



**BOSOMTWE DISTRICT
ASSEMBLY MEDIUM TERM
DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2014 –
2017)**



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAB	-	Appeals Advisory Board
AIDS	-	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ASFR	-	Age-Specific Fertility Rate
BD	-	Bosomtwe District
BDA	-	Bosomtwe District Assembly
BOT	-	Build Operate Transfer
CBO	-	Community Based Organisation
CBPRP	-	Community Based Poverty Reduction Project
CBRDP	-	Community Based Rural Development Project
CBR	-	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	-	Crude Death Rate
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organisations
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DAs	-	District Assemblies
DBA	-	District Budget Analyst
DCDs	-	District Co-ordinating Directors
DCE	-	District Chief Executive
DDF	-	District Development Facility
DFO	-	District Finance Officer
DHIS	-	District Health Insurance Scheme
DMTDPs	-	District Medium-Term Development
DPO	-	District Planning Officer
DoP	-	Department of Planning
DPCU	-	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPs	-	Development Partners
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EU	-	European Union
GPRS I	-	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GPRS II	-	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy
GIZ	-	German International Development
HIPC	-	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIV	-	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HRD	-	Human Resource Development
HRDBS	-	Human Resource Development and Basic Services
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
ILGS	-	Institute of Local Government Studies
IMR	-	Infant Mortality Rate
KNUST	-	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology
LE	-	Life Expectancy
LED	-	Local Economic Development
LGPRSP	-	Local Governance – Poverty Reduction Support
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies

MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
MPSP	-	Manual for the Preparation of Spatial Plans
MTDP	-	Medium-Term Development Plan
GSGDA	-	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NDPS	-	National Development Planning Systems
NEPAD	-	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
NM	-	Net Migration
PA	-	Planning Authority
PoA	-	Programme of Action
POCC	-	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PHC	-	Population and Housing Census
PPD	-	Physical Planning Department
PPO	-	Physical Planning Officer
PM	-	Presiding Member
PPM	-	Poverty Profiling and Mapping
PPP	-	Policies, Programmes and Projects
PPSC	-	Priorities for Private Sector Competitiveness
PSC	-	Private Sector Competitiveness
RCCs	-	Regional Co-ordinating Councils
RPCUs	-	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Units
SD	-	Sustainable Development
SDCP	-	Sub-District Council Plans
SDCs	-	Sub-District Councils
SDDP	-	Sub-District Development Plans
SDS	-	Sub-District Structures
SEA	-	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SIF	-	Social Investment Fund
SMART	-	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time- bound
SNV	-	Netherlands Development Organisation
SWOT	-	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TCPD	-	Town and Country Planning Department
TFR	-	Total Fertility Rate
TMR	-	Total Mortality Rate
TOR	-	Terms Of Reference
U5MR	-	Under Five Mortality Rate
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
WATSAN	-	Water and Sanitation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. Preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan

To address the development challenges facing the country in a sustainable manner, and ensure that economic growth improves the lives of Ghanaians, Bosomtwe District Assembly has developed a Four (4) Year District Medium Term Development Plan under the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework 2014-2017.

A task force comprising mainly the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) members were charged with the responsibility of spearheading the preparation of the plan with guidelines from the DMTPF for 2014-2017.

The following broad areas were considered:

- The Performance Review of the 2010 – 2013 DMTDP under the GSGDA I
- The District Profile
- District Development Priorities
- District Development Goals and Objectives
- Development Programmes
- Implementation Arrangements – Programmes of Action

Other members of the taskforce were all heads or representatives of decentralized departments, Assembly Members, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Traditional Authorities, Religious Organizations, Civil Society and Financial Institutions with the District Chief Executive as Chairman and the District Planning Office as the secretariat. The Assembly members of the various electoral areas consulted their community members and brought in their inputs as to their problems, needs and aspirations. The area plans of the three area councils developed with support from Community Based Rural Development Project (CBRDP) were also made an integral part of the plan. The taskforce held meetings on countless number of occasions to work on the plan.

There was technical support from RPCU and NDPC in the form of capacity building for the DPCU members.

The detailed activities that went into the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) were: the team undertook performance review of the previous plan (2010-2013) to evaluate the performance of the district in implementation of the goals stated in the plan. Data was collected and analysed to facilitate the update of the District Profile. This analysis was necessary to know the current situation of the district by consulting opinion leaders and the entire communities within the District through interviews and public fora.

Following this exercise, District Development Priorities, Goals and Objectives were formulated which guided the team to come out with suitable Development Programmes and Implementation Arrangements as well as Programmes of Action to serve as the cutting edges of the plan. Public hearings were organized to further solicit and harness community views to help make additions and deductions to the identified problems as well as its associated needs and aspirations of the communities.

The plan was therefore prepared with the active involvement of all stakeholders in the District.

II. Scope

Thematically, the scope of the 4–Year DMTDP focuses on the seven (7) thematic areas envisioned in the GSGDA Policy Framework 2014-2017. These thematic areas were captured as follows:

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

A number of goals, objectives and strategies have been tailored under each of the seven (7) thematic areas to ensure proper and sustainable development that is in line with the national perspective for growth and development. In the spatial context, the scope of the 4–Year DMTDP is focused on the Bosomtwe District that is made up of Kuntanase, Boneso and Jachie Area Councils.

District Development Focus:

The District development direction for 2014-2017 period is based on the national development focus which includes the following:

1. Creating wealth by transforming the nature of the economy to achieve growth, accelerated poverty reduction, protection of the vulnerable and the excluded within a sensitive transparent and accountable district administrative set-up.
2. Ensuring that all people in the district have access to basic social services such as quality health care, quality education, potable drinking water, decent housing, security from crime and violence and ability to participate in decisions that affect their own lives.
3. Massive investment in Agriculture to feed the populace, local industries and promoting external market in terms of marketing agriculture produce to better of the income levels of the local people.

III. Objectives

For BDA to achieve its avowed goals the following objectives have been outlined to be stepping stones.

1. To ensure sound economic management through effective capacity building of the district human resource base and improving market facilities.
2. To provide direct support for human resource development and the provision of basic services in terms of education, health, water and sanitation.
3. To invest in agriculture to better the income levels of the people by transforming the subsistence type of farming to commercial farming and creating market centres to promote marketing activities in the District.
4. To ensure efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources among departments in the District.
5. To monitor, co-ordinate and harmonize the implementation of district development plans and activities within the District.
6. To facilitate the provision of basic social and economic infrastructure and services in the District.
7. To ensure good governance through strengthening of the Assembly's structures and sub-structures, Civil Society Organization and to promote transparency and accountability in the affairs of government.
8. To promote peace, harmony and unity amongst the various social and ethnic groups in the District.

IV. District Development Priorities

The priorities of the District are:

1. To develop the tourism sector with active involvement of private sectors.
2. To provide basic social infrastructural services (especially in education, healthcare, water, sanitation and road sector).
3. Extension of electricity to newly developed sites to provide power for light industries and residential areas.
4. To improve the economic base of the people through the improvement in Agriculture, small-scale industries and development of market centers.

V. Indicative Financial Plan

This section takes a look at the resource mobilization strategies to finance the projects and programmes.

The sources of funding include the Internal Generated Funds (IGF) and the expected Central Government In-Flows which comprise of the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), and other such supports.

The successful implementation of activities greatly depends on the timely in-flow of resources in order not to distort the implementation schedules. The total estimated budget for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 for the implementation of programmes and projects amount to GH¢5,362,861.35, GH¢5,983,341.55, GH¢6,011,216.55, GH¢6,040,945.55 respectively.

VI. Conclusion

Many lessons have been learnt from the implementation of the previous DMTDP (2010-2013) which is going to serve as guide for the smooth implementation of the DMTDP (2014-2017). It is expected that all stakeholders will perform their respective roles for the successful implementation of the programmes and projects to enhance the living standards of the people in the District.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW/PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE

1.1 Vision Statement

The Vision of the Bosomtwe District Assembly is to develop capacity and ensure efficiency and effectiveness of the productive sector through sustained provision of the needed social, economic and technical infrastructure and the creation of an enabling environment for private sector participation in development/production within the District. The objective is to reduce poverty and ensure equity in the distribution of resources to the realization of the goals of Ghana's Vision 2020 programme.

1.2 Mission Statement

The Office of the Bosomtwe District Assembly exists to improve upon the living conditions of the people by increasing access to social amenities through harnessing its human and material resources.

1.3 Functions of the Bosomtwe District Assembly

- i. To accomplish its mission and achieve its goals and objectives the BDA performs a number of co-ordinated statutorily defined functions derived from Section 245 of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana as well as Section 10(3) of the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462). Broadly, these functions which are deliberative, legislative and executive in nature, include the under listed.
- ii. The Office of the BDA is responsible for the overall development of Bosomtwe District Assembly and ensures the preparation and submission through the Regional Co-ordinating Council for approval of development plans to the NDPC and Budget to the Minister of Finance.
- iii. The Office of the BDA formulates and executes plans, programmes and strategies for effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the District.

- iv. The Assembly promotes and supports productive and social development in the District and removes any obstacles to initiative and development.
- v. It initiates programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provides District works and services in the District.
- vi. Additionally, it is responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the District.
- vii. It also co-operates with appropriate national and local security agencies for maintenance of security and public safety in the District.
- viii. The Assembly also facilitates/ensures ready access to the courts and public tribunals in the District for promotion of justice.
- ix. The Assembly initiates, sponsors or carries out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by the Act or other enactment; and
- x. Finally, it performs such other functions as may be provided under any enactment or directed by the Sector Minister for Local Government and Rural Development.

The District shall co-ordinate, integrate and harmonize execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the District and other development programmes promoted or carried out by Ministries, Department, Public Corporations and other Statutory Bodies and Non-Governmental Organizations in the District.

The District Assembly shall be responsible for the preparation and approval of its annual budget.

The Assembly as planning authority shall perform planning functions assigned to them under any enactment for the time being in force.

The instrument establishing Bosomtwe District Assembly may confer additional functions upon the Assembly and may provide for the relationship between the Assembly and the Regional Co-ordinating Council.

The Assembly shall within its District be the authority for carrying and executing the provisions of:

- a. Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1965 (Act 3001);
- b. The Auction Sales Law, 1989 (PNDCL 230);
- c. Sections 296 and 300 of the Criminal Code, 1960 (Act 29);
- d. The Liquor Licensing Act, 1970 (Act 331);
- e. Control and Prevention of Bushfires Law, 1990 (PNDC 229);
- f. National Weekly Lotto (Amendment) Law, 1989 (PNDC 223); and
- g. Trees and Timber (Chain Saw Operators) Regulations, 1991 (LI 1518).
- h. Public Procurement Act, Act 663 (2003)

1.4 Performance Review

In totality, 107 projects were earmarked for execution within the period 2010-2013. Out of the 107 projects, 95 were fully implemented, 4 were suspended or abandoned, 3 are ongoing, and 5 were not implemented. 10 programmes and projects were implemented but not in the DMTDP. Table 1 shows the level of achievement under the GSGDA 2010 -2013.

Table 1.1: Status of Programmes and Projects (2010-2013)

Status of Programmes and Projects	Number	Percentage %
Fully Implemented	95	89
Abandoned/Suspended	4	4
Ongoing	3	3
Not Implemented	5	4
Implemented but not in DMTDP	10	-
TOTAL	107	100

Source: Development Planning Unit/BDA

1.4.1 Performance of the Bosomtwe District from 2010-2013 under the GSGDA I Thematic Areas

Table 1.2 shows the detailed performance of Bosomtwe District with regards to the attainment of targets set in the Medium Term Development Plan under the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda 2010 -2013.

TABLE 1.2: Performance of Bosomtwe District from 2010 – 2013

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO ECONOMIC STABILITY	Improving and promoting market facilities in the District	Construction of 2 No. Market Centres	2 No. Market Centres constructed				X		
		Establish a databank for all revenue sources	Databank for all revenue sources available			X			
	Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and management	Review of revenue sources	Revenue sources reviewed		X				
		Organise capacity building workshop for revenue staff	Revenue staff trained				X		
ENHANCED COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR	Expand opportunities for job creation	Support Youth Employment Programme	NYEP Provided with adequate support		X				
		Construction of pavilion for installation of gari processing machine	Pavilion constructed				X		
	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs	Construction of 2 No. warehouse	2 No. warehouse constructed		X				
		Support for rural enterprises project	Rural Enterprise Projects Supported		X				
		Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Construct Walkway from Kokoado to	Walkway constructed		X			

		Abono						X	
		Establish an ICT Centre for tourists	ICT Centre established						
		Construct concrete benches for tourists	Benches for tourists constructed				X		
		Provide car park for visitors	Car park for visitors provided						Project was not started
		Rehabilitation of Kokoado Guest House and Restaurant	Kokoado Guest House and Restaurant rehabilitated						Project was not started
	Intensify the promotion of domestic tourism	Market tourist potentials in the District	Tourism improved			X			
ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	Promote seed and planting material development	Facilitate the purchase of improved seedlings for cultivation	Improved seedlings purchased for cultivation					X	
	Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education	Train farmers in modern farming techniques	Farmers trained in modern farming				X		
	Develop an effective domestic market	Expansion of 2 No. Market Centres	2 No. Market Centres expanded				X		
		Assist 3 Communities to make their markets functional	3 Community markets made functional		X				

	Increasing private sector investment in agro processing industry	Assist the establishment of 4 Agro based industries	4 Agro-based industries established			X			
OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT	Ensure effective and transparent management of oil and gas revenues								
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	Construct drains and culverts	Drains and culverts constructed				X		
		Rehabilitation of feeder roads in the District	Feeder roads rehabilitated		X				
	Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure	Conversion of post office block to ICT Centre at Kuntanase	Post Office Block converted to ICT Centre			X			
	Increase the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy	Construction of 2 No ICT Centers in 2 schools	2 No. ICT Centres constructed					X	
	Develop social, community and recreational facilities	Recreation and Sports Development	Sports developed		X				
	Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export	Supply of Electric poles	Electric poles supplied				X		
		Facilitate the extension of electricity to new areas	Electricity extended to new areas					X	
		Rehabilitation and maintenance of	Street lights maintained			X			

	Streamline spatial and land use planning system	street lights Integrate land use planning into the Medium-Term Development Plans at all levels	Land use planning integrated into the MTDPs at all levels					X	
	Improve management of water resources	Undertake tree planting activities and afforestation programmes	Tree planting activities and afforestation programmes undertaken			X			
		Support to Community Water and Sanitation Agency	Community water programmes supported				X		
		Monitor the operations of stakeholders in the water sector	Water sector monitored					X	
	Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water	Drilling and Mechanisation of 10 Boreholes	10 Boreholes provided				X		
		Rehabilitation of 15 Boreholes in the District	15 Boreholes rehabilitated					X	
	Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities	Construct 6 No. Institutional Latrines for schools	6 No. Institutional Latrines constructed			X			
		Evacuation and levelling of refuse	Refuse dumpsite evacuated					X	

		Schools	schools						
	Improve management of education service delivery	Conversion of Post Office to ICT Centre at Kuntanase	Post office converted to ICT Centre				X		
	Improve quality of teaching and learning	Purchase and supply of dual desks for schools	Dual Desks supplied to schools	X					
		Supply of 2000 school uniforms to 2000 pupils in Basic schools	School uniforms supplied to basic schools	X					
		Construction of 4 No. 2 Unit Teachers Quarters	Teachers Quarters constructed					X	
		Construction of 2 No. Dormitory Blocks for SHS	2 No. Dormitory Blocks constructed			X			
		Rehabilitate 5 No. Schools	5 No. Schools rehabilitated			X			
	Ensure continued provision of life skills training and management for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change	Payment of fees for all basic school pupils	Fees paid to basic school pupils				X		
	Create opportunities for accelerated job creation across all sectors	Construct 6 No. KG Blocks and Toilet facilities for 6 schools	6 No. KG Blocks and Toilet facilities constructed				X		
	Reduce under-nutrition and malnutrition related disorders and deaths among	Construction of 1 No. 20 Seater Aqua	1 No. 20 Seater Aqua Privy Toilet			X			

Promote and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of performance in the public and civil services	Preparation of Composite Budget	Composite Budget prepared					
	Resourcing of DPCU	DPCU resourced			X		
	NALAG Activities	NALAG Activities undertaken					X
	Completion of 1 No. 2 Unit Semi – detached Senior Staff Bungalow	1 No. 2 Unit Semi-detached Senior Staff Bungalow completed				X	
	Completion of DCE's Residence (Additional works)	DCE's Residence completed	X				
	Construction of 1 No. 6 Unit Semi Detached Junior Staff Quarters	1 No. 6 Unit Semi-detached Junior Staff Quarters constructed	X				
	Purchasing of 2 No. Pick Ups	2 No. Pick Ups purchased			X		One (1) of the pickups was purchased
	Purchasing 2 No. Generator for DCE bungalow and District Assembly Office Block	2 No. Generator for DCE bungalow and DA Office Block purchased	X				
	Rehabilitation of Assembly Bungalows	Assembly Bungalows rehabilitated			X		
	Landscaping of DCE'S Residence	DCE's Residence improved					

		Provision of Office Equipment for Area Councils	Office Equipment provided for Area Councils					X	
		Purchase of 5 No. Computers and accessories for office use	5 No. Computers and accessories purchased					X	
		Purchase of Projector and Screen for DPCU	Projector and Screen for DPCU purchased			X			
	Improve the responsiveness of the public service in service delivery	Organization of public fora	Public fora organized					X	
		Support for District Security	District Security supported				X		
		Legal acquisition of all assembly lands	Assembly lands acquired		X				
	Enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the national M&E system at all levels	Monitoring of Development projects	Development projects monitored		X				

Source: Development Planning Unit/BDA

1.4.2 Revenue and Expenditure Performance of the District from 2010 to 2013

The Bosomtwe District posted a total revenue for the period (2010 -2013) of GH C7,744,879.80 while total expenditure for the same period was GH C7,805,159.27. Tables 1.3 and 1.4 shows the revenue and expenditure performances for the District from 2010 to 2013 and yearly IGFs targets versus actuals for the periods respectively.

Table 1.3: Total Revenue Vrs Expenditure from 2010 - 2013

YEAR	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
2010	1,830,804.29	2,152,825.47
2011	2,152,825.47	1,830,804.29
2012	1,595,819.57	1,595,819.57
2013	2,165,424.57	2,225,709.94
TOTAL	7,744,879.80	7,805,159.27

Source: Accounts Department/BDA

Table 1.4: Yearly IGF Pattern (Target Vrs Actual) from 2010 – 2013

YEAR	TARGETS	ACTUALS
2010	235,327.68	237,102.20
2011	345,729.52	271,314.00
2012	352,311.00	188,502.36
2013	430,698.60	227,246.66
TOTAL	1,364,066.80	924,165.22

Source: Accounts Department/BDA

1.4.3 Key Problems Encountered During the Implementation of DMTDP 2010 - 2013

The problems encountered in the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan (2010-2013) were;

- Absence of reliable database for revenue generation

- Low education on revenue generation
- Unrealistic costing of projects
- Inadequate Funds to Support the Programmes and Projects
- Delay in the release of funds
- High poverty level of the people
- Inadequate access to credit facilities
- Projects and programmes implemented outside the Plan
- Implementation of over-ambitious projects
- Delays in the submission of departmental reports

1.4.4 Lessons Learnt which have Implications for DMTDP 2014 -2017

- The commitment from our politicians towards plan preparation and implementation should be boosted.
- There is the need for periodic review of the Medium Term Development Plan.
- There should be other sources of financing programmes and projects other than the traditional sources.
- There should be collaboration of all stakeholders in the implementation of programmes and projects.
- Implementation of Programmes and projects outside the Plan should be discouraged.
- There should be regular monitoring of projects.
- Evaluation of programmes and projects must be regularly done.

1.5 Analysis of Current Situation/Baseline/District Profile

1.5.1 Background

The Bosomtwe District, one of the thirty districts in Ashanti region, was created by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1922 of 2007 from the former Bosomtwe Atwima Kwanwoma District. This came about due to the growing population and the need to ensure that development reaches every part of the District, hence, the creation of Bosomtwe District with the capital at Kuntanase.

