REPUBLIC OF GHANA

BOSOMTWE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(2022-2025)

NATIONAL MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK
(NMTDPF 2022-2025)

DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT

JUNE, 2021

FOREWORD

The implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2018 - 2021 under the "Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)" will formally end in December 2021. Thus, the ***National Development Planning (System) Regulations 2016, LI 2232*** fifteenth schedule, requires that draft of successor Medium-term Development Plans of MMDAs are prepared to ensure that the plans are adequately linked to the budget preparation cycle for implementation.

Section 83 (1a) Act 936 Local Governance Act, 2016, *further states that* "A District Planning Authority shall initiate and prepare district development plans and settlement structure plans in the manner prescribed by the Commission and (1b) ensure that the district development plans and settlement structure plans are prepared with the full participation of the local community"

Following the release of the planning guidelines by the National Development Planning Commission, the Bosomtwe District Assembly has prepared her draft district medium term development plan (2022 – 2025) that reflects the development aspirations of the medium-term development policy framework.

The DMTDP (2022-2025) is the development blueprint of the district which would serve as a reference guide for equitable distribution of district resources and services including allocation of government funds at the district level particularly in the areas of education, health, agriculture, water and sanitation and other social services.

The Bosomtwe District Assembly is delighted to provide planners, decision makers and development partners a comprehensive strategic plan to serve as a basis for improving the quality of life of people in Bosomtwe through evidence-based decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of developmental goals and intervention programmes.

The document is divided into seven chapters. Chapter 1 introduces the situational analysis of the district. Chapter 2 presents the key development priorities. Chapter 3 addresses the development projections, goal, objectives and strategies. Chapter 4 spells out the composite development programmes. Chapter 5 depicts the annual action plans. Chapter 6 discusses the monitoring and evaluation arrangements while Chapter 7 deals with the communication strategy.

For ease of accessibility to the plan, the DMTDP (2022-2025) will be disseminated widely in both print and electronic formats. The plan will also be posted on the district's website: www.bosomtwe.gov.gh.

The DPCU wishes to express its profound gratitude to the Management of BDA for providing the required resources for the preparation of the DMTDP. Our gratitude also goes to Secretariat of the DPCU for their immense contribution during the plan preparation exercise.

Finally, we wish to thank all stakeholders – Nananom, Assembly members, Area councillors, BDA staff and community members among others for their invaluable support while soliciting for their active participation towards the effective implementation of the plan.

Hon. Joseph K. Asuming
District Chief Executive

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AES	-	Agriculture Extension Services
BAC	-	Business Advisory Centre
BECE	-	Basic Education Certificate Examination
BDA	-	Bosomtwe District Assembly
BOT	-	Build Operate Transfer
CAAP	-	Composite Annual Action Plan
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CBSVs	-	Community Based Surveillance Volunteers
CLTS	-	Community Led Total Sanitation
CDP	-	Community Development Plans
CHPS	-	Community Health Planning Services
CHAG	-	Christian Health Association Ghana
CHRAJ	-	Commission on Human Right Administrative Justice
CREMA	-	Community Resource Management Area
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 Director
DCE	-	District Chief Executive
DDF	-	District Development Facility
DED	-	District Education Directorate
DEHU	-	District Environmental Health Unit
DEOC	-	District Education Oversight Committee
DFO	-	District Finance Officer
DFMC	-	Disability Fund Management Committee
DHD	-	District Health Directorate
DMTDPs	-	District Medium-Term Development Plans
DOVVSU	-	Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit
DPO	-	District Planning Officer
DPAT	-	District Performance Assessment Tool
DPCU	-	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPs	-	Development Partners
DSWCD	-	Department of Social Welfare and Community Development
DWST	-	District Water and Sanitation Team
EC	-	Electoral Commission
ECG	-	Electricity Company of Ghana
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency
GER	-	Gross Enrolment Rate
GFD	-	Ghana Federation for the Disabled
GHG	-	Green House Gases
GoG	-	Government of Ghana
GSS	-	Ghana Statistical Service
GIZ	-	German Development Cooperation
GFTF	-	Ghana First Toilet Foundation
GNFS	-	Ghana National Fire Service
GPRTU	-	Ghana Private Road Transport Union

GSFP	-	Ghana School Feeding Programme
GSGDA	-	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
HIPC	-	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immuno Virus / Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
IBR	-	Infant Birth Registration
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
IGF	-	Internally Generated Fund
KVIP	-	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
KCARP	-	Kumasi Compost and Recycling Plant
LED	-	Local Economic Development
LGA	-	Local Government Act
LI	-	Legislative Instrument
LTNDP	-	Long –Term National Development Plan
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MSE	-	Micro Small Enterprise
MTDP	-	Medium-Term Development Plan
MTDPF	-	Medium Term Development Policy Framework
MTTD	-	Motor Transport and Traffic Department
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NABCO	-	Nation Builders Corps
NADMO	-	National Disaster Management Organization
NCCE	-	National Commission on Civic Education
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
NMTDPF	-	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
NYA	-	National Youth Authority
OPD	-	Out Patient Department
PBB	-	Programme Based Budget
PFJ	-	Planting for Food and Jobs
PoA	-	Programme of Action
POCC	-	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PHC	-	Population and Housing Census
PPD	-	Physical Planning Department
PM	-	Presiding Member
PME	-	Participatory and Monitoring Evaluation
PPP	-	Policies, Programmes and Projects
RCCs	-	Regional Co-ordinating Councils
RPCUs	-	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Units
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
SDS	-	Sub-District Structures
SEA	-	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHS	-	Senior High School
SIF	-	Social Investment Fund
SMC	-	School Management Committee
SME	-	Small and Medium sized Enterprise
SMART	-	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time- bound
STI	-	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TVET	-	Technical and Vocational Education

U5MR	-	Under Five Mortality Rate
UHC	-	Universal Health Coverage
UNICEF	-	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UTI	-	Urinary Tract Infection
WASSCE	-	West African Senior Secondary Certificate Examination
WATSAN	-	Water and Sanitation
WHO	-	World Health Organization
WIFA	-	Women In Fertility Age
YEA	-	Youth Employment Agency
ZGL	-	Zoom Lion Ghana Limited

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) is a comprehensive document that provides a guide for development interventions towards the achievement of sustainable growth and development, wealth creation and poverty reduction to improve the living standards of people in the district. This document has been prepared under the **Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework** (MTNDPF), 2022- 2025 under the theme "***Agenda for Jobs, Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All II***". Other policy documents such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 of the United Nations, the Africa Union (AU) Global Goals, Agenda 2063 were also used. The plan has been designed to guide all Organizations, Agencies, Development Partners, and other Stakeholders that would be involved in addressing the district's development problems/issues during the four-year plan period (2022-2025). The DMTDP will therefore form the basis for development investment in the district irrespective of the sources of funding.

The preparation of plan was largely led by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU). The chapter one commenced with the current state of affairs of the district which dealt with the performance review of the DMTDP (2018-2021), the description and analysis of existing conditions pertaining to the district and cross-cutting issues supported by maps, tables, charts, and other pictorial representations and their development implications for the future. A summary of identified District problems, community needs and aspirations were obtained from baseline socio-economic survey conducted as part of the planning process following the situational analysis of the district. Public hearings were organized in all communities and Area Councils where opinion leaders and the general public expressed their problems, needs and aspirations. All these served as inputs in arriving at the true needs of the district. The identified needs were prioritized at stakeholders' meeting organized by the DPCU. The identified issues were then compared to issues presented in the MTDPF 2022-2025 upon which the summarized key development issues were adopted.

Chapter two of the document begins with a harmonization of the development problems/gaps against the thematic areas of the (Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021) to establish their relationship in terms of whether they are in strong harmony, weak harmony or no relationship using parameters 2, 1 and 0 respectively. This is followed with prioritization of the district's development needs subjected to POCC analysis. The prioritization was done initially by the Plan Preparation Team and later validated at a stakeholders' forum.

Chapter three discusses the overall development goal set for the district which is to improve access to basic social services (education, health, water, sanitation, housing, energy and transportation), employment, information, protection of the vulnerable and the quality of lives of all people in the district. The development projects/programmes which follow the district focus were determined by projecting the population of the district, using exponential population projection method and the National Planning Standards to obtain (the identified) gaps. In line with the current development agenda, the district objectives and strategies were further subjected to the formulated NDPC objectives and strategies. These objectives and strategies from the NDPC document were adopted to address the issues identified in the district.

Chapter four contains the programmes, sub-programmes projects and activities developed out of the adopted objectives and strategies based on the programme-based budget under the various dimensions of the policy framework.

Chapter five contains the Composite Annual Action Plans based on the Program Based budget for the year 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025. These show all programmes/projects/activities that would be implemented in the plan period. Like the Composite Programmes of Action, the location of projects, time frame for implementation, indicative budgets, funding sources and implementing agencies have all been indicated in the action plans.

Chapter six consists of the monitoring and evaluation arrangements for implementing the plan. For the purpose of implementing the plan, monitoring would be done at two major levels, namely; Activity Level and Output/Objective Level. With regards to evaluation, the DPCU will carry out annual evaluation of the MTDP to assess outputs of the implementation of Annual Action Plans.

Chapter seven elaborates the communication strategy adopted in the preparation and finalization of the MTDP. This is to ensure that the Plan is more practicable and realistic to effectively involve all stakeholders in the implementation processes. It captures the various public forums organized by the DPCU to create awareness, ownership and support of the MTDP 2022-2025.

In total, an estimated amount of **Twenty-Six Million, One Hundred and Seventy-Four Thousand, Five Hundred and Seventy-Five Ghana Cedis (GH¢26,174, 574.00)** is required to implement all the four-year composite action plans. The plan is expected to be financed from the Internally Generated Fund (IGF), DACF, GOG add support and Grants from NGOs and other Development Partners. It is therefore expected that the successful implementation of the MTDP 2022-2025 will improve the quality of life of all people in the District through job creation, improved incomes and access to basic social services (education, health, water, sanitation, energy and transportation).

CHAPTER ONE

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

1.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the Assembly's vision, mission and key functions. It presents an overview of the performance of the Assembly in respect of the development dimensions of the DMTDP under the NMTDPF "Agenda for Jobs (2018 – 2021)". It further provides an assessment of the extent of implementation of all programmes for the past planning period and financial performance of the Assembly from 2018 to 2021. Lastly, it analyses the existing socio-economic conditions pertaining to the district, other cross-cutting issues and their development implications as well as relevant lessons for the next planning phase.

1.1.2 Vision

The Assembly's vision is to become "the most vibrant District Assembly in Ghana implementing government's development agenda in a transparent and accountable manner"

1.1.3 Mission

The Bosomtwe District Assembly exists to execute sustainable development programmes in all sectors of the economy through active citizen participation and accelerated service delivery in accordance with sound environmental principles to improve the quality of life of its people.

1.1.4 Key Functions

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, 2016 (Act 936). Broadly, these functions which are deliberative, legislative and executive in nature, include but not limited to the following.

- 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
- Perform such other functions as may be provided under any other enactment.

1.2 Performance Review (2018 – 2021)

In the implementation of the four-year DMTDP, a monitoring and evaluation plan was prepared to track the progress of implementation of the programmes and projects outlined in the plan so that the right actions would be taken by project management if the need be. A set of performance indicators were formulated by stakeholders to measure actual performance (development outcomes/impact) as against planned medium-term targets.

The performance of BDA in the appropriate development dimensions of the DMTDP under the NMTDPF (2018 – 2021) is summarized in Table 1.1.

1.2.1 Financial Performance (2018-2021)

The financial performance of the Assembly (2018-2021) is depicted in Table 1.2. The total budget estimated for financing the plan was GH¢36,281,621.38. Out of this figure, an amount of GH¢14,155,180.11 had been realized as at March, 2021 which represents 39% of financial resources released for plan implementation. The DACF was the major source of funding for implementing the DMTDP (45%) followed by the DACF-RFG (26%) and IGF (16%). An assessment of the amount of funds received indicates that the Assembly obtained less than half of the financial resources required to implement the DMTDP. It is recommended that in order to increase local revenue, the BDA must prioritize the collection of IGF since they have limited control over the other source of funds.

Table 1.1: Performance review (2018-2021)

Development Dimension	Indicator		Baseline (2017)	2018-2021 Medium-term target	Development Outcomes	
					Year	Data
Economic Development	Productivity rate for crop sub-sector		35%	50%	2021	40%
	Productivity rate for livestock sub-sector		25%	40%	2021	35%
	Percentage change increase in fish production		7.5%	30%	2021	10.2%
	Extension Service Personnel-Farmer ratio		1:922	1:500	2021	1:870
	Average size of household land under cultivation		2ha	5ha	2021	3ha
	Percentage of land under irrigation		2%	5%	2021	2%
	Growth rate of small businesses		20%	50%	2021	35%
	Percentage increase in tourist arrivals		50%	70%	2021	30%
Social Development	Maternal mortality ratio (number of deaths due to pregnancy and child birth per 100,000 live births)		47.5:100,000LB (2 cases)	0	2020	0
	Doctor patient ratio		1:6168	1:1000	2020	1:16144
	Population growth rate		2.2	2.7	2020	2.7
	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 years HIV positive)	Male	0.13%	0.05%	2020	44 (0.4 per 1,000)
		Female	0.13%	0.05%	2020	63 (0.5 per 1,000)
	Under-five mortality rate (number of deaths occurring between birth	Male	7.6 per 100,000 births	0	2020	9 (2.2 per 1000 LB)

	and exact age of five per 100,000 births)	Female	5.3 per 100,000 births	0	2020	15 (3.7 per 1000 LB)
	Under-five malnutrition rate		0.009%	0	2020	0.001%
	Malaria fatality cases in children under five years per 100,000 population	Male	0	0	2020	0
		Female	0	0	2020	0
	Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	Male	25%	50%	2020	35%
		Female	35%	60%	2020	45%
	Percentage of population with access to health care	Male	55%	70%	2020	64%
		Female	57%	75%	2020	69%
	Percentage of population having access to potable water	Male	39%	70%	2020	45%
		Female	41%	70%	2020	58%
	Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation (flushed toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	Male	29%	50%	2020	31%
		Female	35%	60%	2020	39%
	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills or apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	Male	25%	40%	2020	28%
		Female	15%	50%	2020	31%
	Gross enrolment rate	KG	143.6%	137.3%	2021	137.3%
		Primary	122.3%	134.0%	2021	134.0%
		JHS	116.2%	122.5%	2021	122.5%
		SHS	75.9%	76.9%	2021	76.9%
	Net admission rate in primary school (indicates the number of Primary One pupil aged six (6)	Male	86.3%	96.6%	2021	96.6%
		Female	79.0%	88.4%	2021	88.4%
	Gender parity index	KG	1.01	0.98	2021	0.98

		Primary	1.0	1.02	2021	1.02
		JHS	0.97	1.03	2021	1.03
		SHS	0.94	0.94	2021	0.94
	BECE Pass rate	Male	95.4%	96.1	2020	93.1
		Female	91.2%	92.2	2020	90.5
	WASSCE Pass rate	Male	62.3%	69.9%	2020	68.2%
		Female	52.8%	61.6%	2020	55.4%
	Completion rate	PRIMARY	124.3%	76.5%	2020	76.5%
		Male	127.5%	70.9%	2020	70.9%
		Female	121.2%	82.2%	2020	82.2%
		JHS	113.1%	117.0%	2020	117.0%
		Male	118.3%	121.3%	2020	121.3%
		Female	107.8%	112.8%	2020	112.8%
		SHS	17.0%	16.0%	2020	16.0%
		Male	16.8%	15.4%	2020	15.4%
		Female	18.2%	16.7%	2020	16.7%
	Literacy rate	Male	55%	60%	2020	70%
		Female	45%	55%	2020	65%
	Proportion of reported child protection cases managed effectively		90%	98%	2020	98%
Environmental, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Percentage of communities covered by electricity		90%	95%	2020	95%
	Proportion/length of feeder roads maintained /rehabilitated		20km	60km	2020	45km
	Hectares of degraded forest restored		33%	70%	2020	49%
	Proportion of streets named with signage		2%	20%	2020	5%
	Percentage of road network in good condition		38%	60%	2021	45%
	Percentage of building permit applications received		50%	80%	2020	70%
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Total amount of internally generated revenue		GH¢539,061.96	GH¢1,012,600.00	2020	GH¢598,844.80
	Percentage of DMTDP implemented		81%	100%	2020	89%

	Police citizen ratio					
	Percentage of DA expenditure within DMTDP budget		70%	100%	2020	65%
	Amount of development partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation		GH¢ 2,000,000	GH¢ 5,000,000	2020	GH¢ 2,700,000
	Participation rate in elections	Male	60%	74%	2020	72%
		Female	45%	65%	2020	59%
	Proportion of stakeholders involved in local planning and decision making	Male	60%	85%	2021	85%
		Female	30%	60	2021	57%

Source: M&E Reports, BDA, 2021

Table 1.2: Financial Performance (2018-2021)

Source of funds	Total estimated cost of plan	Total amount received	Variance
GOG	11,608,550.93	1,425,089.89	10,183,461.04
IGF	4,301,050.00	2,227,404.06	2,073,645.94
DACF	16,411,717.00	6,504,525.23	9,907191.67
DACF-RFG	3,367,704.95	3,742,372.11	-374,667.16
DPs			
Other	592,598.50	255,788.72	336,809.78
Total	36,281,621.38	14,155,180.11	22,126,441.27

Source: Financial Reports, BDA, 2021

1.2.2 Key Challenges Identified During Implementation of the DMTDP (2018-2021)

The major issues/problems/challenges encountered during the implementation of the plan are outlined below:

- Inadequate funds as a result of limited financial in-flows from the central government and low IGF on the part of the Assembly.
- Untimely release of funds to implement planned programmes and projects.
- Inadequate political and administrative commitment to plan implementation.
- Passive participation of some stakeholders in plan preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- Ineffective functioning of the district sub-structures/area councils.
- Outbreak of corona virus pandemic negatively affected the implementation of most planned activities not only in the district but throughout the country.

1.2.3 Lessons Learnt which have Implications for DMTDP (2022-2025)

In order to take appropriate actions to address the above-mentioned challenges, the relevant lessons for the next planning period are outlined below:

- The BDA must prioritize the efficient implementation of revenue improvement strategies to boost IGF in order to obtain the requisite funds to implement development plans.
- In anticipation of the release of the statutory funds, the BDA should attract foreign investors and public private partnership arrangements in the implementation of development programmes.
- Government agencies/officials responsible for the release of capital must be encouraged to release funds and logistics in time to speed up project/programme implementation.
- The Assembly must continually sensitize stakeholders in order to ensure active participation in the development process, thereby promoting inclusive, transparent and accountable governance.
- Area councils must be well resourced to support the Assembly in the area of revenue mobilization and community development.
- The BDA must prepare an emergency preparedness plan and implement it in the unlikely event of another pandemic

1.3 Existing Conditions

1.3.1 Location and Physical Characteristics

The Bosomtwe District, is located at the central part of the Ashanti Region and lies within latitudes 6° 24’ South and 6° 43’ North and longitudes 1° 15’ East and 1° 46’ West. It is bounded on the north by Asokwa Municipal, 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 with a density of 147.8 persons per sq km. The Bosomtwe District has 67 communities. The district is sub-divided into three area councils namely, Jachie, Kuntanase and Boneso. Figure 1 and Figure 2 shows Bosomtwe District in the national and regional context respectively. Figure 3 also depicts the map of the district showing the sixty-seven (67) communities.

1.3.2 Geology, Minerals and Natural Resources

The district is underlain by Precambrian rocks of the Birimian and Tarkwaian formations. The associated with granites and metamorphosed sediments of phyllites and schilts. 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 are found at Beposo, Nyameani, and areas within the lake basin, whereas sand deposits are found in areas such as Tetrefu, Sawua and Homabenase. Jachie has Rock deposits whilst clay deposits are found at Oyoko, Nuaso, Old and New Kokobriko. The only meteorite lake in West Africa, Lake Bosomtwe, is also located in the district. However, it is shared with Bosome-Freho District.

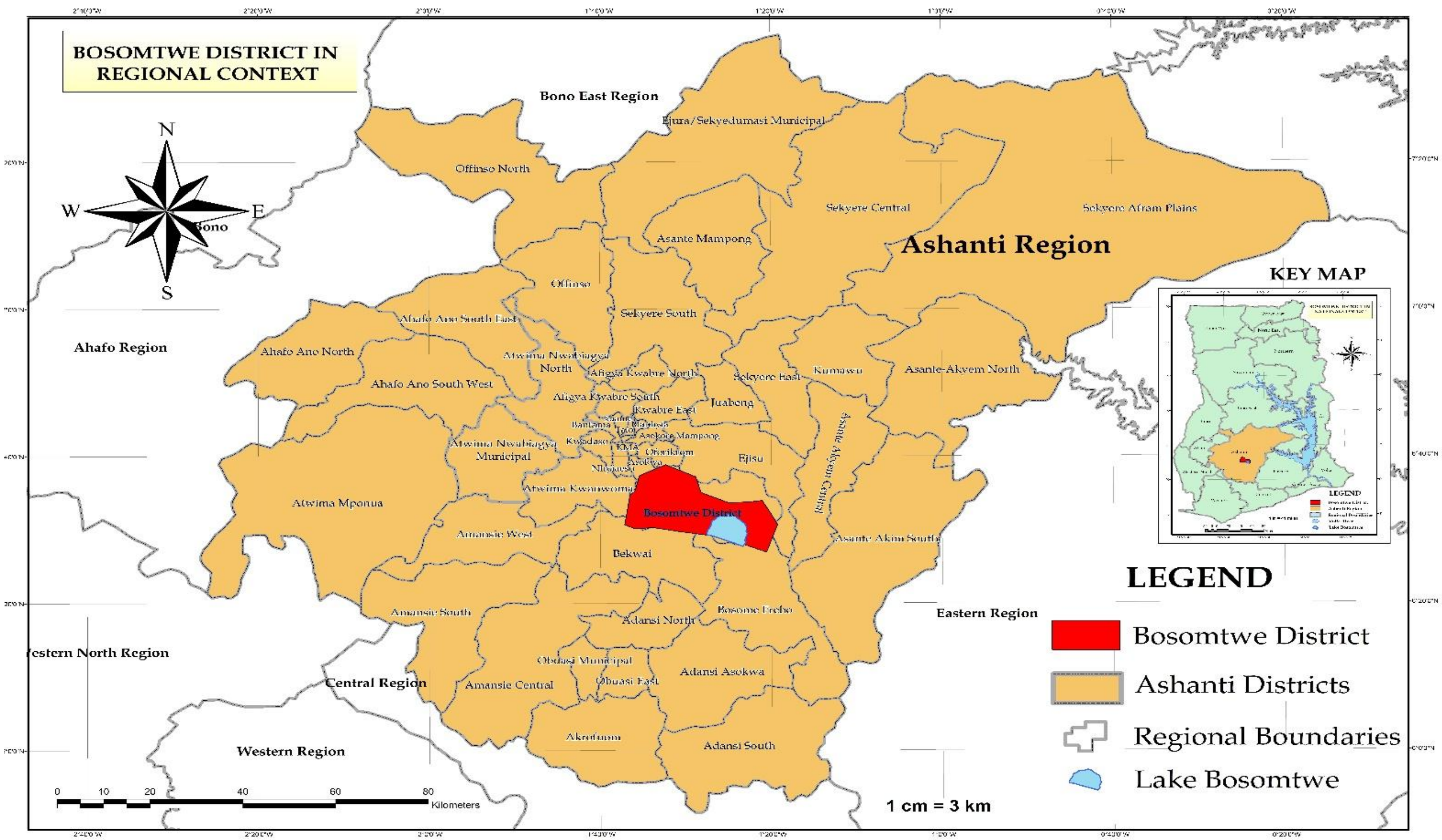
1.3.3 Surface Accessibility

The road network in the Bosomtwe District is fairly good. The eastern portion of the district is served by a first-class road linking Kumasi to Abono, a distance of about, 31 kilometers. The Kumasi-Kuntanase Road also links Bekwai and Ejisu Municipality. The other major road networks are second- and third-class roads as well as footpaths linking all parts of the district. The Takoradi railway line passes through the boundary between Bosomtwe District and Atwima Kwanwoma District at Aduaben and Dedesua at the western part of Bosomtwe District.

Figure 1: Bosomtwe District in National context

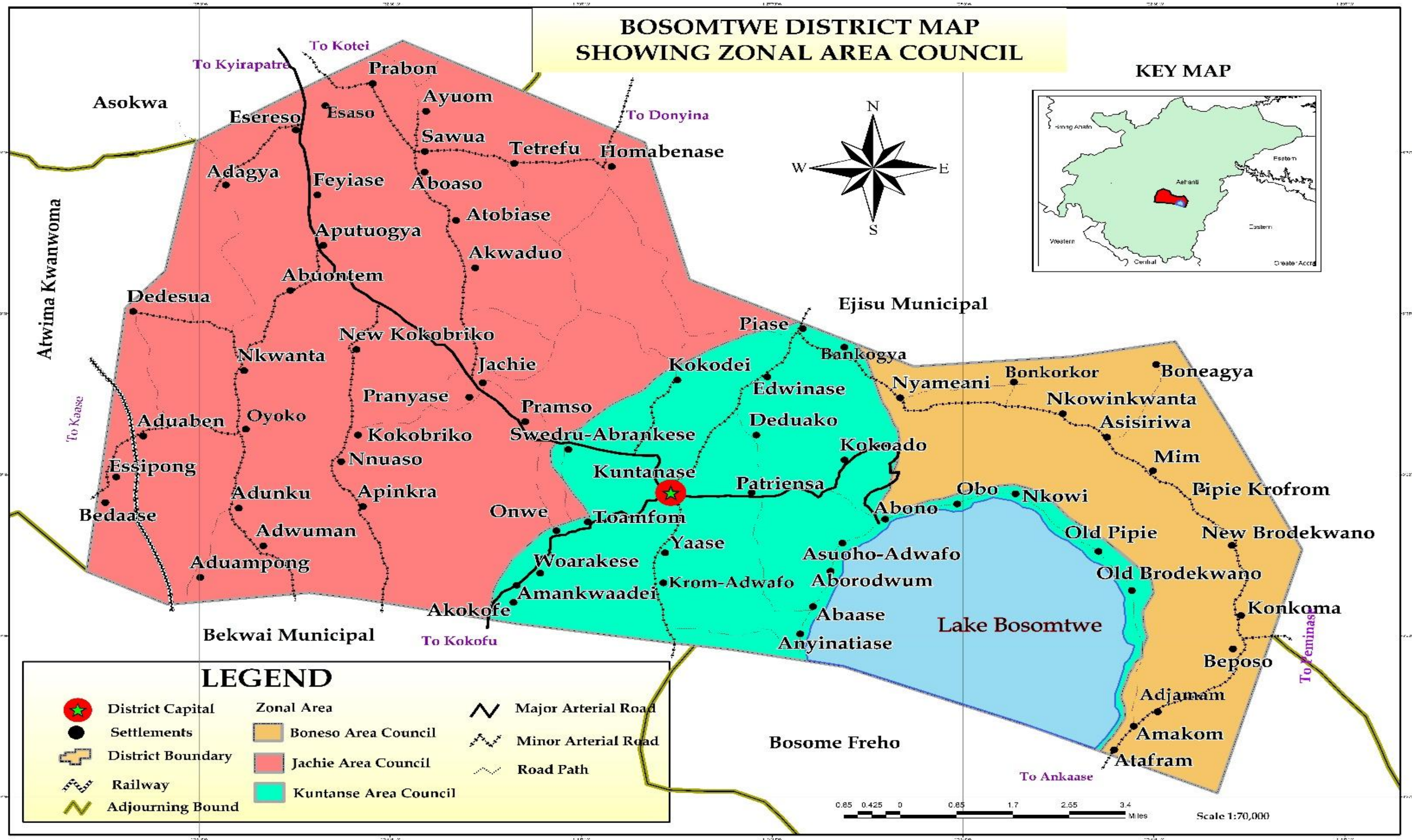
Source: DPCU, BDA, 2021

Figure 2: Bosomtwe District in Regional context



Source: DPCU, BDA, 2021

Figure 3: Bosomtwe District Map



Source: DPCU, BDA, 2021

1.3.4 Demographic Characteristics

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the Bosomtwe District has a total population of 165180, with 48.7 representing males (80428) and females constituting (84752) 51.3% of the total population. This gives a sex ration (i.e number of males for every 100 females) of 94.9% showing that there are more females than males in the district. This is similar to the regional and national population characteristics where females are the majority. The district has 59.7% of its population within the age bracket of 15-64 years whiles 36.1% of the population within 0-14 and 4.2% of the population within 65+ years. This suggests that the district has the potential to increase in size and grow to support productive activities.

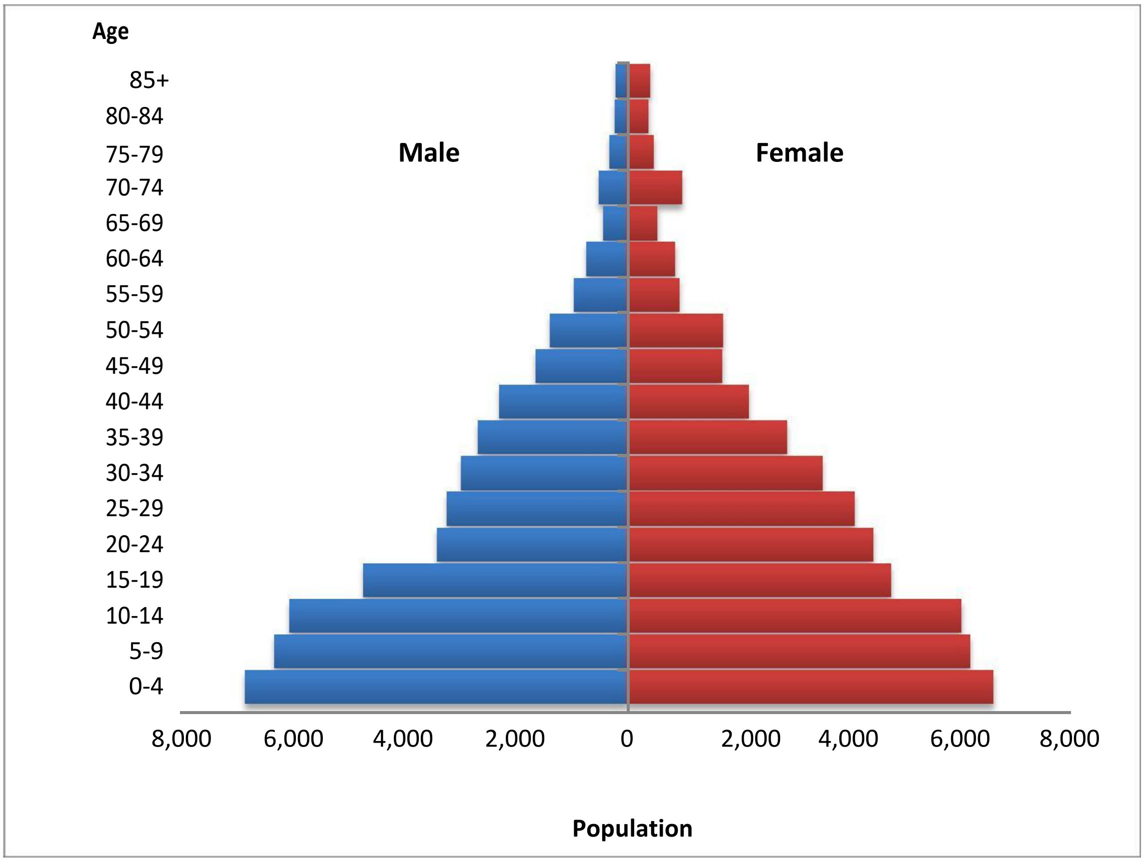
Within the age range of 15-64 however, females are the dominant group constituting 29.2% compared to their male counterparts of 25.4%. This continues at age 65 years and above where females still dominate (3.1% females compared to 1.7% males).

