	2	2	2
Labourers	14	14	14
Cleaners	2	2	2
Field Technicians	3	3	3
Rotational Nurses/Midwives/Enrolled Nurses	4	4	4
Tutors	13	13	13
National Service	25	25	0
Biomedical Scientist	3	3	3
Others	51	51	48
<b>Total</b>		<b>696</b>	<b>673</b>

Source: Ghana Health Service, Kuntanase, 2017

### **Best practices:**

Some of the best practices for the year 2016 in the District were as follows:

- ❖ Supervisory visit to all facilities in the district.
- ❖ CHNs provided FP services during home visits
- ❖ Internal posting of health staff especially Midwives and Community Health Nurses to CHAG and Private facilities
- ❖ Excellent collaboration with health facilities (family meetings). Some programmes held at District level are sponsored by health facilities.
- ❖ Review of proposed research topics by the District.
- ❖ Education on communicable disease prevention, most especially on Meningitis, TB, and HIV/AIDs.
- ❖ Excellent collaboration with district and Regional Health Directorate on the case of a multi-drug TB patient

### **1.40.17 National Health Insurance Authority**

The National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA), is a social intervention programme aimed at improving financial access to the health needs of the people operated in the district. Below shows the operations of the scheme from 2013-2016.

Table 1.73: Membership of National Health Insurance Authority

YEAR	NEW REGISTRATION		TOTAL	RENEWALS		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE		MALE	FEMALE	
2013	8,410	10,114	18,524	20,769	27,225	47,994
2014	8,139	10,244	18,383	21,087	27,396	48,483
2015	14,636	17,022	31,658	11,040	14,474	25,514
2016	8,081	10,123	18,204	14,563	18,189	32,752

Source: District Health Insurance Office, Kuntanase, 2017

Table 1.74: Revenue Generation and Support

YEAR	PREMIUM	PROCESSING FEES	ADM. SUPPORT	CLAIMS SUPPORT	TOTAL
2013	134,190.00	121,972.00	24,000.00	5,064,668.46	5,334,830.00
2014	144,386.00	131,785.75	24,900.00	5,353,913.33	5,654,985.08
2015	209,883.00	166,325.98	36,000.00	5,341,968.19	5,754,177.17
2016	214,709.00	230,392.00	-	4,729,785.62	5,174,886.62

Source :District Health Insurance Office, Kuntanase, 2017

Table 1.75: Indebtedness

YEAR	ATTENDANCE	AMOUNT RECEIVED	AMOUNT PAID	OUTSTANDING AMOUNT
2013	311,675	5,918,970.05	5,760,506.16	-
2014	299,647	6,145,565.66	6,017,381.96	-
2015	279,267	5,777,931.26	5,583,994.22	-
2016	122,417	2,743,343.69	1,403,845.80	1,251,210.04
TOTAL	1,013,006	20,585,810.66	18,765,728.14	1,251,210.04

Source: District Health Insurance Office, Kuntanase, 2017

### Up-date on National Health Insurance Scheme

In total, 129,860 of OPD attendance were clients with NHIS membership which formed over 88.92% of the total OPD attendance as compared to 86.2% in 2015. It can be concluded therefore that, NHIS has in a way led to an increase in the total number of people utilizing services at the health facilities.

Table 1.76: NHIS OPD Attendance

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>Total OPD Attendance</b>	128,870	133,129	129,860
<b>Insured Clients</b>	98,210	98,986	98,950
<b>% of Insured Clients</b>	76.2%	74.35	76.22

Source: District Health Directorate, Kuntanase, 2017

Generally, the NHIS increased access to attendance at some of the health facilities most especially at St. Michael's Hospital. The percentage of patients within the age groups rather decreased in compares to 2015.

Table 1.77: Insured and Non-insured Claims (NHIS)

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>Insured</b>	382,102.34	356,139.21	389,267.90
<b>Non insured</b>	201,201.32	261,023.32	269,234.08
<b>Total claims</b>	163,201.25	183,192.01	186,356.98

Source: District Health Directorate, Kuntanase, 2017

In the course of the year, monitoring and evaluation visits were made to all the health facilities rendering services to the NHIS clients to assess and monitor the work being done. This was done as part of the routine monitoring of the District Health Management Team. Most of the facilities incorporate talks on the NHIS in their health education talks at the Out Patient Departments.

### **Challenges**

- ❖ The District office oversees two political district: Bosomtwe and Atwima-Kwanwoma and with the only one vehicle assigned to the district, the office is not able to visit all the 123 communities under its jurisdiction hence inability to meet the annual target.
- ❖ The only vehicle assigned to the district office was involved in an accident some time ago and that has affected the efficiency of the vehicle. Currently, the vehicle is grounded making it virtually impossible to undertake sensitisation and registration in the communities.

- ❖ Inadequate Biometric Machines (BMS.)The District office was assigned five biometric machines (BMS) with two not functioning. This has made registration of about 200,000 people expected to be registered impossible

#### **Proposed interventions**

- ❖ Atwima-Kwanwoma district should be decoupled from the Bosomtwe District by creating a separate district office for the Atwima-Kwanwoma District.
- ❖ There should be sub-office in each of the zonal councils of the districts to make NHIS more accessible to the people.
- ❖ The district office vehicle should be repaired comprehensively and or one more added to it to aid education and registrations.
- ❖ Provision of at least four more BMS and faulty one promptly repaired.

#### **1.40.18 Key Development Issues in the Health Sector**

- ❖ Inadequate health facilities eg. CHPS Compound
- ❖ Inadequate communication gadgets-laptops
- ❖ Inadequate support for HIV/AIDS activities
- ❖ Inadequate health personnel
- ❖ Inadequate vehicles for district activities
- ❖ Inadequate basic equipment for CHPS activities
- ❖ Limited Cold chain management

Interventions put in place to address the key development issues in the health sector in the plan period would include:

- ❖ Construction of CHPS Compounds at Pipie, Akokofe
- ❖ Support for NIP
- ❖ Provision of adequate support for HIV/AIDS activities
- ❖ Lobby for vaccine carriers and fridges from RHD
- ❖ Lobby Regional Health Directorate ( RHD) for vehicles and motorbikes
- ❖ Provision of equipment for completed CHPS Compound at Bonkorkor
- ❖ Collaborated with the Assembly for provision of Laptops

### 1.41 HIV/AIDS

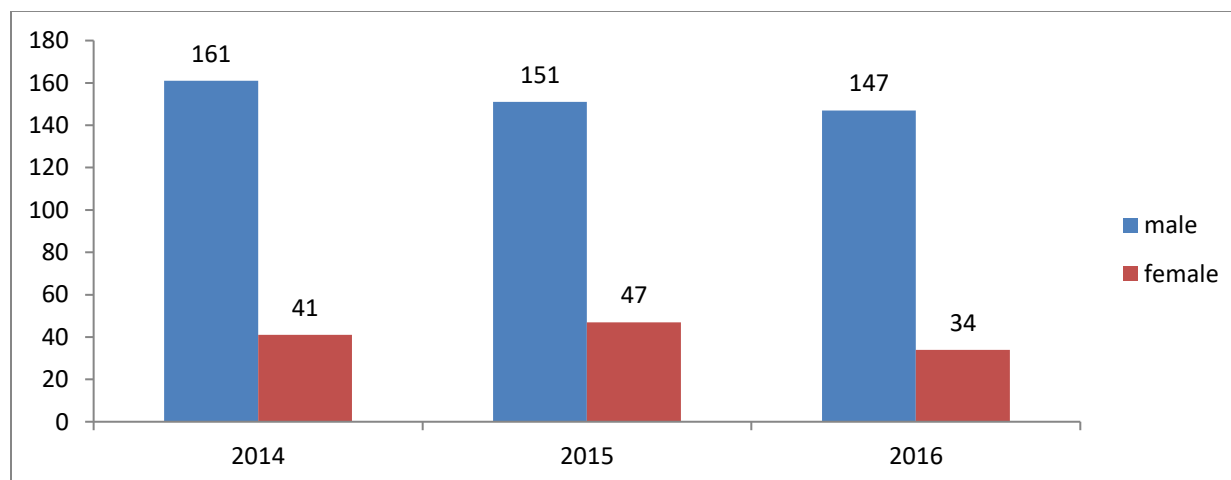
The district recorded a total of 181 HIV/AIDS cases during the year under review with 56.4% in the age group of 0-34 years with approximately male to female ratio of 0.60: 0.40

Table 1.78: Distribution of HIV/AIDS Cases by Age 2014-2016

AGE	No. of Cases (2014)	No. of Cases (2015)	No. of Cases (2016)
0-14YR	2	3	1
15-34	102	121	104
35-49	75	58	62
>50	16	16	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>181</b>

Ghana Health Service, Kuntanase, 2017

Figure 1.35: The Trend of HIV/AIDS Cases in the District 2014 -2016



Ghana Health Service, Kuntanase, 2017

### 1.41.1 Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission/Voluntary Counselling and Testing (PMTCT/VCT)

Five (5) facilities in the district are PMTCT implementing sites at present. A total of 4,302 ANC registrants were recorded out of which 3,775 representing over 87.75% of registrants were counselled. Out of those counselled, over 79.8% opted for HIV test and 1.2% was positive.

Table 1.79: PMTCT/VCT update 2016

PARAMETERS	Kunt. Hosp.	SMH	Tetrefu H/C	Piase CHPS Compound	Jachie H/C	Divine Mercy	Total
ANC Registrants	632	2,397	68	65	497	643	4,302
Registrants Counsellled	512	2,221	58	51	413	520	3,775
Registrants opting for HIV Test	466	1,098	49	48	398	430	2,489
No. Testing HIV Positive	11	13	0	1	5	3	33

Source: Ghana Health Service, 2017.

Initially the District Health Directorate took it upon itself to organize public campaigns in almost all the communities in the district and now with the District Response Management Team (DRMT) Awareness about the disease continues to be created in schools, churches, health facilities, and outreach clinics. Social gatherings, particularly during festive occasions e.g. Meet-Me-There at Abono. However, all public fora organised always ensured that target group of people are made aware of the mode of transmission in the district as being mostly through;

- ❖ Unprotected sex among the sexually active youth
- ❖ Tourist attraction to the district because of the Lake Side and programs normally organised at the Lake side during holidays
- ❖ Other social activities such as festivals and funerals in the district

### **Support for People living with HIV/AIDS**

- ❖ Support for persons living with HIV has been from a lot of organisations but being monitored by the Ghana AIDS Commission. Among such organizations are the Bosomtwe District Assembly, Environmental Protection Association of Ghana (EPAG), individuals, groups and other unidentified institutions.
- ❖ St. Michael's Hospital at Pramso also gives psychosocial support to the persons with HIV and AIDS.

Among other interventions for the People Living with HIV and AIDS include;

- ❖ Support for their Association in organising meetings by the District Assembly
- ❖ Support for some of their children in the areas of education and health
- ❖ Support them with lawyers when they are faced by crisis by family members

### **Challenges in HIV/AIDS**

- ❖ Inadequate number of counsellors
- ❖ Inadequate funds for HIV/AIDS activities
- ❖ Frequent shortage of some Antiretroviral drugs
- ❖ Frequent shortage of oral quick and first response
- ❖ Stigmatization
- ❖ Inadequate support for People Living with HIV/AIDS

### **Way forward for Improving HIV/AIDS**

- ❖ Infants diagnosis
- ❖ I E & C
- ❖ Training of more counsellors
- ❖ Organize more know your status campaign
- ❖ Formation of adolescent clubs in schools

### **1.42 Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)**

The world is now linked together with Information and Communication Technology (ICT). Mobile phones, the internet and computers have become important tools for communication with enormous time saving applications in the pursuit of inter-personal and corporate transactions. The days of telegrams and gong-gong to carry information are gone due to technology

### **1.42.1 Households access to computers and Internet**

The distribution of the internet facility usage by sex indicates that males (64%) have a larger proportion than females (36%). Another small proportion of households (4.4%) have desktop or laptop computers. In terms of ownership of desktops or laptop computers in Bosomtwe District, male headed households have about three quarters (74.7%) while female headed households have slightly one quarter (25.3%). Out of the total population of 93,910 aged 12 years and over in the Bosomtwe District, 62,792 (51.4%) have mobile phones. Of the population 12 years and older, only 3.9 percent use internet facility. Only 4.4 percent of the households own desktop and laptop computers.

Computer usage when coupled with computer literacy, grants the user the ability to utilize computer programmes eg. Word processing, calculations, and data management analysis. In addition, computer access provides opportunities to access the internet for various activities and services, including social networking, governance, education, health, commerce and other online services. In the District there are ICT centres owned by private individuals which provide secretariat services to the populace.

The District Assembly has an ICT Centre at Kuntanase which is not functional. The ICT Centre is supposed to provide internet access and basic training in computer literacy to the public. ICT infrastructure in education is not encouraging. Most of the basic schools do not have access to ICT infrastructure, even though ICT is examinable at the BECE.

### **1.42.2 Penetration of Fixed and Mobile Telephones**

As in many districts in Ghana fixed lined telephones are limited. Data indicates that out of the total population of 62,795 aged 12 years and older in the District, more than half of this population representing 51.4 percent has mobile phones. The proportion of mobile phone ownership by the male (58.4%) population 12 years and older is higher than the female (45.5%) population.

All the 66 communities in the district in one way or the other can access one or all the following mobile networks:

- ❖ MTN
- ❖ Vodafone
- ❖ Tigo
- ❖ Airtel
- ❖ Glo-Ghana



### **1.42.3 Radio and Television**

There is no FM station in the district. It however has about 30 Information Centres which transmit information from affiliate FM Stations. Even though the district does not have its own FM station, most of FM , stations in Kumasi, Ejisu Konongo, Bekwai, Obuasi Koforidua and Nkawkaw are received in the district

### **1.42.4 Importance of ICT in the District Development**

The important role that ICT play cannot be over-emphasized. The importance of ICT in the development includes the following:

- ❖ Information gathering for development; information of government policies and programmes, development issues in the district/communities
- ❖ Networking and Information sharing-information and experience sharing on agriculture, marketing of produce, health, education and climate change and environmental pollution. Use of the mobiles have enable Assembly members to create a platform for information sharing. There is also the Ghana Social Accountability Mechanism (GSAM) Platform where information on GSAM activities are shared
- ❖ Distance learning services for rural dwellers
- ❖ Attraction of micro/small enterprises-SMEs take advantage of FM stations to advertise their products and services to many communities within and beyond their areas of operation
- ❖ Enhanced decentralization- Through the proliferation of FM station-community members are able to bring their views and problems to the attention of the District Assembly for response
- ❖ Improved communications- with availability of mobile phones people get in attach with their relatives in the cities and abroad
- ❖ Source of attainment

### **1.42.5 Key development issues in ICT**

The key development issues in ICT use in the district include:

- ❖ High cost of ICTs supply
- ❖ Limited use of ICT- computer and accessories in schools
- ❖ Inadequate ICT infrastructure
- ❖ Low literacy levels and lack of ICT personnel
- ❖ Poor internet access

In order to improve the utilization of ICT in the district, the District Assembly will collaborate with its development partners to undertake these interventions:

- ❖ Encourage, promote and support the implementation of ICT system in the district
- ❖ Improve the supply of ICT in schools
- ❖ Sensitization of the importance of ICTs in development

### **1.43 Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection**

Poverty has many faces, changing from place to place and across time, and has been described in many ways. Most often, poverty is a situation people want to escape. So poverty is a call to action -- for the poor and the wealthy alike. There are numerous definitions of poverty in social, economic and political terms. As reported in the Chronic Poverty Research, 2007, 'a multidimensional understanding of poverty helps to define poverty as a human condition characterized by sustained or chronic deprivation of resources, capabilities, choices, security and power necessary for enjoyment of an adequate standard of living and other civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights.

The UN, 1998, defines poverty as a denial of choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity. It means lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society. It means not having enough to feed and cloth a family, not having a school or clinic to go to; not having the land on which to grow one's food or a job to earn one's living, not having access to credit. It means insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, households and communities. It means susceptibility to violence, and it often implies living on marginal or fragile environments, without access to clean water or sanitation

Social Protection refers to a range of policies the explicitly aim to reduce poverty and vulnerability, and which have the potential to be redistributive Social protection programmes have been seen as an effective means to reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion as well as to increase income generating opportunities and promote social integration. The objectives of social protection are;

- ❖ Protection (risks from vulnerability to security)
- ❖ Reducing poverty
- ❖ Overcoming discrimination and exclusion eg. Changing social relations and institutions
- ❖ Contributing to social integration, , cohesion and justice

Social Protection programmes in the district include

- ❖ National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

- ❖ Capitation Grant
- ❖ Free Textbooks
- ❖ Free school uniforms
- ❖ School Feeding Programme
- ❖ Financial support to needy students
- ❖ Financial support to PWDs
- ❖ Provision of Relief items to disaster victims
- ❖ Support to people living with HIV/AIDS
- ❖ Lively Empowerment Against Poverty ( LEAP)

### **Inequality**

Development theory has largely been concerned with inequalities in standard of living such as inequalities in income/wealth, education, health and nutrition.

#### **1.43.1 Causes of Poverty in the District**

The causes of poverty in the district:

- ❖ Lack of access to institutional credit.
- ❖ Lack of education and training in employable skills.
- ❖ Low productivity and production.
- ❖ Unsuccessful farming and other businesses.
- ❖ High rate of post-harvest losses.
- ❖ Unrealistic market prices for farm produce and high cost of farm inputs.
- ❖ Large family sizes.
- ❖ Presences of diseases and physical disabilities.
- ❖ Lack of socio-economic infrastructure like good roads, markets health facilities, schools and good drinking water.
- ❖ Bad life styles like polygamy, womanizing, laziness and unnecessary expenditures

#### **1.43.2 Manifestation of Poverty in the District**

Poverty in the district is manifested in many ways. Table 1.68 shows how poverty is manifested among the people in the district.

<b>Dimension</b>	<b>Manifestation</b>
<b>Basic Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Poor housing</li> <li>❖ Poor clothing</li> <li>❖ Poor diet</li> <li>❖ Low educational status</li> <li>❖ Poor health</li> </ul>
<b>Livelihoods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ No savings</li> <li>❖ Lack of non-farm employment</li> <li>❖ Peasant farming</li> </ul>
<b>Resources/Vulnerability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Food insecurity</li> <li>❖ Little or no assets</li> <li>❖ Little or no support from relations</li> <li>❖ Lack of /inadequate access to credit</li> <li>❖ Low access to economic infrastructure and services( e.g. roads, markets etc )</li> </ul>
<b>Political Deprivation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Low participation in governance</li> <li>❖ Have no influence on local decision-making</li> <li>❖ Low direct access to information</li> </ul>
<b>Social/Cultural/Psychological Deprivation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Low self esteem</li> </ul>

Source: Authors' Construct 2017

### 1.43.3 Current Coping Mechanism

The current coping mechanisms among farmers include:

- ❖ Mixed farming
- ❖ Dependence on relatives-remittances
- ❖ Borrowing from friends
- ❖ Credit from middlemen (and pay in kind)
- ❖ Child labour
- ❖ Working for others
- ❖ Non-farm ventures e.g. charcoal burning
- ❖ Farming on marginal lands
- ❖ Engaging in illegal activities ( e.g. stealing, illegal felling of trees)

#### **1.43.4 Vulnerability Analysis**

Vulnerability is a term used to describe exposure to hazards and shocks. People are more vulnerable if they are more likely to be badly affected by events outside their control. “Vulnerability defines the characteristics of a person or group and their situation that influence their capacity to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the impact of a hazard.” (Wisner et al, 2004). It involves a combination of factors that determine the degree to which someone’s life, livelihood, property and other assets are put at risk by a discrete and identifiable event (or series or cascade of such events) in nature and society.

#### **Dimensions of vulnerability**

Social, generational, geographic, economic and political processes influence how hazards affect people in varying ways and with different intensities. Some groups are more prone to damage, loss and suffering in the context of differing hazards. Key variables explaining variations of impact include occupation, ethnicity, gender, disability and health status, age and the nature and extent of social networks. Changing the social, economic and political factors usually means altering the way that power operates in society.

Concern about social protection and in particular, vulnerability and social exclusion has been growing in Ghana with the Bosomtwe District being no exception. Experiences of vulnerability and exclusion are invariably intrinsically linked to poverty in the district. It is clear that such condition also stems from denial of rights and entitlements, on account of gender and age discrimination, ethnic politics, unstable environments and disability among others. The poor and vulnerable in the district appear to bear the brunt of free market reforms in the form of inadequate and increased costs of social services, redundancies and income insecurity. This part of the report is to give consideration to poverty level as far as the vulnerable and excluded are concerned.

#### **1.43.5 Current State of Vulnerability and Exclusion in the Bosomtwe District**

- ❖ **Child Trafficking:** There is no reported case of child trafficking in the District. However, there is still the belief that some children are brought into the District from other areas, especially by the predominant settler farmers as farm or domestic help.
- ❖ **Child Labour/Street Children:** There are a lot of such cases in the District. In the bigger communities like Aputuogya, Esereso, Kuntanase, Feyiase, Pramso and Jachie, where commerce thrive most, in or out of school children are found in such menial jobs as head

potters during market days. Also, a great number of them are used as farm hands by parents/guardians in the farming communities.

- ❖ Orphans
- ❖ The Aged
- ❖ Disaster victims
- ❖ Widowed women
- ❖ People Living with HIV AIDS (PWLHA'S):
- ❖ Persons with Disabilities:-2,755 persons have some form of disability representing 2.9 percent of the population in the district ( 2010 Population and Housing Census)

The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development as one of the departments has been charged in the district to champion the course of the vulnerable groups. The vulnerable groups identified in the district include;

- People with disabilities
- Children
- Elderly
- Women
- People with HIV/AIDS

Vulnerability is gender differentiated. The way women experience vulnerability is many times different to men due to socially constructed gender roles and power relations. Factors, such as lack of access to and control over basic resources and lack of entitlements, amplify women's vulnerability and undermine their ability to cope with effects of disasters.

Children are also identified in the district as belonging to the vulnerable group. Some children in the district are neglected by their biological parents who fail to send them to school. With the increase in video and game centers in the district, children are found more comfortable at these centers moving from one center to the other. Others also roam about in the community without any care from anybody, not even close relatives.

In the case of children, key identified development problems include;

- ❖ Inadequate care, maintenance and supervision of children by their parents
- ❖ Broken homes
- ❖ Single parenthood in the case of females
- ❖ Child delinquency

- ❖ Lack of juvenile cells for children in conflict with the law.

There are cases of abuse of some women by their husbands, even though such cases are often verbal and psychological. Such cases are mostly reported by women in relation to their children. The cases are brought for settlement and advice if cases need further interrogation. Some problems arise due to the misunderstanding of the different roles of parents. Some children in the district are abused in various ways, like bad treatment from their relatives, step parents and sometimes their guardians.

#### **1.43.6 Key development issues in Poverty, Inequalities and Social Protection**

Some Identified key development problems in the district include;

- ❖ Lack of skill training for the youth to make them more employable
- ❖ Low productivity in productive sectors like agriculture, manufacturing and services
- ❖ Unemployment and under-employment
- ❖ Low and seasonal incomes
- ❖ Limited access to health care
- ❖ High illiteracy rate among women
- ❖ Limited access to the school feeding programme
- ❖ Capitation grant not adequate and irregular
- ❖ High population growth rate
- ❖ Large family sizes
- ❖ Frequent disasters
- ❖ lack of support to set up businesses in the case of those who have already acquired some skills through the various workshops organized by the department
- ❖ Discrimination among disabled persons and People Living with HIV AIDS (PWLHA'S):
- ❖ Difficulty in getting life partners
- ❖ Stigmatization especially among PWLHA'S

#### **1.43.7 Programmes/Interventions to reduce poverty and inequalities**

The District Assembly in collaboration with non-governmental organizations and the social welfare department of the district would undertake the under-listed interventions;

- ❖ Expand the coverage of the effectiveness of essential services for poorest groups and geographical areas.
- ❖ Develop effective and efficient systems that enforce rights and protections, especially for children and women.
- ❖ Prevent disasters and mitigate their impact on the community.
- ❖ Provide relief items
- ❖ Support the Girl-Child
- ❖ Provide financial support for people with disabilities
- ❖ Provide jobs especially for the youth and women
- ❖ Provide support for People Living with HIV AIDS (PWLHA'S)
- ❖ Facilitate in the increase in the number schools benefiting in the school feeding programme
- ❖ Improving access to health services
- ❖ Improving access to education

#### **1.44 Science Technology and Innovation (STI) in the District**

STI are key drivers of economic and social development. The experience of successful developing countries shows that STI policies that are well integrated into national development strategies and combined with institutional and organizational changes can help raise productivity, improve firm competitiveness, support faster growth and create jobs. . Science and technology are the key tools in bringing development especially the present times and the future. There is therefore the need to step up education in science and technology as is the key that propels economic development. The importance of STI in national development cannot be overemphasized

##### **1.44.1 STI in the District Development**

The plan looks at STI in the development of the district. It takes into consideration the following:

- ❖ STI education in the district
- ❖ STI utilization in the Agriculture sector
- ❖ STI utilization in the Micro/Small Scale Agro-processing
- ❖ STI Utilization in tourism in the district



#### **1.44.2 STI Education in the District**

Science and Technology subjects/programmes usually undertaken in Schools in Ghana and for that matter the Bosomtwe district are for the basic education are mathematics, integrated science and ICT. Others are building technology/pre-technology and vocal studies. Student performance especially in mathematics and integrated science in the BEBE has not been encouraging. In 2016 for instance about 10 percent of the students perform poorly in mathematics and integrated science. In the SHS the number of students who do science and technology related programmes are very small as compared to those doing other programmes General Arts Visual Arts and Business, In the 2017 academic year out of 3240 students in two of the SHSs, namely, Jachie and Beposo SHS only 12 percent are doing science and technology related programmes.

Students' performance in integrated science and mathematics in WASSCE is nothing to write home about. In 2016, about 60 percent of the candidates presented for the WASSCE had below 6 –credit which is pre-requisite for entry into a tertiary institution'. Over the years students in the district have been participating in STME. STME –seeks to imbibe in the child skills of innovation, creativity and imagination for better life. For meaningful Education, it is imperative for students to be trained in the investigative process of problem solving in a scientific and technological way through curiosity and analytical manners.

The Scientific Technology, Mathematics and Innovation Education (STMIE) CAMP is an integral part under national campaign aimed at developing and maintaining a science and technology culture among the Ghanaian youth for national development. In the Bosomtwe District, (STMIE) camps have provided a platform for the participants to exhibit their creativity and innovations through series of interesting activities as well as promoting linkages between school and industry. The programme is mainly sponsored by Bosomtwe District Assembly and supported by the District Education Directorate. Through STMIE programme, participants have been exposed to a world of different vocations and technical skills. Most participants could even start their own businesses just after school. Participants could now solve problems in a technological and scientific way. Many participants have even taught their families how to prepare some hands-on-activities like Batik, Tie and Dye, liquid soap and screen printing just to mention a few, after attending this programme.

In fact this programme has over the years opened the eyes of few privileged participants to compete with other districts on scientific project works presentation. Even, in 2010 STMIE camp,

Bosomtwe District emerged the winner (1<sup>st</sup> position) and was adjudged the best project work during the project work completion for the whole Ashanti Region. The project that was presented titled “Makola Women’s Umbrella.” This project was made with used or waste sachet rubbers which as a menace to the society at that time to produce a very big and beautiful umbrella which could be used by market women and big time business minded people. It was presented by Adagya D/A JHS in 2011. Also the Bosomtwe District was adjudged the best well- behaved student- award and it was taken by one Martha Acquah of Aputuogya D/A JHS in 2011.

In 2016, too, participants in Bosomtwe District again took the second (2<sup>nd</sup>) position work in competition in the whole Ashanti Region. The award winner was given a laptop bag at the national level. The project presented was titled “Solar Panel Bag Pack”. With this, one could be walking and charging his/her phone inside the bag which has a solar panel at the back. This project can charge phones, lamps, laptops, tablets and what have you? As the owner moves along. Since, participants are exposed to other places of interest; through the educational visits, they are able to solve problems faster and in a more accurate manner than the less privileged ones. Because of their exposure to other fields of work, most of them strive to further their education by entering the universities and polytechnics to become great men and women in the villages and towns.

In fact, this programme should continue all the time and even the number of participants should be increased because after participation, the individual becomes self-independent and even trained to be self-reliant. Also participants are taught how to answer BECE questions and are free from the fear that is engulfed in the study of science and other related subjects.

It has been observed that in most cases, funds are not released on time by the District Assembly. Moreover, the required numbers of students to be sponsored are always reduced. The (STMIE) Camp programme is a very good one which should be organized every year to enlighten our youth in the Bosomtwe District Assembly, the Education Directorate, teachers and students for their support.

#### **1.44.3 Agriculture and STI Utilization**

Agriculture is the backbone of the district economy. Almost half (48.0%) of households in the District are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, six out of ten households (60.0%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 22.0 percent of households are into

agriculture. Most households in the District (97.6%) are involved in crop farming. However, agriculture in the district is challenged with low productivity.

Small-scale farmers rely on rudimentary methods and technology and they lack the skills and inputs, such as fertilizer and improved seeds that would increase yields. Poor farmers are without the good market and rural infrastructure they need for storing, processing and marketing their products... The low adoption of improved or modern farm practices is largely due to limited liquidity of farmers in the absence of well-functioning credit markets. Farm labour is drawn from family sources but complemented more and more with hired labour. The failure of the farmers utilization of STI facilities/ infrastructure/ facilities have resulted in low productivity of the farmers and thereby perpetuating their poverty

#### **1.44.4 Micro/Small Scale Agro-Processing Industries and Utilization of STI**

One of the objectives of the STI policy of Ghana is to promote the development of food processing industries and enhance value addition for the local market and for exports. This policy objective is not being achieved because of the low utilization of STI infrastructure/facilities in Ghana in general and the district in particular. In the Bosomtwe district the predominant agro-processing industries include Gari Processing and Palm Oil Extraction. All these shops do not utilize/ low utilization STI infrastructure/facilities to enhance their productivity. They use obsolete technology, which does not augur well for improved productivity.

#### **1.44.5 STI Utilization in tourism in the district**

The Lake Bosomtwe Biosphere Reserve is the single most important tourist attraction in the Bosomtwe District. The lake is mostly patronized by holiday makers on festive occasions. However, infrastructural development has not been well coordinated and presently below standards. The tourist site does not have any STI tourist infrastructure that makes a place attractive to tourist. Tourists both domestic and international just come to the lake to swim. The non-utilization of tourism infrastructure makes the place unattractive. Some of the potential investments that can be undertaken within the Lake and surrounding landforms are outlined below:

- ❖ Development of Zip Line from Kokoado to the Lake Bosomtwe
- ❖ Provision of Cable Car from Kokoado to the Lake Bosomtwe
- ❖ Development of a Canopy Walkway

- ❖ Provision of Modern Canoe and Boat
- ❖ Provision of Hiking Route to link all communities surrounding the lake

With the provision of these tourism infrastructure/facilities more tourists will be attracted to the site and thereby increasing the revenue base of the Assembly.

#### **1.44.6 Key development issues in Science, Technology and Innovations**

The key development issues in STI include:

- ❖ Low interest in the study of science related subjects like mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology etc
- ❖ Poor performance of students in the science related subjects in BECE and WASSCE
- ❖ Poor methods of teaching science related subjects
- ❖ Inadequate science laboratories, including instructional materials in the teaching of science related subjects
- ❖ Inadequate teachers in the teaching of science related subjects
- ❖ Inadequate financial support in the organization and participation of Scientific Technology, Mathematics and Innovation Education (STMIE) CAMP
- ❖ Low esteem for the study of vocational and technical subjects
- ❖ Low utilization of science and technology infrastructure/facilities in agriculture, agro-processing, tourism etc

#### **1.44.7 Strategies to improve STI in the District**

The District Assembly will collaborate with development partners/stakeholders to promote the study of science and technology in schools and the utilization of science and technology in agriculture and other services through the following:

- ❖ Promote Innovations at all levels of the educational system
- ❖ Whip interest in the study of science related subjects in schools
- ❖ Establish award schemes that reward innovation among the youth
- ❖ Facilitate the posting of science related subject teachers to the district
- ❖ Equip schools with modern laboratories and equipment for effective teaching and learning
- ❖ Initiate mechanisms to identify young scientists-establish a science based model basic school in the district

- ❖ Provide scholarships for promising science students
- ❖ Encourage activities that bring the STI capabilities of the youth such as holding Science and Mathematics Clinics for both girls and boys to encourage science learning and also promote STI competition among the youth. This competition can be done at class level and inter house level
- ❖ Encourage and support farmers to use modern methods of farming and use improved technology
- ❖ Encourage and support small/medium scale agro-processors to use improved technology
- ❖ Improve tourism industry for better service delivery by using Tourism infrastructure

#### 1.45 Eliciting Community Perspective on Development Issues and Aspirations

The development issues and aspirations for the District were arrived at following the under-listed planning activities:

- Performance Review of the MTDP (2014-2017);
- Compilation of the Profile/Current Situation analysis of the District; and
- Interface between communities and technocrats in communities’ fora where communities’ needs assessment and aspirations were undertaken.

The identified issues have been grouped under the thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II, 2014-2017) as indicated below:

Table 1.80: Summary of key development issues of GSGDA II

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<p>Low IGF generation</p> <p>Poor expenditure management</p> <p>Overdependence on external sources of funding (DACF, DDF.)</p> <p>Unwillingness of rate payers to pay tax</p> <p>Inadequate tax education.</p> <p>Lack of logistics like motors and bicycles to improve mobility of revenue collectors.</p>

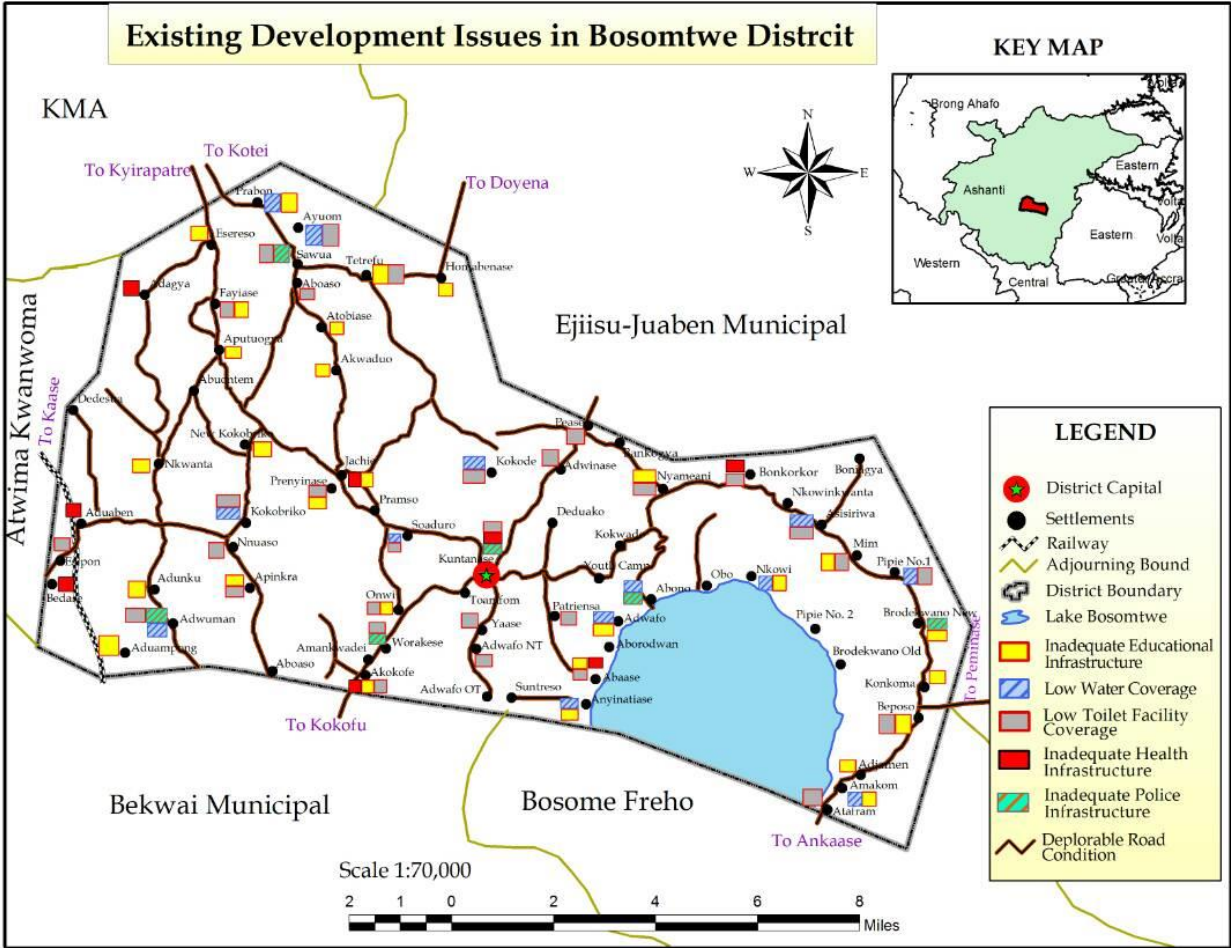
	Inability of Sub-districts to collect ceded revenue items
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited access to credit facilities to private entrepreneurs.</li> <li>- Limited use of improved technologies</li> <li>- Inadequate market for products</li> <li>- Low quality of products</li> <li>- Low support for Local Economic Development activities</li> <li>- Inadequate support for BAC</li> <li>- Non-availability of job opportunities</li> <li>- Lack of employable skills among the youth</li> </ul>
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low agricultural production</li> <li>- Inadequate access to credit facilities for farmers</li> <li>- Limited capacity of agriculture extension.</li> <li>- Rain-fed agriculture</li> <li>- High post-harvest losses</li> <li>- High cost of farm inputs including labour</li> <li>- Lack of ready market for agriculture produce</li> </ul>
	Natural Resource Conservation and Management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bush fires</li> <li>- Indiscriminate use of agro-chemicals</li> <li>- Deforestation</li> <li>- Drying of water bodies eg Lake Bosomtwe</li> <li>- High dependence of charcoal and firewood</li> <li>- Limited knowledge of climate change and impact</li> <li>- Illegal logging of trees by chainsaw operators</li> <li>- Soil erosion/Impoverished soils</li> <li>- Pollution of water bodies</li> <li>- Rain storm, flooding and drought</li> </ul>
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<p>Limited access to electricity</p> <p>Limited street lighting system</p> <p>Deplorable road condition</p>

	<p>Inadequate access to urban communities.</p> <p>Irregular maintenance of feeder roads</p> <p>Inadequate market infrastructure.</p> <p>Inadequate use of ICT in offices and schools</p> <p>Haphazard development</p> <p>Non-enforcement of planning and building regulation</p> <p>-Non-enforcement of building codes</p> <p>Low capacity of NADMO</p> <p>Low toilet facility coverage</p> <p>High Dependence on public toilets</p> <p>Low toilet facility coverage</p> <p>Poor hygiene practices including hand washing with soap</p> <p>Poor drainage system</p> <p>Poor final disposal of solid and liquid waste</p> <p>Low water coverage</p> <p>Poor performance Water and Sanitation Committees</p>
<p>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate classrooms</li> <li>- Poor academic performance of basic schools.</li> <li>- Inadequate teaching materials.</li> <li>- Inadequate ICT Facilities in schools</li> <li>- Inadequate accommodation for teachers</li> <li>- Lack of Libraries</li> <li>- Lack of sanitary facilities in schools</li> <li>- Inadequate support for brilliant but needy students</li> <li>- Inadequate health facilities eg.CHPS Compound</li> <li>- Inadequate nurses quarters</li> <li>- Inadequate support for HIV/AIDS activities</li> </ul>
<p>Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</p>	<p>Poor performance of sub-district structure</p> <p>Inadequate office and residential accommodation for security personnel</p>

	<p>Inadequate residential accommodation for staff of Assembly Departments</p> <p>Inadequate and reliable database for planning, revenue mobilization and budgeting</p>
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A Base Map showing the spatial implications of the summarized key development issues in the district is shown in figure 1.36 below:

Figure 1.36: Key Development Issues





## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FOR 2018-2021**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

The GSGDA II has seven thematic areas. This chapter captures the prioritized key development issues identified in chapter one of this plan and linked 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 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**

District Assemblies are encouraged to facilitate the preparation of Local/Community Development Plans (CDPs). These will represent community needs and aspirations as inputs into the DMTDP through the district sectoral plans. The CDPs may also serve as the medium for implementing the DMTDP at the community level. In a situation where community plans do not exist, community needs and aspirations should be captured in the form of issues through public consultations.