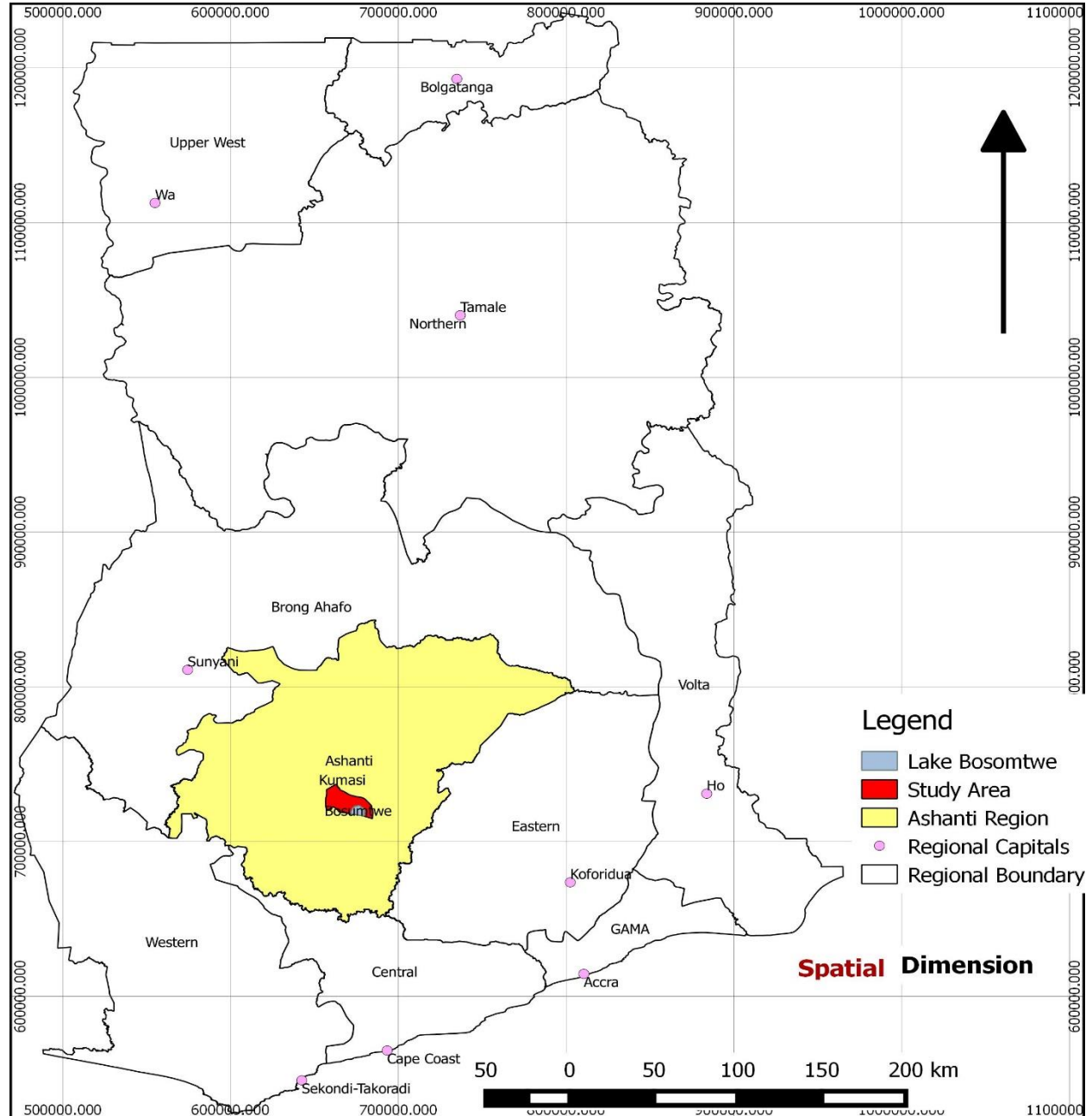
1.5.2 Physical Features

A Location and Size

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 Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly, on the east by Ejisu - Juaben Municipal, on the

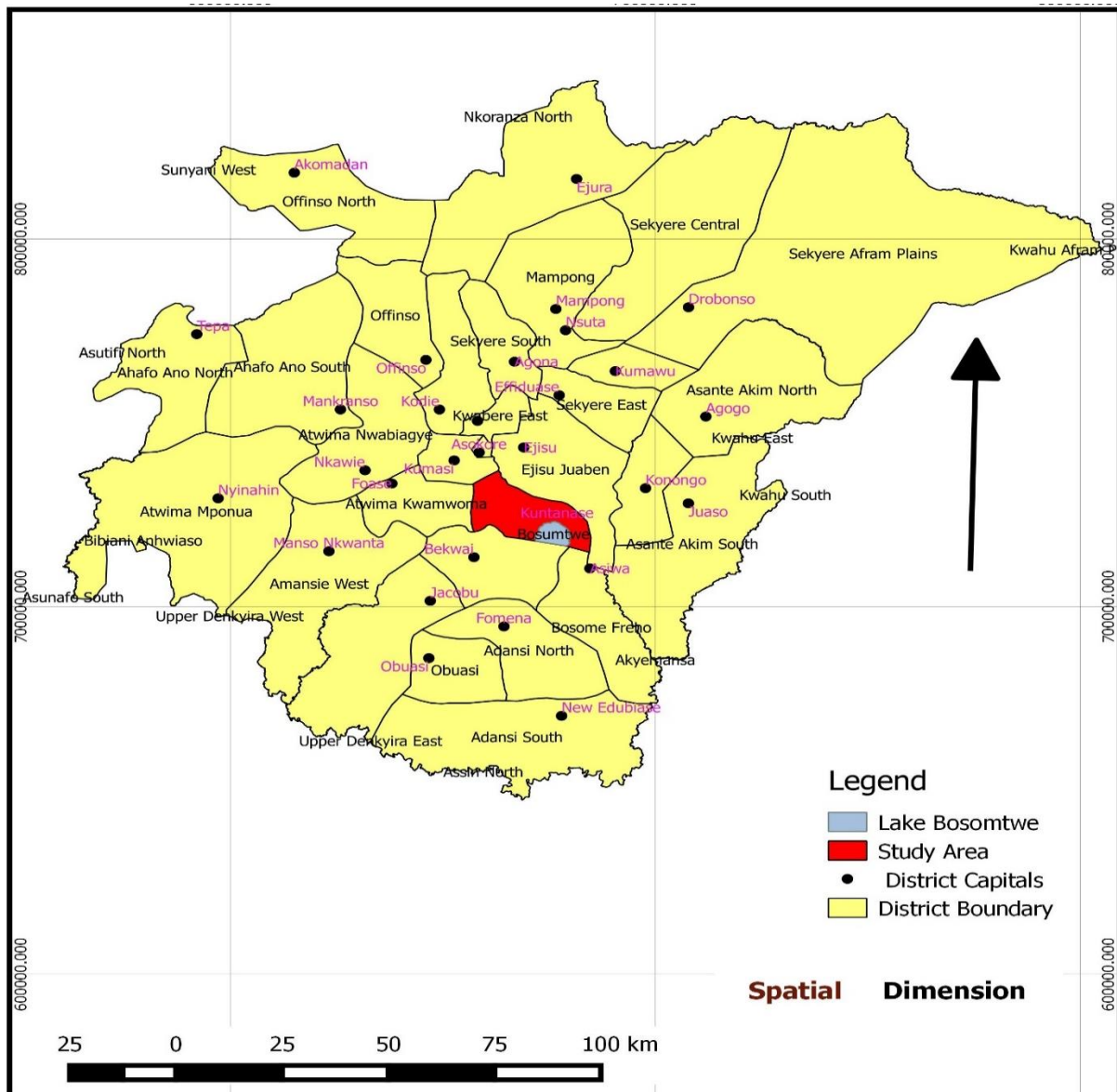
south by Bekwai Municipal and Bosome - Freho District, and on the west by Atwima - Kwanwoma District. The district has a land size of about 422.5 sq km with a density of 147.8 persons per sq km. The Bosomtwe District has 66 communities. The District is sub-divided into three area councils namely, Jachie, 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-six communities.

Figure 1.1 BOSOMTWE DISTRICT IN NATIONAL CONTEXT



Source: Physical Planning Department, BDA

Figure 1.2: Bosomtwe District in Regional Context



Source: Physical Planning Department, BDA

B Relief and Drainage

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

C Climate

Rainfall

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

Temperature

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

D Vegetation

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 have been major agricultural activities in the district.

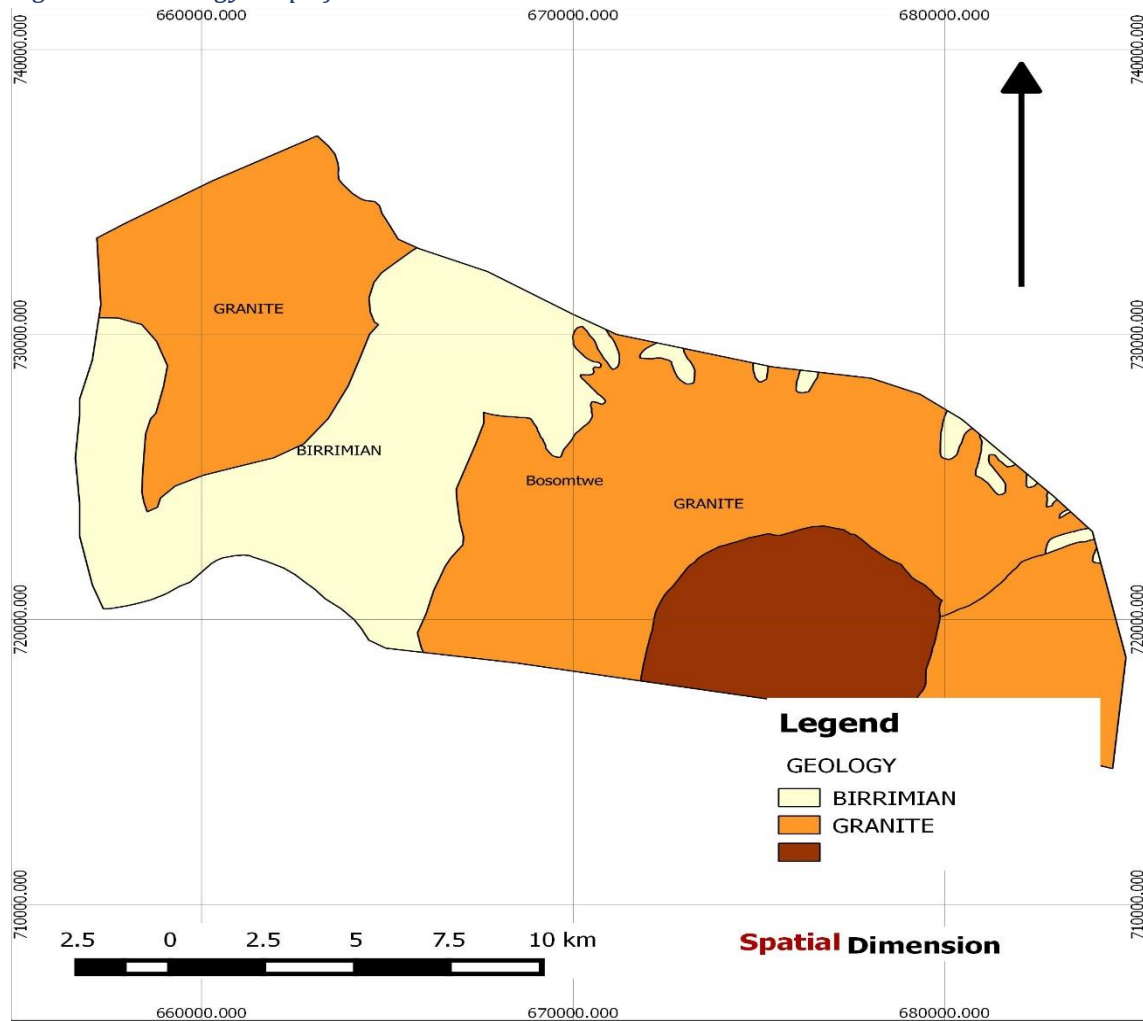
E Soils

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.

F Geology, Minerals and Natural Resources

The District is underlain by Precambrian rocks of the Birimian and Tarkwaian formations associated with granites and metamorphosed sediments of phyllites and schists. The District is endowed with some natural resources such as gold deposits, rocks, sand and stone deposits, clay deposits, forest resources and Lake Bosomtwe. Gold deposits can be located at Beposo, Nyameani, and areas within the lake basin. Sand deposits can be located in the areas such as Tetrefu, Sawua and Homabenase. Rock deposits can be found at Jachie. 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. Figure 1.3 shows the geology map of Bosomtwe District.

Figure 1.3: Geology Map of Bosomtwe District



Source: Physical Planning Department, BDA

G Surface Accessibility

Accessibility within the District is fairly good. The eastern portion of the District is served by a first class road to Abono, the lakeside, 31 kilometers from Kumasi, the regional capital, which is generally in good condition. The Kumasi-Kuntanase road also links Bekwai and Ejisu Juaben 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 Aduaden and Dedesua at the western part of Bosomtwe District.

1.8 Demographic Characteristics

1.8.1 Population Size and Distribution

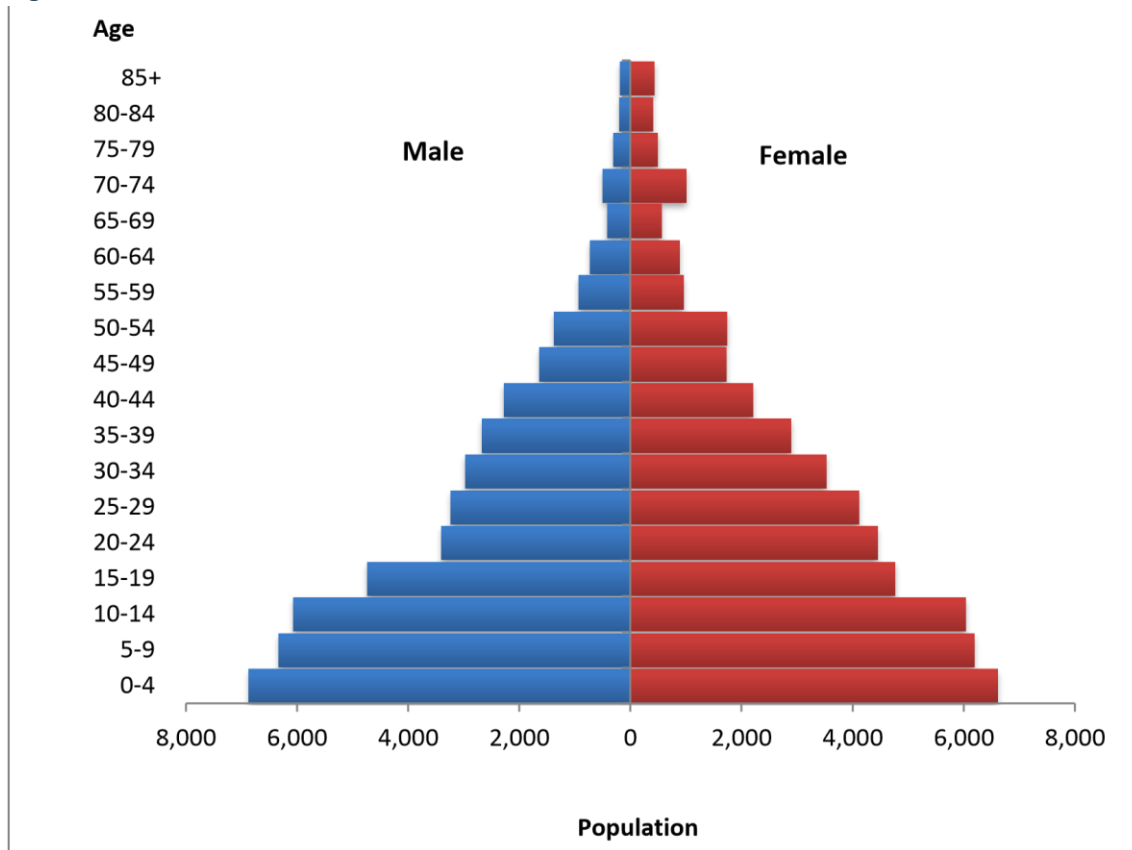
Bosomtwe District had a population of 93,910 in 2010 with male population representing 47.7 percent and that of the female population representing 52.3 percent. This gives a sex ratio (i.e. number of males for every 100 females) of 91.2 showing that there are more females than males in the District. In terms of density, the District's population density is 222.3 persons per sq.km.

The District also has a more rural population (65,535) than urban population (28,375). The District is primarily rural (69.7%).

1.8.2 Age-Sex Structure

The population pyramid (Fig. 1.4) shows that the District has a youthful population, comprising large proportion of children under 15 years, and a small proportion of elderly persons (65 years and older). The proportion of males in the age group 0 - 14 years (20.5%) computed, is slightly higher than the females (20.0%). Similarly, proportion of the age group 40 – 44 years of the male population (2.4%) is slightly higher than the females (2.3%), while the other age groups have females outnumbering the males in all the other age cohorts. As the age cohorts increase, proportions of males to females decrease except for the age group 70-74 years. The age structure in Figure 1.4 shows a pattern of population decreasing as age increases, suggesting the effect of mortality and migration.

Figure 1.4 POPULATION PYRAMID FOR BOSOMTWE DISTRICT



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 PHC

1.8.3 Age Dependency Ratio

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

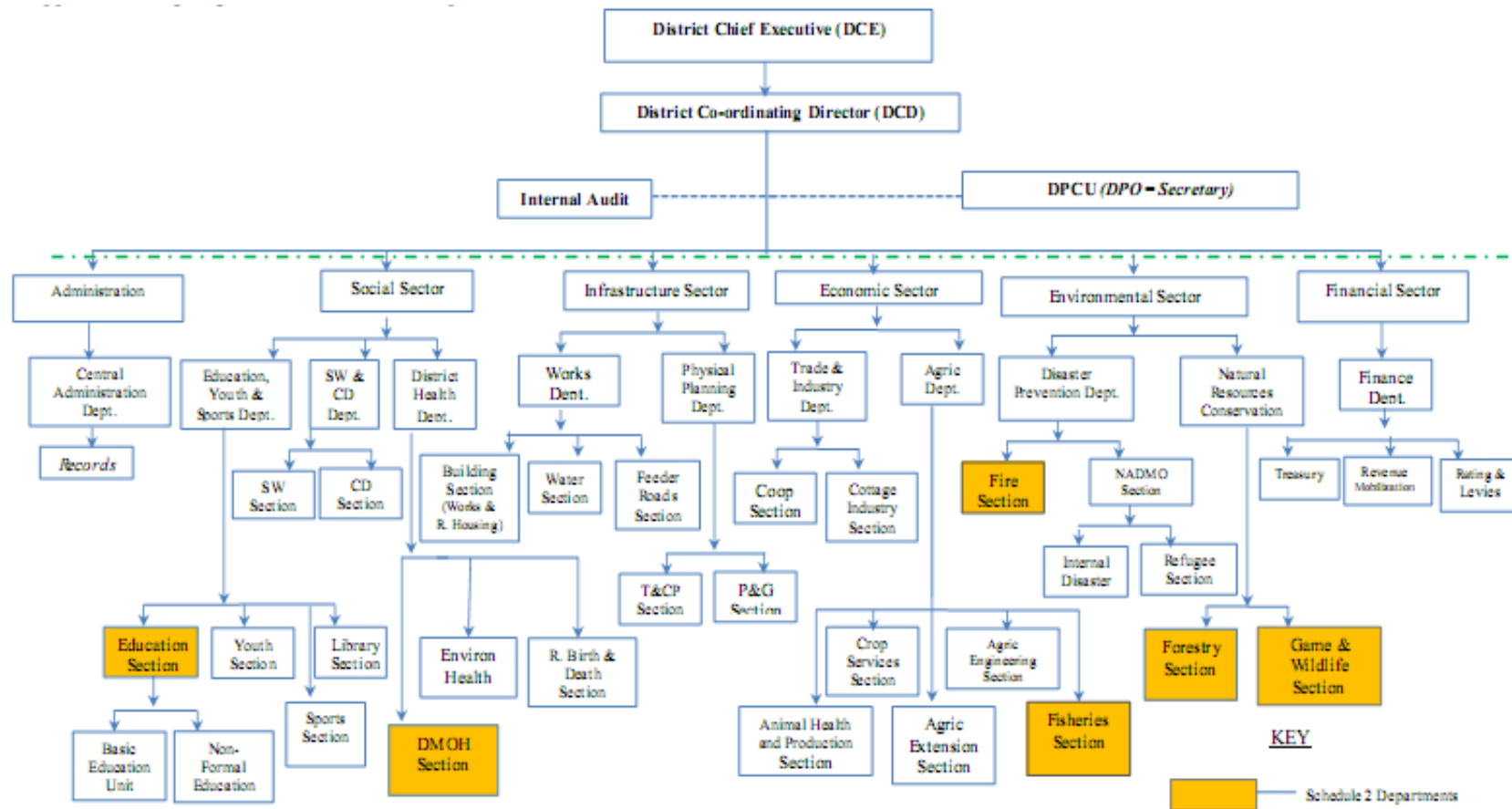
The District has a high age dependency ratio of 83.2. This means that there are 83 persons in the dependent ages for every 100 persons in the working ages for the District. In terms of sex, the males are more dependent (87.18) than females (79.71) in the District. Again, the age dependency ratio in the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

1.9 Political Administration

1.9.1 Governance

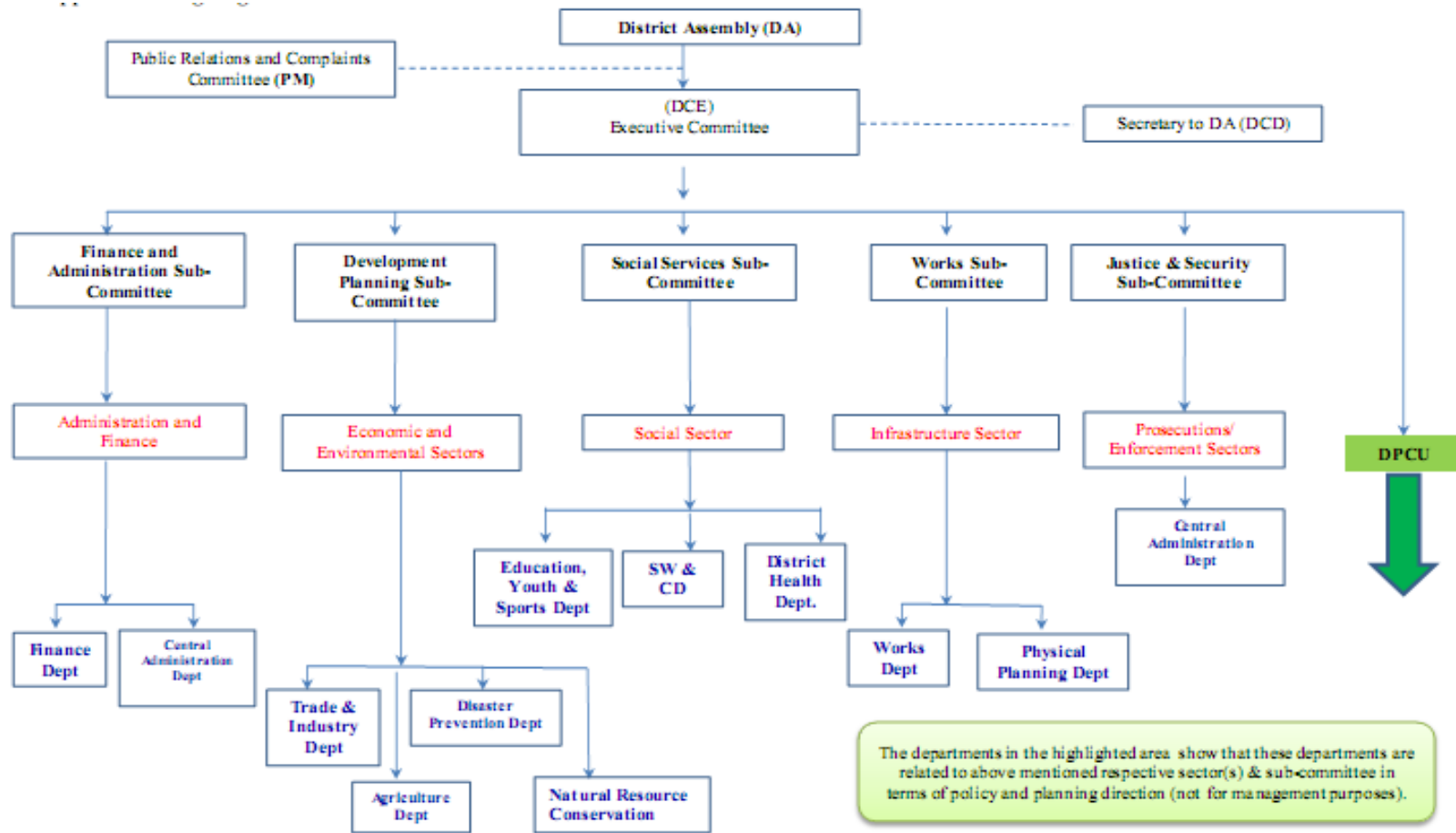
The Bosomtwe District Assembly is a statutory body established by the Local Government Act 462 of 1993 and it is the highest policy-making body of the District representing the entire political and administrative machinery of the Central Government at the District level. The Assembly is made up of the District Chief Executive as the political head, the Presiding Member, who is the Chairman of the General Assembly, one person from each of the 36 electoral areas within the district, elected by the universal adult suffrage, 15 Appointees of the Government, Heads of the decentralized departments who are ex-officio members without voting rights. It is supported administratively and technically by 11 decentralized departments and other quasi agencies of government. These include Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG), Electoral Commission of Ghana (EC), District Magistrate Court, National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneur Agency (GYEEDA), Stool Lands, and National Centre for Civic Education among others. The relationship between the Assembly and these departments is consultative as shown in the organogram in Figure 1.5 and Figure 1.6.