The Age Dependency Ratio in the Bosomtwe District is 83.2 meaning that for every 100-working people, 83 persons (under 15 years and above 64 years) depend on them. The Age Dependency Ratio of the district is higher than the regional average of 72.5. This shows a comparably higher economic burden on the working age class.

Impliedly, the high dependency ratio indicates that the economically active population and the overall economy face a greater burden to support and provide the social services needed by children and by older persons in the district. The population pyramid in Figure 1.4 shows that the district has a youthful population and this calls for the need to undertake development interventions which will meet the needs of the youth in the district.

The district has a more Urban population (55.3%) than Rural (44.7%) as at 2021 PHC. The Region (Ashanti) on the other hand has a more urban population (62%) than rural (38%) with females out numbering males in both urban and rural settings. The urban settlements include Esereso, Adagya, Feyiase, Aputuogya, Abuontem Jachie, Pramso and Kuntanase. Some of the rural settlements include, Abono, Piase, Obbo, Mim, Bonkorkor, Deduako, Nnuaso, Apinkra etc.

Figure 1.4: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.4 Education and Training

1.4.1 Basic School Education

The District has a total of 215 basic school made up of 55(KG); 98 (Primary) and 62 (JHS) as at 2020/2021 academic year made up of public (58%) and private (42%) schools. These are grouped into eight (8) circuits to enhance effective supervision. The basic schools are fairly distributed throughout the district which is easily accessible to all pupils.

There has been significant increase in pupil enrolment at the basic school level from 2018/19 to 2020/21 academic year as a result of in-migration from Kumasi Metropolis especially in the peri-urban areas. Furthermore, the economic effects of the coronavirus pandemic has led to recent withdrawal of most children from private to public basic schools to benefit from the free compulsory basic education and school feeding programme. However, the quantity of school furniture (mono and dual desks) is woefully inadequate in most basic schools, coupled with inadequate teaching and learning materials. The gender parity index (1.03) on Gross Enrolment Rate at the basic school level indicates that there are slightly more boys than girls at the basic school level which calls for intensive initiatives to promote girl child education in the district. As at 2019/20 school calendar, 50 public schools have been enrolled onto the Ghana School Feeding Programme which is quite insufficient to meet the increasing pupil population.

Majority of basic schools in the district have access to toilet facilities (77.8%), urinal facilities (78.5%), potable water (76.8%), and electricity (83.8%) however most of these facilities are in a very poor state and needs rehabilitation. There are very few schools still under trees in the District. Moreover, all the basic schools have well established and functioning School Management Committees (SMCs).

Basic schools with computers in the district is 32% and schools with computer teaching laboratories is 8% which is woefully below the national target of 50% by 2030. Library facilities are very few in most schools. There is therefore the need to provide more libraries computers and laboratory facilities in the medium term to improve the teaching and learning of ICT in basic schools.

Despite the challenges faced at the basic level, there has been improvement in the BECE pass rate from 73% in 2017/18 to 79% in 2018/19 academic years. In terms of the sexes, males (58%) performed better than females (42%). In addition, the total number of teachers in the district is adequate compared to the size of the pupil population with more male teachers' (52%) compared to female counterparts (48%).

1.4.2 Senior High School Education

With regards to SHS level of education, there are five (5) public SHS in the district located at Oyoko, Jachie, Kuntanase and Beposo with male and female population representing 51% and 48% respectively. All the schools are government assisted and benefiting from the free SHS flagship programme. The student teacher ratio at the SHS level is 26:1 which is below the national average of 28:1. In terms of educational performance, the WASSCE pass rate has improved from 58% in 2017/18 to 63.2% in 2019/20 academic year. However, a lot more needs to be done to achieve better results in the future.

The introduction of the Free SHS programme by the Government of Ghana in 2017/18 academic year has resulted in the disproportionate increase in enrolment levels vis a vis the limited number of physical infrastructures. Moving forward, the district should consider the setting up of additional senior high schools and upgrade of existing ones with facilities such as classroom blocks, furniture, dining halls, administration and assembly hall blocks, computer and science laboratories, dormitories, institutional toilet and water facilities etc.

1.4.3 Technical and Vocational Education Training

Under Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET), the District has four (4) schools located at Esereso, Ayuom, Pramso and Konkoma. Compared to the SHS, there are relatively few students enrolled in TVET institutions in the District. The percentage of female students (55%) are higher than the male students (45%). Again, 80% of the TVET schools have equipped workshops for practical assignments. However, there is the need to establish new TVET centres and upgrade existing facilities. Future plans in TVET must further respond to needs of learners with special needs and disabilities, and demand driven programmes that are offered in mixed modes to respond to the needs of both part-time and full-time learners.

1.4.4 Tertiary Education

At the tertiary level, the participation of the private sector has been phenomenal. There are two (2) private owned institutions in the District namely Wisconsin International University College at Feyiase and Kessben University College at Kuntanase. The National Accreditation Board and Ghana Education Service have certified all these institutions.

1.4.5 Special School

The District has only one special school, Jachie Training Centre for the Disabled located at Jachie that cater for the needs of people with special/different disabilities. . The centre provides technical and vocational skills training for PWDs to enhance their employment potentials, however, the centre requires facelift of existing facilities and expansion to cater for the increasing population.
It is worth noting that, these public and private educational institutions provide human resource opportunities for children and youth in the District. Consequently, the District needs to provide adequate quantities of school infrastructure at all levels and logistics (TLMs, computer and accessories) for effective delivery of educational services. While government support in the education sector is paramount, the private sector should continuously be encouraged and supported to invest in the district educational sector.

1.5 Health and Health Services

1.5.1 General Health Situation

The vision of the health sector is to have a healthy population for national development. As part of efforts to improve access to health services, the District has been divided into four (4) sub-districts/zones namely Amakom, Kuntanase, Jachie and Pramso. Health service delivery in the District is carried out through 36 health facilities which comprises of the under listed:

- 5 Hospitals
- 3 Health centres
- 6 Clinics
- 8 CHPS Compounds
- 2 Maternity Homes
- 1 Health Training Institution
- 5 RCH centres
- 6 Sick Bays

Community-Based Health Planning and Service (CHPS) initiative has also been designated as another level of health care delivery that combines public health and basic clinical care activities. The District has 32 functioning CHPS zones and 57 outreach points where reproductive and child health services are rendered. In order to advance towards the goal of Universal Health Coverage (UHC), each community in the District has an active Community Based Surveillance Volunteers (CBSVs) who have been trained to support community health activities. They record and report on monthly basis diseases, deliveries and deaths in their various communities.

There are other non-orthodox/herbal treatment centres in the District. Prominent among them are Taabea Herbal (Aputuogya), Power Herbal Clinic (Feyiase), Time Herbal (Adagya), prayer camps among others. However, there are uncontrolled advertisements and use of unapproved products and services, diverse practices and difficulty in coordination of the large number of informal practitioners, and use of orthodox medicines in herbal products. There is therefore the need for constant collaboration between the District Health Directorate and some of these centres to integrate traditional medicine into the main service (orthodox) delivery system.

The District has an Ambulance Service with only one ambulance that provides efficient and timely pre-hospital emergency medical care to the sick and the injured and transport them safely to nearby facilities. In order to carry out their mandate effectively, the Station should be supported financially in the running and maintenance of the ambulances while considering the acquisition of more ambulances and accessories in the near future.

Although the health status in the District may be improving, it is characterized by inadequate funding and inequitable allocation of resources over the years. Despite the health insurance scheme, financial and geographical access to health services still remains a challenge, especially in deprived areas while rapidly growing peri-urban settlements continue to pose present new challenges. There is therefore the need to secure adequate funding to support the effective and efficient delivery of health services in the District.

The District has a doctor population ratio of 1:6144 compared to the WHO standard of 1:1320. The nurse population ratio is 1:421 which has exceeded the WHO recommended nurse to population ratio of one nurse to a 1,000 population. The midwife/WIFA (women in fertile age) population ratio in the District is 1:311 compared to the WHO standard of 1:1000. The distribution of health staff is skewed towards the urban areas (65%) where there are comparatively more health facilities. The District needs to acquire more doctors in the short to medium term to boost the health needs of the growing population. Lastly, the construction of additional health facilities and upgrade of existing ones should be of paramount importance to the Assembly while efforts should be made to improve environmental health and sanitation which constitute one of the major causes of morbidity and mortality in the District.

Top Ten Causes of Outpatient Attendance

- Malaria OPD cases - clinical and confirmed
- ARI
- Rheumatism and Other Joint Pains
- Diarrhoea Diseases
- Skin Diseases
- Anaemia
- Hypertension
- Intestinal Worms
- Urinary Tract Infection
  Other Diseases

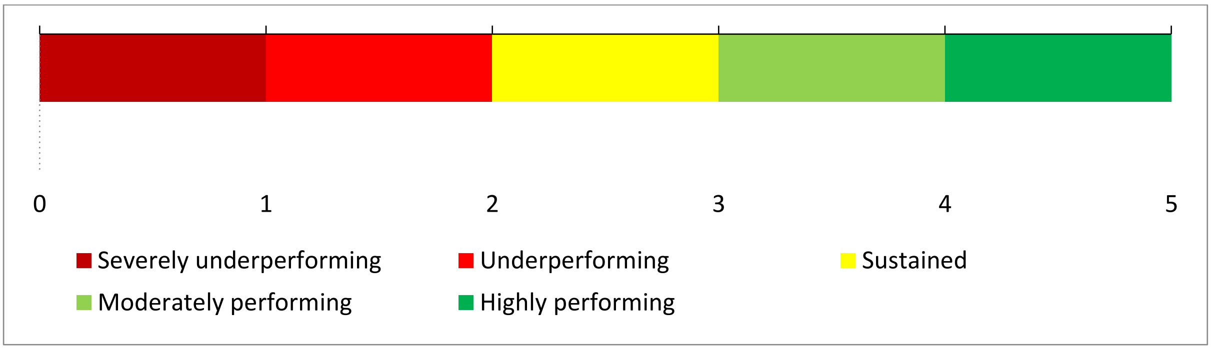
Source: District Health Directorate, 2021

1.5.2 Health Service Delivery

In order to improve the overall health status of people in the district, health care services delivery is underpinned by four (4) main objectives listed as follows:

- Ensure sustainable, Affordable, Equitable, Easily Accessible healthcare Services (Universal Health Coverage)
- Reduce Morbidity and Mortality, Intensify Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Disease
- Enhance Efficiency in Governance and Management
- Intensify Prevention and Control of Communicable Disease and Ensure the Reduction of New HIV/AIDS and other STI, especially among the Vulnerable Groups

In recent years, the Holistic Assessment Methodology has been applied in the district health sector assessment process to measure the performance levels of key indicators under each objective as depicted in the tables below:



Source: District Health Directorate, 2021

Objective 1: Ensure sustainable, Affordable, Equitable, Easily Accessible healthcare Services (Universal Health Coverage)

Table 1.3 Holistic Assessment Indicators for Objective 1

Holistic Assessment Indicators	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020 Target**	**2020**	**Colour code**
Family planning Acceptor rate	60.8	45.7	30.6	42%	35.6	1
Total estimated protection by contraceptive methods supplied (Couple Year Protection (CYP))	13,884.1	7,825.4	5,735.0	350000	4407.1	-2

Source: District Health Directorate, 2021

Holistic Assessment Indicators	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020 Target**	**2020**	**Colour code**
Proportion of deliveries attended by trained health workers	94.9	95.3	90.2	60%	85.1	2
Proportion of new-borns receiving postnatal care (PNC) within 48 hours from birth	91.2	94.7	85.7	80%	98.3	2

Percentage of babies breastfeeding within 30minutes after delivery	94.5	96.5	100.0	95%	100	2

Source: District Health Directorate, 2021

Holistic Assessment Indicators	2017	2018	2019	2020 Target	2020	Colour code
The proportion of children due for Measles-Rubella 2 receiving LLIN	61.1	82.9	53.2	80%	96.0	2
Proportion of mothers who made at least four ANC visits	65.9	74.6	66.4	78%	64.1	0
Per capita Out Patient Department (OPD) attendance	1.4	1.7	1.6	1	1.2	2
Proportion of outpatient who are insured	84.4	87.2	88.6	82%	87.9	2
Proportion of functional CHPS zone	100.0	100.0	100.0	80%	100	2

Source: District Health Directorate, 2021

Objective 2: Reduce Morbidity and Mortality, Intensify Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Disease

Table 1.4 Holistic Assessment Indicators for Objective 2

Holistic Assessment Indicators	2017	2018	2019	2020 Target	2020	Colour code
Proportion of facility deaths that are medically certified		62.5	45.9	80%	47.0	-2
Incidence rate of diabetes (using OPD as proxy)	1.0	1.9	1.2	1-5%	0.7	1
Incidence rate of Hypertension (using OPD as proxy)	4.8	1.9	1.9	5-10%	1.6	1

Source: District Health Directorate, 2021

Holistic Assessment Indicators	2017	2018	2019	2020 Target	2020	Colour code
Proportion of children U5 who were measured to assess stunting	6.1	8.4	3.2	10%	0.7	1
Children under five years who are underweight	2.5	5.4	2.7	<3.0%	2.1	2
Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women at 36 weeks of gestation	34.6	35.3	41.9	<25%	40.6	-1

Source: District Health Directorate, 2021

Holistic Assessment Indicators	2017	2018	2019	2020 Target	2020	Colour code
Institutional all-cause mortality rate per 1000	18.3	16.8	19.1	<18/ 1,000	22.9	-2
Institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000	47.5	186.8	72.5	<125/ 100,000	0	2
Institutional Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1000	4.8	4.0	6.3	<8/1,000	4.7	1
Still birth rate per 1000	13.6	12.5	14.1	<12/1000	14.2	-1
Percentage of maternal deaths that are audited	100.0	100.0	100.0	100%	100%	2
Adolescent mortality	1.2	2.6	1.5	1.8	100%	2

Source: District Health Directorate, 2021

Objective 3: Enhance Efficiency in Governance and Management

Table 1.5 Holistic Assessment Indicators for Objective 3

Holistic Assessment Indicators	2017	2018	2019	2020 Target	2020	Colour code
Data completeness for WASH/IPC reporting form	N/A	66.7	100	70%	91.7	2
Completeness of reporting by health facilities				96%		0
Hospital beds per 1000 population	1.2	1.3	1.2	1/1,000	0.1	2
Average length of stay at the accident and emergency (A&E) ward	0.0	0.0	0.5	2days	1.3	0
Percentage Bed occupancy rate	59.0	49.5	34.0	70%	29.9	1

Source: District Health Directorate, 2021

Holistic Assessment Indicators	2017	2018	2019	2020 Target	2020	Colour code
Average number of medicines prescribed per patient encounter (public facilities)	2.5	3.7	2.7	3	2.9	1
Percentage of encounters with an injection prescribed (public facilities)	7.0	4.0	7.0	<20%	6	2
Percentage of medicines prescribed by generic name (public facilities)	84.8	90.3	55.2	100%	62	1
Percentage of prescriptions with antibiotics(public facilities)	29.4	48.0	70.7	<20%	78.9	-2

Source: District Health Directorate, 2021

Objective 4: Intensify Prevention and Control of Communicable Disease and Ensure the Reduction of New HIV/AIDS and other STI, especially among the Vulnerable Groups

Table 1.6 Holistic Assessment Indicators for Objective 4

Holistic Assessment Indicators	2017	2018	2019	2020 Target	2020	Colour code
Penta 3 coverage	118.7	97.9	92.7	97%	99.8	2
Measles-Rubella 2 coverage	96.4	88.8	90.9	90%	93.7	2
PMTCT testing coverage rate	99.8	98.1	97.8	80%	97.8	2
TB Case notification rate	54.0	58.9	75.7	60%	62.2	0
TB treatment success rate	85.2	31.3	17.6	90%	79.3	1
Proportion of pregnant women tested for syphilis	93.0	91.1	94.7	60%	97.3	2
Proportion of suspected malaria cases that were tested for malaria before treatment	82.8	93.0	95.9	95%	95.0	2

Source: District Health Directorate, 2021

Holistic Assessment Indicators	2017	2018	2019	2020 Target	2020	Colour code
Suspected Malaria Case that were tested before treatment	82.8	93.2	95.9	95	91.8	0
Institutional Malaria Under 5 Case Fatality Rate	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0
Malaria mortality rate	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5/ 1,000	0.0	2
Malaria incidence rate per 100000	1012.0	1792.5	813.1	165	123.0	1

Source: District Health Directorate, 2021

Holistic Assessment Indicators	2017	2018	2019	2020 Target	2020	Colour code
Non-polio AFP Rate	0.0	0.0.	4.1	>2	4.2	2
Surgical site infection rate		3.3	0.1	<5%	0.1	2
IPTp3 Coverage	58	46	50	50%	45.5	-1
Case fatality rates for epidemic prone diseases (Cholera, Meningitis, Yellow fever	0.0	0.0	0.0	5%	0.0	2

Source: District Health Directorate, 2021

From the four main objectives tabled above, the district needs to adapt critical solution towards improving some indicators including IPTp3 coverage, still birth rate per 1000 and prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women at 36 weeks of gestation.

Health Sector Development Challenges and Issues

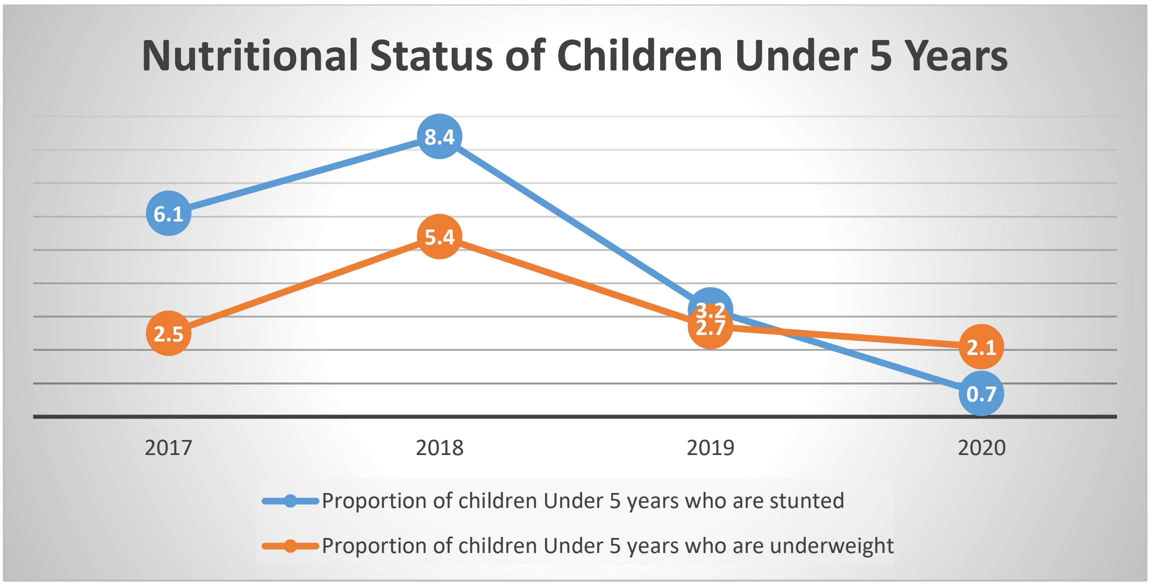
- Inadequate financing of health administration activities
- Poor road network
- Covid-19 restrictions
- High Prevalence of HIV cases (HIV Testing and Counselling)
- Increased teenage pregnancy rate (10.0%)
- Low Family Planning (FP) acceptor rate
- Low Tuberclosis (TB) case detection rate `

1.6 Food and Nutrition Security

Bosomtwe District has made significant progress towards the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger. Generally, there is availability of enough food in every part of the district as a result of improved productions in the crop and livestock sub-sector in recent years. The proportion of children under 5 who are stunted (too short for their age) have reduced moderately from 3.2% in 2019 to 0.7% in 2020 which is significantly below the national target of 10%. The prevalence of underweight children under five years which is a proxy indicator for measuring the nutrition status of children is on track to reach the SDG target (<3.0%). The nutritional status of children under five years is shown in figure 1.5.

Looking at dietary disease control, the prevalence of Anaemia in pregnant women at 36 weeks of gestation is very high (40.6%) as against the national target of <25%. This implies that adolescent girls and women in their fertility ages should be sensitized to consume nutrient – rich foods to improve nutrition outcomes. Despite the positive outcomes in nutrition, there is inadequate health care and nutrition education. The resulting effects are common incidence of diet-related non- communicable disease such as Hypertension, Diabetes Mellitus, and Obesity in the District. Consequently, efforts should be made to intensify social mobilization, advocacy and communication on nutrition.

Figure 1.5: Nutritional Status of Children Under 5 Years



Source: District Health Directorate, 2021

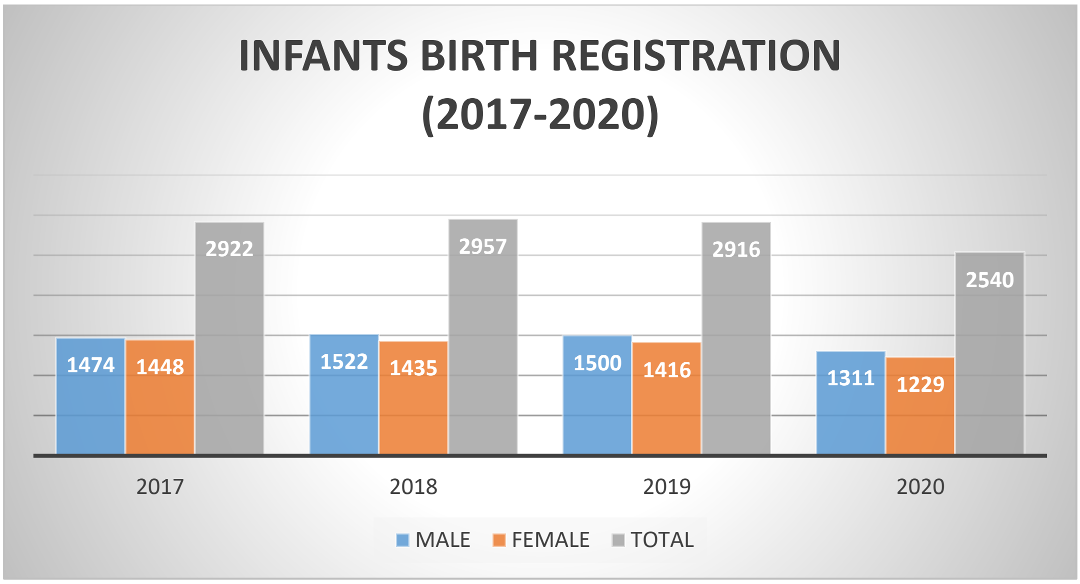
1.7 Child Protection and Family Welfare

Children are an integral part of the family system and their welfare is critical, however, they remain vulnerable to maltreatment, domestic violence, sexual, physical or mental abuse and exploitation. The Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit (DOVVSU) of the Ghana Police Service and the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development recorded 155 offences against children in 2020 compared with 218 in 2019. A majority of these cases were non-maintenance (106 cases) child defilement (7 cases) and child abduction (4 cases).

The proportion of male children in child labour was marginally higher (22.7 percent) than that of females (20.8 percent). Child labour is also more prevalent in rural areas (32.2). The proportion of children (5-17 years) engaged in hazardous work was 1% in 2019 compared to 2.1% in 2020. There are no reported cases of child trafficking over the past few years. In view of this, the district security must be adequately resourced to prevent such situations. There are no incidence of child marriage and harmful traditional practices among girls in the district. The incidence of teenage pregnancy is common in the district and higher among girls in JHS.

Birth registration of infants (under 1 year) in the District declined marginally from 2,916 in 2019 to 2,540 in 2020 with more male children (52%) than female children (47%). This indicates that there slightly more male children born than females. Figure 1.6 shows the trend of birth registration from 2017 to 2020 in the District.

Figure 1.6: Infant Birth Registration (2017-2020)



Source: Birth and Death Registry, Bosomtwe, 2021

To ensure child protection and improve family welfare, the following challenges need to be addressed: teenage pregnancy, ineffective reporting on child protection issues, weak capacity of caregivers, and exposure of children to harmful television/online content; and inadequate professional staff to assist with reformation of children in correctional centres. This implies that, the District should expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children; and continuing implementing policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme, LEAP and Capitation Grant.

Moreover, technical and financial resources for child protection and welfare interventions should be adequate to ensure effective implementation of child protection programmes such as regular observation of child health week, right age enrolment and health insurance for children, among others.

1.8 Water Supply

The main sources of water supply in the District are small town water systems, boreholes or tube wells and mechanized boreholes. Rivers, streams, protected dug-wells, protected springs, rain water and Lake Bosomtwe serve as complimentary sources. All the 67 communities in the district have access to one or more sources of water, however the distribution of water facilities is skewed towards the urban areas (60%) than rural areas (40%) as a result of the relatively high population in the urban areas. The percentage of the population with access to safe drinking water improved from 50% in 2018 to 70% in 2020. Public water points made up of boreholes and standpipes is also on the rise from 192 in 2018 to 240 in 2021. This means that efficient water management services should be rendered to enhance water security.

Despite the percentage increase in access to safe drinking water, geographical access to community water points still remains a challenge with an average of 20 - 30 minutes round trip to access public water facility. Only two communities namely Kuntanase and Pramso are connected to the small town water systems. This is woefully inadequate given the increasing water demand and intermittent water supply. The need to connect more communities onto a sustainable pipe water system in the near future cannot be overemphasized.

With regards to institutional water supply, 24.2 percent of basic schools do not have access to potable water in the district. This shortcoming affects the smooth delivery of educational services as children are likely prone to unsafe drinking water sources. About 40 percent of existing boreholes in the District are broken down and not functioning as a result of poor management and inadequate maintenance. Other challenges in the water sector include, high level of unaccounted for water, poor planning of water supply, and dormant WATSAN committees.

Apart from the public water system, there are private commercial producing water centres in the District that supply treated and well packaged sachet and bottled water at affordable prices to wholesale and retail outlet shops. Notable among them is Bonwett (Kuntanase), Be First (Abuontem) and Choice (Aputuogya) drinking water companies among others. The operations of these water companies are regulated by the District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST) in collaboration with the Environmental Health Unit of the Assembly.

The District Water and Sanitation Team of the Works Department in collaboration with Water and Sanitation Development committees is responsible for the efficient management of all water supply services in the District, however, they face a myriad of challenges such as weak coordination in water service delivery and inadequate management capacity of water facilities. In order to address development issues in the water supply delivery sector, there should be supply of sustainable pipe water system to cover most communities (bridging the access gap), setting up or reviving WATSAN committees, and resourcing the DWST to ensure renovation or regular maintenance of existing boreholes and management of all other water systems. There is also the need to provide additional water facilities in all market centres and public places across the district especially in the recent wake of the coronavirus pandemic.

1.9 Environmental Sanitation

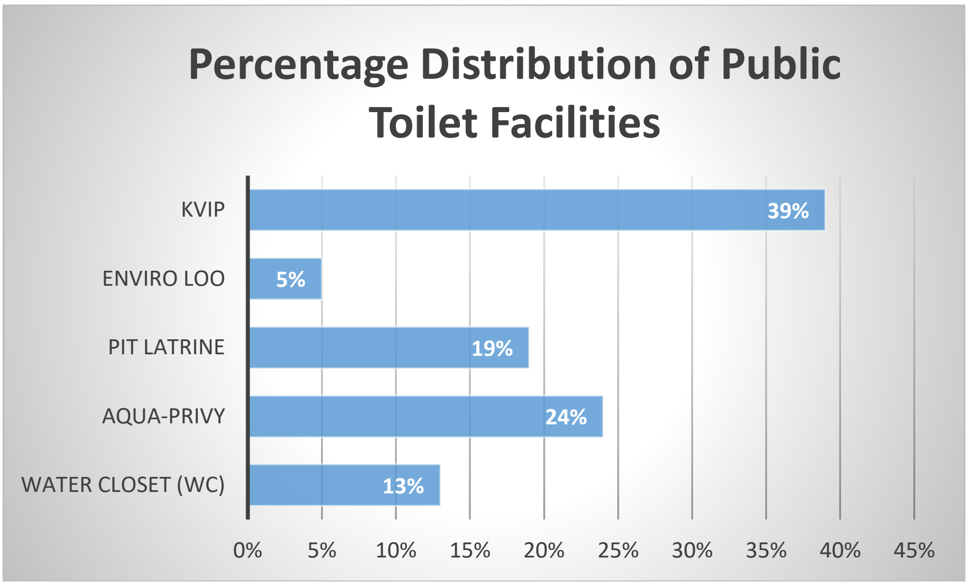
The state of sanitation in the District remains poor despite significant strides to improve the situation. The proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation services improved moderately from 37% in 2018 to 46% in 2020. Sanitation activities in the District are primarily managed by the Zoom Lion Ghana Limited (ZGL) with the support of the Environmental Health Unit, however inadequate personnel and logistics have hampered the operations of these bodies. The District Environmental Health Unit (DEHU) plays supervisory role over the activities of ZGL. They further educate the general public on good sanitation practices; implement other environmental health programmes such as food and meat hygiene, waste management, fumigation, school health, sanitary site inspections, among others.

1.9.1 Sanitation Facilities

Almost every community in the District have access to a public/community refuse dump site either approved or unapproved. The approved dumpsites have a total number of twelve (12) $12m^3$ refuse skip containers for storage and collection of refuse. They are located in densely populated and high economic activity areas of the district such as Aputuogya, Jachie, Esereso, Esaso, Abono, Abrankese, Feyiase and Adagya

With regards to liquid waste disposal facilities, the number of public/communal toilets increased from 40 in 2018 to 59 in 2020. KVIP (39%) remains the most commonly used type of public toilet facility. This is followed by Aqua-privy (24%), Pit latrine (19%), Water Closet (13%) and Enviro Loo (5%). The percentage distribution of public toilet facilities in the District is depicted in the figure 1.7

Figure 1.7: Percentage distribution of public toilet facilities



Source: DEHU, Bosomtwe, 2021

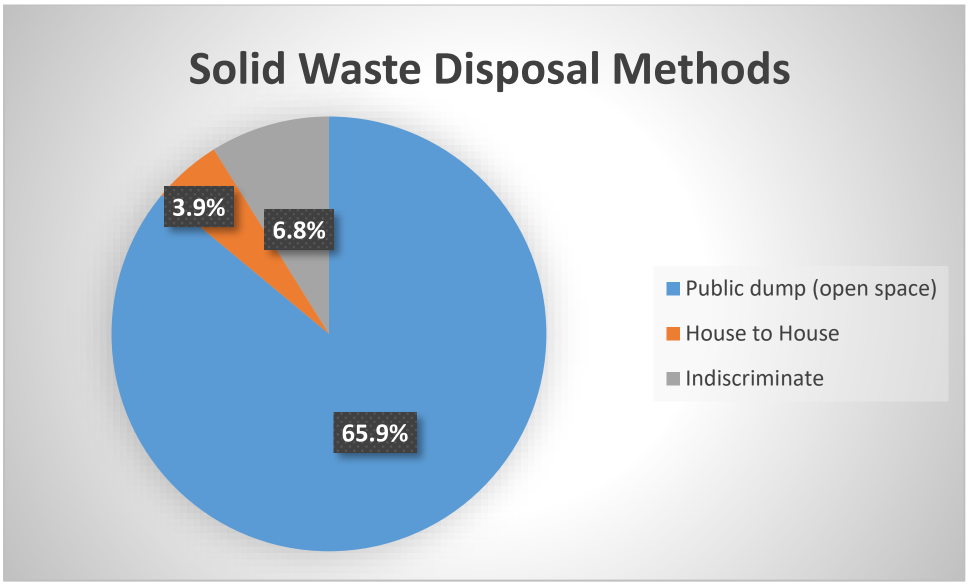
One major concern worth addressing is the fact that, most of the existing public toilet facilities are in a very deplorable state as a result of poor maintenance. Out of the 59 public toilets, about 10 of them are not functioning due to their dilapidated state. In addition, about 20 toilet projects initiated under the Ghana First Toilet Foundation programme have been abandoned due to contractual issues.