#### **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

Table 2.1: Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Development Issues of GSGDA II

	<b>Identified key development issues</b>  <b>Community Needs /Aspirations</b>	Low toilet facility coverage	Low Water coverage	Inadequate educational facilities	Inadequate health facilities	Deplorable road condition	Inadequate market facilities	Inadequate provision of	Poor drainage system	Poor solid waste	Youth unemployment	Limited access to Social protection programmes	Inadequate teachers &nurses	Inadequate police	Inadequate support for LED	SCORES
No		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	Provision of improved Toilet facilities	2	2	2	2	0	2	1	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	1.6
2	Provision of potable water	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	2	1	0	2	2	2	1.6
3	Provision of educational infrastructure	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1.6
4	Provision of Health facilities	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1.6
5	Rehabilitation of Feeder Roads	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1.7
6	Provision of Market facilities	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1.5
7	Improving access to Electricity/ Street Lights	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	1.6

8	Provision of Culverts/ Drains	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	1.1
9	Increasing Social Protection Programmes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	1.1
10	Posting of Health Workers and Teachers	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	1.4
11	Improvement in solid waste management	2	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	2	1.2
12	Provision of police infrastructure	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1.3
13	Provide support for LED	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1.7
14	Creation of jobs	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1.7

**Key**

Table 2. 2: Scoring

Definition	Score
Strong Relationship	2
Weak Relationship	1
No Relationship	0

Table 2.3: Summary of key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low IGF generation</li> <li>- Poor expenditure management</li> <li>- Overdependence on external sources of funding</li> <li>- (DACF, DDF.)</li> <li>- Unwillingness of rate payers to pay tax</li> <li>- Inadequate tax education.</li> <li>- Lack of logistics like motors and bicycles to improve mobility of revenue collectors.</li> <li>- Inability of Sub-districts to collect ceded revenue items</li> </ul>
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited access to credit facilities to private entrepreneurs.</li> <li>- Limited use of improved technologies</li> <li>- Inadequate market for products</li> <li>- Low quality of products</li> <li>- Low support for Local Economic Development activities</li> <li>- Inadequate support for BAC</li> <li>- Non-availability of job opportunities</li> <li>- Lack of employable skills among the youth</li> </ul>
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low agricultural production</li> <li>- Inadequate access to credit facilities for farmers</li> <li>- Limited capacity of agriculture extension.</li> <li>- Rain-fed agriculture</li> <li>- High post-harvest losses</li> <li>- High cost of farm inputs including labour</li> <li>- Lack of ready market for agriculture produce</li> </ul>
	Natural Resource Conservation and Management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bush fires</li> <li>- Indiscriminate use of agro-chemicals</li> <li>- Deforestation</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drying of water bodies eg Lake Bosomtwe</li> <li>- High dependence of charcoal and firewood</li> <li>- Limited knowledge of climate change and impact</li> <li>- Illegal logging of trees by chainsaw operators</li> <li>- Soil erosion/Impoverished soils</li> <li>- Pollution of water bodies</li> <li>- Rain storm, flooding and drought</li> </ul>
<p>Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited access to electricity</li> <li>- Limited street lighting system</li> <li>- Deplorable road condition</li> <li>- Inadequate access to urban communities.</li> <li>- Irregular maintenance of feeder roads</li> <li>- Inadequate market infrastructure.</li> <li>- Inadequate use of ICT in offices and schools</li> <li>- Haphazard development</li> <li>- Non-enforcement of planning and building regulation</li> <li>- -Non-enforcement of building codes</li> <li>- Low capacity of NADMO</li> <li>- Low toilet facility coverage</li> <li>- High Dependence on public toilets</li> <li>- Low toilet facility coverage</li> <li>- Poor hygiene practices including hand washing with soap</li> <li>- Poor drainage system</li> <li>- Poor final disposal of solid and liquid waste</li> <li>- Low water coverage</li> <li>- Poor performance Water and Sanitation Committees</li> </ul>
<p>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate classrooms</li> <li>- Poor academic performance of basic schools.</li> <li>- Inadequate teaching materials.</li> <li>- Inadequate ICT Facilities in schools</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate accommodation for teachers</li> <li>- Lack of Libraries</li> <li>- Lack of sanitary facilities in schools</li> <li>- Inadequate support for brilliant but needy students</li> <li>- Inadequate health facilities eg.CHPS Compound</li> <li>- Inadequate nurses quarters</li> <li>- Inadequate support for HIV/AIDS activities</li> </ul>
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor performance of sub-district structure</li> <li>- Inadequate office and residential accommodation for security personnel</li> <li>- Inadequate residential accommodation for staff of Assembly Departments</li> <li>- Inadequate and reliable database for planning, revenue mobilization and budgeting</li> </ul>

**Harmonization of key Development 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 :

Table 2. 4: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021

<b>GSGDA II, 2014-2017</b>		<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021</b>	
<b>THEMATIC AREAS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low IGF generation</li> <li>- Poor expenditure management</li> <li>- Overdependence on external sources of funding</li> <li>- (DACF, DDF.)</li> <li>- Unwillingness of rate payers to pay tax</li> <li>- Inadequate tax education.</li> <li>- Lack of logistics like motors and bicycles to improve mobility of revenue collectors.</li> </ul>	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate financial assistance.</li> <li>- Inadequate processing machines/lack of precision tools, appropriate equipment and industrial machinery</li> <li>- Small size of the processing structure//plants( Oil Palm Processors)</li> <li>- Unfavourable location of the plant( ( Oil Palm Processors)</li> <li>- District Assembly not awarding contracts to the associations</li> <li>- Low patronage of product/services</li> <li>- Excessive taxation by the district assembly</li> <li>- Impoverished soils leading to increased use of fertilizers</li> <li>- Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture</li> <li>- Low capacity of extension services</li> <li>- High postharvest losses</li> <li>- Inadequate access to farm inputs</li> <li>- Misapplication of agro-chemicals</li> <li>- Inadequate access to micro-credit schemes for farmers</li> <li>- Poor road condition</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inability of Sub-districts to collect ceded revenue items</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited use of improved technology</li> <li>- Not all areas have access to electricity</li> <li>- Inadequate supply of transformers</li> <li>- Poor street lighting system</li> <li>- High cost of electricity</li> <li>- High cost of petroleum products</li> <li>- High dependence of fuel wood-leading to deforestation</li> </ul>
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited access to credit facilities to private entrepreneurs.</li> <li>- Limited use of improved technologies</li> <li>- Inadequate market for products</li> <li>- Low quality of products</li> <li>- Low support for Local Economic Development activities</li> <li>- Inadequate support for BAC</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dilapidated and congested classrooms</li> <li>- Poor academic performance in basic schools.</li> <li>- Inadequate teaching materials.</li> <li>- Lack of stationery for administrative purposes</li> <li>- Inadequate ICT Facilities in schools</li> <li>- Lack of fund for periodic monitoring</li> <li>- Inadequate logistics-vehicles, motor-bikes for enhanced operations</li> <li>- Inadequate accommodation for teachers</li> <li>- Lack of Libraries</li> <li>- Lack of sanitary facilities in schools</li> <li>- Inadequate support for brilliant but needy students</li> <li>- Presence of untrained teachers</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Non-availability of job opportunities</li> <li>- Lack of employable skills among the youth</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate support for Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovation Education (STMIE) CAMP</li> <li>- Inadequate financial support and delay in the release of GoG, Capitation grants, etc</li> <li>- Deplorable nature of roads to certain schools and communities</li> <li>- Low output of some teachers due to irregularity and non-punctuality</li> <li>- Limited School Feeding Programme</li> <li>- Inadequate health facilities eg. CHPS Compound</li> <li>- Inadequate communication gadgets-laptops</li> <li>- Inadequate support for HIV/AIDS activities</li> <li>- Inadequate health personnel</li> <li>- Inadequate vehicles for district activities</li> <li>- Inadequate basic equipment for CHPS activities</li> <li>- Limited Cold chain management</li> <li>- Inadequate number of counsellors</li> <li>- Inadequate funds for HIV/AIDS activities</li> <li>- Frequent shortage of some Antiretroviral drugs</li> <li>- Frequent shortage of oral quick and first response</li> <li>- Stigmatization</li> <li>- Inadequate support for People Living with HIV/AIDS</li> <li>- High prevalence of protein energy malnutrition</li> </ul>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High prevalence of micro-nutrient malnutrition affecting the health of some people</li> <li>- Inadequate household food security , especially among the poor</li> <li>- Increasing incidence of diet related diseases such as hypertension and diabetes</li> <li>- Poor feeding and caring practices for infants and children</li> <li>- Poor hygiene practices among the people</li> <li>- Lack of knowledge regarding the food and nutritional needs of households</li> <li>- Non-availability of job opportunities;</li> <li>- Lack of employable skills</li> <li>- Farming/agriculture being unattractive to the youth; and</li> <li>- Inadequate vocational and technical institutions in the District</li> <li>- Child delinquency</li> <li>- Lack of juvenile cells for children in conflict with the law</li> <li>❖ Inadequate care, maintenance and supervision of children by their parents</li> <li>❖ Child Labour/Street Children</li> <li>❖ High illiteracy rate among the youth, particularly those in the rural areas.</li> <li>❖ Lack of employable skills</li> <li>❖ Women are highly under-represented in formal sector</li> </ul>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Relative to men, women generally have limited access to formal credit</li> <li>❖ Continuing gender imbalance in access to education</li> <li>❖ High birth rate</li> <li>❖ Child neglect</li> <li>❖ Teenage pregnancy</li> <li>❖ Single parenthood among women.</li> <li>❖ Low participation of women in decision making.</li> <li>❖ Limited access to the school feeding programme</li> <li>❖ Capitation grant not adequate and irregular</li> <li>❖ inadequate access to potable water by some communities</li> <li>❖ low water coverage in schools</li> <li>❖ inadequate management capacity of water facilities</li> <li>❖ Dormant/poor performance of WATSAN Committees.</li> <li>❖ Broken down of water facilities due to poor maintenance culture</li> </ul>
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low agricultural production</li> <li>- Inadequate access to credit facilities for farmers</li> <li>- Limited capacity of agriculture extension.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Open/uncontrolled dumping,</li> <li>❖ Undeveloped landfills</li> <li>❖ Inadequate toilet facilities in communities and schools</li> <li>❖ Indiscriminate disposal of waste</li> <li>❖ Poor drainage system</li> <li>❖ Choked gutters</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rain-fed agriculture</li> <li>- High post-harvest losses</li> <li>- High cost of farm inputs including labour</li> <li>- Lack of ready market for agriculture produce</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Insufficient knowledge on waste management, and negative attitude to sanitation.</li> <li>❖ Inadequate staff and logistics to conduct sanitation activities.</li> <li>❖ Poor maintenance culture of existing sanitation facilities</li> <li>❖ Dormant/Poor performance of WATSAN Committees</li> <li>❖ Inadequate arrangements for cleaning and maintenance</li> <li>❖ Some refuse dumps are now in the middle of some communities due to the physical expansion of the communities posing problems to the people who live near the dumpsites.</li> <li>❖ Undesignated Dumpsites</li> <li>❖ Temporal Transfer stations becoming permanent refuse dumps</li> <li>❖ Open defecation</li> <li>❖ Low ownership of household toilets</li> </ul>
	<p>Natural Resource Conservation and Management</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The on-street parking due to the absence of parking spaces along the roads</li> <li>❖ Poor road condition and network</li> <li>❖ Absence of road signs – this makes driving difficult in the district which consequently leads to accidents on the roads.</li> <li>❖ The development of pot-holes gullies etc on the roads. This makes driving uncomfortable for both drivers and passengers;</li> </ul>

			<p>this problem has rendered most of the vehicles which ply on the road old and weak.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The public transportation service are inefficient</li> <li>❖ Long and uncertain length of travel time characterizes travellers' journeys</li> <li>❖ Public transport terminals lack necessary facilities ( sheds, toilets, or benches)</li> <li>❖ Deforestation</li> <li>❖ Land degradation</li> <li>❖ Flooding</li> <li>❖ Soil erosion</li> <li>❖ Water Pollution</li> <li>❖ Poor waste management practices</li> <li>❖ Drying up of water bodies particularly, Lake Bosomtwe</li> <li>❖ Inefficient use of energy</li> <li>❖ Most residents not aware of climate change and variability issues</li> <li>❖ Educational and health infrastructure not favourable to the physically challenged</li> <li>❖ Building on unapproved areas</li> <li>❖ High post-harvest losses</li> <li>❖ Great pressure on natural resources and the environment</li> </ul>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Deforestation including illegal felling of timber and agricultural encroachment into forest reserve</li> <li>❖ Alteration of the natural environment by human activities especially forest that are found along water bodies eg. Lake Bosomtwe</li> <li>❖ Depletion of fish in Lake Bosomtwe</li> <li>❖ Illegal sand winning and illegal mining activities causing environmental hazards</li> <li>❖ Depletion of vegetation cover as a result of bush fire</li> <li>❖ Pollution of water bodies</li> <li>❖ Drying of water bodies</li> <li>❖ Increasing frequency and impact of droughts, floods, forest fires and other natural disasters in both urban and rural areas</li> <li>❖ Haphazard development</li> <li>❖ Lack of accurate and up to date-base maps to facilitate the preparation of planning schemes</li> <li>❖ Inadequate staffing-only one District Physical Planning Officer has oversight responsibilities for the district</li> <li>❖ Poor public knowledge about land use Planning/Management</li> </ul>
	- Bush fires		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Indiscriminate use of agro-chemicals</li> <li>- Deforestation</li> <li>- Drying of water bodies eg Lake Bosomtwe</li> <li>- High dependence of charcoal and firewood</li> <li>- Limited knowledge of climate change and impact</li> <li>- Illegal logging of trees by chainsaw operators</li> <li>- Soil erosion/Impoverished soils</li> <li>- Pollution of water bodies</li> <li>- Rain storm, flooding and drought</li> </ul>		
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited access to electricity</li> <li>- Limited street lighting system</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ acute manpower deficit</li> <li>❖ lacks barracks/rented quarters accommodation for the personnel</li> <li>❖ unmotorable which sometimes renders patrols to those communities ineffective</li> <li>❖ poor performance of sub-district structures</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deplorable road condition</li> <li>- Inadequate access to urban communities.</li> <li>- Irregular maintenance of feeder roads</li> <li>- Inadequate market infrastructure.</li> <li>- Inadequate use of ICT in offices and schools</li> <li>- Haphazard development</li> <li>- Non-enforcement of planning and building regulation</li> <li>- -Non-enforcement of building codes</li> <li>- Low capacity of NADMO</li> <li>- Low toilet facility coverage</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ low IGF mobilization</li> <li>❖ leakages in revenue</li> <li>❖ inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High Dependence on public toilets</li> <li>- Low toilet facility coverage</li> <li>- Poor hygiene practices including hand washing with soap</li> <li>- Poor drainage system</li> <li>- Poor final disposal of solid and liquid waste</li> <li>- Low water coverage</li> <li>- Poor performance Water and Sanitation Committees</li> </ul>		
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate classrooms</li> <li>- Poor academic performance of basic schools.</li> <li>- Inadequate teaching materials.</li> <li>- Inadequate ICT Facilities in schools</li> </ul>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate accommodation for teachers</li> <li>- Lack of Libraries</li> <li>- Lack of sanitary facilities in schools</li> <li>- Inadequate support for brilliant but needy students</li> <li>- Inadequate health facilities eg.CHPS Compound</li> <li>- Inadequate nurses quarters</li> <li>- Inadequate support for HIV/AIDS activities</li> </ul>		
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor performance of sub-district structure</li> <li>- Inadequate office and residential accommodation for security personnel</li> </ul>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Inadequate residential accommodation for staff of Assembly Departments</li><li>- Inadequate and reliable database for planning, revenue mobilization and budgeting</li></ul>		
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## Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of DMTDP of Bosomtwe District Assembly

The adopted dimensions and issues for the DMTDP is presented as indicated in Table 2.5 below

Table 2. 5: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues DMTDP of BDA

<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 for SMEs</li> <li>• Limited numbers of skilled industrial personnel</li> <li>• Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> <li>• Inadequate development of investment in processing and value addition</li> <li>• Poor storage and transportation systems</li> <li>• Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain</li> <li>• Low quality and inadequate agricultural infrastructure</li> <li>• Lack of youth interest in agriculture</li> <li>• Poor tourism infrastructure and Service</li> </ul>
<b>Social Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality of education at all levels</li> <li>• Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics</li> <li>• Gaps in physical access to quality health care</li> <li>• Poor quality of healthcare services</li> <li>• High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs</li> <li>• High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</li> <li>• Periodic shortages of HIV&amp; AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)</li> <li>• Improper protection and development of water resources</li> <li>• Increasing demand for household water supply</li> <li>• Inadequate maintenance of facilities</li> <li>• Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells</li> <li>• Inadequate access to water services in urban areas</li> <li>• High prevalence of open defecation</li> <li>• Poor sanitation and waste management</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low level of investment in sanitation sector</li> <li>• Poor hygiene practices</li> <li>• Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society</li> </ul>
<p><b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of forest cover</li> <li>• Encroachment on conservation areas</li> <li>• Forest fires</li> <li>• Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</li> <li>• Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants</li> <li>• Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change</li> <li>• Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions</li> <li>• Vulnerability to climate change</li> <li>• Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</li> <li>• Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</li> <li>• Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance</li> <li>• Rapid deterioration of roads</li> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services</li> <li>• Poor waste disposal practices</li> <li>• Poor drainage system</li> <li>• Silting and choking of drains</li> <li>• Uncovered drains</li> <li>• Poor landscaping</li> <li>• Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>• Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</li> <li>• Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</li> <li>• Scattered and unplanned human settlements</li> <li>• High rate of rural-urban migration</li> <li>• Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</li> <li>• Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources</li> <li>• Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernization and rural development</li> </ul>
<b>Governance, Corruption and Accountability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ineffective sub-district structures</li> <li>• Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure</li> <li>• Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization</li> <li>• Implementation of unplanned expenditures</li> <li>• Interference in utilization of statutory funds allocation</li> <li>• Inadequate and delays in central government transfers</li> <li>• Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure</li> </ul>

**2.3 Prioritization of District’s Needs**

The prioritized needs of the district is presented as indicated in Table 2.6 below

Table 2. 6: District Prioritized Needs

District Needs	6	5	4	3	2	1	Total	Rank
	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>		
Provision of Improved Toilet facilities	(15) 90	(13) 65	(9) 36	(10) 30	(8) 16	(1) 1	238	1 <sup>st</sup>

Provision of potable water	(5) 30	(11) 55	(4) 16	(11) 33	(8) 16	(7) 7	157	3 <sup>rd</sup>
School buildings/ Rehabilitation	(11) 66	(13) 65	(11) 44	(5) 15	(2) 4	(1) 1	195	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Health facilities	(1) 6	(3) 15	(3) 12	(3) 9	(2) 4	(1) 1	47	9 <sup>th</sup>
Rehabilitation of Feeder Road	(17) 102	(2) 10	(3) 12	(3) 9	(4) 8	(2) 2	143	4 <sup>th</sup>
Provision of Market	(2) 12	(2) 1	(3) 12	(5) 15	(4) 8	(4) 4	61	6 <sup>th</sup>
Electricity/ Street Lights	(2) 12	(5) 25	(11) 44	(10) 30	(7) 14	(2) 2	127	5 <sup>th</sup>
Curvets/ Drains	(4) 24	(3) 15	(2) 08	(1) 3	(2) 6	-	56	8 <sup>th</sup>
Libraries	-	-	-	(1) 3	(1) 2	-	5	14 <sup>th</sup>
Teachers Accommodation	(2) 12	(4) 20	(5) 20	(2) 6	-	-	58	7 <sup>th</sup>
ICT centres	-	(2) 10	(2) 8	(1) 3	-	-	21	13 <sup>th</sup>
Nurses Quarters	-	-	(1) 4	-	-	-	4	15 <sup>th</sup>
Creation of Jobs for the Youth	-	-	-	-	(1) 2	(1) 1	3	16 <sup>th</sup>
School Feeding	(2) 12	(2) 10	(1) 4	(4) 12	(1) 2	(1) 1	41	10 <sup>th</sup>
Post of Health Workers and Teachers	-	-	-	-	(1) 2	-	2	17 <sup>th</sup>
Refuse Evacuation and Refuse Container	(1) 6	(1) 5	(1) 4	(1) 3	(4) 8	-	26	12 <sup>th</sup>
Police Post	(1) 6	(1) 5	(2) 8	(2) 6	(1) 2	(2) 2	29	11 <sup>th</sup>

### 2.3.1 Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis

After the identification of the key development problems/issues, the potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges of the district to address these problems have been analyzed. (See table 2.7)



Table 2. 7: Matrix of development potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges

Adopted Issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited access to credit to SMEs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of BAC</li> <li>Presence of Financial Institutions</li> <li>Existence of local businesses</li> <li>Presence of markets</li> <li>Employs the largest number of residents</li> <li>Source of revenue to the assembly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support from REP</li> <li>Planting for food and jobs programme</li> <li>Gov't policy on One District one factory programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activities not regularized</li> <li>Lack of socio-economic data</li> <li>Low loan recovery rate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gov't policy direction</li> <li>Politicization of issues</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Provision of adequate support to SMEs will generate employment and improve incomes of the people and thereby reducing poverty. Potential exist in the District to support the programme. Constraints can be addressed by training/re-orientation of stakeholders. Challenges can be managed through discussions and dialogue with stakeholders</p>				
<p>Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of high number of farmers</li> <li>Presence of Department of Agriculture</li> <li>Presence of input outlets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support from Government and other Dev't partners</li> <li>Gov't policy on Planting for food and jobs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor methods of farming</li> <li>Impoverished soils</li> <li>Low capacity of extension services</li> <li>Deplorable road condition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Erratic rainfall patter</li> </ul>

<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The use of improved technology will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of smallholder farmers and thereby increasing the yield of farmers. Potential exist in the District to support the programme. Constraints can be addressed by building the capacity of the farmers. Challenges can be addressed through the use irrigation systems</p>				
<p>Poor tourism infrastructure and services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support from the DA</li> <li>• Presence of Ghana Tourist Board Unit</li> <li>• Lake Bosomtwe-one of the largest meteorite lake in the World</li> <li>• High patronage by domestic tourists</li> <li>• Source of revenue to the district</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support by Ghana Tourist Board</li> <li>• UNESCO declaring the Lake Bosomtwe as a Biosphere Reserve</li> <li>• Support from Ministry of Fishing and Fisheries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No master plan for the development of the Lake</li> <li>• Dwindling and drying up of the Lake</li> <li>• In-sanitary conditions</li> <li>• Lack of trained and professional life guards</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Improved technology and services will enhance patronage of the Lake and revenue to the Assembly Potential exist in the District to support the programme. Constraints can be addressed by developing appropriate strategies and programmes.</p>				
<p><b>Key development issue</b></p>	<p><b>Potentials</b></p>	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Constraints</b></p>	<p><b>Challenges</b></p>
<p>Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Existence of Works Dept</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support from Government and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor maintenance culture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate/late release of funds by the government</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possession of grader machine by the Assembly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• other Dev't partners</li> <li>• Cocoa roads programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deplorable road condition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor supervision by external consultants</li> <li>• Award of road projects without the involvement of D/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Construction/rehabilitation of roads is a viable project. Potentials and opportunities exist to support the project. Constraints can be addressed through synergies in the programme design. Challenges can be managed through stakeholders dialogue</p>				
Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of land and local building materials</li> <li>• Existence of Police facilities</li> <li>• Support from DA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support from DACF ,DDF, and other development partners</li> <li>• Constituency fund –one million dollars</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor maintenance culture</li> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate/late release of funds</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Improving police infrastructure is a viable project. Significant potentials and opportunities exist to support the projects. Constraints can be addressed by putting in place strategies to enhance police infrastructure. Challenges can be managed by mobilizing enough financial resources.</p>				
Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of ECG Office</li> <li>• Willingness of the people to contribute funds</li> <li>• Existence of Transformers</li> <li>• Support from DA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contributions from citizens outside the district</li> <li>• DACF, support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of development schemes for settlements</li> <li>• Newly developed areas do not have electricity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delay in the release of funds</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Supply of electricity to communities is a viable project. Potentials and opportunities exist to support the project. Constraints can be addressed through the preparation of development planning schemes for settlements. Challenges can be managed by mobilizing human and enough financial resources</p>				

Poor sanitation and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Existence Zoom-lion</li> <li>•Existence of environmental health unit</li> <li>•Availability of waste management equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support from DACF, DDF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate education on environmental cleanliness.</li> <li>• Heaped refuse dumps</li> <li>• Choked gutters</li> <li>• Indiscriminate dumping of waste</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate/late release of funds</li> </ul>
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**Conclusion:** Supporting sound environmental sanitation management is a laudable programme. Potentials and opportunities exist to support the programme. Constraints can be addressed by educating and mobilizing the people. Challenges can be managed through discussions with government and development partners.

Key development issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Increasing demand for household water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of DWST and Water and Sanitation Management Committees</li> <li>• Availability of boreholes, mechanized boreholes, Small Towns Water System</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support from , DACF, DDF CWSA etc</li> <li>• Constituency fund of one million dollars- Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme- (IPEP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low water table</li> <li>• Poor water facilities management by communities</li> <li>• Inadequate funds</li> <li>• Poor maintenance culture</li> <li>• Failure to pay user-fees</li> <li>• Poor performance of Water and Sanitation Management Committees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spell of drought</li> <li>• Absence of aquifer in the rock structure</li> <li>• Low water yield</li> <li>• Delays in release of funds</li> </ul>

**Conclusion:** Potable water supply is a laudable project. Significant potentials and opportunities exist to support the project. Constraints can be addressed through appropriate strategies and projects design. Challenges can be managed through stakeholders dialogue

Scattered and unplanned human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of Physical Planning Dept.</li> <li>• DA support</li> <li>• Existence of statutory planning Committee</li> <li>• High interest of Traditional authorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support from development partners eg. GIZ</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low IGF</li> <li>• Lack of bye-laws on estate development</li> <li>• Non enforcement of building codes and regulations</li> <li>• Lack of planning schemes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low interest of estate developers</li> </ul>
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**Conclusion:** Improving human settlements is a feasible project. Potentials and opportunities exist to support the project. Constraints can be addressed by giving education to the people. Challenges can be overcome through dialogue with estate. Developers, traditional authorities and other development partners.

Key development issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
High prevalence of open defecation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of DWST /WATSAN</li> <li>• Availability of toilet facilities</li> <li>• Presence of Works Dept and DEHU</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DACF and DDF support</li> <li>• PPP arrangements</li> <li>• Constituency fund of one million dollars</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of interest in acquiring household toilets</li> <li>• Low investment in toilet facilities</li> <li>• Poor maintenance culture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate/late release of funds</li> </ul>

**Conclusion:** Provision of household and public toilet facilities is a feasible project. Potentials and opportunities exist in the District to support the project. Constraints can be addressed by educating and mobilizing the people. Challenges can be managed through discussions with development partners.

Key development issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of health facilities</li> <li>• Availability of health staff</li> <li>• Support from BDA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support from DACF, DDF and NGO</li> <li>• One Million dollars</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate staff and equipment</li> <li>• Poor road network</li> <li>• Inadequate health facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delays in posting health staff</li> <li>• Delays in the release of funds</li> </ul>

		constituency fund		
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Enhancing access to quality health care is a laudable project. Potentials and opportunities exist to support the project. Constraints can be addressed by mobilizing resources both material and human. Challenges can be overcome through dialogue with the Ministry of Health</p>				
Poor quality of education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of schools</li> <li>• Existence of SMCs and PTAs</li> <li>• Existence of DEOC</li> <li>• Existence of committed teachers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support from , DACF and DDF</li> <li>• Supply of Text books/teaching and learning materials</li> <li>• GETFund Projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teachers refusing postings to rural areas</li> <li>• Long walking distances to school by both pupils and teachers</li> <li>• Inadequate educational facilities</li> <li>• Poor supervision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delays in the release of funds</li> <li>• Low interest of parents in education</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Improving education in the district is a laudable idea. Potentials and opportunities exist to support the project. Constraints can be addressed by mobilizing resources both material and human. Challenges can be overcome through dialogue with stakeholders.</p>				
High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of GYEEDA</li> <li>• DA support</li> <li>• Existence of banks to offer credit to people to do business</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government youth employment policy like NABCO</li> <li>• Support from development partners</li> <li>• Planting for food and jobs programme</li> <li>• One district one factory policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High school dropouts</li> <li>• High population growth rate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low academic qualification among the youth</li> <li>• Low bank loan recovery rate</li> </ul>

**Conclusion:** Providing jobs/employment for the people is a laudable programme. Potentials and opportunities exist in the district to support the programme. Constraints can be addressed by encouraging the youth to attend school and to perform well. Challenges can be overcome through stakeholders dialogue

Key development issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of some data on revenue</li> <li>• Presence of revenue staff</li> <li>• Office space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support from DDF</li> <li>• Availability of National Service Personnel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate logistics</li> <li>• Poor record keeping by revenue collectors</li> <li>• Inadequate data</li> <li>• Inadequate Tax education</li> <li>• Unwillingness of rate payers to pay tax</li> </ul>	

**Conclusion:** Enhancing the capacity of revenue mobilization is a laudable idea as it will help the Assembly to mobilize enough revenue to undertake development programmes. Potentials and opportunities exist to support the programme. Constraints can be addressed through capacity building in both training and provision of the needed logistics.

Ineffective sub-district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of members of Area Councils</li> <li>• Available office accommodation, office furniture and computers</li> <li>• Some revenue items ceded to Area Councils</li> <li>• Available of Officers from SW&amp;CD Dept</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government policy on decentralization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not performing their functions efficiently</li> <li>• Inability to collect ceded revenue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unwillingness of MLGRD to pay the salaries of staff of the councils</li> </ul>
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**Conclusion:** Making the sub-district structures functional is a laudable and viable programme. Potentials and opportunities exist to support the programme. Constraints can be addressed by conducting capacity programmes for them. Challenges can be overcome through continued dialogue together with other districts with the MLGRD on the recruitment and payment of the staff of the councils

### 2.3.2 Impact Analysis of the Prioritized Issues

The impacts of the issues considered as priorities from the POCC analysis are assessed with the following criteria as indicated in Table 2.8 below:

Table 2. 8: Impact Analysis

ISSUES	CRITERIA			
	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Impact on: The different population groups (e.g. girls, aged, disabled); Balanced development; Natural resource utilisation; Cultural acceptability; Resilience and disaster risk reduction; Climate change mitigation and adaptation;	Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting  HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation; -Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests; Nutrition



			Institutional reforms	
Inadequate infrastructure and services for the informal sector	Improvement in infrastructure and services will enhance the incomes of those in the informal sector and they are able to meet their basic human needs	Promote trade and investment opportunities. This will enhance economic growth	Impact positively on girls as women are more than males in the informal sector.	Improvement in infrastructure and services for the informal sector will create employment opportunities for women and they will refrain from casual sex and thereby reducing HIV/AIDs and its stigmatization. The intervention will also enhance gender equality
Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance	Improvement in food production and security. Improvement in road condition and network will enhance	Improvement in road condition reduces vehicle maintenance cost leading to Low level of market prices. Improvement in road condition will enhance economic development as economic activities will enhance	Improvement in road condition will lead to improved movement of people. There will be balanced development as both the rural and urban roads will be improved	High risk of HIV/AIDS as contractors and their workers may have sex with local girls and thereby infecting them with HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases

<p>Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</p>	<p>The provision of adequate rural infrastructure and services will enhance the productive sectors of the rural economy. This will enhance the income levels of the people who will be very good condition to have access to food , shelter and clothing.</p>	<p>Provision of improved rural infrastructure and services will enhance performance of the productive sectors like agriculture and agric business. This will go a long way to improve economic development</p>	<p>Improved rural infrastructure and services will bring balanced development as the both rural and urban communities , the disable, girls will enjoy</p>	<p>High risk of HIV/AIDS as contractors and their workers may have casual sex with local girls and thereby infecting them with HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases</p>
<p>Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy Services</p>	<p>Improvement in energy delivery services will improve housing condition</p>	<p>Increasing energy will promote businesses and thereby enhancing economic growth.</p>	<p>Adequate provision of energy will benefit the aged, people with disabilities and girls alike. Improved energy delivery will enhance balanced development as it will promote economic activities both in the rural and urban communities and employment for both men and women</p>	<p>Improved energy delivery will promote economic activities and employment for both men and women and this will ensure gender equality</p>
<p>Poor sanitation and waste management</p>	<p>Improvement in Sanitation will</p>	<p>Improved sanitation will improve the</p>	<p>Improved Sanitation especially school sanitation enhances</p>	<p>Dignity is a highly culture and gender specific</p>

	<p>reduce health related problems</p> <p>Clean drinking water and sanitation are essential to the realization of all human rights.</p>	<p>health status of the people.</p> <p>Improved health status will improve economic development as people will have the strength to go about their normal duties</p>	<p>teaching and learning especially for the girl child.. It also ensures balanced development as improved sanitation ensures good health and good health leads to improved development.</p> <p>Improved sanitation will also benefit the disable as the facilities will be disability friendly.</p>	<p>term. Sanitation that serves all genders equally must be designed and planned explicitly for the unique needs of women and girls.</p>
<p>Increasing demand for household water supply</p>	<p>Improvement in Water as a basic human need and thereby improving the health status of the people. Clean drinking water and sanitation are essential to the realization of all human rights</p>	<p>Improved access to potable water enhances health status. Water borne diseases will reduce.</p> <p>Amount of money that would be spent on importing medicines will be reduced. This has a positive impact on the economy</p>	<p>Improvement in the provision of potable water will help especially girls from going long distances to fetch water. It will also improve access to potable water to the disable. It will also bring about balanced development</p>	<p>Integrating a gender-sensitive approach to development can have a positive impact on the effectiveness and sustainability of water interventions.</p> <p>Ensures that infrastructure development yields the maximum social and economic returns; and furthers development goals, such as reducing</p>

				<p>hunger, child mortality and improving gender equality</p> <p>Adaptation to climate change is closely linked to water and its role in sustainable development.</p> <p>Where communal standpipes are far away or might be in dark areas women and young girls may be at risk of rape</p>
Scattered and unplanned human settlements	<p>Improvement in human settlements will improve shelter in the communities, Housing can positively or negatively impact on a family's right to health and welfare</p>	<p>Improvement in human settlement will enable businesses to go on smoothly. This will ensure growth in the economy</p>	<p>Improvement in human settlement will reduce disasters like flooding, domestic fires</p>	<p>The development of integrated and sustainable human settlements with adequate access to basic services and social and public infrastructure is vital to effectively addressing HIV/AIDS</p>
High prevalence of open defecation	<p>Open defecation free communities will reduce outbreak of diseases and</p>	<p>Improved health due to improved sanitation will improve</p>	<p>Improved sanitation, especially school sanitation will reduce going out of school to attend to nature's</p>	<p>Safe sanitation is a gateway service for dignity health and gender equality.</p>

	improvement in Sanitation	economic outcomes	call especially among girls. This affects the education of the girl child. PWDs will have access to disability-friendly toilet facilities.	
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Improving access to health services delivery will improve health outcomes	Improving health services delivery will help people go on with their work and thereby improving economic development	Health services delivery will include issue in family planning and teenage pregnancies among girls. Health facilities will widely spread among the rural and urban communities to ensure balanced development	Improving health service delivery will also help in HIV/AIDS education and also nutrition and thereby reducing the incidence of diet related disease like hypertension, diabetes, obesity etc
Poor quality of education at all level	Reduce illiteracy rate therefore improvement in education	Quality and Good Education which will improve the life of the people and thereby improving the economy	Improvement in education facilities and services will enhance teaching and learning and this will benefit both girls and boys. Educational facilities will be provided in both urban and rural communities. This will bring about balanced	Improvement in educational facilities and services like girls enrolment drive will boost girls enrolment in schools and thereby ensuring fair gender parity index Education is strong factor in

			development. Educational facilities will be disability friendly	improving population health by building individuals the capacity to process and understand risks related to the HIV/AIDS pandemic
Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	Provision of employment opportunities for the youth will enable them earn improved incomes. This will enable them have access to food, shelter and Clothing	Increase in employment rate will enhance socio- economic development	Creating employment for the youth will be laudable idea as it will benefit both males and females and also people with disabilities.	Decent work is a means of preventing HIV/AIDS among the youth particularly the girl child
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	Improvement in revenue mobilization will enable the Assembly improve housing conditions in the district	Improved capacity in revenue mobilization will increase the revenue base of the Assembly. This will enable the Assembly to improve local economic development	Improving revenue mobilization will enable the Assembly support the girl child and people with disability financially. This will go a long way to ensure balanced development.	Enough revenue will be accrued to the Assembly when revenue mobilization capacity is improved. This revenue can be used to conduct education or sensitization programme on HIV/AIDS and also to support

				people with HIV/AIDS
Ineffective sub-district structures	Improved sub-district structures will enhance participation in local decision-making	Improved sub-district structures will enhance revenue mobilization at the local level. This will have a positive impact on the local economy as the revenue that will be accrued will be used to promote local economic development	Effective performance of all sub-district structures will ensure balanced development. When the sub-district structures are performing well they will undertake climate change interventions like planting	Many HIV/AIDS programmes can be undertaken at sub-district by the councilors themselves
Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	Women's economic empowerment will enable them will improve their incomes and thereby being able to afford their basic needs like food shelter and clothing	High female employment rate, especially among girls will boost the local economy as their purchasing power will increase	Women especially the girl child would be trained in livelihood skills and thereby providing employment for them. People with disability will also benefit from the programme	Women empowerment will ensure gender equality as women will be able to take part in decisions which affect them in their communities
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Improving the coverage of social protection will enhance the human rights of people	Improving the coverage of social protection programmes will enhance employment	The different Population groups like girls, aged, disabled will all benefit from the programme	Social protection programmes will include support for PLWHIV/AIDS,

	especially vulnerable groups	generation and thereby		and gender equality
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### **Sustainability analysis of the issues (internal consistency/compatibility)**

The prioritized issues with positive significant impacts were subjected to strategic environment analysis, as shown in table below. The analysis involved the assessment of the internal consistency/compatibility of the prioritized issues to determine how they relate to or support each other to achieve the objectives of the DMTDP. Where the relationship is positive, it draws attention to the fact that the issues should be addressed be holistically. On the other hand, where the relationship is negative, there is a need to reconsider the issues adopted. From the detailed analysis it was found out that there were no negative relationships.

Table 2. 9: Compatibility Matrix/Internal Consistency

	<b>Prioritized Issues</b>		Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	Limited access to credit for SMEs	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services	Poor sanitation and waste management	Increasing demand for household water supply	Scattered and unplanned human settlement development	High prevalence of open defecation	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Poor quality of education at all levels	Youth unemployment and under-employment among urban and rural youth	Ineffective sub-district structures	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
<b>1</b>	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
<b>2</b>	Limited access to credit for SMEs		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
<b>3</b>	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>4</b>	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network				√	0	√	√	0	√	√	√	√	√	0	
<b>5</b>	Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services					0	√	0	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
<b>6</b>	Poor sanitation and waste management						√	√	√	√	√	√	√	0	0	

<b>7</b>	Increasing demand for household water supply															
<b>8</b>	Scattered and unplanned human settlement development															
<b>9</b>	High prevalence of open defecation															
<b>10</b>	Gaps in physical access to quality health care															
<b>11</b>	Poor quality of education at all levels															
<b>12</b>	Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth															
<b>13</b>	Ineffective sub-district structures															
<b>14</b>	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups															

Table 2. 10: Legend

√	Mutually supportive
x	Potential conflicting
0	No significant interaction

From the above analysis, it could be deduced that the relationship is positive meaning that issues could be addressed holistically.

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 Table below:

Table 2. 11: Sustainable prioritized issues as categorized under themes and focus areas

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREAS OF DMTDP 2018 - 2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITIZED ISSUES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	<b>PRIVAT SECTOR DEVELOPMENT</b>	Limited access to credit for SMEs
	<b>AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> <li>• Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure</li> </ul>
	<b>TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT</b>	Poor tourism infrastructure and services
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	<b>EDUCATION AND TRAINING</b>	Poor quality of education at all levels
	<b>HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare</li> <li>• High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</li> </ul>
	<b>FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Household food insecurity</li> <li>• Prevalence of micro- and macro-nutritional deficiencies</li> </ul>
	<b>POPULATION MANAGEMENT</b>	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school dropout rates
	<b>WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing demand for household water supply</li> <li>• Inadequate access to water services in urban areas</li> <li>• Poor quality of drinking water</li> <li>• High prevalence of open defecation</li> <li>• Poor sanitation and waste management</li> </ul>

	<b>GENDER EQUALITY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender disparities in access to economic</li> <li>• Opportunities</li> <li>• Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality</li> </ul>
	<b>SOCIAL PROTECTION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</li> </ul>
	<b>DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High unemployment rate among PWDs Perceived low levels of skills and education of PWDs</li> </ul>
	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</li> <li>• Inadequate engineered landfill sites and wastewater treatment plants</li> </ul>
	<b>DEFORESTATION, DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High incidence of wildfires</li> <li>• Inappropriate farming Practices</li> <li>• Indiscriminate use of weedicides</li> <li>• Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources</li> </ul>
	<b>CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation action</li> <li>• Vulnerability to climate Change</li> <li>• Loss of trees and vegetative cover</li> <li>• Degraded landscape</li> </ul>
	<b>DISASTER MANAGEMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</li> </ul>
	<b>TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</li> <li>• Rapid deterioration of roads</li> </ul>
	<b>ENERGY AND PETROLEUM</b>	Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services
	<b>HUMANSETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</li> <li>• Scattered and unplanned human settlements</li> </ul>
<b>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>	<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALIZATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ineffective sub-district structures</li> <li>• Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization</li> <li>• Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure</li> </ul>

**CHAPTER THREE**  
**DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND**  
**STRATEGIES**

**3.0 Development Prospects for 2018 – 2021 Period**

The prospects and framework set the overall scope for future development efforts. Areas, which have been covered, include population projections, infrastructural and social needs (educational, health, sanitation and water).

**3.1 Development Projections for 2018-2021**

Projections have been 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 3.47 % population growth rate projection for the four (4) year period, the following variables have been considered.

$P_1$  = Current population

$P_0$  = Previous population

$r$  = Rate of Growth

$t$  = Time in years

$e$  = Exponent

Male = 47.5% of the population

Female = 52.5% of the population

**3.1.1 Population Projections**

The issue of population is very crucial; this is because population is the determinant and consequence of development. Human resources and needs vary according to the size, composition and distribution of the population. This is why demographic data needs to be updated for future estimates. Projecting the population therefore is the tool and the fundamental basis for development planning.

Assumptions made to ensure good basis for the projection are that:

- The ratio of the district population will grow at a constant rate throughout the plan period, and
- Migration rate in the district will be insignificant

Using the 2010 population as the base year and 3.47 percent annual growth rate of the district population, the 2018 and 2021 total population for the district is estimated at 123,255 and 136,502 respectively.

Table 3. 1: Projected District Population (2018-2021)

<b>Year</b>	<b>2018</b>		<b>2019</b>		<b>2020</b>		<b>2021</b>	
<b>Total</b>	123,265		127,528		131,939		136,502	
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
	58,797	64,468	60,831	66,697	62,935	69,004	65,111	71,391

Source: District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (August, 2017)

The data above shows the population projections for the four (4) years ending 2021. The high population growth rate has implications on population dynamics, the district development, food production and security, environment and socio-economic needs among others. There is therefore the need to make realistic forecast so as to be able to meet future developmental needs towards promoting sustainable development in the municipality. The projected population of twenty major settlements in the district, using the 2010 figures as the base year is shown in table

Table 3. 2: Projected Population for Twenty (20) Major Settlements in the District

Communities	2010	2018*	2019*	2020*	2021*
Esreso	8,150	10957	11370	11799	12244
Jachie	7,337	9864	10236	10622	11022
Feyiase	5,961	8014	8316	8630	8955
Aputuogya	5,414	7279	7553	7838	8133
Kuntanase	3,583	4817	4999	5187	5383
Adagya	3,261	4384	4550	4721	4899
Pramso	3,259	4382	4547	4718	4896
Abuontem	3,132	4211	4370	4534	4705
Sawuah	3,119,	4193	4351	4515	4686
Esaso	2,826	3799	3943	4091	4246
New Brodekwan	2,322	3122	3240	3362	3488
Pranyase	1,990	2675	2776	2881	2990
Piase	1,866	2509	2603	2701	2803
Aduaben	1,665	2239	2323	2410	2501



Nyameani	1,608	2162	2243	2328	2416
Abidjan Nkwanta	1,587	2134	2214	2298	2384
Abrankese- Swedru	1,580	2124	2204	2287	2374
Asisiriwa	1,559	2096	2175	2257	2342
Beposo	1,353	1819	1888	1959	2033

Source: DPCU Projections, 2017

\*Projected Population

### 3.1.2 Threshold Population for Services (Standards)

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

Table 3. 3: 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

The service needs for the medium term are presented in the table below

Table 3. 4; Projection of Service Needs (2018-2021)

Service	Existing (2018-2021)			Remarks
	TN	ES	BL	
Nursery/Kindergarten	68	139		Need 3 No. 3-Unit KG Block with Ancillary Facilities

Primary	68	143		Need 11 No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities
J.H.S	68	117		Need 6 No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities
S.H.S	4	3	1	Jachie Pramso SHS Needs additional dormitory
Hospital	4	4	0	Needs upgrading to a District Hospital status
Health Centre/clinics	13	6	7	7 health facilities need to be constructed
Health Post/CHPS	27	7	20	Need construction of 6 CHPS compound and Provision of Equipment
Police Post	7	4	3	Need 6 police post and 1 Police Barracks
Potable water Points	455	196	259	Need 13 Drilled and Mechanized boreholes
Sanitation toilet	2730	582	2148	Need construction of 29 No. 12 Aqua Privy Toilet
	squat holes	squat holes	squat holes	

Source: Authors Construct, 2017

### 3.2 Adoption of District Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

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. 5: Adopted Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

DEVELOPME NT DIMENSION	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	Adopted Goals	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies
<b>Economic Development</b>	Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities		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> )
	Limited local participation in economic development			
	Limited access to credit for SMEs	Build a Prosperous Society	Support entrepreneurs and SME development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (<b>SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6</b>)</li> </ul>

			Enhance domestic trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade ( <b>SDG Target 17.15</b>)</li> </ul>
	<p>Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</p> <p>Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure</p>		Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs, (<b>SDG Targets 2.5, 2.a</b>)</li> <li>Implement commodities trading centres ( i.e modern farmers’ markets) across all MMDAs focusing on grain, vegetable and tuber marketing (<b>SDG Target 2.e</b>)</li> </ul>
	Poor tourism infrastructure and services		Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence (<b>SDG Targets 8.9, 12.b</b>)</li> <li>Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector (<b>SDG Target 17.17</b>)</li> </ul>
<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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (<b>SDG Target 4.a</b>)</li> </ul>
	Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare		Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and</li> </ul>

<b>Social Development</b>	High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons		Universal Health Coverage (UHC)  Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	<p>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>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand and equip health facilities (<b>SDG Target 3.8</b>)</li> <li>• Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (<b>SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7</b>)</li> </ul>
	Household food insecurity  Prevalence of micro- and macro-nutritional deficiencies	Create opportunities for all	Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the production of diversified, nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods (<b>SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2</b>)</li> <li>• Promote healthy diets and lifestyles (<b>SDG Target 2.1</b>)</li> <li>• Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (<b>SDG Target 2.2</b>)</li> </ul>
	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school dropout rates		Improve population management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education in adolescent reproductive healthcare (<b>SDG Target 3.7</b>)</li> <li>• Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (<b>SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3</b>)</li> </ul>
	Increasing demand for household water supply		Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems (<b>SDG Target 6.1</b>)</li> <li>• Implement public-private partnership policy as</li> </ul>

	<p>High prevalence of open defecation</p> <p>Poor sanitation and waste management</p>		<p>Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</p>	<p>alternative source of funding for water services delivery (<b>SDG Target 17.17</b>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (<b>SDG Target 17.17</b>)</li> <li>• Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (<b>SDG Target 6.2</b>)</li> <li>• Provide public education on solid waste management (<b>SDG Target 12.8</b>)</li> </ul>
	<p>Gender disparities in access to economic Opportunities</p>		<p>Promote economic empowerment of women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve access to education, health and skills training in income-generating activities for vulnerable persons including head porters (<i>kayayei</i>)</li> <li>• Institute mentoring of girls' programme to create a pool of potential female leaders (<b>SDG Targets 5.1, 5.c</b>)</li> <li>• 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>)</li> </ul>
	<p>Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</p>		<p>Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen access for vulnerable groups to justice, rights, and entitlements (<b>SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3</b>)</li> <li>• Strengthen education and awareness against stigma,</li> </ul>

				<p>abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people (<b>SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b</b>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people, including fisher folk (<b>SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b</b>)</li> </ul>
	<p>High unemployment rate among PWDs</p> <p>Perceived low levels of skills and education of PWDs</p>		<p>Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generate a database on PWDs (<b>SDG Target 17.18</b>)</li> <li>Promote participation of PWDs in national development (<b>SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7</b>)</li> <li>Create avenues for PWDs to acquire credit or capital (<b>SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10</b>)</li> </ul>
	<p>Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth</p>		<p>Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills (<b>SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3</b>)</li> <li>Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates (<b>SDG Targets 4.4, 8.6</b>)</li> </ul>
	<p>-Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</p> <p>-Inadequate engineered landfill sites and wastewater treatment plants</p>		<p>Reduce environmental pollution</p>	<p>Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products (<b>SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4, 17.7</b>)</p>

<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</b>	<p>Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation action</p> <p>Vulnerability to climate Change</p> <p>Loss of trees and vegetative cover</p> <p>Degraded landscape</p>		<p>Enhance climate change resilience</p> <p>Reduce greenhouse gases</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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>)</li> <li>Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities (<b>SDG Targets 11.7, 15.2</b>)</li> </ul>
	- Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response		Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (<b>SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3</b>)</li> <li>Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (<b>SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3</b>)</li> </ul>
	<p>Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</p> <p>Rapid deterioration of roads</p>		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> )
	<p>Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network</p> <p>Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</p>		Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Expand the distribution and transmission networks ( <b>SDG Target 7.b</b> )
	<p>Weak enforcement of planning and building Regulations</p> <p>Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</p>	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> )

	Scattered and unplanned human settlements			
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	<p>Ineffective sub-district structures</p> <p>Poor coordination in preparation and implementation development plans</p> <p>Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels</p> <p>Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization</p> <p>Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure</p>	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	<p>Deepen political and administrative decentralization</p> <p>Improve decentralized planning</p> <p>Strengthen fiscal decentralization</p> <p>Enhance Security Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen sub-district structures (<b>SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9</b>)</li> <li>Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</li> <li>Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level</li> <li>Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs (<b>SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1</b>)</li> <li>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)</li> </ul>

**3.3 Sustainability Assessment of the DMTDP (2018-2021)**

The adopted policy objectives and strategies are subjected to strategic environmental assessment (SEA) using the Compound Matrix and Sustainability Test.