Figure 1.5: Organogram of Bosomtwe District Assembly



Source: DPCU - BDA, 2014

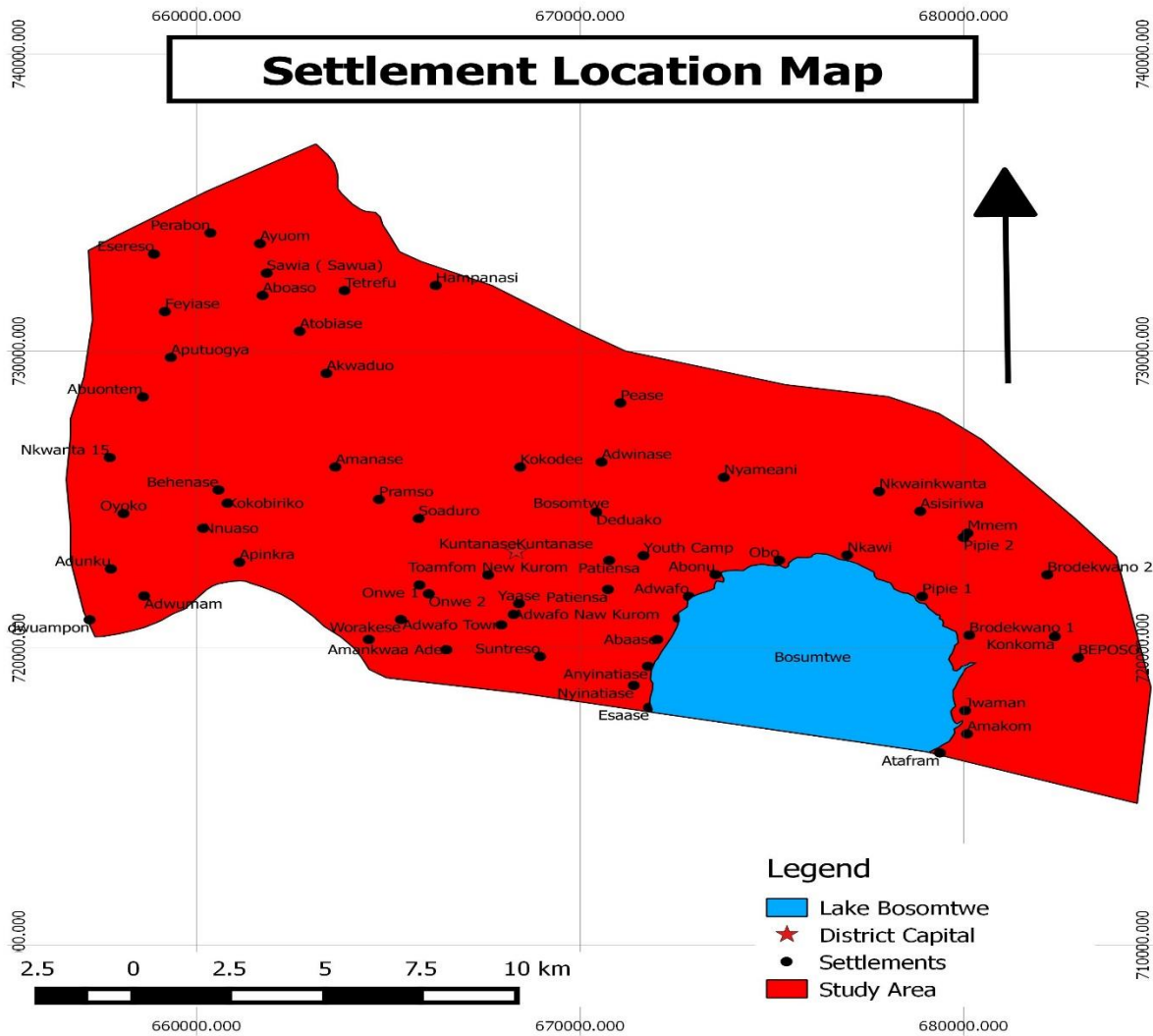
Figure 1.6: Organogram of Sub-committee of Bosomtwe District Assembly



Source: DPCU – BDA, 2014

There are a total of 66 settlements in the District and three Area Councils (Kuntanase, Boneso and Jachie). The District capital, Kuntanase, is about 30km from Kumasi, the regional capital of Ashanti. Figure 1.7 shows the settlement location map of the District.

Figure 1.7: Settlement Location map of Bosomtwe District



Source: Town and Country Planning Department, BDA

1.10 Social and Cultural Structure

The District has one paramount chief i.e. Kuntanase Traditional Council with about 13 divisional chiefs (Abrempong) in the Bosomtwe district. Sacred days in the district are Tuesdays and Fridays. These sacred days are mostly used for communal labour and other activities. Communal spirit in most communities has dwindled and there is the need to revive the enthusiasm to facilitate development in the district. The chiefs and people of the district also recognize sacred days like Akwasidae, Fofie, Awukudae and the people do not undertake any

farming activities in these days. Funeral celebration is one aspect of life that the people pay serious attention due to the high reverence the people give to the dead. The District has more than eight ethnic groups which includes Akan, Ga Adangbe, Ewe, Guan, Mande, Gurma, Mole Dagbani and others. Akan is the predominant ethnic group with 88.5 percent and the others with 11.5 percent (2010, PHC).

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

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

1.11 Nationality

The Bosomtwe District has an overwhelming majority of the population (96.4%) that are Ghanaians by birth. Dual nationality makes up 1.6 percent of the population. Nationals from other countries other than Ghana constitute less than two percent of the population. With the exception of ECOWAS nationals, females outnumber males in all the various nationality classes (2010 PHC).

1.12 Religious Affiliation

The District has a significant number of the population professing the Christian faith. 33.2 percent of the population is affiliated to the Charismatic or Pentecostal faith, followed by the Protestants with 20.2 percent. Catholics are 18.5 percent and Other Christians constitutes 16.8 percent. The population that has no religion is 5.8 percent.

Within the male populace, the Pentecostal/ Charismatic (31.7%) are in the majority with the Traditionalist (0.4%) in the minority. The female populace also has the Pentecostal (34.6%) dominating with the Traditionalist (0.3%) having the least (2010 PHC).

1.13 Economy

Bosomtwe District has 75 percent of males who are economically active while 25 percent are economically not active. On the other hand, the economically not active male for the District is 25 percent. The economically active females constitute 71.8 percent of the population while the economically not active females make up 28.2 percent (2010 PHC).

Occupation for the District has one third (35.6%) of the employed population aged 15 years and older are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers which is higher than the regional figure of 30.3 percent for the same category. 25 percent are service and sales workers while 17.5 percent are craft and related trade workers. 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 employed population in Bosomtwe District.

The economy of Bosomtwe District shows that agriculture, including forestry and fishing, remains the largest industrial sector employing 36.3 percent of the employed population aged 15 years and older. Other economic activities include wholesale and retail trade (19.4%) and manufacturing (11.2%) and the services industry. Agriculture, forestry and fishery industry remains the dominant sector for both males (33.5%) and females (38.9%) in the district. The Service economy is made up of both the informal and the formal economies. The informal economy comprises of hairdressers, barbers, drivers, painters, market women/ traders etc. Their area of operation is scattered in various communities in the district and they operate in kiosk and stores, often rented. They sometimes train apprentices who support them in their daily business activities. Their role is however, complimented by the formal sector through the services provided by some departments of the District Assembly (Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship Development Agency (GYEEDA), Works Department, Non-formal Education, etc), and other government organizations such as the police and the courts.

The economically active population of the District is 73.2 percent. On the other hand the economically not active population is 26.8 percent. Of the economically active, 92.5 percent are employed and 7.5 percent are unemployed. The majority of the employed population in Bosomtwe District is in the private informal sector (2010 PHC).

1.14 Tourism

The Lake Bosomtwe, as an aesthetic feature of prime importance and also as one of the largest meteorite lakes in the world, lies within the District. There are about 24 surrounding villages by the Lake. At the moment, only one settlement (Abono), a fishing community with a projected population of about 1,549, has its tourism potential relatively developed. There is a first class road leading to Abono from Kumasi, which is about 30-minute drive. There is also the availability of 24-hour electricity, lake transport, and telecommunication and toilet facilities. Moreover, Hotel accommodation, restaurant, summer huts, and open terraces are also springing up throughout the district and especially around the lake.

1.15 Economic Potential

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. This serves as a potential to the district and farmers within the district can increase their yields. Cash crops like coffee and cocoa can be exported to earn foreign exchange. Looking at the District's Geology, gold deposits can be tapped for exports. Sand and stone can also be used as raw materials in the building and construction industry. Some of the endowed communities are Beposo, Nnuaso and Aputuogya.

1.16 Distribution of Roads

There is about 415 km length of roads in the district. They are categorised as follows:

1 st Class	-	15km
2 nd Class	-	100km

1.17 Water Supply

The Bosomtwe District has Boreholes, Protected Well, Rain water, Protected Spring, rivers, streams, Dugout, Ponds, Lake and others as sources of water. 54.1 percent of households in the Bosomtwe District use bore-hole while 56.9 percent of households use other sources of water (2010 PHC).

1.18 Household Conditions

It has long been established that man's most basic needs are food, clothing and shelter. Housing is both a social good, providing core security for households, neighborhoods, societies and communities and an economic good stimulation growth and development. In 2010, the policy framework of the Government of Ghana, the *Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda*, emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (National Development Planning Commission, 2010)

There are 22,895 households and 15,525 houses in the District, with an average household size of 4 persons, 31.3 percent in the urban areas and 68.7 percent in the rural areas. Within the household structure, 30.7 percent belong to the nuclear household. Another 16.7 percent belong to the extended family and 17.8 percent forms the single parent extended family household. This is an indication that the nuclear and single parent extended household structure has replaced the traditional family structure of the extended family.

The total stock of houses in the district is 15,525 made up of 4,222 houses in the urban areas and 11,303 houses in the rural areas. The population per house is 5.9 persons which means that each house in the District inhabits almost six persons. The population per house in urban areas (6.6 persons) is slightly higher than rural areas (5.7 persons) in the District.

Out of the 92,253 persons living in households in the District, 27,916 persons live in urban areas while 64,337 reside in the rural areas. Urban areas have 7,184 households while rural areas have 15,711 households. Furthermore, the average household per house in the District is 1.5 with urban areas (1.7) slightly higher than rural areas (1.4).

In the urban areas, the average household contains 3.9 persons while the rural areas have an average household size of 4.1 persons. Two types of dwelling units account for three quarters of the total, namely, compound houses (51.1%) and separate houses (33.1%).

1.19 Sanitation

One-half of the dwelling units in the District have private toilet facilities that include WC (9.3%), pit latrine (25.3%), KVIP (11.1%) and bucket/pan latrine (0.3%). The dwelling units that depend on public toilets are 48.1 percent and 5.7 percent have no toilet facility.

For disposal of solid waste, three main methods are used in 79.1 percent of the dwelling units as follows: dumping in open public places (65.9%), dumping in container in public place (9.3%) and collected (3.9%).

It is clear that more than half of households (53%) in the rural areas use the public toilet while 37.3 percent use the same facility in the urban areas. A relatively small proportion of households defecate in bush/beach/field (3.4% and 6.7% in urban and rural areas respectively).

1.20 Markets

Notable market infrastructures in the District are found at Aputuogya, Kuntanase, Jachie, Esereso, Brodekwan, and Feyiase.

1.21 Agriculture

A higher proportion is engaged in crop farming (97.6%) compared to those engaged in livestock rearing (17.2%) and tree planting (0.3%). The distribution of livestock and keepers is presented shows that 2,436 keepers take custody of a little over 75,000 livestock. The average animal per keeper is 31. This means that each keeper takes charge of at least thirty one animals. Chickens (52,161) are the dominant livestock that are reared by 915 keepers with an average animal per keeper of 57. Ostrich and beehives are the least livestock reared by 40 keepers each with an average animal per keeper of 40 in the District (2010 PHC). Many households in the District are engaged in more than one agricultural activity.

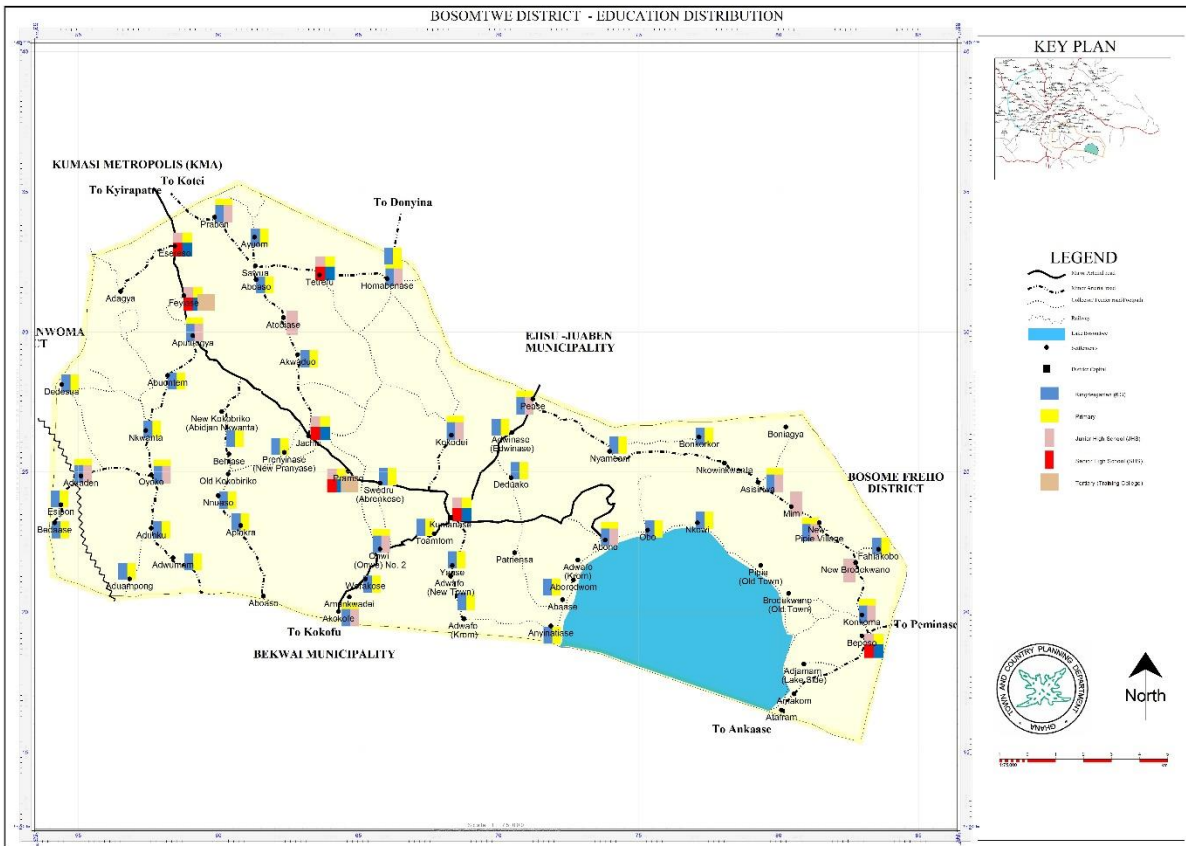
1.22 Educational Institutions

The District Education Office is the sole agency responsible for implementing and supervising educational policies in the District. The District has six (6) circuits with a total number of 36,331 persons who are in school; males are slightly higher with 51.4 percent than females with 48.6 percent. Schools in the District are 85 KGs, 86 Primary Schools, 70 Junior Secondary Schools and 6 Senior Secondary Schools. Teacher-Pupil Ratio is 1:30.

The males have the Primary level of education with the highest of 46.1 percent and the Post Middle/Secondary level of education with the least of 0.3 percent. On the other hand, the female have those in the Primary level of education (48.3%) dominating with the least of 0.4 percent for Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial level of education.

The highest proportion of persons 3 years and older currently attending school are in primary school (47.2%), followed by JSS/JHS (19.2%), Kindergarten (17.1%) while only 1.5 percent are in tertiary school. Figure 1.8 shows the distribution of educational facilities in the District.

Figure 1.8: Distribution of educational facilities in the District

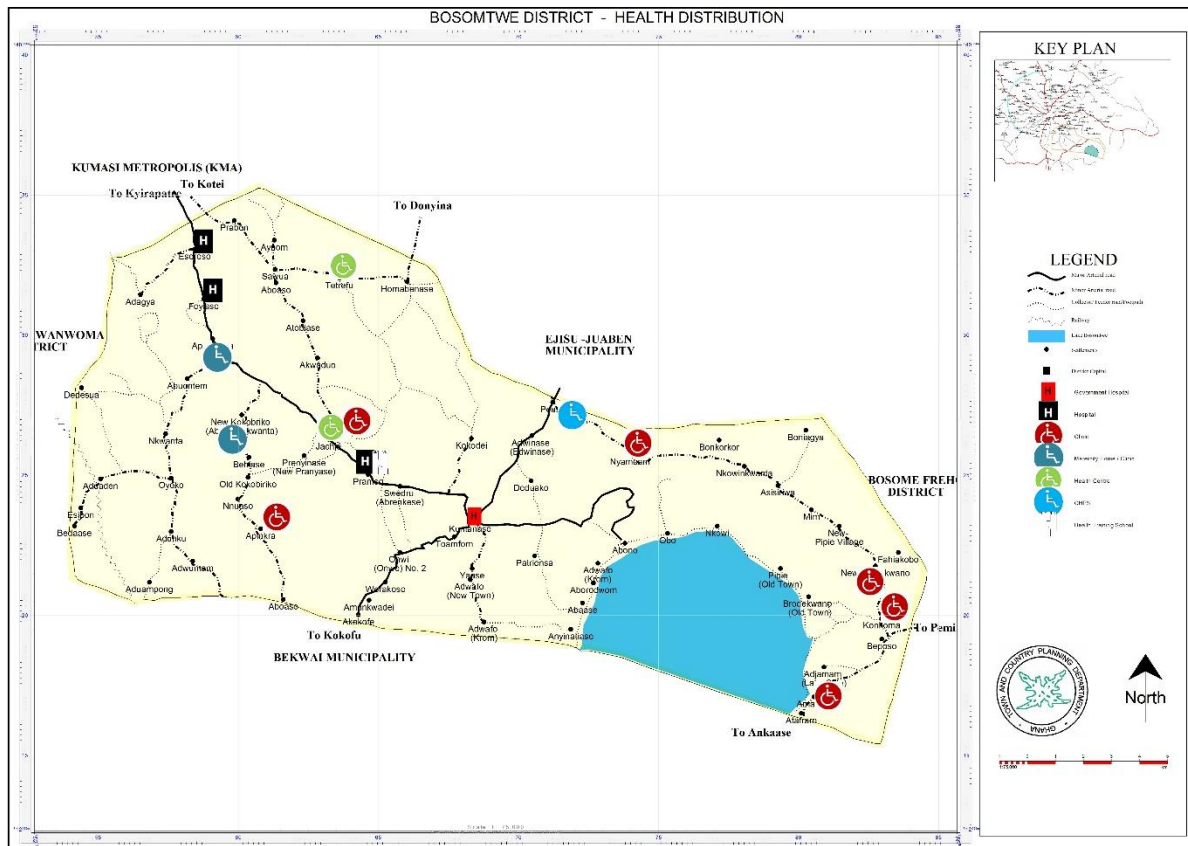


Source: Town and Country Planning Department, BDA, 2014

1.23 Health Institutions

The health delivery system in the District is carried out by staff working in sixteen (16) public and private health institutions. The District has 3 Hospitals, 3 Health Centres, 7 Clinics, 5 Maternity Homes, 4 Community Health Planning Service (CHPS) Compound and 1 Training Institutions. The District has 52 outreach points where Reproductive and child services are rendered. Currently the district is running community Tuberculosis (TB) care programme with the support of Community Based Surveillance Volunteers (CBSV). There are other non-orthodox treatment centres in the district. This has resulted from several advocacy sessions with some of these centre's to discuss health issues. (District Health Directorate, Bosomtwe District Assembly). The distribution of health services in the District is shown in Figure 1.9.