These inadequate sanitary facilities for the disposal of solid and liquid waste are the major causes of diseases like Malaria, Cholera and Diarrhoea in the District. However, the District has Byelaws to regulate environmental sanitation activities in the built environment

1.9.2 Solid Waste Management

Solid waste management remains inadequate in almost every community in the District. 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. Figure 1.8 shows the various methods of waste disposal in the District.

Figure 1.8: Solid Waste Disposal Methods



Source: DEHU, Bosomtwe, 2021

The delivery of solid waste management services is hampered by inadequate skip containers and waste bins. Another challenge is the untimely collection of refuse by ZGL which results in very large heaps of mountainous refuse at dumpsites. This phenomenon often leads to indiscriminate dumping of solid waste and poses a lot of health hazards to the residential population.

Currently, there is no designated final waste disposal site in the District. Refuse collected is usually transported to Oti Landfill at Asokwa municipality, however, with the recent opening of the Kumasi Compost and and Recycling Plant (KCARP), an ultra-modern waste management facility at Adagya in the District, waste collected is received free of charge at the facility. The KCARP is part of ZoomLion Ghana Limited's Integrated Recycling and Compost Plant (IRECOP). The facility receives, sort, process and recycle all types of solid waste. It does not only serve the District but the whole Ashanti region and beyond. It can process a maximum of 1,200 tonnes of waste daily.

Impliedly, the Assembly can leverage on the existence of KCARP within her jurisdiction and undertake proper disposal of solid waste by providing the requisite technical, financial and material resources to improve sanitation.

1.9.3 Liquid Waste Management

The District has 17.2% access to improved household toilet facilities. This is as a result of increased number of unimproved household toilet facilities in most households particularly pit latrines. The common types of public toilet facilities available in the District are KVIP, Aqua privy and Pit Latrines. The District has a very low public toilet facility coverage of 1.8%. This is due to the fact that most public toilets are in a dilapidated state, hence not functioning. An estimated 34% of the population practice open defaecation in the bush and other places of convenience. The odour emanating from unimproved household/public toilet facilities such as pit latrines and KVIP is very offensive especially when they are full. This encourages the breeding of flies and mosquitoes. There is therefore the need for the Assembly to collaborate with NGOs such as WASUP to convert some of these facilities to WC.

1.9.4 Institutional Sanitation

A significant proportion of basic schools in the district have access to toilet facilities (77.8%), urinal facilities (78.5%), and potable water (76.8%). However most of these facilities are in a very poor state as a result of poor maintenance. At the SHS and Tertiary levels, all the institutions have access to sanitary facilities but there is the need to provide more of it to accommodate the increasing numbers. Moreover, about 80% of health facilities such as hospitals, clinics, health centres and CHPS have access to adequate sanitary facilities. The regular maintenance of these facilities should be considered in future planning.

1.9.5 Drainage

Looking at drainage, the district has a dendritic drainage pattern. The rivers in the district flow in a north-south direction and join major rivers or flow into Lake Bosomtwe. With the exception of the Lake which has a circular ring of mountains that beautifully hedge its boundaries at an elevation of 50-80metres the rest of the District have no special topographical features. The rivers in the District especially around the Lake 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.

Access to waste water management services is very low, with proper disposal of only about 1 percent of liquid waste generated in the District. There are limited number of drains and culverts to manage household liquid waste. This phenomenon is largely attributed to limited coverage of sewerage networks leading to the occurrence of waste water flooding. Majority of communities lack concrete/open drains making them susceptible to the effects of heavy downpour such as over – flooded bridges, soil erosion, choked gutters, and stagnant waters on roads and pathways. In addition, some community bridges that allow easy passage of streams into river bodies are fast deteriorating posing present new challenges.

1.9.6 Sanitation Sector Development Issues

The key challenges facing environmental sanitation services in the District include but not limited to the following:

- Low access to improved household/public toilet facilities in communities
- Inadequate sanitation facilities
- Abandoned toilet projects under the initiative of Ghana Toilets Foundation
- High prevalence of open defecation
- Lack of approved final disposal site
- Poorly managed solid waste disposal sites – open/uncontrolled dumping at undesignated dumpsites. Some temporary transfer stations have become permanent dumpsites; undeveloped landfills; bad odour emanating from public toilets located at dumpsites does not encourage people to dump waste at the site
- Poor solid waste collection services and high user fee for sanitation services
- Insufficient knowledge on waste management and negative attitude to sanitation
- Poor hygiene practices – inadequate hygiene education
- Poor drainage system – choked gutters, waste water flooding
- Poor maintenance culture of existing sanitation facilities
- Inadequate staff and logistics at the DEHU, and Youth in Sanitation programme module under NYA

- Dormant/Inactive WATSAN committees
- Inadequate arrangements for cleaning and maintenance

1.10 Security

The Ghana Police Service in collaboration with the District Security Committee continue to discharge their obligations of maintaining law and order to promote peace and security in the District. As part of efforts to ensure public safety and security, the District is under the Command of Deputy Superintendent of Police and has five [5] police stations under it. These comprise of Kuntanase, Jachie, Feyiase, Abono and Kessben College of Education Police Stations. This gives a police post-community ratio of 1:13 communities with 19.4% coverage. There are other checkpoints/barriers at vantage points to complement security services especially at night. These measures have led to a general decline in reported cases of crime in recent years.

The District has only two (2) serviceable vehicles and six (6) motorbikes. The number of personnel has increased from forty-two (42) in 2018 to sixty-three (63) in 2021. This gives a police-citizen ratio of 1:2006 which is considerably higher compared to UN standard of 1:500. Despite the recent increase in police personnel, about 80 percent do not have access to residential accommodation at their various stations and as a result they commute from Kumasi Metropolis and its environs on a daily basis. This phenomenon affects the travel time of officers and rapid response to emergency cases. Consequently, the need for constructing police barracks to accommodate security staff in the planned future should be of prime concern.

The inadequate number of police posts/stations, logistics/equipment, police personnel and police barracks affect the efficient delivery of police visibility services such as day and night patrols, swoops, snap checks, motorbike patrols and arrests. Another major concern is the deteriorating and bad nature of roads to some communities in the District. This problem makes it very difficult for police patrols especially during the rainy seasons.

The District quarters of the Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) continue to carry out public education and certification on fire safety and prevention in communities, public institutions and organisations, in fulfilment of its mandate to ensure safety of lives and property. However, the Department is faced with challenges such as lack of fire tender vehicle, poor access routes, among others. The Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) continues to enforce immigration laws.

Current threats to peace and security in the District include violent crimes such as armed robbery, theft, chieftaincy conflicts and electoral violence. The sophisticated nature of crime today requires a well-equipped security service with the capacity to act faster than the perpetrators. The DISEC should encourage the enrolment of private security firms to beef up security in the District, however, they must be effectively monitored and regulated.

1.10.1 Social Protection

The District Social Protection Committee (DSPC) is responsible for the implementation of all social protection programmes in the District. In line with the SDGs theme of leaving no one behind, some vulnerability and social protection programmes implemented in the District include LEAP, GSFP, Free SHS, Capitation Grant, and NHIS. Others include support to vulnerable groups such as PWDs, Disaster victims and Persons living with HIV/AIDS.

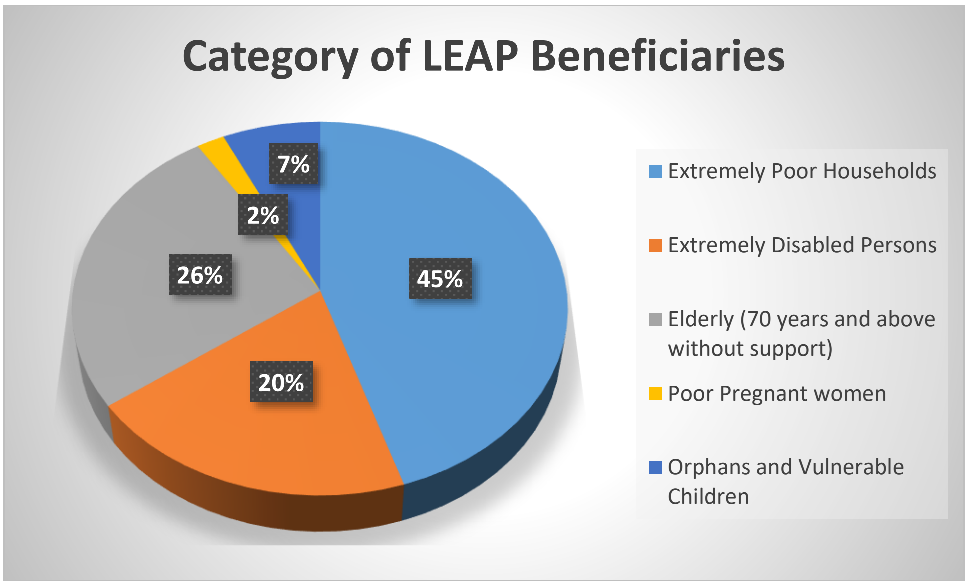
1.10.2 Ghana School Feeding Programme

The number of basic schools benefiting from the School Feeding Programme increased from thirty-two (32) in 2016/17 to fifty (50) in 2019/20 academic year representing 47% with slightly more male children (51%) than female children (48%). There are high enrolment levels in public basic schools benefiting from the GSFP compared to those that are yet to be enrolled onto the programme which has resulted in congestion in classrooms and calls for construction of more school buildings. Unfortunately, most schools (85%) do not have dining halls and resort to eating places around school premises. The GSFP is challenged with the delay in payment of funds to caterers, poor quality of meals, among others. The programme should be expanded to provide equity for all children in public basic schools.

1.10.3 Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty

The District LEAP Implementation committee in collaboration with Bosomtwe Rural Bank is responsible for the effective implementation of the programme in the District. A total of 651 beneficiary households from 54 communities receive social cash transfer through e-zwich payment system every two months ranging from GHS 54 to GHS 104. There are more female beneficiaries (65%) than males (35%). A significant proportion of the beneficiaries are from extremely poor households (45%), extremely disabled persons (20%) and the elderly-70 years and above without support (26%). Poor pregnant women (2%), orphans and vulnerable children (7%). Figure 7 portrays the various categories of LEAP beneficiaries.

Figure 1.9: Category of LEAP Beneficiaries



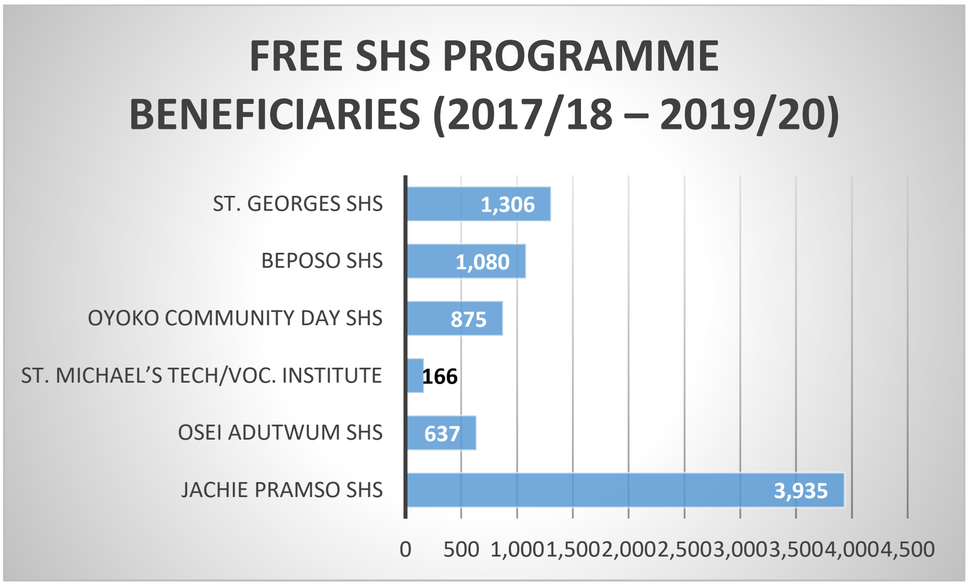
Source: DSWCD, Bosomtwe, 2021

Some of the key challenges affecting the LEAP programme include limited number of beneficiaries, inadequate means of transport, traveling to collect cash grant, and inadequate complementary services.

1.11 Free Senior High School Programme

There are five (5) SHS and one (1) TVET school benefiting from the free SHS programme in the District. The proportion of male students (51%) are slightly higher than females (49%). The programme started in the District since its inception in 2017/18 academic year. Some of the notable challenges include very high student population, coupled with inadequate infrastructure. For instance, Jachie Pramso SHS has the highest student population (3,935) which has prompted the double track system (gold and green batch). The relatively high enrolment levels is an indication of a potential vital human resource whose knowledge and skills can be leveraged for the socio-economic development of the District and the country as a whole. There is therefore the need for construction of additional school infrastructure such as classrooms, dormitories, dining halls, assembly halls, and teachers' quarters. The number of beneficiaries in public SHS/TVETs under the free SHS programme is shown in the figure 1.10.

Figure 1.10: Free SHS Beneficiaries.



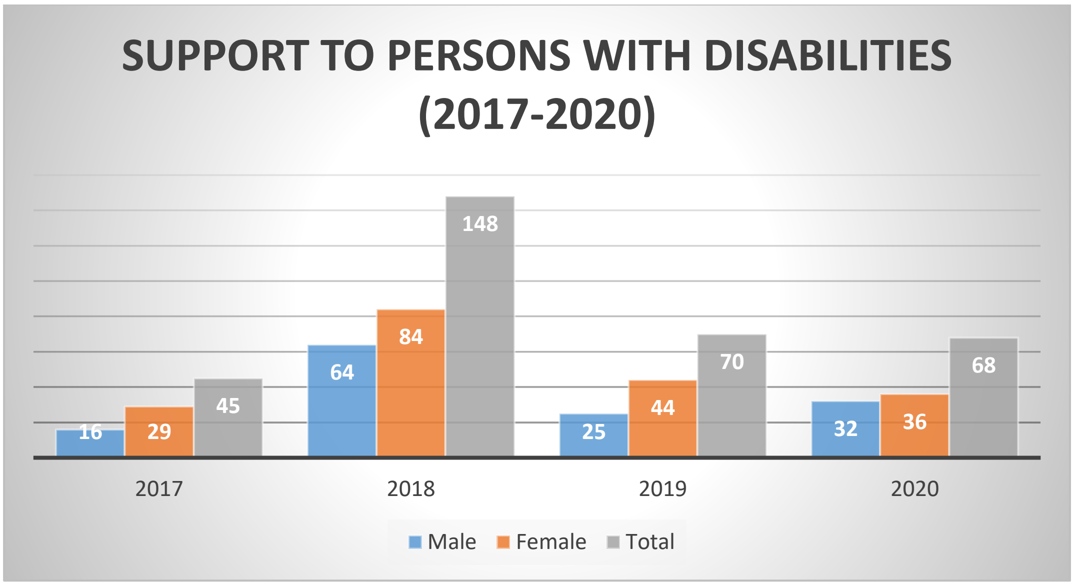
Source: District Education Directorate, 2021

1.12 Disability and Development

According to the 2010 PHC, there are a total of 2,755 persons in the District estimated to be living with either a physical, intellectual or emotional disability. This group faces severe social stigma in an entrenched culture of discrimination, evident in inequalities in access to employment, education, healthcare and use of public places. Despite the relatively large number, only 627 PWDs which comprise of 292 males and 335 females have registered with the District Department of Social Welfare and Community Development. This implies that there should be adequate sensitization of PWD Associations to enable unregistered ones to formally register with the Assembly. The District has one special school (Jachie Training Centre for the Disabled) that provides technical and vocational skills training for PWDs to boost their employment opportunities,

The DSWCD in collaboration with the Disability Fund Management Committee (DFMC) and Ghana Federation for the Disabled (GFD) facilitate the implementation of disability programmes through the share of District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) for PWDs, which is meant to be used for providing employable skills and assistance for PWDs. In recent years, a little over half (53%) of PWDs registered with the Assembly have been provided with financial and investment assistance in the form of scholarships, refrigerators, sewing machines, health insurance, business start-up kits, etc. However, there is a marginal decline in the number of beneficiaries supported from 2018 to 2020 as a result of consecutive reduction in the amount of funds released over the years. Figure 1.11 depicts the level of support to PWDs.

Figure 1.11: Support to Persons with Disabilities (2017-2020)



Source: DSWCD, Bosomtwe, 2021

In spite of the support to PWDs, a number of beneficiaries lack proper financial management skills to promote their businesses. Quite a few number do not use the items at all or under-utilize them. This phenomenon requires effective monitoring of beneficiaries to address gaps. Other teething problems facing PWDs include inadequate funds to cover more beneficiaries, and high cost of medical bills. Lastly, a number of public facilities in the built environment still remain inaccessible to some PWDs and limited involvement of PWDs in decision making continue to pose challenge to mainstreaming PWDs in the development planning process.

1.13 Environment, Biodiversity and Green Economy

The District is endowed with immense natural resources that must be well managed and prevented from acting as constraints. These include the atmosphere; arable lands – wetlands, and marshy areas; mineral resources – gold, sand, clay and rocks; forest resources – Bosomtwe Range Forest reserves, and semi-deciduous forests; and water resources - Lake Bosomtwe and other river bodies.

The vegetation of the entire District is the Semi Deciduous Forest type. The cultivation of several food crops and cocoa as well as animal rearing has been major agricultural activities in the District. The soil type in the District has developed over a wide range of highly weathered parent materials such as granite, Tarkwaian and Birimian rocks. The District has six main soil types described as Kumasi-Offin Compound Association, Bomso-Offin Compound Association, Bekwai-Oda Compound Association, Kobeda-Bechiem-Sebenso, Oda Compound Association and Adukrom-Asukuma Compound Association.

The effective use of the District’s natural resource would promote local development. The mineral resources such as gold, sand and rock and clay are mined and refined for jewelleries, construction and pot making accordingly. The arable lands are utilized for crop cultivation such as rice, cabbage, and other vegetables. The forest reserves are protected from exploitation in order to preserve the district’s wildlife and to protect and manage the environment. The water resources such as Lake Bosomtwe and River Oda are used for fishing activities; the lake also serves as a tourist site.

In utilization of the mineral resources, the Assembly undertakes sensitization programs to sensitize the people on the dangers of illegal mining. Farmers are educated on the use of best farming practices such as crop rotation in order to ensure effective use of the arable lands. Afforestation programs and education on illegal chainsaw operations and bush burning have been instituted to protect the forest reserves.

In the case of the water resources, UNESCO has set up a Community Resource Management Area (CREMA) to protect Lake Bosomtwe, a tourist site for many people in and outside Ghana. The CREMA has gazetted bye laws to restrain negative practices within the catchment area, however there is weak enforcement of regulations and limited logistics to maintain the boundaries of the protected areas.

Though the Assembly has instituted measures for effective use of the district's rich natural resources, challenges such as land degradation, logging, air pollution, water pollution, soil erosion, overgrazing by animals, bush burning, unauthorized building structures and bad farming practices are negatively affecting the biodiversity and green economy in the district. In the case of Lake Bosomtwe, activities such as planting of trees along the buffer area and banning of farming activities close to the lake is crucial. Encouraging the introduction of agroforestry on farms, promoting diversity of cultures and the use of indigenous trees should 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.

Similarly, the built environment contains major economic and social infrastructure that shows the level of physical development. For example, Prabon Greenfields, Kessben University College, Kumasi Poly Entrepreneurship Village, Wisconsin University College, Kumasi Compost and Recycling Plant, the District Assembly's Block, ongoing ultramodern regional hospital at Sawua and other infrastructure in the built environment. The existence of these infrastructure coupled with ongoing developments should be managed in accordance with sound environmental principles to promote green economy.

The natural and built environment constitute major resources for accelerated growth and development. The economic and social infrastructure should be improved in support of growth and development, while ensuring that human settlement planning does not lag behind economic and social development planning.

1.13.1 Lake Bosomtwe Biosphere Reserve

Prominent among the natural resources is the Lake Bosomtwe, the largest natural in West Africa and the only natural lake in Ghana that was designated by UNESCO in 2016 as the third Biosphere Reserve in Ghana after Songor (1982) and Bia (2011) under the MAB programme. (figure 1.12). The biosphere reserve sustains 35 tree species, including some used for timber. The site is also home to a great diversity of wildlife and to a human population of over 50,000 inhabitants whose main economic activities are farming, fishing and tourism.

Lake Bosomtwe is the only natural lake in Ashanti Region and Ghana and one of the six meteorite lakes in the world. It is the one of the three "**World Network of Biosphere Reserves**" in Ghana. Scientifically, it is believed to have been created by an asteroid hit and is about 1.07 million years old. It is situated within an impact crater that is about 10.5 kilometers (6.5) mi) in diameter. It has a catchment area of about 400 km^2. Traditionally, it is believed that in 1648, an Ashanti hunter by name Akora Bompe from the town of Asaman shot and chased an injured antelope. Upon reaching where it laid, it disappeared into a small pond. Therefore, oral tradition states the man saying “Wei 3y3, bosom otwe” which literally means “This is the **Antelope of the gods.**

The designation of Lake Bosomtwe as a World Biosphere Reserve has established the tourist site’s international visibility. It has also enabled more efficient management of the site including capacity-building of human resources for those managing the site, an increase in scientific research and development and further help identify commercial activities for the site that have a sustainable development-based approach. The designation has benefitted the international scientific community as the Lake now serves as a window for knowledge sharing, exchange of experiences and the promotion of best practices.

It is unique and exceptional because it is one of only six meteoritic lakes that exists in the world. The southernmost section of the UNESCO designated site overlaps with the northern section of the Bosomtwe Range Forest Reserve creating a combination of three basic types of ecosystem services, which is forest, wetland and mountain ecosystems. The forest ecosystems consist part of the Bosomtwe Range forests with different tree species. The wetland ecosystem presents a unique diversity of species particularly Tilapia busumana which is considered vulnerable and found nowhere else in the world, and Hemichromis frempongii. The mountain ecosystem have the forest reserve hosting a significant number of endemic species.

In recent times, human activities such as overfishing, improper use of agro-chemicals endangering flaura and fauna, poor waste management, unauthorized developments and bad farming practices close to the Lake have affected the size and quality of water in the lake. These acts of water pollution coupled with recent high temperatures (climate change) has not only led to increasing effluent discharges deteriorating water quality but also affected the aquatic ecosystem. Consequently there is drastic reduction of fish stock in the lake particularly at those communities where the aquatic life is severely polluted and this has resulted in low incomes of fish farmers. Again, the sizes of few fishes 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.

This phenomenon has triggered gradual migration of most youth in the polluted areas whose economic mainstay is predominantly fishing to find greener pastures in some peri-urban areas of the District. Others who do not migrate, enter the fishing territory of other communities which usually creates conflicts and tensions. To curb this menace there is the need to enforce the CREMA bye-laws, create awareness, education and provision of alternative livelihoods.

The negative impacts of climate change on Lake Bosomtwe has resulted in a research study which is being undertaken by the University of Energy and Natural Resources in collaboration with other institutions to find ways of building resilience of Lake Bosomtwe against climate change. Other projects include securing climate change resilience and mitigation by building self-reliant smallholder farmers within the Lake Bosomtwe Landscape which is promoted by Arocha Ghana and Council for Scientific and Industrial Research – Crops Research Institute. NGOs such as Oheneba Poku Foundation under the Asantehene’s Land Restoration Project is also in close collaboration with the BDA and other development organizations such as Bosome-freho District Assembly, Ministry of Roads and Highways, GTA, UNESCO, EPA, WRC, Arocha Ghana to plant about two million trees within the buffer zone of the lake. The effective implementation of all these projects are geared towards the sustainable management of the lake.

Figure 1.12: Lake Bosomtwe

1.6.13 Tourism

The Lake Bosomtwe Biosphere Reserve is the single most important tourist attraction in the District. There are twenty-two (22) towns, villages and hamlets surrounding the Lake of which twelve (12) falls under Bosomtwe District and ten (10) within the Bosome-freho District. The lake is patronized by both local and international tourists especially during festive occasions and this does not only improve the local revenue (IGF) of the Assembly but also provides employment opportunities and income for the inhabitants of the tourist areas such as tour guides, boat riders, professional swimmers, fish sellers, food vendors, drinking bar operators, hotel attendants, labourers, safety guards, information officers, among others. About 1,000 tourists visit the Lake every week to enjoy the nature reserve and beautiful ecosystem.

There are several hotels and guest houses dotted around the Lake Bosomtwe. Notable ones include the Paradise Resort (Asuoho Adwafo) Grand Eco Cabanas (Nkowi), Wild Win Resort (Obbo), Lake Bosomtwe Inn (Abono) and the Green Ranch at Abrodwum which boasts of a horses for tourists to enjoy a ride, lodging facilities as well as local cuisine for all to enjoy.

Other tourist facilities and services such as electricity, restaurant, and open air drinking spots, lake transport, telecommunication, police station, health centre, sanitation facilities, horse ranch, summer huts and open terraces are available at the tourist site. Visitor safety is of paramount importance to the Assembly and in view of this tourists are provided with guides to prevent them from getting lost.

The most popular single activity by holiday makers to the lake is swimming. However, there have been reports of people indulging in various forms of immoral activities whist in the water which are taboos to the customs of the people. Professional swimmers are usually assigned to act as supervisors and life savers, while non-swimmers are provided with floaters to prevent cases of drowning especially during Easter festivities. The swimmers must be continuously sensitized about taboos on immoral behaviours in the lake and keeping to approved routes to prevent drowning.

Although Lake Bosomtwe has been a sight of attraction for tourists, there is a great potential for the development and facelift of tourism infrastructure and opening up of other areas within the CREMA to attract more tourists' activities. Some development considerations to be looked at include guided forest walks, bird watching, swimming, sport fishing, visitor safety and picnic sites. For instance, the Bosomtwe Range Forest Reserve section of the CREMA could serve as an area for enjoying the cool of the forest with a guide. This implies that a network of trails should be constructed and sign-posted. The forest reserve could also be used by organized bird watching tours because there are a good variety of forest birds which can easily be seen and access to the forest is relatively easy.

One major obstacle facing the development of the tourist site is the poor road network from Kumasi (Ahinsan) to Abono, and bad nature of roads linking the lake front communities. This has resulted in the declining number of local tourists in recent years. Secondly, there is lack of infrastructure development such as hiking routes, canopy walkways and inadequate information centres, sign posts and other recreational facilities. There are very few picnic sites and as a result most visitor groups simply camp on any open space of convenience. New picnic sites must be built in the planned future to be able to restrict the dumping of refuse. The construction of a 42- Bedroom Hotel at Kokoado within the CREMA by the District Assembly over a decade ago has been abandoned due to financial constraints and this calls for urgent action. There is the need to seek for public private partnership to facilitate the execution of future infrastructural development.

Other tourist attraction sites in the District include the Anokye pond, and Kola tree all at present day Feyiase; the Okomfo Anokye stone at Jachie and Anokyekomanmu at Abuontem. The Anokye pond is believed to be one of the countless wonders of Okomfo Anokye. It is said that the Asante warriors were very thirsty after days of battling their Denkyira opponents. He spat on the floor which immediately turned into a pond for them to drink from. Till now, people draw from it for medicinal purpose like barren women looking for babies. Okomfo Anokye, one of the powerful fetish priests in the history of Ghana and fetish leader of the Ashanti's is believed to have chewed Kola nut and spat at a spot at Feyiase. The tree quickly grew from there and is still available for tourists to see almost opposite the Feyiase Akoyem Palace. The historical stone (Okomfo Anokye) is believed to have an oware game board being carved out by Okomofo Anokye with his bare hand and situated at present day Jachie. Anokyekomanmu is supposedly the fetish grounds of legendary fetish priest Okomfo Anokye. It is said that he came to meet an already established fetish priest here and joined hands with him. This is also the site where Okomfo Anokye prepared concoctions for the Asante soldiers in the battle against the Denkyiras. It is situated at present day Abuontem.

1.13 Climate Variability and Change

Climate variability is generally a natural occurrence. The District is highly vulnerable to climate change and variability and it is manifested by changes in temperatures, rainfall, wind and flooding.

The Bosomtwe District falls within the equatorial zone with rainfall regime typical of the moist semi- deciduous forest zone of the country. There are two well-defined rainfall seasons: the main season, which occurs from March to July and the minor season, which starts from September to November with a peak in October. The main dry season occurs in December to March during which the desiccating Harmattan winds blow over the area. Temperature of the area seems to be uniformly-high and throughout the year with a mean of around 24ºC. The highest mean temperature occurs just before the major wet season in February whilst the mean minimum occurs during the minor wet season.

With the intensification of human activities, more greenhouse gases (GHG) are released into the atmosphere, causing global warming (climate change) and increased climate variability. Table 1.3 shows the adverse impact of climate change in respect of agriculture, food security, health delivery, water and sanitation, roads and transport services, fisheries and ecosystem services.

Table 1.7: Climate Change Data Analysis

No.	FOCUS AREA	CLIMATE RISKS	LOCATION	ENHANCEMENT/ADAPTATION/ ADDITIONAL RESILIENT MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE UNIT/PERSON/AGENCY
	Agriculture Productivity	Damage to crops and reduced productivity due to heat stress (e.g. cassava, cocoa and maize).	Abrankese, Kuntanase, Deduako, Lake side communities	Provide farmers with new cultivars that are drought and heat-tolerant	MOFA, EPA, NADMO,BDA, AREA COUNCILS
		Reduced fertility and reduced milk production due to prolonged heat stress.	Adagya, Sawua, Dedesua, Homabenase, Tetrefu	Promote adoption of livestock breeds better adapted to the prevailing climate.	
		Decrease agricultural productivity, food security and nutrition caused by changes in rainfall.	District wide	Improve agricultural infrastructure (i.e. develop irrigation, farm dams, mechanized farming and food security).	
	Food Security	Reduce yields of staple cereal crops and increased food insecurity due to higher temperatures.	Abrankese, Swedru, Lake Bosomtwe agro-ecological landscape	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).	MOFA, EPA, NADMO,BDA, AREA COUNCILS
		Reduced willingness of farmers to invest in productivity-enhancing assets (e.g. fertilizer) due to price volatility and greater future price uncertainty.	District wide	Support investments in new technologies and management practices (e.g. selection of suitable land) that will increase returns.	
		Reduced food availability due to the impact on supply changes and productivity of increased climate variability and changed frequency and intensity of extreme weather events.	District wide	Support improvements in the processing, marketing, storage and distribution of agricultural products. Provide extension services and training in climate-smart agriculture.	
	Health Delivery	Acceleration of the life cycles or the emergence of new climate-sensitive disease vectors due to higher temperatures and changing precipitation patterns.	Kuntanase and Jachie Area councils, Lake Bosomtwe agro-ecological landscape	Ensure relevant information for climate-sensitive diseases monitoring and early warning systems is captured and investment in health and weather	GHS, DEHU, EPA, NADMO,BDA, AREA COUNCILS, DWST
		Destruction or disruption of sanitation and health facilities and access roads due to extreme events, such as floods.	District wide	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.	