### 3.3.1 Background

The Bosomtwe 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

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

In an effort to ascertain the sustainability of the Bosomtwe District Assembly’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 ( see appendix 1) -, and Sustainability Test ( see appendix 2).

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 3.6:

**Table 3.6: 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	Conditions are largely negative	Conditions are likely to be neutral	Conditions are largely positive	Conditions are largely positive

infrastructure and services				
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

### 3.3.2 Sustainability Test

15 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
3. Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence
4. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels-education
5. Expand and equip health facilities
6. Provide mechanized 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. Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)
- 13. Strengthen sub-district structures**
14. Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs
15. Transform Security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities

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.

Table 3. 6: Sustainability Test

Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5
<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**

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

#### **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. Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)**

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

#### **13. Strengthen sub-district structures**

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

#### **14. Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs**

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

#### **15. Transform Security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities**

The strategy is favourable and sustainable. Only the vegetation cover on the site for the projects would be removed

### **3.3.3 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

#### **4.5.9 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, Works Department, Physical Planning Department 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.

The interventions and their respective budgets are shown in the Table 4.4 below:



Table 3. 7: Interventions and Budget

<b>INTERVENTIONS</b>	<b>BUDGET (GH₵)</b>	<b>YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
1. Landscaping-Tree Planting	10,000.00	2018-2021	Almost all the constructional sites and communities.
2. Dust suppression through periodic watering on roads being constructed	-	On-going	Rehabilitation/Maintenance of feeder roads. The cost of the undertaking that activities-dust depression are embodied in the estimated cost of the project
3. Preparation of Settlement Plans	3,000.00	2018-2021	Settlements that lack development planning scheme. The Assembly will facilitate the preparation of settlement plans by the communities
4. Development of concrete platforms for skip containers	10,000.00	2019	Refuse dump sites with skip containers
6. Capacity building for core Assembly staff and departments.	40,000.00	2018-2021	This will enhance performance of staff
7 Monitoring of Mitigation Measures	4,000.00	2018-2021	Amount will be used to purchase fuel and meals for the monitoring team
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>67,000.00</b>		

## CHAPTER FOUR

### FORMULATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

#### 4.1 Programmes and Sub-Programmes

Development programmes have been 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 DA for 2018-2021

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME
Enhance domestic trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	Economic Development	Market infrastructure
Support entrepreneurs and SME development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (<b>SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6</b>)</li> </ul>		Small and medium scale enterprise development
Enhance domestic trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade ( <b>SDG Target 17.15</b> )		Industrial 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> )		

<p>Diversify and expand the Tourism industry for economic development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence <b>(SDG Targets 8.9, 12.b)</b></li> </ul> <p>Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector <b>(SDG Target 17.17)</b></p>		<p>Tourism Development</p>
<p>Improve production efficiency and yield</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs, <b>(SDG Targets 2.5, 2.a)</b></li> <li>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></li> </ul>		<p>Agricultural Development</p>
<p>Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the production of diversified, nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods <b>(SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2)</b></li> <li>Promote healthy diets and lifestyles <b>(SDG Target 2.1)</b></li> </ul> <p>Reduce infant and adult malnutrition <b>(SDG Target 2.2)</b></p>		
<p>Enhance inclusive</p>	<p>Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels <b>(SDG Target 4.a)</b></p>		<p>Educational facilities and Services</p>

<p>and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</p>		<p>Social Services Delivery</p>	
<p>Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</p> <p>Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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>)</li> <li>• Expand and equip health facilities (<b>SDG Target 3.8</b>)</li> </ul> <p>Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (<b>SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7</b>)</p>		<p>Public Health Services and Management</p>

<p>Promote economic empowerment of women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve access to education, health and skills training in income-generating activities for vulnerable persons including head porters (<i>kayayei</i>)</li> <li>• Institute mentoring of girls' programme to create a pool of potential female leaders (<b>SDG Targets 5.1, 5.c</b>)</li> </ul> <p>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>)</p>		<p>Social Welfare and Community Services</p>
<p>Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen access for vulnerable groups to justice, rights, and entitlements (<b>SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3</b>)</li> <li>• Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people (<b>SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b</b>)</li> </ul> <p>Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people, including fisher folk (<b>SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b</b>)</p>		
<p>Promote full participation of PWDs in social and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generate a database on PWDs (<b>SDG Target 17.18</b>)</li> <li>• Promote participation of PWDs in national development (<b>SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7</b>)</li> </ul>		

economic development	Create avenues for PWDs to acquire credit or capital <b>(SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10)</b>		
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services <b>(SDG Target 17.17)</b></li> <li>• Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation <b>(SDG Target 6.2)</b></li> </ul> Provide public education on solid waste management <b>(SDG Target 12.8)</b>		Environmental Health and Sanitation Services
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems <b>(SDG Target 6.1)</b></li> <li>• Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery <b>(SDG Target 17.17)</b></li> </ul>	Infrastructure Development and Management	Water Management
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>		Public Works
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>		Physical Planning and Management

Reduce environmental pollution	Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products <b>(SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4, 17.7)</b>	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Management
Enhance climate change resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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></li> </ul> Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities <b>(SDG Targets 11.7, 15.2)</b>		
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction <b>(SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)</b></li> </ul> Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters <b>(SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)</b>		
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen sub-district structures <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)</b></li> <li>Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting ( SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</li> </ul>	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
Improve decentralized planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development ( LED) and Public-Private Partnership ( PPP) policies at district level</li> </ul>		
Enhance Security Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transform Security services Into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure including accommodation, health and training</li> </ul>		

	infrastructure facilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)		
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)</li> </ul>		Finance and Revenue Mobilization



Table 4. 2: Prioritization Programme Matrix

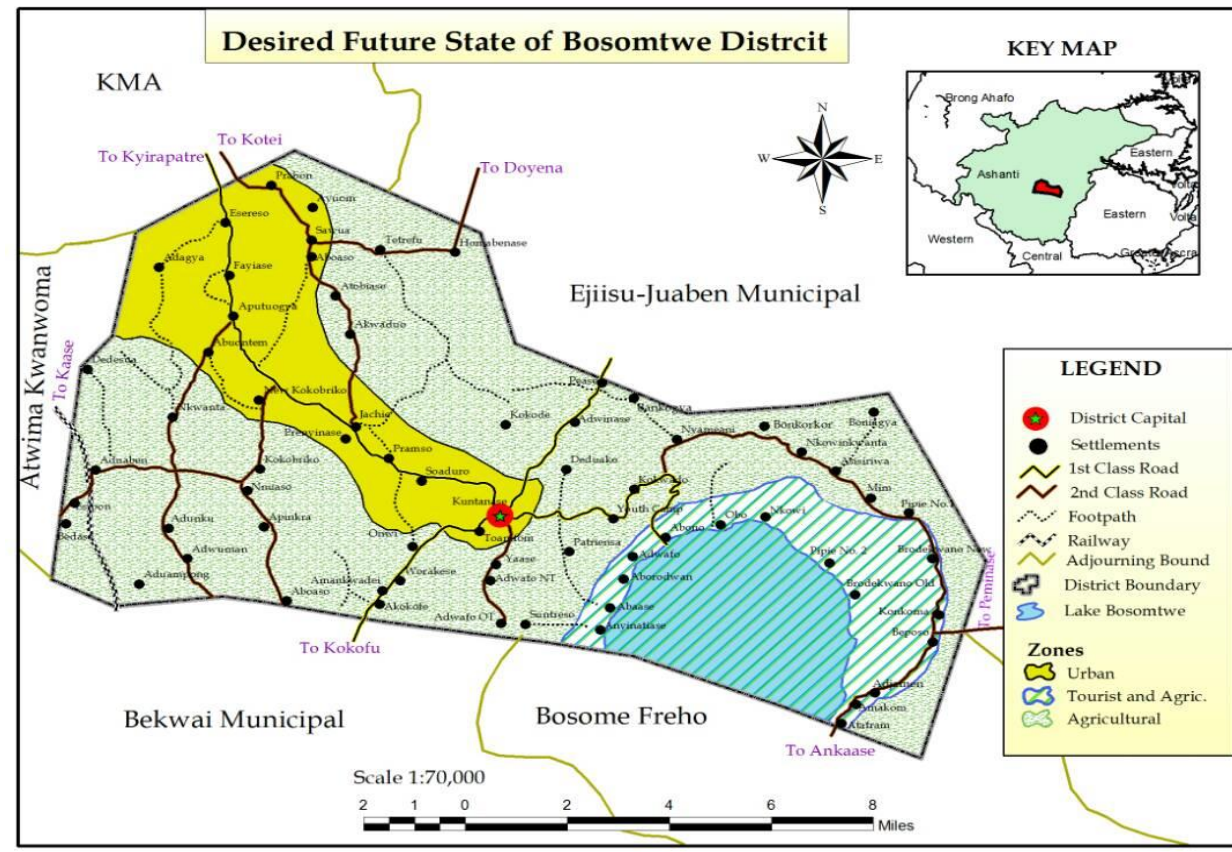
PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Rank
	Social Impact (Educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental Impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial Impact (e.g. nationwide/ selected region)		
Economic Development	1	3	1	3	2.0	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Social Services Delivery	3	2	2	3	2.5	1 <sup>st</sup>
Infrastructure Development and Management	2	2	1	3	2.0	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Environmental Management	1	1	3	2	1.75	4 <sup>th</sup>
Management and Administration	1	1	1	1	1.0	5 <sup>th</sup>

### 4.3 Preferred Development Option

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

- 1 The Urban Zone
- 2 The Agriculture Zone
- 3 Agriculture and Ecotourism Zone

Figure 4. 1: Desired Future State of Bosomtwe District



The location, characteristics and development interventions of each zone are as shown in the table 4.5 below:

Table 4. 3: District Development Zones

Zone	Location	Characteristics	Proposed Development Interventions
Urban Zone	Stretches on the main Kumasi-Kuntanase road Communities include Esereso, Esaso, Adagya, Sawuah, Feyiase, Aputuogya, Abidjan Nkwanta, Jachie, Pramso, Kuntanase etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has the District Capital</li> <li>• Contains the largest population</li> <li>• Has the 4 main markets</li> <li>• Contains 2 University Colleges and 2 Public SHS</li> <li>• Has the Regional Hospital-Not completed</li> <li>• Has the District Education Service</li> <li>• Fairly accessible</li> <li>• Newly developed area</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 Esreso-Kuntanase Lake Road</li> <li>• Extension of Electricity in newly developed areas</li> <li>• Construction of school buildings for overcrowded schools</li> <li>• Improve street lighting system</li> <li>• Promotion of Household toilets</li> <li>• Construction of Toilet Facilities</li> <li>• Improve waste management</li> <li>• Development of Engineered landfill site at Onwe</li> </ul>

Agriculture Zone	<p>Boarded on the urban zone</p> <p>Communities in the zone- Tetrefu, Homabenase, Atobiase, , Akwaduo, Dedesua, Nkwanta, Oyoko, Adunku, Nuaso, Apinkraetc.</p>	<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>• Has the newly established Community Day SHS</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	<p>Communities surrounding the lake-like Abono, Obbo, Anyinatiase, Asuoho-Adwafo, Pipie, Abaase, Nkowi, Old Brodekwana</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road condition</li> <li>• Limited access to potable water</li> <li>• Low toilet facility coverage</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>

	<p>Communities outside the lake include-Beposo, Amakom, Asisiriwa, Mim, Nyameani etc</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major crop production centres</li> <li>• Has SHS</li> <li>• Limited educational infrastructure</li> <li>• Existence of gold deposit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of Lake Bosomtwe</li> </ul>
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### Composite Programme of Action -2018-2021

Composite programme of action has been formulated for the plan period 2018-2021 (See table 4.4)

Table 4. 4: Composite Programme of Action (PoA) 2018-2021

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSTION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
GOAL 1: <b>BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance domestic trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	Economic Development	Market Infrastructure	Construction of 3 No. markets and Landscaping	Markets and landscape constructed					500,000			Works	CA
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Merge National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural	Economic Development	SME Development	Conduct Training for 40 SMEs	SMEs trained							10,000	Trade and Industry	CA
				Organise 12 consultative meetings for MSMEs	12 consultative meetings organized							36,000.00	Trade and Industry	CA

Enterprises Project (REP and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurs hip training and business development services				Provide Technology improvement and finishing in welding & fabrication, carpentry and joinery	Improvement in technology in welding & fabrication carpentry and joinery							42,000.00	Trade and Industry	CA
				Organise forum (2) for stakeholders in MSME's	2 forum for stakeholders in MSME's conducted							16,000.00	Trade and Industry	CA
				Provide 150 youth with business development services	150 youth provided with business development services							60,000.00	Trade and Industry	CA
				Train 100 MSMEs in financial management	100 MSMEs trained							32,000.00	Trade and Industry	CA
				Organise forums for stakeholders in MSME's	Forums conducted							8,000.00	Trade and Industry	CA
				Provide start up kits for clients	Start -up kits provided for clients							32,000.00	Trade and Industry	CA
				Organize Basic CBT for PWD	CBT organized for PWD					14,800.00			Trade and Industry	CA

				Facilitate NVTI certification of graduate apprentices	NVTI certification facilitated							42,000.00	Trade and Industry	CA
				Strengthening of 3 sector MSME associations	Strengthening of 3 sector MSME associations							18,000.00	Trade and Industry	CA
				OSHEM For Poultry Farmers	OSHEM provided for Poultry Farmers							9,600.00	Trade and Industry	Agriculture/ CA
				Organize Trade Show bi-annually	Trade show organized bi-annually annually				2,000.00				Trade and Industry	Agriculture/ CA
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement the “One District, One factory” Initiative	Economic Development	Industrial Development	Facilitate the establishment of 4 No. Factories	Employment generated for the youth				3,000				Trade and Industry	Agriculture/ CA



Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Expanding the tourism sector through investment, innovation, the pursuit of service excellence  Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector  Mainstream tourism development in district development plans	Economic Development	Tourism Development	Support for the development of Lake Bosomtwe	Enhance revenue mobilisation					200,000.00			Trade and Industry	CA/Community Resource Management Area
Improve production efficiency and yield	Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Promote cowpea production by setting up 20 field demonstrations in 20 communities.	Cowpea production promoted in 20 communities							5,500.00	Dept of Agric	CA

			Agricultural Development	Demonstration of newly improved planting materials (orange fleshed, sweet potato)	Improved planting material					72,000.00			Dept of Agric	CA
			Agricultural Development	Animal census(PIGS AND POULTRY)	Total number of pigs and Poultry					26,000.00			Dept of Agric	CA
			Agricultural Development	Food Fortification(Cowpea dishes)	Fortified Cowpea Dishes					17,840.00			Dept of Agric	CA
				Food Fortification(Soya bean) inclusion in local dishes	Fortified food (soya bean in dishes)							16,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA
			Agricultural Development	Identify and list watershed sites in the District for agricultural ecosystem protection.	Enhanced watershed management					3,200.00			Dept of Agric	CA
				Introduction of commercial sugar cane production in the district	Commercial sugar cane production enhanced							34,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA

			Agricultural Development	Construct 1 No. Cassava Processing Factory, Storage Facility and Landscaping at Jachie	Improved income levels of processors						500,000	Dept of Agric	CA
Improve production efficiency and yield	Build capacity of FBOs and CBOs to facilitate delivery of extension services to their members		Agricultural Development	Provide training for 20 AEAs on postharvest management of vegetables and citrus	Improved skills for AEAs						10,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA
				Build capacity of 80 cash crop farmers (citrus, oil palm etc.) to improve productivity and produce quality to facilitate marketing.	Improved yield of selected crops						10,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA
				Educate the general public and Aquaculture practitioners on the importance of wetlands and	Education on wetlands conducted						10,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA

				effluent management.											
			Agricultural Development	Support to District Agriculture Directorate	Enhanced agriculture production					160,000			Dept of Agric	CA	
				Familiarization tour of proposed commercial	Number of Commercial farming sites						16,000.00			Dept of Agric	CA
				Training of farmers in diseases and pests of crops	Farmers trained						12,000.00			Dept of Agric	CA
				Home & Farm Visits, Monitoring And Supervision	M&E conducted					60,000.00				Dept of Agric	CA
				Organize 2 Study Tour for 80 farmers by December, 2018						12,000.00				Dept of Agric	CA
				Agricultural Development	Facilitate the linkage between 100 farmers, processors, exporters and others in the cassava value chain	Improved performance							13,000.00	Dept. of Agric	CA

				Vaccination of anti-rabies and other scheduled diseases	Rabies and other scheduled diseases reduced					32,000			Dept. of Agric	CA
			Agricultural Development	Organize Farmers' Day Celebration Annually	Enhanced agriculture					200,000			Dept of Agric	CA

**DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

**GOAL 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL**

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome /impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participate in education at all	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Service Delivery	Educational Facilities and Services	Complete the construction of 3 Unit Classroom Block and Landscaping at Esereso	3 Unit Classroom Block and Landscaping constructed					70,000			GES	Works / CA
				Construction of 12 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities and Landscaping	12 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities and Landscaping constructed					4,578,000		882,000	GES	Works / CA
				Construction of 7 No. 3 Unit JHS Block with Ancillary Facilities and Landscaping	7 No. 3 Unit JHS Block with Ancillary Facilities and					1,200,000		480,000	GES	Works / CA

					Landscaping constructed									
					Construction of 4 No. 2 Unit KG Block with Ancillary facilities	4 No. 2 Unit KG Block with Ancillary facilities				560,000			GES	Works / CA
					Construction of 9 No. 6-Unit Teachers Bungalow and Landscaping	9 No. 6-Unit Teachers Bungalow and Landscaping constructed				2,160,000			GES	Works / CA
					Rehabilitation of 5 No. School Blocks	5 No. School Blocks rehabilitated				300,000			GES	Works / CA
			Educational Facilities and Services		Provide Financial support for STMIE Clinics	Financial support for STMIE Clinics provided				40,000			GES	Works / CA
					Support the construction of Science Based Model School	Construction of Science Based Model School supported				20,000			GES	CA

				Organise "My First Day at School" for over 8000 pupils	My first day at school organised					30,000				GES	CA
				Train 627 SHEP Coordinators, KG Attendants & food vendors on child care and hygiene.	627 SHEP Coordinators, KG Attendants & food vendors on child care and hygiene trained					16,000				GES	CA
			Educational Facilities and Services	Provide financial support to Education Directorate	Education Directorate supported financially					160,000				GES	CA
				Support District Education Fund	District Education Fund supported					280,000				GES	CA
			Educational Facilities and Services	Procure 1000 dual desks for primary schools	100 dual desks for primary schools procured					400,000				GES	CA
				Procure 1200 mono desks for JHS	1,200 mono desks for JHS procured					384,000				GES	Works/CA



				Organize inter-circuit Maths, Science and ICT quiz competitions in basic schools with awards	inter-circuit Maths, Science and ICT quiz competitions in basic schools with awards organized				40,000				GES	CA
			Educational Facilities and Services	Construct , furnish and Landscape 5 No. ICT Labs	5 No. ICT Labs constructed, furnished and landscaped				500,000				GES	CA
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Complete the construction of 1 No. CHPS Compound at Pipie	1 No. CHPS Compound completed				188,286.50				GHS	Works / CA
				Provide hospital equipment/Beds for Bonkorkor, Akokofe and Pipie CHPS Compounds	Hospital beds/equipment provided				60,000				GHS	CA
				Construct 3 No. CHPS Compound and Landscaping	3 No. CHPS Compound and				1,080,000				GHS	Works / CA

	Expand and equip health facilities			Rehabilitate 2 No. CHPS Compound at Abono and Oyoko	Landscaping constructed					100,000					
				Public Health Services and Management	Train 10 Community Health Officers on Malaria care management	10 community Health officers trained					3,650			GHS	CA
					Procure 4 No Vaccine Fridges for 4 Sub-districts	4 No Vaccine Fridges procured					63,588			GHS	CA
					Train 94 Community Health Workers in Integrated Community case management of Malaria	94 community Health workers trained					30,000		7,560	GHS	CA
					Support National Immunization Days	National Immunization Days supported					32,000			GHS	CA
					Facilitate the Upgrading and Landscaping of Kuntanase Hospital	Improved health services delivery					200,000			GHS	CA

				to District Hospital Status										
				Support Health Directorate	Improved health care				320,000			Finance	CA	
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) programmes	Public Health Services and Management	Public Health Services and Management	Support for District Response Initiatives	Reduction in HIV/AIDS cases				80,000			Health	CA	
	Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)			Organise quarterly Epidemic preparedness committee Meeting	Quarterly Epidemic preparedness committee Meeting organised					20,000		Health	CA	
Improve population management	Intensify education to reduce stigmatization			Public Health Services and Management	Conduct public education on family planning district wide	Improved reproductive health				20,000			Health	CA
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Increase awareness on child protection	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Services	Provide financial support for child protection and welfare activities	Improved welfare activities and child protection				56,000	4,000		SW & CD	CA	

	Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs												
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets	Social Welfare and Community Services	Provide financial support for PWDs	Decent living					240,000			SW & CD	CA
			Develop database for persons with disabilities	PWD database developed					20,000			SW & CD	CA
			To promote/create awareness on the rights and responsibilities of PWD's.	Enhanced knowledge of rights and responsibilities					20,000			SW & CD	CA
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Promote participation of PWDs national development	Social Welfare and Community Services	Provide support for 100 households under LEAP	100 households under LEAP provided with support					40,000			SW & CD	YEA

Promote economic empowerment of women.	Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating activities for vulnerable persons including head potters (Kayayei)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Services	Provide alternative life skills for 200 women	Alternative life skills for 200 women provided with life skills					32,000			SW & CD	YEA
	Institute mentoring of girls' programme to create a pool of potential female leaders			Undertake mentoring of girls	Mentoring of girls undertaken					1,000.00			SW & CS	GES

	Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support.	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Services	Facilitate the formation of 20 women association district wide	Formation of 20 women association facilitated					4,000.00			SW&D	GES
Promote the creation of decent jobs	Place job creation at the centre of national development agenda	Social Services Delivery	Job creation	Provide jobs for the youth	Youth provided with jobs					30,000.00			YEA	CA
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	Social Services Delivery	Environment al Health and Sanitation Services	Construction of 29 No. 12- Seater Aqua-Privy toilets and Landscaping	29 No. 12- Seater Aqua-Privy toilets and Landscaping constructed					3,800,000	810,000	Works	Health-DEHU	
			Environment al Health and Sanitation Services	Construct 2 No. 20 Seater- Aqua Privy Toilet and Landscaping	2 No. 20 Seater- Aqua Privy					280,000			Works	DEHU

Reduce environmental pollution	Provide public education on solid waste management				Toilet and Landscaping constructed									
				Construct 15 No. Institutional Toilets and Landscaping	15 No. Institutional Toilets and Landscaping constructed				1,200,000			Works	DEH U	
				Construction of 2 No. 20 seater WC and Landscaping	2 No. 20 seater WC and Landscaping constructed				480,000			Works	DEH U	
				Complete 1 No. 12 Seater Aqua privy toilet at Mim	1 No. 12 Seater Aqua privy toilet at Mim completed					35,000		Works	DEH U	
				Environment al Health and Sanitation Services	Conduct public education on CLTS in 30 communities	Public education on CLTS in 30 communities conducted				12,000			DEH U	Works
		Conduct public education on solid waste management in 20 largest communities	Public education on solid waste management conducted				3,000.00			DEHU	Works			

				Procure sanitation tools and equipment-Rakes, Long brooms	Sanitation tools and equipment procured					50,000			DEHU	Works
				Procure 6 No 12m <sup>3</sup> Refuse Containers	6 No 12m <sup>3</sup> Refuse Containers procured						50,000		DEHU	Works
	Promote the use of environmental ly friendly methods and products			Acquisition of Final Waste Disposal Site	Final waste disposal site acquired					200,000			DEHU	Works
				Evacuate refuse (waste management) in selected communities	Refuse evacuated					500,000			DEHU	Works
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized boreholes and small town water systems	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Water Management	Drilling and Mechanization of 25 Boreholes	25 Boreholes drilled and mechanized					800,000		200,000	Works	CA
				Construction of 3 No. Boreholes fitted with hand pumps	3 No. Boreholes fitted with hand pump constructed					75,000			Works	CA
	Ensure sustainable financing of			Rehabilitate 20 No. Boreholes	20 No. Boreholes rehabilitated					50,000			Works	CA



	operations and maintenance of water supply systems		Water Management	Revamp and train 30 Water and Sanitation Management committees	30 WSMC trained and revamped					40,000			Works	CA
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**DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

**GOAL 3: GOAL THREE: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
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.	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works	Rehabilitate 200 km road	Improved accessibility					500,000.00			Works	Central Admin
			Public Works	Construct bridge on river Ackong at Feyiase	Improved accessibility					50,000.00			Works	Central Admin
				Construct 5 No. bridge and culvert	Improved accessibility					600,000			Works	Central Admin
Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Management	Tree planting at river banks	Improved sustainable water management					20,000.00			Natural Resource	Central Admin
				Conduct public education on sustainable management of water resources in	Improved sustainable water management					12,000			Natural Resource	Central Admin/CREMA

				lake front communities										
Enhance climate change resilience	Develop climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds		Natural Resource Management	Promote soil and water conservation techniques for 40 FBOs	Improved agriculture					12,000			Agric	Natural Resource
				Promote the construction of post-harvest facilities for 40 FBOs	Reduction in post-harvest losses					12,000			Agric	Natural Resource
				Promote dry season irrigation farming for 40 FBOs	Enhanced farmers income					12,000			Agric	Natural Resource
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction		Disaster Prevention and management	Conduct awareness creation in Disaster management in 30 communities	Increased preparedness of communities in disaster management					12,000.00			Disaster Prevention	CA
				Provide relief items to disaster victims	Enhance livelihood of disaster victims					200,000.00			Disaster Prevention	Central Admin

	Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters			Form disaster prevention clubs in 2nd cycle institutions	Student's knowledge in disaster management enhanced					12,000.00			Disaster Prevention	Central Admin	
				Celebrate World Disaster Reduction Day	World Disaster Reduction Day celebrated					18,000.00			Disaster Prevention	Central Admin	
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning and Management	Conduct public education on development control in 30 communities	Enhanced knowledge on development control issues					12,000.00			Physical Planning Department	Works	
	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)			Undertake Street naming and property addressing system in 4 communities	Enhanced revenue mobilisation						120,000.00			Physical Planning Department	Works/CA
				Facilitate the Preparation of layouts for 4 communities	Orderly development of human settlements						8,000.00			Physical Planning Department	Works/CA
				Conduct enforcement to ensure compliance Building permit document	Enhanced revenue						24,000.00			Physical Planning Department	Works/CA
Ensure availability of, clean,	Increase access to energy by	Infrastructure Delivery	Public Works	Procure 200 electric poles and other fixtures	Improved electricity coverage					120,000.00			Works	CA	

affordable and accessible energy	the poor and vulnerable	and Management		Procure 200 complete streetlights	Enhanced security					120,000.00			Works	CA
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**DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY**

**GOAL 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY**

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program mes	Sub-progra mms	Projects/ activities	Outcome /impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collabora ting
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	Managem ent Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Train 28 revenue staff annually	Improved revenue mobilisation							20,000	Finance	CA
				Provide logistics for revenue staff – Wellington boots, clothing, ID cards	Improved revenue mobilisation					32,000			Finance	CA
	Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization			Organize Pay Your Levy Campaigns in all 67 communities	Improved revenue mobilisation					24,000		Central Admin.	Finance	
	Update Revenue Database			Improved revenue mobilisation					80,000.00			Finance	Works/PP D	
Improve decentralize planning	Ensure implementation of	Managem ent	Planning Budgeting and	Support DPCU activities	Enhanced local government service					40,000			CA	Finance

planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)	Administration	Coordination	Provide funds for preparation of composite budgets	Improved district level budgeting					60,000.00			CA	Finance
			Provide funds for M&E activities	Improved district level planning					40,000.00			CA	Finance
		Planning Budgeting and Coordination	Provide funds for district communication strategy/P2	Ensure timely completion of projects					310,000.00			Central Admin	Finance
			Provide funds for the preparation of the 2022-2025 DMTDP	Improved district level planning					60,000.00			Central Admin	Finance
			Provide funds for the celebration of national holidays	National holidays celebrated					300,000			Central Admin	Finance
			Provide funds for self-help projects	Funds provided for self-help projects					680,000			Central Admin	Finance
			Provide funds for miscellaneous	Improved district level planning					950,000			Central Admin	Finance

				and contingencies									
			Human Resource	Organize capacity programmes for D/A Staff, Assembly members, sub-district structures	Assembly members in trained in Local Governance, Planning and Budgeting Process trained						218,240	Central Admin	Finance
			Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize 3 Town Hall Meetings(Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget Hearing	Enhanced public participation of Budget Hearing			60,000.00				Central Admin	Finance
				Organization of statutory meetings	statutory meetings organized				300,000.00			Central Admin	Finance
			Human Capacity Building	Human Capacity Building	Improve performance						240,000	Central Admin	Finance
			Human Resource	Ensure regular maintenance and repairs of all official vehicles,	official vehicles, plants and equipment maintained and repaired regularly				405,000			Finance	CA



				plants and equipment										
Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure	Public Works		Support to Security Services and Sub vented organizations	Enhanced performance of security and sub-vented organizations					240,000			Finance	CA
				Construct 1 No. Police Barracks and Landscaping at Kuntanase	Police provided with decent accommodation					400,000			Works	CA
				Construct 1 No. Police Post and Landscaping at Abono	Improved security					280,000			Works	CA
Deepen political and administrative	Strengthen sub-district structures		Rehabilitation of Presidential Lodge at Kuntanase	Improved accommodation for visitors					100,000			Works	CA	
			Renovate Assembly Bungalows and Offices	Assembly Bungalows and Offices renovated					200,000			Works	CA	
			Procurement of Office	Enhanced performance					80,000.00	8,000.00		Central Admin	Finance	

decentrali zation				stationery and furniture										
				Procurement of Office Computers and equipment	Office Computers and equipment procured					80,000.00			Central Admin	Finance
				Support for Sub-district Structures	Enhanced performance of APs				60,000				Central Admin	Finance