Figure 1.9: Distribution of health facilities in the District



1.24 Financial Institutions

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

1.25 Use of ICT

The world is now linked together with Information and Communication Technology (ICT). Mobile phones, the internet and computers have become important tools for communication with enormous time saving applications in the pursuit of inter-personal and corporate transactions. The days of telegrams and gong-gong to carry information are gone due to technology.

The distribution of the internet facility usage by sex indicates that males (64%) have a larger proportion than females (36%).

The District has less than one percent of households (0.5%) using fixed telephone lines. Another small proportion of households (4.4%) have desktop or laptop computers. In terms of ownership of desktops or laptop computers in Bosomtwe District, male headed households have about three quarters (74.7%) while female headed households have slightly one quarter (25.3%).

Out of the total population of 93,910 aged 12 years and over in the Bosomtwe District, 62,792 (51.4%) have mobile phones. Of the population 12 years and older, only 3.9 percent use internet facility. Only 4.4 percent of the households own desktop and laptop computers.

1.26 Vulnerability and Social Protection Analysis

Vulnerability is the insecurity of the well-being of the individual, household or community in the face of changing environment. It also means the feeling of being exposed to emotional hurt, being taken advantage of or abused or opening of oneself to the possibility of being taken advantage of by another person in a relationship. In regards to this, social protection programmes have been outlined to safeguard the interest of the vulnerable in the District.

- Who are Vulnerable

Ghana Living Standards Survey 4 and Participatory Poverty Assessments survey identify the extreme poor or vulnerable and the excluded to include the following:

- a) Rural agricultural producers, particularly migrant farm hands, settlers and traditional fishermen and food crop farmers in the country are extremely poor. In addition, food crop farmers contribute nearly two-thirds of total extreme poverty; almost double its share of the total population.
- b) Children in difficult circumstances, including the quarter of children under five who are malnourished, victims of child labour, street children, about a quarter of children of school going age who are not in school, about a fifth of boys and a third of girls who have dropped out of primary school, children living in institutions and children orphaned by HIV/AIDS.
- c) People living with HIV/AIDS, including infected persons and families of people living with HIV/AIDS.
- d) Displaced communities, particularly those subjected to periodic flooding/drought, negative effects of mining and tourism and ethnic conflicts.

- e) Disadvantaged women, particularly single mothers, malnourished rural pregnant and nursing mothers, teenage mothers, kayayei and commercial sex workers.
- f) Residents of urban slums, including groups negatively affected by reform programmes of the 1980s and 1990s, particularly redeployed workers and unemployed youth, and areas affected by relocation/decline of economic activities, including indigenous low-income neighbourhoods.
- g) The elderly who have no access to family care and pension.
- h) Physically-challenged persons, particularly those with no employable skills.
- i) People suffering from chronic diseases, including victims of debilitating diseases such as tuberculosis, buruli ulcer, guineaworm, trachoma, bilharzia and breast cancer.
- j) Victims of abuse, particularly children and women suffering from sexual abuse and battery and Drug Addicts.
- k) Victims of harmful traditional practices, especially victims of harmful widowhood rites, early marriage, servitude, fosterage and perceived witchcraft.
- l) Unemployed, especially unskilled retrenched workers and the unemployed youth.

In an attempt to narrow down the wider scope of the concept of vulnerability as mentioned, the following specific groups were considered for the analysis.

1.26.1 People living with Disabilities (PWD)

People with disabilities in Ghana are often regarded as unproductive and incapable of contributing in a positive way to society, rather they are seen as constituting an economic burden on the family and Bosomtwe District is no exception. This leaves them in a vicious cycle of poverty. Statistics for the District is shown below.

Table 1.5: Persons with Disability (2010 – 2013)

2010			2011			2012			2013		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
103	77	180	103	77	180	202	79	281	183	88	271

Source: Department of Social Welfare, Bosomtwe District, 2014

The number of people living with disability in 2010 and 2011 was 180 while the figure varied in 2012 and 2013 which was 281 and 271 respectively. The drop in number in 2013 is attributed to relocation and ill health leading to death.

Table 1.6: Various Forms of Disability (2010 – 2013)

FORMS OF DISABILITY	2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
People with difficulty in Walking	41	29	70	41	29	70	68	41	109	70	60	130
People with difficulty in Hearing/ Speaking	59	31	90	59	31	90	87	45	132	55	30	85
People with difficulty in Seeing	11	9	20	11	9	20	25	15	40	36	20	56
Total	111	69	180	111	69	180	180	101	281	161	110	271

Source: Department of Social Welfare, Bosomtwe District, 2014

As seen from the above table the number of people with disability in the year 2010 was 180 and this figure remained unchanged in 2011. However, the number increased to 281 in 2012 and in 2013, it reduced to 271. The number of people living with disability reduced by ten (10) partly because some of them relocated from the district to other places while others too died as a result of ill health.

Also, in 2010 and 2011 the percentage of people with difficulty in walking represented 38.9%, in 2012 it changed to 38.7% and then in 2013 the 47.9%.

In the case of the number of people with difficulty in hearing/speaking, in 2010 and 2011 their number represented 50%, in 2012 they represented 46.9% while in 2013 their number represented 31.3%.

In 2010 and 2011, the number of people with difficulty in seeing represented 11.1% while in 2012 and 2013, they represented 14.2% and 20.6% respectively.

1.26.2 Barriers faced by physically challenged that makes them vulnerable

Some key identified development challenges faced by persons with disability in the district include;

- ✓ Lack of skill training for persons with disability to make them more employable
- ✓ Inadequate support to set up businesses in the case of those who have already acquired some skills through the various workshops organized by the department
- ✓ Discrimination among persons with disability especially by the wider society
- ✓ Difficulty in getting life partners
- ✓ Inadequate data on People with Disabilities

1.27 HIV and AIDS

Table 1.7 shows the number of people living with HIV/AIDS recorded for 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013. In 2011, a total of 247 people was recorded, in 2012, 153 HIV/AIDS patients was recorded and in 2013 the total number shot up to 239 of people living with HIV/AIDS cases during the year under review. This represent about 0.25% of the total population of 93, 910 as per the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

Table 1.7 Age Distribution of HIV/AIDS Cases from 2011-2013

AGE GROUPS (YEAR)	No. of Cases		
	2011	2012	2013
0-14	17	4	10
15-34	135	67	112
35-49	67	60	91
50+	30	22	26
TOTAL	247	153	239

Source: District Health Directorate, Kuntanase, 2014

Initially the District Health Directorate took it upon itself to organize public campaigns in almost all the communities in the district and now with the District Response Management Team (DRMT) Awareness about the disease continues to be created in schools, churches, health facilities, and outreach clinics. Social gatherings, particularly during festive occasions e.g. Meet-Me-There at Abono. However, all public fora organised always ensured that target group of people are made aware of the mode of transmission in the district as being mostly through;

- Unprotected sex among the sexually active youth
- Tourist attraction to the district because of the Lake Side and programs normally organised at the Lake side during holidays
- Other social activities such as festivals and funerals in the district

- Support for People living with HIV/AIDS
- Support for persons living with HIV has been from a lot of organisations but being monitored by the Ghana AIDS Commission. Among such organizations are the Bosomtwe District Assembly, Environmental Protection Association of Ghana (EPAG), individuals, groups and other unidentified institutions. St. Michael’s Hospital at Pramso also gives psychosocial support to the persons with HIV and AIDS.

Among other interventions for the People Living with HIV and AIDS include;

- Support for their Association in organising meetings by the District Assembly
- Support for some of their children in the areas of education and health
- Support them with lawyers when they are faced by crisis by family members

1.28 Human Settlement Patterns (Spatial Analysis)

To identify the presence or absence of services and facilities in various settlements in the District and the degree to which the settlements depend on one another i.e. the functions they perform, a Settlement Functionality Matrix (Scalogram) is used. The Scalogram is a matrix showing selected settlements and the respective functions they perform in a District. The analysis provides an in-depth knowledge about the adequacy and variety of functions performed by a settlement. It also helps in the determination of hierarchy of settlements and the nature of spatial integration they exhibit in the District. By this, settlements can be ranked based on the different types of facilities available in them.

1.28.1 Settlement Size and Functions (Scalogram Analysis)

From the survey, the various services and facilities available in all 66 settlements in the District were identified.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census for the settlements were used. The settlements were then ranked. A cut-off point was set at 2000 and it was observed that most settlements with population below 2000 had four or five facilities such as hospitals and schools. Few settlements, however, do not have any of the facilities.

Facilities and services available were identified and weighted. Again, ‘X’ sign is used to identify the facilities in each settlement, where there is no ‘X’ sign indicates that particular settlement has no such facilities. The total centrality index for each settlement was calculated by adding all the weighted centrality (which was the total centrality divided by the number of functions) applicable to each settlement. From the results obtained, settlement with centrality index above 300 emerged as the first hierarchy level. Those settlements with indices between 100 and 200 constitute the second order. Settlements with indices below 100 fall within the third hierarchy level.

Kuntanase, the district capital, Pramso, Aputuogya, Esereso, Feyiase and Jachie constitute the only first order settlement. The second order settlements are made up of Akokofe and Beposo, and the rest form the third order hierarchy.

The analysis reveals some major facts. There is the absence of a weekly market in the district. There is also only one Lorry Park at Kuntanase. Poor road network is a major factor contributing to the under development of the area.

The scalogram captured only twenty higher order settlements. The situation reflects many other settlements except those lower order settlements where fewer facilities and services are available.

Table 1.9 shows a Planned Scalogram which depicts how the existing situation will portray after the implementation of programmes and projects over the Plan's period.

The scalogram for various settlements is depicted in Table 1.8 as shown below.

Table 1.8: Scalogram of Bosomtwe District

SERVICES SETTLEMENTS	P.O.P 2010	HOUSES	PRIMARY		J.S.S		VOC	TECH/COMM.	TERTIARY	MOBILE NETWORK	AGRIC EXT. SER.	MARKET FACILITY	PUBLIC DUMP/CON	BANKING SERVICE	ELECTRICITY	GUEST HOUSE	LORRY PARK	COURT	FEEDER ROAD	DISTRICT ADM.	AREA COUNCIL	POLICE STATION	POLICE H'OTRS	CHHPS	CLINIC/HEALTH C	HOSPITAL	DRUG/PHARMACY	WATER CLOSET	KVIP	ACOUA PRIVY	BOREHOLE	HAND DUG WELLS	MECH. WATER	TOTAL SERVICES	CENTRALITY INDEX	RANK
			1	2	3	4																														
Abaase	322	57	X	X	X				X	X					X	X			X										X	X				10	32.6	5 th
Abono	1,513	252	X	X	X				X	X					X	X	X							X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	14	93	5 th	
Aborodwom	150	28	X		X				X	X					X				X										X			7	17.8	5 th		
Abuontem	3,132	455	X	X	X				X	X					X				X						X	X	X	X				11	34.6	5 th		
Adagya	3,261	589	X	X	X				X	X		X			X		X		X						X	X		X	X				13	80.7	5 th	
Adjmam (Lake Side)	628	65	X		X				X	X					X				X									X	X				8	20.9	5 th	
Adwampong	135	16			X				X	X					X												X	X	X	X			7	21.5	5 th	
Aduaden	1,665	175	X	X	X				X	X					X		X		X						X			X	X				11	38.2	5 th	
Adunku	578	58	X		X				X	X					X				X									X	X	X	X			10	31.9	5 th

Adwafo(Krom)	1,044	113	X	X	X					X	X				X	X	X			X		X	X			12	44.4	5th		
Adwinase (Edwinase)	470	38	X		X				X	X												X		X	X		8	23.8	5th	
Adwumam	1,442	138		X	X				X	X					X		X						X	X		11	85.9	5th		
Akokofe	1,604	140	X	X	X				X	X					X		X						X	X	X	X	13	124.8	4th	
Akwaduo	640	63			X				X	X														X	X	X	8	26.5	5th	
Amakom	1355	122	X	X	X				X	X					X	X							X	X		12	52.5	5th		
Amankwadei	370	53						X	X														X		X	X	6	16	5th	
Anyinatiase	597	81	X		X				X	X														X	X	X	11	35.1	5th	
Apinkra	1,260	138	X	X	X				X	X					X	X							X	X	X		12	49.3	5th	
Aputuogya	5,414	891	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X								X	X	X	X	X	X	19	471	2nd
Asisiriwa	1,559	278	X	X	X				X	X														X		X	X	10	31.6	5th
Atafram	243	35						X	X															X	X		6	13.1	5th	
Atakrom	7	2						X	X															X	X		6	13.1	5th	
Atobiase	740	78	X	X	X				X	X							X							X	X	X	11	37.2	5th	
Ayuom	348	39			X				X	X														X	X		6	29.7	5th	
Bedaase	448	53	X		X				X	X														X	X		8	20.9	5th	
Bonkorkor	51	7			X				X	X	X													X		X	X	9	31	5th
Beposo	1,353	286	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X											X		X	X	X	16	137.4	4th

Nkowi	693	126		X	X					X	X			X							X		X	X			9	29.6	5th			
Nkowinkwanta	142	14							X	X			X										X	X			6	13.1	5th			
Nkwanta	1,116	108	X		X				X	X			X									X	X	X	X		10	30.6	5th			
Nnuaso	1,160	95	X	X	X				X	X			X										X	X			9	26.3	5th			
Nyameani	1,608	291		X	X				X	X	X	X	X					X	X				X	X			13	69.8	5th			
Obo	589	111			X				X	X			X	X	X	X								X	X	X	10	40.4	5th			
Old Kokobiriko/ Behenase	737	54	X		X				X	X			X									X	X	X	X		11	70.8	5th			
Onwi (Onwe)No .2	1,418	105		X	X				X	X			X											X	X		7	24.2	5th			
Oyoko	1509	130	X	X	X				X	X			X										X		X	X		10	31.9	5th		
Petriensa	378	31							X	X			X	X											X	X		6	17	5th		
Piase	1,866	339	X	X	X				X	X	X		X									X	X		X	X		11	50.9	5th		
Pipie (Old Town)	709	115			X				X	X			X											X	X		7	18.6	5th			
Prabon	1,617	78	X	X	X				X	X			X											X	X	X	10	33	5th			
Pramso	3,259	429	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	17	745.3	2nd
Sawua	3,119	509	X	X	X				X	X	X		X											X	X	X	X	X	13	74.3	5th	
Soadru (Abrenkese)	1,580	214	X	X	X				X	X			X											X	X	X	X	10	33.6	5th		
Tetrefu	1,586	162	X	X	X				X	X	X		X										X	X		X	X	X	13	58.6	5th	

Adunku	578	58	X		X					X	X											X	X	X	X		10	31.9	5th	
Adwafo(Krom)	1,044	113	X	X	X					X	X	X	X									X		X	X		12	44.4	5th	
Adwinase (Edwinase)	470	38	X		X					X	X												X		X	X	8	23.8	5th	
Adwumam	1,442	138		X	X					X	X	X					X					X		X		11	85.9	5th		
Akokofe	1,604	140	X	X	X					X	X						X					X		X	X	X	13	124.8	4th	
Akwaduo	640	63			X					X	X													X	X	X	8	26.5	5th	
Amakom	1355	122	X	X	X					X	X						X					X		X		12	52.5	5th		
Amankwadei	370	53								X	X												X		X	X	6	16	5th	
Anyinatiase	597	81	X		X					X	X													X	X	X	11	35.1	5th	
Apinkra	1,260	138	X	X	X					X	X						X					X		X	X		12	49.3	5th	
Aputuogya	5,414	891	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X					X	X	X	X	X	X	19	471	2nd
Asisiriwa	1,559	278	X	X	X					X	X													X		X	10	31.6	5th	
Atafram	243	35								X	X													X		X	6	13.1	5th	
Atakrom	7	2								X	X													X		X	6	13.1	5th	
Atobiase	740	78	X	X	X					X	X											X		X	X		11	37.2	5th	
Ayuom	348	39			X					X	X													X		X	6	29.7	5th	

Bedaase	448	53	X		X					X	X			X								X	X			8	20.9	5th		
Bonkorkor	51	7			X				X	X	X		X									X	X	X		9	31	5th		
Beposo	1,353	286	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X		X	X	X	16	137.4	4th	
Old Brodekwano	211	38							X	X			X									X	X			6	13.1	5th		
Dedesua	1,262	131	X		X				X	X			X									X		X	X		9	26.5	5th	
Deduako	494	59	X		X				X	X			X									X	X			8	20.9	5th		
Esereso	8,180	1,058	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X								X	X	X	X	X	X	19	529.3	2nd
Feyiase	5,961	1,045	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X	X	X	19	546	2nd
Fahiakobo	159	20							X	X			X											X	X		5	10.7	5th	
Jachie	7,337	976	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X	X		X	X	19	282.6	3rd	
Kokodei	978	81	X	X	X				X	X			X											X	X		9	26.3	5th	
Konkoma	1,177	117	X	X	X				X	X			X									X	X		X	X		11	46.2	5th
Homabenase	1,928	165	X	X	X				X	X			X											X	X		9	26.3	5th	
Kuntanase	3,583	568	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	26	1,217.9	1st
Lake Side Adwafo	502	108		X	X				X	X			X	X										X	X		9	30.3	5th	

Mim	1,933	119	X	X	X					X	X				X								X		X	X			10	32	5 th
New Akwaduo	47	5	X							X	X				X										X	X	X		7	18.3	5 th
New Brodekwano	2,322	433	X	X	X					X	X	X			X	X							X		X	X		14	92.9	5 th	
New Kokobriko	1,587	322	X		X					X	X	X												X	X	X	X		11	67.5	5 th
New Pranyase	1,990	328	X		X					X	X													X		X	X	X	9	29.4	5 th
New-Pipie Village	263	31		X	X					X	X				X									X	X	X		9	27	5 th	
Nkowi	693	126		X	X					X	X				X									X		X	X		9	29.6	5 th
Nkowinkwanta	142	14								X	X				X										X	X		6	13.1	5 th	
Nkwanta	1,116	108	X		X					X	X				X									X	X	X	X	10	30.6	5 th	
Nnuaso	1,160	95	X	X	X					X	X				X										X	X		9	26.3	5 th	
Nyameani	1,608	291		X	X					X	X	X	X										X	X		X	X		13	69.8	5 th
Obo	589	111			X					X	X				X	X	X								X	X	X	10	40.4	5 th	
Old Kokobiriko/ Behenase	737	54	X		X					X	X				X									X	X	X	X	11	70.8	5 th	
Onwi (Onwe)No .2	1,418	105		X	X					X	X														X	X		7	24.2	5 th	
Oyoko	1509	130	X	X	X					X	X				X									X		X	X	10	31.9	5 th	
Petriensa	378	31								X	X														X	X		6	17	5 th	
Piase	1,866	339	X	X	X					X	X	X												X	X	X	X	11	50.9	5 th	

Pipie (Old Town)	709	115			X					X	X			X						X	X			7	18.6	5 th							
Prabon	1,617	78	X	X	X					X	X			X						X	X		X	10	33	5 th							
Pramso	3,259	429	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X						X	X	X	X	X	X	17	745.3	2 nd					
Sawua	3,119	509	X	X	X					X	X	X		X						X	X		X	X	X	13	74.3	5 th					
Soadru (Abrenkese)	1,580	214	X	X	X					X	X			X						X	X		X		10	33.6	5 th						
Tetrefu	1,586	162	X	X	X					X	X	X		X						X	X		X	X	X	13	58.6	5 th					
Toamfom	761	61								X	X			X							X	X	X	X	7	22.7	5 th						
Worakose	1,351	111	X	X	X					X	X			X	X							X	X		X	10	39.5	5 th					
Yaase	953	139		X	X					X	X			X	X	X					X	X			10	36.5	5 th						
NUMBER OF SETTLEMENT						43																											
CENTRALITY INDEX (W) (100)	100	100				100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
WEIGHTED CENTRALITY SCORE			2.3	5.4	5.5	66.7	250	250	300	1.5	1.5	7.1	12.5	33.3	1.5	6.25	6.25	100	2.4	100	33.3	66.7	300	50	14.3	100	3	30	3.1	5.7	3.1	5.3	6.7

Source: DPCU-BDA, 2014

1.29 Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy Situation

There is a great need to integrate environmental concerns in planning in the light-of competing need of urbanization, agriculture and industrialization and their impact on the environment. Since the mainstay of the District economy is agrarian, there is the need to develop sustainability in the use of agricultural land. Table 1.10 presents the gaps identified in the Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy, and ways to address the gap identified in the District.