		Increase risk of heat-related death or illness and preterm birth due to exposure to higher temperatures.	District wide	Leverage school health classes to provide information on heat stress and other health effects of climate change.	
	Water and Sanitation	Reductions in supply due to evaporative water losses due to higher temperatures and decreased water flow due to reduced rainfall	Lake Bosomtwe Biosphere Reserve	Increase water efficiency in agriculture and industry through conservation agriculture and water-efficient irrigation practices.	WRC, DEHU, EPA, NADMO,BDA, AREA COUNCILS, SWCD, DWST, WORKS DEPT.
		Increased water demands for potable and for agricultural use due to higher temperature	Lake Bosomtwe Biosphere Reserve	Increase water supply by expanding the capacity of existing sources; e.g. the number or depth of boreholes, surface water supply, rainwater harvesting.	
		Increased damage to water supply and sanitation systems, including collection, treatment and distribution systems, due to increased intensity precipitation.	Lake Bosomtwe Biosphere Reserve	Incorporate considerations for flooding and drought into the design /upgrade/maintenance of intakes, dams, and underground water conveyance infrastructure. Educate consumers about water conservation.	
	Roads and Transport Services	Higher levels of structural damage and road deterioration due to flooding caused by increases in heavy precipitation and inland flooding.	District wide	Establish green infrastructure buffer zones to absorb water runoff and reduce flooding.	GHA, FEEDER ROADS, BDA, GPRTU, NADMO, DEHU, PPD, WORKS DEPT.
		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.	District wide	Increase drainage capacity to accommodate more rainfall events. Increase financial and technical resources for more frequent maintenance and repairs to accommodate changes in temperature and precipitation.	
		Disruption of transport and increased repair and maintenance costs from damage of roads due to increased intensity of storms surge.	District wide	Use improved asphalt/ concrete mixtures for roads	

	Fisheries and Ecosystem Services	Impaired water quality and fish habitat due to increased flooding carrying nutrients, sediments, and contaminants to downstream waters.	Lake Bosomtwe	Address point and non-point pollution of freshwater.	WRC, FISHERIES COMMISSION, MOFA, EPA, BDA, ACADEMIA, DEHU, NADMO
		Reduced harvests and lower incomes from doing fishing in the lake.	Lake Bosomtwe	Provide extension services and training in sustainable fishing practices.	

Source: DPCU, BDA, 2021

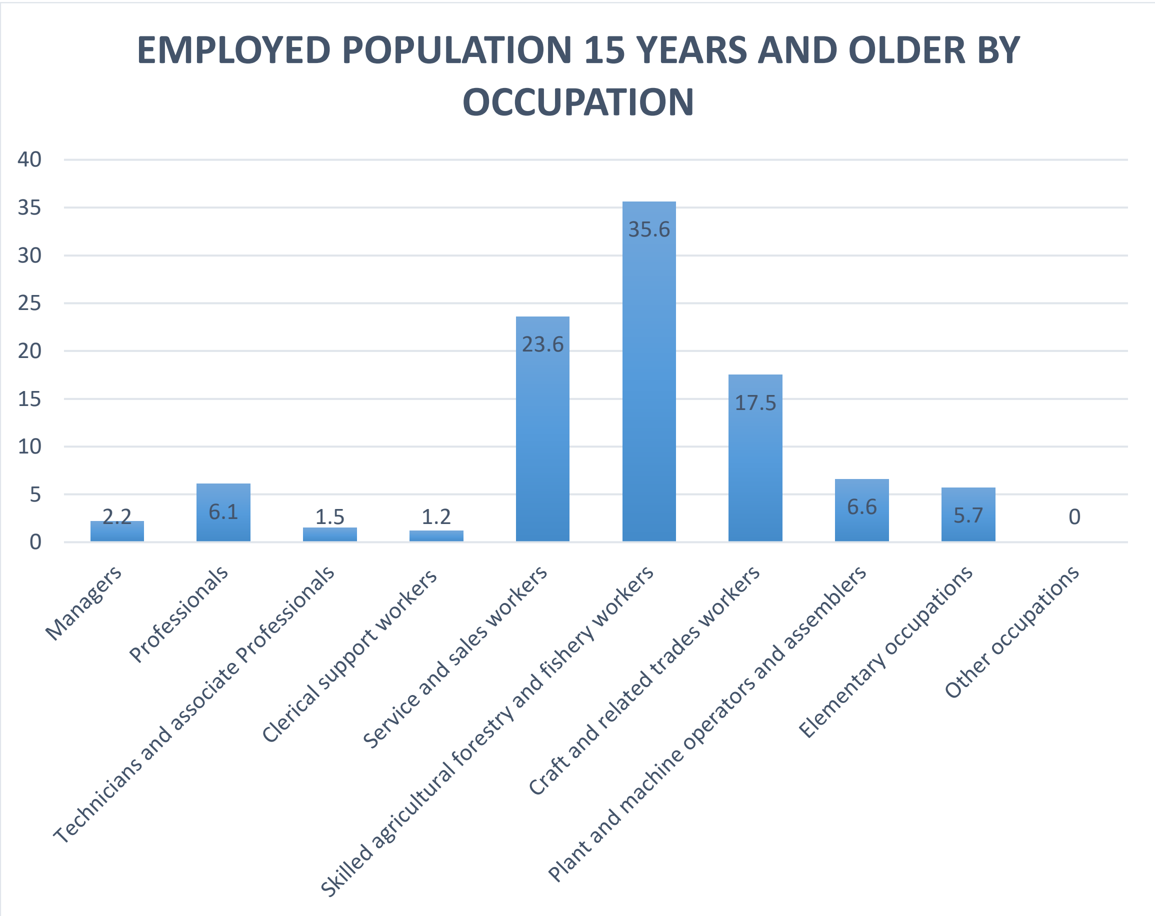
1.14 Economic Characteristics

According to the 2010 PHC, the economy of the District is predominantly agrarian; with subsistence agriculture including forestry and fishing (36.3%) practiced by majority of the population. The next major economic/industrial activities are wholesale and retail trade (19.4%) and manufacturing (11.2%). The service economy is made up of both the informal and the formal economies. The informal economy comprises hairdressers, barbers, drivers, painters, market women/traders among others. Their role is however, complimented by the formal sector through the services provided by the departments and agencies of Government.

The economic activity status of the population 15 years and older by sex in the Bosomtwe District indicates that 73.2 percent of the population is economically active and 26.8 percent are economically not active. Within the economically active population, 92.5 percent are employed and 7.5 percent are unemployed. Proportion of males employed (94.2%) is relatively higher than females (91.1%), while the proportion of unemployed females (8.9%) on the other hand, is higher than males (5.8%).

In terms of occupation, about a quarter of the employed population (23.6%) constitutes the service and sales workers, while 17.5 percent are craft and related trades workers. Figure 1.13 provides information on the employed population 15 years and older by occupation in the Bosomtwe District.

Figure 1.13: Employed Population 15 years and older by occupation

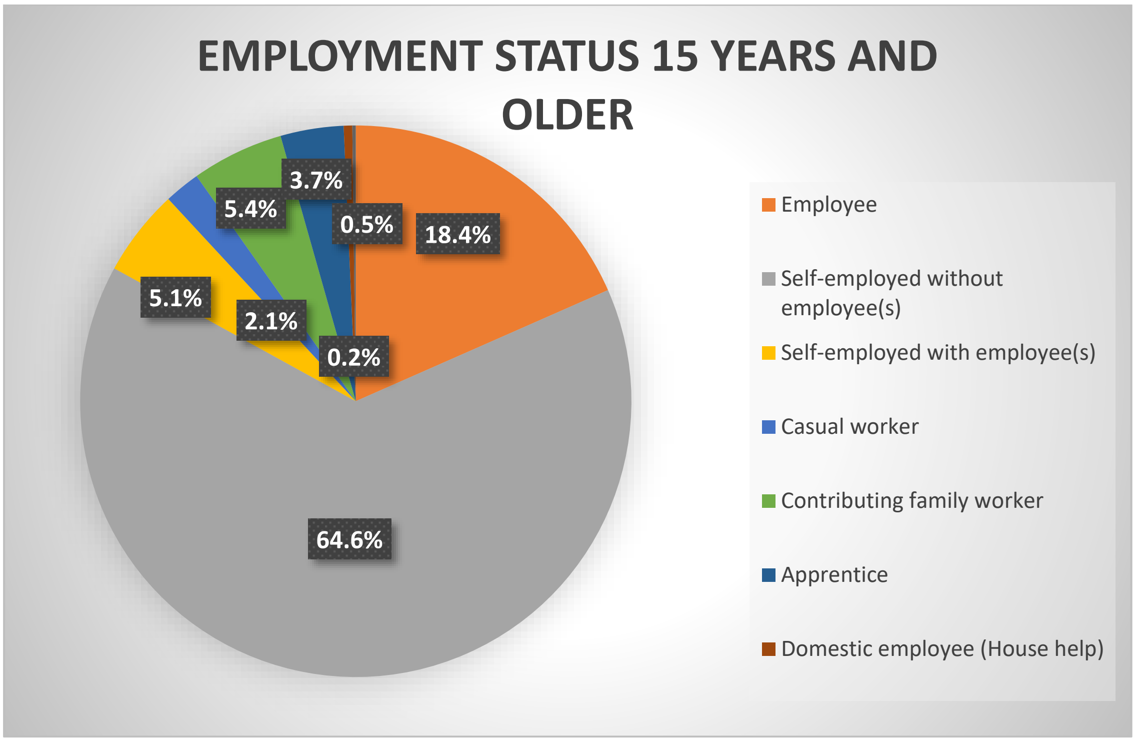


Source: GSS, 2010 PHC

Information on employment by sectors 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. There are higher proportion 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%).

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 as shown in figure 1.14

Figure 1.14: Employment status 15 years and older



Source: GSS, 2010 PHC

1.14.1 Local Economic Development (LED)

The Business Development Centre (BAC) through the Rural Enterprise Programme facilitates the growth and establishment of micro and small scale enterprises within the District to improve the livelihood and income of rural micro enterprises. In order to promote LED, the BAC undertakes business development 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; and institutional development. All the activities are community-based including counselling and business advice at the work places of the entrepreneurs. Bosomtwe has potential entrepreneurial opportunities in agriculture, service and commerce which can be developed effectively to create employment for large number of the people in the District. However, lack

of access to credit, storage facilities, business management skills, poor road network and chieftaincy issues affecting land acquisition are some of the challenges the District has to deal with in order to effectively utilize the opportunities to enhance growth and development.
In technical perspective, the District needs highly skilled personnel who are capable of training entrepreneurs; in business-wise, the District needs financial assistance to support local business entities.

1.14.2 Economic Potentials

The location of the District near Lake Bosomtwe can attract many tourists and this can earn the District a lot of revenue. The soil types in the District are ideal for the cultivation of both cash and food crops. Cash crops like coffee and cocoa thrives in the area and they are reliable sources of household income. Looking at the District's geology, gold deposits can be tapped for exports whilst sand and stone can also be used as raw materials in the building and construction industry. The District's expectations in economic terms are the promotion of tourism at Lake Bosomtwe, development of major market centres, and increase in agricultural productivity and enhanced local revenue mobilization.

1.14.3 Market Services

Markets provide avenues for transactions in the buying and selling of goods and services. They also contribute significantly to the Assembly's IGF. The District has a host of daily markets of varying sizes. Most settlements have a market in one form or the other, with few having facilities for displaying and selling of wares. The five (5) main markets are located at Aputuogya, Jachie, Kuntanase, Esereso and Brodekwano. These markets also double as weekly markets where traders within and outside the District meet to transact business. For instance, Esereso (Mondays); Aputuogya and Brodekwano (Tuesdays); Kuntanase (Thursdays) and Jachie (Fridays). About 60 percent of the District's population have access to these periodic markets.

Unfortunately, the five main markets do not have improved or ultramodern facilities. The economic actors usually market their products along the roads and in front of stores. There is still the challenge of post-harvest losses in the District which can largely be attributed to lack of storage system and processing facilities. Consequently, there is an on-going arrangement to construct a new ultramodern market at Aputuogya under a Public Private Partnership. Besides, there is the need for the Assembly to prioritize the redevelopment of market structures in the other communities to make goods and services easily accessible to all. The District has economic interactions in marketing with the Bekwai, Ejisu and Asokwa Municipalities. This interaction is largely influenced by the nearness of these Assemblies to the District. The Assembly creates an enabling environment for market activities to thrive well.

1.14.4 Banking Services

The established financial institutions in the District comprise of the Bosomtwe Rural Bank located at Aputuogya with its headquarters at Kuntanase; Multi Credit Savings and Loans Limited situated at Kuntanase; and some private micro-finance agencies. That notwithstanding, there is no private or public commercial bank in the District and as a result people have to travel more distances to access banking services. Given the scale up of economic activities in the District, there is the need for the Assembly to facilitate the establishment of a commercial bank to promote business transactions.

1.14.5 Agriculture

Agriculture plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of the District. The key agricultural sub-sectors include crops, livestock, fisheries, agro-forestry and non-traditional commodities. The farming practices in the District include mono-cropping, mixed cropping, crop rotation, and mixed farming. Almost half (48.0%) of households in the District are engage in agriculture. 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.

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 infrastructure/ facilities have resulted in low productivity of the farmers and thereby perpetuating their poverty.

The intended modernisation of agriculture in the District entails significant improvements in productivity-enhancing measures along the value chain, including the adoption of high-yielding crop varieties; mechanisation services; improved extension services; upgrading skills of operators; and access to inputs, markets and finance. Currently, the Extension-Farmer ratio is 1:902, which makes it quite difficult to offer efficient and effective services compared to the acceptable standard of 1:300 farmers. The District Agriculture Department has identified this human resource gap as affecting the agricultural productivity in the District. The few officers also face the problem of inadequate logistics such as motorbikes for regular field inspection and visits. The services normally rendered to farmers are geared towards sustainable agricultural production.

1.15 Disaster Management

The Disaster Prevention and Management Department also known as NADMO is responsible for the implementation of disaster risk reduction plans in the District. Over the past few years, Bosomtwe has experienced varying incidence of natural and man-made disasters resulting in loss of life, livelihoods and property, and associated negative impact. The common disasters in recent times include rainstorms, floods, drowning, fire outbreaks, coronavirus pandemic, pest infestation, and the collapse of buildings.

Causes of fire outbreaks include weak and naked electrical wires, un-switched off electrical gadgets whilst out of home, overloaded meters, and uncontrolled bush burning. With regard to flooding, Esereso – Adagya are areas identified as flood –prone. This is as a result of construction of buildings in waterways, dumping of refuse in gutters and drains which chokes existing culverts and drains and prevents them from receiving large volumes of run-off water during heavy downpour of rain. The effect has been loss of valuable properties and lives in the affected communities.

As part of efforts to prevent the occurrence of disasters in the District, NADMO undertakes incessant public educations from house to house, school to school and community to community. This is complemented by the efforts of the GNFS which undertakes fire safety audits in organizations. The awareness creation campaigns on possible disaster outbreaks has led to a reduction in most man-made disasters in the District. Despite the progress made, challenges such as dormant DVGs, irregular supply of relief items to disaster victims, inadequate logistics, and funds for capacity building programmes have limited the operations of the NADMO.

1.16 Transportation

Road transport forms the predominant mode of travel in Bosomtwe District carrying an estimated 99.9 percent of the population while water transport occurs at Lake Bosomtwe where local folks move from one lake front community to the other. The total length of roads in the District is estimated at 415 km. They are categorised as 1st class – 15km; 2nd class – 100km; and 3rd class – 300km. About 74 percent of this length of road network is classified as feeder roads. There are only three (3) trunk roads in the district which comprise of Asokwa – Kuntanase road; Kuntanase - Bekwai road; and the Kuntanase- Ejisu road.

The transport sector provides employment to about 5 percent of the working population with a significant number of them being in the private road transport subdivision. Regulation and management of the sector is done by the Assembly in collaboration with the Security agencies especially the Motor Transport and Traffic Department (MTTD) of the Ghana Police Service . The major means of public transport are trotros, taxis, motorbikes, aboboyaa and pragyia. In the small farming communities, footpaths are the only links between the villages or farms and head porterage, tri-cycles (aboboyaa) and bicycles are used.

Transport services in the District remain costly and poorly integrated. This is largely as a result of poor road conditions. There are inadequate road signs for efficient and safe driving. Majority of the feeder roads are unmotorable during the rainy season. A significant proportion of the road network is unpaved. Even portions of the paved network are either uneven or in a very poor condition. Overall, there is rapid deterioration of the roads in the District due to inadequate maintenance.

Although road safety is generally good in the District, there is inadequate enforcement of road traffic regulations which manifests in indiscipline of all categories of road users contributing to the relatively high incidences of reckless driving, traffic jams, minor accidents, etc The extent of road development in the District is not satisfactory in terms of average road length, quality and distribution. Consequently efforts must be spearheaded to improve road network across the District to promote efficient spatial interaction in terms of convenience, efficiency and economy.

1.17 Energy

The main sources of energy in the District are electricity; biomass in the form firewood and charcoal; and petroleum products. Virtually all the sixty-seven communities are connected to the national electricity grid, however there is the need to extend the electricity to new areas of development to obtain complete coverage. In terms of petroleum products, there are six (6) petrol filling stations, two (2) surface tanks and five (5) gas filling stations. These products and services are mostly found along the trunk roads in the District but are not evenly distributed as those in the rural areas have to cover more distances to access them. The Assembly in collaboration with the GNFS is responsible for regulating the operations of the Petroleum industry in the District.

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. The use of fuel wood contributes to deforestation with accompanying ecological damage, increased prices, and gathering times thereby imposing heavy burdens on women who usually collect it for cooking.

According to the 2010 PHC, majority of households (69.4%) 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. Some of the key development issues in the energy sector include inadequate access to electricity in newly developing areas, inadequate supply of transformers, inadequate street lighting system, high cost of electricity and petroleum products, and high dependence on fuel wood leading to deforestation.

1.18 Infrastructure Maintenance

Poor maintenance culture is a major challenge in the District. A number of public and private infrastructure are often neglected for scheduled maintenance leading to gradual deterioration. These include the abandoned 42-Bedroom Hotel and Presidential Lodge at Kokoado; classroom blocks, health facilities, teachers and nurses quarters, Assembly quarters, road network and other facilities in the built environment. The lack of maintenance is usually as a result of very high cost of maintenance fees coupled with inadequate funds and lack of commitment. Consequently there is usually disproportional emphasis on new construction to the neglect of maintenance plans and their implementation.

1.19 Gender and Development

Gender refers to the social construction of female and male identity. Bridging the gender gap has always been a global phenomenon and Bosomtwe is no exception. Lack of qualifications and narrow range of skills limit female access to formal employment, however about 70.1 percent of women in the District are self-employed or work as unpaid labour in agriculture, agro-based enterprises and commerce or small scale manufacturing in the informal sector, and less productive activities which on average yield low incomes**.** The political scene is male dominated which usually limits the majority of women in the decision making process. Out of the total of fifty (50) Assembly members in the district, only 4 (8%) are women, while forty-six (92%) are men.

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%) (GSS, 2010 PHC). Again, the 2020 PHC shows that the proportion of males having mobile phones (52.5%) is higher than females (47.5%). 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.

There is high fertility rate in the District which is 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. 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.

Violence against women has received relatively little public attention in the District and, reflecting this, there is little information. However, violence against women is widespread, at institutional community and domestic levels, taking a variety of forms. In order to bridge the equity gap in terms of access and control of resources for both men and women, the following gender issues needs to be addressed.

- 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

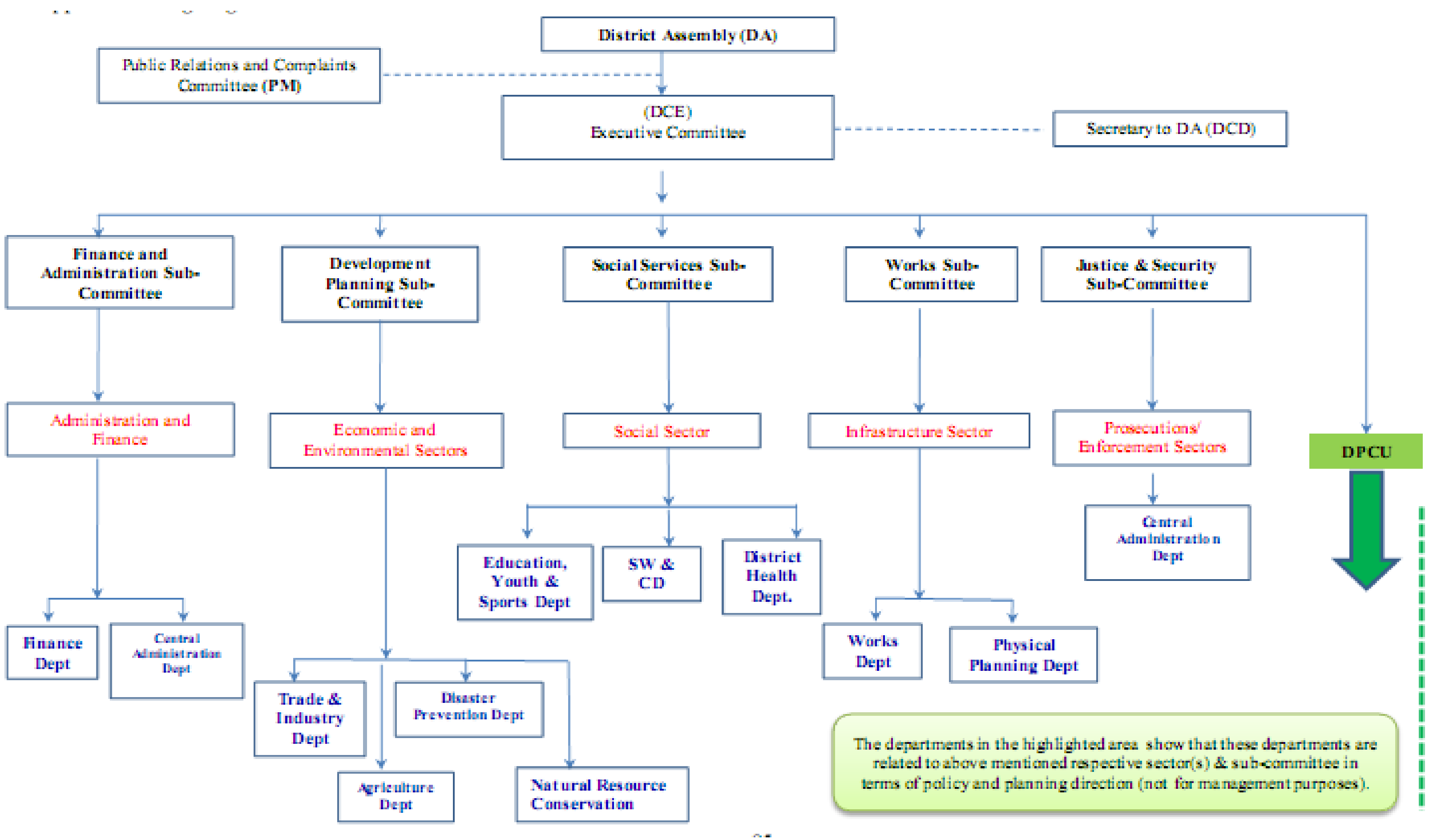
1.20 Governance

The Bosomtwe District Assembly is a statutory body established by the Local Government Act 936 (2016). 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 Member of Parliament of the constituency within the District, 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, and Heads of the Decentralized departments who are ex- officio members without voting rights. It is supported administratively and technically by 11 Decentralized 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 1.15 and Figure 1.16.

Figure 1.15: Organogram of Bosomtwe District Assembly

Source: DPCU, BDA, 2021

Figure 1.16: Organogram of Sub-committee of Bosomtwe District Assembly



Source: DPCU, BDA, 2021

1.21 Departments of the Assembly

Legislative Instrument (L.I) 1961 identified 11 Decentralized departments for District Assemblies which include:

- Central Administration Department
- Finance Department
- Department of Education, Youth and Sports
- Department of Agriculture
- Physical (Spatial) Planning Department
- Department of Social Welfare and Community Development
- Forestry and Natural Resources Conservation Department
- Health Department
- Works Department
- Department of Trade and Industry
- Disaster Prevention and Management Department

Departments of the Assembly provide the required technical expertise for local level development. The Bosomtwe District Assembly does not have the full complement of staff yet, as the Forestry and Natural Resource Conservation Department do not exist in the District. Further, the Human Resource Department and Statistics Department have been established as new decentralized departments of the Assembly, however they are yet to be documented under any legislative instruments. Some 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)

1.21.1 Sub-district Structures

The District Assembly has three (3) Area Councils and 35 Unit Committees which facilitate effective and efficient delivery of development interventions in terms of community development and revenue mobilization 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. However, they often lack the necessary skills and logistics to operate effectively. The three (3) Area Councils are:

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

1.22 Social and Cultural Structure

The Bosomtwe District has one paramount chief that is Kuntanase Traditional Council with about 13 divisional chiefs (Abrempong). Sacred days in the District are Tuesdays and Fridays. These sacred days are mostly used for communal labour and other activities. Communal spirit in many 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 on 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 in the District.

The major religion in the Bosomtwe District is Christianity, followed by Islam, traditional and others. 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 Onwe, Krom-Adwafo, Obo, and Abrankese-Swedru.

1.23 Citizen Participation

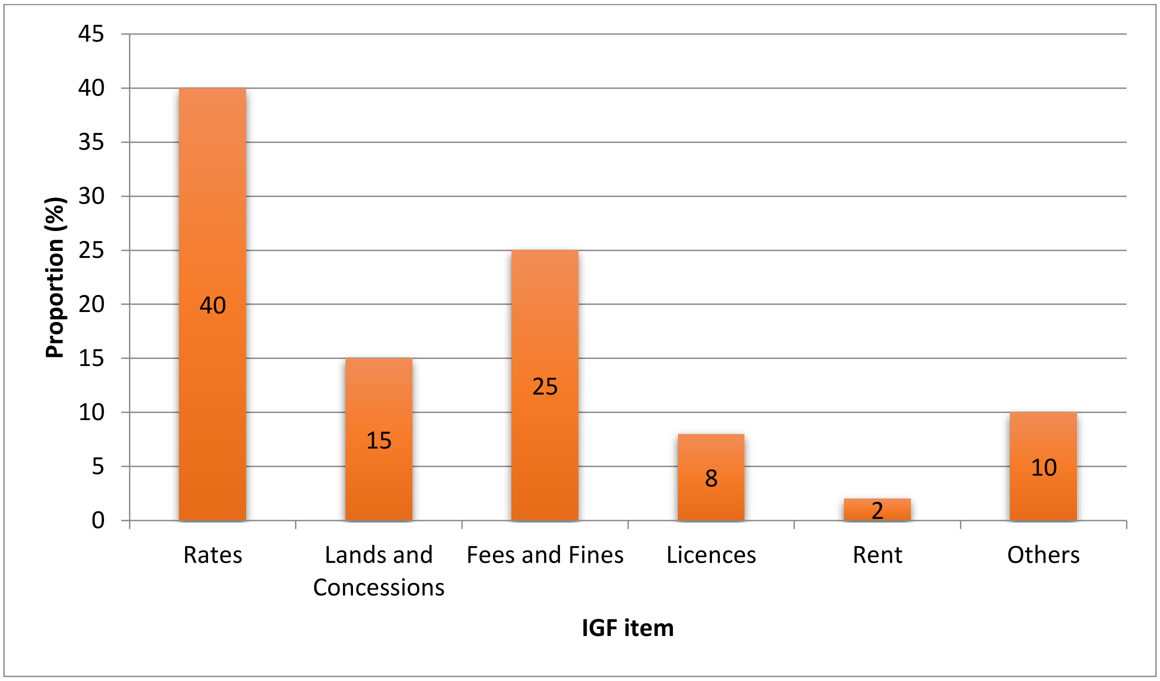
In order to promote transparent, inclusive and accountable governance, there is participation of all categories of stakeholders in the planning and budgeting processes of the Assembly. Platforms for citizens engagement is usually through community and town hall meetings, public hearings, sub-committee meetings, general assembly meetings, area council meetings, through the use of community information centres, among others. There is both vertical and horizontal flow of information across the district through the utilization of communication platforms and stakeholders particularly Nananom, Assembly members and Unit committees. Media channels such as radio and television are also engaged to educate and inform citizens about development activities being implemented in the district and accountability of duty bearers.

The participation of women (51%) is slightly more than men (49%) in most of the programmes and projects undertaken in the District. This is as a result of increased sensitization of women groups and strengthening of participation mechanisms. However, the participation of marginalized and vulnerable groups such as PWDs, and the aged is not encouraging. Youth participation is gradually increasing and more vibrant in the rural areas than peri-urban settings. The Assembly adopts the participatory monitoring and evaluation tool to assess the level of stakeholder participation but it is very expensive. Some challenges to citizen's participation include chieftaincy issues, inadequate participation in urban areas, and limited budget for PM&E, non-functioning sub-district structures, among others.

1.24 Revenue Mobilization

The Assembly by virtue of the Local Governance Act 936 of 2016 have been empowered to mobilize local revenue (internally generated funds) in the form of rates, fees and fines, licences, rent among others to help finance basic infrastructural development and services to the local people. Placing emphasis on the respective contributions of the various IGF items, about 40% of the district's internal revenue comes from rates which are mobilized through revaluation of properties and computerized billing system. Fines and fees contribute 25% of the total internal revenue; 15% from Lands and Concessions; licenses contributes 8%; rent contributes 2% whilst other internal sources contribute 10%. (See Figure 1.17). The major means of collecting the revenue are through the use of revenue collectors and works of special task force who move around to collect such revenues from individuals and organizations in the District.

Figure 1.17: IGF items



Source: Finance Department, BDA, 2021

The revenue generated internally is used to support the statutory District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) and other donor grants to deliver public goods, works and services. However, local revenue (IGF) over the past years have been unstable and inadequate due to a number of reasons. Paramount among them is poor management of IGF items coupled with inadequate resources (financial, human and material) to plan and implement activities towards the realization of IGF mobilization goals or targets. Consequently, there is often limited capacity of the IGF team to achieve increased coverage of all revenue items and effective IGF system leading to low revenues. Specifically the challenges to poor revenue mobilization in the District includes delay in issuance of demand notices, inadequate rate payer sensitization, ineffective participation of stakeholders in the fee-fixing consultations, poor update of revenue database, inadequate commission collectors, non-functioning area councils, inadequate motivation for revenue officers and taskforce, inadequate development communication, large number of unvalued properties, poor planning of settlements, etc. Generally, the district's performance is not very encouraging in revenue mobilization looking at the great natural resources and other opportunities in the built environment which can be tapped to expand the scope of the district's internal revenue.

1.25 Youth Development

The Bosomtwe District has an estimated youthful population, defined as those aged 15-35 years of 39 percent. Among the youth, females (53.8%) are the dominant population. This makes the need for the provision of quality health care very necessary. The youthful nature of the population requires that development interventions should place accent to the priorities of the youth more than the other groups. About 10 percent of the youth in the District are estimated to be unemployed with labour underutilization rate of 25 percent. Factors contributing to this situation include: lack of employable skills; mismatch of education and industry; inability of the local economy to create new jobs at a much faster rate; and limited access for the youth to start-up capital.

In responding to the youth unemployment situation, the NYA, NABCO and BAC have been supporting some youth in the District to gain some level of employment however, there remain a lot more youth still unemployed and struggling to make ends meet. Apart from the national youth development programmes, the Assembly has been passive in creating decent economic opportunities for the youth due to limited budgets and administrative bottlenecks from central government. Few young people particularly males are involved in the electoral process playing roles in community mobilisation and canvassing for votes. Empowering the youth with the knowledge and skills to play vital roles in the District is therefore paramount taking into consideration their role in developing new business and creating economic opportunities; as change agents in communities; and participation in political governance.

In order to enhance youth development at the district, the Ghana Employment and Social Protection Programme (GESP) has been introduced to enhance the social protection system. An aspect of the agenda is to promote productivity and employment opportunities for vulnerable sections of the population, equip them with skills, enhance their business development capacities to earn incomes and sustain their households. In view of this, a productive inclusion (PI) intervention has been proposed to support selected categories of the population and provide opportunities and linkages that would enhance their employment circumstances or business activities.