#### 4.4 Spatial Distribution of Proposed Projects to be implemented from 2018 to 2021

Figure 4. 2: Proposed Market Projects

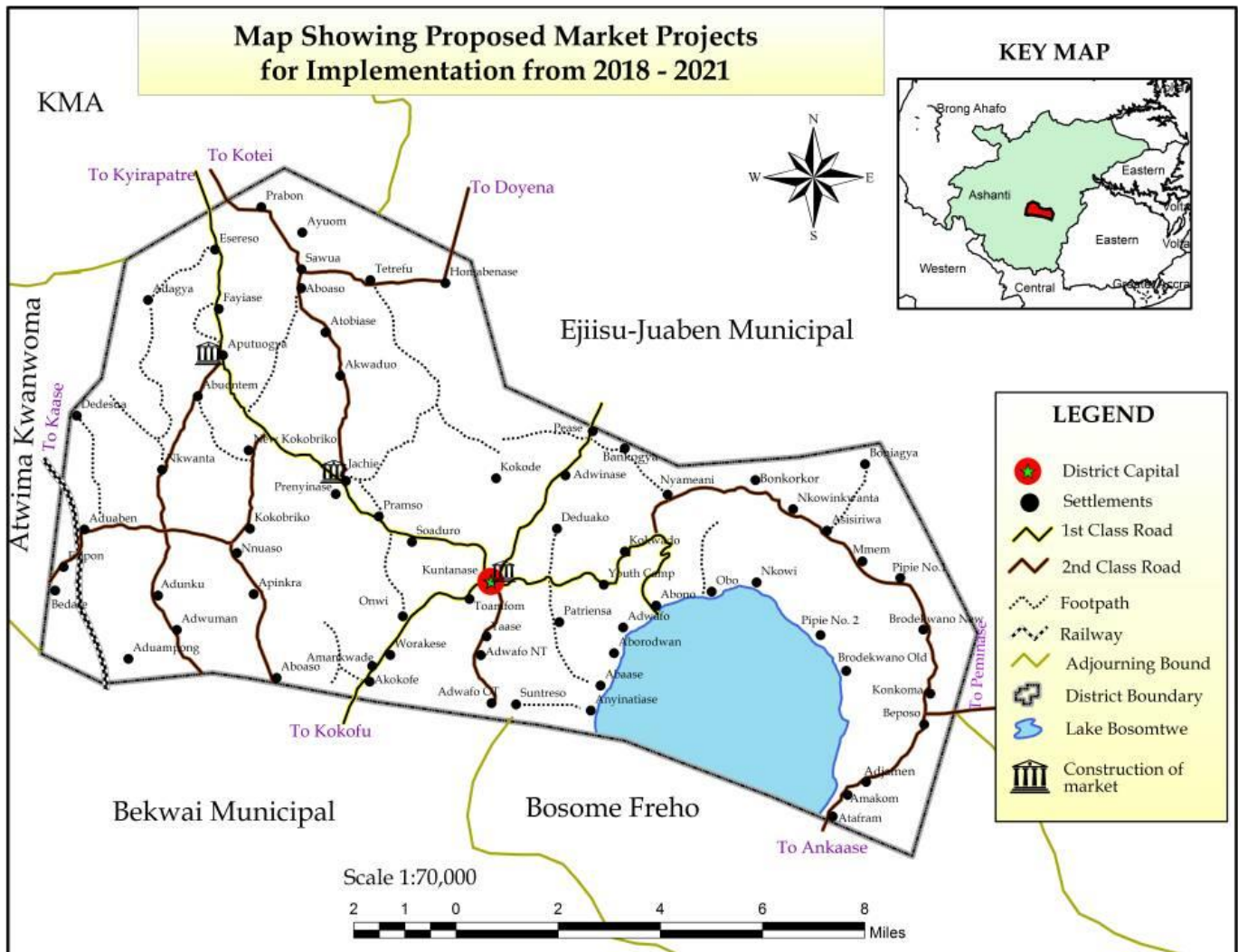


Figure 4. 3: Proposed Educational Projects

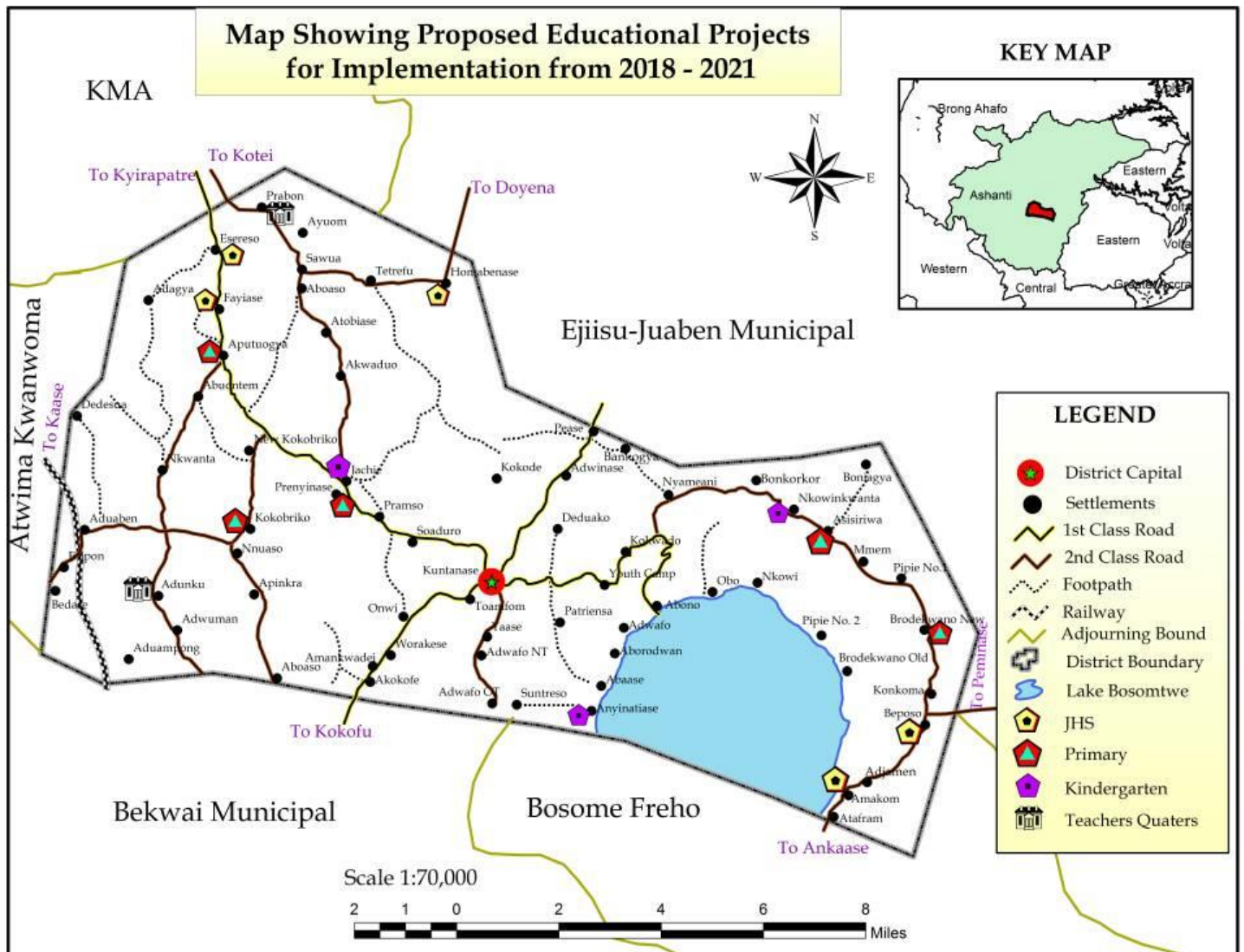


Figure 4. 4: Proposed Health Projects

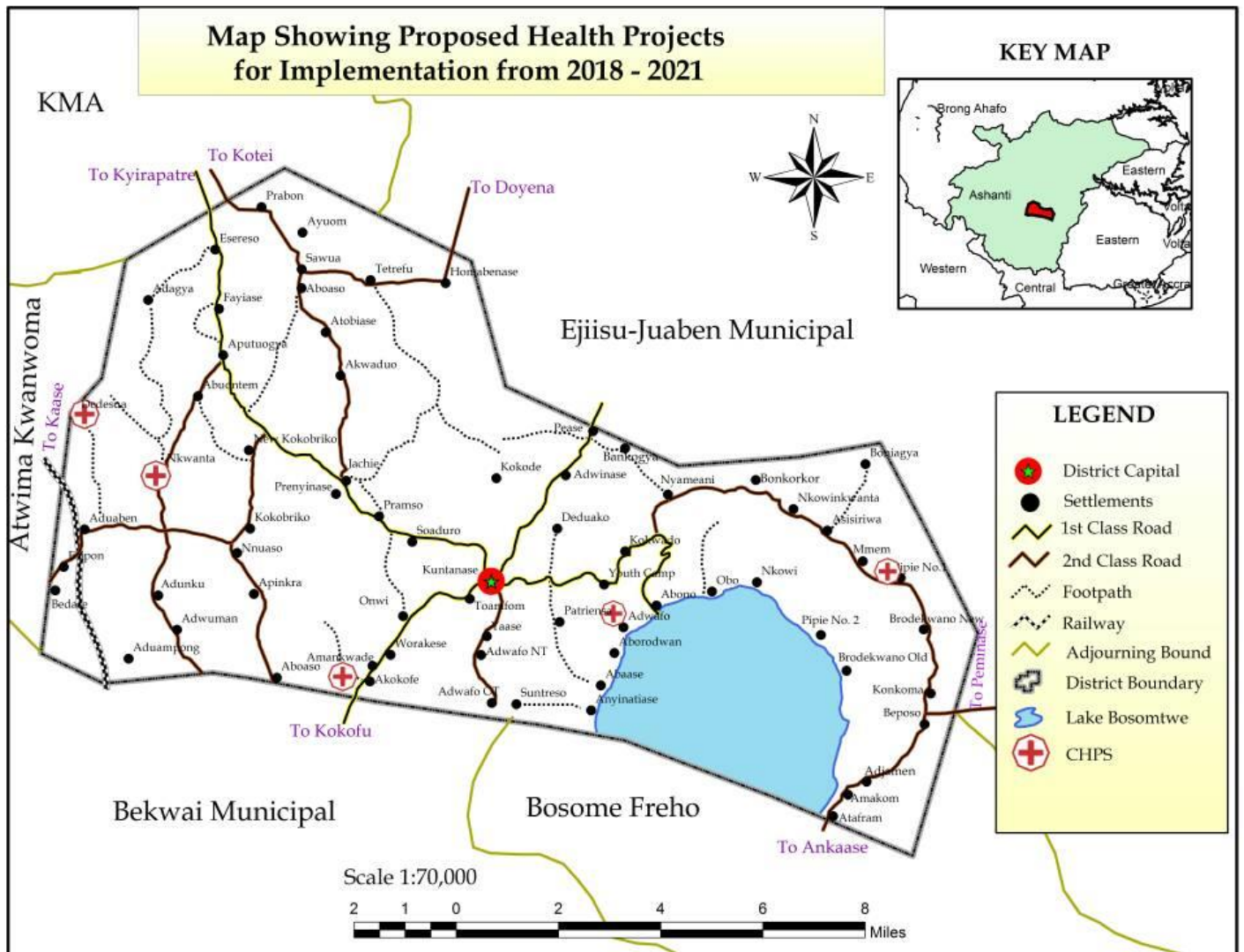


Figure 4. 5: Proposed Water and Sanitation Projects

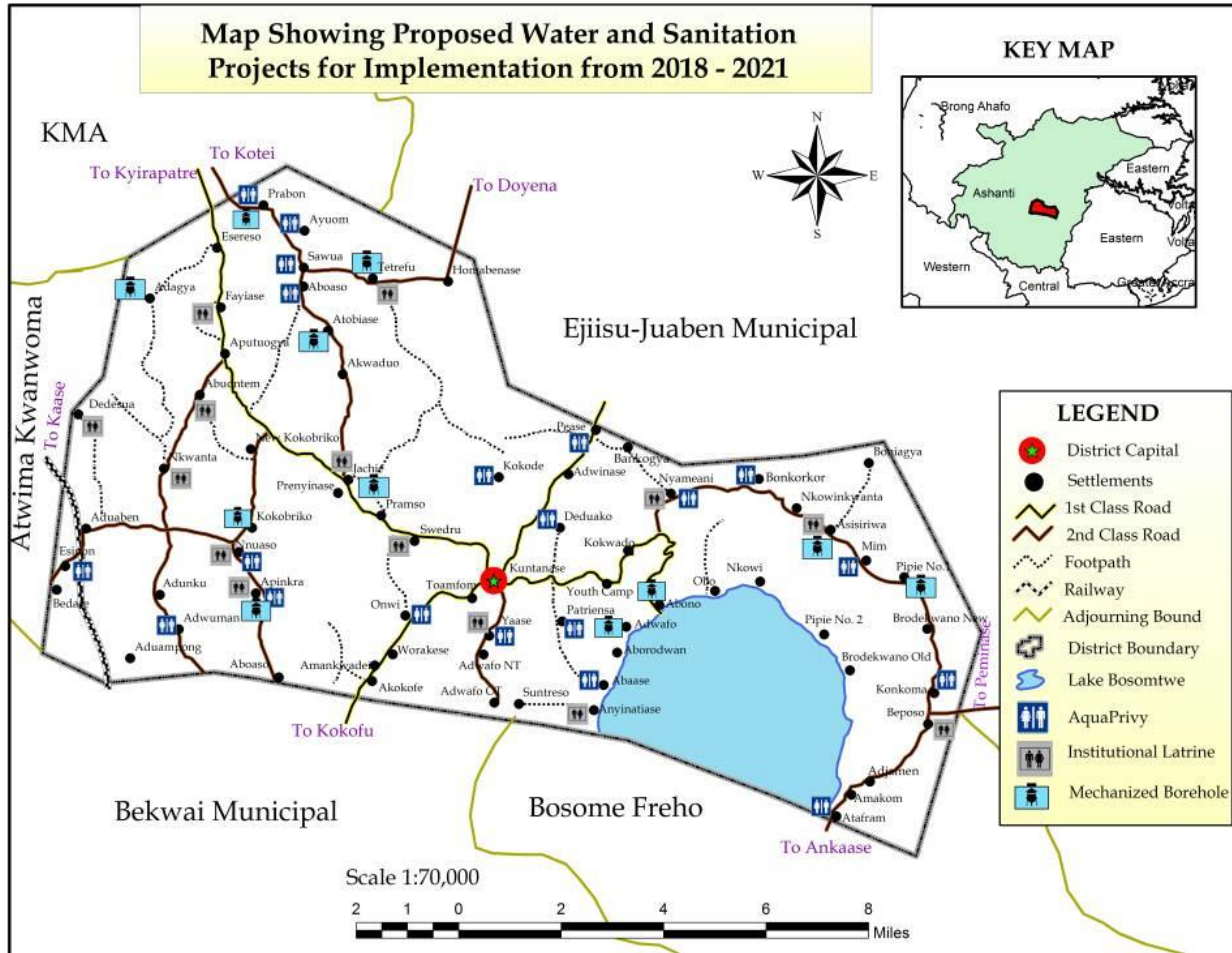
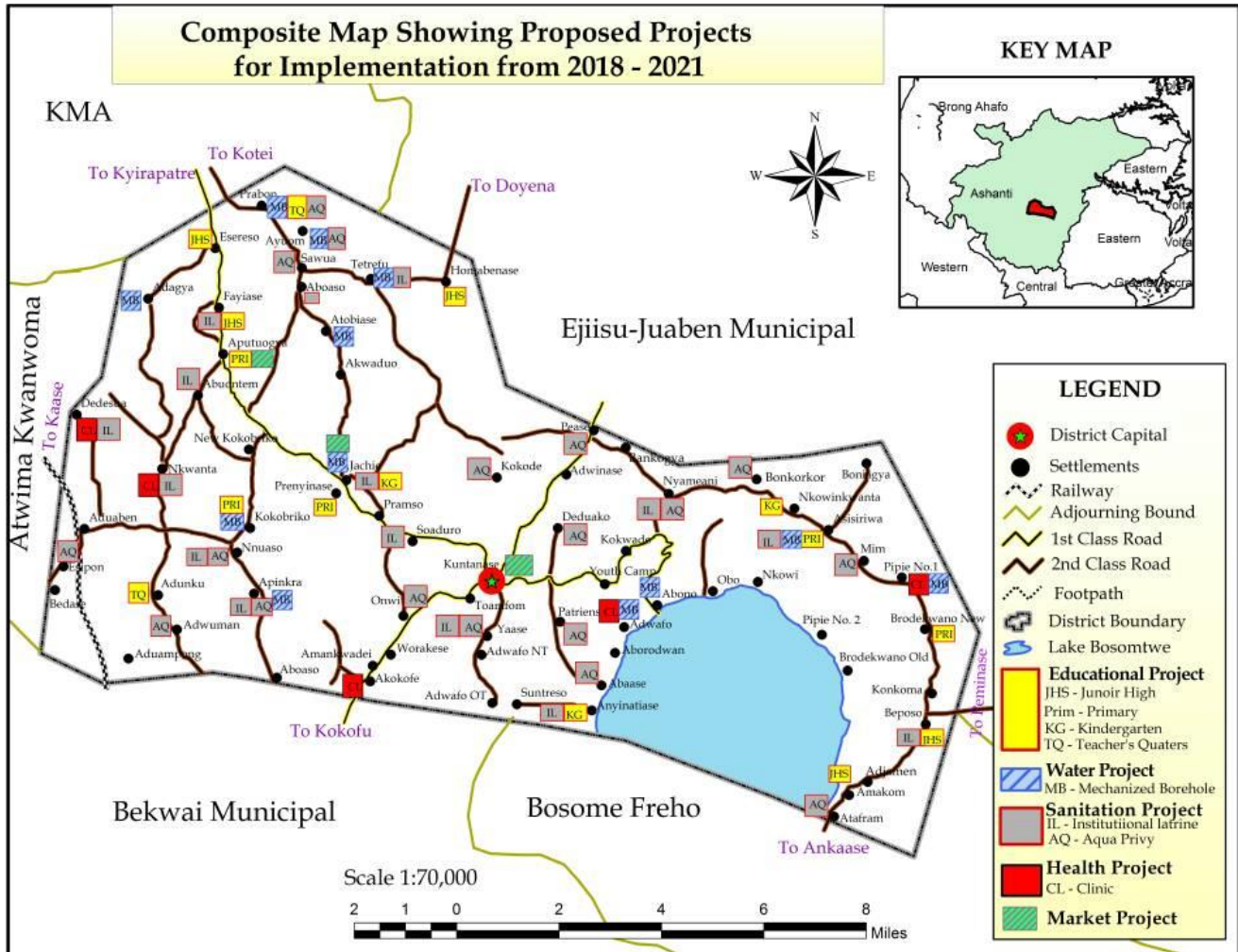


Figure 4. 6: Composite Proposed Projects



## **The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) otherwise known as the Global Goals, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity, The SDGs are made up of 17 goals and 169 targets. Besides the 2030 Agenda, African countries have committed to implement the African Union Agenda 2063, which is both a vision and a plan to build a more a more prosperous Africa in 50 years.

The 17 SDGs Goals include the following:

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.

Table 4. 5: GLOBAL AND REGIONAL LINKAGES

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSTION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>					
<b>GOAL 1: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>					
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Projects/ activities	GLOBAL AND REGIONAL LINKAGES		
			SDGs Goals	SDGs Targets	AU Agenda 2063
Enhance domestic trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	Construction of 3 No. markets and Landscaping	SDG 9, 12, 16,17	SDG Target 17.15)	AU 4
		Construction of Market Structures, Warehouse and Landscaping at Aputuogya			
Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	Merge National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services	Conduct Training for 40 SMEs	SDG 4, 8, 9, 16, 17	SDG Targets 8.3, 9.3)	AU 1,4,5
		Organise 12 consultative meetings for MSMEs			
		Provide Technology improvement and finishing in welding & fabrication, carpentry and joinery			
		Organise forum (2) for stakeholders in MSME's			
		Provide 150 youth with business development services			
		Train 100 MSMEs in financial management			
		Organise forums for stakeholders in MSME's	SDG 4, 8, 9, 16, 17	SDG Targets 8.3, 9.3)	AU 1,4,5
		Provide start up kits for clients			

		Organise Basic CBT for PWD			
		Facilitate NVTI certification of graduate apprentices			
		Strengthening of 3 sector MSME associations			
		OSHEM For Poultry Farmers	SDG 4, 8, 9, 16, 17	<b>SDG Targets 8.3, 9.3)</b>	AU 1,4,5
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement the “One District, One factory” Initiative	Facilitate the establishment of 4 No. Factories	SDG 9	<b>SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c)</b>	AU 1, 4,5,7,9
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Expanding the tourism sector through investment, innovation, the pursuit of service excellence  Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector	Support for the development of Lake Bosomtwe	SDG 8, 12, 17	<b>SDG Targets 8.9, 12.b)</b>  <b>(SDG Target 17.17)</b>	AU 4,16
Improve production efficiency and yield	Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme	Promote cowpea production by setting up 20 field demonstrations in 20 communities.			
		Demonstration of newly improved planting materials (orange fleshed, sweet potato			
		Animal census(PIGS AND POULTRY)			

		Food Fortification(Cowpea dishes)	SDG 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 17	<b>SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4</b>	
		Food Fortification(Soya bean) inclusion in local dishes			
		Identify and list watershed sites in the District for agricultural ecosystem protection.	SDG 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 17	<b>SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4</b>	AU 1,3,4,5,20
		Introduction of commercial sugar cane production in the district			
		Construct 1 No. Cassava Processing Factory and Storage Facility at Jachie			
Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services	Provide training for 20 AEAs on postharvest management of vegetables and citrus		<b>SDG Targets 2a</b>	
		Build capacity of 80 cash crop farmers (citrus, oil palm etc.) to improve productivity and produce quality to facilitate marketing.			
		Educate the general public and Aquaculture practitioners on the importance of wetlands and effluent management.	SDG 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 17		AU 1,3,4,5,20

		Support to District Agriculture Directorate		SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4	
		Training of farmers in diseases and pests of crops			
		Home & Farm Visits, Monitoring And Supervision			
		Organize 2 Study Tour for 80 farmers by December, 2018			
		Facilitate the linkage between 100 farmers, processors, exporters and others in the cassava value chain			
		Organize Farmers' Day Celebration Annually			

**DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

**GOAL 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL**

		GLOBAL AND REGIONAL LINKAGES			
Adopted Objectives	Adopted strategies	Projects/ activities	SDGs Goals	SDGs Targets	AU Agenda 2063
		Complete the construction of 3 Unit Classroom Block and Landscaping at Esereso			
		Construction of 12 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities and Landscaping			
		Construction of 7 No. 3 Unit JHS Block with Ancillary Facilities and Landscaping			
		Construction of 4 No. 2 Unit KG Block with Ancillary facilities and Landscaping			
		Construction of 9 No. 6-Unit Teachers Bungalow and Landscaping			

Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Rehabilitation of 5 No. School Blocks	SDG 4, 9, 13, 16, 17	<b>SDG Target 4.a)</b>	AU 2, 18
		Provide Financial support for STMIE Clinics			
		Organisation of "My First Day at School" for over 8000 pupils			
		Train 627 SHEP Coordinators, KG Attendants & food vendors on child care and hygiene.			
		Provide financial support to Education Directorate			
		Support District Education Fund			
		Procure 1000 dual desks for primary schools			
		Procure 1200 mono desks for JHS			
		Enhanced teaching and learning			
		Organize inter-circuit Maths, Science and ICT quiz competitions in basic schools with awards			
Construct and furnish 5 No. ICT Labs					

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>					
<b>GOAL 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL</b>					
			<b>SDGs Goals , Targets and AU Agenda 2063</b>		
<b>Adopted Objectives</b>	<b>Adopted strategies</b>	<b>Projects/ activities</b>	<b>SDGs Goals</b>	<b>SDGs Targets</b>	<b>AU Agenda 2063</b>

Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care	Complete the construction of 1 No. CHPS Compound at Pipie	SDG 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 16	<b>(SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)</b>	AU 3
		Provision of equipment/Beds for Bonkorkor, Akokofe and Pipie CHPS Compounds			
		Construction of 3 No. CHPS compound, provision of Equipment and Landscaping			
		Rehabilitate 2 No. CHPS Compound at Abono and Oyoko			
	Expand and equip health facilities	Procure 4 No. Vaccine Fridges for 4 Sub-districts		<b>(SDG Target 3.8)</b>	
		Train 10 Community Health Officers on Malaria care management			
		Train 94 Community Health Workers in Integrated Community case management of Malaria			
		Support National Immunization Days			
	Facilitate the Upgrading and Landscaping of Kuntanase Hospital to District Hospital Status				
	Support Health Directorate				
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Intensify education to reduce stigmatization	Support for District Response Initiatives	SDG 3	<b>SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</b>	AU 3
	Intensify education to reduce stigmatization	Organise quarterly Epidemic preparedness committee Meeting		<b>SDG Target 3.7)</b>	
	Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for			<b>SDG Targets 3.3, 3.</b>	

	high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB				
Improve population management	Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society  Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy	Conduct public education on family planning district wide	SDG 3, 5, 16, 17	<b>SDG Target 3.7</b>  <b>SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3</b>	AU 1, 17,18
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Increase awareness on child protection	Provide financial support for child protection and welfare activities	SDG 1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 17	<b>SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</b>	AU 1,18
	Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant	Provide financial support for the School Feeding Programme		<b>(SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b)</b>	
	Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs			<b>SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2</b>	
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets	Provide financial support for PWDs	SDG 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14 16, 17	<b>SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4)</b>	AU 1, 2, 17,18



	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups	Provide support for 100 households under LEAP		<b>(SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)</b>	
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Promote participation of PWDs national development	Provide employment for PWDs	SDG 1, 3, 8, 10, 16, 17	<b>SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)</b>	AU 1, 2, 3, 4,11, 12, 17,18
		To promote/create awareness on the rights and responsibilities of PWD's.			
	Generate a database on PWDs	Develop database for persons with disabilities		<b>SDG Target 17.18</b>	
Promote economic empowerment of women.	Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating activities for vulnerable persons including head potters (Kayayei)	Provide alternative life skills for 200 women	SDG 1, 3, 4, 5, 8,	<b>SDG Targets 3.8, 4.5)</b>	AU 1, 3, 17,20

	Institute mentoring of girls' programme to create a pool of potential female leaders	Undertake mentoring of girls	10	<b>(SDG Targets 5.1, 5.c)</b>	
	Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support.	Facilitate the formation of 20 women association district wide		<b>SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)</b>	
Promote the creation of decent jobs	Place job creation at the centre of national development agenda	Financial support for NABCo	SDG 4, 8, 9, 17	<b>SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.15</b>	AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18,20
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation service	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	Construction of 29 No. 12- Seater Aqua-Privy toilets and Landscaping	SDG 6, 11, 12, 16, 17	<b>SDG Target 6.2)</b>	AU 1, 4, 7, 10,20
		Construct 2 No. 20 Seater- Aqua Privy Toilet and Landscaping			
		Construct 15 No. Institutional Toilet and Landscapingets			
		Construction of 2 No. 20 seater WC and Landscaping			
		Complete 1 No. 12 Seater Aqua privy toilet at Mim			
		Procure sanitation tools and equipment-Rakes, Long brooms			
	Conduct public education on CLTS in 30 communities				
Provide public education on solid waste management	Conduct public education on solid waste management				
		Evacuate refuse (waste management) in selected communities			
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized boreholes and small town water systems	Drilling and Mechanization of 25 Boreholes			
		Construction of 3 No. Boreholes fitted with hand pumps			

			SDG 6, 15, 16,17		SDG Target 6.1)	AU 1, 7, 12,20
	Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems	Rehabilitate 40 No. Boreholes				

## DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

### GOAL 3: GOAL THREE: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Projects/ activities	GLOBAL AND REGIONAL LINKAGES		
			SDGs Goals	SDGs Targets	AU Agenda 2063
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.	Rehabilitate 200 km road	SDG 3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 16	SDGs Targets 7.3, 11.2	AU 1,10, 20
		Construct bridge on river Ackong at Feyiase			
		Construct 5 No. bridge and culvert			
Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Strengthen implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves	Tree planting at river banks	SDG 2, 7, 11, 14, 15, 16	SDGs Targets 15.2, 15.3, 16.6	AU, 7, 11, 12, 20
		Conduct public education on sustainable management of water resources in lake front communities			
Enhance climate change resilience	Develop climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds	Promote soil and water conservation techniques for 40 FBOs	SDG 1, 2, 9, 11	SDG Target2.4	AU 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 17
		Promote the construction of post-harvest facilities for 40 FBOs			
		Promote dry season irrigation farming for 40 FBOs			

Reduce environmental pollution	Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products	Acquisition of Final Waste Disposal Site	SDG 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16,	<b>SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4, 17.7</b>	AU 1,7, 11,12
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	Conduct awareness creation in Disaster management in 30 communities	SDG 1, 3, 5, 11, 13	<b>SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3</b>	AU 5, 7, 12, 17
		Form disaster prevention clubs in 2nd cycle institutions			
		Provide relief items to disaster victims			
	Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters	Provide early warning and response mechanism on disasters		<b>SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5)</b>	
		Celebrate Disaster Reduction Days			
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation	Conduct public education on development control in 30 communities	SDG 11, 16, 17	<b>SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a)</b>	AU 1, 10, 12
		Undertake Street naming and property addressing system in 4 communities			
	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Facilitate the Preparation of layouts for 2 communities			
	Conduct enforcement to ensure compliance Building permit document				
Ensure efficient Transmission and Distribution system	Expand the distribution and transmission networks	Procure 300 electric poles and others	SDG 1, 7, 17	<b>SDG Target 7.b</b>	AU 1, 9,20
		Procure 400 complete streetlights			

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>					
<b>GOAL 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY</b>					
<b>Adopted objectives</b>	<b>Adopted strategies</b>	<b>Projects/ activities</b>	<b>GLOBAL AND REGIONAL LINKAGES</b>		
			<b>SDGs Goals</b>	<b>SDGs Targets</b>	<b>AU Agenda 2063</b>
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	Train 28 revenue staff annually	SDG 16, 17	<b>SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)</b>	AU 11,12, 20
		Provide logistics for revenue staff – Wellington boots, clothing, ID cards			
	Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization				
	Organize Pay Your Levy Campaigns in all 67 communities				
		Update Revenue Database			
Improve decentralize planning	Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)	Support DPCU activities	SDG 16,17	<b>SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)</b>	AU 11,12
		Provide funds for preparation of composite budgets			
		Provide funds for M&E activities			
		Provide funds for district communication strategy/P2			
		Provide funds for the preparation of the 2022-2025 DMTDP			
		Provide funds for the celebration of national holidays			

Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	Support for Sub-district Structures	SDG 16,17	<b>SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9</b>	AU 11, 12,13
Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure	Support to Security Services and Sub vented organizations	SDG 16	<b>SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</b>	AU 11,12, 13
		Construct 1 No. Police Barracks and Landscaping at Kuntanase			
		Construct 6 No. Police Post and Landscaping			

### **An Indicative Financial Plan 2018-2021**

Resource mobilization plan specifying the resources required for financing the plan and sources have been specified (See table 4.6). Without a financial plan the plan cannot be implemented.

**Table 4.6: Revenue Sources for Plan Period**

<b>Revenue Sources</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>IGF</b>	861,000.00	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Goods and Services transfer</b>	228,856.92	<b>0.8</b>
<b>DACF</b>	15,392,036	<b>45</b>
<b>DDF</b>	2,570,668	<b>7.5</b>
<b>MSHAP</b>	72,000	<b>0.2</b>
<b>PCMU of REP</b>	254,928	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Constituency Fund (80%)</b>	14,832,000	<b>43.4</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	34,191,488.92	100

**Source: Bosomtwe District Assembly, Kuntanase, 2017**

Table 4. 6: Indicative Financial Strategy for 2018-2021

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue					Total Revenue	Gap	Summary of resource mobilizati on strategy	Alternative course action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Others					
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	3,174,940	1,242,840	-	254,928		1,497,768	1,677,172	BOT		
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	25,668,396	22,933,377	24,000	2,711,016		25,668,396	-	BOT		
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	2,607,000	2,607,000	-	-		2,607,000	-	BOT		
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	474,000	474,000	-		-	474,000	--	BOT		
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	4,027,240	2,992,000	817,000	218,240		4,027,240	-	BOT		
<b>TOTAL</b>	35951576	30,229,217	861,000	3,184,184	-	34,274,404	-	BOT		



**Estimated Expenditure for 2018-2021**

<b>PROGRAMME</b>	<b>FUNDING SOURCES</b>			<b>TOTAL</b>
	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>DONOR</b>	
Economic Development	2,242,840	-	932,100	3,174,940
Social Service Delivery	22,933,377	24,000	2,711,016	25,668,396

Infrastructure Delivery and Management	2,607,000	-	-	2,607,000
Environmental Management	454,000	20,000	-	474,000
Management and Administration	2,992,000	817,000	218,240	4,027,240
<b>TOTAL</b>	31229217	861,000	3861356	35951576

**Source: Bosomtwe District Assembly, Kuntanase, 2017**

From the composite programme of action, about GH¢35,951,576 would be required to finance the programme within the plan period. However, from the financial plan (Table 4.6) total resources that can be mobilized for the plan period would be about GH¢34, 274,404 all things being equal. Thus, the resource gap is GH¢ 1,677,172.00. However, if the constituency fund is not implemented then the financial gap will be very wide (GH¢16,509,172)

Additional resources would have to be mobilized to fill the gap. Strategies to be employed for the resources mobilization would be;

1. An appeal would be made to the citizens of the district resident abroad to assist the district in its development agenda for the period
2. An investment proposal and business plans would be prepared and displayed at the Assembly's website to attract investors into the district as well as seek funding for some proposed projects in the areas of roads, water and sanitation and farming from relevant industries.
3. In the areas of environmental sanitation, the Assembly would go into public-private-partnership with prospective private developers. Interested private developers would be allowed to build and operate the public toilets for some agreed specific time before the Assembly takes over.
4. Constant organization and education of community members to whip up their communal spirit would be given top priority. This would encourage them to actively contribute towards

development projects in their communities as well as attend communal labour in their numbers in ecstasy

6. Provisions in the Public Procurement Act, Act 914 would be strictly adhered to, to ensure value for money.

In view of the delay normally experience in the release of DACF and the unreliability of the GoG, the Assembly will have to step up its Internally Generated Revenue to help offset the gap that may be created.

The expected increase in revenue mobilization is likely to increase the Assembly's Share of the DACF. Again through proposal writing to solicit for funding from other NGOs will also be pursued. Conscious effort will be made to identify Non-Governmental Organizations and development partners to assist in most of the interventions.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **ANNUAL ACTION PLAN OF THE DA**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

This chapter of the plan presents the Annual Action Plan of the Bosomtwe District from 2018-2021. Annual Action Plans are the list of projects/activities that are implemented within a specified timeframe, usually one year. The annual action plan details out Programmes and Sub-programmes, projects/activities, location of the projects, baseline, output indicators, indicative budget, implementing agencies. The annual plan is developed as the basis for the District Assembly Composite Budget and structural plans. The annual plan from 2018-2011 is shown in Table 5.1 to Table 5.4

Table 5. 1: Annual Action Plan of Bosomtwe District Assembly 2018

Adopted Goal(s): <b>BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME													
Market Infrastructure	Construct 2 No Modern Markets and Landscape	Kuntanase Jachie	-	Number of modern markets constructed					500,000.00			Works	CA
	Undertake BOT for the Construction of Modern Market Structures, Warehouse and Landscape	Aputuogya	-	1 No modern market constructed						1,000,000		Works	CA
SME Development	Organize technology Improvement and Packaging in oil palm processing, fashion and design and beads making	District wide	2	Number of training on Technology Improvement and Packaging in oil palm processing, fashion and design and beads making organised						3,0000		Trade and Industry	CA
	Organize 1 Trade Show for MSMEs	Kuntanase	1	1 Trade show organized					4,000.00			Trade and Industry	CA
	Organise 3 consultative meetings for MSMEs	Kuntanase	5	3 consultative meetings for MSMEsorganised						3,000.00		Trade and Industry	CA

Provide Technology improvement and finishing in welding & fabrication, carpentry and joinery	Kuntanase	5	Technology improvement and finishing in welding & fabrication, carpentry and joinery provided							10,500.00	Trade and Industry	CA
Organise forum (2) for stakeholders in MSME's	Kuntanase	4	2 forums organised for stakeholders in MSME's							4,000.00	Trade and Industry	CA
Provide 150 youth with business development services	Kuntanase	1	150 youth provided with business development services							15,000.00	Trade and Industry	CA
Train 100 MSMEs in financial management	Kuntanase	2	100 MSMEs trained in financial management							8,000.00	Trade and Industry	CA
Organise CBT in Soap Making	Kuntanase	3	forums organised for stakeholders in MSME's							2,000.00	Trade and Industry	CA
Provide start up kits for clients	Kuntanase	2	start-up kits provided for clients							8,000.00	Trade and Industry	CA
Train 40 MSMEs in small business management	Kuntanase	3	40 MSMEstrained in small bussiness management							2,500.00	Trade and Industry	CA
Organise Basic CBT for PWD	Kuntanase	4	Basic CBT organised for PWD					3,700.00			Trade and Industry	CA
Facilitate NVTI certification of graduate apprentices	Kuntanase	3	NVTI certification of graduate apprentice facilitated							10,500.00	Trade and Industry	CA

	Strengthening of 3 sector MSME associations	Kuntanase	3	3 sector MSME associations strengthened						4,500.00	Trade and Industry	CA
	OSHEM For Poultry Farmers	Kuntanase	3	OSHEM For Poultry Farmers made available						2,400.00	Trade and Industry	CA
	Provide Counterpart Funding for REP Activities	Kuntanase	-	Counterpart Funding for REP Activities provided				16,000			Trade and Industry	CA
Industrial Development	Facilitate the implementation of the One District One Factory	Kuntanase	-	Number of factories established				2,000.00			Trade and Industry	Agriculture/ CA
Tourism Development	Support for the development of Lake Bosomtwe	Abono and Lake Front communities	-	Development of lake Bosomtwe supported				50,000			CA	Community Resource Management Area
Agriculture improvement	Promote cowpea production by setting up 20 field demonstrations in 20 communities.	Selected Communities	10	Cowpea production promoted in 20 communities						1,375.00	Dept of Agric	CA
	Demonstration of newly improved planting materials (orange fleshed, sweet potato)	District wide	3	Improved planting material				18,000.00			Dept of Agric	CA
	Animal census(PIGS AND POULTRY)	District wide	3	Total number of pigs and Poultry				6500.00			Dept of Agric	CA
	Food Fortification(Cowpea dishes)	District wide	5	Fortified Cowpea Dishes				4,460.00			Dept of Agric	CA

	Fortification(Soya bean) inclusion in local dishes	District wide	5	Fortified food (soya bean in dishes)						4,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA
	Identify and list watershed sites in the District for agricultural ecosystem protection.	District wide	-	Watershed sites identified and listed				800.00			Dept of Agric	CA
Agriculture Improvement	Training of AEA and farmers on postharvest management of vegetables and citrus	District wide	4	AEAs trained				2,500.00			Dept of Agric	CA
	Familiarization tour of proposed commercial crop farming sites	District wide	3	Number of Commercial farming sites					4,000.00		Dept of Agric	CA
	Training of farmers in diseases and pests of crops	District wide	-	Farmers trained						3,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA
	Home & Farm Visits, Monitoring And Supervision	District wide	-	Visits, Monitoring And Supervision done				15,000.00			Dept of Agric	CA
	Farmer's Day Celebration	Selected Community	11	Farmers day celebrated				40,000.00			Dept of Agric	CA
	Organize 2 Study Tour for 80 farmers by December, 2018	Kuntanase	-	2 Study Tour for 80 farmers by December, 2018 organised				3,000.00			Dept of Agric	CA
	Build capacity of 80 cash crop farmers (citrus, oil palm etc.) to improve productivity and produce quality to facilitate marketing.	District Wide	-	Capacity building organised						2500.00	Dept of Agric	CA
	Educate the general public and Aquaculture practitioners on	District Wide	-	The general public and Aquaculture						2500.00	Dept of Agric	CA



	the importance of wetlands and effluent management.			practitioners educated on the importance of wetlands and effluent management.									
	Introduction of commercial sugar cane production in the district	District Wide	-	commercial sugar cane production introduced						8,500.00	Dept of Agric	CA	
	Facilitate the linkage between 100 farmers, processors, exporters and others in the cassava value chain	District Wide		linkage between 100 farmers, processors, exporters and others in the cassava value chain facilitated						3,250.00	Dept of Agric	CA	
	Market information and Results of market intelligence made available on weekly, monthly basis in Two market	Jachie and Aputuogya	-	Market information and Results of market intelligence made available					2,500.00		Work	CA	
	Vaccination of anti-rabies and other scheduled diseases	Kuntanase		Animals vaccinated					8000.00		Health	CA	

**Adopted Goal(s): CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL**

SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY Educational Facilities and Services	Construction of 3 Unit JHS Classroom Block and Landscaping	Amakom	-	3 Unit JHS Classroom Block completed					200,000.00		GES	Works/CA	
	Construction of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Apinkra	-	6 Unit Classroom Block constructed					400,000		GES	Works/CA	
	Complete the Construction of 1 No. 3 Unit JHS	Esereso	1	3 Unit JHS Classroom Block completed					64,730.02		GES	Works/CA	

	Classroom Block and Landscaping												
	Rehabilitate 5 no. Basic Schools	Akwaduo Adwampong Adwumam Abaase Abrankese	2	5 no. Basic Schools rehabilitated				60,000.00				GES	Works/ CA
	Construct 1 no 2 unit KG Block with ancillary facilities and Landscaping	Jachie	15	1 No. 2 unit KG Block constructed				200,000.00				GES	Works/ CA
	Organisation of "My First Day at School" for over 8000 pupils	Feyiase	-	My first day at school organised				6,000.00				GES	Works/ CA
	Train 627 SHEP Coordinators, KG Attendants & food vendors on child care and hygiene.	Kuntanase	-	627 SHEP Coordinators, KG Attendants & food vendors on child care and hygiene trained				4,000.00				GES	Works/ CA
	Organize inter-circuit Maths, Science and ICT quiz competitions in basic schools with awards	Pramso	10	Maths, science and ICT quiz organised				10,000.00	5,000.00			GES	Works/ CA
	Organize STMIE clinics annually for pupils	Kuntanase	16	STMIE clinics organised				10,000.00				GES	Works/ CA
	Support District Education Fund	Kuntanase	-	Funds provided for District Education Fund				68,146.35				GES	Works/ CA
Public Health Services and Management	Complete 1 No. CHPS Compound	Pipie	3	1 No. CHPS Compound constructed				188,286.50				Health	CA

	Construct 2 no. CHPS Compound and Landscape	Akokofe Krom Adwafo	2	2 No. CHPS Compound constructed					500,000.00			Health	CA
	Furnish and Operationalize 2 no CHPS compound	Bonkorkor Pipie	1	2 no CHPS compound Furnish and Operationalize					40,000.00			Health	CA
Public Health Services and Management	Train 10 Community Health Officers on Malaria care management	Kuntanase	10	10 community Health officers trained					3,650.00			Health	CA
	Organise quarterly Epidemic preparedness committee Meeting	Kuntanase Jachie Kokodei	8	Quarterly Epidemic preparedness committee Meeting organised						5,080.00		Health	CA
	Train 94 Community Health Workers in Integrated Community case management of Malaria	Kuntanase	20	94 community Health workers trained					7,330.00			Health	CA
	Support National Immunization Days	Kuntanase	-	National Immunization day supported					8,040.00			Health	CA
	Assembly's response to HIV related issues	Kuntanase	-						170,026.59			Health	CA
Social protection	Support activities and Programmes related to PWDs	Kuntanase	-	PWDs activities supported					60,000			SW & CD	GES
	Response to emergencies related to Social Welfare	Kuntanase	-	Social Welfare responded to Emergencies					13,583.00	1,000.00		SW & CD	CA

	Develop database for persons with disabilities	Kuntanase	-	persons with disabilities database developed					5,000.00			SW & CD	CA
	Promote/create awareness on the rights and responsibilities of PWD's.	Kuntanase	4	Awareness created					5,000.00			SW & CD	CA
	Train and provide start-up for 10 female and 10 male PWD's in hairdressing and Shoe Making	District Wide	10	20 PWDs trained					2,000.00			SW & CD	CA
	Support Child Protection Programmes and Activities	District wide							1,000.00			SW&CD	CA
Sanitation Improvement	Complete the Construction of 12-Seater Aqua-Privy Toilet Facility	Mim	1	Toilet facility at Mim completed and used					70,000			WORKS	HEALTH-DEHU
	Construction of 2 No. 12-Seater Aqua-Privy Toilet and Landscaping	Patrensa Onwe	2	Toilet facility at Mim completed and used					150,000			WORKS	HEALTH-DEHU
	Construction of 3 No 10 seater Aqua-Privy Toilet and Landscaping	Sawua, Konkoma Adwuman	2	3 no. 10 seater Aqua-Priconstructed						210,000		WORKS	HEALTH-DEHU
	Construction of 15 no. 10 seater water closet toilets with Mechanised boreholes and Landscaping	Selected Communities	-	15 no. 10 seater water closet toilets with Mechanised boreholes constructed					1,800,000			WORKS	HEALTH-DEHU
	Acquisition of Final Waste Disposal Site	Onwe	-	Final waste Disposal Site Acquired					200,000.0			WORKS	HEALTH-DEHU

	Provide Funds for Zoomlion Services(sanitation improvement package)	District Wide	GHc 400,0000	Funds provided to Zoomlion					170,200.00			DEHU	WORKS
	Procure Sanitary tools and Refuse Containers	District Wide	Various	Sanitation tools and Refuse Containers procured					10,000.00			DEHU	WORKS
	Evacuate refuse in selected Communities	District Wide	7	Refuse in selected communities evacuated					100,000.00			DEHU	WORKS
/ Rural and urban water supply	Repair and Maintenance of 9 no Boreholes	Boneagya Worakese Komkoma Beposo Kuntunase (2) Apinkra Jachie Sawua	20	9 no. boreholes repaired and maintained					30,000.00			WORKS	CA
	Drilling and Construction of 15 Mechanised boreholes	District Wide	10	15 Mechanised boreholes constructed					600,000			WORKS	CA
	Drilling and Mechanisation of 4 no. boreholes	Krom Adwafo Atobiase Tetrefu Homabenase	3	4 no. boreholes Drilled and Mechanized					210,000.00			WORKS	CA
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>													
Energy	Procure 100 complete streetlights	DISTRICT WIDE	200	100 street lights procured					100,000.00	40,000.00		WORKS	CA
Road transport improvement	Reshape 50 km feeder roads in the district	District wide	20km	50km road rehabilitated					80,000.00			Works	CA
	Construction of Bridge over River Akong	Feyiase	2	Bridge constructed					30,000.00				

Human settlement development	Conduct enforcement to ensure compliance Building permit document	District Wide	-	Building Permit enforced					6,000.00			PPD	Works
	Undertake street naming and property addressing system	Esereso		Streets name and Properties addressed					30,000.00			PPD	Works
	Ensure effective sustainable development control	District Wide		Effective sustainable development					6,000.00			PPD	Works

**Adopted Goal: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Climate Variability and Change	Carryout tree planting along river banks	Lake front communities	50	Trees planted					5,000.00			Natural Resource	CA
	Promote agro-forestry	District wide	200 farmers	Agro-forestry adopted by farmers								Natural Resource	Agric
	Promote smart climate technologies: -Rain water harvesting -No-tillage agriculture -The use of cover crops - Slash no-burn agriculture	District wide	-	Smart climate technologies adopted by farmers						2,000.00		Agric	Natural Resource
	Assist farmers to Cultivate drought resistant crops	District wide	-	Farmers Cultivating drought resistant crops						1,000.00		Agric	Natural Resource
	Establish Strategic stocks to support emergency preparedness	District wide	-	Establish Strategic stocks to support emergency preparedness						1,000.00		Agric	Natural Resource

Disaster management programme	Organise disaster prevention campaigns	District Wide	50	Disaster Prevention Campaign organised					4,000.00			NADMO	CA
	Form disaster prevention clubs in 2nd cycle institutions	District Wide	2 schools	Disaster prevention clubs form in 2nd Cycle Institution					2,732.00			NADMO	CA
	Provide relief packages to disaster victims	District Wide	Various	Relief items provided to disaster victims					50,000.00			NADMO	CA
	Celebrate World Disaster Reduction Day	District Wide	4	World Disaster Reduction Day celebrated					4,500.00			NADMO	CA

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

**Adopted Goal(s): MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY**

Management and Administration

Revenue Improvement programme	Update Revenue Database	Kuntanase	-	Revenue database updated					20,000.00			Finance	CA
Office facilities	Renovate Assembly Bungalows and Offices	Kuntanase	5	Assembly Bungalows and Offices renovated					120,000.00			CA	works
	Procurement of Office stationery and furniture	Kuntanase	Various	Office stationery and furniture procured					20,000.00	4,000.00		CA	Procurement/ stores
	Procurement of Office Computers and equipment	Kuntanase	10	Office Computers and equipment procured						20,000.00		CA	Procurement / stores
	Construction of Police Post and Landscaping	Abono Sawua	-	Police Post constructed					50,000.00			Works	CA

Strengthening Security System	Support to Security Services and Sub vented organizations	Kuntanase	-	Security Services and Sub vented organizations supported					60,000.00			Works	CA
	Construction of Police Barracks and Landscaping	Kuntunase	-	Police Barracks constructed					300,000.00			Works	CA
Planning and Budgeting	Preparation of 2019 Composite Budget	Kuntanase	-	2019 Composite Budget prepared					13,000.00			CA	Finance
	Support to DPCU	Kuntanase	-	DPCU supported					20,000.00			CA	Finance
	Monitoring and Evaluation of Assembly projects and programmes	District Wide	-	Monitoring and Evaluation conducted					15,000.00			CA	Finance
	Train Assembly members in Local Governance, Planning and Budgeting Process	Kuntanase	-	Assembly members in Local Governance, Planning and Budgeting Process trained					11,149.00			CA	Finance
	Organise 3 Town Hall Meetings(Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget Hearing	Selected communities	9	Meetings(Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget Hearing organised					15,000.00			CA	Finance
Public Education and Sensitization on Government Policies and Programmes	Public Education and Sensitization on Government Policies and Programmes	District Wide	4	Public Education and Sensitization organised					291,413.00	50,000.00		CA	SW&CD
	Funds for National Functions	Kuntanase	-	National functions organized						40,000.00		CA	EDUCATION
	Human Capacity Building	District Wide	7	Human Capacity built						20,000.00	52,000	CA	-
	Support for 3 Area Councils	Kuntanase Jachie	-	3 Area Councils supported					68,146.38			CA	SW&CD



		Boneso											
	Provide funds for CIP	District wide	-	Communities supported to complete projects				150,000	20,000			WORKS	CA
	Maintenance and repairs of all official vehicles, plants and equipment	District Wide	-	official vehicles, plants and equipment maintained and repaired regularly					50,000.00			FA	CA/WORKS

Table 5. 2: Annual Action Plan of Bosomtwe District Assembly 2019

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>													
<b>Adopted Goal(s): BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>													
	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME													
Market Infrastructure	Construct 1 No Modern Market and Landscape	Jachie	-	1 modern market constructed					250,000.00			Works	CA
	Undertake BOT for the Construction of Modern Market Structures, Warehouse and Landscape	Aputuogya	-	1 No modern market constructed						1,000,000		Works	CA
SME Development	Organize 3 technical training for agro- processing businesses	District wide	2	3 technical training for agro- processing businesses organized						30,000.00		Trade and Industry	CA
	Organize 3 technical training for service businesses	Kuntanase	4	3 technical training for service businesses organized					4,000.00	30,000.00		Trade and Industry	CA
	Link 10 businesses to Institutional credit	Kuntanase	20	10 businesses linked to Institutional credit						3,000.00		Trade and Industry	CA
	Provide Technology improvement and finishing in	Kuntanase	6	Technology improvement and finishing in welding &						11,000.00		Trade and Industry	CA

	welding & fabrication, carpentry and joinery			fabrication, carpentry and joinery rovided									
	Provide 100 youth with business development services	Kuntanase	50	100 youth provided with business development services						16,000.00	Trade and Industry	CA	
	Train 10 MSMEs in Financial Management	Kuntanase	2	10 MSMEs trained in financial management						8,000.00	Trade and Industry	CA	
	Train 20 MSMEs in small business management	Kuntanase	3	40 MSMEstrained in small bussiness management						1,500.00	Trade and Industry	CA	
	Provide support to 10 Business Associations	District wide	10	10 Business Associations						4,400.00	Trade and Industry	CA	
	Provide Counterpart Funding for REP Activities	Kuntanase	-	Counterpart Funding for REP Activities provided				20,000			Trade and Industry	CA	
Tourism Development	Support for the development of Lake Bosomtwe	Abono and Lake Front communities	-	Development of lake Bosomtwe supported				50,000			CA	Community Resource Management Area	
Agriculture improvement	Disease and Pest Surveillance on Crops and Animals	District wide	-	Disease and Pest Surveillance on Crops and Animals conducted						800.00	Dept of Agric	CA	
	Facilitate multiplication of improved cassava planting materials for distribution to farmers in the four (4) zones (secondary multiplication)	5 operational areas	-	Multiplication of improved cassava planting materials for distribution to farmers in the four (4) zones (secondary						3,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA	

				multiplication) facilitated									
	Vaccination(Anti-Rabies ,PPR New Castle)	District wide	-	Vaccination(Anti-Rabies ,PPR New Castle) undertaken						3,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA	
	Carry out 25 trainings on plantain bud manipulation technique in 14 communities	District wide		25 trainings on plantain bud manipulation technique in 14 communities carried out						3,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA	
	Introduction of Hibiscus Sabdariffa(sobolo) for nutrition and Source of livelihood	District wide	-	Hibiscus Sabdariffa(sobolo) for nutrition and Source of livelihood introduced						2,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA	
Agriculture Improvement	Establish field demonstration (Maize intercropped with <i>cowpea</i> using Weedicides(No-till)	Selected communities	4	Field demonstration(Maize intercropped with <i>cowpea</i> using Weedicides (No-till) established						2,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA	
	Establish field demonstration(Maize intercropped with <i>cassava</i> using <i>Weedicides</i> (No-till)	Selected communities	3	Field demonstration(Maize intercropped with <i>cassava</i> using <i>Weedicides</i> (No-till) established						4,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA	
	Establish field demonstration (Maize intercropped with cassava using <i>Macuna</i> as	District wide	-	Field demonstration (Maize intercropped with cassava using <i>Macuna</i> as cover crop to						3,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA	

cover crop to minimize weeds			minimize weeds established									
Build the Capacity of Staff on Conservation Agriculture (No-till) via FIELD Study TOUR at No-till Conservation Centre, AMANCHIA	No-till Conservation Centre, AMANCHIA	-	Build the Capacity of Staff on Conservation Agriculture (No-till) via FIELD Study TOUR at No-till Conservation Centre, AMANCHIA						2,750.00	Dept of Agric	CA	
15-A.E.A'S to Conduct Farm/Home to disseminate Extension Technologies to farmers	District wide		15-A.E.A'S to Conduct Farm/Home to disseminate Extension Technologies to farmers						18,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA	
One District Director to conduct monitoring and Evaluation of all agricultural Projects/Programmes and Activities in the District	District Wide		One District Director to conduct monitoring and Evaluation of all agricultural Projects/Programmes and Activities in the District						48,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA	
6-D.A.O's to supervise and monitor Extension Delivery Activities	District Wide		6-D.A.O's to supervise and monitor Extension Delivery Activities						14,400.00	Dept of Agric	CA	
Train farmers in 14 communities on the proper handling, use and disposal of chemicals and its container	14 operational areas		Train farmers in 14 communities on the proper handling, use and disposal of						3,500.00	Dept of Agric	CA	

				chemicals and its container									
	Train farmers on post harvest handling	District Wide		Train farmers on post harvest handling						3,500.00	Dept of Agric	CA	
	Organize monthly technical review meetings for staffs	Kuntanase	-	Organize monthly technical review meetings for staffs						1,500.00	Agric	CA	
	Heliculture (Snails Production	Selected communities		Heliculture (Snails Production						1,500.00	Agric	CA	
	Mushroom Production	Selected communities		Mushroom Production undertaken						2,000.00	Agric	CA	
	Introduce Orange Freshed Potatoes	5 operational areas		Orange Freshed Potatoes introduced						1,150.00	Agric	CA	
	Poultry and Livestock Census in the District	District wide		Poultry and Livestock Census in the District undertaken						2,000.00	Agric	CA	
	Market information and Results of market intelligence made available on weekly,monthly basis in Two markets at Jachie and Aputuogya	Jachie Aputuogya		Market information and Results of market intelligence on weekly,monthly basis in Two markets at Jachie and Aputuogya made available						1,000.00	Agric	CA	