Table 1.10: Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy Situation in the District

Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy Issues / Problems/ Gaps	Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy Analysis	Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy (Activities/Projects)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal small scale mining activities • Widespread illegal chain saw operations • Poor farming methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 43.3% of household use wood as Fuel • 97.6% of farmers are engaged in Crop Farming • 7.4% of households burn their solid waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the work of the CREMA in the sustainable management of the Lake Bosomtwe • Enforce appropriate laws on chain saw operations in the District • Enforce appropriate laws on illegal mining activities in the District • Train crop farmers and cocoa farmers in modern farming techniques

Source: DPCU-BDA, 2013

1.30 Gender Situation

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

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

Table 1.11: District Gender Profile

NO.	SECTOR	TOTAL FIGURE	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENTAGE (%)	
					M	F
1.	District Population (2010 PHC)	93,910	44,793	49,117	47.7	52.3
2.	School Children	30,593	15,689	14,904	48.72	51.28
3.	Assembly Members	38	33	5	86.84	13.16
4.	Unit Committee Members	525	406	119	77.33	22.67
5.	District Assembly Staff	228	177	51	77.63	22.37
6.	Teachers	1,777	829	948	46.65	53.35
7.	Health Workers	198	159	39	80.30	19.70
8.	Queen Mothers (Chieftaincy)	108	66	42	61.11	38.89
9.	Social Welf. & Comm. Dev't	14	7	7	50.00	50.00
10.	Ghana National Fire Service	6	4	2	66.67	33.33
11.	Central Administration	67	43	24	64.18	35.82
12.	Agriculture	26	17	9	65.38	34.62
13.	Physical Planning	6	4	2	66.67	33.33
14.	Controller and Accountant's General Office (Finance)	7	6	1	85.71	14.29
15.	District Education Workers	66	46	20	69.70	30.30
16.	District Health Workers	50	11	39	22.00	78.00
17.	Information Service	6	3	3	50	50
18.	Works	9	9	-	100	-
19.	NADMO	12	9	3	70	30
20.	NBSSI (Business Advisory Centre)	4	3	1	75	25

Source: DPCU – BDA, 2014

1.31 Science, Technology and Innovation

Science and Technology are being taught as subjects in the majority of academic institutions in the District. The introduction of these innovations in schools is progressively improving the well-being of the people in the District. Science and Technology are so important in the world today that it makes it vital for every school-going child to be literate and competent in order to integrate well into this highly competitive global world of socio-economic activities. This knowledge competency has become a prerequisite for every social, educational, economic and political opportunity in the District. Following the application of Science and Technology, new breeds of crops are introduced into the Agricultural Sector to meet the high demands of the increasing population.

1.32 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

Migrants are defined as persons who are enumerated in a place different from where they were born. The 2010 PHC sought to find out the place of birth and the number of years a person had lived in a particular place. Out of the entire population of 93,910 in the District, 44.9 percent computed are migrants who have lived in the District for some length of time. Most of the migrants have lived in the District between 1- 4 years, for example, 42.2 percent of migrants

born elsewhere in the region (Ashanti) and 29.3 percent of those born outside Ghana have lived in the District within the past four years. For migrants born in other regions outside the Ashanti Region, the highest proportion come from Upper East (13%), followed by Upper West (11.5%) while Greater Accra recorded the least (4.6%).

1.33 Baseline Indicators of Development of the District

Table 1.12 shows the indicators for the implementation of the DMTDP 2010-2013. This will serve as measure of setting indicators for the implementation of the DMTDP 2014-2017 so as to assess the performance of the District in subsequent performance.

Table 1.12: Baseline Indicators of Development of the District

Data/Information	Baseline Indicators
1.17.1 Achievements (2010 – 2013)	
Projects/Programmes/Activities Proposed	107 under Six (6) Thematic Areas of GSGDA 2010-2013
Projects/Programmes/Activities Fully Implemented	95 (89%)
Projects/Programmes/Activities On-Going	3 (3%)
Projects/Programmes/Activities Not Implemented	5 (4%)
Projects/Programmes/Activities Abandoned	4 (4%)
1.17.1 Demography Characteristics	
Population	93,910 [Males – 44,793 and Females – 49,117]
Annual Average Intercensal Growth Rate	0.9%
Population Density	222.3 persons per km ²
Sex Ratio	91.2 [91 Males to 100 Females]
Persons with Disabilities	2,755 [2.9% of Entire Population]
Children (Less Than 15 years)	38,114 [40.5%]
Aged (65+ years)	4,534 [4.8%]
1.17.2 Social Characteristics	
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Schools – 105 • Junior High Schools – Seventy-four (74) • Senior High Schools – Four (4) • Vocational/Technical Schools – Two (2) • Kindergartens - 105 • JHS in Dilapidated Structures – About 20 • Pupil-Teacher Ratio (Basic) – 55:1 • Literacy Rate (11 years+) – 70.7% • Level of Education Attained (Basic) – 89.6% • Level of Education Attained (Secondary) – 4.8% • Level of Education Attained (Tertiary) – 1.5% • Never Attended School – 15.6% • Currently Attending School (Primary) – 47.2% • Currently Attending School (JHS) – 19.2% • Currently Attending School (Secondary) – 8.0% • Currently Attending School (Tertiary) – 1.5% • Girl-Boy Child Current Attending School – 17,670:18,661
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospital Facility – Two (2) • Health/Posts Centres – Fifteen (15) • CHPS Compounds – Two (2) • Doctor-Patient Ratio – 1:7244

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional Nurse-Patient Ratio – 1:161
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanized boreholes – • Boreholes – 254 • Hand Dug Wells – 40 • Small Town Water System – Two (2)
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Pit Latrines – 215 • Public KVIPs – Twelve (12) • Public Water Closet Toilet Facilities – Five (5) • Household Latrines – 1,557
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Housing Stock – 15,525 [Rural – 11,303 and Urban – 4,222] • Average Population Per House – 5.9 • Average Household Per House – 1.5 • Average Household Size – 4 • Total Number of Sleeping Rooms – 22,895 • Rooms Occupancy Rate – 3 Persons Per Room • Source of Lighting of dwelling units – 69.4% Electricity (Mains) • Compound Houses – 51.1% • Construction Materials (Outer Wall) – 73.2% Cement/Concrete • Construction Materials (Floor Wall) – 77.9% Cement/Concrete • Construction Materials (Roofing) – 96.3% Metal Sheet • Source of Cooking Fuel – 43.3% Wood
Energy/Electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities Connected to National Grid – 99% (65 Communities)
Security Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police Station – Two (2) Jachie and Feyiase • Police Headquarters – One (1)
Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ownership of Mobile Phones (12 years+) – 51.4% • Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines – 0.2% • Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer – 4.4% • Use of Internet (12 years+) – 3.9% • Telecommunication Networks – Five (5) [MTN, Airtel, TiGO GLO and Vodafone]
1.17.3 Economic Characteristics	
Employed	Economically Active Population Employed (15 years +) – 92.5%
Unemployed	Economically Active Population Unemployed (15 years +) – 7.5%
Youth Unemployment (15 – 29 years)	26% of 55,796 (15 years+)
Predominant Occupation and Industry	Skilled Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing – 35.6%
Predominant Employment Status	Self-Employed Without Employees – 64.6%
Predominant Employment Sector	Private Informal Sector – 80.3%
Households in Agriculture	48% of Total Households
Major Farming Type	97.6% [Crop Farming] –
Major Livestock Farming	69.3% [Poultry/Chicken]

Source: DPCU-BDA, 2014

In Conclusion, the Bosomtwe District has all the potentials for development and it is envisaged that these potentials would be harnessed to bring about growth and development for its people under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II).

1.34 Community Perspective on Current Needs and Aspirations

The community perspective on current needs and aspirations were ascertained by consulting the sub-district council plans; as they were prepared through participatory processes and further undertaking several fora to meet communities or their representatives to confirm their views. The Community needs and aspirations with their respective identified development problems by the various Area Councils are outlined as follows:

- **Community Needs – Boneso Area Council**

NO	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	NEEDS
1	Inadequate Educational Infrastructure	Provision of Educational Infrastructure
2	Inadequate Supply of potable water	Drilling and construction of mechanized boreholes
3	Poor accessibility of Electricity	Extension of Electricity to new sites
4	Lack of ICT facilities in schools	Provision of ICT centers
5	Deplorable nature of roads	Construction and Rehabilitation of roads
6	Lack of speed ramps on roads	Construction of speed ramps
7	Lack of CHPS Compound	Provision of CHPS Compound
8	Poor accessibility to health facilities	Construction of Health facilities
9	Lack of community centre	Construction of community centre
10	Lack of access bridge	Construction of bridge
11	Inadequate modern toilet facilities	Construction of toilet facilities for schools and communities.
12	Inadequate functional Market	Construction of Market facilities
13	Lack of Teachers Bungalow	Construction of Teachers Quarters
14	Limited coverage of the GSFP	Extension of the GSFP
15	Dilapidated school structures	Renovation of broken-down school blocks
16	Lack of ICT Equipment	Refurbishment of ICT Centre with Computers and Accessories
17	Poor drainage systems	Construction of drains and culverts
18	Insufficient school desks	Supply of school desks
19	Lack of Kitchen and Dining Halls for KG Schools	Provision of Kitchen and Dining Halls of KG Schools
20	Lack of support for community initiated projects	Provision of funds and construction materials to support self-help projects

Source: Development Planning Unit, BDA

- **Community Needs - Kuntanase Area Council**

NO	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	NEEDS
1	Deplorable nature of roads	Construction and Rehabilitation of road networks
2	Limited coverage of the GSFP	Extension of the GSFP
3	Lack of ICT facilities in schools	Establishment of ICT centre
4	Inadequate Educational Infrastructure	Construction of Educational Infrastructure
5	Inadequate supply of power	Extension of Electricity to new sites
6	Lack of speed ramps on roads	Construction of speed ramps
7	Inadequate modern toilet facilities	Construction of toilet facilities for schools and communities.
8	Inadequate supply of potable water	Drilling and construction of mechanized boreholes
9	Lack of school bridge	Construction of school bridge
10	Lack of CHPS Compound	Provision of CHPS Compound
11	Lack of Teachers Bungalow	Construction of Teachers Bungalow
12	Dilapidated school structures	Renovation of broken-down school blocks
13	Insufficient street bulbs	Provision of street lightning bulbs
14	Broken down Transformer	Provision of Transformer
15	Lack of Kitchen and Dining Halls for KG Schools	Provision of Kitchen and Dining Halls of KG Schools
16	Insufficient school desks	Supply of school desks
17	Inadequate functional markets	Construction of market facilities
18	Lack of community centre	Construction of community centre
19	Lack of Police Post	Construction of Police Post
20	Lack of sheds at community durbar grounds	Provision of sheds
21	Poor state of electricity poles	Maintenance of electricity poles
22	Lack of support for community initiated projects	Provision of funds and construction materials to support self-help projects

Source: Development Planning Unit, BDA

- **Community Needs - Jachie Area Council**

NO	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	NEEDS
1	Inadequate Educational Infrastructure	Construction of Educational Infrastructure
2	Lack of ICT facilities in schools	Establishment of ICT centre
3	Inadequate supply of potable water	Construction of Mechanized bore-holes, and Small Town Water System.
4	Inadequate functional market	Construction of market facilities
5	Inadequate toilet facilities	Construction of modern toilet facilities
6	Insufficient school desks	Supply of school desks
7	Lack of bridge from Dedesua to Sokoban wood village	Construction of bridge
8	Deplorable nature of roads	Rehabilitation & extension of roads
9	Lack of CHPS Compound	Provision of CHPS Compound
10	Poor drainage systems	Construction of drains and culverts
11	Inadequate supply of power	Extension of Electricity to new sites
12	Lack of Teachers Bungalow	Construction of Teachers Bungalow
13	Poor waste collection and disposal	Provision of skip containers and door to door waste collection methods
14	Lack of lorry parks and stations	Demarcation of lorry stations
15	Limited coverage of the GSFP	Extension of the GSFP
16	Lack of community centre	Construction of community centre
17	Lack of Institutional latrines	Construction of Institutional latrines
18	Dilapidated school structures	Rehabilitation of broken-down school structures
19	Lack of Nurses Quarters	Construction of Nurses Quarter
20	Lack of Planning Schemes	Preparation of Planning Schemes
21	Insufficient street lights	Provision of street lightning bulbs
22	Inadequate Health Facilities	Construction of Health Centres
23	Lack of Police Post	Construction of Police Post
24	Unattractiveness of tourist sites in the district	Provision of tourism infrastructural facilities and adoption of effective promotional strategies
25	Lack of support for community initiated projects	Provision of funds and construction materials to support self-help projects

Source: Development Planning Unit, BDA

1.34.1 Summary of Community Needs and Aspirations

Since most of the needs were repeated by the Area Councils, there is the need to combine them to get a concrete Community needs for the District. Table 1.13 shows the summarized community needs and aspirations.

Table 1.13: Summary of Community Needs and Aspirations

NO	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	NEEDS
1	Inadequate Educational Infrastructure	Construction of Educational Infrastructure
2	Poor accessibility of Electricity	Extension of Electricity to new areas
3	Inadequate supply of potable water & toilet facilities	Provision of Potable water facilities and toilet facilities
4	Deplorable nature of roads	Construction & Rehabilitation of roads
5	Poor accessibility to health facilities	Construction and improvement of health facilities
6	Inadequate functional markets	Construction of market facilities
7	Lack of ICT infrastructure	Provision of ICT infrastructure
8	Lack of support to community initiated projects	Provision of construction materials to support self – help projects
9	Limited coverage of GSFP	Extension of GSFP
10	Lack of Teachers and Nurses Quarters	Construction of Teachers and Nurses Quarters
11	Unattractiveness of tourist sites in the district	Provision of tourism infrastructural facilities and adoption of effective promotional strategies
12	Inadequate support for the decentralized institutions and the sub structures for efficiency and effectiveness	Provision of offices, logistics and residential accommodation for the District Assembly and Sub-district structures

Source: Development Planning Unit, BDA

CHAPTER TWO

PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.1 Introduction

In order for the District goals to be consistent and to determine harmony with the national goals, community needs and aspirations with identified development problems/issues from the review of performance and profiling from 2010 to 2013 were subjected to compatibility analysis with the Thematic Areas of the GSGDA II, 2014-2017.

This chapter therefore presents the harmonisation process of the community needs and aspirations with the review of Thematic Areas of the GSGDA I (2010-2013) and GSGDA II (2014-2017) in order to determine their consistencies with the pillars of the national development policy documents. The harmonized District needs and problems have been prioritised and subjected to POCC and Sustainability Analysis.

2.2 Local/Community Development Plans

The District Assembly through its participatory role collated the Community Development Plans (CDPs) of all the 66 communities in the District through the three Area Councils. This was done by inviting at least two key members from each community to represent their communities at the Area Council level for consultative meeting. Each community henceforth presented its CDP where the community needs and aspirations were therefore captured in the form of development issues/problems/gaps. After facilitating the preparation of CDPs using the guidelines from the National Community Development Plan Guidelines, the following are the issues outlined from the CDPs.

1. Inadequate Educational Infrastructure
2. Poor accessibility of Electricity
3. Inadequate supply of potable water & toilet facilities
4. Deplorable nature of roads
5. Poor accessibility to health facilities
6. Inadequate functional markets
7. Lack of ICT infrastructure
8. Lack of support to community initiated projects
9. Limited coverage of GSFP

10. Lack of Teachers and Nurses Quarters
11. Unattractiveness of tourist sites in the district
12. Inadequate support for the decentralized institutions and the sub structures for efficiency and effectiveness
13. Increasing negative impact of climate change
14. High levels of environmental degradation
15. High HIV prevalence among the youth and in some communities
16. Inadequate representation and participation of women in public life and governance

2.3 Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues (Performance Review and Profile)

Table 2.1 shows the comparative analysis of the development gaps/problems/issues identified from the performance review of the 2010-2013 DMTDP and the District profile. From the analysis, 12 development gaps/problems/issues were identified which need to be addressed in the 2014-2017 DMTDP.

Table 2.1: Performance Review of GSGDA I (2010-2013) and the District Profile

GSGDA I 2010-2013 Thematic Areas	GSGDA I 2010-2013 Development Issues/Gaps/Problems	GSGDA II Thematic Areas 2014-2017	GSGDA II 2014-2017 Development Issues/Gaps/Problems
1. Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability	Inadequate functional market	1. Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability	Weak institutional collaboration for fiscal policy management
			Lack of adequate market information
2. Enhance competitiveness of Ghana's private firms	Poor accessibility of electricity Unattractiveness of tourist sites	2. Enhance competitiveness of Ghana's private firms	Limited access to finance
			Inadequate investment in the tourism sector
			Inadequate job creation
			Inadequate promotion of domestic tourism
3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable	Low agricultural production and post-harvest losses.	3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable	Poor storage and untimely release of planting materials and certified seeds
			Uncongenial environment for trading in local

Natural Resource Management		Natural Resource Management	markets	
	Increasing negative impact of climate change		Inadequate private investments in agric-business ventures	
	High levels of environmental degradation		Poor rural road infrastructure	
4. Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Inadequate supply of potable water & Toilet facilities	4. Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Congestion on roads in urban areas	
			High cost of providing ICT services	
			Limited development of ICT programmes in all educational institutions	
	Deplorable nature of roads		Inadequate community/social centres especially in the urban areas	
			Unreliable power supply	
			Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning and implementation particularly in the urban areas	
	Lack of ICT infrastructure		Deforestation of vegetation cover along river systems	
			Inadequate funding	
			Poor disposal of waste	
Weak institutional capacities				
5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment		Poor accessibility of health facilities	5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Weak management and supervision
		Inadequate educational infrastructure		Gaps in treatment and sustainable services for HIV & AIDS and STIs
	Lack of support to community initiated projects	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment		
	Limited coverage of school feeding programme			
	High HIV prevalence among the youth and in some communities			

6. Transparent and Accountable Governance	Inadequate logistic and residential accommodation for decentralized institutions and sub-district councils	6. Transparent and Accountable Governance	Non-functioning sub-district structures
	Inadequate representation and participation of women in public life and governance		Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies
			Unsatisfactory working conditions and environment for public sector workers
			Inadequate career development and specialization
			Limited resources and budgetary allocations for M&E
Source: DPCU-BDA, 2014			

2.4 Harmonisation of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues (From Review of Performance and Profile)

The purpose of harmonization of community needs and aspirations is to verify to know whether the identified aspirations of the communities go a long way to mitigate the identified problems or otherwise. Where the score is very high, it indicates that there is strong harmony of community needs and aspirations and Identified key development gaps/problems/issues. A low score will indicate weak harmony while a zero score calls for review of the community needs and aspirations, if possible, to identify real problem to be addressed. The rate for scoring is categorized in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Scoring for harmonisation

Definition	Score
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0

Source: GSGDA II Framework, 2014-2017

To ensure harmony, each community's needs and aspirations were scored against the key gaps/problems/issues identified under the review of performances of the GGSDA I. Table 2.3 exhibits the scoring for the harmonisation.

From Table 2.3, after the scores have been added together and divided by the number of community needs and aspirations, the highest average score recorded 2.18 and the lowest average score was 1.14. This suggests that all the average scores are higher than one score indicating that there is strong harmony of community needs and aspirations and identified key development gaps/problems/issues in the District.

Table 2.3: Harmonisation of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from Performance Review and Profiling 2010-2013

COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS	Weak institution	Market Information	Access to finance	Inadequate Investing	Job creation	Domestic Tourism	Poor Storage	Uncongenial environ	Private Investment	Rural Road	Inadequate Funding	Deforestation	Disposal of waste	Power Supply	Congestion on roads	High Cost of ICT	Weak Financial base	Weak Management	Spatial land use	Entrepreneurial skills	Career Development	M & E	Community Centres	HIV, STIs & TB	Support for CIP	Substructure	TOTAL SCORE	AVERAGE SCORE	RANK
Inadequate functional market	2	2	2	2	0	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	50	2.18	1 st
Poor accessibility of electricity	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	31	1.46	13 TH
Unattractiveness of tourist sites	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	40	1.79	9 TH
Low agricultural production and post-harvest losses.	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	47	2.04	3 rd
Increasing negative impact of climate change	1	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	41	1.82	7 TH
High levels of environmental degradation	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	48	2.07	2 nd
Inadequate supply of potable water & Toilet facilities	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	40	1.79	9 TH
Deplorable nature of roads	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	0	36	1.64	14 TH
Lack of ICT infrastructure	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	43	1.89	6 TH
Poor accessibility of health facilities	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	1	0	40	1.71	12 TH
Inadequate educational infrastructure	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	45	1.96	5 th
Lack of support to community	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	2	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	30	1.43	15 TH

2.5 List of Key Development Problems/Issues Harmonised under the Appropriate Thematic Areas of the GSGDA 2010-2013

From Table 2.3, the list of community needs and aspiration were ascertained to have strong relationship with the identified key development problems/issues/gaps, hence Table 2.4 depicts the harmonized key development issues under the appropriate thematic areas of the GSGDA 2010-2013.