1.26 ICT Development

Mobile phones, the internet and computer usage in the District have become important tools for communication with enormous time saving applications in the pursuit of inter-personal and corporate transactions. According to the 2010 PHC, the distribution of internet facility usage by sex indicates that males (64%) have a larger proportion than females (36%). Out of the total population aged 12years and above, 62,792 (51.4%) have mobile phones. Mobile network services such as MTN, VODAFONE, AIRTEL-TIGO, and GLO is almost accessible in every part of the District. Only 4.4 percent of the household's own desktop and laptop computers. There is only one FM station (Pure FM – 94.4) located at Aputuogya, however, most of the community information centres transmit radio information via affiliate FM stations outside the District.

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 Assembly has a Library and ICT Centre at Kuntanase which is supposed to provide internet access and basic training in computer literacy to the public, however it is not functional. The ICT infrastructure in education is woefully inadequate and below standard. Majority of basic schools in the District do not have access to ICT infrastructure, even though ICT is examinable at the BECE. Some of the key development issues of ICT development in the District includes, high cost of ICT supplies, limited use of computers and accessories in schools, inadequate ICT infrastructure, low literacy levels and inadequate ICT personnel, poor internet access, etc.

1.27 Human Settlement Development

Human settlement development focuses on spatial planning and management; urban development and management; housing and shelter; slum prevention and regeneration; disaster prevention; and rural development and management. Spatial planning in the District can be described as poor and uncoordinated. Out of the 67 communities, only 21 representing 31 percent have approved planning schemes. The Spatial Planning committee in collaboration with the Physical Planning and Works Department is responsible for implementation of land use plans and sustainable development control in the District, however there is weak enforcement of planning and building regulations.

This phenomenon has not only resulted in loss of revenue to the Assembly but proliferation of unauthorized, uncontrolled, haphazard and uncoordinated development especially in majority of the peri-urban settlements of Aputuogya, Adagya, Abuontem, Feyiase, Jachie, Sawua, Pramso, etc. 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 of 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.

Section 91 (1) of the Local Governance Act 936 stipulates that a person shall not carry out a physical development in a district except with the prior written approval in the form of a written permit issued by the District Planning Authority. There is therefore the urgent need to strengthen the institutional capacities responsible for effective spatial planning and management. Other significant challenges include the absence of a district spatial development frameworks to guide the comprehensive growth and development of human settlements; inadequate capacity for spatial plan preparation and implementation; inadequate public education on land use plans, and inadequate implementation of the SNPA.

About 70 percent of the communities in the District can be described as rural whose economic mainstay are usually farming and fishing. Rural development has lagged behind urban development, and the gap is reflected in the disparities between rural and urban communities in opportunities, levels of services and quality of life. The resultant effect is gradual migration into the urban areas and over-exploitation of the natural resources in rural communities of the District. Consequently, the need to modernise agriculture in the rural areas to make it attractive for the rural folks cannot be overemphasized.

1.28 Housing

According to the 2010 PHC, the housing stock of Bosomtwe District is 15,525 representing 2.7 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average number of persons per house is 7. A little over half (51.1%) of all dwelling units in the District are compound houses; 33.1 percent are separate houses and 5.7 percent are flat/apartments. Forty four percent of the dwelling units in the District are owned by members of the household and 27.0 percent are owned by relative not a household member. Only 1.2 percent of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

There is increased demand for housing and shelter which has led to escalation of prices making it unaffordable to the poor and vulnerable. Despite the increasing prices, there is limited development of slums in the District with its attendant social problems. Again there is limited participation of the private and public sector in real estate development and delivery of affordable rental housing which must be considered in the planned future to make housing accessible to low and middle income groups in the District. Moreover, there is rapid increase in the population of peri-urban areas of the District largely as a result of in-migration from Kumasi city and other areas. A characteristic of the increasing trend is congestion, overcrowding and pressure on existing facilities posing present new challenges such as health and education issues, rural urban migration on urban land use and planning.

To contribute to a resilient built environment through improved human settlement development and housing, the Assembly must be supported technically and financially in the implementation of the Land Use Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925).

1.29 Summary of Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues

The performance review and analysis of existing conditions in the Bosomtwe District have presented a number of development issues that require comprehensive efforts by the Assembly and other relevant stakeholders to find sustainable solutions to them. A summary of development issues identified under the appropriate development dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) is presented in Table 1.4:

Table 1.8: Summary of Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS OF NMTDPF (2018-2021)		KEY IDENTIFIED ISSUES (AS HARMONISED WITH INPUTS FROM THE PERFORMANCE REVIEW, PROFILING AND COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS)
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	1	Inadequate official vehicles and equipment
	2	Low mobilization of IGF
	3	Poor market infrastructure
	4	Limited access to agricultural extension services
	5	Inadequate tourism infrastructure

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	1	Inadequate residential accommodation for teachers, nurses, and staff
	2	Poor sanitation
	3	High rate of youth unemployment
	4	Low entrepreneurial skills
	5	Inadequate health facilities and equipment
	6	Inadequate toilet facilities (public and households)
	7	Inadequate access to potable water
	8	Limited access to school feeding programme
	9	Inadequate educational infrastructure
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	1	Poor drainage system
	2	Deplorable road infrastructure
	3	Poor street lighting system
	4	Lack of fire tender
	5	Inadequate ICT Centres
	6	High cost of transport services
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	1	Inadequate Police post and barracks

Source: DPCU, BDA, 2021

CHAPTER TWO
KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

2.1 Introduction

This chapter of the DMTDP captures the prioritized key development issues and problems emanating from chapter one and linked to the corresponding development dimensions of the NMTDPF. Some factors that are considered include severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits of addressing it; significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency; significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs and rights; and significant effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces or corridors.

2.2 Community Development Plans

The DPCU in collaboration with Assembly members collated Community Development Plans (CDPs) of all the communities in the 35 electoral areas within the District through a comprehensive participatory process. There were two (2) stages in the preparation of the community action plans. The first stage was the use of focus group discussions where community needs and aspiration were captured in the form of development issues/problems/gaps. Subsequently, pair wise ranking method was used in all the 67 communities to identify development needs and aspirations.

The second stage was at the area council level where community needs and aspirations were harmonized and prioritized at the area councils through stakeholder consultative meetings. After facilitating the preparation of Community Action Plans (CAPs), the following were issues obtained in no order of priority.

1. Inadequate residential accommodation for teachers, nurses, and staff
2. Inadequate official vehicles and equipment
3. Poor sanitation
4. Poor drainage system
5. Deplorable road infrastructure
6. Poor street lighting system
7. High rate of youth unemployment
8. Low entrepreneurial skills
9. Inadequate health facilities and equipment
10. Lack of fire tender
11. Inadequate ICT centres
12. Low mobilization of IGF
13. Inadequate toilet facilities (public and households)
14. Poor market infrastructure
15. Limited access to agricultural extension services
16. Inadequate tourism infrastructure
17. Inadequate school infrastructure

18. Inadequate access to potable water
19. High cost of transport services
20. Limited access to school feeding programme
21. Inadequate Police post and barracks

2.3 Harmonization of Community needs and aspirations with identified development gaps/problems/issues (from review of Performance and Profile)

To ensure harmony in the development process, the community needs and aspirations identified was matched with the summarized key development issues and scored. Where there is a strong relationship, it is scored 2. The criteria for harmonisation is depicted in table 2.1:

Table 2.1: Scoring scale

Definition	Score
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0

Source: NDPC Guidelines, 2021

Table 2.2: Harmonization of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2018- 2021

No.	Community Needs and Aspirations	Identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from profile)	Score
1	Provision of accommodation for Teachers, Nurses and Staff	Inadequate residential accommodation for teachers, nurses, and staff	2
2	Provision of official vehicles and equipment	Inadequate official vehicles and equipment	2
3	Provision of sanitation facilities	Poor sanitation	2
4	Provision of Culverts/ Drains	Poor drainage system	2
5	Rehabilitation of feeder roads	Deplorable road infrastructure	2
6	Improving access to electricity/ street lights	Poor street lighting system	2
7	Creation of jobs for the Youth	High rate of youth unemployment	2
8	Provision of employable skills	Low entrepreneurial skills	2
9	Provision of Health facilities	Inadequate health facilities and equipment	2

10	Provision of fire tender	Lack of fire tender	2
11	Provision of ICT Centres	Inadequate ICT Centres	2
12	Improvement in revenue mobilization	Low mobilization of IGF	2
13	Provision of improved toilet facilities	Inadequate toilet facilities (public and households)	2
14	Provision of market infrastructure	Poor market infrastructure	2
15	Provision of Agricultural Extension Services	Limited access to agricultural extension services	2
16	Provision of educational infrastructure	Inadequate educational infrastructure	2
17	Provision of potable water	Inadequate access to potable water	2
18	Provision of police post and infrastructure	Inadequate Police post and barracks	2
19	Provision of police infrastructure	Limited access to school feeding programme	2
20	Provision of affordable means of transport	High cost of transport services	2
21	Provision of modern tourist facilities and infrastructure	Inadequate tourism infrastructure	2

Source: DPCU, BDA, 2021

According to Table 2.2, the scores indicate that all the community needs/aspirations had a strong relationship with the development problems/issues/gaps identified from the profile. Thus there was harmony between the community needs/aspirations and the development gaps identified in the profile.

Table 2.3: Key Development Issues under AGENDA FOR JOBS (2018-2021) with Implications for 2022-2025

No.	Development Dimensions (AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021)		Key Development issues under (AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021) with implications for 2022-2025
1	Economic Development	1	Inadequate official vehicles and equipment
		2	Low mobilization of IGF
		3	Poor market infrastructure
		4	Limited access to agricultural extension services
		5	Inadequate tourism infrastructure
2	Social Development	1	Inadequate residential accommodation for teachers, nurses, and staff

		2	Poor sanitation
		3	High rate of youth unemployment
		4	Low entrepreneurial skills
		5	Inadequate health facilities and equipment
		6	Inadequate toilet facilities (public and households)
		7	Inadequate access to potable water
		8	Limited access to school feeding programme
		9	Inadequate educational infrastructure
3	Environmental, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	1	Poor drainage system
		2	Deplorable road infrastructure
		3	Poor street lighting system
		4	Lack of fire tender
		5	Inadequate ICT Centres
		6	High cost of transport services
4	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	1	Inadequate Police post and barracks

Source: DPCU, BDA, 2021

2.4 Harmonisation of key development issues under AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021 with implication for 2022-2025 with those of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2022–2025) under the Long-term national development plan (LTNDP 2018 – 2057).

Chapter 6, Article 35 (7) of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana states that "As far as practicable, a government shall continue and execute projects and programmes commenced by the previous Governments" (p. 32)". For continuity of relevant ongoing programmes and in accordance with Chapter 6, Article 35 (7) of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana, the DPCU harmonised the issues associated with programmes and projects commenced under AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021 with those issues of the NMTDPF 2022 -2025 as indicated in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4: Identified Development Issues under Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) and NMTDPF, 2022-2025

AGENDA FOR JOBS (2018-2021)			**NMTDPF, 2022-2025**		
Development Dimension		**Issues**	**Goal**		**Issues**

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	1	Inadequate official vehicles and equipment	Economic Development	1	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
	2	Low mobilization of IGF		2	Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets
	3	Poor market infrastructure		3	Limited access to finance
	4	Limited access to agricultural extension services		4	Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills
				5	Poor storage and untimely release of planting materials and certified seeds
				6	Inadequate access to veterinary services
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	1	Inadequate residential accommodation for teachers, nurses, and staff	Social Development	1	Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care.
	2	Poor sanitation		2	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
	3	High rate of youth unemployment			
	4	Low entrepreneurial skills		3	Poor drainage systems
	5	Inadequate health facilities and equipment		4	Poor sanitation and waste management
	6	Inadequate toilet facilities (public and households)		5	Inequitable access to and distribution of power
	7	Inadequate access to potable water		6	Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education
	8	Limited access to school feeding programme			
	9	Inadequate educational infrastructure			
ENVIRONMENTAL, INFRASTRUCTURAL AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	1	Poor drainage system	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	1	Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks
	2	Deplorable road infrastructure		2	Early deterioration of road networks
	3	Poor street lighting system			
	4	Lack of fire tender			
	5	Inadequate ICT Centres			

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	1	Inadequate Police post and barracks	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	1	Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy

Source: DPCU, BDA, 2021

The sets of the two issues in Table 2.4 were matched to determine their relationships in terms of similarity for adoption. Where there are similarities, the similar issues from AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021 was adopted by replacing them with those of the NMTDPF together with their corresponding goals, sub-goals and focus areas. These were in addition to others identified as relevant new development issues from the NMTDPF. The adopted goals and issues for the DMTDP is presented as shown in Table 2.5 below.

Table 2.5: Adopted Goals and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs

DMTDP GOALS, 2022-2025	DMTDP SUB-GOALS 2022-2025	ADOPTED ISSUES
Build a Prosperous Country	Enhance domestic trade	Limited modern markets
	Create an enabling agribusiness environment	Limited access to land
	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Ageing farmer population
	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Poor tourism infrastructure and services
		Poor accessible roads to tourist sites
Create opportunities for all	Strengthen school management systems	Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools
	Promote literacy and lifelong learning	Inadequate library facilities and services in communities and in schools
	Reduce the incidence of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	Limited knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups
	Promote nutrition specific and sensitive programmes and interventions	Inadequate nutrition education
	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	High cases of teenage pregnancy
	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable	Inadequate maintenance of facilities

	water supply services for all	
	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	Poor sanitation and waste management
	Promote the rights and welfare of children	Limited awareness on child rights and development issues
	Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	Weak structures and inadequate incentives to develop the craft and creativity of the youth for sustainable livelihood
	Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Improve forest and protected areas	Illegal logging of trees
	Promote sustainable water resources development and management	Pollution of water bodies from illegal mining
	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Poor quality of roads
		Poor road maintenance/rehabilitation culture
Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Deepen political, financial and administrative decentralization	Ineffective sub-district structures
	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization
	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
Mainstream emergency planning and preparedness into Ghana's development planning agenda at all levels to respond to potential internal and external threats (including COVID-19)	Minimize Ghana's geological threats	Limited awareness and education on earthquakes and their associated risks
	Enhance surveillance system and build response capacity to prevent, detect, contain, and respond to epidemics and pandemics	Inadequate Health Infrastructure and personnel
	Ensure safety of life, property and social wellbeing	Chieftaincy Disputes

	Ensure secured health systems	Decrease in hospital attendance due to the fear of contracting the Covid-19 virus
	Improve water and sanitation services	Open defecation
Improve delivery of development outcomes at all levels	Strengthen plan preparation, implementation and coordination at all levels	Delay in the release of approved funds
		Inadequate Internally Generated Funds (IGF
	Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems at all levels	Inadequate financial, logistical and human resources

Source: DPCU, BDA, 2021

2.5 Prioritization of Development Issues

After identifying the adopted issues from the (AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021), the next stage involved setting priorities for the interventions earmarked for implementation through a consensus meeting of broad spectrum of stakeholders in the District. Some factors that were considered in prioritization include;

- Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits (social, economic, environmental, etc) of addressing it.
- Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency e.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.
- Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs and rights – e.g. immunization of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development, etc.
- Significant effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces or corridors.

Prioritization of issues under each development dimension adopted by District, using the above factors is shown in Table 2.4. The result of the prioritization is presented in Table 2.7.

Table 2.6: Prioritization Key

Definition	Score
Strong Linkage	3
Moderate Linkage	2
Weak Linkage	1
No Linkage	0
Negative Linkage	-1

Source: NDPC Guidelines, 2021

Table 2.7: Prioritization of the Adopted Issues

		CRITERIA					
No.	NMTDPF (2022-2025) ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS AND ISSUES	Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits of addressing it	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs and rights	Significant effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated	TOTAL SCORE	RANK
	DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
1	Limited modern markets	3	3	1	1	8	1st
2	Limited access to land	1	2	1	1	5	13th
3	Ageing farmer population	1	2	1	0	4	21st
4	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	3	3	0	0	6	9th
5	Poor accessible roads to tourist sites	3	3	0	2	8	1st
	Sub-Total					31	2nd
DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT							
	Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools	2	1	3	0	6	9th
	Inadequate library facilities and services in communities and in schools	3	0	2	1	6	9th
	Limited knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups	2	1	1	0	4	21st
	Inadequate nutrition education	1	1	1	0	3	26th
	High cases of teenage pregnancy	3	1	2	0	6	9th
	Inadequate maintenance of facilities	2	-1	1	0	2	23th
	Poor sanitation and waste management	3	1	0	3	7	3rd
	Limited awareness on child rights and development issues	2	0	3	0	5	13th
	Weak structures and inadequate incentives to develop the craft and creativity of the youth for sustainable livelihood	2	2	3	0	7	3rd
	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	2	2	1	0	5	13th
	SUB-TOTAL					51	1st
DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS							
	Illegal logging of trees	3	-1	0	0	2	28th
		3	-1	2	3	7	3rd

	Pollution of water bodies from illegal mining						
	Poor quality of roads	3	2	0	0	5	13th
	Poor road maintenance/rehabilitation culture	3	2	0	2	7	3rd
	SUB-TOTAL					21	4th
DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY							
	Ineffective sub-district structures	2	2	0	0	4	21st
	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	2	2	1	0	5	13th
	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	2	0	1	0	3	27th
	SUB-TOTAL					12	6th
DIMENSION: EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE (INCLUDING COVID-19 RECOVERY PLAN)							
	Limited awareness and education on earthquakes and their associated risks	3	1	0	1	5	13th
	Inadequate Health Infrastructure and personnel	2	2	3	0	7	3th
	Chieftaincy Disputes	2	-1	0	0	1	30th
	Decrease in hospital attendance due to the fear of contracting the Covid-19 virus	2	1	2	0	5	13th
	Open defecation	3	1	1	0	5	13th
	SUB-TOTAL					23	3rd
DIMENSION: IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION							
	Delay in the release of approved funds	2	2	0	0	4	21st
	Inadequate Internally Generated Funds (IGF	2	2	1	0	5	13th
	Inadequate financial, logistical and human resources	3	1	0	0	4	21st
	SUB-TOTAL					13	5th

Source: DPCU, BDA, 2021

From Table 2.7, the adopted development issues under the various dimensions were prioritized in order of ranking as follows;

1. Social Development
2. Economic Development
3. Emergency planning and response (including covid-19 recovery plan)
4. Environmental, infrastructure and human settlement

5. Implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation
6. Governance, corruption and public accountability

The policy implication is that within the planned period, more resources will be channelled to the Social Development thematic area as compared to the other development dimension.

2.5.1 List of Prioritized Development Issues

1. Limited modern market
2. Poor accessible roads to tourist site
3. Poor sanitation and waste management
4. Weak structures and inadequate incentives to develop the craft and creativity of the youth for sustainable livelihood
5. Inadequate health infrastructure and personnel
6. Poor road maintenance/ rehabilitation culture
7. Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools
8. Inadequate library facilities and services in communities and in schools
9. High cases of teenage pregnancy
10. Poor tourism infrastructure and services
11. Limited awareness of child rights and development issues
12. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
13. Limited access to land
14. Pollution of water bodies from illegal mining
15. Limited awareness and education on earthquakes and their associated risks
16. Decrease in hospital attendance due the fear of contracting the covid-19 virus
17. Open defecation
18. Poor quality of roads
19. Inadequate internally generated funds
20. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization
21. Limited knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs especially among vulnerable groups
22. Ageing farmer population
23. Delay in the release of approved funds
24. Inadequate financial, logistical and human resources
25. Ineffective sub-district structures
26. Inadequate nutrition education
27. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
28. Inadequate maintenance of facilities
29. Illegal logging of trees
30. Chieftaincy disputes

2.5.1 Application of potentials (strength), Opportunities, constraints (weakness) and challenges (threats) (POCC) Analysis

This section deals with an analysis of the adopted prioritized issues based on the District's Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges. In solving the various development issues, the potentials and constraints as well as opportunities and challenges concerning the issues must be identified. Therefore, with respect to the MMTDP 2022-2025, the following definitions are given;

- **Potentials** refer to factors, advantages and resources which when utilized can enable the District overcome its constraints and enhance its socio-economic development.
- **Opportunities** are external factors that can positively influence the development efforts in the District.
- **Constraints** are the internal impeding factors that can hinder the District's ability to enhance its socio-economic development.
- **Challenges** are the external factors that obstruct (negatively influence) the development efforts of the District.

Table 2.8 shows the application of POCC analysis on the adopted prioritized development issues in Bosomtwe District. The output of the POCC analysis will refine the adopted prioritized issues of the District.

Table 2.7: Application of potentials (strength), Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC)

S/N	Adopted Priority Issues	Potentials (Strength)	Opportunities	Constraints (Weakness)	Challenges (Threats)
1	Early deterioration of road networks	- Availability of constructional materials - Presence of Department of Urban Roads - Availability of skilled and unskilled labour	-Political will and government policy -Proximity to Regional Department of Urban road	- Poor maintenance culture - Inadequate internal financing - Weak monitoring structures	-Inadequate and untimely release of DACF -High pressure on DACF -Low capacity of contractors
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities listed are adequate to reduce the issue of early deterioration of road networks in the District. However, the identified constraint and challenges could be minimized through policy formulation and programme designs. The Development Partners (DPs) and NGOs should be contacted in order to fund road projects which is very expensive to construct.					
2	Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy	-Available competent staff -High level of commitment from stakeholders -Availability of IGF -Availability of companies within the municipality	-Political will and government policy -Availability of external funding sources -Availability of donors	- Unreliable internal funds - More development gaps	-Inadequate and untimely release of DACF -High pressure on DACF
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to revitalize the issue of limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy. The constraints on one hand should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be directed towards the minimization of the identified challenges.					
3	Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care	- Existence of health related NGOs in the municipality - Availability of internal funds	-Existence of health related NGO's (CHAG) etc. -Available national funds allocation -Existence of government policies	- Low level of IGF - Low level of household income - Long distance in accessing health facilities	-Low budgetary allocation -Inadequate external funds -Superstition beliefs of health issues
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to revitalize the issue of huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care. The constraints on one hand should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be directed towards the minimization of the identified challenges					
4	Inequitable access to and distribution of power	- Availability of Electricity Sub-stations	-Existence of the Rural Electrification Project (RuEP)	- Low level of IGF to electrification projects	-Insufficient and untimely release of external funds

		- Willingness of indigenes and the Assembly to pay their counterpart funding toward capital cost - Communities willingness to support energy programmes	- Existence of Ministry of Energy	- Illegal connection and wastage of power - High poverty level of communities	- Inadequate logistics on the part of ECG - Poor maintenance culture
Conclusion: For effective tackling of the issue, the potentials and opportunities must be taken advantage of in addressing the inequitable access to and distribution of power to support the delivery of energy services in the District. However, steps must be taken to solve the constraints and to reduce the level of the challenges. Therefore, programme design must be directed towards the solution of the constraints and the challenges.					
5	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	- Presence of employable skills among youths - Existence of District Assembly - Existence of NGOs	- Presence of YEA, PFJ, PFI, 1D1F programmes in the country - Presence of training institutes to train youths	- Apathy of the youth to be trained - Limited employable skills among the youth - Low levels of income among people in the District	- Change of government and policies - Lack of data on unemployment - Lack of national programmes for employment creation
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to reduce high levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs and low levels of technical/vocational skills in the District. The stated constraints however should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be directed towards the minimization of the identified challenges.					
6	Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	- Availability of constructional materials - Presence of Department of Urban Roads - Availability of skilled and unskilled labour	- Political will and government policy - Proximity to Regional Department of Urban road	- Poor maintenance culture - Inadequate internal financing - Weak monitoring structures	- Inadequate and untimely release of DACF - High pressure on DACF - Low capacity of contractors
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities listed are adequate to reduce the issue of Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks in the District. However, the identified constraint and challenges could be minimized through policy formulation and programme designs. The Development Partners (DPs) and NGOs should be contacted in order to fund road projects which is very expensive to construct					
7	Poor drainage systems	-Availability of Zoomlion staff in the District -Available space for construction of drains -Availability of labour for distilling	-Availability of national sanitation day -Availability of a Ministry of Sanitation -Availability of NGOs on sanitation	-Irresponsible dumping of refuse -Weak enforcement of by-laws -Limited number of drains within the District	-Non enforcement of sanitation laws -Weak national commitments towards drainage issues

Conclusion: the poor drainage system can be effectively manage using the availability of potentials and opportunities. The issues can be addressed through sensitization and environmental maintenance.					
8	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	- Presence of Toll Booth in the District - Presence of numerous economic activities in the District - Availability of youths	- Existence on legal framework that support the DA to mobilize financial resources - Presence of NGOs and other Development Organizations	- High number of tax evaders - High rate of financial leakage - Inadequate data on taxable individuals, organizations and businesses	- Delay in releasing funds by the NGOs - Generally low tax education
Conclusion: The design policies and programs will be made to reduce the impact of the identified constraints and challenges. However, the identified potentials as well and the opportunities will be adhered to for the revitalization of the issue of weak financial base and management capacity of the District.					
9	Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets	- Existence of Department of Social Welfare - Existence of the Disability Fund	- Existence of NGOs - Availability of government policies on the disadvantaged groups	- High demand on the Disability Fund - Inadequate support for the disadvantaged groups	- Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF and Disability Fund
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to enhance the support to vulnerable and marginalized people in the District in reducing high incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups. The high demand on the Disability Fund should be reduced to the number of registered disables and policies should be put in place to minimize the identified challenges.					
10	Poor storage and untimely release of planting materials and certified seeds	-Availability of dept. of agriculture -Availability of Agriculture related NGOs -formation of MCACT and DAAS in the District - Availability of RELC session	- Availability of government policies such as PFJ, PFI, ID1F, 1D1warehouse - Availability of policy that guides agriculture Existence of agriculture NGOs	-High cost of technology -Lack of demonstration sites -Limited number of AEAs	-Low level of education of farmers -Inadequate access to modern technology
Conclusion: The problem of storage and untimely release of planting materials and certified seeds can be manage the potentials and opportunities are used to maximize the constraints and challenges identified. The can be done through the implementation of post-harvest loses.					
11	Inadequate access to veterinary services	-Availability of Health facilities	-Availability of the NPC -Availability of donors/ Development Partners -Availability of NGOs	-Cultural and religious believers and practices -	-Weak implementation of national population policies -Declined in donor support

		-Availability of reproductive health and family planning services			
Conclusion: inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services can be improved since a lot of potentials and opportunities exist. Constraints can be minimize through awareness creation. The challenge can be address through improved funding and support.					
12	Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	- Availability of entrepreneurial opportunities in the District - Existence of training centers -	-Availability of national entrepreneurship programmes -	- Limited educational levels - Unpreparedness of the youth to venture into entrepreneurship	-Poor enabling environment -Strong competition -Limited access to start-up capital
Conclusion: Adequate opportunities and potentials exist to tackle issue of Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills in the District. Poor management of constraints can jeopardize the sustainability of gains after the project. Sustainability concerns should be taken care of in the project design and implementation.					
13	Limited access to finance	- Existence of MASLOC - Existence of financial institutions (Rural Banks and Microfinance) - Existence of Rural Enterprise Project (REP)	-Existence of NBSSI at the Regional level -Availability of NGOs such as IFAD	- Lack of collateral security for the credit - Past experience about credit disbursement - High interest rates	-Unwillingness of the available financial institutions to provide credit -General low recovery of Loan Revolving Fund
Conclusion: There are enough and strong potentials and opportunities which when utilize will help eliminate the issue of limited access to finance whiles the few identified constraints and challenges can be reduced through effective policy and program designs in the District.					
14	Poor sanitation and waste management	- Availability of lands for sanitation facilities - Communities' willingness to support sanitation facilities - Existence of sanitation bye-laws - Observance of the national sanitation day	-Donor support towards sanitation problems -Existence of CWSA -Existence of Ministry of Sanitation -Existence of sanitation companies	- Inadequate dumping sites - Improper management of disposal sites - Low level of IGF to fund sanitation activities - Weak enforcement of sanitation bye-laws	-Irregular flow of funds -General poor sanitation habit - Non-implementation of national sanitation programmes

Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to revitalize the problem of Poor sanitation and waste management in the District. The identified constraints and challenges on the other hand should be reduced through programme design and policy formulation and improved funding					
15	Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education	- Availability of government lands for educational infrastructure - Communities' willingness to support educational facilities through self-help - High communities' prioritization of need for school infrastructure	- Existence of education base Donors and NGOs, DFID sector support - GETFUND Assistance - Free SHS policy	- Low community participation in school management - Low appreciation of educational importance - Low level of IGF	- Inadequate and untimely release of DACF - Poor maintenance culture -
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to revitalize the issue with Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education. The constraints on one hand should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be directed towards the minimization of the identified challenges					

Source: DPCU, BDA, 2021

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 Introduction

In the preparation of the Medium Term Development Plan, MMDAs are required to make development projections, goals, objectives and strategies in relation to the adopted issues. This is to ascertain the additional social, economic and infrastructural services that should be provided within the medium-term in order to achieve national development objectives. The preferred development options are also selected and assessed. Below are the projections for the Bosomtwe District in terms of population, health, education and other social and infrastructural needs within the plan period (2022 – 2025).

3.2 Development Projections for 2022 – 2025

Planning is futuristic and since population forms the core basis for all planning exercises and constitutes human resource with needs that vary according to the size, composition and distribution over time, its forecast is a vital tool for development planning. Therefore, the section projected key areas/sectors of the District economy for the plan period of 2022-2025.