	Food Fortfication (pototoes into yogurt)	District wide		Food Fortfication (pototoes into yogurt) undertaken						1,000.00	Agric	CA
	Organize Farmers' Day	Selected community	36	Farmers' Day celebrated				45,000.00			Agric	CA
	Support to Agriculture Department	Kuntanase		Agric department supported					2,000.00		Agric	CA

## DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

**Adopted Goal: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL**

SOCIAL SERVICES Services	Construction of 2 No 3 Unit JHS Classroom Blocks and Landscaping	D/A JHS, Toamfom  Homabenase	-	2 No 3 Unit Classroom Blocks constructed				560,0000			GES	Works/ CA
	Construction of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block with Common Room, Office and Store and Landscaping at D/A Primary School	Aputuogya	1	6 Unit Classroom Block constructed					457,600. 00		GES	Works/ CA
	Construction of 1 No. 6- Unit Classroom Block with Office , Store and Common Room and	Asisiriwa	2	1 No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store				457,60.00			GES	Works/ CA

	Landscaping at Methodist Primary School			and Common room constructed								
	Organisation of "My First Day at School"	District wide	-	My first day at school organised				7,000.00			GES	Works/CA
	Organize inter-circuit Maths, Science and ICT quiz competitions in basic schools with awards	Selected community	10	Maths, science and ICT quiz organised				12,000.00	6,000.00		GES	Works/CA
	Organize STMIE clinics annually for pupils	Kuntanase	16	STME clinics organised				12,000.00			GES	Works/CA
	Support District Education Fund	Kuntanase	-	Funds provided for District Education Fund				80,000.00			GES	Works/CA
	Procure 300 dual desks for distribution	Selected primary schools	-	300 dual desks procured and distributed				120,000			GES	Works/CA
Public Health Services and Management	Construction 1 No. CHPS Compound and Landscaping	Nkwanta	4	1 No. CHPS Compound constructed				345,000			Health	Works/CA
Public Health Services and Management	Rehabilitate. 1 No. CHPS Compound	Abono	-	Oyoko CHPS Compound rehabilitated				40,000.00			Health	Works/CA
	Organize Family Planning Clinics	District wide		Family Planning Clinics organized				5,000	1,000		Health	CA
	Support National Immunization Days	Kuntanase	-	National Immunization day supported				9,000.00			Health	CA



	Assembly's response to HIV related issues	Kuntanase	-	Assembly's response to HIV related issues					40,000			Health	CA
	Provide support to PLWHIV	District wide	-	PLWHIV supported					30,000			Health	SW&CD
Social protection	Support activities and Programmes related to PWDs	Kuntanase	-	PWDs activities supported					80,000			SW & CD	GES
	Identify and Support community day care options for children to ensure they are cared for in safe environment	District wide		Day care centres are monitored					2,500.00			SW & CD	CA
	Intensify Public Sensitization on gender based violence	20 selected communities		Public Sensitization on gender based violence intensified					1,500.00			SW & CD	CA
	Intensify public education on topical child protection issues (trafficking, child labour, teenage pregnancy, birth registration, child marriage, drug abuse, harmful traditional practices in 20 communities	20 selected communities		Public education on topical child protection issues (trafficking, child labour, teenage pregnancy, birth registration, child marriage, drug abuse, harmful traditional practices in 20 communities intensified					1,500.00			SW & CD	CA
	Create public awareness on the rights of the child	20 selected communities		Public awareness on the rights of the child created					1,500.00			SW & CD	CA

	Promote/create awareness on the rights and responsibilities of PWD's.	Kuntanase	4	Awareness created					1,000.00			SW & CD	CA
Water and Sanitation	Construction of 3 No. 10-Seater Aqua-Privy Toilet and Landscaping	<b>Piase Deduako Behenase</b>	2	3 No. 10-Seater Aqua-Privy Toilet constructed					231,000			WORKS	HEALTH-DEHU
	Construction of 3 No 12 seater Aqua-Privy Toilet and Landscaping	Prabon Swedru Ayuom	2	3 No. 12 seater Aqua-Privy toilets constructed						231,0		WORKS	HEALTH-DEHU
	Procure 3 No. 12m <sup>3</sup> Metal Refuse Containers	Aputuogya Kuntanase Jachie	11	3 No. 12m <sup>3</sup> Metal Refuse Containers procured					33,000			WORKS	HEALTH-DEHU
	Provide Funds for Zoomlion Services(sanitation improvement package	District Wide	GHc 400,0000	Funds provided to Zoomlion					170,200.00			DEHU	WORKS
	Evacuate refuse in selected Communities	Selected communities	7	refuse in selected communities evacuated					100,000.00			DEHU	WORKS
	Drilling, construction and mechanization of 3 No Boreholes	CHPS Compound Asisiriwa KuntanaseDistrict Hospital, Jachie Hospital	20	3 No Boreholes constructed and mechanized					126,000			WORKS	CA
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>													

Energy	Procure 100 complete streetlights	DISTRICT WIDE	200	100 street lights procured					60,000.00			WORKS	CA
Road transport improvement	Reshape 50 km feeder roads in the district	Selected feeder roads	20km	50km road rehabilitated					110,000.00			WORKS	CA
	Construction of Open Drain	Esereso		Open Drain Constructed					40,000			WORKS	CA
Human settlement development	Conduct enforcement to ensure compliance Building permit document	District Wide	-	Building Permit enforced					7,000.00			PPD	Works
	Undertake street naming and property addressing system	Aputuogya		Streets name and Properties addressed					50,000.00			PPD	Works
	Ensure effective sustainable development control	District Wide		Effective sustainable development control					76,000.00			PPD	Works
	Conduct public education on Processes leading to acquisition of land and building permits	20 largest communities	-	public education on Processes leading to acquisition of land and building permits conducted					7,000.00			PPD	Works

**Adopted Goal: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

	Carryout tree planting along river banks	Lake front communities	50	Trees planted					5,000.00			Natural Resource	CA
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Climate Variability and Change	Promote agro-forestry	District wide	200 farmers	Agro-forestry adopted by farmers						2,500.00	Natural Resource	Agric
	Promote smart climate technologies: -Rain water harvesting -No-tillage agriculture -The use of cover crops - Slash no-burn agriculture	District wide	-	Smart climate technologies adopted by farmers						2,500.00	Agric	Natural Resource
	Assist farmers to Cultivate drought resistant crops	District wide	-	Farmers Cultivating drought resistant crops						1,500.00	Agric	Natural Resource
	Establish Strategic stocks to support emergency preparedness	District wide	-	Establish Strategic stocks to support emergency preparedness						1,500.00	Agric	Natural Resource
	Create awareness on climate variability and change	District wide	3	Awareness created on climate variability and change						1,500.00	NADMO	AGRIC
Disaster management programme	Organise disaster prevention campaigns	District Wide	50	Disaster Prevention Campaign organised				4,000.00			NADMO	CA
	Form disaster prevention clubs in 2nd cycle institutions	District Wide	2 schools	Disaster prevention clubs form in 2nd Cycle Institution				3,000.00			NADMO	CA
	Provide relief packages to disaster victims	District Wide	Various	Relief items provided to disaster victims				50,000.00			NADMO	CA

	Celebrate World Disaster Reduction Day	District Wide	4	World Disaster Reduction Day celebrated					4,500.00			NADMO	CA
	Undertake Early Warning Programmes on disaster	District wide		Early Warning Programmes on disaster undertaken					3,000.00			NADMO	CA

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

**Adopted Goal(s): MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY**

Management and Administration

Revenue Improvement programme	Valuation of Properties	Selected communities	-	Revenue database updated					80,000.00			Finance	CA
Office facilities	Renovate Assembly Bungalows and Offices	Kuntanase	5	Assembly Bungalows and Offices renovated					80,000.00			CA	works
	Procurement of Office stationery and furniture	Kuntanase	Various	Office stationery and furniture procured					30,000.00	4,000.00		CA	Procurement/ stores
	Procurement of Office Computers and equipment	Kuntanase	10	Office Computers and equipment procured						20,000.00		CA	Procurement / stores
	Support to Security Services and Sub vented organizations	Kuntanase	-	Security Services and Sub vented organizations supported					60,000.00			Works	CA
Planning and Budgeting	Preparation of 2019 Composite Budget	Kuntanase	-	2020 Composite Budget prepared					14,000.00			CA	Finance
	Support for DPCU	Kuntanase		DPCU supported									
	Monitoring and Evaluation of Assembly projects and programmes	District Wide	-	Monitoring and Evaluation conducted					15,000.00			CA	Finance

	Capacity building for Assembly members, staff and sub-district structures	Kuntanase	3	Enhanced performance of Assembly members, staff and sub-district structures					15,000.00		54,000.00	CA	Finance
	Organise 3 Town Hall Meetings(Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget Hearing	Selected communities	9	Meetings(Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget Hearing organised					17,000.00			CA	Finance
	Public Education and Sensitization on Government Policies and Programmes	District Wide	4	Public Education and Sensitization organised					1,500.00	50,000.00		CA	SW&CD
	Funds for National Functions	Kuntanase	-	National functions organized					60,000.00	40,000.00		CA	EDUCATION
	Support for 3 Area Councils	Kuntanase Jachie Boneso	-	3 Area Councils supported					68,146.38			CA	SW&CD
	Provide funds for CIP	District wide	-	Communities supported to complete projects					160,000	20,000		WORKS	CA
	Maintenance and repairs of all official vehicles, plants and equipment	District Wide	-	official vehicles, plants and equipment maintained and repaired regularly						50,000.00		FA	CA/WORKS

Table 5. 3: Annual Action Plan of Bosomtwe District Assembly 2020

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>													
<b>Adopted Goal(s): BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>													
	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME													
Market Infrastructure	Construct 1 No Modern Market and Landscape	Kuntanse	-	1 modern market constructed					275,000.00			Works	CA
	Undertake BOT for the Construction of Modern Market Structures, Warehouse and Landscaping	Aputuogyia	-	1 No modern market constructed						1,000,000		Works	CA
SME Development	Organize 3 technical training for agro- processing businesses	District wide	2	3 technical training for agro- processing businesses organized						33,000.00		Trade and Industry	CA
	Organize 3 technical training for service businesses	Kuntanase	4	3 technical training for service businesses organized				4,000.00		33,000.00		Trade and Industry	CA
	Link 10 businesses to Institutional credit	Kuntanase	20	10 businesses linked to Institutional credit						3,300.00		Trade and Industry	CA
	Provide Technology improvement and finishing in	Kuntanase	6	Technology improvement and finishing in welding &						11,500.00		Trade and Industry	CA

	welding & fabrication, carpentry and joinery			fabrication, carpentry and joinery rovided									
	Provide 100 youth with business development services	Kuntanase	50	100 youth provided with business development services						16,500.00	Trade and Industry	CA	
	Train 10 MSMEs in Financial Management	Kuntanase	2	10 MSMEs trained in financial management						8,800.00	Trade and Industry	CA	
	Train 20 MSMEs in small business management	Kuntanase	3	40 MSMEstrained in small bussiness management						1,500.00	Trade and Industry	CA	
	Provide support to 10 Business Associations	District wide	10	10 Business Associations						4,400.00	Trade and Industry	CA	
	Provide Counterpart Funding for REP Activities	Kuntanase	-	Counterpart Funding for REP Activities provided				20,000			Trade and Industry	CA	
Tourism Development	Support for the development of Lake Bosomtwe	Abono and Lake Front communities	-	Development of lake Bosomtwe supported				50,000			CA	Community Resource Management Area	
Agriculture improvement	Disease and Pest Surveillance on Crops and Animals	District wide	-	Disease and Pest Surveillance on Crops and Animals conducted						800.00	Dept of Agric	CA	
	Facilitate multiplication of improved cassava planting materials for distribution to farmers in the four (4) zones (secondary multiplication)	5 operational areas	-	Multiplication of improved cassava planting materials for distribution to farmers in the four (4) zones (secondary	m	m	m			3,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA	



				multiplication) facilitated								
	Vaccination(Anti-Rabies ,PPR New Castle)	District wide	-	Vaccination(Anti-Rabies ,PPR New Castle) undertaken						3,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA
	Carry out 25 trainings on plantain bud manipulation technique in 14 communities	District wide		25 trainings on plantain bud manipulation technique in 14 communities carried out						3,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA
	Introduction of Hibiscus Sabdariffa (sobolo) for nutrition and Source of livelihood	District wide	-	Hibiscus Sabdariffa (sobolo) for nutrition and Source of livelihood introduced						2,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA
Agriculture Improvement	Establish field demonstration (Maize intercropped with <i>cowpea</i> using Weedicides(No-till)	Selected communities	4	Field demonstration(Maize intercropped with <i>cowpea</i> using Weedicides (No-till) established						2,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA
	Establish field demonstration(Maize intercropped with <i>cassava</i> using <i>Weedicides</i> (No-till)	Selected communities	3	Field demonstration(Maize intercropped with <i>cassava</i> using <i>Weedicides</i> (No-till) established						4,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA
	Establish field demonstration (Maize intercropped with cassava using <i>Macuna</i> as	District wide	-	Field demonstration (Maize intercropped with cassava using <i>Macuna</i> as cover crop to						3,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA

	cover crop to minimize weeds			minimize weeds established									
	Build the Capacity of Staff on Conservation Agriculture (No-till) via FIELD Study TOUR at No-till Conservation Centre, AMANCHIA	No-till Conservation Centre, AMANCHIA	-	Build the Capacity of Staff on Conservation Agriculture (No-till) via FIELD Study TOUR at No-till Conservation Centre, AMANCHIA						2,750.00		Dept of Agric	CA
	15-A.E.A'S to Conduct Farm/Home to disseminate Extension Technologies to farmers	District wide		15-A.E.A'S to Conduct Farm/Home to disseminate Extension Technologies to farmers						18,000.00		Dept of Agric	CA
	One District Director to conduct monitoring and Evaluation of all agricultural Projects/Programmes and Activities in the District	District Wide		One District Director to conduct monitoring and Evaluation of all agricultural Projects/Programmes and Activities in the District						48,000.00		Dept of Agric	CA
	6-D.A.O's to supervise and monitor Extension Delivery Activities	District Wide		6-D.A.O's to supervise and monitor Extension Delivery Activities						14,400.00		Dept of Agric	CA
	Train farmers in 14 communities on the proper handling, use and disposal of chemicals and its container	14 operational areas		Train farmers in 14 communities on the proper handling, use and disposal of						3,500.00		Dept of Agric	CA

				chemicals and its container								
	Train farmers on post harvest handling	District Wide		Train farmers on post harvest handling						3,500.00	Dept of Agric	CA
	Organize monthly technical review meetings for staffs	Kuntanase	-	Organize monthly technical review meetings for staffs						1,500.00	Agric	CA
	Heliculture (Snails Production	Selected communities		Heliculture (Snails Production						1,500.00	Agric	CA
	Mushroom Production	Selected communities		Mushroom Production undertaken						2,000.00	Agric	CA
	Introduce Orange Freshed Potatoes	5 operational areas		Orange Freshed Potatoes introduced						1,150.00	Agric	CA
	Poultry and Livestock Census in the District	District wide		Poultry and Livestock Census in the District undertaken						2,000.00	Agric	CA
	Market information and Results of market intelligence made available on weekly,monthly basis in Two markets at Jachie and Aputuogya	Jachie Aputuogya		Market information and Results of market intelligence on weekly,monthly basis in Two markets at Jachie and Aputuogya made available						1,000.00	Agric	CA

	Food Fortification (potatoes into yogurt)	District wide		Food Fortification (potatoes into yogurt) undertaken						1,000.00		Agric	CA
	Organize Farmers' Day	Selected community	11	Farmers' Day celebrated				45,000.00				Agric	CA
	Support to Agriculture Department	Kuntanase		Agric department supported					2,000.00			Agric	CA

## DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

**Adopted Goal: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL**

SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY Educational Facilities and Services	Construct ion of 2 No 3 Unit KG Classroom Blocks and Landscaping	R/C KG- Anyinatiase  Nkowi - Nkwanta	-	2 No 3 Unit Classroom Blocks constructed				560,000		-		GES	Works/ CA
	Construction of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block with Common Room, Office and Store and Landscaping at D/A Primary School	Kokobriko	1	6 Unit Classroom Block constructed						503,360		GES	Works/ CA
	Construction of 1 No. 6- Unit Teachers' Bungalow and Landscaping at D/A Basic School, Adunku	Adunku	2	1 No. 6-Unit Teachers' Bungalow constructed at D/A				457,600					GES

				Basic School, Adunku									
	Organisation of "My First Day at School"	District wide	-	My first day at school organised				7,000.00				GES	Works/ CA
	Organize inter-circuit Maths, Science and ICT quiz competitions in basic schools with awards	Selected community	10	Maths, science and ICT quiz organised				12,000.00	6,000.00			GES	Works/ CA
	Organize STMIE clinics annually for pupils	Kuntanase	16	STME clinics organised				12,000.00				GES	Works/ CA
	Support District Education Fund	Kuntanase	-	Funds provided for District Education Fund				80,000.00				GES	Works/ CA
	Procure 300 mono desks for distribution	Selected JHS schools		300 MONO desks procured and distributed				105,600				GES	Works/ CA
Public Health Services and Management	Construction 1 No. CHPS Compound and Landscaping	Dedesua	4	1 No. CHPS Compound constructed				396,000.00				Health	Works/CA
Public Health Services and Management	Rehabilitate. 1 No. CHPS Compound	Oyoko	-	Oyoko CHPS Compound rehabilitated				40,000.00				Health	Works/CA
	Organize Family Planning Clinics	District wide		Family Planning Clinics organized				5,000	1,000			Health	CA
	Support National Immunization Days	Kuntanase	-	National Immunization day supported				9,000.00				Health	CA

	Assembly's response to HIV related issues	Kuntanase	-	Assembly's response to HIV related issues					40,000			Health	CA
	Provide support to PLWHIV	District wide	-	PLWHIV supported					30,000			Health	SE&CD
Social protection	Support activities and Programmes related to PWDs	Kuntanase	-	PWDs activities supported					80,000			SW & CD	GES
	Identify and Support community day care options for children to ensure they are cared for in safe environment	District wide		Day care centres are monitored					2,500.00			SW & CD	CA
	Intensify Public Sensitization on gender based violence	20 selected communities		Public Sensitization on gender based violence intensified					1,500.00			SW & CD	CA
	Intensify public education on topical child protection issues (trafficking, child labour, teenage pregnancy, birth registration, child marriage, drug abuse, harmful traditional practices in 20 communities	20 selected communities		Public education on topical child protection issues (trafficking, child labour, teenage pregnancy, birth registration, child marriage, drug abuse, harmful traditional practices in 20 communities intensified					1,500.00			SW & CD	CA
	Create public awareness on the rights of the child	20 selected communities		Public awareness on the rights of the child created					1,500.00			SW & CD	CA

	Promote/create awareness on the rights and responsibilities of PWD's.	Kuntanase	4	Awareness created					1,000.00			SW & CD	CA
Waater and Sanitation	Construction of 3 No. 10-Seater Aqua-Privy Toilet and Landscaping	<b>Edwenase Essipong Bonkorkor</b>	2	3 No. 10-Seater Aqua-Privy Toilet constructed					254,100.00			WORKS	HEALTH-DEHU
	Construction of 3 No 10 seater Aqua-Privy Toilet and Landscaping	Abaase Asuoho Adwaifo Attafram	2	3 No. 12 seater Aqua-Privy toilets constructed						254,100		WORKS	HEALTH-DEHU
	Procure 3 No. 12m <sup>3</sup> Metal Refuse Containers	Selected communities	11	3 No. 12m <sup>3</sup> Metal Refuse Containers procured					33,000			WORKS	HEALTH-DEHU
	Provide Funds for Zoomlion Services(sanitation improvement package)	District Wide	GHc 400,0000	Funds provided to Zoomlion					170,200.00			DEHU	WORKS
	Evacuate refuse in selected Communities	Selected communities	7	refuse in selected communities evacuated					100,000.00			DEHU	WORKS
	Drilling, construction and mechanization of 4 No Boreholes	Old Kokobriko Adagya Abono Pipie New Tow	20	4 No Boreholes constructed and mechanized					180,000			WORKS	CA
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>													
Energy	Procure 100 complete streetlights	DISTRICT WIDE	200	100 street lights procured					60,000.00			WORKS	CA

Road transport improvement	Reshape 50 km feeder roads in the district	Selected feeder roads	20km	50km road rehabilitated					110,000.00			WORKS	CA
Human settlement development	Conduct enforcement to ensure compliance Building permit document	District Wide	-	Building Permit enforced					7,000.00			PPD	Works
	Undertake street naming and property addressing system	Aputuogya		Streets name and Properties addressed					50,000.00			PPD	Works
	Ensure effective sustainable development control	District Wide		Effective sustainable development control					76,000.00			PPD	Works
	Conduct public education on Processes leading to acquisition of land and building permits	20 largest communities	-	public education on Processes leading to acquisition of land and building permits conducted					7,000.00			PPD	Works

**Adopted Goal: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Climate Variability and Change	Carryout tree planting along river banks	Lake front communities	50	Trees planted					5,000.00			Natural Resource	CA
	Promote agro-forestry	District wide	200 farmers	Agro-forestry adopted by farmers						2,500.00		Natural Resource	Agric
	Promote smart climate technologies: -Rain water harvesting -No-tillage agriculture -The use of cover crops - Slash no-burn agriculture	District wide	-	Smart climate technologies adopted by farmers							2,500.00	Agric	Natural Resource



	Assist farmers to Cultivate drought resistant crops	District wide	-	Farmers Cultivating drought resistant crops						1,500.00	Agric	Natural Resource
	Establish Strategic stocks to support emergency preparedness	District wide	-	Establish Strategic stocks to support emergency preparedness						1,500.00	Agric	Natural Resource
	Create awareness on climate variability and change	District wide	3	Awareness created on climate variability and change						1,500.00	NADMO	AGRIC
Disaster management programme	Organise disaster prevention campaigns	District Wide	50	Disaster Prevention Campaign organised					4,000.00		NADMO	CA
	Form disaster prevention clubs in 2nd cycle institutions	District Wide	2 schools	Disaster prevention clubs form in 2nd Cycle Institution					3,000.00		NADMO	CA
	Provide relief packages to disaster victims	District Wide	Various	Relief items provided to disaster victims					50,000.00		NADMO	CA
	Celebrate World Disaster Reduction Day	District Wide	4	World Disaster Reduction Day celebrated					4,500.00		NADMO	CA
	Undertake Early Warning Programmes on disaster	District wide		Early Warning Programmes on disaster undertaken					3,000.00		NADMO	CA
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY												

**Adopted Goal(s): MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY**

Management and Administration

Revenue Improvement programme	Valuation of Properties	Selected communities	-	Revenue database updated					80,000.00			Finance	CA
Office facilities	Renovate Assembly Bungalows and Offices	Kuntanase	5	Assembly Bungalows and Offices renovated					80,000.00			CA	works
	Procurement of Office stationery and furniture	Kuntanase	Various	Office stationery and furniture procured					30,000.00	4,000.00		CA	Procurement/ stores
	Procurement of Office Computers and equipment	Kuntanase	10	Office Computers and equipment procured						20,000.00		CA	Procurement / stores
	Support to Security Services and Sub vented organizations	Kuntanase	-	Security Services and Sub vented organizations supported					60,000.00			Works	CA
Planning and Budgeting	Preparation of 2020 Composite Budget	Kuntanase	-	2020 Composite Budget prepared					14,000.00			CA	Finance
	Support for DPCU	Kuntanase		DPCU supported					20,000			CA	Finance
	Monitoring and Evaluation of Assembly projects and programmes	District Wide	-	Monitoring and Evaluation conducted					15,000.00			CA	Finance
	Capacity building for Assembly members, staff and sub-district structures	Kuntanase	3	Enhanced performance of Assembly members, staff and sub-district structures					15,000.00		54,000.00	CA	Finance
	Organise 3 Town Hall Meetings(Annual and Mid-	Selected communities	9	Meetings(Annual and Mid-Term Review and					17,000.00			CA	Finance

	Term Review and Budget Hearing			Budget Hearing organised									
	Public Education and Sensitization on Government Policies and Programmes	District Wide	4	Public Education and Sensitization organised				1,500.00	50,000.00		CA	SW&CD	
	Funds for National Functions	Kuntanase	-	National functions organized organised				60,000.00	40,000.00		CA	EDUCATION	
	Support for 3 Area Councils	Kuntanase Jachie Boneso	-	3 Area Councils supported				68,146.38			CA	SW&CD	
	Provide funds for CIP	District wide	-	Communities supported to complete projects				160,000	20,000		WORKS	CA	
	Maintenance and repairs of all official vehicles, plants and equipment	District Wide	-	official vehicles, plants and equipment maintained and repaired regularly					50,000.00		FA	CA/WORKS	

Table 5. 4: Annual Action Plan of Bosomtwe District Assembly 2021

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>													
<b>Adopted Goal(s): BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>													
	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collabo rating
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME													
Market Infrastructure	Construct 1 No Modern Market and Lanndscape	Esreso	-	1 modern market constructed					200,000.00			Works	CA
SME Development	Organize 3 technical training for agro- processing businesses	District wide	2	3 technical training for agro- processing businesses organized							35,000.00	Trade and Industry	CA
	Organize 3 technical training for service businesses	Kuntanase	4	3 technical training for service businesses organized					4,000.00		35,000.00	Trade and Industry	CA
	Link 10 businesses to Institutional credit	Kuntanase	<b>20</b>	10 businesses linked to Institutional credit							3,500.00	Trade and Industry	CA
	Provide Technology improvement and finishing in welding & fabrication, carpentry and joinery	Kuntanase	<b>6</b>	Technology improvement and finishing in welding & fabrication, carpentry and joinery rovided							12,500.00	Trade and Industry	CA

	Provide 100 youth with business development services	Kuntanase	50	100 youth provided with business development services						16,500.00	Trade and Industry	CA
	Train 10 MSMEs in Financial Management	Kuntanase	2	10 MSMEs trained in financial management						10,000.00	Trade and Industry	CA
	Train 20 MSMEs in small business management	Kuntanase	3	40 MSMEs trained in small business management						2,500.00	Trade and Industry	CA
	Provide support to 10 Business Associations	District wide	10	10 Business Associations						5,000.00	Trade and Industry	CA
	Provide Counterpart Funding for REP Activities	Kuntanase	-	Counterpart Funding for REP Activities provided				20,000			Trade and Industry	CA
Tourism Development	Support for the development of Lake Bosomtwe	Abono and Lake Front communities	-	Development of lake Bosomtwe supported				50,000			CA	Community Resource Management Area
Agriculture improvement	Disease and Pest Surveillance on Crops and Animals	District wide	-	Disease and Pest Surveillance on Crops and Animals conducted						800.00	Dept of Agric	CA
	Facilitate multiplication of improved cassava planting materials for	5 operational areas	-	Multiplication of improved cassava planting materials for						3,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA

	distribution to farmers in the four (4) zones (secondary multiplication)			distribution to farmers in the four (4) zones (secondary multiplication) facilitated								
	Vaccination(Anti-Rabies ,PPR New Castle)	District wide	-	Vaccination(Anti-Rabies ,PPR New Castle) undertaken					3,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA	
	Carry out 25 trainings on plantain bud manipulation technique in 14 communities	District wide		25 trainings on plantain bud manipulation technique in 14 communities carried out					3,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA	
	Introduction of Hibiscus Sabdariffa(sobolo) for nutrition and Source of livelihood	District wide	-	Hibiscus Sabdariffa(sobolo) for nutrition and Source of livelihood introduced					2,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA	
Agriculture Improvement	Establish field demonstration (Maize intercropped with <i>cowpea</i> using Weedicides(No-till)	Selected communities	4	Field demonstration(Maize intercropped with <i>cowpea</i> using Weedicides (No-till) established					2,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA	
	Establish field demonstration(Maize intercropped with <i>cassava</i> using <i>Weedicides</i> (No-till)	Selected communities	3	Field demonstration(Maize intercropped with <i>cassava</i> using <i>Weedicides</i> (No-till) established					4,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA	

Establish field demonstration (Maize intercropped with cassava using <i>Macuna</i> as cover crop to minimize weeds	District wide	-	Field demonstration (Maize intercropped with cassava using <i>Macuna</i> as cover crop to minimize weeds established						3,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA
Build the Capacity of Staff on Conservation Agriculture (No-till) via FIELD Study TOUR at No-till Conservation Centre, AMANCHIA	No-till Conservation Centre, AMANCHIA	-	Build the Capacity of Staff on Conservation Agriculture (No-till) via FIELD Study TOUR at No-till Conservation Centre, AMANCHIA						2,750.00	Dept of Agric	CA
15-A.E.A'S to Conduct Farm/Home to disseminate Extension Technologies to farmers	District wide		15-A.E.A'S to Conduct Farm/Home to disseminate Extension Technologies to farmers						18,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA
One District Director to conduct monitoring and Evaluation of all agricultural Projects/Programmes and Activities in the District	District Wide		One District Director to conduct monitoring and Evaluation of all agricultural Projects/Programmes and Activities in the District						48,000.00	Dept of Agric	CA
6-D.A.O's to supervise and monitor Extension Delivery Activities	District Wide		6-D.A.O's to supervise and monitor Extension Delivery Activities						14,400.00	Dept of Agric	CA

	Train farmers in 14 communities on the proper handling, use and disposal of chemicals and its container	14 operational areas		Train farmers in 14 communities on the proper handling, use and disposal of chemicals and its container						3,500.00	Dept of Agric	CA
	Train farmers on post harvest handling	District Wide		Train farmers on post harvest handling						3,500.00	Dept of Agric	CA
	Organize monthly technical review meetings for staffs	Kuntanase	-	Organize monthly technical review meetings for staffs						1,500.00	Agric	CA
	Heliculture (Snails Production	Selected communities		Heliculture (Snails Production						1,500.00	Agric	CA
	Mushroom Production	Selected communities		Mushroom Production undertaken						2,000.00	Agric	CA
	Introduce Orange Freshed Potatoes	5 operational areas		Orange Freshed Potatoes introduced						1,150.00	Agric	CA
	Poultry and Livestock Census in the District	District wide		Poultry and Livestock Census in the District undertaken						2,000.00	Agric	CA



	Market information and Results of market intelligence made available on weekly,monthly basis in Two markets at Jachie and Aputuogya	Jachie Aputuogya		Market information and Results of market intelligence on weekly,monthly basis in Two markets at Jachie and Aputuogya made available						1,000.00	Agric	CA
	Food Fortfication (pototoes into yogurt)	District wide		Food Fortfication (pototoes into yogurt) undertaken						1,000.00	Agric	CA
	Organize Farmers' Day	Selected community	36	Farmers' Day celebrated				47,000.00			Agric	CA
	Support to Agriculture Department	Kuntanase		Agric department supported					2,500.00		Agric	CA

**DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Adopted Goal: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL**

SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Construction of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block with Common Room, Office and	Pranyase	-	6 Unit Classroom Block constructed				503,360			GES	Works/CA
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Educational Facilities and Services	Store and Landscape at D/A Primary School, Feyiase											
	Construction of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block with Common Room, Office and Store and Lanscaping at Methodist Primary School, Feyiase	Eduadin	1	6 Unit Classroom Block constructed				503,360			GES	Works/CA
	Construction of 1 No. 6-Unit Teachers' Bungalow and Landscaping at D/A Primary School, Prabon	Prabon	2	1 No. 6-Unit Teachers' Bungalow constructed at D/A Primary School, Prabon					503,360		GES	Works/CA
	Organisation of "My First Day at School"	District wide	-	My first day at school organised				7,500.00			GES	Works/CA
	Organize inter-circuit Maths, Science and ICT quiz competitions in basic schools with awards	Selected community	10	Maths, science and ICT quiz organised				12,000.00	7,000.00		GES	Works/CA
	Organize STMIE clinics annually for pupils	Kuntanase	16	STME clinics organised				12,000.00			GES	Works/CA
	Support District Education Fund	Kuntanase	-	Funds provided for District Education Fund				85,000.00			GES	Works/CA
Procure 300 mono desks for distribution	Selected JHS schools		300 MONO desks procured and distributed				105,600			GES	Works/CA	

Public Health Services and Management	Procure 4 No Vaccine Fridges for 4 Sub-districts	Amakom Kuntanase Pramso Jachie	-	4 No Vaccine Fridges procured for 4 Sub-districts					63,588			Health	Works/CA
	Organize Family Planning Clinics	District wide		Family Planning Clinics organized					5,000	1,000		Health	CA
	Support National Immunization Days	Kuntanase	-	National Immunization day supported					9,000.00			Health	CA
	Assembly's response to HIV related issues	Kuntanase	-	Assembly's response to HIV related issues					40,000			Health	CA
	Provide support to PLWHIV	District wide	-	PLWHIV supported					30,000			Health	SE&CD
Social protection	Support activities and Programmes related to PWDs	Kuntanase	-	PWDs activities supported					80,000			SW & CD	GES
	Identify and Support community day care options for children to ensure they are cared for in safe environment	District wide		Day care centres are monitored					2,500.00			SW & CD	CA
	Intensify Public Sensitization on gender based violence	20 selected communities		Public Sensitization on gender based violence intensified					1,500.00			SW & CD	CA
	Intensify public education on topical child protection issues (trafficking, child labour, teenage pregnancy, birth registration, child	20 selected communities		Public education on topical child protection issues (trafficking, child labour, teenage					1,500.00			SW & CD	CA

	marriage, drug abuse, harmful traditional practices in 20 communities			pregnancy, birth registration, child marriage, drug abuse, harmful traditional practices in 20 communities intensified								
	Create public awareness on the rights of the child	20 selected communities		Public awareness on the rights of the child created				1,500.00			SW & CD	CA
Water and Sanitation	Construction of 3 No. 10-Seater Aqua-Privy Toilet and Landscaping	Yaase Aboaso Kokodei	2	3 No. 10-Seater Aqua-Privy Toilet constructed				279,510			WORKS	HEALTH-DEHU
	Construction of 3 No 10 seater Aqua-Privy Toilet and Landscaping	Nyameani Abrankese Nnuaso	2	3 No. 10 seater Aqua-Privy toilets constructed					279,510	WORKS	HEALTH-DEHU	
	Provide Funds for Zoomlion Services(sanitation improvement package)	District Wide	GHC 400,0000	Funds provided to Zoomlion				170,200.00			DEHU	WORKS
	Evacuate refuse in selected Communities	Selected communities	7	refuse in selected communities evacuated				100,000.00			DEHU	WORKS
	Drilling, construction and mechanization of 4 No Boreholes	Esereso	20	4 No Boreholes constructed and mechanized				180,000			WORKS	CA

**INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT**

Energy	Procure 100 complete streetlights	DISTRICT WIDE	200	100 street lights procured					60,000.00			WORKS	CA
Road transport improvement	Reshape 50 km feeder roads in the district	Selected feeder roads	20km	50km road rehabilitated					110,000.00			WORKS	CA
Human settlement development	Conduct enforcement to ensure compliance Building permit document	District Wide	-	Building Permit enforced					7,000.00			PPD	Works
	Undertake street naming and property addressing system	Kuntanase		Streets name and Properties addressed					50,000.00			PPD	Works
	Undertake development control in communities	District Wide		Effective sustainable development control					76,000.00			PPD	Works
	Conduct public education on Processes leading to acquisition of land and building permits	20 largest communities	-	public education on Processes leading to acquisition of land and building permits conducted					7,000.00			PPD	Works
<b>Adopted Goal: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT</b>													
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT													
Climate Variability and Change	Carryout tree planting along river banks	Lake front communities	50	Trees planted					5,000.00			Natural Resource	CA
	Promote agro-forestry	District wide	200 farmers	Agro-forestry adopted by farmers						2,500.00		Natural Resource	Agric
	Promote smart climate technologies: -Rain water harvesting -No-tillage agriculture	District wide	-	Smart climate technologies adopted by farmers						2,500.00		Agric	Natural Resource

	-The use of cover crops - Slash no-burn agriculture											
	Assist farmers to Cultivate drought resistant crops	District wide	-	Farmers Cultivating drought resistant crops					1,500.00	Agric	Natural Resource	
	Establish Strategic stocks to support emergency preparedness	District wide	-	Establish Strategic stocks to support emergency preparedness					1,500.00	Agric	Natural Resource	
	Create awareness on climate variability and change	District wide	3	Awareness created on climate variability and change					1,500.00	NADMO	AGRIC	
Disaster management programme	Organise disaster prevention campaigns	District Wide	50	Disaster Prevention Campaign organised				4,000.00		NADMO	CA	
	Form disaster prevention clubs in 2nd cycle institutions	District Wide	2 schools	Disaster prevention clubs form in 2nd Cycle Institution				3,000.00		NADMO	CA	
	Provide relief packages to disaster victims	District Wide	Various	Relief items provided to disaster victims				50,000.00		NADMO	CA	
	Celebrate World Disaster Reduction Day	District Wide	4	World Disaster Reduction Day celebrated				4,500.00		NADMO	CA	

	Undertake Early Warning Programmes on disaster	District wide		Early Warning Programmes on disaster undertaken					3,000.00			NADMO	CA
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY													
<b>Adopted Goal: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY</b>													
Management and Administration													
Revenue Improvement programme	Provide logistics for revenue collectors Identity card ( ) Rain coat ( ) Wellington Boots() Bags()	District Wide	Logistics for revenue collectors provided	Revenue database updated					10,000.00			Finance	CA
Office facilities	Renovate Assembly Bungalows and Offices	Kuntanase	5	Assembly Bungalows and Offices renovated					80,000.00			CA	works
	Procurement of Office stationery and furniture	Kuntanase	Various	Office stationery and furniture procured					30,000.00	4,000.00		CA	Procurement/stores
	Procurement of Office Computers and equipment	Kuntanase	10	Office Computers and equipment procured						20,000.00		CA	Procurement/stores
	Support to Security Services and Sub vented organizations	Kuntanase	-	Security Services and Sub vented organizations supported					60,000.00			Works	CA
Planning and Budgeting	Preparation of 2020 Composite Budget	Kuntanase	-	2020 Composite Budget prepared					14,000.00			CA	Finance

	Prepare 2022-2025 DMTDP	Kuntanase		2022-2025 DMTDP prepared				45,000.00			DPCU	DPCU
	Monitoring and Evaluation of Assembly projects and programmes	District Wide	-	Monitoring and Evaluation conducted				15,000.00			CA	Finance
	Capacity building for Assembly members, staff and sub-district structures	Kuntanase	3	Enhanced performance of Assembly members, staff and sub-district structures				15,000.00	54,000.00		CA	Finance
	Organise 3 Town Hall Meetings(Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget Hearing	Selected communities	9	Meetings(Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget Hearing organised				17,000.00			CA	Finance
	Public Education and Sensitization on Government Policies and Programmes	District Wide	4	Public Education and Sensitization organised				1,500.00	50,000.00		CA	SW&CD
	Funds for National Functions	Kuntanase	-	National functions organized				60,000.00	40,000.00		CA	EDUCATION
	Support for 3 Area Councils	Kuntanase Jachie Boneso	-	3 Area Councils supported				68,146.38			CA	SW&CD
	Provide funds for CIP	District wide	-	Communities supported to complete projects				160,000	20,000		WORKS	CA
	Maintenance and repairs of all official vehicles, plants and equipment	District Wide	-	official vehicles, plants and equipment					50,000.00		FA	CA/ WORKS



				maintained and repaired regularly									
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## **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 the things the following include:

- 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(ACs Unit Committees
3. Department & Agencies
4. Media
5. MP
6. Development partners NGOs
7. Financial Institution Religious Bodies
8. Development partners ( JICA , GIZ, UNESCOetc
9. Communities
10. Community Based Organizations (CBOs)
11. Small Business Association (E.g. Garages, GPRTU, Market Woman Ass, Dressmaker Ass
12. Civil society organizations (e.g. Youth Associations
13. NDPC
14. MLG&RD
15. LGSS
16. RCC
17. 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,	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluation, M&E

		capacity building, incentive packages for staff	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	1. Harmonies and co-ordinate M&E Plan

		2 Monitoring of projects and programmes	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	1 Provide data 2 Information dissemination	1 Provide data collection for

		3 Advocacy	monitoring & evaluation 2 Disseminate M&E information 3 Advocacy role
Small Business Association (E.g. Garges, Association GPRTU, Market woman Ass, Dressmaker Ass	Secondary	Transparency & Accountability	1 Provide data for M&E 2 Disseminate information on M&E 3 Advocacy role
Civil society organizations (eg. Youth Association	Secondary	1. Transparency & Accountability 2. Advocacy 3. Monitoring and Evaluation	1 Advocacy role 2 Monitor and Evaluate the performance of the DA.