Table 2.4: Development Problems Harmonised under Thematic Areas of GSGDA 2010-2013

HARMONISED KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER GSGDA 2010 – 2013(GSGDA II 2014-2017)	GSGDA THEMATIC AREA 2010 -2013 (GSGDA II THEMATIC AREAS 2014-2017)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak institutional collaboration for fiscal policy management • Lack of adequate market information 	ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO ECONOMIC STABILITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to finance • Inadequate investment in the tourism sector • Inadequate job creation • Inadequate promotion of domestic tourism 	ENHANCED COMPETIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor storage and untimely release of planting materials and certified seeds • Poor rural road infrastructure • Inadequate private investments in agric-business ventures • Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets 	ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congestion on roads in urban areas • High cost of providing ICT services • Limited development of ICT programmes in all educational institutions • Inadequate community/social centres especially in the urban areas 	INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unreliable power supply • Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning and implementation particularly in the urban areas • Deforestation of vegetation cover along river systems • Inadequate funding • Poor disposal of waste • Weak institutional capacities 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak management and supervision • Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment • Gaps in treatment and sustainable services for HIV & AIDS and STIs 	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-functioning sub-district structures • Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies • Unsatisfactory working conditions and environment for public sector workers • Inadequate career development and specialization • Limited resources and budgetary allocations for M&E 	TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

Source: Development Planning Unit, BDA

2.6 Adopted Issues of NMTDPF 2014-2017 Linked to Harmonise Issues of GSGDA 2010-2013

In order to have uniformity in the DMTDP and the GSGDA II, the identified harmonised issues were linked to the NMTDPF 2014-2017. This will facilitate the adaption of the issues of the NMTDPF 2014-2017 to address identified issues in the District. Table 2.5 presents the adopted issues of NMTDPF linked to the harmonised issues of GSGDA 2010-2013.

Table 2.5: Adopted Issues of NMTDPF 2014-2017 Linked to Harmonise Issues of GSGDA 2010-2013

NMTDPF 2014-2017 Thematic Area	Adopted Issues of NMTDPF 2014-2017	Harmonized Issues 2010-2013
ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO ECONOMIC STABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate functional market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak institutional collaboration for fiscal

		<p>policy management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of adequate market information
ENHANCED COMPETIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor accessibility of electricity • Unattractiveness of tourist sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to finance • Inadequate investment in the tourism sector • Inadequate job creation • Inadequate promotion of domestic tourism
ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low agricultural production and post-harvest losses. • Increasing negative impact of climate change • High levels of environmental degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor storage and untimely release of planting materials and certified seeds • Poor rural road infrastructure • Inadequate private investments in agric-business ventures • Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate supply of potable water & Toilet facilities • Deplorable nature of roads • Lack of ICT infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congestion on roads in urban areas • High cost of providing ICT services • Limited development of ICT programmes in all educational institutions • Inadequate community/social centres especially in the urban areas • Unreliable power supply • Ineffective and inefficient

		<p>spatial/land use planning and implementation particularly in the urban areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deforestation of vegetation cover along river systems • Inadequate funding • Poor disposal of waste • Weak institutional capacities
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor accessibility of health facilities • Inadequate educational infrastructure • Lack of support to community initiated projects • Limited coverage of school feeding programme • High HIV prevalence among the youth and in some communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak management and supervision • Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment • Gaps in treatment and sustainable services for HIV & AIDS and STIs
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistic and residential accommodation for decentralized institutions • Inadequate representation and participation of women in public life and governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-functioning sub-district structures • Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies • Unsatisfactory working conditions and environment for public sector workers • Inadequate career development and

		<p>specialization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited resources and budgetary allocations for M&E
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Source: Development Planning Unit, BDA

2.7 Prioritisation of Adopted Issues

After identifying the adopted issues from the NMTDPF 2014-2017, the next stage involved setting priorities for the interventions earmarked for implementation through consensus organised at the stakeholders’ workshop in the Municipality. Priority setting is based on the principle of multiplier, widespread and linkage effects. These tools were applied on the following criteria for effective prioritisation.

- Impact on a large proportion of the citizens especially, the poor and vulnerable;
- Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunisation of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development, etc.
- Significant multiplier effect on the economy e.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth, etc.
- Impact on even development (the extent to which it addresses inequality).
- Impact relating to spatial location of investment and activities with the aim of either reducing or bridging the rural-urban disparities/gaps in relation to access to public goods and services or with respect to ecological zones in pursuance of growth and poverty reduction objectives.
- Promotion of cross-cutting issues including HIV and AIDS, gender equality, environmental concerns, climate change, population, Green Economy and any other emerging sustainable development issues, etc.

Prioritisation of issues under each Thematic Area, using the multiplier, impact of large proportion of the citizens and linkage effects on the set criteria is shown in Table 2.6. The result of the prioritisation is presented in Table 2.7.

Table 2.6: Prioritisation Key

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

Source: GSGDA II Framework, 2014-2017

Table 2.7: Prioritisation of the Adopted Issues

CRITERIA	Response to Poor & Vulnerable	Effect on meeting Basic Human Needs and Rights	Multiplier Effect on Local Economy	Effect on Even Development	Bridging Rural Urban Disparities	Total	Rank
THEMATIC AREAS (GSGDA II-2014-2017)							
ADOPTED ISSUES							
ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO ECONOMIC STABILITY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate functional market 	2	0	3	0	2	7	11 th
ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unattractiveness of tourist sites Poor accessibility of electricity 	0 2	0 1	2 1	0 1	2 3	4 8	12 th 6 th
ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low agricultural production and post-harvest losses. High levels of environmental degradation Increasing negative impact of climate change 	3 2 2	3 1 1	2 2 2	1 1 2	0 2 1	9 8 8	4 th 6 th 6 th
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate supply of potable water & Toilet facilities Deplorable nature of roads Lack of ICT infrastructure 	3 3 0	3 0 0	1 3 0	3 1 0	3 1 1	13 8 1	1 st 6 th 15 th
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor accessibility of health facilities Inadequate educational infrastructure 	3 2	3 2	2 2	3 2	2 3	13 11	1 st 3 rd

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of support to community initiated projects • Limited coverage of school feeding programme • High HIV prevalence among the youth and in some communities 	2	2	1	2	2	9	4 th
	2	2	0	2	2	8	6 th
	2	1	1	0	0	4	12 th
ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO ECONOMIC STABILITY							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate functional market 	0	0	3	0	0	3	14 th
	3	1	2	2	0	8	6 th

Source: DPCU-BDA, 2014

2.7.1 Rank of Prioritised Adopted Issues

From Table 2.7, the Thematic Areas were prioritized as follows;

1. Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development
2. Human Development, Employment and Productivity
3. Transparent and Accountable Governance
4. Accelerated Agriculture modernization and Natural Resource Management
5. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
6. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

The policy implication is that, within the planned period more resources will be directed into providing infrastructure and human settlement development as well as human development, employment and productivity in addition to the other ranked Thematic Areas.

However, the individual development issues were prioritized as follows;

1. Inadequate supply of potable water and toilet facilities
2. Poor accessibility to health facilities
3. Inadequate education infrastructure
4. Lack of support to community initiated projects
5. Low agricultural production and past harvest losses
6. Deplorable nature of roads
7. Inadequate representation and participation of women in public life and governance
8. Poor accessibility to Electricity
9. Limited coverage of school feeding programme
10. High levels of environmental degradation
11. Increasing negative impact of climate change
12. Inadequate functional market
13. Unattractiveness of Tourist sites
14. High HIV prevalence among the youth and in some communities
15. Inadequate logistics and residential accommodation for decentralized institutions
16. Lack of ICT infrastructure

2.8 Application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC Analysis)

This section deals with an analysis on the identified issues based on the District's potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges (POCC) in relation to the seven main thematic areas under the MTDPF 2014-2017. In this section the potentials listed refers to factors, advantages and resources within the District which when effectively utilized can enable the Bosomtwe District overcome its constraints and enhance its socio-economic development.

The opportunities listed are external factors that can positively influence the development efforts in the Bosomtwe District Whiles the challenges are the performance inhibiting factors external to the District. The application of POCC analysis to identified issues/problems is shown in Table 2.8

Table 2.8: Application of POCC Analysis to Identified Issues/Problems for Bosomtwe District

Identified Issues/Problems	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges	
1	Inadequate educational infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of land and skilled labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support from GETFUND and CBRDP -Funding from DACF -Existence of DDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low Internally Generated Funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in the release of DACF
<p>Conclusion: The issue of inadequate educational infrastructure could be mitigated by seeking support from GETfund and CBRDP facilities. Also the DA can provide the educational infrastructure with support from DDF.</p>					
2	Poor Accessibility of Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of electricity sub-stations -Willingness of indigenes and the assembly to pay their counterpart funding toward capital cost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of the Rural electrification project. -Existence of Electricity Company of Ghana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low IGF to support electrification projects -Low income level of communities -Poor maintenance culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Insufficient and untimely release of DACF. -Obsolete logistics on the part of ECG
<p>Conclusion: The availability of electricity sub-stations in the district makes it possible for electricity extension to newly developed areas of the communities without any defect. There is the need for the assembly to liaise with the communities and the Electricity Company of Ghana to provide the electricity extension to attract firms and manufacturing industries to the district.</p>					
3	Inadequate supply of potable water & toilet facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -District Assembly willingness to pay its counterpart funding toward capital cost -Existence of the District Environmental Health Department. -Existence of WATSAN committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of interventions such as RWSP. -Availability of small town water supply from IDA -Support from other interventions such as CBRDP -Availability of DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor maintenance culture on the part of indigenes -Difficulty in the payments of counterpart funding -Inadequate financial support locally -Inadequate proper waste disposal sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Irregular release of DACF -High cost of maintenance -Irregular release of funds from development partners
<p>Conclusion: The willingness of the community to pay counterpart funding and potential support from donor partners will address the issue of inadequate potable water supply and toilet facilities.</p>					
4	Deplorable nature of roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of the DA's grader. -Existence of the Works Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of the Department of Feeder Roads -Support from development partners (CBRDP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor maintenance culture -Inadequate maintenance machinery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High cost of road maintenance -Irregular release of DACF
<p>Conclusion: The existence of the Works department and the assembly's ownership of a grader, will aid in maintaining the deplorable nature of roads. The department of Feeder roads will also give expert advice in how to maintain the deplored roads in the district.</p>					

5	Poor accessibility to health facilities	-Existence of District Health Directorate - Availability of land for construction purposes. Existence of EPAG to support maternal health in the district	-Support from MOH and GHS -Support from CBRDP	-Low IGF -Inadequate existence of NGO's to support health activities - Inadequate health personnel in the district	Irregular release of DACF.
Conclusion: Timely release of funds from the central Government and support from EPAG as well as increased health personnel in the district will address the issue of poor accessibility to health services.					
6	Lack of I.C.T Infrastructure	-Availability of trained ICT teachers -Existence of the DDF in the district	-Existence of Policy on ICT and education -Existence of one laptop per child project	-Inadequate trained ICT teachers in the district	-Political interference
Conclusion: The ICT education can be improved by taking advantage of the available trained teachers and the existence of government's policy on ICT to support provision of such infrastructure to schools.					
7	Inadequate functional market	-Availability of threshold population -Availability of land for construction -Availability of labour	-Proximity to Kumasi - Availability of consumer regulatory agencies (food & drugs board)	- Low Internally General Fund	- Delay in the release of DACF
Conclusion: The Bosomtwe district has great potentials and opportunities to operate functional markets across the district due the availability of land for construction purpose and the district capital serving as a nodal town to other districts and regions. Timely release of the DACF and support from other NGO's will ensure the establishment of a functional market					
8	Lack of Support to community initiated project	-Availability of locally based raw materials -Availability of skilled labour -Existence of NGO's	-Support from NGO's -Availability of DACF -Support from Development Partners	-Low income level -Inadequate skilled labour	-Untimely release of funds from development partners -Difficulty in identifying and contacting development partners
Conclusion: The availability of skilled labour, support from NGOs and Development partners can assist communities in implementing their initiated projects.					
9	Limited coverage of school feeding programme	-Existence of the District Education Office -Availability of trained caterers	-Support from the GSFP -Support from Development Partners	-Increasing enrolment for schools with GSFP with limited resources - Lack of kitchens and dining halls	-Political interference - Untimely release of funds from development partners

The school feeding programme can be extended to other communities in the District with support from the District Education Directorate and Development partners.

10	Low agricultural production and post-harvest losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of vast fertile land -Availability of perennial rivers -Availability of chemicals for storage - Availability of labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support from MOFA -Availability of improved seedlings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate accessibility to credit -Ageing farmers -Lack of storage facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor road network -Lack of ready markets -High cost of inputs -Unreliable rainfall.
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Conclusion: The availability of land, viable seedlings and animal feeds with technical support from MOFA, may boost agriculture production. The availability of credit facilities to support farmers is also crucial.

11	Unattractiveness of tourist site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of land -Presence of hotels and guest houses -Availability of electricity and telephone service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of Ghana Tourist Board -Support from the Ministry of Tourism -Availability of the media and internet services to market the Lake 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate funding for marketing the Lake Basin -Lack of trained tourist guards to assist tourist -Inadequate accessible roads to the Lake Basin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate support from GTB and Ministry of Tourism -Inadequate private investment -Poor road network
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Conclusion: The Bosomtwe District Assembly in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism and Ghana Tourist Board can take advantage of available land, electricity and telephone service as well as the presence of hotels and guest houses to make the tourist site attractive.

12	Inadequate logistics and residential accommodation for the decentralized institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of land - Availability of skilled labour -Readiness of the staff to work in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support from central government -Availability of DACF. -Support from development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Untimely release of funds from development partners - Untimely release of DACF - High cost of logistics
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Conclusion: The timely release of funds from development partners coupled with the timely release of DACF may address the challenges of inadequate logistics and residential accommodation to the decentralized institutions.

13	Inadequate representation and participation of women in policy making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Willingness of women to participate -Higher population of women in the District -Existence of the Social Welfare & Community Development Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High illiteracy rate of women -Male dominance in decision making -Inferiority complex among women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate support from the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
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Conclusion: The willingness of women to participate in public decision making may go a long way to reduce inadequate women participation in policy making.					
14	High levels of environmental degradation	-Existence of the DEHO -Existence of NADMO	-Support from the Environmental Protection Agency -Support from the Ministry of Lands, Forestry & Mines	-Illegal mining -Poor agricultural practices -Deforestation	-Inadequate support from the Environmental Protection Agency - Inadequate support from the Ministry of Lands, Forestry & Mines
Conclusion: The high rate of environmental degradation may significantly reduce with support from the EPA, DEHO, NADMO and the Ministry of Lands, Forestry & Mines.					
15	Increasing negative impact of climate change	-Existence of NADMO, EPA and MOFA	-Support from the EPA - Support from NGOs - Support from MESTI	High levels of atmospheric pollution - Inadequate education on climate change interventions	Inadequate support from EPA - Inadequate support from the MESTI
Conclusion: Climate change interventions from EPA, NADMO and MOFA may positively reduce the impact of atmospheric pollution resulting into global warming and consequently climate change.					
16	High HIV prevalence among the youth and in some communities	-Existence of District Health Directorate -Existence of M & E Focal Person on HIV/AIDS	- Support from GHS - Support from Development Partners - Availability of DACF	- Inadequate prevention programmes on HIV	-Untimely release of the DACF -Inadequate support from Development Partners
Conclusion: The implementation of prevention programmes on HIV by the various health institutions may reduce the high prevalence among the youth in the District.					

Source: DPCU-BDA, 2014

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides analysis for both National and District Development goals with their explicit objectives. The strategies to achieve the various objectives are also enumerated. The chapter again illustrates the areas where the district would intensively concentrate its development efforts and resources. It further gives the development projections of the various sectors of development

3.2 National Development Focus

The National Development goal for 2014-2017 within the GSGDA II is:

“To achieve a per capita income of at least US\$3,000 by the year 2020, accompanied by the necessary infrastructure and socio-economic transformation. Over the medium-term, however, per capita income is projected to reach at least US\$2,500 by 2017, with a projected non-oil average real GDP growth rate of at least 8.8% per annum, and oil included average real GDP growth rate of at least 10% to achieve and sustain per capita income levels consistent with Government’s long-term vision”.

3.3 District Development Focus

The district development focus for 2014-2017 periods is based on the National development focus which includes the following.

1. Creating wealth by transforming the nature of the economy to achieve growth accelerated poverty reduction protection of the vulnerable and the excluded within a sensitive transparent and responsible district administrative set-up.
2. Ensuring that all people in the district, irrespective of their socio-economic status or where they reside have access to basic social services such as health care, quality education, potable drinking water, decent housing, security from crime and violence and ability to participate in decisions that affect their own lives.

3.4 District Development Goals under the GSGDA 2014-2017

A development goal is an anticipated desired state, which reflects a general improvement from a weak or poor state to a better one in the medium to long-term. Hence, the broad development goal set for the District from 2014 to 2017 is to develop capacity and ensure efficiency and effectiveness of the productive sector through sustained provision of the needed social, economic

and technical infrastructure and the creation of an enabling environment for private sector participation in development/production within the District.

The development goals with their respective thematic areas for Bosomtwe District for the 2014-2017 periods are shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: District Development Goals of NMTDPF 2014-2017

NMTDPF 2014-2017 THEMATIC AREA	DISTRICT GOAL(KEY FOCUS AREA)
1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and public expenditure management
2. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand access to both domestic and international markets • Expand opportunities for job creation • Intensify the promotion of domestic tourism
3. Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote seed and planting material Development • Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education • Develop an effective domestic market • Promote sustainable environment, land and water management • Enhance natural resources management through community participation • Enhance capacity to adapt to climate change impacts • Promote green economy
4. Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the application of Science, Technology and Innovation in all sectors of economy • Streamline spatial and land use planning system • Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water • Accelerate the provision of improved Environmental sanitation facilities
5. Human Development, Employment and Productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve quality of teaching and learning • Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care • Improving HIV and AIDS/STIs case management • Make social protection more effective in targeting the poor and the vulnerable

6. Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilisation, internal revenue generation and resource management • Mainstream Local Economic Development (LED) for growth and local employment creation • Address equity gaps in the provision of quality social services • Integrate and institutionalise district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels • Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes
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Source: DPCU-BDA, 2014

District Development Goals:

- A. Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and public expenditure management
- B. Expand access to both domestic and international markets
- C. Expand opportunities for job creation
- D. Intensify the promotion of domestic tourism
- E. Promote seed and planting material development
- F. Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education
- G. Develop an effective domestic market
- H. Promote sustainable environment, land and water management
- I. Enhance natural resources management through community participation
- J. Enhance capacity to adapt to climate change impacts
- K. Promote green economy
- L. Promote the application of Science, Technology and Innovation in all sectors of economy
- M. Streamline spatial and land use planning system
- N. Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water
- O. Accelerate the provision of improved Environmental sanitation facilities

- P. Improve quality of teaching and learning
- Q. Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care
- R. Improving HIV and AIDS/STIs case management
- S. Make social protection more effective in targeting the poor and the vulnerable
- T. Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilisation, internal revenue generation and resource management
- U. Mainstream Local Economic Development (LED) for growth and local employment creation
- V. Address equity gaps in the provision of quality social services
- W. Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes
- X. Integrate and institutionalise district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels

3.4.1 District – District Goal Compatibility Matrix

This matrix is done to ensure that there is harmony between the district goals for easier implementation and that there is no conflict among the goals. The following scores were used to measure the degree of compatibility. They are:

- Very Supportive.....2
- Supportive1
- Neutral0
- Conflicting.....-1
- Very Conflicting-2

Table 3.2 depicts the goal compatibility matrix.

Table 3.2: District Goal Compatibility Matrix

District Goals	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Total	Rank
A	-	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	0	2	41	1 ST
B	2	-	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	11	8 TH
C	2	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	10	10 TH
D	2	0	1	-	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	14	6 TH
E	1	0	2	2	-	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	16	5 TH
F	1	0	2	1	2	-	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	19	4 TH
G	2	2	2	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	11	8 TH
H	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	-	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	13 TH
I	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	-	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	11 TH
J	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	17 TH
K	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	-	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	13 TH
L	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	15 TH
M	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	19 TH
N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	21 ST
O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	21 ST
P	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	17 TH
Q	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	21 ST
R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	21 ST
S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	2	2	0	4	19 TH
T	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	-	2	1	0	0	22	3 RD
U	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-	2	1	0	9	11 TH
V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	-	2	0	12	7 TH
W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	-	2	6	16 TH
X	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	-	29	2 ND

Source: DPCU-BDA, 2014

3.4.2 National and District Goal Compatibility Matrix

To ensure cordial conformity of the district development plan with that of the national, there is the need to run goal compatibility matrix to ensure that the district goals are in conformity with that of the national goals. The National and District Goal Compatibility Matrix is shown in Table 3.3.

The scores of each district goal were weighed against the criteria used to measure the degree of compatibility and summed up. Based on the total scores, a level of compatibility for each district goal as against the national goal was established. Higher scores indicated higher compatibility. This shows that the district goals are operational as far as the national focus is concerned.

Table 3.3: National and District Goal Compatibility Matrix

National District	“To achieve a per capita income of at least US\$3,000 by the year 2020 accompanied by the necessary infrastructure and socio-economic transformation”	Total	Rank
A	2	2	1 ST
B	2	2	1 ST
C	2	2	1 ST
D	1	1	9 TH
E	1	1	9 TH
F	1	1	9 TH
G	2	2	1 ST
H	0	0	19 TH
I	1	1	9 TH
J	0	0	19 TH
K	0	0	19 TH
L	2	2	1 ST
M	1	1	9 TH
N	1	1	9 TH
O	0	0	19 TH
P	1	1	9 TH
Q	1	1	9 TH

R	0	0	19 TH
S	0	0	19 TH
T	2	2	1 ST
U	2	2	1 ST
V	1	1	9 TH
W	1	1	9 TH
X	2	2	1 ST

Source: DPCU-BDA, 2014

The scores of each district goal were weighed against the criteria used to measure the degree of compatibility and summed up. Based on the total scores, a level of compatibility for each district goal as against the national goal was established. Higher scores indicated higher compatibility. This shows that the district goals are operational as far as the national focus is concerned.

3.4.3 Millennium Development Goals (MDG'S)

The government of Ghana over the years has been committed to achieving all these eight goals together with its national goals in order to raise standard of living of its people. It is therefore pertinent to match the district goals against the MDG's to ensure global wide conformity.