The annual growth rate of 2.7 percent for the District has been used in the projections using the exponential forecasting technique. The 2010 PHC figures serve as the base year and it has been assumed that all prevailing conditions that resulted in the growth rate exist. It has been further assumed that the population cohort will remain unchanged. An underlying assumption is that the District population growth rate is held constant over the plan period. Mathematically, the formula for the exponential forecasting technique is defined as:

$$P_t = P_o e^{rt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{where } P_t &= \text{the future population} \\ P_o &= \text{the current (base} - \text{year)population} \\ r &= \text{the population growth rate} \\ t &= \text{the projection period in years} \end{aligned}$$

$$e = 2.718282 \text{ is a constant}$$

Table 3.2.1: Total Population Projection (2022-2025)

Year	Annual Inter censal Growth Rate (%) (2010-2021)	Population		
		Male	**Female**	**Total**
2010				93,910
2021		60,286	66,099	126,385
2022	**2.7%**	61,936	**67,908**	**129,844**
20123		**63,630**	69,767	133,397
2024		65,372	71,676	137,048
2025		67,161	73,638	140,799

Source: DPCU, BDA, 2021 * projected

Table 3.2.2 Age Cohorts Projection

Age Group	2010	2022*	2023*	2024*	2025*
All Ages	93,910	129,844	133,398	137,049	140,799
0 – 4	13,482	18,641	19,151	19,675	20214
5 – 9	12,524	17,316	17,790	18,277	18,777
10 – 14	12,108	16,741	17,199	17,670	18154
15 – 19	9,506	13,143	13,503	13,873	14,252
20 – 24	7,851	10,855	11,152	11,457	11,771
25 – 29	7,344	10,154	10,432	10,718	11,010
30 – 34	6,503	8,991	9,237	9,490	9,750
35 – 39	5,570	7,701	7,912	8,128	8,351
40 – 44	4,490	6,208	6,378	6,553	6,732
45 – 49	3,374	4,665	4,792	4,924	5,059
50 – 54	3,120	4,314	4,432	4,553	4,678
55 – 59	1,895	2,620	2,692	2,765	2,841
60 – 64	1,609	2,225	2,286	2,348	2,412
65 – 69	988	1,366	1,403	1,441	1,481
70 – 74	1,510	2,088	2,145	2,204	2,264
75 – 79	803	1,110	1,140	1,172	1,203
80 – 84	607	839	862	886	910
85 – 89	316	437	449	461	474
90 – 94	230	318	327	336	345
95 – 99	80	111	114	117	120

Source: DPCU-BDA, 2021

Table 3.2.3: Community Population Projections (2022-2025)

	NAME OF COMMUNITY	2010 (PHC)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	Abaase	322	433	445	457	470	483
2	Abono	1,513	2,036	2,092	2,149	2,208	2,268
3	Aborodwom	150	202	207	213	219	225
4	Abuontem	3,132	4,215	4,330	4,449	4,571	4,696
5	Adagya	3,261	4,389	4,509	4,632	4,759	4,889
6	Adjamam (Lake Side)	628	845	868	892	916	942
7	Adwampong	135	182	187	192	197	202
8	Aduaden	1,665	2,241	2,302	2365	2,430	2,496
9	Adunku	578	778	799	821	844	867
10	Adwafo(Krom)	1,044	1,405	1,443	1483	1,524	1,565
11	Adwinase (Edwinase)	470	633	650	668	686	705
12	Adwumam	1,442	1,941	1,994	2,048	2,104	2,162
13	Akokofe	1,604	2,159	2,217	2,278	2,341	2,405
14	Akwaduo	687	925	950	976	1,003	1,030
15	Amakom	1,355	1,824	1,873	1,925	1,977	2,032
16	Amankwadei	370	498	512	526	540	555
17	Anyinatiase	597	803	825	848	817	895
18	Apinkra	1,260	1,696	1,742	1,790	1,839	1,889
19	Aputuogya	5,414	7,286	7,486	7,691	7,901	8,117
20	Asisiriwa	1,559	2,098	2,156	2,215	2,275	2,337
21	Atafram	243	327	336	345	355	364
22	Atobiase	740	996	1,023	1,051	1,080	1,109
23	Ayuom	348	468	481	494	508	522
24	Bedaase	448	603	619	636	654	672
25	Bonkorkor	51	69	71	72	74	76
26	Beposo	1,353	1,821	1,871	1,922	1975	2,029
27	Old Brodekwano	211	284	292	300	308	316
28	Dedesua	1,262	1,698	1,745	1,793	1,842	1,892
29	Deduako	494	665	683	702	721	741
30	Esereso	8,180	11,009	11,310	11,620	11,938	12,264
31	Feyiase	5,961	8,022	8,242	8,468	8,699	8,937
32	Jachie	7,337	9,874	10,141	10,422	10,707	11,000
33	Kokodei	978	1,316	1,352	1,389	1,427	1,466
34	Konkoma	1,177	1,584	1,627	1,672	1,718	1,765
35	Homabenase	1,928	2,595	2,666	2,739	2,814	2,891
36	Kuntanase	3,583	4,822	4,954	5,090	5,229	5,372
37	Lake Side Adwafo	502	676	694	713	733	753
38	Mim	1,933	2,601	2,673	2,745	2,821	2,898

39	New Brodekwano	2,481	3,339	3,430	3,524	3,621	3,720
40	New Kokobriko	1,587	2,136	2,194	2,254	2,316	2,379
41	New Pranyase	1,990	2,678	2,751	2,827	2,904	2,984
42	New-Pipie Village	263	354	364	374	384	394
43	Nkowi	693	934	958	984	1,011	1,444
44	Nkowi Nkwanta	142	191	196	202	207	213
45	Nkwanta	1,116	1,502	1,543	1,585	1,629	1,673
46	Nuaso	1,160	1,561	1,604	1,648	1,693	1,739
47	Nyameani	1,608	2,164	2,223	2,284	2,347	2,411
48	Obo	589	793	814	837	860	883
49	Old Kokobiriko/ Behenase	737	992	1,019	1,047	1,076	1,105
50	Onwe	1,418	1,908	1,961	2,014	2,069	2,126
51	Oyoko	1509	2,031	2086	2,144	2,202	2,262
52	Petrensa	378	509	523	537	552	567
53	Piase	1,866	2,538	2,580	2,651	2,723	2,798
54	Pipie (Old Town)	709	954	980	1,007	1,035	1,063
55	Prabon	1,617	2,176	2,236	2,297	2,360	2,424
56	Pramso	3,259	4,386	4,506	4,629	4,756	4,886
57	Sawua	3,119	4,198	4,312	4,430	4,552	4,676
58	Swedru (Abrankese)	1,580	2,126	2,185	2,244	2,306	2,369
59	Tetrefu	1,586	2,134	2,193	2,253	2,315	2,378
60	Toamfom	761	964	1052	1,081	1,111	1,141
61	Worakose	1,351	1,818	1,868	1,919	1,972	2,026
62	Yaase	953	1,283	1,318	1354	1,391	1,429
63	Aboaso	1003	1,487	1,542	1,579	1597	1053
64	Boneagya	765	825	843	853	871	882
65	Esaso	207	214	221	228	236	243
66	Essippong	542	574	583	597	612	626

Source: DPCU-BDA, 2021

Threshold Population for Services (Standards)

Table 3.2.4: Threshold Population for Services (Standards)

District Central Hospital Health Centre Health Post/CHPS Compound	30,000 10,000 5,000
Water point (borehole/well/pipe Hand-dug well	300 150
KVIP VIP	400: 50 persons per squat hole 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

Source: DPCU,BDA,2021

3.2.1 Service Needs for the Medium Term

Table 3.2.5: Projection of Service Needs (2022-2025)

Service	**Existing (2022-2025)**			
	Total Num ber	ES	BL	Remarks
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 squat holes	582 squat holes	2148 squat holes	Need construction of 29 No. 12 Aqua Privy Toilet

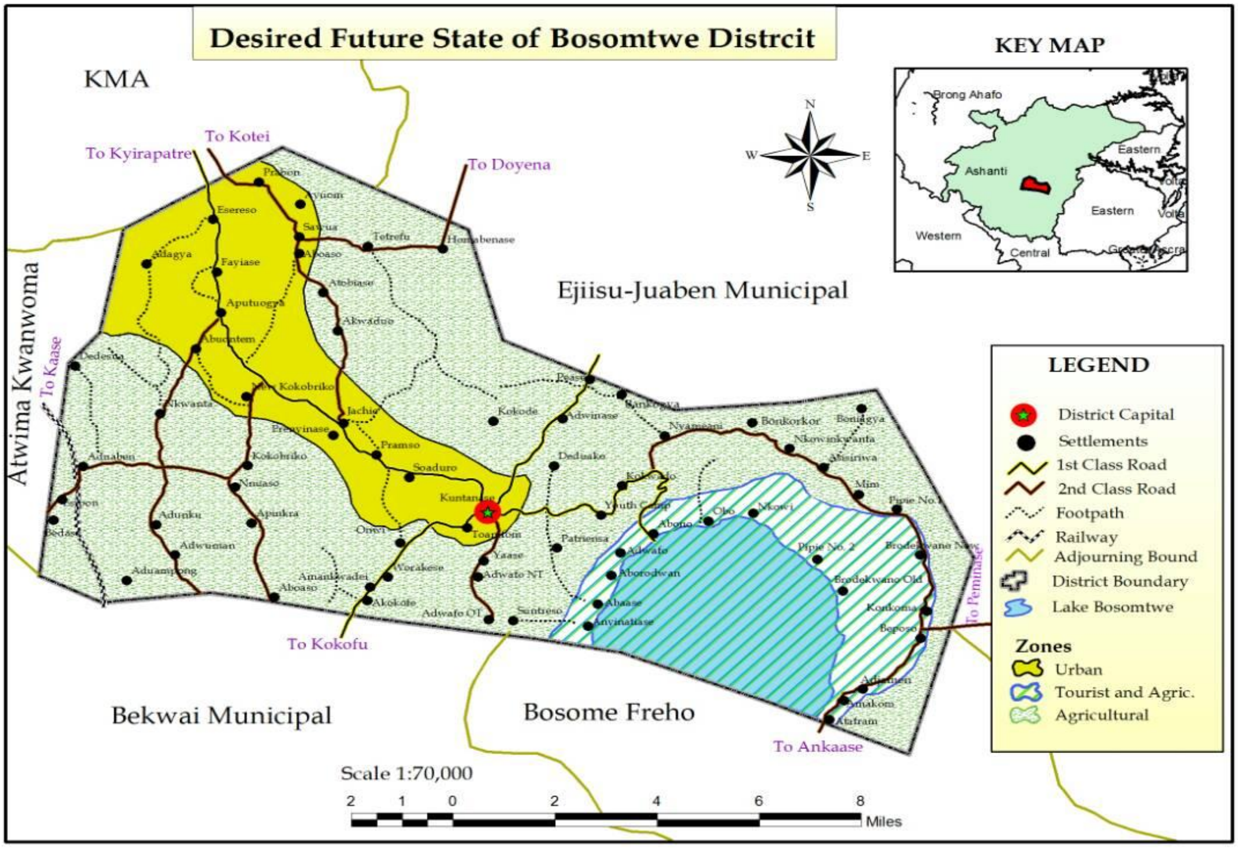
Source: DPCU, BDA, 2021

3.2.2 Selection of Preferred Spatial Development Option

From the prioritized issues taking into consideration the dynamics of demography, the preferred spatial development options of the District consist of the under-listed as depicted in figure 4.1:

- Urban zone structure
- Agricultural zone structure
- Agriculture and Ecotourism zone structure

Figure 3. 2: Desired Future State of Bosomtwe District



Source: DPCU, BDA, 2021

The location, characteristics and development interventions of each zone is further analysed in the table 3.1

Zone	Location	Characteristics	Proposed Development Interventions
Urban Zone	Stretches on the main Kumasi-Kuntanase Lake road. Communities include Esereso, Esaso, Adagya, Sawuah, Feyiase, Aputuogya, Abidjan Nkwanta, Jachie, Pramso, Kuntanase etc	Has the District Capital	Street Naming and Property Addressing System
		Contains the largest population	Preparation and Revision of Planning Schemes
		Has the 4 main markets	Construction of Markets
		Has the Regional Hospital-Not completed	Construction of the Esereso-Kuntanase Lake Road
		Contains 2 University Colleges and 2 Public SHS	Extension of Electricity in newly developed areas

		Has the District Education Service	Construction of school buildings for overcrowded schools
		Fairly accessible	Improve street lighting system
		Newly developed area	Promotion of Household toilets
			Construction of Toilet Facilities
			Improve waste management
			Development of Engineered landfill site at Onwe
Agriculture Zone	Boarded on the urban zone Communities in the zone-Tetrefu, Homabenase,Atobiase, , Akwaduo, Dedesua, Nkwanta, Oyoko, Adunku, Nuaso, Apinkra;etc.	Poor road condition	Rehabilitation of road network
		Limited access to potable water	Extension of Electricity
		Low toilet facility coverage	Construction of school buildings
		Major crop production centres	Improve street lighting system
		Has the newly established Community Day SHS	Construction of Toilet Facilities
		Limited educational infrastructure	Improve access to potable water
		Existence of clay, gravel, stone, sand deposits	
Agriculture & Eco-tourism Zone	Communities surrounding the lake-like Abono, Obo, Anyinatiase, Asuoho-Adwafo, Pipie, Abaase, Nkowi, Old Brodekwano Communities outside the lake include-Beposo,	Poor road condition	Rehabilitation of road network
		Limited access to potable water	Extension of Electricity
		Low toilet facility coverage	Construction of school buildings

	Amakom, Asisiriwa, Mim, Nyameani etc		
		Major crop production centres	Improve street lighting system
		Has SHS	Construction of Toilet Facilities
		Limited educational infrastructure	Improve access to potable water
		Existence of gold deposit	Development of Lake Bosomtwe Biosphere Reserve
			Construction of lake road extension
			Construction of Police Post and Residential Accommodation at Abono
			Provision of modern tourist infrastructure and services
			Planting of trees along the lake
			Enforcement of CREMA bye laws
			Public education on sustainable water resource management
			Empower school clubs on lake protection and monitoring

3.3 Adopted District Development Goals

Based on the developmental issues identified and prioritized under development dimensions and focus areas, the Assembly adopted goals, from the National Development Policy Framework (2022-2025). This will ensure harmony between the national and district development agenda.

Table 3.3.1: Adopted District Development Goals

MMTDP ADOPTED DIMENSIONS, 2022-2025	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2022-2025	No	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	SUSTAINATABLE ADOPTED GOALS
Economic Development	Private Sector Development	1	Limited modern markets	Build a Prosperous Society
	Agriculture and Rural Development	2	Limited access to land	
		3	Ageing farmer population	
	Tourism and Creative Industry Development	4	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	
		5	Poor accessible roads to tourist sites	
Social Development	Education and Training	6	Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools	Create opportunities for all
		7	Inadequate library facilities and services in communities and in schools	
	Health and Health Services	8	Limited knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups	
	Food and Nutrition Security (FNS)	9	Inadequate nutrition education	
	Population Management and Migration For Development	10	High cases of teenage pregnancy	
	Water and Environmental Sanitation	11	Inadequate maintenance of facilities	
		12	Poor sanitation and waste management	
	Child Protection and Development	13	Limited awareness on child rights and development issues	
	Youth Development	14	Weak structures and inadequate incentives to develop the craft and creativity of the youth for sustainable livelihood	
	Social Protection	15	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Protected Areas	16	Illegal logging of trees	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
	Water Resources Management	17	Pollution of water bodies from illegal mining	
	Transportation: Air, Rail, Water and Road	18	Poor quality of roads	
		19	Poor road maintenance/rehabilitation culture	
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Local Governance and Decentralisation	20	Ineffective sub-district structures	.Maintain a stable, united and safe society
		21	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	
		22	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	
	Geological Threats	23	Limited awareness and education on earthquakes and their associated risks	Mainstream emergency

Emergency Planning And Response (Including Covid-19 Recovery Plan)	Biological	24	Inadequate Health Infrastructure and personnel	planning and preparedness into Ghana's development planning agenda at all levels to respond to potential internal and external threats (including COVID-19)
	Technological Safeguards	25	Chieftaincy Disputes	
	Covid-19 Response	26	Decrease in hospital attendance due to the fear of contracting the Covid-19 virus	
		27	Open defecation	
Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring And Evaluation	Implementation And Coordination	28	Delay in the release of approved funds	Improve delivery of development outcomes at all levels
		29	Inadequate Internally Generated Funds (IGF)	
	Monitoring and Evaluation	30	Inadequate financial, logistical and human resources	

Source: DPCU, BDA, 2021

3.4 Adoption of Objectives and Strategies

Based on the sustainable prioritized issues, development dimensions, focus areas and goals adopted by the Assembly, the DPCU further adopted suitable corresponding objectives and strategies from the NMTDPF (2022-2025)

Table 3.3.2: Adopted Objectives and Strategies

MMTDP ADOPTED DIMENSIONS, 2018-2021	No.	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	SDGS/AU GOLAS
Economic Development	1	Limited modern markets	Enhance domestic trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	SDG Target 17.15
	2	Limited access to land	Create an enabling agribusiness environment	Strengthen land administration system especially for women and PWDs	
	3	Ageing farmer population	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Facilitate access to agricultural financing for youth	SDG Target 8.3
	4	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the tourism	SDG Target 17.17
	5	Poor accessible roads to tourist sites	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Improve road networks to tourist centres	
Social Development	6	Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools	Strengthen school management systems	Review and improve school management systems and protocols	SDG Target 4.b, 16.16
	7	Inadequate library facilities and services in communities and in schools	Promote literacy and lifelong learning	Increase access to school and public library facilities	SDG Target 4.6, 4.a
	8	Limited knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups	Reduce the incidence of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	Intensify comprehensive education on HIV/AIDS and STIs, including reduction of stigmatization	SDG Target 3.7
	9	Inadequate nutrition education	Promote nutrition specific and sensitive programmes and interventions	Promote nutrition education and sensitization	SDG 2.1, 2.2

	10	High cases of teenage pregnancy	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	Reduce teenage pregnancy SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3	SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3
	11	Inadequate maintenance of facilities	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	Develop and implement District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Targets 6.1, 16.6)	SDG Targets 6.1, 16.6
	12	Poor sanitation and waste management	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan	SDG Target 16.6
	13	Limited awareness on child rights and development issues	Promote the rights and welfare of children	Enhance the inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development	SDG Targets 4.5, 4.a, 10.2, 11.2)
	14	Weak structures and inadequate incentives to develop the craft and creativity of the youth for sustainable livelihood	Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates	SDG Targets 4.4, 8.6
	15	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable	Strengthen monitoring, evaluation and targeting of social protection for all vulnerable persons, including formal sector workers	
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	16	Illegal logging of trees	Improve forest and protected areas	Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b	SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b
	17	Pollution of water bodies from illegal mining	Promote sustainable water resources development and management	Strengthen regulatory regime for small-scale miners to protect water bodies	SDG Targets 6.3, 6.5, 6.6

	18	Poor quality of roads	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Promote Public-Private Partnership in the road sector	
	19	Poor road maintenance/rehabilitation culture	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Enhance maintenance and management practices for all transport sector	
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	20	Ineffective sub-district structures	Deepen political, financial and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7, 16.a
	21	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs and RCCs	SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1
	22	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	SDG Target 16.7, 11.3
Emergency planning and response(including covid-19 recovery plan)	23	Limited awareness and education on earthquakes and their associated risks	Minimize Ghana's geological threats	Intensify public education on earthquake awareness and post-disaster drills and building codes	
	24	Inadequate Health Infrastructure and personnel	Enhance surveillance system and build response capacity to prevent, detect, contain, and respond to epidemics and pandemics	Enforcement of the Public Health Act	
	25	Chieftaincy Disputes	Ensure safety of life, property and social wellbeing	Create awareness on the consequences of ethnic and chieftaincy conflicts	

	26	Decrease in hospital attendance due to the fear of contracting the Covid-19 virus	Ensure secured health systems	Intensify Information, Education and Communications (IECs) on COVID prevention and response	
	27	Open defecation	Improve water and sanitation services	Institute punitive actions to stop open defecation	
Implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation	28	Delay in the release of approved funds	Strengthen plan preparation, implementation and coordination at all levels	Ensure timely releases of central government funds to implementing agencies	
	29	Inadequate Internally Generated Funds (IGF	Strengthen plan preparation, implementation and coordination at all levels	Strengthen and improve resource mobilization for plan implementation	
	30	Inadequate financial, logistical and human resources	Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems at all levels	Develop effective participation and communication arrangements for M&E results	

Source: DPCU, BDA, 2021

CHAPTER FOUR
COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

4.1 Introduction

This chapter of the Plan deals with formulation of the Programme of Action (PoA) based on Programme Based Budget (PBB). Having identified and adopted the goals, policy objectives and strategies, it becomes necessary to formulate development programmes and sub programmes emanating from the goals, policy objectives and strategies. The resultant effect is the formulation of the Composite Programme of Action (CPoA) to improve the overall standard of living of the people through creating employment opportunities, access to basic socio-economic and technical infrastructures as well as a conscious effort to reduce general poverty levels in the district. The chapter discusses the programme financing arrangements, which is the possible resources available for implementing all programmes during the planned period.

4.2 District Structural Plan.

Bosomtwe district has no structural plan to forecast her ambition pictorially. This is due to the high cost involved in the preparation of the structural plan. Despite this, the Assembly strictly ensures the adherence to local schemes to retained reserved lands for social development.

4.3 District Composite Programme of Action

The Composite Programme of Action (CPoA) for all the programmes and sub-programmes was formulated including communication, monitoring and evaluation from 2022-2025. The CPoA consists of a broad composite Programme of Actions (PoAs) covering the 4-year plan period, 2022-2025, to ensure realistic interventions of the adopted goals, objectives, programmes and sub-programmes, time frame, cost, programme status and implementing agencies (both lead and collaborating). It also includes a maintenance, monitoring, evaluation, and communication of the plan. The CPoA is a matrix that illustrates the development goal, objectives, programmes and sub-programmes, timeframe, indicative budget, programme status and implementing agencies. Table 4.1 shows the formulated programme of action.

Table 4.1 Programme of Action

Goal:	Objectives	Programmes (PBB)	Sub-programmes (PBB)	Time frame(year)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				2022	2023	2024	2025	GoG	IGF/ ABFA	Others	New	Ongoing	lead	Collab.
Build A Prosperous Society	Enhance domestic trade	Economic Development	Market Infrastructure					365,000.00					WORKS	CA
	Support entrepreneurship and SME development		SME Development					20,000.00					TRADE AND INDUSTRY	CA
	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives		Industrial Development					80,000.00					TRADE AND INDUSTRY	AGRIC/ CA
	Diversify and expand the tourism for economic development		Tourism development					25,000.00					TRADE AND INDUSTRY	CA/ CREMA
	Improve production efficiency and yield		Agricultural Development					314,216.00					DEPT. OF AGRIC	CA
Create Opportunity For All	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participate in education in all	Social Development	Educational facilities and services					1,500,494.0 0					EDUCATI ON	WORKS / CA
	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and universal health coverage(UHC)		Public health service and management					1,129,494.0 0					GHS	WORKS /CA
	Ensure the reduction of HIV and AIDS/STIs infection especially among the vulnerable groups		Public health service and management					129,500.00					HEALTH	CA
	Promote the creation of decent job		Job creation					150,000.00					NYA	CA
	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system		Social welfare and community services					140,000.00					SW&CD	CA
	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons, with disability and the elderly		Social welfare and community services					160,000.00					SW&CD	CA
	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country		Social welfare and community services					480,000.00					SW&CD	NYA
	Promote economic empowerment of women		Social welfare and community services					260,000.00					SW&CD	NYA

	Improve access and reliable environmental sanitation services		Environmental health and sanitation services					340,000.00					WORKS	HEALTH-DEHU
	Reduce water and environmental pollution		Environmental health and sanitation services					480,000.00					DEHU	WORKS
	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply service for all		Water Management					630,000.00					WORKS	CA
Safeguard the Natural Environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Infrastructure delivery and management	Public works					3,407,224.00	1,006,480.00				WORKS	CA
	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlement		Physical planning and management					960,000.00					PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPT.	WORKS
	Ensure availability of clean, affordable and accessible energy		Public works					830,000.00					WORKS	CA
	Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Environmental management	Natural resource management					195,000.00					NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERV. DEPT	CA/ CREMA
	Enhance climate change resilience		Natural resource management					4,905,520.00	670,000.00				NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERV. DEPT	AGRIC
Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Management and administration	Finance and revenue mobilization					2,174,000.00	1,800,000.00				FINANCE	CA
	Improve decentralize planning		Planning, budgeting and coordination					396,500.00	300,000.00				CA	FINANCE

	Enhance security service delivery		Public works					595,000.00	250,000.00				WORKS	CA
	Deepen political and administrative decentralization							475,000.00					WORKS	CA

Source: DPCU, BDA, 2021

4.4 Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment

The identified programmes and projects were subjected to further analysis to ensure their sustainability and consistency by applying the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) tools using the Compound Matrix (Appendix 1) and Sustainability Test (Appendix 2).

4.5 Programme Financing

Programme financing deals with the strategies to be adopted to mobilize and utilize financial resources for the DMTDP (2022-2025). The Financial Plan outlines the total programme/project cost of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2022-2025 and gives an indication of how the Plan would be financed during the plan period. This section takes into consideration sources of funding including internally generated funds, projected central government inflows such as District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) and inflows from development partners. Other sources of funds expected to finance the plan include: District Assembly Common Fund Response Factor Grant (DACF-RFG), Internally Generated Funds (IGF), Expected Donor inflows, Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFUND) among other sources. An estimated total amount of **twenty Six Million one hundred and seventy-four thousand five hundred and seventy four Ghana cedis (GHC26,174,574.00)** is expected by the Bosomtwe District Assembly to finance the implementation of the 2022-2025 DMTDP. Table 4.2 below shows the sources of funds and costs for the programmes

Table 4.2: Programme Financing

Development Dimension	Programme (PBB)	Programme Cost	Expected Revenue & Source of Funding							Total	Gap	Mechanisms to fill Gap
			GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	UDG	DPs	Others			
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Management and Administration	GHC 6,203,374.04	1,350,000	2,700,000	2,140,000	13,374.04	-	-		6,203,374.04		Increase IGF collection to cater for the delay in the release of statutory funds
Social Development	Social Services	GHC7,721,499.33	1,200,000	2,434,600	2,056,351	2,000,000	-	_	30,548.33	7,721,499.33	-	Increase IGF collection to cater for the delay in the release of statutory funds
Environment, Infrastructure and Human settlements	Infrastructure Delivery	GHC5,182,565.65	182,565.65	1,400,000	2,100,000	-	-	-	1,500,000	5,182,565.65	-	Increase IGF collection to cater for the delay in the release of statutory funds
Economic Development	Economic Development	GHC4,711,423.32	942,846.64	1,600,499	1,001,226	883342.			284,069	4,711,423.32	-	Increase IGF collection to cater for the delay in the

												release of statutory funds
Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation		GHC2,355,711.66	351,000	1,300,000		-	-	-	732,768.22	2,355,711.00	-	Increase IGF collection to cater for the delay in the release of statutory funds
Total		**GHC26,174,574.00**	**4,600,87.53**	**8,972,805.8**	**7,297,577.66**	**2,896,716.70**	**-**	**-**	**2,547,386.21**	**26,174,574.00**	**00**	

Source: DPCU-BDA, 2021

CHAPTER FIVE
ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the Annual Action Plan of the Bosomtwe District Assembly from 2022-2025. 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, Broad activities, location, time frame, cost, programme status and implementing institutions/department (lead and collaborating).

To enhance the implementation of the MTDP 2022-2025, programmes, projects and activities are phased into four rolling Composite Annual Action Plans. This will involve the actual process of carrying out actions and activities which will translate resources into assets, goods and services. To undertake this, mobilizing, organizing and managing resources needed to execute the plans are very crucial.

The implementation process of the planned actions will follow the planning cycle which divides the year into four quarters with each quarter consisting of three months. The first quarter will start from January to March of every year, second quarter from April to June, third quarter (July to September) and fourth quarter (October to December). There will be a mid-year review at the end of the first two years to establish the implementation status and gaps of the Annual Plans. In addition, the plans will reflect the spatial planning interventions precisely defining the locations of the programmes, projects and activities.

The Composite Annual Action Plans for the four years would be implemented by the Departments, Units and Agencies of the Assembly and other private agencies (NGOs, CSOs, and FBOs). The Annual Action Plans form the basis for the preparation of the District Assembly's Composite Budget. However, it is expected that the implementation of the planned activities would be supported by timely inflow of resources per the implementation of the Annual Composite Budget.

The Composite Annual Action Plans for 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025 are presented in Tables 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4 respectively.

Table 5.1 Annual Action Plan (2022)

Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme (PBB)	No	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration	General Administration	1	Conduct Training/Capacity Building for Staff/Assembly members/Area Councils	Administration					30,000					CA	HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT
		2	Undertake Project Management (award of contracts, site inspections, etc.)	Administration					50,000					CA	DPCU
		3	Provide funds for running cost of officials vehicles	Administration					120,000					FINANCE	CA
		4	Procure office equipment and consumables (computers and accessories, stationery and furniture, etc.)	Administration					90,000					CA	PROCUREMENT UNIT
		5	Facilitate repairs and maintenance of general equipment, office buildings and other facilities	District wide					100,000					CA	WORKS
		6	Provide funds for all national celebrations activities	District wide					120,000					FINANCE	CA
		7	Provide funds for organization of statutory committee/adhoc meetings	District wide					100,000					FINANCE	CA
		8	Provide Funds for Zoomlion Services(sanitation improvement package	Administration					200,000					FINANCE	CA
		9	Provide funds for District Security and sub-vented organizations	Administration					50,000					FINANCE	CA
		10	Provide funds for contingency	Administration					80,000					FINANCE	CA
		11	Provide technical and material resources for community and initiated projects(CIP)	District wide					120,000					CA	WORKS
		12	Facilitate the organization of District Assembly elections	District wide					50,000					CA	ELECTORAL COMMISSION

	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	13	Expand the use of the DLREV software for revenue mechanization	Esereso, Prabon, Sawua					70,000					FINANCE	CA
		14	Organize 2 No. training programme for revenue staff	Administration						5,000				FINANCE	CA
		15	Update District Revenue Database	District wide					50,000					FINANCE	CA
		16	Organize quarterly pay your levy campaigns	District wide					4,000					FINANCE	CA
		17	Prepare and implement Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	Administration					20,000					FINANCE	CA
	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	18	Organize 4 No. Town Hall meetings (Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget Hearings)	Selected communities					40,000					CA	FINANCE
		19	Monitoring and Evaluation of programs and projects	District wide					80,000					CA	
		20	Provide logistics and financial support to sub-district structures	Kuntanase Jachie Boneso					70,000					CA	SW&CD
		21	Preparation 2023 Composite Plan and Budget	Administration					25,000					CA	FINANCE
		22	Resource DPCU with Funds and Logistics to perform effectively	Administration					10,000					CA	FINANCE
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	23	Undertake Street Naming and Property Addressing	Feyiase, Aputuogya					40,000	10,000				PHYSICAL PLANNING	CA
		24	Conduct public education on land use matters and building permit acquisitions	New Kokobriko, Behenase, Kuntanase					20,000					PHYSICAL PLANNING	SPC/CA
		25	Prepare/Revise 2 No. Planning schemes	Jachie, Kuntanase										PHYSICAL PLANNING	SPC/CA
		26	Train NABCO and NSS personnel on GIS Application Software (LUPMIS/QGIS)	Administration						10,000				PHYSICAL PLANNING	SPC/CA

	Infrastructure Development	27	Reshape/Rehabilitate 30km feeder roads	District wide					100,000					WORKS	CA
		28	Construct 100-meter U-drains	Esereso							100,000			WORKS	CA
		29	Procure and install 250 complete street light bulbs	District wide					170,000					WORKS	CA
		30	Facilitate extension of electricity to new areas of development						30,000					WORKS	CA
		31	Repair and maintenance of school infrastructure, office buildings, and other facilities	District wide					100,000					WORKS	CA
		32	Drilling and mechanization of 5 No. Boreholes	Bonkorkor Nkowinkwanta Bedaase Akwaduo Obo					500,000					WORKS	CA
		33	Construct 4 No. WC Toilets	Nuaso Apinkra Krom Adwafo Abaase							100,000			WORKS	CA
		34	Construct 2 No. Aqua-privy Toilets	Essipong Dedesua							200,000			WORKS	CA
		35	Facilitate the revival of WATSAN committees	District wide					10,000					WORKS	CA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	36	Procure and distribute No. 400 school furniture	District wide					80,000					EDUCATION	CA
		37	Operationalize District Library and ICT Centre	Kuntanase						10,000				EDUCATION	CA
		38	Construct 4 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Adagya, Toamfom, Abrankese-Swedru, Brodekwano							160,000			WORKS	CA
		39	Organize my first day at school event	District wide					4,000					EDUCATION	CA
		40	Organize quarterly DEOC meetings	District wide					10,000					EDUCATION	CA

		41	Resource Department of Education with funds and logistics for general administrative work	Aputuogya					80,000					EDUCATION	CA
	Health Delivery	42	Operationalize 2 No. CHPS Compound	Bonkorkor Mim					80,000					HEALTH	CA
		43	Organize HIV/HPT/DM and TB screening and education	District wide					20,000					HEALTH	CA
		44	Conduct food handlers medical screening and education	District wide					15,000					HEALTH	CA
		45	Construct 1 No. CHPS Compound	Piase							300,000			HEALTH	CA
		46	Resource Health Department with funds and logistics for general administrative work	Administration					100,000						
		47	Organize rabies prevention campaigns	District wide					5,000					HEALTH	AGRIC
		48	Conduct COVID-19 Active case search and contract tracing	District wide						20,000				HEALTH	CA
	Social Welfare and Community Development	49	Organize sensitization campaigns on teenage pregnancy	District wide					5,000					HEALTH	SWCD
		50	Sensitize stakeholders on child protection in 30 communities	Selected communities					10,000					SW&CD	CA
		51	Conduct monitoring of day care centres, orphanage homes, and PWDs	District wide					5,000					SW&CD	CA
		52	Facilitate implementation of School Feeding Programme	Beneficiary schools					10,000					EDUCATION	GSFP SECRETARIAT
		53	Facilitate implementation of Free SHS programme	District wide					20,000					EDUCATION	CA
		54	Conduct Community Based Training (CBT) in Soap Making for LEAP Beneficiaries	Selected communities					4,400					TRADE AND INDUSTRY	SWCD