**Sources: DPCU BDA 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 6.4)



Table 6. 2: District Core Monitoring Indicators

	Indicator (Development Dimensions)	Baseline (2017)	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Target 2021
	<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>					
1.	Change in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish (%)					
	Maize	4%	6%	8%	10%	12
	Rice (milled)	2%	3%	4%	5%	7%
	Cassava	5%	7%	10%	12%	14%
	Tomatoes	3%	5%	7%	9%	11%
	Pineapple	2%	3%	4%	5%	7%
	Onions	2%	3%	4%	5%	7%
	Plantain	6%	8%	10%	12%	14%
	Oil Palm	6%	8%	10%	12%	14%
2.	Proportion/length of roads maintained/Rehabilitated					
	- Trunk Roads (in km)	-	-	20.0	31.3	31.3
	- Urban Roads (in km)	-	-	-	-	-
	- Feeder Roads (in km)	35	50	65	85	100
3.	% change in number of households with access to electricity	70%	80%	90%	100%	100%
4.	Hectors of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated:	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	a. Forest	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	b. Mining	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	c. Dry and wetland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5.	Change in tourist arrivals (%)	41,608	45,768	50,345	55,380	60,918

6.	Teledensity/Penetration rate: Mobile networks available in the district	MTN VODAFONE TIGO AIRTEL	MTN VODAFONE TIGO AIRTEL	MTN VODAFONE TIGO AIRTEL GLO	MTN VODAFONE TIGO AIRTEL GLO	MTN VODAFONE TIGO AIRTEL GLO
<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>						
7.	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49yrs. HIV positive)	95	100	72	54	21
8.	Maternal Mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	93/100,000LB	0/100,000LB	0/100,000LB	0/100,000LB	0/100,000LB
9.	Under-five mortality rate (Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	4.8/1,000LB	1.5/1,000LB	0.5/1,000LB	0/100,000LB	0/100,000LB
10.	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population					
11.	Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	42%	43.2%	43.37%	44.51%	45.65%
12.	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine)	31.9%	35.79%	39.55%	43.2%	46.72%
13	a. Gross Enrolment Rate (Indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling regardless of age as proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group)	64.9%	70.3%	88.2	90.6%	95%
	- Primary	86.1%	76.7%	73.0%	75.9%	84.8%
	- JHS	60.4%	70.4%	74.6%	90.5%	-
	- SHS					

	b. Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools (Indicates Primary One enrolment of pupils aged 6 years)					
14.	Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)					
	KG	1.05	0.97	1.0	1.0	1.0
	PRIMARY	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
	JHS	1.8	0.88	0.92	0.98	1.0
	SHS	0.43	0.71	0.80	0.85	0.88
15.	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills /apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
16	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY</b>						
17.	Total amount of internally generated revenue	539,061.96	747,300.00	822,030.00	904,233.00	904,233.00
18.	Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation		699,067.00	704,707.00	710,911.00	710,911.00
19.	% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (How much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget?)	1.2%	-	-	-	-
20.	Police citizen ratio	1:2,648	1:2,400	1:2,200	1:2,100	1:2,000

Sources: DPCU BDA 2017

## 6.2 Monitoring Matrix

The M & E matrix shows the linkage of the DMTDP 2018-2021 to the NMTDPF-2018 -2021 policy objectives. The matrix provides a format for presenting the input, output, outcome, and impact indicators for each DMTDP objective. It shows the targets for each indicator between 2018 and 2021 and the frequency for collecting data on each indicator as well as data sources and who is responsible for collecting the data. (See table)

Table 6. 3: Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework

<b>LTNDP Goal 1: BUILD A PROPEROUS SOCIETY</b>											
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 1: Enhance Domestic Trade</b>											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				DATA SOURCES	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021				
Number of modern markets constructed	Count of Morden markets constructed	Output	-	1	2	3	4	Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Semi Annually	DPCU
<b>Objective 1: Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development</b>											
Number of SMEs trained	Number	Output	15	25	35	45	55	BAC	Male/female	Annually	DPCU
Number of consultative meetings organised for SMEs	Number	Output	5	8	11	14	15	BAC	Male/female	Annually	DPCU
Number of forum organised for stakeholders in MSME's	Number	Output	4	6	8	10	12	BAC	Male/female	Annually	DPCU

Number of CBT organised for PWD	Number	Output	2	3	4	5	6	BAC	Male/female	Annually	DPCU
Number of NVTI certificates facilitated for graduate apprentices	Number	Output	10	20	30	40	50	BAC	Male/female	Annually	DPCU
Number of MSMEs in financial Management trained	Number	Output	15	40	65	90	115	BAC	Male/female	Annually	DPCU
Number of Technology improvement and finishing in Welding & fabrication, carpentry and joinery training provided	Number	Output	5	6	7	8	9	BAC	Male/female	Annually	DPCU
Number of SMEs Associations strengthened	Number	Output	20	21	22	23	23	BAC	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
<b>Objective 2 : Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives</b>											
Facilitate the establishment of factories under 1D1F Programme	Number	Output	0	2	4	4	4	BAC	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
<b>Objective 3: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development</b>											
Number of tourist arrivals	Number	Output	41,608	45,769	50,346	55,380	60,918	Finance/CA	Male/female	Annually	DPCU
<b>Objective 4: Improve production efficiency and yield</b>											
Number of communities in cow pea production	Number	Output	-	5	10	15	20	MOFA	Urban/rural	Semi – Annually	DPCU
Amount of funds provided to the District Agriculture Directorate	Percentage	Outcome	-	40,000	80,000	120,000	160,000	MOFA	--	Annually	DPCU
Number of farmers winning awards	Number	Outcome	226	236	246	256	266	MOFA	Male/female	Annually	DPCU

**LTNDP GOAL 2: CREAT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL**

**2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 5:** Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in education at all levels

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	TARGETS				DATA SOURCES	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021				
Number of new 3 unit classroom blocks constructed	Number	Output	13	15	17	17	17	GES/Works	Urban/rural	Semi – Annually	DPCU
Number of new 6 unit classroom blocks constructed for primary schools	Number	Output	10	11	13	15	17	GES/Works	Urban/rural	Semi – Annually	DPCU
Number of new 2 unit K.G blocks constructed	Number	Output	5	6	6	8	8	GES/Works	Urban/rural	Semi – Annually	DPCU
Number of Teachers Accommodation Block constructed	Number	Output	5	5	5	6	7	GES/Works	Urban/rural	Semi – Annually	DPCU
Number of ICT Centres built	Number	Output	2	2	3	5	7	GES/CA	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
Amount of funds provided for STMIE Clinics	Number	Output	-	10,000	20,000	30,000	40,000	GES/CA	-	Annually	DPCU
Amount of funds to support education directorate	Number	Output	158,516	198,516	238,516	278,516	318,516	GES/CA	-	Annually	DPCU

Number of students benefiting from Educational Fund	Number	Outcome	300	350	400	450	500	GES/CA	Female/Male	Annually	DPCU
Number of dual and desk procured	Number	Output	--	550	1,100	1,650	2,200	GES/CA	Urban/Rural	Annually	DPCU
<b>Objective 6:</b> Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)											
Number of CHPS compound constructed	Number	Output	6	8	9	10	11	Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Semi – Annually	DPCU
Amount of funds provided to Health Directorate	Number	Output	89,870	169,870	249,870	329,870	409,870	Health Dept./CA	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
<b>Objective 7: Improve population management</b>											
Number of family planning education conducted	Number	Output	-	10	20	30	40	Health Dept.	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
<b>Objective 8: Ensure the reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs especially among the youth</b>											
Amount of funds provided to District Response Initiatives	Number	Output	-	20,000	40,000	60,000	80,000	Health Dept./CA		Annually	DPCU
<b>Objective 9:</b> Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system											
Amount of funds provided for child protection and welfare activities	Number	Output	-	15,000	30,000	45,000	60,000	SWCD/CA	Male/female	Annually	DPCU
<b>Objective 10:</b> Strengthen social protection especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly											
Number of PWDs supported financially	Number	Output	325	350	375	400	425	SWCD/CA	Male/female	Annually	DPCU

Number of communities aware of the rights and responsibilities of PWDs	Number	Outcome	-	15	30	45	60	SWCD/CA	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
Number of households supported under LEAP	Number	Output	48	72	96	120	144	SWCD/CA	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
<b>Objective 11: Promote economic empowerment of women</b>											
Number of women provided with alternative life skills	Number	Outcome	-	50	100	150	200	SWCD/CA	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
Number of women associations formed	Number	Outcome	10	13	15	17	20	SWCD/CA	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
No of programmes undertaken to mentor girls	Number	Outcome	-	5	10	15	20	SWCD/CA	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
<b>Objective 12: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</b>											
Number of Communal/Public Latrines	Number	Output	40	47	53	59	65	Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Semi – Annually	DPCU
Number of Basic Schools with Institutional Latrines	Number	Output	42	57	57	57	57	Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Semi – Annually	DPCU
Percentage of people with access to Improved Toilet facilities.	Number	Outcome	32	35	37.5	40	42.5	EHU/ Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
Number of communities educated on CLTS	Number	Output	-	10	20	30	40	EHU	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU



Number of communities educated on improper waste disposal	Number	Output	20	30	40	50	60	EHU	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
Number of land fill site developed	Number	Output	0	0	1	1	1	Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Semi – Annually	DPCU
<b>Objective 13: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</b>											
Number of public water standpoints functional	Number	Outcome	152	165	168	172	176	Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Semi – Annually	DPCU
Number of boreholes rehabilitated	Number	Output	-	9	9	9	9	Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Semi – Annually	DPCU
Percentage of people with access to safe water	Number	Output	39	42.3	43.1	44.1	45.2	Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Semi – Annually	DPCU
Number of Water and Sanitation Management committees trained	Number	Output	-	15	30	45	60	EHU/ Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU

**LTNDPGOAL 3: SAFEGUARD THE NATURA ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Data Sources	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021				
<b>Objective 14: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services</b>											
Lengths of road (200 km) rehabilitated	Number	Output	-	50	100	150	200	Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Semi Annually	DPCU
Number of bridges and Culverts constructed	Number	Output	-	2	3	4	4	Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Semi Annually	DPCU

<b>Objective 15: Ensure availability of clean, affordable and accessible energy</b>											
Number of newly developed areas with electricity	Number	Output	-	3	6	9	12	Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Semi Annually	DPCU
Number of complete streetlight bulbs procured and distributed	Number	Output	600	650	700	750	800	Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Semi Annually	DPCU
<b>Objective 16: Reduce green house gases</b>											
Number of trees planted along Lake Bosomtwe	Number	Output	50	70	90	110	110	NRCP/NADMO	Urban/rural	Semi Annually	DPCU
Number of public education on afforestation	Number	Output	20	30	40	50	60	NRCP/NADMO	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
<b>Objective 17: Enhance climate change resilience</b>											
Number of climate variability and change interventions	Number	Output	20	25	30	35	40	MOFA	Male/Female	Annually	DPCU
<b>Objective 18: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation</b>											
Number of Disaster management awareness creation	Number	Output	30	37	44	51	60	NADMO/Fire	Urban/Rural	Annually	DPCU
Expenditure on relief items	Number	Output	-	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	NADMO	Male/Female	Annually	DPCU
<b>Objective 19: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements</b>											
Number of streets named and property addresses	Number	Output	16	36	56	56	56	PPD	Urban/Rural	Semi Annually	DPCU
Number of layouts prepared for communities	Number	Output	21	23	25	27	30	PPD	Urban/Rural	Annually	DPCU

**LNTDP GOAL 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY**

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Data Sources	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021				
<b>Objective 20: Strengthen fiscal decentralization</b>											
Number of revenue staff trained	Number	Output	-	28	28	28	28	Finance Dept.	Male/Female	Annually	DPCU
Number of Pay Your Levy Campaigns Organized in communities	Number	Output	-	15	30	45	60	Finance/Budget Dept.	Urban/Rural	Annually	DPCU
<b>Objective 21: Deepen Political and Administrative Decentralization</b>											
Number of Assembly Members trained	Number	Output	51	51	51	51	51	DPCU	Male/Female	Annually	DPCU
Number of training workshops organised for sub-district structures	Number	Output	5	6	7	8	9	DPCU	Urban/Rural	Annually	DPCU
Number of Sub-district Structures functional	Number	Outcome	3	3	3	3	3	DPCU	Urban/Rural	Annually	DPCU
<b>Objective 22: Enhance Security Services</b>											
New Police Post constructed	Number	Output	4	5	5	5	5	Works Dept.	Urban/Rural	Annually	DPCU
Number of Police Barracks Constructed	Number	Output	2	2	3	3	3	Works Dept.	Urban/Rural	Annually	DPCU

### 6.3 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. 4: 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 Sub-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</li> </ul>			1-2 Quarter		DPCU	2,500

Stakeholders Workshop <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 Content of Report (General Assembly)</li> <li>• Disseminate Report on Radio and Local Information Centers</li> </ul>	Mid- year	Mid- year	Mid- year	Mid- year	DPCU	24,000
<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>

## 6.5 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.

### **6.5.1 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 Bosomtwe 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.

### **6.5.2 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.

### **6.5.3 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.

Table 6.5 shows the data collection matrix which provides further information on data collection period, method and results.



Table 6.5: Data Collection Matrix

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Data collection period</b>	<b>Data collection method</b>	<b>Data disaggregation</b>	<b>Results</b>
Number of modern markets constructed	July and Dec. Annually	Field visits	Urban/rural	4 modern markets constructed
Number of SMEs trained	July and Dec. Annually	Reports	Male/female	45 SMEs trained
Number of consultative meetings organised for SMEs	July and Dec. Annually	Reports	Male/female	10 consultative meetings organized for SMEs
Number of forum organised for stakeholders in MSME's	July and Dec. Annually	Reports	Male/female	8 Forum organized for stakeholders in MSME's
Number of CBT organised for PWD	Dec. Annually	Reports	Male/female	4 CBT organized for PWD
Number of NVTI certificates facilitated for graduate apprentices	Dec. Annually	Reports	Male/female	40 NVTI certificates facilitated for graduate apprentices
Number of MSMEs in financial Management trained	Dec. Annually	Reports	Male/female	100 MSMEs in financial management trained
Number of Technology improvement and finishing in Welding & fabrication, carpentry and joinery training provided	Dec. Annually	Reports	Male/female	4 Technology improvement and finishing in welding and fabrication, carpentry and joinery training provided
Number of SMEs Associations strengthened	Dec. Annually	Reports	Urban/rural	3 SMEs Associations strengthened
Facilitate the establishment of factories under 1D1F Programme	July and Dec. Annually	Reports	Urban/rural	4 Factories established under 1D1F programme
Number of tourist arrivals	Dec. Annually	Sample survey	Male/female	19, 310 tourist visits
Number of communities in cow pea production	Dec. Annually	Sample survey	Urban/rural	20 communities engaged in cowpea production

Amount of funds provided to the District Agriculture Directorate	December Annually	Reports	-	120,000 provided to the DAD
Number of farmers winning awards	Dec. Annually	Sample survey	Male/female	40 award winning farmers
Number of new 3 unit classroom blocks constructed	Dec. Annually	Observation – Field visits	Urban/rural	4 New 3 Unit Classroom Blocks constructed
Number of new 6 unit classroom blocks constructed for primary schools	Dec. Annually	Observation-Field visits	Urban/rural	7 New 6 Unit Classroom Blocks constructed for primary schools
Number of new 2 unit K.G blocks constructed	Dec. Annually	Observation-Field visits	Urban/rural	3 New 2 Unit KG Blocks constructed
Number of Teachers Accommodation Block constructed	Dec. Annually	Observation-Field visits	Urban/rural	2 Teachers Accommodation Block constructed
Number of ICT Centres built	Dec. Annually	Observation-Field visits	-	5 ICT Centres built
Amount of funds provided for STMIE Clinics	Dec. Annually	Reports	-	¢ 40,000 provided for STMIE Clinics
Amount of funds to support education directorate	Dec. Annually	Reports	-	¢160,000 provided to support education directorate
Number of students benefiting from Educational Fund	June and Dec. Annually	Reports	Male/female	200 Beneficiaries of Education Fund
Number of dual and mono desk procured	June and Dec. Annually	Reports	Urban/rural	2,200 Dual and mono desks procured
Number of CHPS compound constructed	Dec. Annually	Observation	Urban/rural	5 CHPS compound constructed
Amount of funds provided to Health Directorate	Dec. Annually	Reports	Urban/rural	¢320,000 provided to Health Directorate
Number of family planning education conducted	June and Dec. Annually	Reports	Urban/rural	40 Family planning education conducted
Amount of funds provided to District Response Initiatives	Dec. Annually	Reports	Urban/rural	¢80,000 provided to district response initiatives
Amount of funds provided for child protection and welfare activities	Dec. Annually	Reports	Male/female	¢60,000 provided for child protection and welfare activities

Number of PWDs supported financially	Dec. Annually	Reports	Male/female	100 PWDs supported financially
Number of communities aware of the rights and responsibilities of PWDs	Dec. Annually	Reports	Urban/rural	60 Community awareness creation on rights and responsibilities for PWDs
Number of households supported under LEAP	June and Dec. Annually	Reports	Urban/rural	96 Households supported under LEAP
Number of women provided with alternative life skills	Dec. Annually	Reports	Urban/rural	200 Women provided with alternative life skills
Number of women associations formed	Dec. Annually	Reports	Urban/rural	10 Women Associations formed
Number of programmes undertaken to mentor girls	Dec. Annually	Reports	Urban/rural	20 Programs undertaken to mentor girls
Number of Communal/Public Latrines	June and Dec. Annually	Reports	Urban/rural	25 Communal/Public Latrines
Number of Basic Schools with Institutional Latrines	June and Dec. Annually	Reports	Urban/rural	15 Basic schools with institutional latrines
Percentage of people with access to Improved Toilet facilities.	Dec. Annually	Sample survey	Urban/rural	10.5% increase in access to improved toilet facilities
Number of communities educated on CLTS	Dec. Annually	Reports	Urban/rural	40 Community education on CLTS
Number of communities educated on improper waste disposal	Dec. Annually	Reports	Urban/rural	40 communities educated on improper waste disposal
Number of land fill site developed	June and Dec. Annually	Field visits	Urban/rural	1 Land fill site developed
Number of public water standpoints functional	June and Dec. Annually	Reports	Urban/rural	24 Public water standpoints made functional
Number of boreholes rehabilitated	June and Dec. Annually	Reports	Urban/rural	9 Boreholes rehabilitated
Percentage of people with access to safe water	Annually	Sample survey	Urban/rural	6.2% increase in access to safe water
Number of Water and Sanitation Management committees trained	Annually	Reports	Urban/rural	60 Water and Sanitation Management committees trained

Lengths of road (200 km) rehabilitated	June and Dec. Annually	Field visits	Urban/rural	200km road network rehabilitated
Number of bridges and Culverts constructed	June and Dec. Annually	Field visits	Urban/rural	4 Bridges and culverts constructed
Number of newly developed areas with electricity	June and Dec. Annually	Reports	Urban/rural	12 newly developed areas provided with electricity
Number of complete streetlight bulbs procured and distributed	June and Dec. Annually	Reports	Urban/rural	200 Complete streetlight bulbs procured and distributed
Number of trees planted along Lake Bosomtwe	June and Dec. Annually	Observation-Field visits	Urban/rural	60 Trees planted along Lake Bosomtwe
Number of public education on afforestation	Annually	Reports	Urban/rural	40 Public education on afforestation conducted
Number of climate variability and change interventions	Annually	Reports	Male/Female	20 Climate variability and change interventions undertaken
Number of Disaster management awareness creation	Annually	Reports	Urban/rural	30 Disaster management awareness created
Expenditure on relief items	Annually	Reports	Urban/rural	¢200,000 Relief items provided
Number of streets named and property addresses	June and Dec. Annually	Field visits	Urban/Rural	40 streets named an property addressing undertaken
Number of layouts prepared for communities	Annually	Desk review of reports	Urban/Rural	9 Layouts prepared for communities
Number of revenue staff trained	Annually	Desk review of Reports	Male/Female	28 Revenue staff trained
Number of Pay Your Levy Campaigns Organized in communities	Annually	Desk review of Reports	Urban/Rural	60 Pay your levy campaigns organized in communities
Number of Assembly Members trained	Annually	Desk review of Reports	Male/Female	51 Assembly members trained
Number of training workshops organised for sub-district structures	Annually	Desk review of Reports	Urban/Rural	4 Training workshops organized for sub-district structures

Number of Sub-district Structures functional	Annually	Desk review of Reports	Urban/Rural	3 Sub-district structures made functional
New Police Post constructed	Annually	Inspection reports	Urban/Rural	1 New Police Post constructed
Number of Police Barracks Constructed	Annually	Inspection reports	Urban/Rural	1 Police Barracks constructed

Source: DPCU, BDA, 2017

#### **6.5.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Information System**

The Assembly would set up an ICT-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System that would effectively and efficiently enter the data and assess the success and impact of the implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021 and provide evidence for people within and outside this district.

#### **6.5.5 Data Analysis and use of the results**

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.

#### **6.6 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, Presiding Member 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.

### 6.5.1 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 Town Urban Councils/ Communities	Community meetings as well as public gathering would be used for dissemination when necessary	Communities	Comments, contributions
Media discussions		DCE/DPCU	Regular discussions on the DMTDP, status of implementation, constraints, challenges, and strategies, using the Local FM stations and 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 BDA, 2017

## 6.6 Communication Strategy

The Bosomtwe 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 District 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. In its quest to deliver best services to its constituency, the Bosomtwe District Assembly has adopted the strategy outlined in this document.

### **6.6.1 Purpose and Objectives of Bosomtwe District Assembly Communication Strategy**

The Purpose of the Bosomtwe District Assembly Communication Strategy is:

To help BDA raise its profile in fulfilling its goals, objectives & mandates and also to equip BDA partners through communications with information and knowledge sharing. To support the achievement of this purpose the BDA 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 Bosomtwe District Assembly is responsible for a number of stakeholder groups who form the constituency and clientele of the District Assembly. Others are service providers to the District Assembly. The stakeholders/target audiences include the following:

- ❖ Sub-district structure ( SDS)
- ❖ The General Public- some tax payers
- ❖ National Government and Regional Co-ordinating Council
- ❖ The Staff of the District Assembly
- ❖ The Business Sector-tax payers
- ❖ Service Providers
- ❖ Traditional Leaders
- ❖ Funding Agencies (Local and International)
- ❖ NGO's and CBO's

- ❖ Media-Radio & Television-Newspapers & Magazines
- ❖ Political Parties

### **6.6.2 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.

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

Bosomtwe District 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 BDA 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.

The Secretariat of the Committee must be close to the District Chief Executive/District Co-ordinating Director's office to ensure speedy decisions on communication issues.

### **6.6.4 Communication Channels**

BDA 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. Yearly Sports day to sensitize the youths on HIV/AIDS, STDs, Employments opportunities, Environmental conservation, security, Entrepreneurships and other projects in DMTDP 2018-2021. Yearly Cultural Festivals to create awareness on the progress of DMTDP implementation
- ❖ Use of existing groups-churches, mosque,
- ❖ Distributing 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  
These centres will be used to sensitize the communities on development programmers, projects and activities
- ❖ Notice Boards
  - Inaugurated projects
  - Award of Contracts
  - Revenue targets and performance
- ❖ Panel Discussions on radio, TV, on development issues in the district. Phone in sections would be encouraged. Management will empanel a team base on the development issues to be discussed for such programmes.
- ❖ 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 yea
- ❖ 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.
- ❖ Websites- [www.ghanadistricts.com](http://www.ghanadistricts.com). Posting programmes and projects reports on the District website. The website will be regularly updated.

- ❖ Issuing the DMTDP 2018-2021 to Embassies, High Commissions and International Organizations for collaborations in project implementation.

Table 6.7 shows the communication activity matrix of the BDA

Table 6.7: Communication activity matrix

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Audience</b>	<b>Method/Tool</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities etc	Community durbars, drama, role play etc.	Quarterly	DCD/DPO/ Chairman of Dev't. Subcommittee
Meeting with Political leadership	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP.	DCE, Presiding member, MPs and chairpersons of the subcommittees	Meetings with audiovisuals	15th to 30th January	DPCU
	To update them on the status of implementation		Round-table discussion and, PowerPoint presentations.	October to December	
Community interface meeting on the implementation of capital projects	To share concerns/issues on the implementation of capital projects	Community members, Traditional authorities, Assembly members, CSOs, Unit committees,etc	PowerPoint presentations,	Annually	DPCU
Publication of programmes and projects in the media for the award of contracts	Compliance with the Public Procurement Act 663 and 936(as amended)	The General Public	Project Procurement	Annually	Management Staff, F & A Convener, Works Sub Committee Convener
Partnerships with NGOs to increase investments	To increase participation with other NGOs to promote LED	NGOs	Publication of Annual Reports on programmes and projects and district development strategies	Quarterly	DPCU
Monitoring and Evaluation activities	To improve efficiency and effectiveness of programmes and projects	Monitoring team of the district assembly, assembly members,	Site meetings with contractors and project beneficiaries,	Quarterly	DPCU, Assembly Members, Traditional Authority and

	To determine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and the impact of activities	traditional authorities, project beneficiaries	town hall meetings		Project Beneficiaries
Meetings of the Public Relations and Complaints Committee of the Assembly	To strengthen public relations and complaints unit of the Assembly to provide feedbacks and suggestions on the DMTDP for the purpose of re-planning	DCE, PM, Area Councillors, Assembly members, NGOs, CSOs, etc.	Designate a desk officer for public relations Create awareness on the Client Service Center	Within the Plan Period	DCE, PM, DCD and DPCU

Source: DPCU, BDA, 2017

**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 of the monitoring exercise. The DA will prepare quarterly and annual progress reports.

The report will contain the following update:

### **Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports Format**

#### **Title Page**

- i. Name of the MMDA
- ii. Time period for the M&E report

#### **Introduction**

- i. Summary of achievements and challenges with the implementation of the DMTDP
- ii. Purpose of the M&E for the stated period
- iii. Processes involved and difficulties encountered

#### **M&E Activities Report**

- i. Programme/Project status for the quarter or year
- ii. Update on funding sources and disbursements
- iii. Update on indicators and targets
- iv. Update on critical development and poverty issues
- v. Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations
- vi. Participatory M&E undertaken and their results

## **The Way Forward**

- i. Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed
- ii. Recommendations

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.

### **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. 5: Communication Strategy Budget

<b>Communication Strategy</b>	<b>Budget for 2018-2021 GHC</b>
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	-
Panel Discussions on radio, TV, on development issues in the district.	10,000
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
Websites- www.ghanadistricts.com Development and Fees	100,000
Issuing the DMTDP 2018-2021 to Embassies, High Commissions and International Organizations for collaborations in project implementation	2,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>385,000</b>

## 6.7: Evaluation

### 6.7.1 Types of Evaluations to be done

There would be strong commitment on the part of the DPCU to conduct impact evaluations. These would involve quarterly, 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;

### **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.



Table 6. 6: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
<b>Relevance</b>	What is the relevance or significance of the intervention regarding local and district requirements and priorities?	- How relevant is the project to target groups', including district needs and priorities?	- Local needs and priorities, National needs and priorities	DMTDP, National plans (LTNDP)	Survey
		-To what extent does the development intervention aim at the solution of a core problem of the target communities	- Local needs and priorities	DMTDP	Survey
		What conclusions and recommendations should be drawn in terms of the relevance of the of the interventions	Policies and strategies of government	Government development plans (LTNDP)	Survey
<b>Efficiency</b>	Are the objectives achieved in a cost-efficient manner by the development intervention?(comparison: provided means – results)	-Is the relationship between input of resources and results achieved appropriate and justifiable? What is the cost-benefit ratio?	- Actual project cost, project benefits	Progress report Households	Survey

		- To what extent have individual resources been used economically?	- Project resources	Project documents	Survey
		-Are there any alternatives for achieving the same results with less inputs/ funds?	- Actual project cost(for related projects)	Project documents for related projects	Observation
		- Were services provided in time and impacts achieved within an appropriate time period?	- Project completion dates	Monitoring and Evaluation Report	Survey
<i>Effectiveness</i>	Have the objectives of the development intervention been achieved? - How big is the effectiveness or impact of the project compared to the objectives planned? (Comparison of results–planned)?	- To what extent were the originally defined objectives of the development intervention realistic?	- Objectives of development interventions	DMTDP	Focus Group Discussion
		-To what extent have the (direct) objectives of the development intervention been achieved in accordance with the (adjusted, if applicable) target system?	- Objectives of development interventions	DMTDP	Observation

		-To what extent is the target group reached?	Number of people benefiting from the project	Households	Survey
		-What factors were crucial for the achievement or failure to achieve the project objectives so far (indication of strengths and weaknesses). How can they be overcome	Reasons for success or failure in the achievement of the project objectives	Progress Report, Households	Survey, Focus Group Discussion
<b>Impact</b>	- Does the development intervention contribute to the achievement of overall development objectives/ overall goal?  -What is or are the impact(s)/ effects of the intervention compared to the total situation of the target group or those affected	-What has the development intervention contributed to so far and what is it still contributing to?	Household income, employment status	Households	Survey
		-What real difference has the activity made to the beneficiaries?	Household income, employment status	Households	Survey
		-How many people have been affected?	Number of people benefiting from the project	Households	Survey
		- What other effects (negative ones) can be determined on a goal level?	Negatives effects of projects	Households, DPCU	Survey

		- What would the development have been like without the development intervention?	Baseline and planned development/outcome	Households, DPCU	Survey
<i>Sustainability</i>	Are the positive effects sustainable?	-To what extent will activities, results and effects be expected to continue after donor intervention has ended?	Communal spirit	Households	Survey, Focus Group Discussion
		- How self-supporting in particular is the assisted local counterpart?	Yearly actual IGF by local counterpart	District Composite Budget	Observation, Focus Group Discussion
		- What risks and potentials are visible regarding the sustainable effectiveness of the development interventions and how likely is their occurrence?	Risks and potentials associated with development Interventions	Households, DPCU	Survey, Focus Group Discussion
		- To what extent are the target groups and counterparts able to adapt sufficiently to external changes and shocks?	Communal spirit, Local Counterpart effectiveness	Households, DPCU	Survey, Focus Group Discussion

Adapted from JICA, 2004

## **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
- ✓ Citizen Report Cards
- ✓ Participatory Expenditure Tracking of Social Expenditure
- ✓ Focus Group Discussion
- ✓ Questionnaire Administration

### **6.8.1 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).

**APPENDICES**

**APPENDIX I**

**Compound Matrix**

Major Environmental Concerns	Natural Resources					Socio-cultural Issues					Economic Issues				Institutional Issues									
Major Environmental Concerns/Issues	Illegal mining activities	Deforestation through illegal	Illegal Sand winning activities	Pollution of water bodies	Poor waste management	Climate Change	Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	Teenage pregnancy & school	High poverty levels of some	Land and chieftaincy disputes	Local Participation in	Disabilities and vulnerable groups	Attainment of the SDGs	Unemployment especially among	Poor road network (especially to	Limited Access to credit facilities	Underdeveloped tourist sites	Slow local economic growth	Low participation of women in	Ineffective sub-district structures	Non-enforcement of by-laws	Capacity issues of Assembly	Inconsistent stakeholder	Low Public-Private Partnerships
Policy Objectives																								
Enhanced inclusive and Equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels	+	-	-	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	0/+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0 / +
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and universal health coverage (UHC)	0	-	-	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+

Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	0	-	-	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	0/+	0	0	+	0	0	+									
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	0	-	-	-	0	0	/	0	0/-	+	0	/	/	/	/	+	0	+	+	0	/	0	0	0	/	/	-	+	+				
Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development	+	+	0	0	0	0	/	0	/	+	0	+	/	+	+	0	/	/	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0/+	0	/	+				
Improve production efficiency and yield	0	-	0	0	0	0	/	0	/	+	0	/	+	0	+	+	0	/	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/	+	+
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	0/+	0/+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0/+	0	0	0	0	0	
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0/?	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+		

Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	0	0/+	0 / -	+	0 / +	0	/	0/-	0 / +	0 / ?	+	0	/	0/+	0/+	0	+	+	0	0	0 / +	0	0	+	
Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	0	0/-	0 / -	0	0	0	0	0	0 / +	0 / +	+	0 / +	+	0	0	0	0	0	0 / +	+	+	+	+	+	+
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	0	-	-	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0/ +	+	0	+	
Enhance security services	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	
Enhance domestic trade	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	0	0	0	0	+	+/ 0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	

Symbols used and their explanation

Symbol	Explanation
+	Conditions are likely to be positive
-	Conditions are likely to be negative
0	Conditions are likely to be neutral
?	Conditions are uncertain



Compound Matrix: Record Sheet

Description of Policy under review: Enhanced inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels

Record Sheet for Enhanced inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Illegal mining activities	Implementing this policy objective would in the long run give employable skills to the youth who would otherwise be engaged in activities such as illegal mining.	+
Deforestation illegal felling & charcoal production	In the quest to make educational facilities more available and easily accessible to all within the Municipality, more classroom blocks would be constructed, which would also impact adversely on the vegetation in those project sites	-
Sand winning activities	Sand is required for the construction of educational facilities, hence the pursued of this policy objective would imply an increase in sand winning activities	-
Protection of water bodies	The policy would have no direct interaction or effect on water bodies	0
Pollution and waste management	Pursuant of this policy would have no direct relevance on pollution & waste management	0
Climate Change	Implementation of this policy would not direct impact on climate change	0
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	Education in all forms brings about increased in knowledge and self-awareness, thus make education accessible to all is a tool for combating the spread of HIV/AIDS, especially when sex education and HIV/AIDS campaigns are organized in schools	+
Teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	Strategizing to promote increase participation in schools would help curb the rate of school drop outs as a result of teenage pregnancies and other factors such as inaccessibility to educational facilities (because of distance & financial constraints)	+

High poverty levels of some households	The concept of poverty is inversely related to education and skills development, and the ability to work and earn income. Thus promoting increase access and participation in education would in the long run have a positive impact on household poverty levels	+
Land and chieftaincy disputes	The Policy has no direct linkage to land and chieftaincy disputes	0
Local Participation in development	Education, especially non-formal education, creates awareness at the local level and increases peoples sense of responsibility to participate and contribute to development	+
Disabilities and vulnerable groups	The Policy has no direct effect on disabilities and vulnerable groups	0
Attainment of the MDGs	The policy objective directly and firmly agrees with the second MDG – “Achieve Universal Primary Education”. It also relates to the other MDGs indirectly; thus implementing this policy would assist in the attainment of the MDGs	+
<b>ECONOMIC ISSUES</b>		
Unemployment especially among the youth	Education and skill development would in the long run, equip the youth with employable skills, with which to seek jobs or set up employment entities of their own	+
Poor road network (especially to hinterlands)	The policy has no direct linkage to this environmental concern, however, making education accessible to all embeds a whole lot, including the improvement of linking roads to communities with educational facilities, in order to ensure easy spatial access	0/+
Limited Access to credit facilities	The policy has no direct relevance to the making credit facilities accessible	0
Underdeveloped tourist sites	Education policy has no direct linkage to developing tourism sites	0
Slow economic growth	Education is the key to developing a vibrant human resource base, which would manned the various sectors of the economy, to promote socio-economic growth	+

INSTITUTIONAL		
Low participation of women in Local governance	Encouraging girl child participation in education and making it accessible to them would in the long term develop their leadership skills and increase in them the desire to take up positions within the local government setup and other areas	+
Ineffective sub-district structures	Education is very relevant to making sub-district structures function effectively	+
Non-enforcement of bylaws	Some by-laws are difficult to enforce because of lack of education, illiteracy and ignorance among some people. Education is thus a vital platform to enhance the enforcement of by-laws	+
Capacity issues of Assembly Offices and Departments	Education and skill development play an important role to getting the required human resource bases for the local government offices. Also in-service education and training is required to building capacities and making offices abreast with current trends	+
Inconsistent stakeholder collaboration	The policy has no direct interaction with the level of stakeholder collaboration	0
Low Public-Private Partnerships	The Policy has no direct bearing on this issue, however there the quest for increase access to education is a joint venture of the public and private sectors, thus Public-Private Partnerships can be promoted in the pursuant of this policy objective	0/+

COMPOUND MATRIX: RECORD SHEET

No: 2

Description of Policy under review: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and universal health coverage (UHC)

Record Sheet for Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and universal health coverage (UHC)

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Illegal mining activities	The policy has no direct relevance on curbing illegal mining or otherwise	0

Deforestation illegal felling & charcoal production	Deforestation can result, if the provision of health facilities does not take cognisance of the vegetation cover, especially in the construction of entire new facilities in new sites, where trees have to be pulled down	-
Sand winning activities	Sand winning activities would be on the increase as the raw material is required for the construction of new health facilities	-
Protection of water bodies	The policy has no direct linkage or relevance with water bodies	0
Pollution and waste management	Provision of health services has no direct interaction with pollution & waste management	0
Climate Change	The policy has no direct relation with climate change	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	Increase access to health care/services in its totality would also take care of HIV/AIDS issues and how to combat the spread of the disease	+
Teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	The policy has no direct relevance with teenage pregnancy	0
High poverty levels of some households	Ill health contributes to the poverty levels of households. Thus making health services accessible to especially the vulnerable groups would upgrade their living status and also give them the required manpower to work in order to earn income	+
Land and chieftaincy disputes	Bridging equity gaps in health care has no direct relation with Land & chieftaincy disputes	0
Local Participation in development	The Policy has no correlation with enhance local participation in development	0
Disabilities and vulnerable groups	Bridging the equity gaps in health care, especially for the poor, would a long way to enhance the welfare and wellbeing of the disabled and vulnerable groups	+

Attainment of the MDGs	MDGs 4, 5 & 6 relate directly to health improvement, thus the policy objective would directly impact on the health status of the people and enhance the achievement of these MDGs, among others	+
<b>ECONOMIC ISSUES</b>		
Unemployment especially among the youth	The Policy has no direct linkage with the unemployment situation of the youth	0
Poor road network (especially to hinterlands)	The policy has no direct relation with road surface condition or network situation	0
Limited Access to credit facilities	Improving health care for all has no relation with the availability or otherwise of credit facilities	0
Underdeveloped tourist sites	The Policy objective has no interaction with the state of tourism sites in the Municipality	0
Slow economic growth	Improving the health status of the people by bridging the equity gaps is a vital ingredient for enhancing a productive human resource base, which would translate in economic growth, through the wealth creation activities that they engage in	+
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
Low participation of women in Local governance	The Policy has no direct bearing on women participation in local governance	0
Ineffective sub-district structures	The policy has no direct interaction with this environmental concern	0
Non-enforcement of bylaws	The policy has no direct linkage with the enforcement of by-laws in the Municipality or otherwise	0

Capacity issues of District Assembly Offices and Departments	The policy has no direct linkage to this issue	0
Inconsistent stakeholder collaboration	The policy is not directly linked to stakeholder collaboration	0
Low Public-Private Partnerships	Bridging the equity gaps in health care would required the joint efforts of both the public and private sectors; thus pursuant of this policy objective would imply the implementation of public-private partnership programmes in health care delivery or services	+

COMPOUND MATRIX: RECORD SHEET

No: 3

Description of Policy under review: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all

Record Sheet for Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Illegal mining activities	The policy has no direct correlation with illegal mining activities	0
Deforestation illegal felling & charcoal production	Provision of more water and sanitation facilities, through construction activities would have direct effect on the vegetation at the sites used	-
Sand winning activities	Provision of more water and sanitation facilities, through construction activities would imply increase in sand winning activities for construction of new structures	-
Protection of water bodies	Accelerating the provision of safe water would reduce human activities on water bodies in the municipality; also when sanitation is enhanced, water bodies would be protected	+
Pollution and waste management	The policy objective is directly related to managing waste & pollution in the Municipality	+

Climate Change	Improvement in environmental sanitation, especially by controlling pollution, would positively impact on climate change	+
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	The Policy Objective has no direct relation with the HIV/AIDS pandemic	0
Teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	The policy has no direct linkage with teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	0
High poverty levels of some households	The lack of potable water and sanitary facilities compounds the poverty levels of some households, hence provision of these facilities at affordable cost would improve their living conditions	+
Land and chieftaincy disputes	The policy has no relation with Land and Chieftaincy disputes	0
Local Participation in development	Since water and sanitation are basic requirements of communities, the provision of these facilities in various areas would also add to enhancing local participation in development, especially in the cases where the project become self-help initiated	+
Disabilities and vulnerable groups	The policy has no direct interaction with the condition/situation of disabilities and vulnerable groups	0
Attainment of the MDGs	Since a lot of the MDGs relate to health and poverty alleviation, the Policy is in direct response to these goals and would contribute positively their achievement, especially MDG 7, which has to do with ensuring environmental sustainability	+
<b>ECONOMIC ISSUES</b>		
Unemployment especially among the youth	The quest for promoting environmental sanitation can be tackled properly by having the youth employed in sanitation activities, thus whilst pursuing this policy, it can be an avenue for job creation for the youth	+

Poor road network (especially to hinterlands)	The policy has no direct relation with the road network situation in the Municipality	0
Limited Access to credit facilities	The Policy has no direct linkage with the availability or otherwise of credit facilities	0
Underdeveloped tourist sites	The development of water and sanitation facilities especially in historic communities would have an added advantage of enhancing the tourism potentials in those areas	+
Slow economic growth	The policy has very little direct significance on economic growth, yet indirectly the availability of such basic facilities would enhance peoples productivity, leading to injection of some pace in the growth of the local economy	0/+
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
Low participation of women in Local governance	The policy has no direct relevance on women participation in local governance	0
Ineffective sub-district structures	The policy has direct bearing on the functionality of sub-district structures	0
Non-enforcement of bylaws	When sanitation and water facilities, among others are provided in communities, it would give the impetus for the Assembly and Traditional Authorities to enforce such bylaws relating to environmental sanitation and usage of water bodies	+
Capacity issues of District Assembly Offices and Departments	The policy has no direct correlation to the capacity issues of Offices	0
Inconsistent stakeholder collaboration	The policy is not directly related to stakeholder collaboration in development	0



Low Public-Private Partnerships	The pursued of this policy objective would also imply the involvement of both public and private sectors in the provision of such facilities, hence an add-up to promoting Public-Private Partnerships in the Municipality	+
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RECORD SHEET

No: 4

Description of Policy under review: Ensure Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services

Table 3.13: Record Sheet for Ensure Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Illegal mining activities	The policy has no direct link with the issue of illegal mining activities	0
Deforestation illegal felling & charcoal production	Road construction involves the removal of trees and therefore has negative impact on the physical environment	-
Sand winning activities	The policy has negative effect as construction of roads needs gravels. After burrowing, the burrowed pits are left uncovered.	-
Protection of water bodies	The policy has no direct relations	0
Pollution and waste management	During construction, the air is polluted	-
Climate Change	The policy has negative effect as the cutting of trees may affect the climate change. It can also have no link directly	0/-
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		

Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	Contractors and their workers may infect girls in the area with HIV/AIDS	-
Teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	Contractors and their workers may impregnate ladies around which will eventually make them leave school	-
High poverty levels of some households	Road construction improves accessibility and therefore open employment opportunities. Farmers will have access to markets	+
Land and chieftaincy disputes	The policy has no direct relationship	0
Local Participation in development	Improvement in road conditions can improve local participation in development	+
Disabilities and vulnerable groups	Efficient transport service will help the PWDs and vulnerable groups go on their work easily	+
Attainment of the SDGs	The DA can support agricultural production and local economic growth by strengthening transport infrastructure and markets to promote local food chains and thereby achieving SDGs (End Hunger)	+
<b>ECONOMIC ISSUES</b>		
Unemployment especially among the youth	Efficient transport system can create employment for the youth	+
Poor road network (especially to hinterlands)	The policy can improve the road network and thereby reducing vehicle maintenance cost	+
Limited Access to credit facilities	The policy has no direct link	0

Underdeveloped tourist sites	Improvement in road condition and improved transport system can enhance the patronage of the tourist sites	+
Slow economic growth	Improvement in transport services enhances economic growth by creating jobs and improving incomes	+
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
Low participation of women in Local governance	The policy has no direct link	0
Ineffective sub-district structures	The policy will improve road conditions and therefore improving accessibility to enable sub-districts perform well	+
Non-enforcement of bylaws	The policy has no direct link	0
Capacity issues of District Assembly Offices and Departments	The policy has no direct link	0
Inconsistent stakeholder collaboration	The policy has no direct link	0
Low Public-Private Partnerships	The policy has no direct link	0

COMPOUND MATRIX: RECORD SHEET

No: 5

Description of Policy under review: Promote the creation of decent jobs

Record Sheet for Promote the creation of decent jobs

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Illegal mining activities	The policy can provide jobs to the youth and therefore putting a stop to illegal mining activities	+
Deforestation illegal felling & charcoal production	The creation of decent jobs for the youth will stop them from undertaking illegal felling of trees	+
Sand winning activities	The policy may not have direct relationship but some jobs can also be created in the sector	0/+
Protection of water bodies	The policy has no direct link	0
Pollution and waste management	The policy has no direct link	0
Climate Change	The policy has no direct link	0
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	The policy can have a positive impact on reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS as one will not be promiscuous especially women when you have a decent job	+
Teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	When parents have decent jobs, they can cater for their children and therefore not indulging in premature sex	+
High poverty levels of some households	The policy of creating jobs will increase the income levels of households	+
Land and chieftaincy disputes	The policy has no direct link	0
Local Participation in development	When people have decent jobs they are able to participate in development	+
Disabilities and vulnerable groups	People with disabilities and the vulnerable will have access to jobs	+
Attainment of the SDGs	Creation of decent jobs may enable the DA attain SDG8	+

<b>ECONOMIC ISSUES</b>		
Unemployment especially among the youth	The policy will have decent jobs for the youth	+
Poor road network (especially to hinterlands)	The policy has no direct link	0
Limited Access to credit facilities	When people have decent jobs they are able to do savings and therefore can access credit facilities	+
Underdeveloped tourist sites	The policy has no direct link	0
Slow economic growth	Creation of decent jobs will promote economic growth in the district	+
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
Low participation of women in Local governance	The policy has no direct link	0
Ineffective sub-district structures	The policy has no direct link	0
Non-enforcement of bylaws	The policy has no direct link	0
Capacity issues of District Assembly Offices and Departments	The policy has no direct link	0

Inconsistent stakeholder collaboration	The policy has no direct link	0
Low Public-Private Partnerships	The policy has no direct link	0

COMPOUND MATRIX: RECORD SHEET

No: 6

Description of Policy under review: Improve post-harvest management

Record Sheet for Improve post-harvest management

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Illegal mining activities	The policy has no direct link	0
Deforestation illegal felling & charcoal production	Post-harvest management involves the construction of Crips drying floors	-
Sand winning activities	The policy has no direct link	0
Protection of water bodies	Post-harvest may involve the use of chemicals which may pollute water bodies	-
Pollution and waste management	The policy has no direct link	0
Climate Change	The policy has no direct link	-/+
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	The policy has no direct link	0

Teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	The policy has no direct link	0/-
High poverty levels of some households	Post-harvest management will enable the farmer to store crops and sell in future date when prices are high	+
Land and chieftaincy disputes	The policy has no direct link	0/-
Local Participation in development	The policy has no direct link	+
Disabilities and vulnerable groups	The policy has no direct link	0
Attainment of the SDGs	The policy will enable the DA achieve SDG 12 (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns)	+
<b>ECONOMIC ISSUES</b>		
Unemployment especially among the youth	The policy has no direct link	0
Poor road network (especially to hinterlands)	The policy has no direct link	0
Limited Access to credit facilities	The policy will enable the farmers to store produce for a longer period and sell at higher price which can be used as a guarantee	+
Underdeveloped tourist sites	The policy has no direct link	0
Slow economic growth	The policy can increase the income levels of farmers and thereby boosting economic growth	+

<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
Low participation of women in Local governance	The policy has no direct link	0
Ineffective sub-district structures	The policy has no direct link	0
Non-enforcement of bylaws	The policy has no direct link	0
Capacity issues of District Assembly Offices and Departments	The policy has no direct link	0
Inconsistent stakeholder collaboration	The policy has no direct link	0
Low Public-Private Partnerships	The policy has no direct link	0

COMPOUND MATRIX: RECORD SHEET

No: 7

Description of Policy under review: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements

Record Sheet for Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements

<b>NATURAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Illegal mining activities	The policy has no direct link	0
Deforestation illegal felling & charcoal production	The policy has no direct link	0



Sand winning activities	The policy has no direct link	0
Protection of water bodies	The policy has no direct link	0
Pollution and waste management	Areas can be designated as land filled sites	+
Climate Change	The policy has no direct link	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	The policy has no direct link	0
Teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	The policy has no direct link	0
High poverty levels of some households	The policy has no direct link	0
Land and chieftaincy disputes	The use of planning schemes will reduce land chieftaincy issues	+
Local Participation in development	Preparation of spatial development framework, structure plans and local plans involves local participation	+
Disabilities and vulnerable groups	The policy has no direct link	0
Attainment of the SDGs	The policy is in support of SDG 11 (Making cities and human settlements inclusive)	+
<b>ECONOMIC ISSUES</b>		
Unemployment especially among the youth	The policy has no direct link	0

Poor road network (especially to hinterlands)	The orderly develop spatial plans will ensure that roads are demarcated to all areas including hinterlands	0/+
Limited Access to credit facilities	The policy has no direct link	0
Underdeveloped tourist sites	The policy has no direct link	0
Slow economic growth	The orderly development of human settlements will facilitate in the process of property rate collection	+
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
Low participation of women in Local governance	The policy has no direct link	0
Ineffective sub-district structures	The policy has no direct link	0
Non-enforcement of bylaws	The policy will ensure that there is strict compliance and enforcement to the spatial plans or schemes	+
Capacity issues of District Assembly Offices and Departments	The policy has no direct link	0
In consistent stakeholder collaboration	The policy has no direct link	0/+
Low Public-Private Partnerships	The policy has no direct link	0

COMPOUND MATRIX: RECORD SHEET

No: 8

Description of Policy under review: Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy

Record Sheet for Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Illegal mining activities	The policy has no direct link	0
Deforestation illegal felling & charcoal production	The policy has no direct link	0
Sand winning activities	The policy has no direct link	0
Protection of water bodies	The policy has no direct link	0
Pollution and waste management	The policy has no direct link	0
Climate Change	The policy has no direct link	0
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	The policy has no direct link	0
Teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	The policy has no direct link	0
High poverty levels of some households	The policy will help micro and small businesses to increase production and increase the income levels of the employer and the employee	+
Land and chieftaincy disputes	The policy has no direct link	0
Local Participation in development	The policy has no direct link	0

Disabilities and vulnerable groups	The policy has no direct link	0
Attainment of the SDGs	The policy will contribute in the attainment of SDG 7 (Ensure access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy for all)	+
<b>ECONOMIC ISSUES</b>		
Unemployment especially among the youth	The policy will help micro and small businesses to increase production and employ some section of the population	+
Poor road network (especially to hinterlands)	The policy has no direct link	0
Limited Access to credit facilities	The policy has no direct link	0
Underdeveloped tourist sites	Light extension to the tourist sites would help in the development of the various tourist sites	+
Slow economic growth	The policy would contribute in the expansion of business and increase production which would result in increased income and a resultant economic growth	+
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
Low participation of women in Local governance	The policy has no direct link	0
Ineffective sub-district structures	The policy has no direct link	0
Non-enforcement of bylaws	The policy has no direct link	0

Capacity issues of District Assembly Offices and Departments	The policy would help ensure that there is the availability of reliable energy for various departments of the assembly	+
Inconsistent stakeholder collaboration	The policy has no direct link	0
Low Public-Private Partnerships	The policy would motivate private investors to invest or partner with public firms in the delivering of services and goods	+

COMPOUND MATRIX: RECORD SHEET

No: 9

Description of Policy under review: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development

Record Sheet for Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Illegal mining activities	The policy has no direct link	0
Deforestation illegal felling & charcoal production	Expanding the tourism industry will mean that trees have to be used in furnishing the tourism sector	+
Sand winning activities	The policy will contribute to sand winning activities as sand will be used in the process of expanding the tourism industry	-
Protection of water bodies	The policy will contribute in projecting water bodies especially Lake Bosomtwe	+

Pollution and waste management	The policy will help to reduce the pollution of water bodies especially Lake Bosomtwe	+
Climate Change	The policy has no direct link	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	The tourists who would come to the district would infect the young ladies with HIV/AIDS. However, there could also be no direct link	0/-
Teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	The tourists who would come to the district could impregnate the ladies which may result in school dropouts. However, there could also be no direct link	0/-
High poverty levels of some households	The policy would help boost economic activities especially the communities where the tourist sites are allocated	+
Land and chieftaincy disputes	The policy has no direct link	0
Local Participation in development	The businesses that will be created out of policy will help boost the income of the people and there participate and contribute meaningfully towards development	+
Disabilities and vulnerable groups	The policy has no direct link	0
Attainment of the SDGs	The policy objective is linked to SDGs 8, 12, 17	+
<b>ECONOMIC ISSUES</b>		

Unemployment especially among the youth	The policy would help boost economic activities especially the communities where the tourist sites are allocated where by the youth can also be gainfully employed	+
Poor road network (especially to hinterlands)	Expanding the tourism industry would also mean that good roads have to be constructed leading to the tourist sites	+
Limited Access to credit facilities	The policy has no direct link	0
Underdeveloped tourist sites	The policy is mainly geared towards the development of tourist sites	+
Slow economic growth	The policy would help boost economic activities especially the communities where the tourist sites are allocated	+
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
Low participation of women in Local governance	The policy has no direct link	0
Ineffective sub-district structures	The policy has no direct link	0
Non-enforcement of bylaws	The policy has no direct link	0
Capacity issues of District Assembly Offices and Departments	The policy has no direct link	0
Inconsistent stakeholder collaboration	The policy has no direct link	0

Low Public-Private Partnerships	The policy has no direct link	+
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COMPOUND MATRIX: RECORD SHEET

No: 10

Description of Policy under review: Deepen political and administrative decentralization

Record Sheet for Deepen political and administrative decentralization

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Illegal mining activities	The policy has no direct bearing on the situation of illegal mining activities	0
Deforestation illegal felling & charcoal production	The policy objective has little significance on deforestation, however in the case of construction activities, as a result of providing office accommodation for decentralised local government structures, the vegetation of sites used would be negatively affected	0/-
Sand winning activities	Again, no significant relation with this concern, yet construction activities would required sand, which would contribute to increased sand winning activities	0/-
Protection of water bodies	The policy has no direct linkage to the protection of water bodies	0
Pollution and waste management	The policy has no direct relation to enhancing pollution and waste management	0
Climate Change	The Policy has no direct way of impacting on the climate	0
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	The policy objective is not directly related to the spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic or otherwise	0



Teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	The policy has no direct relation with teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	0
High poverty levels of some households	The policy has very little direct significance on this concern, however, good local governance is a tool for identifying and resolving such problems as poverty at the grassroots level	0/+
Land and chieftaincy disputes	Though local governance may not direct impact on this concern, it is an essential tool for understanding the local dynamics of such disputes and thus addressing them	0/+
Local Participation in development	The policy is in direct agreement with this concern, in that, effective implementation of the Act would enhance local participation in governance and development	+
Disabilities and vulnerable groups	There is little significance between the policy and this concern, however, implementing the Act to the letter, would ensure that the disabled and vulnerable groups are provided for	0/+
Attainment of the MDGs	The attainment of all MDGs largely depend on the governance structure, especially at the local levels, thus the policy if effective implemented would contribute to the attainment of the MDGs, especially MDG * - developing a global partnership for development	+
<b>ECONOMIC ISSUES</b>		
Unemployment especially among the youth	The policy has very little significance on this economic concern of the Municipality	0
Poor road network (especially to hinterlands)	The policy has no direct linkage with the condition of road network	0
Limited Access to credit facilities	The policy objective has no direct relation with the availability of credit facilities	0
Underdeveloped tourist sites	The policy is not directly in consonance with the development of tourism sites	0

Slow economic growth	Though there is little significance of the policy on this economic concern, it is also imperative that good governance prevails to promote local economic development in the Municipality	0/+
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
Low participation of women in Local governance	Effective implementation of the Local Government Act would create the enabling environment to motivate and encourage women to participate in the governance structure	+
Ineffective sub-district structures	When the Local Government Act is efficiently implemented, the functionality of the sub-district structures would be enhanced	+
Non-enforcement of bylaws	Effective implementation of the Local Government Act to the letter would have the resultant advantage of ensuring that all bylaws also appropriately enforced to support the governance structure	+
Capacity issues of District Assembly Offices and Departments	The policy is direct related to the capacity issues of the Municipal Assembly and Departmental Offices, such that for the Act to be effectively implemented, the offices must be strengthened in every area	+
Inconsistent stakeholder collaboration	Again, since the Local Government Act is holistic, and involves the participation of all stakeholders, its effective implementation would help resolve the inconsistencies in stakeholder collaboration	+
Low Public-Private Partnerships	To effective implement the Act, it equally requires the partnership of Public and Private Sectors, thus the policy would	+

COMPOUND MATRIX: - RECORD SHEET

No: 11

Description of Policy under review: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services

Record Sheet for Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Illegal mining activities	The policy has no direct bearing on the situation of illegal mining activities	0
Deforestation illegal felling & charcoal production	The policy objective has little significance on deforestation, however in the case of construction activities, as a result of providing office accommodation for decentralised local government structures, the vegetation of sites used would be negatively affected	0/-
Sand winning activities	Again, no significant relation with this concern, yet construction activities would require sand, which would contribute to increased sand winning activities	0/-
Protection of water bodies	The policy has no direct linkage to the protection of water bodies	0
Pollution and waste management	The policy has no direct relation to enhancing pollution and waste management	0
Climate Change	The Policy has no direct way of impacting on the climate	0
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	The policy objective is not directly related to the spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic or otherwise	0
Teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	The policy has no direct relation with teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	0
High poverty levels of some households	The policy has very little direct significance on this concern, however, good local governance is a tool for identifying and resolving such problems as poverty at the grassroots level	0/+

Land and chieftaincy disputes	Though local governance may not direct impact on this concern, it is an essential tool for understanding the local dynamics of such disputes and thus addressing them	0/+
Local Participation in development	The policy is in direct agreement with this concern, in that, effective implementation of the Act would enhance local participation in governance and development	+
Disabilities and vulnerable groups	There is little significance between the policy and this concern, however, implementing the Act to the letter, would ensure that the disabled and vulnerable groups are provided for	0/+
Attainment of the MDGs	The attainment of all MDGs largely depend on the governance structure, especially at the local levels, thus the policy if effective implemented would contribute to the attainment of the MDGs, especially MDG * - developing a global partnership for development	+
<b>ECONOMIC ISSUES</b>		
Unemployment especially among the youth	The policy has very little significance on this economic concern of the Municipality	0
Poor road network (especially to hinterlands)	The policy has no direct linkage with the condition of road network	0
Limited Access to credit facilities	The policy objective has no direct relation with the availability of credit facilities	0
Underdeveloped tourist sites	The policy is not directly in consonance with the development of tourism sites	0
Slow economic growth	Though there is little significance of the policy on this economic concern, it is also imperative that good governance prevails to promote local economic development in the Municipality	0/+
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		

Low participation of women in Local governance	Effective implementation of the Local Government Act would create the enabling environment to motivate and encourage women to participate in the governance structure	+
Ineffective sub-district structures	When the Local Government Act is efficiently implemented, the functionality of the sub-district structures would be enhanced	+
Non-enforcement of bylaws	Effective implementation of the Local Government Act to the letter would have the resultant advantage of ensuring that all bylaws also appropriately enforced to support the governance structure	+
Capacity issues of District Assembly Offices and Departments	The policy is direct related to the capacity issues of the Municipal Assembly and Departmental Offices, such that for the Act to be effectively implemented, the offices must be strengthened in every area	+
Inconsistent stakeholder collaboration	Again, since the Local Government Act is holistic, and involves the participation of all stakeholders, its effective implementation would help resolve the inconsistencies in stakeholder collaboration	+
Low Public-Private Partnerships	To effective implement the Act, it equally requires the partnership of Public and Private Sectors, thus the policy would	+

## APPENDIX II

Strategy: Expand (educational) infrastructure and facilities at all levels		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
ILLEGAL MINING: Illegal mining should be discouraged and potentials areas protected	Potential Areas shown on maps Number of illegal miners arrested	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DEFORESTATION/CHARCOAL PRODUCTION: Discourage illegal felling and encourage the use of sustainable energy sources	Acreeage of land under re-afforestation/ Source/type of energy identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>SAND WINNING: Areas vulnerable to land degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps Acreeage of land reclaimed/refilled	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
WATER BODIES: Should be protected to retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POLUTION/WASTE MANAGEMENT: Limit waste generation and promote proper management of waste	Adherence to production standards and producer-pays concept	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
CLIMATE CHANGE: The activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	Number of trees planted to absorb carbon emission	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
HIV/AIDS: The activity should discourage the spread of HIV/AIDS	The number of people at risk assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
TEENAGE PREGNANCY/SCHOOL DROPOUT: The activity should encourage girl-child education	Number of girls to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POVERTY LEVELS: The activity should improve income levels in the informal sector and reduce household poverty	Number of farmers to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LAND AND CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: The activity should contribute to resolving land/chieftaincy disputes	Number of land/chieftaincy disputes resolved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LOCAL PARTICIPATION: Active Involvement and involvement of local communities should be encouraged	Number of community meetings and public open forum held	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DISABILITY AND VULNERABILITY: Attention should be given to the special needs of vulnerable groups.	Number of vulnerable groups assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SDGs: The activity should respond to the attainment of SDGs	Number of SDGs to be Addressed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE YOUTH: The activity should create jobs for the youth	Number of people to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ROAD NETWORK: The activity should improve access to the road network	Kilometres of road constructed/rehabilitated etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES: Activity should improve access to credit	Number of SMEs and farmers assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: The activity should promote development of tourist sites	Number of tourist sites to be developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ECONOMIC GROWTH: Growth in the sectors of the Local Economy should be enhanced.	Economic output to be evaluate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
<i>GENDER: The activity should empower women in local governance</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-STRUCTURES: Should be enhanced to deepen decentralized local governance</i>	Number of CHPS Zones operational	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>ENFORCEMENT OF BY-LAWS:</b> The activity should promote the enforcement of bylaws	Number of offenders prosecuted	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<i>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY: Capacity of staff and offices should be enhanced to deliver more</i>	Number of capacity building trainings and logistics provided	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION: All relevant stakeholders should be actively involved in the activity</i>	Number of stakeholder consultation meetings held	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP:</b> The activity should promote Public-Private Partnership	Number of joint ventures undertaken	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5

Strategy: Expand ( educational infrastructure and facilities at all levels		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
ILLEGAL MINING: Illegal mining should be discouraged and potentials areas protected	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
DEFORESTATION/CHARCOAL PRODUCTION: Discourage illegal felling and encourage the use of sustainable energy sources	2	The strategy works against the aim
<i>SAND WINNING: Areas vulnerable to land degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.</i>	1	The strategy works strongly against the aim
WATER BODIES: Should be protected to retain their natural character	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
POLLUTION/WASTE MANAGEMENT: Limit waste generation and promote proper management of waste	4	The strategy supports the aim
CLIMATE CHANGE: The activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	2	The strategy works against the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
HIV/AIDS: The activity should discourage the spread of HIV/AIDS	4	The strategy supports the aim
TEENAGE PREGNANCY/SCHOOL DROPOUT: The activity should encourage girl-child education	4	The strategy supports the aim
POVERTY LEVELS: The activity should improve income levels in the informal sector and reduce household poverty	4	The strategy supports the aim
LAND AND CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: The activity should contribute to resolving land/chieftaincy disputes	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
LOCAL PARTICIPATION: Active Involvement and involvement of local communities should be encouraged	4	The strategy supports the aim

DISABILITY AND VULNERABILITY: Attention should be given to the special needs of vulnerable groups.	4	The strategy supports the aim
SDGs: The activity should respond to the attainment of SDGs	4	The strategy supports the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE YOUTH: The activity should create jobs for the youth	4	The strategy supports the aim
ROAD NETWORK: The activity should improve access to the road network	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES: Activity should improve access to credit	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: The activity should promote development of tourist sites	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
ECONOMIC GROWTH: Growth in the sectors of the Local Economy should be enhanced.	4	The strategy supports the aim
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<i>GENDER: The activity should empower women in local governance</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
<i>LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-STRUCTURES: Should be enhanced to deepen decentralized local governance</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
ENFORCEMENT OF BY-LAWS: The activity should promote the enforcement of bylaws	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
<i>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY: Capacity of staff and offices should be enhanced to deliver more</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
<i>STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION: All relevant stakeholders should be actively involved in the activity</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP: The activity should promote Public-Private Partnership	4	The strategy supports the aim

<b>Strategy: Expand and equip health facilities</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>SCORE</b>	<b>REASONS</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
ILLEGAL MINING: Illegal mining should be discouraged and potentials areas protected	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
DEFORESTATION/CHARCOAL PRODUCTION: Discourage illegal felling and encourage the use of sustainable energy sources	2	The strategy works against the aim
<i>SAND WINNING: Areas vulnerable to land degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.</i>	1	The strategy works strongly against the aim
WATER BODIES: Should be protected to retain their natural character	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim



POLLUTION/WASTE MANAGEMENT: Limit waste generation and promote proper management of waste	3	The project has no significant effect on the aim
CLIMATE CHANGE: The activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	2	The strategy works against the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
HIV/AIDS: The activity should discourage the spread of HIV/AIDS	4	The strategy supports the aim
TEENAGE PREGNANCY/SCHOOL DROPOUT: The activity should encourage girl-child education	3	The strategy has no significant effect on the aim
POVERTY LEVELS: The activity should improve income levels in the informal sector and reduce household poverty	4	The strategy has no significant effect on the aim
LAND AND CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: The activity should contribute to resolving land/chieftaincy disputes	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
LOCAL PARTICIPATION: Active Involvement and involvement of local communities should be encouraged	4	The strategy supports the aim
DISABILITY AND VULNERABILITY: Attention should be given to the special needs of vulnerable groups.	3	The project has no significant effect on the aim
SDGs: The activity should respond to the attainment of SDGs	4	The strategy supports the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE YOUTH: The activity should create jobs for the youth	4	The strategy supports the aim
ROAD NETWORK: The activity should improve access to the road network	3	The strategy is neutral
ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES: Activity should improve access to credit	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: The activity should promote development of tourist sites	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
ECONOMIC GROWTH: Growth in the sectors of the Local Economy should be enhanced.	4	The strategy supports the aim
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<i>GENDER: The activity should empower women in local governance</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
<i>LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-STRUCTURES: Should be enhanced to deepen decentralized local governance</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
ENFORCEMENT OF BY-LAWS: The activity should promote the enforcement of bylaws	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
<i>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY: Capacity of staff and offices should be enhanced to deliver more</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
<i>STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION: All relevant stakeholders should be actively involved in the activity</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP: The activity should promote Public-Private Partnership	4	The strategy supports the aim

Strategy: Expand the distribution and transmission networks		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
ILLEGAL MINING: Illegal mining should be discouraged and potentials areas protected	Potential Areas shown on maps Number of illegal miners arrested	0 1 2 3 4 5
DEFORESTATION/CHARCOAL PRODUCTION: Discourage illegal felling and encourage the use of sustainable energy sources	Acreage of land under re-forestation/ Source/type of energy identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
SAND WINNING: Areas vulnerable to land degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps Acreage of land reclaimed/refilled	0 1 2 3 4 5
WATER BODIES: Should be protected to retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	0 1 2 3 4 5
POLLUTION/WASTE MANAGEMENT: Limit waste generation and promote proper management of waste	Adherence to production standards and producer-pays concept	0 1 2 3 4 5
CLIMATE CHANGE: The activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	Number of trees planted to absorb carbon emission	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
HIV/AIDS: The activity should discourage the spread of HIV/AIDS	The number of people at risk assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
TEENAGE PREGNANCY/SCHOOL DROPOUT: The activity should encourage girl-child education	Number of girls to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
POVERTY LEVELS: The activity should improve income levels in the informal sector and reduce household poverty	Number of farmers to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
LAND AND CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: The activity should contribute to resolving land/chieftaincy disputes	Number of land/chieftaincy disputes resolved	0 1 2 3 4 5
LOCAL PARTICIPATION: Active Involvement and involvement of local communities should be encouraged	Number of community meetings and public open forum held	0 1 2 3 4 5
DISABILITY AND VULNERABILITY: Attention should be given to the special needs of vulnerable groups.	Number of vulnerable groups assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
SDGs: The activity should respond to the attainment of SDGs	Number of SDGs to be Addressed	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE YOUTH: The activity should create jobs for the youth	Number of people to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
ROAD NETWORK: The activity should improve access to the road network	Kilometres of road constructed/rehabilitated etc.	0 1 2 3 4 5
ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES: Activity should improve access to credit	Number of SMEs and farmers assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: The activity should promote development of tourist sites	Number of tourist sites to be developed	0 1 2 3 4 5
ECONOMIC GROWTH: Growth in the sectors of the Local Economy should be enhanced.	Economic output to be evaluate	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		

<i>GENDER: The activity should empower women in local governance</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-STRUCTURES: Should be enhanced to deepen decentralized local governance</i>	Number of staff of area councils to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ENFORCEMENT OF BY-LAWS: The activity should promote the enforcement of bylaws	Number of offenders prosecuted	0 1 2 3 4 5
<i>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY: Capacity of staff and offices should be enhanced to deliver more</i>	Number of capacity building trainings and logistics provided	0 1 2 3 4 5
<i>STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION: All relevant stakeholders should be actively involved in the activity</i>	Number of stakeholder consultation meetings held	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP: The activity should promote Public-Private Partnership	Number of joint ventures undertaken	0 1 2 3 4 5

Strategy: Expand the distribution and transmission networks		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
ILLEGAL MINING: Illegal mining should be discouraged and potentials areas protected	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
DEFORESTATION/CHARCOAL PRODUCTION: Discourage illegal felling and encourage the use of sustainable energy sources	2	The strategy works against the aim
<i>SAND WINNING: Areas vulnerable to land degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.</i>	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
WATER BODIES: Should be protected to retain their natural character	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
POLLUTION/WASTE MANAGEMENT: Limit waste generation and promote proper management of waste	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
CLIMATE CHANGE: The activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
HIV/AIDS: The activity should discourage the spread of HIV/AIDS	1	The strategy strongly works against the aim
TEENAGE PREGNANCY/SCHOOL DROPOUT: The activity should encourage girl-child education	2	The strategy works against the aim
POVERTY LEVELS: The activity should improve income levels in the informal sector and reduce household poverty	4	The strategy supports the aim
LAND AND CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: The activity should contribute to resolving land/chieftaincy disputes	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
LOCAL PARTICIPATION: Active Involvement and involvement of local communities should be encouraged	4	The strategy supports the aim
DISABILITY AND VULNERABILITY: Attention should be given to the special needs of vulnerable groups.	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim

SDGs: The activity should respond to the attainment of SDGs	5	The strategy strongly supports the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE YOUTH: The activity should create jobs for the youth	5	The strategy strongly supports the aim
ROAD NETWORK: The activity should improve access to the road network	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES: Activity should improve access to credit	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: The activity should promote development of tourist sites	4	The strategy supports the aim
ECONOMIC GROWTH: Growth in the sectors of the Local Economy should be enhanced.	5	The strategy strongly supports the aim
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<i>GENDER: The activity should empower women in local governance</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
<i>LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-STRUCTURES: Should be enhanced to deepen decentralized local governance</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
ENFORCEMENT OF BY-LAWS: The activity should promote the enforcement of bylaws	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
<i>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY: Capacity of staff and offices should be enhanced to deliver more</i>	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
<i>STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION: All relevant stakeholders should be actively involved in the activity</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP: The activity should promote Public-Private Partnership	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim

<b>Strategy:</b> Transform Security services Into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
ILLEGAL MINING: Illegal mining should be discouraged and potentials areas protected	Potential Areas shown on maps Number of illegal miners arrested	0 1 2 3 4 5
DEFORESTATION/CHARCOAL PRODUCTION: Discourage illegal felling and encourage the use of sustainable energy sources	Acreage of land under re-forestation/ Source/type of energy identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>SAND WINNING: Areas vulnerable to land degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps Acreage of land reclaimed/refilled	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
WATER BODIES: Should be protected to retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	0 1 2 3 4 5
POLLUTION/WASTE MANAGEMENT: Limit waste generation and promote proper management of waste	Adherence to production standards and producer-pays concept	0 1 2 3 4 5
CLIMATE CHANGE: The activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	Number of trees planted to absorb carbon emission	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
HIV/AIDS: The activity should discourage the spread of HIV/AIDS	The number of people at risk assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
TEENAGE PREGNANCY/SCHOOL DROPOUT: The activity should encourage girl-child education	Number of girls to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POVERTY LEVELS: The activity should improve income levels in the informal sector and reduce household poverty	Number of farmers to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
LAND AND CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: The activity should contribute to resolving land/chieftaincy disputes	Number of land/chieftaincy disputes resolved	0 1 2 3 4 5
LOCAL PARTICIPATION: Active Involvement and involvement of local communities should be encouraged	Number of community meetings and public open forum held	0 1 2 3 4 5
DISABILITY AND VULNERABILITY: Attention should be given to the special needs of vulnerable groups.	Number of vulnerable groups assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
SDGs: The activity should respond to the attainment of SDGs	Number of SDGs to be Addressed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE YOUTH: The activity should create jobs for the youth	Number of people to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ROAD NETWORK: The activity should improve access to the road network	Kilometres of road constructed/rehabilitated etc.	0 1 2 3 4 5
ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES: Activity should improve access to credit	Number of SMEs and farmers assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: The activity should promote development of tourist sites	Number of tourist sites to be developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

ECONOMIC GROWTH: Growth in the sectors of the Local Economy should be enhanced.	Economic output to be evaluate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<i>GENDER: The activity should empower women in local governance</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-STRUCTURES: Should be enhanced to deepen decentralized local governance</i>	Number of staff of area councils to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ENFORCEMENT OF BY-LAWS: The activity should promote the enforcement of bylaws	Number of offenders prosecuted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY: Capacity of staff and offices should be enhanced to deliver more</i>	Number of capacity building trainings and logistics provided	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION: All relevant stakeholders should be actively involved in the activity</i>	Number of stakeholder consultation meetings held	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP: The activity should promote Public-Private Partnership	Number of joint ventures undertaken	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Strategy:</b> Transform Security services Into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>SCORE</b>	<b>REASONS</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
ILLEGAL MINING: Illegal mining should be discouraged and potentials areas protected	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
DEFORESTATION/CHARCOAL PRODUCTION: Discourage illegal felling and encourage the use of sustainable energy sources	2	The strategy works against the aim
<i>SAND WINNING: Areas vulnerable to land degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.</i>	2	The strategy works against the aim
WATER BODIES: Should be protected to retain their natural character	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
POLUTION/WASTE MANAGEMENT: Limit waste generation and promote proper management of waste	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
CLIMATE CHANGE: The activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	2	The strategy works against the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
HIV/AIDS: The activity should discourage the spread of HIV/AIDS	2	The strategy works against the aim
TEENAGE PREGNANCY/SCHOOL DROPOUT: The activity should encourage girl-child education	1	The strategy strongly works against the aim
POVERTY LEVELS: The activity should improve income levels in the informal sector and reduce household poverty	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
LAND AND CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: The activity should contribute to resolving land/chieftaincy disputes	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim

LOCAL PARTICIPATION: Active Involvement and involvement of local communities should be encouraged	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
DISABILITY AND VULNERABILITY: Attention should be given to the special needs of vulnerable groups.	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
MDGs: The activity should respond to the attainment of MDGs	4	The strategy supports the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE YOUTH: The activity should create jobs for the youth	4	The strategy supports the aim
ROAD NETWORK: The activity should improve access to the road network	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES: Activity should improve access to credit	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: The activity should promote development of tourist sites	4	The strategy supports the aim
ECONOMIC GROWTH: Growth in the sectors of the Local Economy should be enhanced.	4	The strategy supports the aim
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<i>GENDER: The activity should empower women in local governance</i>	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
<i>LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-STRUCTURES: Should be enhanced to deepen decentralized local governance</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
ENFORCEMENT OF BY-LAWS: The activity should promote the enforcement of bylaws	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
<i>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY: Capacity of staff and offices should be enhanced to deliver more</i>	5	The strategy strongly supports the aim
<i>STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION: All relevant stakeholders should be actively involved in the activity</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP: The activity should promote Public-Private Partnership	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim

Strategy: Strengthen sub-district structures		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
ILLEGAL MINING: Illegal mining should be discouraged and potentials areas protected	Potential Areas shown on maps Number of illegal miners arrested	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
DEFORESTATION/CHARCOAL PRODUCTION: Discourage illegal felling and encourage the use of sustainable energy sources	Acreage of land under re-afforestation/ Source/type of energy identified	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
<i>SAND WINNING: Areas vulnerable to land degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps Acreage of land reclaimed/refilled	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5

WATER BODIES: Should be protected to retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
POLLUTION/WASTE MANAGEMENT: Limit waste generation and promote proper management of waste	Adherence to production standards and producer-pays concept	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
CLIMATE CHANGE: The activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	Number of trees planted to absorb carbon emission	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
HIV/AIDS: The activity should discourage the spread of HIV/AIDS	The number of people at risk assessed	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
TEENAGE PREGNANCY/SCHOOL DROPOUT: The activity should encourage girl-child education	Number of girls to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
POVERTY LEVELS: The activity should improve income levels in the informal sector and reduce household poverty	Number of farmers to be assisted	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
LAND AND CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: The activity should contribute to resolving land/chieftaincy disputes	Number of land/chieftaincy disputes resolved	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
LOCAL PARTICIPATION: Active Involvement and involvement of local communities should be encouraged	Number of community meetings and public open forum held	(0) 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 5
DISABILITY AND VULNERABILITY: Attention should be given to the special needs of vulnerable groups.	Number of vulnerable groups assisted	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
SDGs: The activity should respond to the attainment of SDGs	Number of SDGs to be Addressed	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE YOUTH: The activity should create jobs for the youth	Number of people to be assisted	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
ROAD NETWORK: The activity should improve access to the road network	Kilometres of road constructed/rehabilitated etc.	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES: Activity should improve access to credit	Number of SMEs and farmers assisted	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: The activity should promote development of tourist sites	Number of tourist sites to be developed	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
ECONOMIC GROWTH: Growth in the sectors of the Local Economy should be enhanced.	Economic output to be evaluate	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<i>GENDER: The activity should empower women in local governance</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
<i>LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-STRUCTURES: Should be enhanced to deepen decentralized local governance</i>	Number of staff of aea councils to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 5
ENFORCEMENT OF BY-LAWS: The activity should promote the enforcement of bylaws	Number of offenders prosecuted	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
<i>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY: Capacity of staff and offices should be enhanced to deliver more</i>	Number of capacity building trainings and logistics provided	(0) 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 5



<i>STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION: All relevant stakeholders should be actively involved in the activity</i>	Number of stakeholder consultation meetings held	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP: The activity should promote Public-Private Partnership</b>	Number of joint ventures undertaken	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Strategy: Strengthen sub-district structures</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>SCORE</b>	<b>REASONS</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
ILLEGAL MINING: Illegal mining should be discouraged and potentials areas protected	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
DEFORESTATION/CHARCOAL PRODUCTION: Discourage illegal felling and encourage the use of sustainable energy sources	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
<i>SAND WINNING: Areas vulnerable to land degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.</i>	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
WATER BODIES: Should be protected to retain their natural character	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
POLLUTION/WASTE MANAGEMENT: Limit waste generation and promote proper management of waste	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
CLIMATE CHANGE: The activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
HIV/AIDS: The activity should discourage the spread of HIV/AIDS	4	The strategy supports the aim
TEENAGE PREGNANCY/SCHOOL DROPOUT: The activity should encourage girl-child education	4	The strategy supports the aim
POVERTY LEVELS: The activity should improve income levels in the informal sector and reduce household poverty	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
LAND AND CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: The activity should contribute to resolving land/chieftaincy disputes	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
LOCAL PARTICIPATION: Active Involvement and involvement of local communities should be encouraged	5	The strategy strongly supports the aim
DISABILITY AND VULNERABILITY: Attention should be given to the special needs of vulnerable groups.	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
MDGs: The activity should respond to the attainment of MDGs	4	The strategy supports the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE YOUTH: The activity should create jobs for the youth	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
ROAD NETWORK: The activity should improve access to the road network	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES: Activity should improve access to credit	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: The activity should promote development of tourist sites	4	The strategy supports the aim
ECONOMIC GROWTH: Growth in the sectors of the Local Economy should be enhanced.	4	The strategy supports the aim
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<i>GENDER: The activity should empower women in local governance</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
<i>LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-STRUCTURES: Should be enhanced to deepen decentralized local governance</i>	5	The strategy strongly supports the aim
ENFORCEMENT OF BY-LAWS: The activity should promote the enforcement of bylaws	4	The strategy supports the aim
<i>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY: Capacity of staff and offices should be enhanced to deliver more</i>	5	The strategy strongly supports the aim
<i>STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION: All relevant stakeholders should be actively involved in the activity</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP: The activity should promote Public-Private Partnership	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim

Strategy: Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
ILLEGAL MINING: Illegal mining should be discouraged and potentials areas protected	Potential Areas shown on maps Number of illegal miners arrested	① 1 2 3 4 5
DEFORESTATION/CHARCOAL PRODUCTION: Discourage illegal felling and encourage the use of sustainable energy sources	Acreage of land under re-afforestation/ Source/type of energy identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>SAND WINNING: Areas vulnerable to land degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps Acreage of land reclaimed/refilled	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
WATER BODIES: Should be protected to retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	① 1 2 3 4 5
POLLUTION/WASTE MANAGEMENT: Limit waste generation and promote proper management of waste	Adherence to production standards and producer-pays concept	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
CLIMATE CHANGE: The activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	Number of trees planted to absorb carbon emission	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
HIV/AIDS: The activity should discourage the spread of HIV/AIDS	The number of people at risk assessed	① 1 2 3 4 5

TEENAGE PREGNANCY/SCHOOL DROPOUT: The activity should encourage girl-child education	Number of girls to be assisted	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
POVERTY LEVELS: The activity should improve income levels in the informal sector and reduce household poverty	Number of farmers to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
LAND AND CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: The activity should contribute to resolving land/chieftaincy disputes	Number of land/chieftaincy disputes resolved	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
LOCAL PARTICIPATION: Active Involvement and involvement of local communities should be encouraged	Number of community meetings and public open forum held	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
DISABILITY AND VULNERABILITY: Attention should be given to the special needs of vulnerable groups.	Number of vulnerable groups assisted	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
SDGs: The activity should respond to the attainment of SDGs	Number of SDGs to be Addressed	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE YOUTH: The activity should create jobs for the youth	Number of people to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
ROAD NETWORK: The activity should improve access to the road network	Kilometres of road constructed/rehabilitated etc.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES: Activity should improve access to credit	Number of SMEs and farmers assisted	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: The activity should promote development of tourist sites	Number of tourist sites to be developed	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
ECONOMIC GROWTH: Growth in the sectors of the Local Economy should be enhanced.	Economic output to be evaluate	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<i>GENDER: The activity should empower women in local governance</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
<i>LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-STRUCTURES: Should be enhanced to deepen decentralized local governance</i>	Number of staff of area councils to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
ENFORCEMENT OF BY-LAWS: The activity should promote the enforcement of bylaws	Number of offenders prosecuted	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
<i>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY: Capacity of staff and offices should be enhanced to deliver more</i>	Number of capacity building trainings and logistics provided	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
<i>STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION: All relevant stakeholders should be actively involved in the activity</i>	Number of stakeholder consultation meetings held	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP: The activity should promote Public-Private Partnership	Number of joint ventures undertaken	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 8

Strategy: Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		

ILLEGAL MINING: Illegal mining should be discouraged and potentials areas protected	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
DEFORESTATION/CHARCOAL PRODUCTION: Discourage illegal felling and encourage the use of sustainable energy sources	1	The strategy strongly works against the aim
<i>SAND WINNING: Areas vulnerable to land degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.</i>	1	The strategy strongly works against the aim
WATER BODIES: Should be protected to retain their natural character	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
POLLUTION/WASTE MANAGEMENT: Limit waste generation and promote proper management of waste	4	The strategy supports the aim
CLIMATE CHANGE: The activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	2	The strategy works against the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
HIV/AIDS: The activity should discourage the spread of HIV/AIDS	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
TEENAGE PREGNANCY/SCHOOL DROPOUT: The activity should encourage girl-child education	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
POVERTY LEVELS: The activity should improve income levels in the informal sector and reduce household poverty	4	The strategy supports the aim
LAND AND CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: The activity should contribute to resolving land/chieftaincy disputes	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
LOCAL PARTICIPATION: Active Involvement and involvement of local communities should be encouraged	4	The strategy supports the aim
DISABILITY AND VULNERABILITY: Attention should be given to the special needs of vulnerable groups.	4	The strategy supports the aim
SDGs: The activity should respond to the attainment of SDGs	4	The strategy supports the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE YOUTH: The activity should create jobs for the youth	4	The strategy supports the aim
ROAD NETWORK: The activity should improve access to the road network	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES: Activity should improve access to credit	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: The activity should promote development of tourist sites	4	The strategy supports the aim
ECONOMIC GROWTH: Growth in the sectors of the Local Economy should be enhanced.	4	The strategy supports the aim
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<i>GENDER: The activity should empower women in local governance</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
<i>LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-STRUCTURES: Should be enhanced to deepen decentralized local governance</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
ENFORCEMENT OF BY-LAWS: The activity should promote the enforcement of bylaws	0	The strategy has no relation with the aim

<i>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY: Capacity of staff and offices should be enhanced to deliver more</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
<i>STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION: All relevant stakeholders should be actively involved in the activity</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
<b>PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP:</b> The activity should promote Public-Private Partnership	4	The strategy supports the aim

Strategy: Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
ILLEGAL MINING: Illegal mining should be discouraged and potentials areas protected	Potential Areas shown on maps Number of illegal miners arrested	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
DEFORESTATION/CHARCOAL PRODUCTION: Discourage illegal felling and encourage the use of sustainable energy sources	Acreage of land under re-forestation/ Source/type of energy identified	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
<i>SAND WINNING: Areas vulnerable to land degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps Acreage of land reclaimed/refilled	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
WATER BODIES: Should be protected to retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POLLUTION/WASTE MANAGEMENT: Limit waste generation and promote proper management of waste	Adherence to production standards and producer-pays concept	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
CLIMATE CHANGE: The activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	Number of trees planted to absorb carbon emission	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
HIV/AIDS: The activity should discourage the spread of HIV/AIDS	The number of people at risk assessed	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
TEENAGE PREGNANCY/SCHOOL DROPOUT: The activity should encourage girl-child education	Number of girls to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POVERTY LEVELS: The activity should improve income levels in the informal sector and reduce household poverty	Number of farmers to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LAND AND CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: The activity should contribute to resolving land/chieftaincy disputes	Number of land/chieftaincy disputes resolved	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
LOCAL PARTICIPATION: Active Involvement and involvement of local communities should be encouraged	Number of community meetings and public open forum held	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DISABILITY AND VULNERABILITY: Attention should be given to the special needs of vulnerable groups.	Number of vulnerable groups assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SDGs: The activity should respond to the attainment of SDGs	Number of SDGs to be Addressed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE YOUTH: The activity should create jobs for the youth	Number of people to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ROAD NETWORK: The activity should improve access to the road network	Kilometres of road constructed/rehabilitated etc.	0 1 2 3 4 5
ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES: Activity should improve access to credit	Number of SMEs and farmers assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: The activity should promote development of tourist sites	Number of tourist sites to be developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ECONOMIC GROWTH: Growth in the sectors of the Local Economy should be enhanced.	Economic output to be evaluate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<i>GENDER: The activity should empower women in local governance</i>	Number of women to be empowered	0 1 2 3 4 5
<i>LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-STRUCTURES: Should be enhanced to deepen decentralized local governance</i>	Number of staff of zonal councils to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ENFORCEMENT OF BY-LAWS: The activity should promote the enforcement of bylaws	Number of offenders prosecuted	0 1 2 3 4 5
<i>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY: Capacity of staff and offices should be enhanced to deliver more</i>	Number of capacity building trainings and logistics provided	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION: All relevant stakeholders should be actively involved in the activity</i>	Number of stakeholder consultation meetings held	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP: The activity should promote Public-Private Partnership	Number of joint ventures undertaken	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Strategy: Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
ILLEGAL MINING: Illegal mining should be discouraged and potentials areas protected	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
DEFORESTATION/CHARCOAL PRODUCTION: Discourage illegal felling and encourage the use of sustainable energy sources	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
<i>SAND WINNING: Areas vulnerable to land degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.</i>	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
WATER BODIES: Should be protected to retain their natural character	4	The strategy supports the aim
POLLUTION/WASTE MANAGEMENT: Limit waste generation and promote proper management of waste	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
CLIMATE CHANGE: The activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	4	The strategy supports the aim

EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HIV/AIDS: The activity should discourage the spread of HIV/AIDS	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
TEENAGE PREGNANCY/SCHOOL DROPOUT: The activity should encourage girl-child education	4	The strategy supports the aim
POVERTY LEVELS: The activity should improve income levels in the informal sector and reduce household poverty	4	The strategy supports the aim
LAND AND CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: The activity should contribute to resolving land/chieftaincy disputes	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
LOCAL PARTICIPATION: Active Involvement and involvement of local communities should be encouraged	4	The strategy supports the aim
DISABILITY AND VULNERABILITY: Attention should be given to the special needs of vulnerable groups.	4	The strategy supports the aim
SDGs: The activity should respond to the attainment of SDGs	4	The strategy supports the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE YOUTH: The activity should create jobs for the youth	4	The strategy supports the aim
ROAD NETWORK: The activity should improve access to the road network	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES: Activity should improve access to credit	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: The activity should promote development of tourist sites	4	The strategy supports the aim
ECONOMIC GROWTH: Growth in the sectors of the Local Economy should be enhanced.	4	The strategy supports the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
<i>GENDER: The activity should empower women in local governance</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
<i>LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-STRUCTURES: Should be enhanced to deepen decentralized local governance</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
ENFORCEMENT OF BY-LAWS: The activity should promote the enforcement of bylaws	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
<i>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY: Capacity of staff and offices should be enhanced to deliver more</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
<i>STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION: All relevant stakeholders should be actively involved in the activity</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP: The activity should promote Public-Private Partnership	4	The strategy supports the aim