The millennium development goals are as follows:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education:
3. Promote gender equality and empower women:
4. Reduce child mortality:
5. Improve maternal health:
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases:
7. Ensure environmental sustainability:
8. Develop a global partnership for development

Table 3.4: MDGs and District Goal Compatibility Matrix

MDG's \ District Goals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total	Rank
A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24th
B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	18th
C	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	8th
D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	18th
E	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18th
F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	22nd
G	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	15th
H	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	12th
I	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	8th
J	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	22nd
K	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	18th
L	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	8	5th
M	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	15th
N	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	12th
O	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	4	12th
P	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	9	3rd
Q	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	7	6th
R	0	0	0	1	2	0	0		3	15th
S	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	7th
T	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	14	1st
U	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	8th
V	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	12	2nd
W	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	5	8th
X	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	9	3rd

Source: DPCU-BDA, 2014

From the above matrix, it can be deduced that almost all the District Development Goals are in tandem with the Millennium Development Goals. From the ranking, the following District goals were found to be more compatible with the Millennium Development Goals as they achieved higher scores; providing safe water and quality environmental health in the district and ensuring public safety from crime in the District.

3.5 Development Projections

To be able to plan effectively for the future we need to predict the number of people or facilities that would be available in the years to come. This section thus considers the development projections in the 2014-2017 planning period. The 2010 Population and Housing Census put the population of Bosomtwe District at 93,910. This is about 2% of the total population of Ashanti Region. The current growth rate of 3% in the district is higher than the Regional growth rate of 2.7%.

3.5.1 Population Projections

The population of Bosomtwe District as at 2010 was 93,910 and growing at 3% per annum. If we assume that the growth rate will not change significantly, then the population from 2010 – 2017 can be projected using the formula below. The exponential method is defined as

$P_t = P_o e^{rt}$

Where P_o = the current (base-year) population

P_t = the future population

r = the population growth rate

t = the projection period in years

$e = 2.718282$ is a constant

The assumption is that the growth rate of 3% will remain the same throughout the plan period.

The projected population is shown below.

$P_o = 93,910$

$r = 3.0\% = 0.03$

$t = 2010-2017 = 7\text{years}$

Applying the formula, $P_t = P_o e^{rt}$

$P_t = 93,910e^{(0.03 \times 7)}$

$P_t = 115,855$

Therefore the population of the District in year 2017 is projected at 115,855

Table 3.5 Key Essential Services in the District

SECTOR	AVAILABLE	REQUIRED	BACK LOG	REMARKS
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND BASIC SERVICES				
<u>Education</u>				
<u>Schools</u>				
KG	100	120	27	More schools need to be put up to absorb the increasing number of pupils.
Primary	103	130	29	
JSS	67	90	19	
SSS	5	5	2	
<u>Teachers</u>				
KG	1:28	1:35	-	There is therefore the need to recruit more qualified teachers and provide accommodation for them especially in the remote areas.
Primary	1:33	1:40	-	
JSS	1:19	1:30	-	
<u>Health</u>				
Hospital	4	4	2	There is the need to improve upon the facilities in terms of quantity and quality. The vastness of the district requires more health centres to cater for the communities that are widely spread apart. More doctors need to be posted to reduce doctor-patient ratio in the district. There is also the need to post more nurses to man the facilities for effective health care delivery.
Health Centres/ Post	22	30	8	
Doctor-patient ratio	1:21,884			
Health Personnel				
Doctors	6	10	4	
Nurses	39	50	21	
Others	77	100	23	
<u>Water & Sanitation</u>				
Boreholes	116	200	150	In order to reduce water related diseases more boreholes or hand-dug wells should be provided for the communities
Hand-dug wells	26	40	14	
<u>Good governance</u>				
Police station /Post	5	7	2	There is the need to provide 2 additional police stations to combat crime in the district. To speed up administration of justice in the district.
Police population	10	26	16	
Magistrate courts	2	3	1	
Banks	2	3	1	Additional Bank is needed to cater for the banking needs of the population
<u>Priorities for Private Sector</u>				
Competitiveness				More extension agents needs to be recruited to improve the ratio
<u>Agriculture</u>				
Extension Officer farmer ratio	1:3800	1:1600	-	
Farm sizes per farmer	2 acre	4 acre	-	Farm sizes per farmer needs to be increase and supported with new agricultural technologies
Active farmer groups	25	40	15	To facilitate access to credit facilities from banks, there is the need to increase the number of farmer groups in the district
Processing facilities	4	8	4	Oil palm processing is very active in the district. Consequently individuals or groups of people should be encourage to establish processing facilities to cater for large volumes of palm fruits

3.5.2 Labour Force

The potential labour force is aged between 15 - 64 years. They constitute 54.6% of the total population. The District potential working force are shown in the table below:

Table 3.6: Projected Labour Force (15 - 64 years) 2010-2017

YEAR	POPULATION	LABOUR FORCE
2010	93,910	51,275
2011	96,770	52,836
2012	99,717	54,445
2013	102,754	56,104
2014	105,883	57,812
2015	109,108	59,573
2016	112,431	61,387
2017	115,855	63,257

Source: DPCU-BDA, 2014

3.6 Formulation of Objectives and Strategies to achieve The District Development Goals

The following objectives and strategies have been adopted to achieve the District goals under the various thematic areas of the GSGDA II (2014-2017).

1. ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and public expenditure management	Increase fiscal revenue by 20% by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eliminate revenue collection leakages• Strengthen revenue institutions and administration• Strengthen mobilization and management of non-tax revenue• Diversify sources of external resource mobilisation

2. ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Expand access to both domestic and international markets	Increase access to domestic markets by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote development of domestic trade infrastructure Promote domestic and intra-domestic trade
Expand opportunities for job creation	Increase access to job opportunities by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote labour intensive firms Support the creation of business opportunities Enhance competitiveness of local firms Deepen efforts for demand, access and use of labour market information
Intensify the promotion of domestic tourism	Promote domestic tourism by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the establishment of tourism clubs Engage the local media and other stakeholders in the promotion of domestic tourism Encourage private investment in the development of affordable facilities for use of domestic tourists

3. ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Promote seed and planting material development	Increase the production of planting materials and certified seeds by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support production of certified seeds and improved planting materials for both staple and industrial crops Intensify dissemination of updated crop production technological packages Build capacity to develop more breeders, seed growers and inspectors
Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education	Develop adequate and efficient extension officers by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase access and improve allocation of resources for extension service delivery taking cognizance of gender sensitivity Address socio-cultural issues that limit women's access to extension services and agric education Build capacity of FBOs and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) to facilitate delivery of extension services to their members

Develop an effective domestic market	Increase access to markets and sanitary conditions by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote accelerated construction of all-weather feeder roads and rural infrastructure • Strengthen partnership between private sector and District Assemblies to develop trade in local markets • Improve market infrastructure and sanitary conditions
Promote sustainable environment, land and water management	Eliminate or reduce the impact of high levels of environmental degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the development of community land use plans and enforce their use, particularly in urban and peri-urban agriculture • Intensify integration/mainstreaming of climate change into sectoral and district plans • Create awareness about environmental issues among all stakeholders and develop an effective and efficient framework for collaboration with appropriate agencies to ensure environmental compliance
Enhance natural resources management through community participation	Enhance involvement of stakeholders in natural resource management initiatives at the local level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement communication and public participation strategy for natural resource management • Promote active involvement of community stakeholders in the development of natural resource management plans
Enhance capacity to adapt to climate change impacts	Promote awareness of climate change and its impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize climate change impacts on socio-economic development through improved agricultural practices • Implement alternative livelihoods strategies to minimize impacts of climate change on the poor and vulnerable especially women
Promote green economy	Increase afforestation to cope with the impacts of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize technical and systemic innovation initiatives in the energy, transport, natural resources, waste management and eco-tourism sectors

4. INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Promote the application of Science, Technology and Innovation in all sectors of economy	Promote Science, Technology and Innovation culture in all spheres of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote Science, Technology and Innovation development at all levels of production Promote the diffusion and transfer of technology
Streamline spatial and land use planning system	Effective and efficient spatial/land use planning and implementation particularly in the urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate land use planning into the Medium-Term Development Plans at all levels Expand the use of Geographic Information System (GIS) and GPS in spatial/land use planning at all levels
Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water	Increase access to housing /infrastructure services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the manufacture and use of standardized local building materials and appropriate technologies in housing including use of bricks, tiles and pozzolana cement in the construction industry
Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities	Improve access to environmental sanitation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the construction and use of modern household and institutional toilet facilities Provide modern toilet and sanitary facilities in all basic schools

5. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Improve quality of teaching and learning	Enhance quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials
Improving HIV and AIDS/STIs case management	Reduce gaps in treatment and sustainable services for HIV & AIDS and STIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement a programme to deepen public awareness and management of STIs

Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care	Reduce gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural as well as rich and poor)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy Review and accelerate the implementation of CHPS strategy especially in under-served areas Scale-up community and home-based management of selected diseases using standardized protocols and guidelines
Make social protection more effective in targeting the poor and the vulnerable	Effective targeting of social protection policies and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve targeting of existing social protection programmes Progressively expand social protection interventions to cover the poor and the vulnerable Build capacity for scaling up social protection interventions

6. TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management	Improve financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop reliable business and property database system including the street naming and property addressing Provide investment and capacity building grants to MMDAs under District Development Facility (DDF) Improve the capacity of finance and administrative staff of MMDAs
Mainstream Local Economic Development (LED) for growth and local employment creation	Enhance orientation of MMDAs towards job creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the implementation Local Economic Development Programmes at the district levels Promote local business enterprises based on resource endowments for job creation
Address equity gaps in the provision of quality social services	Improve access to essential social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase access to quality social services Develop Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to map-out the distribution of essential social services

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand equitable access to good quality and affordable social services
Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Increase representation and participation of women in public life and governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target and bridge capacity gaps for the active and equal participation of women and men at all levels of civil society, economy, peace building and governance

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

4.1 Introduction

This Chapter deals with a project-planning matrix. With this, a Logical Framework is constructed. A narrative summary which gives the goals under each of the seven thematic areas has been indicated together with the associated objectives, outputs and activities to be undertaken in order to achieve the stated desired goals. Again, objectively verifiable indicators are also set for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation. Means of verifications and important assumptions, sustainability test, implementation schedule of the programme of action and indicative financial plan to guide the implementation of the DMDTP are also outlined in this chapter. However, the District is currently implementing Activity Based Budgeting (ABB) and by 2016 the District will move to Programme Based Budgeting (PBB) which is in line with the national planning and budgeting guidelines.

4.2 Broad District Development Programmes for 2014-2017

Programmes are a set of projects, whilst projects are a set of inter related activities intended to achieve a particular objective. To ensure that development programmes are undertaken, it is necessary to identify the various projects under each programmes for an easier implementation. Table 4.1 presents the programme matrix of the District.

Table 4.1: Programme Matrix

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATOR (OVI)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV)	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY</p> <p><u>GOAL:</u> Improving domestic trade</p>	<p>Existence of functional markets</p>	<p>-DA records -Community records</p>	<p>Availability of funds Support from communities</p>
<p><u>OBJECTIVES:</u></p> <p>-Promote local trade by 2017 -Increase internal transfer of</p>	<p>- High patronage in the market centers. - Improved market</p>	<p>-DA records</p>	<p>-Availability of funds -Willingness of the local people to</p>

goods into the District by 2017	infrastructure	-Community records	patronize in the market centers
<u>OUTPUTS:</u>	-Existence of five functional market centers in the District by 2017.	-DA records -Community records	-Availability of land -Availability of funds
<u>ACTIVITIES:</u> -Establishment of warehouses at densely commercial communities -Construction of a main market at Aputuogya community -Construction of satellite markets in communities	- 1 No. market constructed at Aputuogya Warehouse facilities provided for 5 functional market centers. -Awareness of the local communities and the adjoining districts on the existing market centers.	Report from DA and Area Councils -Records from DA and Mass Media -Records from Information Services Department	DA, Area Council and communities playing their respective roles. Availability of funds Availability of funds
ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR <u>GOAL 1 :</u> Ensuring Accessibility to Utility Services	Existence of Utility Services Providers such as ECG and WATSANs	-ECG records -WATSANs records -DA records -Community records	Availability of funds Support from communities
<u>OBJECTIVES:</u> -Provide adequate and affordable electricity by 2017 -Provide adequate and affordable	Adequate and affordable electricity and water provided	-DA records -Inspection of project	-Availability of funds -Support of WATSAN committees

water by 2016		progress	
<u>OUTPUTS:</u>	Existence of Utility Services Providers such as ECG and WATSANs	-DA records -Community records	-Availability of -Availability of funds
<u>ACTIVITIES:</u> -Erection of electric poles and installation of transformers -Extension of pipelines to the district -Drilling and mechanization of boreholes -Extension of electricity to selected communities	-Electric poles installed and transformers procured to 5 communities - Drilling and mechanization of 10 No. Boreholes in selected communities - Electricity extended to new sites	Report from DA and Area Councils -Records from DA and Mass Media -Records from Information Services Department	DA, Area Council, ECG, WATSAN and communities playing their respective roles. Availability of funds
<u>GOAL 2:</u> Enhancing Tourist Potentials	- Presence of over 20,000 tourists visiting the lake from all over the world	Reports from DA & GTB	- District Assembly playing a facilitators role. - Public Private Partnership in tourism investment
<u>OBJECTIVES:</u> -Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development -Intensify the promotion of domestic tourism	20,000 tourist attracted annually over the plan period	Reports from DA>B	Stakeholder commitment
<u>OUTPUTS:</u>	- Presence of over 20,000 tourists patronizing the lake from	- Inspection & observation	- Availability of funds

	<p>all over the world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased revenue generation from tourism activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feeder roads report - Increased No. of trees along the lake - Monitoring of adverts on mass media - Observation <p>Records from DA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective monitoring by stakeholders - Availability of funds
<p>ACTIVITIES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Rehabilitation of major road networks leading to and around the Lake. -Marketing of tourism potentials of lake Bosomtwe -Construction of hotels and guest houses -Construction of car parks 	<p>Road network around the lake</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Planted and well groomed trees around the lake - Adverts on mass media about tourism on Lake Bosomtwe -Operation of larger outboard motor on the lake -Cafeteria constructed at Abono by the DA -A well demarcated area for car park 	<p>Records from DA</p> <p>Records from NGOs</p> <p>Monitoring Reports from Stakeholders</p>	<p>Availability of funds</p> <p>Effective monitoring from stakeholders</p>
<p>ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</p> <p>GOAL 1:</p> <p>Improving Agricultural Productivity</p>	<p>Significant increase in agricultural production by 2017</p>	<p>-Report from the District office of MOFA</p>	<p>-Favorable weather conditions</p> <p>-Commitment from all</p>

			stakeholders
<u>OBJECTIVES:</u>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reduce post-harvest loss by 30% by the end of 2017 -Promote Agriculture Mechanization -Promote seed and planting material development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -30% reduction in post-harvest losses -Functional market centers provided in the District -50% increase in food production by 2016 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reports from MoFA and District Assembly -Reports from DA -Reports from MoFA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of funds -Commitment from DA /MOFA and Feeder roads
<u>OUTPUTS:</u>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased food crop production - Feeder roads rehabilitated -70% development of seed and planting materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reports from MOFA and District Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Commitment from Major stakeholders
<u>ACTIVITIES:</u>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Procurement of storage facilities to large scale farmers -Construction of satellite markets -Provision of farming tools and equipment -Provision of extension services -Provision of viable seeds and planting materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -10 silos constructed for food preservation -Ready market for farm produce Extension services provided to farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site inspection Reports from DA Report from MoFA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely release of funds Active participation of stakeholders.
<u>GOAL 2:</u>			
Promoting Sustainable Environmental Management	Existence of institutions and other stakeholders to promote sustainable practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Report from the District office of MOFA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enforcement of bye laws -Commitment from all stakeholders
<u>OBJECTIVES:</u>			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensure sustainable management of natural resources -Promote sustainable extraction and use of mineral resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trees planted along water ways - Afforestation programmes implemented - Buffer zones created to prevent siltation - Bye laws on sustainable practices enforced - Effective waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reports from MoFA and District Assembly -Reports from DA -Reports from MoFA - Reports from NADMO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of funds -Commitment from DA, NADMO, MOFA and Feeder roads
<p><u>OUTPUTS:</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased food crop production - Feeder roads rehabilitated -70% development of seed and planting materials - Effective Waste management promoted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reports from MOFA and District Assembly - Progress Reports from Zoomlion GH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Commitment from Major stakeholders
<p><u>ACTIVITIES:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Planting of trees along water ways -Embarking of afforestation programmes -Creating of buffer zones along water bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trees planted along water ways - Afforestation programmes undertaken - Buffer zones created along water bodies - Bye laws enforced to regulate sustainable management of the Lake - Solid and Liquid waste management improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records from DA Records from Zoomlion Reports from NGOs Reports from CREMA Monitoring Reports from Stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of funds Availability of Bye laws Effective monitoring from DA, NGOs, CREMA, Zoomlion and other Stakeholders
<p>INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improved road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-economic survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes economic

<u>GOAL 1:</u> Improving Infrastructural Development	conditions -Improved ICT application		growth
<u>OBJECTIVES:</u> -Ensure the use of computers in educational institutions by 2017 -Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	-Increased use of computers in basic schools -Efficient and effective transport system in the district	Report from DA Report from feeder roads	Improve upon existing knowledge Easy movement from one place to another
<u>OUTPUTS:</u> -ICT laboratories with computer accessories in basic schools -Access roads to rural areas -Community centres	-Functional ICT laboratory with computer accessories -Improved access roads to rural areas -Existence of community centres	M&E report Direct observation	Willingness of people to access these infrastructures
<u>ACTIVITIES:</u> -Construction of I.C.T laboratory in all basic schools -Provision of computer accessories to basic schools -Rehabilitation of roads -Construction of access roads -Construction of drains along access roads -Construction of community centres	-ICT laboratory constructed in all basic schools -Computer accessories provided for all basic schools -Existing roads rehabilitated -Access roads constructed -Drains constructed along access roads -Community centres constructed	Reports from feeder roads Direct observation	Funds are available in right quantities and on time
<u>GOAL 2:</u> Improving Sanitation Conditions	Hygienic environment	Direct Observation	Eradicate

			communicable diseases such as cholera, malaria, etc.
OBJECTIVES: -Improvement of solid waste management by 2016 -Increasing access to toilet facilities by 2016	-Improved solid waste management -High accessibility to toilet facilities	Report from DA Report from WATSAN committees	Regular cleaning of places of conveniences and emptying of skip containers
OUTPUTS: -A final dumpsite and skip containers for solid waste disposal -Household toilet facilities and disability- friendly toilet facilities	-Proper solid waste disposal -Proper disposal of human excreta	Progress report M&E report	Willingness of people to keep the environment clean
ACTIVITIES: -Acquisition and developing of a final disposal dumpsite -Procurement of skip containers at community disposal sites -Embarking of monthly clean-up activities in all communities -Construction of household toilet facilities in communities -Construction of disability friendly toilet facilities in all communities	-Final dumpsite acquired and developed -Skip containers provided at community disposal sites -Monthly clean-up exercises undertaken -House toilet facilities constructed -Disability friendly toilet facilities constructed	M&E report Progress report	Funds are available in right quantities and on time
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY GOAL 1: Promoting quality education	Improved academic performance	B.E.C.E results	Human development and increased productivity
OBJECTIVES: -Improve quality of teaching and	-Improved quality of	Report from the	Acquisition of

<p>learning by 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase the coverage of the GSFP by 40% by 2016 -Increase educational infrastructure by 2017 	<p>teaching and learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -GSFP coverage increased by 40% by 2016 -High accessibility to educational infrastructure 	Education Directorate	knowledge and skills
<p><u>OUTPUTS:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Educational and school infrastructures -Teachers and staff bungalow 	Better teaching and learning conditions	<p>M&E report</p> <p>Progress report</p>	<p>Willingness of children to learn</p> <p>Availability of trained teachers.</p>
<p><u>ACTIVITIES:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provision of teaching and learning materials -Construction of schools -Construction of teachers and staff accommodation -Construction of kitchen facilities in all public schools -Construction of additional classroom blocks -Construction of auxiliary facilities such as libraries -Procurement of dual desks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Teaching and learning materials provided -Schools constructed -Residential accommodation provided for teachers and staff -Kitchen facilities constructed in public schools -Additional classroom blocks constructed -Auxiliary facilities constructed -Dual desks procured 	<p>Progress report</p> <p>M&E report</p>	Funds are available in right quantities and on time
<p><u>GOAL 2:</u></p> <p>Promoting Quality Healthcare</p>	Improved health conditions	Report from Health Directorate	Increase productivity
<p><u>OBJECTIVES:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improve accessibility to health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High accessibility to health facilities -Proper health care 	Report from Health Directorate	Willingness of people to access health facilities

-Improve health care delivery	delivery		
<u>OUTPUTS:</u> -Health facilities -Doctors and nurses accommodation	-Functional health facilities -Existence of doctors and nurses quarters	M&E report Progress report	Availability of professional doctors and trained nurses
<u>ACTIVITIES:</u> -Construction of health post -Construction of a district hospital at Sawua -Construction of clinics -Construction of staff quarters for health personnel -Procurement of 2 No. additional ambulance to hospitals -Construction of CHPS compound for communities	-Health post constructed -Regional hospital constructed at Sawua -Clinics constructed Staff quarters constructed for health personnel -2 No. additional ambulance procured -CHPS compound constructed	Progress report M&E report	Funds are available in right quantities and on time
<u>GOAL 3:</u> Improving HIV and AIDS/STIs cases	Improved health conditions	Report from Health Directorate	Reduce HIV and AIDS/STIs prevalence
<u>OBJECTIVES:</u> -Reduce incidences of HIV and AIDS/STIs infections by 2017	Reduction in HIV and AIDS/STIs infection	Report from Health Directorate	Knowledge gained will be useful
<u>OUTPUTS:</u> Sex education and condoms	Knowledge on safe sex acquired	Interview	High patronage of condoms
<u>ACTIVITIES:</u> -Intensify education on safe sex and free distribution of condoms.	Sex education intensified and condoms distributed	M&E report	Availability of funds