		55	Provide financial assistance and business support to PWDs	District wide					80,000					SWCD	CA
		56	Organize training workshop for 100 PWDs on financial management	District wide					7,000					SWCD	CA
		57	Organize technology improvement and packaging training in beauty care for women	Selected communities					2,000					TRADE AND INDUSTRY	SWCD
		58	Conduct social education for women groups/girls on menstruation	Selected women groups					2,000					SWCD	HEALTH
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	59	Facilitate the construction of 1 No. modern market	Aputuogya					50,000					WORKS	CA
		60	Organize District Consultative meetings on LED	Kuntanase Jachie Boneso						10,000				TRADE AND INDUSTRY	SWCD/CA
		61	Organize trade show for Micro Small Enterprises (MSEs)	District wide							50,000			TRADE AND INDUSTRY	REP/CA
		62	Organize capacity building programmes for tourist guides and professional swimmers	Lake Bosomtwe tourist area							2,000			DISASTER PREVEN. & MGT. DEPT	CA
		63	Training in cassava processing LED	Lake Bosomtwe road network					50,000					WORKS	CA
	Agriculture Development	64	Facilitate implementation of 1D1F programme	District wide					20,000					TRADE AND INDUSTRY	CA
		65	Facilitate implementation of agric flagship programmes (PERD & PFJ)	District wide					80,000					AGRIC	CA
		66	Organize Farmers' Day Celebration	Selected communities					50,000					AGRIC	CA

		67	Facilitate implementation of Modernization of Agriculture (MAG) programmes	District wide										AGRIC	CA
		68	Organize training for agric value chain actors in agribusiness management	District wide					8,000					AGRIC	TRADE AND INDUSTRY
		69	Organize alternative livelihood training programmes for women and youth	District wide					8,000					AGRIC	TRADE AND INDUSTRY/ SWCD
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	70	Undertake risk assessment and safety audit at hotels and institutions	District wide					15,000					DISASTER PREVEN. & MGT. DEPT	CA
		71	Conduct disaster prevention and management campaigns	District wide					5,000					DISASTER PREVEN. & MGT. DEPT	CA
		72	Procure 1 No. storage facility	District Office/ NADMO					60,000					DISASTER PREVEN. & MGT. DEPT	CA
		73	Provide relief items to disaster victims	District wide					40,000					DISASTER PREVEN. & MGT. DEPT	CA
	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	74	Enhance public awareness on the CREMA bye laws	Lake Bosomtwe Biosphere Reserve					10,000					FORESTRY & NATURAL RESOURCE CONS. DEPT.	CREMA
		75	Facilitate implementation Asantehene's Land Restoration project	Lake Bosomtwe Biosphere Reserve					5,000		100,000			FORESTRY & NATURAL RESOURCE CONS. DEPT.	CREMA
		76	Facilitate implementation of Climate Change and Resilience project for small holder farmers	5 communities within Lake Bosomtwe landscape					3,000					FORESTRY & NATURAL RESOURCE CONS. DEPT.	CREMA
		77	Facilitate implementation of RELAB (Building Resilience of Lake Bosomtwe to Climate Change) project	Lake Bosomtwe Biosphere							100,000			FORESTRY & NATURAL RESOURCE CONS. DEPT.	CREMA

		78	Procure 5 No. $12m^3$ metal refuse skip containers, sanitary tools and equipment	Selected communities					180,000					HEALTH-DEHU	CA
		79	Evacuate refuse in selected Communities	Selected communities					50,000					HEALTH-DEHU	CA
		80	Facilitate implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)						20,000					HEALTH-DEHU	CA

Table 5.2 Annual Action Plan (2023)

Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme (PBB)	No	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration	General Administration	1	Conduct Training/Capacity Building for Staff/Assembly members/Area Councils	Administration					30,000					CA	HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT
		2	Undertake Project Management (award of contracts, site inspections, etc.)	Administration					50,000					CA	DPCU
		3	Provide funds for running cost of officials vehicles	Administration					120,000					FINANCE	CA
		4	Procure office equipment and consumables (computers and accessories, stationery and furniture, etc.)	Administration					90,000					CA	PROCUREMENT UNIT
		5	Facilitate repairs and maintenance of general equipment, office buildings and other facilities	District wide					100,000					CA	WORKS
		6	Provide funds for all national celebrations activities	District wide					120,000					FINANCE	CA
		7	Provide funds for organization of statutory committee/adhoc meetings	District wide					100,000					FINANCE	CA
		8	Provide Funds for Zoomlion Services(sanitation improvement package	Administration					200,000					FINANCE	CA
		9	Provide funds for District Security and sub-vented organizations	Administration					50,000					FINANCE	CA
		10	Provide funds for contingency	Administration					80,000					FINANCE	CA
		11	Provide technical and material resources for community and initiated projects(CIP)	District wide					120,000					CA	WORKS

	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	12	Expand the use of the DLREV software for revenue mechanization	Selected communities					70,000					FINANCE	CA
		13	Organize 2 No. training programme for revenue staff	Administration						5,000				FINANCE	CA
		14	Update District Revenue Database	District wide					50,000					FINANCE	CA
		15	Organize quarterly pay your levy campaigns	District wide					4,000					FINANCE	CA
		16	Prepare and implement Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	Administration					20,000					FINANCE	CA
		17	Undertake valuation of commercial/industrial properties	12 communities					50,000					FINANCE	CA
	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	18	Organize 4 No. Town Hall meetings (Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget Hearings)	Selected communities					40,000					CA	FINANCE
		19	Monitoring and Evaluation of programs and projects	District wide					80,000					CA	
		20	Provide logistics and financial support to sub-district structures	Kuntanase Jachie Boneso					70,000					CA	SW&CD
		21	Preparation 2024 Composite Plan and Budget	Administration					25,000					CA	FINANCE
		22	Resource DPCU with Funds and Logistics to perform effectively	Administration					10,000					CA	FINANCE
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	23	Undertake Street Naming and Property Addressing	Prabon, Sawua					40,000	10,000				PHYSICAL PLANNING	CA
		24	Conduct public education on land use matters and building permit acquisitions	Selected communities					20,000					PHYSICAL PLANNING	SPC/CA
		25	Prepare/Revise 2 No. Planning schemes	Selected communities										PHYSICAL PLANNING	SPC/CA

	Infrastructure Development	26	Reshape/Rehabilitate 30km feeder roads	District wide					100,000					WORKS	CA
		27	Construct/Rehabilitate 4 No. Bridges	Selected communities							100,000			WORKS	CA
		28	Facilitate the replacement/maintenance of weak electricity poles	District wide					50,000					WORKS	CA
		29	Facilitate extension of electricity to new areas of development	District wide					30,000					WORKS	CA
		30	Repair and maintenance of school infrastructure, office buildings, and other facilities	District wide					100,000					WORKS	CA
		31	Drilling and mechanization of 5 No. Boreholes	Selected communities					500,000					WORKS	CA
			Undertake repair and maintenance of faulty boreholes and toilet facilities	Selected communities											
		32	Construct 4 No. WC Toilets	Nuaso Apinkra Krom Adwafo Aboaso							100,000			WORKS	CA
		33	Construct 2 No. Aqua-privy Toilets	Essipong Dedesua							200,000			WORKS	CA
		34	Organize training programme for WATSAN committees	District wide					10,000					WORKS	CA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	35	Procure and distribute No. 500 school furniture	District wide					80,000					EDUCATION	CA
		36	Facilitate the construction of New Office Complex for District Department of Education	Aputuogya						50,000				EDUCATION	CA
		37	Construct 4 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Selected schools							160,000			WORKS	CA

		38	Construct 4 No. KG Block with ancillary facilities	Selected schools							160,000			WORKS	CA
		39	Construct 4 No. JHS Block with ancillary facilities	Selected schools							160,000			WORKS	CA
		40	Organize Annual Sports Festival for basic schools	Kuntanase					10,000					EDUCATION	CA
		41	Organize Science, Technology and Mathematics Innovation Education (STMIE) clinics for basic schools	District wide					10,000					EDUCATION	CA
		42	Organize my first day at school event	District wide					4,000					EDUCATION	CA
		43	Organize quarterly DEOC meetings	District wide					10,000					EDUCATION	CA
		44	Resource Department of Education with funds and logistics for general administrative work	Aputuogya					80,000					EDUCATION	CA
	Health Delivery	45	Operationalize 2 No. CHPS Compound	Bonkorkor Mim					80,000					HEALTH	CA
		46	Organize HIV/HPT/DM and TB screening and education	District wide					20,000					HEALTH	CA
		47	Conduct food handlers medical screening and education	District wide					15,000					HEALTH	CA
		48	Construct 1 No. CHPS Compound/maternity block	Selected communities							300,000			HEALTH	CA
		49	Resource Health Department with funds and logistics for general administrative work	Administration					100,000						

		50	Organize rabies prevention campaigns	District wide					5,000					HEALTH	AGRIC
		51	Conduct COVID-19 Active case search and contract tracing	District wide						20,000				HEALTH	CA
	Social Welfare and Community Development	52	Organize sensitization campaigns on teenage pregnancy	District wide					5,000					HEALTH	SWCD
		53	Conduct social enquiries into reported cases of child abuse	District wide					10,000					SW&CD	CA
		54	Conduct monitoring of day care centres, orphanage homes, and PWDs	District wide					5,000					SW&CD	CA
		55	Facilitate implementation of School Feeding Programme	Beneficiary schools					10,000					EDUCATION	GSFP SECRETARIAT
		56	Facilitate implementation of Free SHS programme	District wide					20,000					EDUCATION	CA
		57	Conduct Community Based Training (CBT) in Beads Making for Women Groups	Selected communities					4,400					TRADE AND INDUSTRY	SWCD
		58	Provide financial assistance and business support to PWDs	District wide					80,000					SWCD	CA
		59	Organize training workshop for 100 PWDs on financial management	District wide					7,000					SWCD	CA
		60	Train women farmers in proper packaging of farm produces (cereals, legumes, palm oil) in three communities	Selected communities					5,000					AGRIC	TRADE AND INDUSTRY
		61	Monitor and assess the impact of LEAP in the lives of beneficiaries	District wide					5,000					SWCD	HEALTH
		62	Facilitate the organization of communal labour activities	District Wide						10,000				SWCD	DEHU

Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	63	Facilitate the construction of 2 No. modern markets under PPP	Aputuogya, Jachie					100,000					WORKS	CA
		64	Organize District Consultative meetings on LED	Kuntanase Jachie Boneso						10,000				TRADE AND INDUSTRY	SWCD/CA
		65	Organize trade show for Micro Small Enterprises (MSEs)	District wide							50,000			TRADE AND INDUSTRY	REP/CA
		66	Facilitate the rapid construction of Kumasi Lake road	Lake Bosomtwe road network					50,000					WORKS	CA
		67	Facilitate the construction of a proposed tourist information centre	Kokoado							60,000				
	Agriculture Development	68	Facilitate implementation of 1D1F programme	District wide					20,000					TRADE AND INDUSTRY	CA
		69	Facilitate implementation of agric flagship programmes (PERD & PFJ)	District wide					80,000					AGRIC	CA
		70	Organize Farmers' Day Celebration	Selected communities					50,000					AGRIC	CA
		71	Facilitate implementation of Modernization of Agriculture (MAG) programmes	District wide										AGRIC	CA
		72	Organize training for agric value chain actors in agribusiness management	District wide					8,000					AGRIC	TRADE AND INDUSTRY
		73	Organize food and nutrition education campaigns	District wide					15,000					AGRIC	TRADE AND INDUSTRY/ SWCD
		74	Organize capacity building programme for youth in livestock and poultry production	Kuntanase					15,000					AGRIC	TRADE AND INDUSTRY/ SWCD

Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	75	Organize quarterly monitoring and evaluation activities in disaster prone areas	District wide					20,000					DISASTER PREVEN. & MGT. DEPT	CA
		76	Conduct disaster prevention and management campaigns	District wide					5,000					DISASTER PREVEN. & MGT. DEPT	CA
		77	Organize District Disaster Reduction Week	Kuntanase					60,000					DISASTER PREVEN. & MGT. DEPT	CA
		78	Provide relief items to disaster victims	District wide					40,000					DISASTER PREVEN. & MGT. DEPT	CA
	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	79	Enhance public awareness on the CREMA bye laws	Lake Bosomtwe Biosphere Reserve					10,000					FORESTRY & NATURAL RESOURCE CONS. DEPT.	CREMA
		80	Facilitate implementation Asantehene's Land Restoration project	Lake Bosomtwe Biosphere Reserve					5,000		100,000			FORESTRY & NATURAL RESOURCE CONS. DEPT.	CREMA
		81	Organize 3 No. sensitization campaigns on climate change stressors and adaptation	Jachie, Kuntanase and Boneso area council					3,000					FORESTRY & NATURAL RESOURCE CONS. DEPT.	CREMA
		82	Facilitate implementation of RELAB (Building Resilience of Lake Bosomtwe to Climate Change) project	Lake Bosomtwe Biosphere							100,000			FORESTRY & NATURAL RESOURCE CONS. DEPT.	CREMA
		83	Procure 5 No. 12m^3 metal refuse skip containers, sanitary tools and equipment	Selected communities					180,000					HEALTH-DEHU	CA
		84	Evacuate refuse in selected Communities	Selected communities					50,000					HEALTH-DEHU	CA
		85	Facilitate implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)						20,000					HEALTH-DEHU	CA

Table 5.3 Annual Action Plan (2024)

Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme (PBB)	No	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration	General Administration	1	Conduct Training/Capacity Building for Staff/Assembly members/Area Councils	Administration					30,000					CA	HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT
		2	Undertake Project Management (award of contracts, site inspections, etc.)	Administration					50,000					CA	DPCU
		3	Provide funds for running cost of officials vehicles	Administration					120,000					FINANCE	CA
		4	Procure office equipment and consumables (computers and accessories, stationery and furniture, etc.)	Administration					90,000					CA	PROCUREMENT UNIT
		5	Facilitate repairs and maintenance of general equipment, office buildings and other facilities	District wide					100,000					CA	WORKS
		6	Provide funds for all national celebrations activities	District wide					120,000					FINANCE	CA
		7	Provide funds for organization of statutory committee/adhoc meetings	District wide					100,000					FINANCE	CA
		8	Provide Funds for Zoomlion Services(sanitation improvement package	Administration					200,000					FINANCE	CA
		9	Provide funds for District Security and sub-vented organizations	Administration					50,000					FINANCE	CA
		10	Provide funds for contingency	Administration					80,000					FINANCE	CA
		11	Provide technical and material resources for community and initiated projects (CIP)	District wide					120,000					CA	WORKS

	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	12	Provide logistics and equipment for revenue collectors	District wide					50,000					FINANCE	CA
		13	Organize 2 No. training programme for revenue staff	Administration						5,000				FINANCE	CA
		14	Update District Revenue Database	District wide					50,000					FINANCE	CA
		15	Organize quarterly pay your levy campaigns	District wide					4,000					FINANCE	CA
		16	Prepare and implement Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	Administration					20,000					FINANCE	CA
	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	17	Organize 4 No. Town Hall meetings (Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget Hearings)	Selected communities					40,000					CA	FINANCE
		18	Monitoring and Evaluation of programs and projects	District wide					80,000					CA	
		19	Provide logistics and financial support to sub-district structures	Kuntanase Jachie Boneso					70,000					CA	SW&CD
		20	Preparation 2025 Composite Plan and Budget	Administration					25,000					CA	FINANCE
		21	Resource DPCU with Funds and Logistics to perform effectively	Administration					10,000					CA	FINANCE
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	22	Undertake Street Naming and Property Addressing	Selected communities					40,000	10,000				PHYSICAL PLANNING	CA
		23	Conduct public education on land use matters and building permit acquisitions	Selected communities					20,000					PHYSICAL PLANNING	SPC/CA
		24	Prepare/Revise 2 No. Planning schemes	Selected communities										PHYSICAL PLANNING	SPC/CA
	Infrastructure Development	26	Reshape/Rehabilitate 50km feeder roads	District wide					100,000					WORKS	CA
		27	Facilitate the replacement/maintenance of weak electricity poles	District wide					50,000					WORKS	CA

		28	Facilitate extension of electricity to new areas of development	District wide					30,000					WORKS	CA
		29	Repair and maintenance of school infrastructure, office buildings, and other facilities	District wide					100,000					WORKS	CA
		30	Drilling and mechanization of 5 No. Boreholes	Selected communities					500,000					WORKS	CA
		31	Undertake repair and maintenance of faulty boreholes and toilet facilities	Selected communities											
		32	Construct 4 No. WC Toilets								100,000			WORKS	CA
		33	Construct 2 No. Aqua-privy Toilets								200,000			WORKS	CA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	34	Procure and distribute No. 200 school furniture	District wide					80,000					EDUCATION	CA
		35	Construct 4 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Selected schools							160,000			WORKS	CA
		36	Construct 4 No. KG Block with ancillary facilities	Selected schools							160,000			WORKS	CA
		37	Construct 4 No. JHS Block with ancillary facilities	Selected schools							160,000			WORKS	CA
		38	Organize Annual Sports Festival for basic schools	Kuntanase					10,000					EDUCATION	CA
		39	Organize Science, Technology and Mathematics Innovation Education (STMIE) clinics for basic schools	District wide					10,000					EDUCATION	CA
		40	Organize my first day at school event	District wide					4,000					EDUCATION	CA

		41	Organize quarterly DEOC meetings	District wide					10,000					EDUCATION	CA
		42	Resource Department of Education with funds and logistics for general administrative work	Aputuogya					80,000					EDUCATION	CA
	Health Delivery	43	Operationalize 2 No. CHPS Compound	Bonkorkor Mim					80,000					HEALTH	CA
		44	Organize HIV/HPT/DM and TB screening and education	District wide					20,000					HEALTH	CA
		45	Conduct food handlers medical screening and education	District wide					15,000					HEALTH	CA
		46	Construct 1 No. CHPS Compound/maternity block	Selected communities							300,000			HEALTH	CA
		47	Resource Health Department with funds and logistics for general administrative work	Administration					100,000						
		48	Organize rabies prevention campaigns	District wide					5,000					HEALTH	AGRIC
		49	Conduct COVID-19 Active case search and contract tracing	District wide						20,000				HEALTH	CA
		50	Organize Child Health promotion week in hospitals	Selected hospital					30,000					HEALTH	CA
	Social Welfare and Community Development	51	Organize sensitization campaigns on teenage pregnancy	District wide					5,000					HEALTH	SWCD
		52	Conduct social enquiries into reported cases of child abuse	District wide					10,000					SW&CD	CA
		53	Conduct monitoring of day care centres, orphanage homes, and PWDs	District wide					5,000					SW&CD	CA
		54	Facilitate implementation of School Feeding Programme	Beneficiary schools					10,000					EDUCATION	GSFP SECRETARIAT

		55	Facilitate implementation of Free SHS programme	District wide					20,000					EDUCATION	CA
		56	Provide 100 youth with business development services	Selected communities					15,000					TRADE AND INDUSTRY	SWCD
		57	Provide financial assistance and business support to PWDs	District wide					80,000					SWCD	CA
		58	Organize awareness campaigns on the rights and responsibilities of PWDs	District wide					7,000					SWCD	CA
		59	Organize public sensitization campaigns on gender based violence	Selected communities					5,000					SWCD	CSOs
		60	Monitor and assess the impact of LEAP in the lives of beneficiaries	District wide					5,000					SWCD	HEALTH
		61	Facilitate the organization of communal labour activities	District Wide						10,000				SWCD	DEHU
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	62	Facilitate the re-development of 2 No. modern markets	Pramso, Jachie					100,000					WORKS	CA
		63	Organize District Consultative meetings on LED	Kuntanase Jachie Boneso						10,000				TRADE AND INDUSTRY	SWCD/CA
		64	Link 10 Businesses to Institutional Credit	Selected Businesses					50,000					TRADE AND INDUSTRY	SWCD/CA
		65	Organize trade show for Micro Small Enterprises (MSEs)	District wide							50,000			TRADE AND INDUSTRY	REP/CA
		66	Construct sanitation facilities at the Lake	Abono					50,000					WORKS	CA
		67	Construct summer hut and other recreational facilities for tourists	Abono							60,000			CA	NADMO/

	Agriculture Development	68	Facilitate implementation of 1D1F programme	District wide					20,000					TRADE AND INDUSTRY	CA
		69	Facilitate implementation of agric flagship programmes (PERD & PFJ)	District wide					80,000					AGRIC	CA
		70	Organize Farmers' Day Celebration	Selected communities					50,000					AGRIC	CA
		71	Facilitate implementation of Modernization of Agriculture (MAG) programmes	District wide										AGRIC	CA
		72	Organize training for agric value chain actors in agribusiness management	District wide					8,000					AGRIC	TRADE AND INDUSTRY
		73	Undertake surveillance control and management of crops, pests and diseases	District wide					30,000					AGRIC	TRADE AND INDUSTRY/ SWCD
		74	Organize capacity building programme for youth in livestock and poultry production	Kuntanase					15,000					AGRIC	TRADE AND INDUSTRY/ SWCD
		75	Organize monitoring of agro input-shops	District wide					6,000					AGRIC	TRADE AND INDUSTRY/ SWCD
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	76	Empower/Equip disaster prevention clubs in second cycle institutions	District wide					20,000					DISASTER PREVEN. & MGT. DEPT	CA
		77	Conduct disaster prevention and management campaigns	District wide					5,000					DISASTER PREVEN. & MGT. DEPT	CA
		78	Undertake early warning programmes on disaster	Kuntanase					30,000					DISASTER PREVEN. & MGT. DEPT	CA
		79	Provide relief items to disaster victims	District wide					40,000					DISASTER PREVEN. & MGT. DEPT	CA

	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	80	Enhance public awareness on the CREMA bye laws	Lake Bosomtwe Biosphere Reserve					10,000					FORESTRY & NATURAL RESOURCE CONS. DEPT.	CREMA
		81	Facilitate implementation Asantehene's Land Restoration project	Lake Bosomtwe Biosphere Reserve					5,000		100,000			FORESTRY & NATURAL RESOURCE CONS. DEPT.	CREMA
		82	Organize 3 No. sensitization campaigns on climate change stressors and adaptation	Jachie, Kuntanase and Boneso area council					3,000					FORESTRY & NATURAL RESOURCE CONS. DEPT.	CREMA
		83	Educate communities on preservation of water bodies	Boneso, Jachie, Kuntanase							100,000			FORESTRY & NATURAL RESOURCE CONS. DEPT.	CREMA
		84	Procure 5 No. 12m^3 metal refuse skip containers, sanitary tools and equipment	Selected communities					180,000					HEALTH-DEHU	CA
		85	Evacuate refuse in selected Communities	Selected communities					50,000					HEALTH-DEHU	CA
		86	Facilitate implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)						20,000					HEALTH-DEHU	CA

Table 5.4 Annual Action Plan (2025)

Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme (PBB)	No	Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Development	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ong.	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration	General Administration	1	Conduct Training/Capacity Building for Staff/Assembly members/Area Councils	Administration					30,000					CA	HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT
		2	Undertake Project Management (award of contracts, site inspections, etc.)	Administration					50,000					CA	DPCU
		3	Provide funds for running cost of officials vehicles	Administration					120,000					FINANCE	CA
		4	Procure office equipment and consumables (computers and accessories, stationery and furniture, etc.)	Administration					90,000					CA	PROCUREMENT UNIT
		5	Facilitate repairs and maintenance of general equipment, office buildings and other facilities	District wide					100,000					CA	WORKS
		6	Provide funds for all national celebrations activities	District wide					120,000					FINANCE	CA
		7	Provide funds for organization of statutory committee/adhoc meetings	District wide					100,000					FINANCE	CA
		8	Provide Funds for Zoomlion Services(sanitation improvement package	Administration					200,000					FINANCE	CA
		9	Provide funds for District Security and sub-vented organizations	Administration					50,000					FINANCE	CA
		10	Provide funds for contingency	Administration					80,000					FINANCE	CA
		11	Provide technical and material resources for community and initiated projects (CIP)	District wide					120,000					CA	WORKS

	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	12	Undertake valuation of commercial/industrial properties	District wide					50,000					FINANCE	CA
		13	Organize 2 No. training programme for revenue staff	Administration						5,000				FINANCE	CA
		14	Update District Revenue Database	District wide					50,000					FINANCE	CA
		15	Organize quarterly pay your levy campaigns	District wide					4,000					FINANCE	CA
		16	Prepare and implement Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	Administration					20,000					FINANCE	CA
	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	17	Organize 4 No. Town Hall meetings (Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget Hearings)	Selected communities					40,000					CA	FINANCE
		18	Monitoring and Evaluation of programs and projects	District wide					80,000					CA	
		19	Preparation of 2026-2029 DMTDP	Kuntanase Jachie Boneso					70,000					CA	FINANCE
		20	Preparation 2026 Composite Plan and Budget	Administration					25,000					CA	FINANCE
		21	Resource DPCU with Funds and Logistics to perform effectively	Administration					10,000					CA	FINANCE
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	22	Undertake Street Naming and Property Addressing	Selected communities					40,000	10,000				PHYSICAL PLANNING	CA
		23	Conduct public education on land use matters and building permit acquisitions	Selected communities					20,000					PHYSICAL PLANNING	SPC/CA
		24	Prepare/Revise 2 No. Planning schemes	Selected communities										PHYSICAL PLANNING	SPC/CA
		25	Organize capacity building programme on Land Use and Spatial Planning Act	Kuntanase					5,000						
	Infrastructure	26	Reshape/Rehabilitate 50km feeder roads	District wide					100,000					WORKS	CA

	Development	27	Facilitate the replacement/maintenance of weak electricity poles	District wide					50,000					WORKS	CA
		28	Facilitate extension of electricity to new areas of development	District wide					30,000					WORKS	CA
		29	Repair and maintenance of school infrastructure, office buildings, and other facilities	District wide					100,000					WORKS	CA
		30	Drilling and mechanization of 5 No. Boreholes	Selected communities					500,000					WORKS	CA
		31	Undertake repair and maintenance of faulty boreholes and toilet facilities	Selected communities							100,000			WORKS	CA
		32	Construct 4 No. WC Toilets	Abono							100,000			WORKS	CA
		33	Construct 2 No. Aqua-privy Toilets	Selected communities							200,000			WORKS	CA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	34	Procure and distribute No. 500 school furniture	District wide					80,000					EDUCATION	CA
		35	Construct 4 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Selected schools							160,000			WORKS	CA
		36	Construct 4 No. KG Block with ancillary facilities	Selected schools							160,000			WORKS	CA
		37	Construct 4 No. JHS Block with ancillary facilities	Selected schools							160,000			WORKS	CA
		38	Organize Annual Sports Festival for basic schools	Kuntanase					10,000					EDUCATION	CA
		39	Organize Science, Technology and Mathematics Innovation Education (STMIE) clinics for basic schools	District wide					10,000					EDUCATION	CA

		40	Organize right age enrolment sensitization campaigns	District wide					15,000					EDUCATION	CA
		41	Organize my first day at school event	District wide					4,000					EDUCATION	CA
		42	Organize quarterly DEOC meetings	District wide					10,000					EDUCATION	CA
		43	Resource Department of Education with funds and logistics for general administrative work	Aputuogya					80,000					EDUCATION	CA
	Health Delivery	44	Organize family planning clinics	District wide					40,000					HEALTH	CA
		45	Organize HIV/HPT/DM and TB screening and education	District wide					20,000					HEALTH	CA
		46	Conduct food handlers medical screening and education	District wide					15,000					HEALTH	CA
		47	Construct 1 No. CHPS Compound/maternity block	Yaase							300,000			HEALTH	CA
		48	Resource Health Department with funds and logistics for general administrative work	Administration					100,000						
		49	Conduct COVID-19 Active case search and contract tracing	District wide						20,000				HEALTH	CA
		50	Organize Child Health promotion week in hospitals	Selected hospital					30,000					HEALTH	CA
	Social Welfare and Community Development	51	Organize sensitization campaigns on teenage pregnancy	District wide					5,000					HEALTH	SWCD
		52	Conduct social enquiries into reported cases of child abuse	District wide					10,000					SW&CD	CA
		53	Organize public education on topical child protection issues	District wide					25,000					SW&CD	CA

			(child labour, trafficking, drug abuse, etc)												
		54	Facilitate implementation of School Feeding Programme	Beneficiary schools					10,000					EDUCATION	GSFP SECRETARIAT
		55	Facilitate implementation of Free SHS programme	District wide					20,000					EDUCATION	CA
		56	Provide 100 youth with business development services	Selected communities					15,000					TRADE AND INDUSTRY	SWCD
		57	Organize 3 technical training for service business	Jachie, Kuntanase, Boneso										TRADE AND INDUSTRY	SWCD
		58	Provide financial assistance and business support to PWDs	District wide					80,000					SWCD	CA
		59	Organize awareness campaigns on the rights and responsibilities of PWDs	District wide					7,000					SWCD	CA
		60	Organize public sensitization campaigns on gender based violence	Selected communities					5,000					SWCD	CSOs
		61	Monitor and assess the impact of LEAP in the lives of beneficiaries	District wide					5,000					SWCD	HEALTH
		62	Facilitate the organization of communal labour activities	District Wide						10,000				SWCD	DEHU
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	63	Facilitate the re-development of 2 No. modern markets	Prabon, Sawua					100,000					WORKS	CA
		64	Organize District Consultative meetings on LED	Kuntanase Jachie Boneso						10,000				TRADE AND INDUSTRY	SWCD/CA
		65	Link 10 Businesses to Institutional Credit	Selected Businesses					50,000					TRADE AND INDUSTRY	SWCD/CA
		60	Organize trade show for Micro Small Enterprises (MSEs)	District wide							50,000			TRADE AND INDUSTRY	REP/CA

		66	Facilitate the rapid construction of Kumasi Lake road	Lake Bosomtwe road network					50,000					WORKS	CA
		67	Construct summer hut and other recreational facilities for tourists	Abono							60,000			CA	NADMO/
	Agriculture Development	68	Facilitate implementation of 1D1F programme	District wide					20,000					TRADE AND INDUSTRY	CA
		69	Facilitate implementation of agric flagship programmes (PERD & PFJ)	District wide					80,000					AGRIC	CA
		70	Organize Farmers' Day Celebration	Selected communities					50,000					AGRIC	CA
		71	Facilitate implementation of Modernization of Agriculture (MAG) programmes	District wide										AGRIC	CA
		72	Organize training for agric value chain actors in agribusiness management	District wide					8,000					AGRIC	TRADE AND INDUSTRY
		73	Undertake surveillance control and management of crops, pests and diseases	District wide					30,000					AGRIC	TRADE AND INDUSTRY/ SWCD
		74	Organize capacity building programme for youth in livestock and poultry production	Kuntanase					15,000					AGRIC	TRADE AND INDUSTRY/ SWCD
		75	Organize monitoring of agro input-shops	District wide					6,000					AGRIC	TRADE AND INDUSTRY/ SWCD
		76	Organize rabies prevention campaigns	District wide					5,000					HEALTH	AGRIC
Environmental	Disaster Prevention and Management	77	Empower/Equip DVGs in disaster prevention and management	District wide					10,000					DISASTER PREVEN. & MGT. DEPT	CA

Manageme nt		78	Conduct disaster prevention and management campaigns	District wide					5,000					DISASTER PREVEN. & MGT. DEPT	CA
		79	Undertake early warning programmes on disaster	Kuntanase					30,000					DISASTER PREVEN. & MGT. DEPT	CA
		80	Provide relief items to disaster victims	District wide					40,000					DISASTER PREVEN. & MGT. DEPT	CA
	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	81	Enhance public awareness on the CREMA bye laws	Lake Bosomtwe Biosphere Reserve					10,000					FORESTRY & NATURAL RESOURCE CONS. DEPT.	CREMA
		82	Facilitate implementation Asantehene's Land Restoration project	Lake Bosomtwe Biosphere Reserve					5,000		100,000			FORESTRY & NATURAL RESOURCE CONS. DEPT.	CREMA
		83	Organize 3 No. sensitization campaigns on climate change stressors and adaptation	Jachie, Kuntanase and Boneso area council					3,000					FORESTRY & NATURAL RESOURCE CONS. DEPT.	CREMA
		84	Educate communities on preservation of water bodies	Boneso, Jachie, Kuntanase							100,000			FORESTRY & NATURAL RESOURCE CONS. DEPT.	CREMA
		85	Procure 5 No. 12m^3 metal refuse skip containers, sanitary tools and equipment	Selected communities					180,000					HEALTH-DEHU	CA
		86	Evacuate refuse in selected Communities	Selected communities					50,000					HEALTH-DEHU	CA
		87	Facilitate implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)						20,000					HEALTH-DEHU	CA

Source: DPCU-BOSOMTWE, 2021

CHAPTER SIX
MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter of the Plan spells out the monitoring and evaluation arrangements of the DPCU. It comprises of a monitoring matrix where indicators are formulated to track the implementation of programmes and projects as contained in the Programme of Action. In order to inform evidence based decision-making, evaluation of the Plan is explained to provide insights for effective programme and project design and implementation. As part of the M & E arrangements, a stakeholder analysis that identifies all organizations and groups of people with interest, roles and responsibilities in the conduct of M&E is provided. Finally, the chapter looks at the tools and techniques used for the conduct of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) for selected interventions during the life span or after the implementation of a programme and project. This ensures that targeted beneficiaries or recipients of development interventions as well as other key identifiable stakeholders are involved in the conduct of the monitoring and evaluation exercise.