**Strategy:** Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
ILLEGAL MINING: Illegal mining should be discouraged and potentials areas protected	Potential Areas shown on maps Number of illegal miners arrested	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DEFORESTATION/CHARCOAL PRODUCTION: Discourage illegal felling and encourage the use of sustainable energy sources	Acreage of land under re-afforestation/ Source/type of energy identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>SAND WINNING: Areas vulnerable to land degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps Acreage of land reclaimed/refilled	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
WATER BODIES: Should be protected to retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POLLUTION/WASTE MANAGEMENT: Limit waste generation and promote proper management of waste	Adherence to production standards and producer-pays concept	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
CLIMATE CHANGE: The activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	Number of trees planted to absorb carbon emission	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
HIV/AIDS: The activity should discourage the spread of HIV/AIDS	The number of people at risk assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
TEENAGE PREGNANCY/SCHOOL DROPOUT: The activity should encourage girl-child education	Number of girls to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POVERTY LEVELS: The activity should improve income levels in the informal sector and reduce household poverty	Number of farmers to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LAND AND CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: The activity should contribute to resolving land/chieftaincy disputes	Number of land/chieftaincy disputes resolved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LOCAL PARTICIPATION: Active Involvement and involvement of local communities should be encouraged	Number of community meetings and public open forum held	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DISABILITY AND VULNERABILITY: Attention should be given to the special needs of vulnerable groups.	Number of vulnerable groups assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SDGs: The activity should respond to the attainment of SDGs	Number of SDGs to be Addressed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE YOUTH: The activity should create jobs for the youth	Number of people to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ROAD NETWORK: The activity should improve access to the road network	Kilometres of road constructed/rehabilitated etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES: Activity should improve access to credit	Number of SMEs and farmers assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: The activity should promote development of tourist sites	Number of tourist sites to be developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ECONOMIC GROWTH: Growth in the sectors of the Local Economy should be enhanced.	Economic output to be evaluate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		



<i>GENDER: The activity should empower women in local governance</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-STRUCTURES: Should be enhanced to deepen decentralized local governance</i>	Number of staff of area councils to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
ENFORCEMENT OF BY-LAWS: The activity should promote the enforcement of bylaws	Number of offenders prosecuted	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<i>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY: Capacity of staff and offices should be enhanced to deliver more</i>	Number of capacity building trainings and logistics provided	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION: All relevant stakeholders should be actively involved in the activity</i>	Number of stakeholder consultation meetings held	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP: The activity should promote Public-Private Partnership	Number of joint ventures undertaken	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5

<b>Strategy:</b> Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>SCORE</b>	<b>REASONS</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
ILLEGAL MINING: Illegal mining should be discouraged and potentials areas protected	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
DEFORESTATION/CHARCOAL PRODUCTION: Discourage illegal felling and encourage the use of sustainable energy sources	2	The strategy works against the aim
<i>SAND WINNING: Areas vulnerable to land degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.</i>	2	The strategy works against the aim
WATER BODIES: Should be protected to retain their natural character	2	The strategy works against the aim
POLLUTION/WASTE MANAGEMENT: Limit waste generation and promote proper management of waste	2	The strategy works against the aim
CLIMATE CHANGE: The activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	2	The strategy works against the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
HIV/AIDS: The activity should discourage the spread of HIV/AIDS	2	The strategy works against the aim
TEENAGE PREGNANCY/SCHOOL DROPOUT: The activity should encourage girl-child education	2	The strategy works against the aim
POVERTY LEVELS: The activity should improve income levels in the informal sector and reduce household poverty	4	The strategy supports the aim
LAND AND CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: The activity should contribute to resolving land/chieftaincy disputes	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
LOCAL PARTICIPATION: Active Involvement and involvement of local communities should be encouraged	4	The strategy supports the aim
DISABILITY AND VULNERABILITY: Attention should be given to the special needs of vulnerable groups.	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim

SDGs: The activity should respond to the attainment of SDGs	4	The strategy supports the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE YOUTH: The activity should create jobs for the youth	4	The strategy supports the aim
ROAD NETWORK: The activity should improve access to the road network	4	The strategy supports the aim
ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES: Activity should improve access to credit	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: The activity should promote development of tourist sites	5	The strategy strongly support the aim
ECONOMIC GROWTH: Growth in the sectors of the Local Economy should be enhanced.	4	The strategy supports the aim
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<i>GENDER: The activity should empower women in local governance</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
<i>LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-STRUCTURES: Should be enhanced to deepen decentralized local governance</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
ENFORCEMENT OF BY-LAWS: The activity should promote the enforcement of bylaws	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
<i>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY: Capacity of staff and offices should be enhanced to deliver more</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
<i>STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION: All relevant stakeholders should be actively involved in the activity</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP: The activity should promote Public-Private Partnership	4	The strategy supports the aim

Strategy: Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
ILLEGAL MINING: Illegal mining should be discouraged and potentials areas protected	Potential Areas shown on maps Number of illegal miners arrested	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DEFORESTATION/CHARCOAL PRODUCTION: Discourage illegal felling and encourage the use of sustainable energy sources	Acreage of land under re-afforestation/ Source/type of energy identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SAND WINNING: Areas vulnerable to land degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps Acreage of land reclaimed/refilled	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
WATER BODIES: Should be protected to retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POLLUTION/ WASTE MANAGEMENT: Limit waste generation and promote proper management of waste	Adherence to production standards and producer-pays concept	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
CLIMATE CHANGE: The activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	Number of trees planted to absorb carbon emission	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
HIV/AIDS: The activity should discourage the spread of HIV/AIDS	The number of people at risk assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
TEENAGE PREGNANCY/SCHOOL DROPOUT: The activity should encourage girl-child education	Number of girls to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
POVERTY LEVELS: The activity should improve income levels in the informal sector and reduce household poverty	Number of farmers to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
LAND AND CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: The activity should contribute to resolving land/chieftaincy disputes	Number of land/chieftaincy disputes resolved	0 1 2 3 4 5
LOCAL PARTICIPATION: Active Involvement and involvement of local communities should be encouraged	Number of community meetings and public open forum held	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DISABILITY AND VULNERABILITY: Attention should be given to the special needs of vulnerable groups.	Number of vulnerable groups assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SDGs: The activity should respond to the attainment of SDGs	Number of SDGs to be Addressed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE YOUTH: The activity should create jobs for the youth	Number of people to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
ROAD NETWORK: The activity should improve access to the road network	Kilometres of road constructed/rehabilitated etc.	0 1 2 3 4 5
ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES: Activity should improve access to credit	Number of SMEs and farmers assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: The activity should promote development of tourist sites	Number of tourist sites to be developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ECONOMIC GROWTH: Growth in the sectors of the Local Economy should be enhanced.	Economic output to be evaluate	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		

<i>GENDER: The activity should empower women in local governance</i>	Number of women to be empowered	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
<i>LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-STRUCTURES: Should be enhanced to deepen decentralized local governance</i>	Number of staff of area councils to be empowered	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
ENFORCEMENT OF BY-LAWS: The activity should promote the enforcement of bylaws	Number of offenders prosecuted	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
<i>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY: Capacity of staff and offices should be enhanced to deliver more</i>	Number of capacity building trainings and logistics provided	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
<i>STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION: All relevant stakeholders should be actively involved in the activity</i>	Number of stakeholder consultation meetings held	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP: The activity should promote Public-Private Partnership	Number of joint ventures undertaken	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5

<b>Strategy:</b> Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>SCORE</b>	<b>REASONS</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
ILLEGAL MINING: Illegal mining should be discouraged and potentials areas protected	4	The strategy supports the aim
DEFORESTATION/CHARCOAL PRODUCTION: Discourage illegal felling and encourage the use of sustainable energy sources	4	The strategy supports the aim
<i>SAND WINNING: Areas vulnerable to land degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
WATER BODIES: Should be protected to retain their natural character	4	The strategy supports the aim
POLLUTION/WASTE MANAGEMENT: Limit waste generation and promote proper management of waste	4	The strategy supports the aim
CLIMATE CHANGE: The activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	4	The strategy supports the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
HIV/AIDS: The activity should discourage the spread of HIV/AIDS	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
TEENAGE PREGNANCY/SCHOOL DROPOUT: The activity should encourage girl-child education	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
POVERTY LEVELS: The activity should improve income levels in the informal sector and reduce household poverty	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
LAND AND CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: The activity should contribute to resolving land/chieftaincy disputes	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
LOCAL PARTICIPATION: Active Involvement and involvement of local communities should be encouraged	4	The strategy supports the aim
DISABILITY AND VULNERABILITY: Attention should be given to the special needs of vulnerable groups.	4	The strategy supports the aim

MDGs: The activity should respond to the attainment of MDGs	4	The strategy support the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE YOUTH: The activity should create jobs for the youth	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
ROAD NETWORK: The activity should improve access to the road network	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES: Activity should improve access to credit	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: The activity should promote development of tourist sites	4	The strategy supports the aim
ECONOMIC GROWTH: Growth in the sectors of the Local Economy should be enhanced.	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<i>GENDER: The activity should empower women in local governance</i>	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
<i>LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-STRUCTURES: Should be enhanced to deepen decentralized local governance</i>	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
ENFORCEMENT OF BY-LAWS: The activity should promote the enforcement of bylaws	4	The strategy supports the aim
<i>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY: Capacity of staff and offices should be enhanced to deliver more</i>	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
<i>STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION: All relevant stakeholders should be actively involved in the activity</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP: The activity should promote Public-Private Partnership	4	The strategy supports the aim

Strategy: Expand and maintain the national road network		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
ILLEGAL MINING: Illegal mining should be discouraged and potentials areas protected	Potential Areas shown on maps Number of illegal miners arrested	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DEFORESTATION/CHARCOAL PRODUCTION: Discourage illegal felling and encourage the use of sustainable energy sources	Acreage of land under re-afforestation/ Source/type of energy identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>SAND WINNING: Areas vulnerable to land degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps Acreage of land reclaimed/refilled	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
WATER BODIES: Should be protected to retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POLLUTION/WASTE MANAGEMENT: Limit waste generation and promote proper management of waste	Adherence to production standards and producer-pays concept	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

CLIMATE CHANGE: The activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	Number of trees planted to absorb carbon emission	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
HIV/AIDS: The activity should discourage the spread of HIV/AIDS	The number of people at risk assessed	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
TEENAGE PREGNANCY/SCHOOL DROPOUT: The activity should encourage girl-child education	Number of girls to be assisted	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
POVERTY LEVELS: The activity should improve income levels in the informal sector and reduce household poverty	Number of farmers to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
LAND AND CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: The activity should contribute to resolving land/chieftaincy disputes	Number of land/chieftaincy disputes resolved	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
LOCAL PARTICIPATION: Active Involvement and involvement of local communities should be encouraged	Number of community meetings and public open forum held	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
DISABILITY AND VULNERABILITY: Attention should be given to the special needs of vulnerable groups.	Number of vulnerable groups assisted	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
SDGs: The activity should respond to the attainment of SDGs	Number of SDGs to be Addressed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE YOUTH: The activity should create jobs for the youth	Number of people to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
ROAD NETWORK: The activity should improve access to the road network	Kilometres of road constructed/rehabilitated etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES: Activity should improve access to credit	Number of SMEs and farmers assisted	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: The activity should promote development of tourist sites	Number of tourist sites to be developed	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
ECONOMIC GROWTH: Growth in the sectors of the Local Economy should be enhanced.	Economic output to be evaluate	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<i>GENDER: The activity should empower women in local governance</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-STRUCTURES: Should be enhanced to deepen decentralized local governance</i>	Number of staff of area councils to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
ENFORCEMENT OF BY-LAWS: The activity should promote the enforcement of bylaws	Number of offenders prosecuted	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<i>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY: Capacity of staff and offices should be enhanced to deliver more</i>	Number of capacity building trainings and logistics provided	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<i>STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION: All relevant stakeholders should be actively involved in the activity</i>	Number of stakeholder consultation meetings held	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP: The activity should promote Public-Private Partnership	Number of joint ventures undertaken	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5

Strategy: Expand and maintain the national road network		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
ILLEGAL MINING: Illegal mining should be discouraged and potentials areas protected	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
DEFORESTATION/CHARCOAL PRODUCTION: Discourage illegal felling and encourage the use of sustainable energy sources	2	The strategy works against the aim
<i>SAND WINNING: Areas vulnerable to land degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.</i>	2	The strategy works against the aim
WATER BODIES: Should be protected to retain their natural character	2	The strategy works against the aim
POLLUTION/WASTE MANAGEMENT: Limit waste generation and promote proper management of waste	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
CLIMATE CHANGE: The activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	1	The strategy strongly works against the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
HIV/AIDS: The activity should discourage the spread of HIV/AIDS	2	The strategy works against the aim
TEENAGE PREGNANCY/SCHOOL DROPOUT: The activity should encourage girl-child education	2	The strategy works against the aim
POVERTY LEVELS: The activity should improve income levels in the informal sector and reduce household poverty	4	The strategy supports the aim
LAND AND CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: The activity should contribute to resolving land/chieftaincy disputes	3	Neutral
LOCAL PARTICIPATION: Active Involvement and involvement of local communities should be encouraged	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
DISABILITY AND VULNERABILITY: Attention should be given to the special needs of vulnerable groups.	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
SDGs: The activity should respond to the attainment of SDGs	5	The strategy strongly supports the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE YOUTH: The activity should create jobs for the youth	4	The strategy supports the aim
ROAD NETWORK: The activity should improve access to the road network	5	The strategy strongly support the aim
ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES: Activity should improve access to credit	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: The activity should promote development of tourist sites	4	The strategy supports the aim
ECONOMIC GROWTH: Growth in the sectors of the Local Economy should be enhanced.	5	The strategy strongly supports the aim
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		

<i>GENDER: The activity should empower women in local governance</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
<i>LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-STRUCTURES: Should be enhanced to deepen decentralized local governance</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
ENFORCEMENT OF BY-LAWS: The activity should promote the enforcement of bylaws	4	The strategy support the aim
<i>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY: Capacity of staff and offices should be enhanced to deliver more</i>	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
<i>STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION: All relevant stakeholders should be actively involved in the activity</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP: The activity should promote Public-Private Partnership	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim

<b>Strategy: Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)</b>		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
ILLEGAL MINING: Illegal mining should be discouraged and potentials areas protected	Potential Areas shown on maps Number of illegal miners arrested	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
DEFORESTATION/CHARCOAL PRODUCTION: Discourage illegal felling and encourage the use of sustainable energy sources	Acreage of land under re-afforestation/ Source/type of energy identified	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>SAND WINNING: Areas vulnerable to land degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps Acreage of land reclaimed/refilled	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
WATER BODIES: Should be protected to retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
POLLUTION/WASTE MANAGEMENT: Limit waste generation and promote proper management of waste	Adherence to production standards and producer-pays concept	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
CLIMATE CHANGE: The activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	Number of trees planted to absorb carbon emission	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
HIV/AIDS: The activity should discourage the spread of HIV/AIDS	The number of people at risk assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
TEENAGE PREGNANCY/SCHOOL DROPOUT: The activity should encourage girl-child education	Number of girls to be assisted	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5



POVERTY LEVELS: The activity should improve income levels in the informal sector and reduce household poverty	Number of farmers to be assisted	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
LAND AND CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: The activity should contribute to resolving land/chieftaincy disputes	Number of land/chieftaincy disputes resolved	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
LOCAL PARTICIPATION: Active Involvement and involvement of local communities should be encouraged	Number of community meetings and public open forum held	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
DISABILITY AND VULNERABILITY: Attention should be given to the special needs of vulnerable groups.	Number of vulnerable groups assisted	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
SDGs: The activity should respond to the attainment of SDGs	Number of SDGs to be Addressed	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE YOUTH: The activity should create jobs for the youth	Number of people to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
ROAD NETWORK: The activity should improve access to the road network	Kilometres of road constructed/rehabilitated etc.	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES: Activity should improve access to credit	Number of SMEs and farmers assisted	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: The activity should promote development of tourist sites	Number of tourist sites to be developed	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
ECONOMIC GROWTH: Growth in the sectors of the Local Economy should be enhanced.	Economic output to be evaluate	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<i>GENDER: The activity should empower women in local governance</i>	Number of women to be empowered	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
<i>LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-STRUCTURES: Should be enhanced to deepen decentralized local governance</i>	Number of staff of area councils to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
ENFORCEMENT OF BY-LAWS: The activity should promote the enforcement of bylaws	Number of offenders prosecuted	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
<i>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY: Capacity of staff and offices should be enhanced to deliver more</i>	Number of capacity building trainings and logistics provided	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
<i>STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION: All relevant stakeholders should be actively involved in the activity</i>	Number of stakeholder consultation meetings held	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP: The activity should promote Public-Private Partnership	Number of joint ventures undertaken	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5

<b>Strategy: Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>SCORE</b>	<b>REASONS</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
ILLEGAL MINING: Illegal mining should be discouraged and potentials areas protected	4	The strategy supports the aim

DEFORESTATION/CHARCOAL PRODUCTION: Discourage illegal felling and encourage the use of sustainable energy sources	4	The strategy supports the aim
<i>SAND WINNING: Areas vulnerable to land degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
WATER BODIES: Should be protected to retain their natural character	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
POLLUTION/WASTE MANAGEMENT: Limit waste generation and promote proper management of waste	4	The strategy supports the aim
CLIMATE CHANGE: The activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
HIV/AIDS: The activity should discourage the spread of HIV/AIDS	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
TEENAGE PREGNANCY/SCHOOL DROPOUT: The activity should encourage girl-child education	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
POVERTY LEVELS: The activity should improve income levels in the informal sector and reduce household poverty	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
LAND AND CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: The activity should contribute to resolving land/chieftaincy disputes	4	The strategy supports the aim
LOCAL PARTICIPATION: Active Involvement and involvement of local communities should be encouraged	4	The strategy supports the aim
DISABILITY AND VULNERABILITY: Attention should be given to the special needs of vulnerable groups.	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
MDGs: The activity should respond to the attainment of MDGs	4	The strategy supports the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE YOUTH: The activity should create jobs for the youth	4	The strategy supports the aim
ROAD NETWORK: The activity should improve access to the road network	4	The strategy supports the aim
ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES: Activity should improve access to credit	4	The strategy supports the aim
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: The activity should promote development of tourist sites	4	The strategy supports the aim
ECONOMIC GROWTH: Growth in the sectors of the Local Economy should be enhanced.	4	The strategy supports the aim
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<i>GENDER: The activity should empower women in local governance</i>	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
<i>LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-STRUCTURES: Should be enhanced to deepen decentralized local governance</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
ENFORCEMENT OF BY-LAWS: The activity should promote the enforcement of bylaws	4	The strategy supports the aim

<i>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY: Capacity of staff and offices should be enhanced to deliver more</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
<i>STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION: All relevant stakeholders should be actively involved in the activity</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
<b>PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP:</b> The activity should promote Public-Private Partnership	4	The strategy support the aim

Strategy: Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products-WASTE MANAGEMENT		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
ILLEGAL MINING: Illegal mining should be discouraged and potentials areas protected	Potential Areas shown on maps Number of illegal miners arrested	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DEFORESTATION/CHARCOAL PRODUCTION: Discourage illegal felling and encourage the use of sustainable energy sources	Acreage of land under re-afforestation/ Source/type of energy identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>SAND WINNING: Areas vulnerable to land degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps Acreage of land reclaimed/refilled	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
WATER BODIES: Should be protected to retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POLLUTION/WASTE MANAGEMENT: Limit waste generation and promote proper management of waste	Adherence to production standards and producer-pays concept	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
CLIMATE CHANGE: The activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	Number of trees planted to absorb carbon emission	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
HIV/AIDS: The activity should discourage the spread of HIV/AIDS	The number of people at risk assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
TEENAGE PREGNANCY/SCHOOL DROPOUT: The activity should encourage girl-child education	Number of girls to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POVERTY LEVELS: The activity should improve income levels in the informal sector and reduce household poverty	Number of farmers to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LAND AND CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: The activity should contribute to resolving land/chieftaincy disputes	Number of land/chieftaincy disputes resolved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LOCAL PARTICIPATION: Active Involvement and involvement of local communities should be encouraged	Number of community meetings and public open forum held	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DISABILITY AND VULNERABILITY: Attention should be given to the special needs of vulnerable groups.	Number of vulnerable groups assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SDGs: The activity should respond to the attainment of SDGs	Number of SDGs to be Addressed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE YOUTH: The activity should create jobs for the youth	Number of people to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ROAD NETWORK: The activity should improve access to the road network	Kilometres of road constructed/rehabilitated etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES: Activity should improve access to credit	Number of SMEs and farmers assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: The activity should promote development of tourist sites	Number of tourist sites to be developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ECONOMIC GROWTH: Growth in the sectors of the Local Economy should be enhanced.	Economic output to be evaluate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
<i>GENDER: The activity should empower women in local governance</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-STRUCTURES: Should be enhanced to deepen decentralized local governance</i>	Number of staff of area councils to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>ENFORCEMENT OF BY-LAWS:</b> The activity should promote the enforcement of bylaws	Number of offenders prosecuted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY: Capacity of staff and offices should be enhanced to deliver more</i>	Number of capacity building trainings and logistics provided	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION: All relevant stakeholders should be actively involved in the activity</i>	Number of stakeholder consultation meetings held	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP:</b> The activity should promote Public-Private Partnership	Number of joint ventures undertaken	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Strategy: Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
ILLEGAL MINING: Illegal mining should be discouraged and potentials areas protected	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
DEFORESTATION/CHARCOAL PRODUCTION: Discourage illegal felling and encourage the use of sustainable energy sources	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
<i>SAND WINNING: Areas vulnerable to land degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.</i>	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
WATER BODIES: Should be protected to retain their natural character	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
POLLUTION/WASTE MANAGEMENT: Limit waste generation and promote proper management of waste	4	The strategy supports the aim
CLIMATE CHANGE: The activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
HIV/AIDS: The activity should discourage the spread of HIV/AIDS	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
TEENAGE PREGNANCY/SCHOOL DROPOUT: The activity should encourage girl-child education	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
POVERTY LEVELS: The activity should improve income levels in the informal sector and reduce household poverty	4	The strategy supports the aim
LAND AND CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: The activity should contribute to resolving land/chieftaincy disputes	2	The strategy works against the aim
LOCAL PARTICIPATION: Active Involvement and involvement of local communities should be encouraged	4	The strategy supports the aim

DISABILITY AND VULNERABILITY: Attention should be given to the special needs of vulnerable groups.	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
SDGs: The activity should respond to the attainment of SDGs	4	The strategy supports the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE YOUTH: The activity should create jobs for the youth	4	The strategy supports the aim
ROAD NETWORK: The activity should improve access to the road network	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES: Activity should improve access to credit	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: The activity should promote development of tourist sites	4	The strategy supports the aim
ECONOMIC GROWTH: Growth in the sectors of the Local Economy should be enhanced.	4	The strategy supports the aim
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<i>GENDER: The activity should empower women in local governance</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
<i>LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-STRUCTURES: Should be enhanced to deepen decentralized local governance</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
ENFORCEMENT OF BY-LAWS: The activity should promote the enforcement of bylaws	4	The strategy supports the aim
<i>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY: Capacity of staff and offices should be enhanced to deliver more</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
<i>STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION: All relevant stakeholders should be actively involved in the activity</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP: The activity should promote Public-Private Partnership	5	The strategy strongly supports the aim

Strategy: Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
ILLEGAL MINING: Illegal mining should be discouraged and potentials areas protected	Potential Areas shown on maps Number of illegal miners arrested	0 1 2 3 4 5
DEFORESTATION/CHARCOAL PRODUCTION: Discourage illegal felling and encourage the use of sustainable energy sources	Acreage of land under re-forestation/ Source/type of energy identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
SAND WINNING: Areas vulnerable to land degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps Acreage of land reclaimed/refilled	0 1 2 3 4 5
WATER BODIES: Should be protected to retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	0 1 2 3 4 5
POLLUTION/WASTE MANAGEMENT: Limit waste generation and promote proper management of waste	Adherence to production standards and producer-pays concept	0 1 2 3 4 5
CLIMATE CHANGE: The activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	Number of trees planted to absorb carbon emission	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
HIV/AIDS: The activity should discourage the spread of HIV/AIDS	The number of people at risk assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
TEENAGE PREGNANCY/SCHOOL DROPOUT: The activity should encourage girl-child education	Number of girls to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
POVERTY LEVELS: The activity should improve income levels in the informal sector and reduce household poverty	Number of farmers to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
LAND AND CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: The activity should contribute to resolving land/chieftaincy disputes	Number of land/chieftaincy disputes resolved	0 1 2 3 4 5
LOCAL PARTICIPATION: Active Involvement and involvement of local communities should be encouraged	Number of community meetings and public open forum held	0 1 2 3 4 5
DISABILITY AND VULNERABILITY: Attention should be given to the special needs of vulnerable groups.	Number of vulnerable groups assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
SDGs: The activity should respond to the attainment of SDGs	Number of SDGs to be Addressed	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE YOUTH: The activity should create jobs for the youth	Number of people to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
ROAD NETWORK: The activity should improve access to the road network	Kilometres of road constructed/rehabilitated etc.	0 1 2 3 4 5
ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES: Activity should improve access to credit	Number of SMEs and farmers assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: The activity should promote development of tourist sites	Number of tourist sites to be developed	0 1 2 3 4 5

ECONOMIC GROWTH: Growth in the sectors of the Local Economy should be enhanced.	Economic output to be evaluate	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<i>GENDER: The activity should empower women in local governance</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-STRUCTURES: Should be enhanced to deepen decentralized local governance</i>	Number of staff of area councils to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
ENFORCEMENT OF BY-LAWS: The activity should promote the enforcement of bylaws	Number of offenders prosecuted	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<i>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY: Capacity of staff and offices should be enhanced to deliver more</i>	Number of capacity building trainings and logistics provided	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION: All relevant stakeholders should be actively involved in the activity</i>	Number of stakeholder consultation meetings held	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP: The activity should promote Public-Private Partnership	Number of joint ventures undertaken	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5

Strategy: Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>SCORE</b>	<b>REASONS</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
ILLEGAL MINING: Illegal mining should be discouraged and potentials areas protected	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
DEFORESTATION/CHARCOAL PRODUCTION: Discourage illegal felling and encourage the use of sustainable energy sources	2	The strategy works against the aim
<i>SAND WINNING: Areas vulnerable to land degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.</i>	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
WATER BODIES: Should be protected to retain their natural character	2	The strategy works against the aim
POLLUTION/WASTE MANAGEMENT: Limit waste generation and promote proper management of waste	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
CLIMATE CHANGE: The activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	2	The strategy works against the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
HIV/AIDS: The activity should discourage the spread of HIV/AIDS	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
TEENAGE PREGNANCY/SCHOOL DROPOUT: The activity should encourage girl-child education	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
POVERTY LEVELS: The activity should improve income levels in the informal sector and reduce household poverty	5	The strategy strongly supports the aim
LAND AND CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: The activity should contribute to resolving land/chieftaincy disputes	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim



LOCAL PARTICIPATION: Active Involvement and involvement of local communities should be encouraged	4	The strategy supports the aim
DISABILITY AND VULNERABILITY: Attention should be given to the special needs of vulnerable groups.	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
SDGs: The activity should respond to the attainment of SDGs	4	The strategy supports the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE YOUTH: The activity should create jobs for the youth	5	The strategy strongly supports the aim
ROAD NETWORK: The activity should improve access to the road network	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES: Activity should improve access to credit	4	The strategy supports the aim
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: The activity should promote development of tourist sites	4	The strategy supports the aim
ECONOMIC GROWTH: Growth in the sectors of the Local Economy should be enhanced.	5	The strategy strongly supports the aim
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<i>GENDER: The activity should empower women in local governance</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
<i>LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-STRUCTURES: Should be enhanced to deepen decentralized local governance</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
ENFORCEMENT OF BY-LAWS: The activity should promote the enforcement of bylaws	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
<i>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY: Capacity of staff and offices should be enhanced to deliver more</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
<i>STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION: All relevant stakeholders should be actively involved in the activity</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP: The activity should promote Public-Private Partnership	4	The strategy supports the aim

Strategy: Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
ILLEGAL MINING: Illegal mining should be discouraged and potentials areas protected	Potential Areas shown on maps Number of illegal miners arrested	<input type="radio"/> 1   2   3   4   5
DEFORESTATION/CHARCOAL PRODUCTION: Discourage illegal felling and encourage the use of sustainable energy sources	Acreage of land under re-afforestation/ Source/type of energy identified	(0) 1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2   3   4   5

<i>SAND WINNING: Areas vulnerable to land degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps Acreage of land reclaimed/refilled	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
WATER BODIES: Should be protected to retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	0 1 2 3 4 5
POLLUTION/WASTE MANAGEMENT: Limit waste generation and promote proper management of waste	Adherence to production standards and producer-pays concept	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
CLIMATE CHANGE: The activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	Number of trees planted to absorb carbon emission	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
HIV/AIDS: The activity should discourage the spread of HIV/AIDS	The number of people at risk assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
TEENAGE PREGNANCY/SCHOOL DROPOUT: The activity should encourage girl-child education	Number of girls to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POVERTY LEVELS: The activity should improve income levels in the informal sector and reduce household poverty	Number of farmers to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LAND AND CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: The activity should contribute to resolving land/chieftaincy disputes	Number of land/chieftaincy disputes resolved	0 1 2 3 4 5
LOCAL PARTICIPATION: Active Involvement and involvement of local communities should be encouraged	Number of community meetings and public open forum held	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DISABILITY AND VULNERABILITY: Attention should be given to the special needs of vulnerable groups.	Number of vulnerable groups assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SDGs: The activity should respond to the attainment of SDGs	Number of MDGs to be Addressed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE YOUTH: The activity should create jobs for the youth	Number of people to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ROAD NETWORK: The activity should improve access to the road network	Kilometres of road constructed/rehabilitated etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES: Activity should improve access to credit	Number of SMEs and farmers assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: The activity should promote development of tourist sites	Number of tourist sites to be developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ECONOMIC GROWTH: Growth in the sectors of the Local Economy should be enhanced.	Economic output to be evaluate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<i>GENDER: The activity should empower women in local governance</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-STRUCTURES: Should be enhanced to deepen decentralized local governance</i>	Number of staff of area councils to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ENFORCEMENT OF BY-LAWS: The activity should promote the enforcement of bylaws	Number of offenders prosecuted	0 1 2 3 4 5
<i>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY: Capacity of staff and offices should be enhanced to deliver more</i>	Number of capacity building trainings and logistics provided	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<i>STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION: All relevant stakeholders should be actively involved in the activity</i>	Number of stakeholder consultation meetings held	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP:</b> The activity should promote Public-Private Partnership	Number of joint ventures undertaken	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Strategy: Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
ILLEGAL MINING: Illegal mining should be discouraged and potentials areas protected	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
DEFORESTATION/CHARCOAL PRODUCTION: Discourage illegal felling and encourage the use of sustainable energy sources	2	The strategy works against the aim
<i>SAND WINNING: Areas vulnerable to land degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.</i>	1	The strategy works strongly against the aim
WATER BODIES: Should be protected to retain their natural character	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
POLLUTION/WASTE MANAGEMENT: Limit waste generation and promote proper management of waste	3	The strategy is neutral to the aim
CLIMATE CHANGE: The activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	2	The strategy works against the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
HIV/AIDS: The activity should discourage the spread of HIV/AIDS	1	The strategy works strongly against the aim
TEENAGE PREGNANCY/SCHOOL DROPOUT: The activity should encourage girl-child education	1	The strategy works strongly against the aim
POVERTY LEVELS: The activity should improve income levels in the informal sector and reduce household poverty	4	The strategy supports the aim
LAND AND CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: The activity should contribute to resolving land/chieftaincy disputes	3	The strategy is neutral to the aim
LOCAL PARTICIPATION: Active Involvement and involvement of local communities should be encouraged	4	The strategy supports the aim
DISABILITY AND VULNERABILITY: Attention should be given to the special needs of vulnerable groups.	3	The strategy is neutral to the aim
SDGs: The activity should respond to the attainment of SDGs	4	The strategy supports the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE YOUTH: The activity should create jobs for the youth	4	The strategy supports the aim
ROAD NETWORK: The activity should improve access to the road network	3	The strategy is neutral to the aim
ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES: Activity should improve access to credit	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: The activity should promote development of tourist sites	4	The strategy supports the aim
ECONOMIC GROWTH: Growth in the sectors of the Local Economy should be enhanced.	5	The strategy strongly supports the aim
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<i>GENDER: The activity should empower women in local governance</i>	5	The strategy strongly supports the aim
<i>LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-STRUCTURES: Should be enhanced to deepen decentralized local governance</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
ENFORCEMENT OF BY-LAWS: The activity should promote the enforcement of bylaws	0	Strategy has no relation with the aim
<i>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY: Capacity of staff and offices should be enhanced to deliver more</i>	3	The strategy is neutral to the aim
<i>STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION: All relevant stakeholders should be actively involved in the activity</i>	4	The strategy supports the aim
PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP: The activity should promote Public-Private Partnership	4	The strategy supports the aim

## APPENDIX III

### PROJECT REGISTER FOR 2014-2017

Project Name / Project Description	Sector	Location	Contractor	Source	Date			Contract Sum GHC	Expenditure to Date GHC	Project Implementati on Status	Remarks
					Awarded	Started	Expected Completion				
Completion of 1No. Bedroom semi-detached Nurses Quarters	Health	Sawua	White Whale Venture Ltd	DDF	14-Jul-14	21-July-14	15-Feb-15	45,229.70	45,229.70	100	Completed
Construction, Drilling and mechanization of 5 No. boreholes	Water	Worakose, Abono, Old Aduampong, Dedesua & Adunku	Natalex Company Ltd	DDF	14-Jul-14	21-July-14	27-Oct-14	125,324.00	125,324.00	100	Completed
Construction of 1 No. 3-unit Teachers' Quarters	Education	Worakose	BikKing Co. Ltd	DDF	14-Jul-14	21-July-14	21-Nov-14	174,951.02	174,951.02	100	Completed
Completion of 1 No. 6-Unit classroom block	Education	Mim	Cross 'N' Crown Eng. Works and Trad. Vent.	DDF	14-Jul-14	21-July-14	21-Nov-14	149,988.40	149,988.40	100	Completed
Construction of drains	Sanitation	Feyiase	District Works Dep.	DACF				13,406.00	13,406.00	100	Completed
Construction of No. CHPS Compound	Health	Bonkorkor	Tomore & Sons Company Ltd	DACF	13-Apr-15	06-May-15	06-Nov-15	182,602.62	182,602.62	100	Completed
Construction of 1 No. 3 unit Classroom block	Education	Esereso	Nakus Ventures	DACF	26-Nov-15	03-Dec-15	03-June-16	204,119.50	129,311.63	67	Delay in completion due to change in project design
Construction of 1 No. CHPS Compound	Health	Pipie No. 1	Natrack Limited	DACF	3-Dec-15		3-June-2015	329,899.68	141,613.18	80	Delay in completion

Construction of 1No.3 Unit classroom block at Jachie	Education	Jachie	ZabsConstruction Company Ltd	DACF	13-Apr-15	06-May-15	06-Nov-15	167,023.03	167,023.03	100	Completed
Const.of washroom-GNFS	Sanitation	Kuntanase-GNFS Office	District Works Department	DACF				20,131.75	20,131.75	100	Completed
Construction of 1No. 12 seater WC toilet facility at Homabenase with a mechanized borehole	Sanitation	Homabenase	Rashmo-ZackGhanaLtd	DDF	30-Mar-16	4-April-16	7 <sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 2016	112,176.88	112,176.88	100	Completed
Constructionof1No.20 seaterWCtoiletfacility	Sanitation	Kuntanase	OsrichRockCo.Ltd	DDF	30-Mar-16		24 <sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016	119,983.37	107,985.03	100	Completed
Drillingandmechanizaitonof2No. boreholes	Water	Mimand Asisiriwa	TomkeysCompanyLtd	DDF	30-Mar-16	4-April	24 <sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 2016	78,047.20	78,047.20	100	Completed
Constructionof1No.6- Unitclassroomblock and ancilliaryfacilities	Education	Nuaso	B-MolieEnt. Ltd	DDF	04-Apr-16	11-April	13 <sup>th</sup> Oct, 2016	330,002.42	297,002.18	100	Completed
Completionof1No. Mechanized borehole	Water	Nyameani	NatesconsServices	DDF	16-Nov-16	1 23-Nov-16	20-01-17	21,968.00	20,869.60	100	Completed
Repairs and maintenance of 7No. boreholes	Water	Dedesua, Ayuom, Atafra, Kokodie, Amankwdei, AbrodwumNkwanta	NatesconsServices	DDF	16-Nov-16	23-Nov-16	27-01-17	13,651.00	13,651.00	100	Completed
Drilling Construction and Mechanizationof1No Boreholes and hand dug-well fitted with pumps	Water	Onwe Nkowiand Bankogya	Tomkeys Company Ltd	DDF	16-Nov-16	21 NOV-16	19 Dec- 16	70,073.09	-	20	ongoing

Construction of 1 No 12 seater Aqua-privy toilet at MIM-Pipie	Sanitation	Mim Pipie	Osrich Rock Co. Ltd	DDF	16-Nov-16	23-Nov-16	19 <sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY ,2017	72,486.20	--	30	ongoing
Construction of 1 No. Borehole fitted with hand pump & mechanization at Boneagya&Bonkorkor	Water	Boneagyaand Bonkorkor	BikKing Company Ltd	DACF	30-Mar-16	5-April-16	23 May-16	56,904.65	51,218.79	100	Completed
Renovation of Jachie, Kuntanase&Brodekwano Area Councils	Governance	Jachie, Kuntanase&Brodekwano	K-Hammer Ventures	DACF	6-May-16	16-05-16	17-Aug-16	44,880.00	44,880.00	100	Completed
Renovation of Administration, Accounts, Works Dept. & Electoral Commission block	Governance	BDA	Osrich Rock Co .Ltd	DACF	13-Sep-16	22-09-16	20-Dec-16	89,057.60	36,000.00	100	completed
Electrification works at Lakeside	Energy	Abono	White House Electronics	DACF	27-Jul-16	01-Aug-16	13-09-16	44,625.00	44,625.00	100	Completed
Supply of street lights and poles	Energy	District wide	Bismark Mpianiana nd Sons Ltd	DACF	27-Jul-16	01-Aug-16	02-09-16	67,562.50	67,562.50	100	Completed
Evacuation of Refuse	Sanitation	Esreso	Papnoble Ventures Gh. Ltd	DACF	31-Aug-16	8-Sept-16	20-Oct-16	68,931.25	68,931.25	100	Completed
Construction of toll booth hand barrier at Nyameani Junction		Nyameani	Works Department	IGF	22-Feb-16	-	30-April-16	9,944.28	9,944.28	100	Completed
Completion of mechanized boreholes at Nyameani	Water	Nyameani	Works Department	IGF		-		9,999.50	9,999.50	100	Completed
Extension of water facility for Police Administration	Water	Kuntanase	Works Department	IGF	--	-		9,975.00	9,975.00	100	Completed
Construction of 3-unit classroom block with office for Aboutem DA KG	Education	Abuontem	Works Department	IGF	--	-		62,000.00	55,000.00	87	Ongoing

Completion of 1No. CHPS Compound	Health	Pipie No.1	CATFORD ENTERPRISE LTD	DACF	6 <sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2017	27 <sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2017	11 <sup>TH</sup> APRIL, 2018	178,967.00	26,845.05	100	completed
Drilling and Mechanization of Boreholes	Water	KromAdwafo, AtobiaseTetrefu and Homabenase	JOISSAM GHANA LIMITED	DACF	6 <sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2017	19 <sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2017	2 <sup>nd</sup> APRIL, 2018	120,235.00	18,035.25	70	On-going
Evacuation Of Refuse	Sanitation	Jachie East and West and Pramso	NANA YAW BANAHENE COMPANY LTD	DACF	25 <sup>TH</sup> -SEP 2017			89,100.00	89,100.00	100	completed
Construction of 2No. 12-Seater Aqua Privy	Sanitation	Patrensa and Onwe	NANA YAW BANAHENE COMPANY LTD	DACF	6 <sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2017	11 <sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2017	19 <sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 2018	156,307.40	23,446.11	100	completed
Construction of Culvert on River Ankon	Road	Feyiase	GABBYNOS CONSTRUCTION AND TRADING ENT	DACF	6 <sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2017	11 <sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2017	11 <sup>TH</sup> JANUARY, 2018	30,506.00	28,980.70	100	completed



## PUBLIC HEARING FOR DEVELOPMENT OPTIONS

*Name of District:* BOSOMTWE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

*Region:* ASHANTI

*Venue:* CONFERENCE ROOM OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION, KUNTANASE

*Date:* 20<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER, 2017

- a. Medium of invitations, INVITATION LETTERS
  
- b. Names of special/interest groups & individuals invited: GSAM/CEDEP, DPCU MEMBERS, DISTRICT SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMITTEE MEMBERS
  
- c. Identifiable Representations at hearing :(, Traditional Authorities, Religious Organizations.
  
- d. Total Number of Persons at hearing: 43
  
- e. Gender Ratio/Percentage represented (or give a head count of women): 11
  
- f. Language(s) used at hearing: ENGLISH, TWI
  
- g. Major Issues at Public Hearing (in order of importance)
  - Construction of the Esreso-Kuntanase Main Road
  - Improve waste management-Provision of Engineered Landfill Site, Provision of household toilets/ Provision of Solid waste containers
  - Construction of Modern Market Facilities at Aputuogya, Jachie, Kuntanase, Esreso
  - Improvement in School infrastructure for schools along the main road: to address the congestion in classrooms
  - Provision of adequate water facilities
  - Improvement in drainage system
  - Development control issues

**Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:**

Signature of:

DCE: .....

DCD: .....

Presiding Member of DA: .....

Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee .....

Signature of Planning Officer: .....

Signature of Physical Planning Officer

**PUBLIC HEARING REPORT OF DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM  
DEVELOPMENT PLAN-2018-2021**

**NAME OF DISTRICT: BOSOMTWE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

**REGION: ASHANTI**

**VENUE: DISTRICT ASSEMBLY CONFERENCE HALL, AKOKOADO**

**DATE: 2<sup>ND</sup> NOVEMBER, 2017**

**MEDIUM OF INVITATION, NOTICES, ANNOUNCEMENT, ISSUED FOR  
PARTICIPANTS: LETTERS AND PHONE CALLS**

**NAMES OF SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS INVITED:**

**CHIEFS, AREA COUNCIL MEMBERS, ASSEMBLY MEMBERS, HEADS OF  
DEPARTMENTS, NGOS, CBOS, ASSEMBLY OFFICIALS, ECONOMIC  
GROUPINGS, YOUTH ASSOCIATIONS, UNIT, PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED  
AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC**

**IDENTIFIABLE REPRESENTATIONS AT THE HEARING:**

**CHIEFS, ECONOMIC GROUPINGS, CBOS, NGOS, HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS  
AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS AT THE HEARING: 158**

**NUMBER OF WOMEN AT THE HEARING: 43**

**LANGUAGES USED AT THE HEARING: ASANTE TWI AND ENGLISH**

**MAIN CONTROVERSIES AND MAJOR AREAS OF COMPLAINTS:**

- ❖ Consideration of Esaso as a community in the district
- ❖ Uncompleted district projects-GETFund Projects

- ❖ Completed projects not being used
- ❖ Armed robbery cases on the Beposo Road
- ❖ A School at Bedaase, which is a community in the in the district under the Atwima Kwanwoma Education Directorate
- ❖ Controversy over the names of Pipie No. I and Pipie No.2

**PROPOSALS FOR THE RESOLUTION OF THE ABOVE CONTROVERSIES AND COMPLAINTS:**

- ❖ **ESASO WAS ACCEPTED AS A COMMUNITY ON ITS OWN IN THE DISTRICT**
- ❖ Letters have been written to the GETFund Secretariat for redress
- ❖ Plans are underway to commission all completed projects that are not being unused to enable the beneficiary communities to use them
- ❖ Police to strengthen their patrol duties
- ❖ Letter to be written to the District Education Office in the district to take the issue up
- ❖ Opinion leaders in the two communities, namely Pipie No. 1 and 2 will meet with the District Administration to deliberate on the issue

**UNRESOLVED QUESTIONS OR QUERIES: NOT APPLICABLE**

**AT WHAT LEVEL ARE THESE UNRESOLVED PROBLEMS GOING TO BE RESOLVED AND WHY: NOT APPLICABLE**

**A BRIEF COMMENT ON GENERAL LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION: THE FORUM WAS WELL ATTENDED, VERY PARTICIPATORY AND PARTICIPANTS SHARED PRACTICAL EXPERIENCES ON THE WAY FORWARD FOR THE DISTRICT.**

**ACCENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:**

**DISTRICT CHIEF**

**EXECUTIVE.....**

**DISTRICT CO-ORDINATING**

**DIRECTOR.....**

**PRESIDING MEMBER OF THE DISTRICT**

**ASSEMBLY.....**

**CHAIRPERSON OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SUB-**

**COMMITTEE.....**

**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER.....**