6.2 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-structures (Area councils, unit committees)
3. Decentralized Departments & Agencies of Government
4. Media
5. Member of Parliament (MP)
6. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
7. Financial institutions and Religious bodies
8. Development partners, for example, JICA , GIZ, UNESCO, etc)
9. Communities
10. Community Based Organizations (CBOs)
11. Small Business Association (E.g. Garages, GPRTU, Market Woman Associations, Dressmaker Associations, etc)
12. Civil Society Organizations (e.g. Youth Associations)
13. NDPC
14. MLG&RD
15. LGSS
16. RCC
17. District Assembly

The identification and participation of all stakeholders will lead to sustained capacity building, dissemination and demand for M&E results. 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 6.1)

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	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results

		assistance, performance targets	reporting and dissemination , evaluation
Local Government Service Secretariat	Primary	Job analysis, management of services, staff recruitment, capacity building, incentive packages for staff	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination
RCC	Primary	Technical assistance, advisory services, capacity building	M&E Plan preparation, evaluations, M&E data collection, M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination
District Assembly	Primary	Decision making, by-laws, deliberation and adoption of plans, provision of services, data collection collation and analysis, information dissemination	M&E plan preparation, M&E plan implementation, M&E data collection and analysis, M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination
DA Sub-structure (ACs Unit Committees)	Primary	Information Dissemination	Disseminate Information
		Data Collection	Assist in Collection of Data
		Monitoring	Monitor on-going projects/programmes in their localities
Department & Agencies	Primary	Advocacy	Build the Capacity of DA
		Capacity building	Collect and collate data
Media	Secondary	Information Dissemination	Disseminate Information
		Advocacy	Play Advocacy
		Transparency &Accountability	
MP	Primary	Harmonization and co-ordination of M&E plan	Harmonies and co-ordinate M&E Plan
		Monitoring of projects and programmes	Monitor all on-going projects/programmes in the district
Development partners NGOs	Secondary	Transparency & Accountability	Support in building capacity of DA staff on monitoring issues
		Capacity building	

		Logistics and financial support	Provide logistics and financial support for monitoring
		Monitoring	Monitor their funded projects / programmes
Financial Institution/ Religious Bodies	Secondary	Individual and groups Identification	Monitor and evaluate credit facilities given to individuals and groups in the district
		Monitoring	
Development partners (DDF, GSAM)	Secondary	Capacity Building	Development of Hunan resource
		Transparency & Accountability	Ensuring transparency and accountability
Communities	Primary	Needs identification	Assist in identification of community needs
		Data collection	Assist in data collection for monitoring
		Monitoring	Monitoring of on-going projects and programmes in their communities
Community Based Organizations (CBOs)	Primary	Provide data	Provide data collection for monitoring & evaluation
		Information dissemination	Disseminate M&E information
		Advocacy	Advocacy role
Small Business Association (E.g. Garages, Association GPRTU, Market woman Ass; Dressmaker Ass; etc	Secondary	Transparency & Accountability	Provide data for M&E
			Disseminate information on M&E
			Advocacy role
Civil society organizations (eg. Youth Association	Secondary	Transparency &Accountability	Advocacy role
		Advocacy	
		Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitor and evaluate the performance of the DA.

Source: DPCU, BDA, 2021

6.3 Monitoring Matrix

The M & E matrix shows the linkage of the DMTDP (2022-2025) to the NMTDPF (2022-2025) 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 2022 and 2025 and the frequency for collecting data on each indicator and who is responsible for collecting the data. (See table 6.2)

Table 6.2: Monitoring matrix

Goal 1: BUILD A PROSPEROUS COUNTRY Programme 1: Management and Administration Sub-Programme 1: Finance and Audit										
Indicators	**Indicator Definition**	**Indicator Type**	**Baseline 2021**	**Targets**				**Disaggregation**	**Monitoring Frequency**	**Responsibility**
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Percentage increase in IGF	Total percentage increase in internally generated revenue	Output	8%	10%	12%	15%	20%		Quarterly Annually	Finance Dept.
Improved social accountability	Number of town hall meetings organized annually	Output	2	2	2	2	2	Males Females Groups	Quarterly Annually	Central Adm. DPCU
Build Capacity of revenue collectors	Number of Revenue Collectors trained	Output	22	23	23	23	23	Males Females	Bi-annually	Central Adm.
Stakeholders involved in rate fixing	Number of Stakeholders involved in Rate Fixing	Output	167	230	270	310	350	Males Females Groups	Annually	Central Adm

Pay Your Levy Campaigns Organized	Number of Pay Your Levy Campaigns Organized	Output	2	2	2	2	2	Males Females Communities	Quarterly	Finance Dept.
Award Systems established	Number of revenue collectors who received awards	output	0	2	3	3	3	Males Females	Annually	Finance Dept.
Programme 1: Management and Administration **Sub-Programme 3: Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation**										
Composite budget submitted	Submit four (4) composite budgets by October 30th annually	Output	-	1	1	1	1	-	Annually	Central Adm.
Medium Term development Plans	Number of MTDPS prepared	Output	1	-	-	-	1	-	Every 4 years	DPCU
Percentage implementation of Annual Action Plans	Number of Programmes and Projects implemented in the AAP	Output	91%	93%	96%	97%	98%	-	Annually	DA

Annual Procurement plan prepared and updated	Prepare and update 4 quarterly procurement plans	Output	-	1	1	1	1	-	Annually	Cent. Admin
Monitoring and evaluation exercise undertaken	Undertake quarterly monitoring exercise	Output	-	4	4	4	4	-	Quarterly	Cent. Admin
Annual progress report submitted	Prepare Submit an Annual Progress report by 31st January	Output	1	1	1	1	1	-	Annually	Cent. Admin.
Quarterly Progress Report Submitted	Prepare and Submit Quarterly Progress reports by 15th April, 15th July, 15th October and 15th January	Output	4	4	4	4	4	-	Quarterly	Cent. Admin.
Programme 1: Management and Administration **Sub-Programme 4: Legislative Oversights**										

Fee fixing Resolution	Gazette the fee fixing resolution annually	Output	-	1	1	1	1	-	Annually	Cent. Admin
Programme 2: Economic Development **Sub Programme 1: Trade, Industry and Tourism Services**										
Entrepreneurs and MSME supported	Number of Entrepreneurs and MSME supported	Output	50	50	60	70	80	Males Females	Quarterly Annually	BAC
Functional weekly markets	Construction of … No. market stalls	Outcome	0	1	2	2	2		-	Cent. Admin
Percentage increase in youth skills development training	Proportion of unemployed youth benefitting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	Outcome	45	52	58	65	75	Males Females Age	Quarterly	Dept. of trade
Vocational skills training provided	Number of women groups given vocational skills training	Output	2	2	3	4	4	Age Communities Type of training	Quarterly	BAC/ SW&CD

Tourist sites developed	Number of tourist sites identified and developed	Output	-	1	1	1	1	-	Annually	Central Admin
Programme 2: Economic Development **Sub Programme 2: Agriculture Services and Management**										
Capacity of farmers in the use of climate smart crop varieties	No. of farmers trained in the use of climate smart crop varieties	Output	50	67	75	85	90	Males females	Annually	Agric. Dept
Increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish	Total Agricultural production and productivity doubled	Output	55,700 mt	60,200 mt	61,000 mt	62,000 mt	63,000 mt	-	Annually	Agric. Dept
Cassava processing factory established	Number of cassava processing factories established	Output	0	1	1	1	1	-	Bi- Annually	Agric Dept./BAC
Access to Agric Extension Agents	Percentage increase access to Agric Extension Agents (AEAs)	Outcome	-	20	30	40	50	Male Female Farmers	Monthly/ Quarterly	Agric. Dept.

Farmers assisted with farm inputs	Number of farmers assisted	Output	-	1,000	2,000	4,000	5,000	Males Females Communities	Quarterly	Agric. Dept.
Education and vaccination of pets against rabies	Number of dogs and cats vaccinated against rabies	Output	-	200	200	200	300	-	Annually	Agric Dept.
Baseline survey of major crops	Major types of crops in the district	Output	-	1	1	1	1	-	Annually	Agric Dept.
Capacity of women in standardized packaging of agric. Commodities	Number of women trained in standardized packaging	Output	-	25	30	35	40	Males Females	Annually	Agric Dept.
Warehouses constructed	Number of warehouses constructed	Output	0	1	0	1	0	-	Quarterly	Agric. Dept.
Post-harvest management	Number of farmers trained in post-harvest management	Output	25	25	30	35	40	Males Females	Yearly	Agric. Dept.

PERD	Number of coconut and oil palm seedlings distributed to farmers	Output	5,000	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500	-	Yearly	Agric. Dept.
Planting for Food and Jobs	Number of farmers who have benefitted from PERD intervention	Output	2,211	2,300	2,350	2,400	2,450	Males Females	Yearly	Agric. Dept.
PPP projects executed	Number of PPP projects facilitated and executed	Output	3	5	5	7	7	Investors	Quarterly	Dept. of trade

Goal 1: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL Programme 1: Social Services Delivery Sub-Programme 1: Education, Youth and Sports Management										
Indicators	**Indicator Definition**	**Indicator Type**	**Baseline 2021**	**Targets**				**Disagn**	**Monitoring Frequency**	**Responsibility**
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Schools constructed	Number of public schools constructed	Output	4	5	6	5	7	-	Annually	Works Dept.
Schools renovated	Number of public schools rehabilitated	Output	3	5	7	7	7	-	Annually	Works Dept.
School furniture procured	Number of mono and dual desk supplied	Output	250	300	350	400	450	-	Annually	Works Dept.
Increase in BECE and WASSCE performance	Percentage increase in BECE and WASSCE results	Outcome	81%	90%	90%	95%	95%	Males Females	Annually	GES
Programme 1: Social Services Delivery Sub-Programme 2: Health Care Delivery										
Improved access to health services	Number of health facilities provided	Output	6	7	6	6	7	Rural Urban	Quarterly	Work Dept.
Reduction in Maternal Mortality Rate	Number of maternal death per 100,000 live births	Output	0	0	0	0	0	Rural Urban	Annually	GHS
Reduction in children under five deaths	Number of deaths occurring from 0-5 years per 1000 live births	Output	2	0	0	0	0	Rural Urban Males Females	Annually	GHS
Improved monitoring and supervision in family planning	Number of monitoring and supervision carried out	Output	3	6	6	6	6	Rural Urban	Quarterly	GHS
Increase in the coverage of National Immunization coverage	Number of children vaccinated	Output	1700	1750	1800	1850	1900	Rural Urban Males Females	Quarterly	GHS

Reduction in new HIV/AIDs infections	Number of newly infected persons	Output	7	0	0	0	0	Males Females Age	Quarterly	GHS
PLHIV/AIDs supported	Number of PLHIV/AIDs supported	Output	43	43	43	43	43	Males Females Age	Quarterly	GHS
Reduction in malnutrition	Number children under 5 years who are underweight	Output	4	0	0	0	0	Males Females Age	Quarterly	GHS
Health equipment procured and supplied	Number of health facilities supplied with equipment	Output	0	5	5	5	5	Rural Urban	Annually	GHS
Programme 1: Social Services Delivery **Sub-Programme 1: Social Welfare and Community Services**										
Persons with disability supported	Number of PWDs supported to undertake income generating activities	Output	120	140	160	170	180	Males Females Ages	Annually	SW&CD
LEAP implementation supported	Number of LEAP beneficiaries in the District	Output	530	651	670	680	695	Males Females Ages	Annually	SW&CD
Brilliant but needy students supported	Number of brilliant but needy students supported	Output	55	67	80	90	100	Males Females Ages	Annually	GES
Periodic monitoring and Supervision of Day Care Centers	Number of Day Care Center Monitored	Output	4	4	4	4	4	-	Quarterly	SW&CD
Formation of Child Protection Committees	Number of child protection	Output	7	15	15	15	15	-	Annually	SW&CD

	committees formed and functional									
Child right protected	Percentage change in the number of reported cases of child abuse	Output	20%	50%	55%	60%	65%	Male Female Age Type of abuse	Quarterly	SW&CD
Reduction in abuse cases amongst women and children	Number of reported abuse cases	Output	5	0	0	0	0	Male Female Age	Quarterly	SW&CD
Programme 1: Social Services Delivery **Sub-Programme 3: Sanitation and Waste Management**										
Open defecation free communities achieved	Number of communities declared open defecation free	Output	5	4	3	2	1	Rural Urban	Quarterly	DEHU
Household latrines coverage	% increase in household latrines	Output	45	55	57	60	70	Rural Urban	Quarterly	DEHU
Capacity of EHAs built	Number of EHAs attending capacity building programs	Output	10	15	20	25	30	Males Female	Quarterly	DEHU
PPPs in waste management encouraged	Number of waste management PPPs	Output	3	3	3	3	4	Rural Urban	Quarterly	DEHU
Refuse containers procured	Number of refuse containers procured	Output	2	5	5	5	5	-	Quarterly	DEHU
Refuse dump sites evacuated	% of refuse dump sites evacuated	Output	50	70	75	80	90	Urban Rural	Quarterly	DEHU
Toilet facilities constructed	Number of toilet facilities constructed	Output	5	8	10	15	20	Rural Urban	Quarterly	DEHU
Construction of Institutional latrines	Number of schools provided toilet facilities	Output	-	3	6	9	10	-	Quarterly	DEHU

Hygiene Education and screening of Food vendor undertaken	Number of registered food vendors	Output	654	700	750	800	850	Male Female Urban Rural	Quarterly	DEHU
Waste fumigated	Number of refuse dumps fumigated	Output	-	8	8	10	12	Rural Urban	Quarterly	DEHU

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Programme 1: Infrastructure Delivery and Management										
Sub-Programme 1: Public works, Urban Housing and Water Management										
Increase in water coverage	Percentage increase in water coverage	Output	67	75	80	85	90	Rural Urban	Annually	Works Dept
Programme 1: Infrastructure Delivery and Management										
Sub-Programme 2: Feeder Roads and Transport Services										
Reshaping of feeder roads in the district	Length of Feeder Roads rehabilitated (km)	Output	25	30	30	30	30	Rural	Quarterly	Works Dept
Sensitization of transport stakeholders on road signs and safety measures	Number of stakeholders sensitized	Out	4	4	4	4	4	Selected communities	Quarterly	Transport
Programme 1: Infrastructure Delivery and Management										
Sub-Programme 3: Infrastructure Development										
Improved electricity coverage	Number of emerging communities connected to the national grid	Output	100	100	100	100	100	-	Quarterly	Works Dept
Street Lights	Number of street bulbs and	Output	500	700	800	900	1000	-	Quarterly	Central Admin

	light poles distributed									
Self-help projects supported	Number of community self-initiated projects supported	Output	-	2	2	2	2	Urban Rural	Quarterly	Works Dept
Programme 1: Infrastructure Delivery and Management **Sub-Programme 4: Physical Planning**										
Street Naming and Property Addressing System	Number of named streets	Output	2800	3200	3300	340 0	3500	Urban Rural	Quarterly	PPD
Improved settlement structure	Number of communities with approved local plans	Output	4	3	3	3	3	Urban Rural	Quarterly	PPD
Routine site visits	Number of routine inspections undertaken	Output	4	4	4	4	4	-	Quarterly	PPD
Preparation and revision of spatial plans	Number of spatial plans prepared and revised.	Out	5	6	6	6	6	District wide	Quarterly	PPD
Programme 2: Environment and Sanitation Management										

Sub-Programme 1: Natural Resource Conservation										
Tree planting undertaken	Number of trees planted	Output	-	500	500	500	500	Schools Communitie s	Quarterly	NADMO
Anti-bush fire campaigns undertaken	Number of campaigns undertaken	Output	-	10	10	10	10	-	Quarterly	NADMO
Afforestation promoted	% hectares of degraded forest restored	Output	-	5	10	10	10	-	Quarterly	NADMO
Programme 2: Environment and Sanitation Management **Sub-Programme 2: Disaster Prevention and Management**										
Formation of Disaster volunteer groups	Number of DVGs formed	Output	12	15	15	15	15	Males Females	Quarterly	NADMO
Undertake tree planting afforestation activities	Tree planting and afforestation activities undertaken.	Output	200	2500	3000	300 0	3500	Communitie s along the lake	Quarterly	NADMO/Forestry comm.
Capacity of the communities in disaster	Number of capacity building programmes organized	Output	1	2	2	2	2	Communitie s	Quarterly	NADMO

preparedness enhanced										

Source: DPCU-BOSOMTWE,2021

6.4 Evaluation

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 2022-2025 to access 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 (2022-2025). All these would serve to improve the management of programmes and projects and further provide insights for effective programmes design and implementation. To enrich the process, the DPCU would undertake quarterly, mid-term and terminal evaluation through the following methods;

6.4.1 Strategic Evaluation

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

6.4.2 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.

6.4.3 Beneficiary Assessment

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

6.5 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Participatory M&E (PM&E) refers to the practice where all key stakeholders are directly involved in the M&E design and implementation process. 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 2022-2025.

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 DPCU 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

CHAPTER SEVEN
COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

7.1 Introduction

To ensure public ownership and mobilize collective efforts from the stakeholders in the District towards sustainable development, this chapter informs the communication strategy to bring the content of the MTDP to the door steps of all stakeholders. An effective communication strategy would uphold the tenets of good governance, transparency and accountability to elicit public trust of the Assembly in performing her constitutional mandate.

7.2 Purpose/Objectives of Communication

The main purpose of the communication strategy is to equip partners with information and knowledge sharing in fulfilling goals, objectives and mandate of the Assembly. The specific objectives would focus on the following:

- ❖ Disseminate information on programmes, projects and activities to inform/create awareness
- ❖ Create awareness on the roles and expectations of the stakeholders in the implementation of the DMTDP (2022-2025)
- ❖ Promote dialogue and generate feedback on the performance of the District Assembly
- ❖ Promote access and manage expectations of the public concerning the activities of the Assembly
- ❖ Measure the results of the communication strategy execution and revise accordingly
- Ensure timely communication to relevant groups or individuals
- Ensure effective communication between the Assembly and the various stakeholders.
- Ensure optimum results for all communications and project expectations

7.3 Target Audience/Stakeholders

The Bosomtwe District Assembly is responsible for management of a number of stakeholder groups including vulnerable and marginalized groups who form the constituency and clientele of the Assembly. The stakeholders/target audiences include the following:

- Sub-district structures/Area Councils
- National Government and Ashanti Regional Co-ordinating Council
- The Staff of the District Assembly - DPCU
- Private Sector/Service Providers/Rate payers
- Traditional Authorities/Opinion Leaders/Religious Organizations
- Development Partners/NGO's and CBO's
- Media-Radio & Television-Newspapers & Magazines
- Political Parties
- Academia
- Ghana Federation for Disabled – Bosomtwe Branch
- Women Networks – Dressmakers & Hairdressers Association
- Youth Groups – Fan/Social Clubs
- The General Public

7.4 Communication Plan

The communication plan shows the key messages or items to be communicated, to whom they are communicated and when and how they are to be communicated. The communication activity matrix of BDA is presented in table 7.1.

Table 7.1: Communication Activity Matrix

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities, PWDs, Youth/Women groups, 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	January to March	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,	Quarterly	DPCU
Publication of programmes and projects in the media for the award of contracts	Compliance with the Public Procurement Act 914	The General Public	Newspapers, Notice Boards	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, traditional authorities, project beneficiaries	Site meetings with contractors and project beneficiaries, town hall meetings	Quarterly	DPCU, Assembly Members, Traditional Authority and Project Beneficiaries
	To determine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and the impact of activities				

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 Councilors, Assembly members, NGOs, CSOs, etc.	Designate a desk officer for public relations	Quarterly	DCE, PM, DCD and DPCU
			Create awareness on the Client Service Center		

Source: DPCU, BDA, 2021

APPENDIX 1

MAINTENANCE PLAN

Type of Infrastructure / Assets	Types of Maintenance	Schedule of Maintenance (start date – end date)	Estimated cost of Maintenance	Location	Responsibility
Educational Facilities (School Buildings, Teachers Quarters, etc)	Inspection, Renovation	2022-2025	400,000.00	District Wide	Works Department
Health Facilities (Hospitals, Clinics, CHPS, Health Centers, Doctor's & Nurses Quarters, etc)	Inspection, Renovation	2022-2025	200,000.00	District Wide	Works Department
Market Facilities (sheds, stores, stalls, delivery places, etc)	Cleaning, Renovation	2022-2025	120,000.00	Kuntanase; Aputuogya; Jachie; Brodekwano; Esereso	Works Department
Transport Facilities (Feeder Roads, Lorry Station etc.)	Re- shaping, Spot Improvement, Cleaning	2022-2025	250,000.00	District Wide	Central Administration/ Transport Officer
District Assembly Administration Block	Inspection, Renovation	2022-2025	80,000	Kuntanase	Works Department
District Assembly Staff Quarters	Inspection, Renovation	2022-2025	100,000	Kuntanase Abrankese	Works Department
Office Equipment (Computers and accessories, Printers, Photocopiers, air conditioners etc.)	Servicing	2022-2025	80,000	Administration	Central Administration
Plants and Machinery (Generators, etc.)	Servicing	2022-2025	80,000	Administration	Central Administration
Official Vehicles	Servicing	2022-2025	120,000	Administration	Central Administration

Source: DPCU-BDA,2021

APPENDIX 2: PUBLIC HEARING

BOSOMTWE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

PREPARATION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP 2022 – 2025)

FIRST (1^{ST}) MAJOR PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Name of District: **BOSOMTWE** Region: **ASHANTI**

Name of Town/Zonal/Area Council: **JACHIE AREA COUNCIL**

Venue: JACHIE Date: **31^{ST} MARCH, 2021**

MEDIUM OF INVITATION

- Invitation letters
- Notice boards
- Announcements at community information centers

NAMES OF SPECIAL/INTEREST GROUPS & INDIVIDUALS INVITED

- Hon. District Chief Executive, Hon. Joseph K. Asuming, Esq.
- Hon. Presiding Member, Hon. Michael Yaw Acheampong
- District Coordinating Director, Mad. Agatha Ahia
- All Heads of Units, Departments and Agencies, Bosomtwe District
- Ghana Federation for Disabled, Jachie
- Womens Wing, Church of Pentecost, Jachie
- All Area Councillors - Jachie, Kuntanase, Boneso
- Hon. Assembly members and Unit committees – Jachie East and West electoral areas
- Aputuogya and Jachie Market Women Assoiations
- Local Transport and Driver Unions – GPRTU, ALTOPs, Pragyia Associations, Jachie, Aputuogya, Esereso
- Landlords and Land Ladies Association – Jachie, Kuntanase

- Youth Associations – Ebenezer Fun Club, Jachie; Wontumi Fun Club; Feyiase

IDENTIFIABLE REPRESENTATIONS AT HEARING

- Nana Jachiehene and Elders
- Nana Pramsohene and Elders
- Omanhene of Kuntanase Traditional Council and Elders
- Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit (RPCU), Ashanti
- Representatives of New Patriotic Party (NPP)
- Representatives of National Democratic Congress (NDC)
- Representatives of CSOs – Center for Development of People (CEDEP), Sawua; Rights and Responsibilities Initiative, Worakose
- Representatives of Ghana National Tailors and Dressmakers Association, Esereso

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS AT HEARING: 98

GENDER RATIO/PERCENTAGE REPRESENTED

MALE: 55 **(56%)** FEMALES: 43 **(44%)**

LANGUAGE USED AT HEARING: Asante Twi and English

MAJOR ISSUES AT PUBLIC HEARING

- Prevalence of open defecation in some communities
- Inadequate furniture in most basic schools
- Improper location of refuse dump sites and closeness of some refuse dump sites to residential areas
- Increase in crime cases in some communities such as Aputuogya, Oyoko and Sawua
- Lack of employable skills among the youth in some communities along the lake side, eg. Amakom
- Lack of ready market for agric produce in rural areas
- Non-functioning CHPS compounds at Bonkorkor, Akokofe and Mim
- Dilapidated classroom Block at Konkoma D/A KG and JHS, Mim-Pipie DA JHS, and Bonkorkor D/A JHS Block
- Poor nature of feeder roads across the district

MAIN CONTROVERSIES AND MAJOR AREAS OF COMPLAINTS

- Ineffective sub-district structures/area councils
- Limited number of sanitation facilities such as public toilets and skip containers
- Slow progress of work on the construction of the main Kumasi Lake road
- Rapid efforts towards the development of Lake Bosomtwe Biosphere Reserve
- Development of modern market structures in the District particularly at Aputuogya, Jachie, Esereso, Kuntanase and Brodekwano

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

- Revival and effective functioning of the three (3) Area councils
- Construction of additional public toilet facilities, encouraging household toilet facilities and procurement of more refuse skip containers, etc
- Assembly should liaise with the Ghana Highway Authority to ensure speedy and smooth construction of the Kumasi Lake road
- Provision of recreational facilities and tourism infrastructure at Lake Bosomtwe to improve tourist activities and revenue mobilization
- Arrangement of Public Private Partnership schemes for the construction of modern markets in the District

UNRESOLVED QUESTIONS OR QUERIES

- Inactive participation of some key stakeholders in the development processes of the Assembly
- Poor implementation of some community projects
- Untimely release of funds to implement programmes and projects
- Inadequate enforcement of revenue improvement strategies
- Unauthorized spatial developments – wrong siting of temporary structures

CONCLUSION

There was active participation of all key stakeholders invited. Feedbacks and comments received from the public would serve as a significant input towards prioritization of issues and development proposals. The unresolved questions shall be subjected to further deliberations and analysis by all stakeholders concerned. It is expected that the next public hearings shall indicate actions taken to document concerns of the public in the four-year plan of the Assembly.

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:

No	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1	Hon. J.K. Asuming, Esq	District Chief Executive	
2	Agatha Ahia (Ms)	District Coordinating Director	
3	Hon. Michael Yaw Nkwanta	Presiding Member	
4	Hon. Richard Agyemang	Chairman, Dev't Planning Sub-committee	
5	Abubakar Salifu	District Planning Officer	

APPENDIX 3: **SECOND PUBLIC HEARING**

BOSOMTWE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

PREPARATION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP 2022 – 2025)

SECOND (2ND) MAJOR PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Name of District: **BOSOMTWE** Region: **ASHANTI**

Name of Town/Zonal/Area Council: **KONTENASE AREA COUNCIL**

Venue: KONTANASE Date: **29TH JULY, 2021**

MEDIUM OF INVITATION

- Invitation letters
- Notice boards
- Announcements at community information centers

NAMES OF SPECIAL/INTEREST GROUPS & INDIVIDUALS INVITED

- Hon. District Chief Executive, Hon. Joseph K. Asuming, Esq.
- Hon. Presiding Member, Hon. Michael Yaw Acheampong
- District Coordinating Director, Mad. Agatha Ahia
- All Heads of Units, Departments and Agencies, Bosomtwe District
- Ghana Federation for Disabled, Jachie
- Womens Wing, Church of Pentecost, Jachie
- All Area Councillors - Jachie, Kuntanase, Boneso
- Hon. Assembly members and Unit committees – Jachie East and West electoral areas
- Aputuogya and Jachie Market Women Associations
- Local Transport and Driver Unions – GPRTU, ALTOPs, Pragyia Associations, Jachie, Aputuogya, Esereso
- Landlords and Land Ladies Association – Jachie, Kuntanase
- Youth Associations – Ebenezer Fun Club, Jachie; Wontumi Fun Club; Feyiase

IDENTIFIABLE REPRESENTATIONS AT HEARING

- Nana Jachiehene and Elders
- Nana Pramsohene and Elders
- Omanhene of Kuntanase Traditional Council and Elders
- Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit (RPCU), Ashanti
- Representatives of New Patriotic Party (NPP)
- Representatives of National Democratic Congress (NDC)
- Representatives of CSOs – Center for Development of People (CEDEP), Sawua; Rights and Responsibilities Initiative, Worakose
- Representatives of Ghana National Tailors and Dressmakers Association, Esereso

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS AT HEARING: 106

GENDER RATIO/PERCENTAGE REPRESENTED

MALE: 49 **(46.2%)** FEMALE: 57 **(53.7%)**

LANGUAGE USED AT HEARING: Asante Twi and English

MAJOR ISSUES AT PUBLIC HEARING

- Prevalence of open defecation in some communities
- Inadequate furniture in most basic schools
- Improper location of refuse dump sites and closeness of some refuse dump sites to residential areas
- Increase in crime cases in some communities such as Aputuogya, Oyoko and Sawua
- Lack of employable skills among the youth in some communities along the lake side, eg. Amakom
- Lack of ready market for agric produce in rural areas
- Non-functioning CHPS compounds at Bonkorkor, Akokofe and Mim
- Dilapidated classroom Block at Konkoma D/A KG and JHS, Mim-Pipie DA JHS, and Bonkorkor D/A JHS Block
- Poor nature of feeder roads across the district

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- Limited number of sanitation facilities such as public toilets and skip containers

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- Rapid efforts towards the development of Lake Bosomtwe Biosphere Reserve
- Development of modern market structures in the District particularly at Aputuogya, Jachie, Esereso, Kuntanase and Brodekwano

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

- Revival and effective functioning of the three (3) Area councils
- Construction of additional public toilet facilities, encouraging household toilet facilities and procurement of more refuse skip containers, etc
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- Provision of recreational facilities and tourism infrastructure at Lake Bosomtwe to improve tourist activities and revenue mobilization
- Arrangement of Public Private Partnership schemes for the construction of modern markets in the District

UNRESOLVED QUESTIONS OR QUERIES

- Inactive participation of some key stakeholders in the development processes of the Assembly
- Poor implementation of some community projects
- Untimely release of funds to implement programmes and projects
- Inadequate enforcement of revenue improvement strategies
- Unauthorized spatial developments – wrong siting of temporary structures

CONCLUSION

There was active participation of all key stakeholders invited. Feedbacks and comments received from the public would serve as a significant input towards prioritization of issues and development proposals. The unresolved questions shall be subjected to further deliberations and analysis by all stakeholders concerned. It is expected that the next public hearings shall indicate actions taken to document concerns of the public in the four year plan of the Assembly.

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:

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2	Agatha Ahia (Ms)	District Coordinating Director	
3	Hon. Michael Yaw Nkwanta	Presiding Member	
4	Hon. Richard Agyemang	Chairman, Dev't Planning Sub-committee	
5	Abubakar Salifu	District Planning Officer	

REFERENCE

GSS (2014). 2010 Population and Housing Census. District Analytical Report; Bosomtwe District. Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), Accra.