<p>TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE</p> <p><u>GOAL 1:</u></p> <p>Improving Institutional Performance</p>	<p>Good performance</p>	<p>Evaluation sheet</p>	<p>Availability of incentives</p>
<p><u>OBJECTIVES:</u></p> <p>-Promote and improve efficiency and effectiveness in the public service</p>	<p>Effective and efficient staff members</p>	<p>Monitoring</p>	<p>High commitment to the work</p>
<p><u>OUTPUTS:</u></p> <p>-Residential and office accommodation</p> <p>-Logistics and official vehicles</p>	<p>-Staff quarters and additional offices</p> <p>-Computers, accessories, vans, cabinets, furniture, etc.</p>	<p>Progress report</p> <p>M&E report</p>	<p>Availability of skillful personnel</p>
<p><u>ACTIVITIES:</u></p> <p>-Provision of residential accommodation for district assembly staff</p> <p>-Renovation of some department buildings</p> <p>-Provision of office accommodation</p> <p>-Procurement of vans for monitoring purposes</p> <p>-Procurement of disaster management logistics and equipment</p> <p>-Renovation of the Kuntanase Magistrate Court</p> <p>-Rehabilitation of Area Council Buildings</p> <p>-Procurement of logistics for</p>	<p>-Residential accommodation for staff provided</p> <p>-Department buildings renovated</p> <p>-Office accommodation provided</p> <p>-Vans for monitoring procured</p> <p>-logistics for disaster management procured</p> <p>-Kuntanase magistrate court renovated</p> <p>-Area council buildings rehabilitated</p> <p>-Logistics for decentralized</p>	<p>Progress report</p> <p>M&E report</p>	<p>Availability of funds</p>

some decentralized departments	departments procured		
<u>GOAL 2:</u> Promoting justice and security	Law and order	Report from CHRAJ Report from police service	Availability of logistics
<u>OBJECTIVES:</u> Reduce the incidence of social vices by 2017 Reduce the incidence of fire-outbreak	Reduction in social vices Incidence of fire-outbreak reduced	Report from CHRAJ Report from police service Report from fire service	Availability of logistics
<u>OUTPUTS:</u> -Police post and patrol cars -Fire-fighting equipment and logistics	Good security and safety management	Report from police service Report from fire service	Availability of trained personnel
<u>ACTIVITIES:</u> -Construction of a police post in some selected communities -Procurement of fire-fighting equipment and logistics -Procurement of patrol cars for police services	-Police post constructed in selected communities -Fire-fighting equipment and logistics procured -Patrol cars for police services procured	Progress report M&E report	Availability of funds
<u>GOAL 3:</u> Promoting Gender Equity and Women Empowerment	Equality to opportunities and resources	Socio-economic survey	Employment creation
<u>OBJECTIVES:</u> -Promote gender equity in	-Gender equity in	Socio-economic survey	High access to credit

political, social and economic development systems -Promote women's access to economic opportunity and resources	political, social and economic development systems promoted -Women's access to economic opportunity and resources promoted		facilities
<u>OUTPUTS:</u> -Trained women entrepreneurs -Increased women participation	-Increased job opportunities -High community support in socio-economic development systems	Socio-economic survey	Availability of women entrepreneurs
<u>ACTIVITIES:</u> -Organize capacity building programmes for women entrepreneurs -Promote the participation of women in political, social and economic development systems	-Capacity building programmes organized for women entrepreneurs -Women participation in political, social and economic development systems promoted	Direct observation	Availability of funds

Source: DPCU-BDA, 2014

4.3 District Joint Programmes

Another joint programme which could be embraced is the UNESCO project which is aimed at making sustainable management of the Lake Bosomtwe and to make it a biosphere reserve. This programme is between the Bosomtwe district and the Bosome-Freho district.

4.4 Application of Sustainability Tools

This section takes a look at the application of sustainable tools for the formulated programmes. Table 4.2 portrays the sustainability tools.

Table 4.2: Sustainability Tools

PROGRAMME	ADVERSE EFFECTS	MITIGATION MEASURES
Increasing agricultural production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Bush fires -Soil erosion -Land degradation -Land, water and air pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reafforestation where land has been left fallow -Encourage the use of organic manure -Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided -Encourage proper farming practices
Construction of education and health infrastructures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cutting down of trees -Loss of prime agricultural lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Planting of trees and grassing at developed areas -Protecting agricultural lands from rapid urbanization
Acquisition and developing of a final dumpsite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cutting down of trees -Soil erosion -Air pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Planting of trees -Proper management of the dump site -Regular evacuation of refuse
Construction of toilet facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cutting down of trees -Air pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Afforestation -Proper management of toilet facilities
Improving the attractiveness of tourist sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cutting down of trees -Pollution of the lake 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reafforestation around the lake -Planting of trees and grassing at where development has been done
Construction of market and warehouse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cutting down of trees -Loss of prime agricultural lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Planting of trees -Protecting agricultural lands from rapid urbanization

Source: DPCU –BDA, 2014

In the implementation of the programmes and projects, efforts will be made to manage resources efficiently in order to minimize the negative environmental impact. Consequently, the District goal of improving the well-being of the people will be achieved.

4.3 Formulation of Composite Programme of Action (POA)

Table 4.3 indicates the broad composite programme of action covering the 4-year planning period (2014-2017) disaggregated by sectors. The composite programme of action of the DMTDP consists of a prioritized set of activities for the achievement of the goal and objectives as well as the location, indicators, time schedule, indicative budgets, and implementing, monitoring and evaluation agencies.

Table 4.3: Composite Programme of Action

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY		MONITORING & EVALUATION AGENCY
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING	
ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO ECONOMIC STABILITY													
Construction of 1 No. main market	Aputuogya	→				285,000.00	Main market constructed			DDF	DA	-	DPCU
Establishment of warehouses	Kuntanase New Kokobriko Bonkorkor	→				105,000.00	Warehouses established		DACF		DA	-	DPCU
ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR													
Extension of electricity	District Wide	→				90,000.00	Access to electricity by all inhabitants in the district		DACF	DDF	DA	ECG	DPCU, ECG
Drilling of 16 No. boreholes	Nkwanta, Amakom, Adwumam, Obo, Bedaase, Old Aduampong, Asisiriwa, Abountem, Feyiase, Old & New Kokobriko, Adunku, Adagya, Kokodei,	→				238,000.00	Pipelines extended to the district		DACF		DA	GWCL	DPCU, WATSAN

	Anyinatiase												
Mechanisation of No. boreholes	Bonkorkor, Mim, Nkonwi, Yaase, Abono, Toamfom, Akokofe, Boneagya, Nyameani, Edwinase, Deduako,							DACF		DA	WATSAN	DPCU	
Rehabilitation 87km feeder road	District Wide					430,000.00	Road condition improved			DDF	DA	Dpt of Feeder Roads	DPCU
Construction of car parks at the Lake area	Abono						Improved car parking space			DDF	DA	Dpt of Feeder Roads	DPCU
Completion of 42-Bedroom Hotel	Kokoado												

ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Procurement of storage facilities to large scale farmers	Major farming communities						Reduced post-harvest loss		DACF		DA	MOFA	DPCU
Construction of satellite markets	Jachie, Kuntanse,					135,000.00	Constructed satellite markets			DDF	DA	MOFA	DPCU
Procurement of farm implements	Major farming communities						Improved agricultural production		DACF		DA	MOFA	DPCU

Provision of Extension services	Major farming communities						Improved farming practices		DACF		DA	MOFA	DPCU
Provision of viable seeds and planting materials	District wide						Increased agricultural production		DACF		DA	MOFA	DPCU
Planting of trees along water ways	District wide						water bodies protected		DACF		DA	MOFA	DPCU
Afforestation	District wide						Increased tree planted			DDF	DA	MOFA	DPCU

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENTS

Construction of I.C.T laboratory	District wide						I.T education improved in basic schools			DDF	DA	Ghana Education Service	DPCU
Procurement of computer accessories to basic schools	District wide						I.T education improved in basics		DACF		DA	Ministry of Science and Technology	DPCU
Reshaping of feeder roads	Edwafo, Abono, Kokodei, Nkowi, Pipie,					40,000.00	Improved road condition of			DDF	DA	Department of Feeder	DPCU

	Boneagya, Beposo, Yaase						selected communities					Roads	
Construction of drains	Along the major roads, Old brodekwano, Pipie, Nkowi, Adjamam						Drains constructed.		DACF		DA	Department of Feeder Roads	DPCU
Construction of community Centre	Amakom, Akokofe						Community centre constructed		DACF		DA	-	DPCU
Construction of a final dumpsite						130,000.00	Improved waste disposal		DACF		DA	WATSAN	DPCU
Construction of a 4 No.10 seater KVIP	Abrenkese, Kuntanase, Piase, Edwinase						Constructed KVIP facility			DDF	DA	WATSAN	DPCU
Construction of a 12 no. 6 seater KVIP	Kokode, Toamfom, E dwafo, Asoho, Abease, Anyinatease, Amakom, Atafram, Mim, Piepie New town						Constructed KVIP facility			DDF	DA	WATSAN	DPCU
Construction of a	District wide						Constructed			DDF		WATSAN	DPCU

disability friendly toilet facility							KVIP facility						
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HUMAN DEVELOPMENT,EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

Construction of 3 No. K.G block	Kokode, Attafram Amankwaadei, , Boneagya, Old Brodekwano, Nyinatease, Abrodwum						Constructed school block			DDF	DA	G.E.S	DPCU
Construction of a 6 unit classroom block for basic schools	Kuntanase, Beposo, Deduako, Amakom ,Nkowi,						Constructed classroom block			DDF	D.A	G.E.S	DPCU
Completion 1 No 6 unit classroom block	Mim,					149,988.00	Constructed classroom block			DDF	D.A	G.E.S	DPCU
Construction of a 3 unit	Nyameani, Bonkorkor, Abease						Constructed classroom block			DDF	D.A	G.E.S	DPCU
Renovation of school blocks	Abono, Asisiriwa,Obo						Constructed classroom block		DACF		D.A	G.E.S	DPCU
Construction of a							Constructed			DDF	D.A	G.E.S	DPCU

3No. library block						library block						
Construction of a 7 No. 3 Unit Teachers Quarters	Toamfom,Deduako, Akokofe,Piase,Piepie, Nkonwi, Woarakese				500,000.00	Teacher's quarters constructed		DACF		D.A	G.E.S	DPCU
Purchase and Supply Dual Desks for Schools	District wide				50,000.00	Improved learning condition		DACF		D.A	G.E.S	DPCU
Construction of a regional hospital	Sawua					Constructed hospital		DACF		D.A	G.H.S	DPCU
Construction of a CHPS compound	Bonkorkor,				200,000.00	Improved health service provision		DACF		D.A	G.H.S	DPCU
Construction of a 2No. Clinic	Akokofe, Nkowi					Clinic constructed		DACF		D.A	G.H.S	DPCU
Acquisition of 2 No. ambulance	Kuntanase, Pramso					Ambulance acquired			DDF	D.A	G.H.S	DPCU
Construct 1 No 2 Unit Semidetached Nurses Quarters	Kuntanase				80,000.00	Accommodation provided for staff			DDF	D.A	G.H.S	DPCU
Sensitization programmes for	District wide					Reduced HIV/AIDS		DACF		D.A	G.H.S, Ghana Aids	DPCU

HIV/AIDS						prevalence rate					Commission	
Extention of School Feeding programme	Behenase, Old Kokobriko,Nnuaso, Abrenkese, Edwafo,Petrense, Asisiriwa,Mim,					Increased enrolment in basic schools		DACF		D.A	G.E.S	DPCU
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE												
Construct 1 No 6 Unit Semidetached Staff Quarters	Kuntanase					Staff quarters constructed			DDF	D.A	-	DPCU
-Renovation of the district magistrate court	Kuntanase					Office complex constructed		DACF		DA	Ghana Judicial Ser.	DPCU
Refurbishment of district assemblies offices						Offices rehabilitated.		DACF		DA	-	DPCU
Acquisition of a 2 No. Pick up van for monitoring	Kuntanase					Improved performance in M&E in the district			DDF	DA	-	DPCU
Acquisition of disaster management logistics	Kuntanase					Improved performance in disaster management activities		DACF		DA	GFS, NADMO	DPCU

Procurement of a 1No. Fire Service van	Kuntanase					Improvement in firefighting services		DACF		DA	GFS	DPCU
Renovation of area council buildings	Jachie, Kuntanse					Building blocks renovated		DACF		DA	-	DPCU
Organizing of women empowerment programmes						Increased participation of women in governance			DDF	DA	NCCE	DPCU

Source: DPCU-BDA, 2014

4.4 Indicative Financial Plan for DMTDP 2014 – 2017

This section takes a look at the resource mobilization strategies to finance the projects and programmes. The sources of funding include the Internal Generated Funds (IGF) and the expected Central Government In-flows which comprise of the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), HIPC Benefits and other such supports. The successful implementation of activities greatly depends on the timely in-flow of resources in order not to distort the implementation schedules.

4.4.1 Estimated Cost of DMTDP 2014-2017

The resources needed to successfully implement the DMTDP is thirty-six million, eight hundred and sixty seven thousand, one hundred and fourteen cedis and eighty pesewas (GH¢36,867,114.80). In all an amount of one million, six hundred and ninety four thousand, three hundred and fifteen cedis sixty pesewas (GH¢ 1,694,315.60) is expected to be mobilized to finance the programmes and projects. The resource gap of thirty five million, one hundred and seventy two thousand, seven hundred and ninety nine cedis, twenty pesewas (GH¢ 35,172,799.20) will be mobilized through the strategies outlined in Section 4.4.3. Detail of the costing of the DMTDP 2014-2017 is presented in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Estimated Cost of the DMTDP 2014-2017

SOURCE OF FUNDING	2014	2015	2016	2017
IGF	541,938.60	355,636.00	383,511.00	413,240.00
Compensation Transfer	1,280,125.00	1,660,632.65	1,660,632.65	1,660,632.65
Goods & Services Transfer	62,748.72	61,439.71	61,439.71	61,439.71
Assets Transfer	-	-	-	-
DACF	2,131,569.63	2,650,633.19	2,685,121.20	2,631,596.63
DDF	562,690.00	565,000.00	568,000.00	569,450.78
GSFP	600,000.00	600,000.00	650,000.00	700,000.00
Total	8,657,120.98	9,258,260.63	9,448,624.24	9,503,108.95

Source: DPCU-BDA, 2014

4.4.2 Estimated Revenue to Finance DMTDP 2014-2017

The success of plan implementation depends highly on the ability to finance it. For a plan to be effective, its finance should have a reliable source. Most Plans have failed to be executed and remained blue print due to lack of finance resulting from weak and inefficient revenue mobilization strategies. However, the District's revenue sources both internal and external should be revised to ensure effective and efficient execution of the plan. Table 4.5 presents the detail of the District's revenue sources as the projected

The other external sources though actively available yet do not pass through the District Assembly. For instance, the fund for implementing CWSA and CBRDP projects which are mostly from Development Partners (Donor Support) such as AfDB, KfW and among others do not pass through the Assembly. On the other hand, DDF which is also external has emerged and benefited the District.

Table 4.5: District's Revenue Sources

Revenue Sources	2014	2015	2016	2017
Rates	113,659.00	100,250.00	104,900.00	110,900.00
Fees&Fines	62,180.00	77,252.00	77,939.00	78,330.00
Licenses	341,422.60	35,394.00	42,932.00	50,670.00
Lands	329,887.00	135,000.00	150,000.00	165,000.00
Rent	1,920.00	6,360.00	6,360.00	6,960.00
Miscellaneous	120.00	1,380.00	1,380.00	1,380.00
Total	541,928.60	355,636.00	383,511.00	413,240.00

Sources: DPCU-BDA, 2014

4.4.3 Strategies for Additional Resources Mobilisation

The following strategies may be considered:

A. Internal Source

- Traditional Source
- Broadening our local revenue base
- Training and motivating of revenue collectors
- Enforcement of our bye-laws against defaulters
- Re-valuation of properties

B. External Source

- Soliciting assistance from Development Partners
- Creating an enabling environment to attract private sector investments
- Soliciting for assistance from Non-Governmental Organizations
- Encouraging Traditional Authorities to solicit for external assistance
- Traditional Authorities making their jurisdictions more attractive for investment
- Floating of District Bonds

4.4.4 Expenditure Areas

Resources will be strictly applied to programmes and projects that are spelt out in the annual action plans under the seven thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II).

- Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability
- Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
- Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Natural Resource Management
- Oil and Gas Development
- Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development
- Human Development, Employment and Productivity
- Transparent and Accountable Governance

4.4.5 Expenditure Control Mechanisms

The following tools would be employed so as to reduce the rate of waste of scarce resources;

- Proper records keeping
- Prompt and regular expenditure reports
- Monitor strictly the use of Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
- Compliance with all Financial Regulations and guidelines
- Reduce financial improperly by ensuring quarterly auditing of the Assembly's Accounts.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

5.1 Introduction

Section 10, sub-section 2b of the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) enjoins that, the District Assembly (Bosomtwe District Assembly) as a political, legislative and administrative authority should not only formulate development plans but also to translate these plans, strategies and programmes into action for the attainment of the desired development of the District. Hence, for effective and efficient execution of the prepared DMTDP 2014-2017, the Composite Programme of Action is phased out into Annual Action Plans to be implemented by departments and agencies of the District Assembly and other stakeholders.

5.2 Implementation Arrangement

Whether the set goals and objectives would be actualized or not depends on the implementation of the proposed projects and interventions. However, the successful implementation of the planned activities of the DMTDP 2014-2017 depends on the commitment of all stakeholders with mobilization of resources being very crucial in order to carry out the various activities. The following strategies have therefore been put in place to mobilize local resources:

1. Broadening the District's local revenue base
2. Training and motivating revenue collectors
3. Enforcement of bye-laws against defaulters
4. Revaluation of properties

External assistance will also be sought through the following:

1. Soliciting assistance from Development Partners
2. Creating an enable environment to attract private sector investments
3. Soliciting for assistance from Non-Governmental Organizations
4. Encouraging Traditional Authorities to solicit for external assistance

5. Traditional Authorities making their jurisdictions more attractive for investment
6. Floating of District Bonds

The capacities of stakeholders will be built through regular workshop and training programmes to equip them to know their respective roles and responsibilities. The DMTDP 2014-2017 will be vigorously marketed to attract Non-Governmental Organizations and Development Partners to buy into the Plan. Recognition will be given to changes in improvements to roles, procedures and institutional structures for effective implementation of the plan.

5.3 District Annual Action Plan

To enhance the implementation of the DMTDP 2014-2017, the implementation of the programmes and projects is phased into 4 rolling Annual Action Plans. This process will involve the actual process of carrying out actions and activities which will change resources into goods and services. To undertake this, mobilizing, organizing and managing resources needed to execute the plan actions are very crucial.

The implementation process of the plan actions will follow the District's 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 is going to be mid-year review just at the end of the two years to establish the implementation status and gaps of the annual plans. In addition, the plans reflect the spatial planning interventions precisely defining the locations of the programmes, projects and activities. Table 5.1 shows the District Composite Annual Action Plan for the planning period 2014 -2017.

5.4 District Plan linked to the District Composite Annual Budget

The Annual Action Plans of all the 10 Departments operating in the District were linked to the District Composite Budget. This was prepared on the basis of compensation, goods and services and assets to be financed by IGF, DACF, DDF and other Donors. Since the Composite Budgets are prepared yearly, measures should be placed in place to capture all programmes, projects and activities outlined in the yearly Annual Action Plan so as to ensure successful implementation of the DMTDP 2014-2017. In addition, all the 10 departments should ensure that their Annual Action Plans are submitted on time by 30th September of every year to enable the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) prepare the Composite Budget on time for successful implementation.

5.5 District Composite Annual Action Plan 2014 -2017

5.5.1 Composite Annual Action Plan 2014 - 2017

Table 5.1: District Composite Annual Action Plan 2014 -2017

NO	THEMATIC AREA	LOCATION	OUTPUT	TIME SCHEDULE				BUDGET ESTIMATE		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
	ACTIVITIES		INDICATOR	1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATION
	ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO ECONOMIC STABILITY										
1	Organize Capacity Building Workshop for Revenue Staff	District Wide	Revenue staff equipped with requisite knowledge				→	15,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS/ FACILITATORS
2	Undertake education on revenue collection	District Wide	Education on revenue collection undertaken				→	25,000		FINANCE	CENTRAL ADMIN./RATE PAYERS
3	Compile and update District Revenue Database	District Wide	District Revenue Database compiled and updated				→	20,000		FINANCE	CENTRAL ADMIN.
4	Prepare and implement Revenue Improvement Action Plan	District Wide	Revenue Improvement Action Plan prepared and implemented				→	8,000		FINANCE	CENTRAL ADMIN

ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANAS PRIVATE SECTOR										
5	Facilitate the Extension of Electricity to new areas	District Wide	Electricity extended to new areas.					200,000	ECG/ WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
6	Rehabilitate and Maintain Street Lights	Selected Communities	Street lights maintained.					300,000	WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN ./ECG
7	Supply Electric Poles	District Wide	Electric poles supplied					250,000	WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN./ECG
8	Establish a District Tourist office	Kuntanase	District tourist office established					5,000	CENTRAL ADMIN.	CENTRAL ADMIN
9	Engage the local media and other stakeholders in the promotion of tourism	District Wide	Tourism promoted					10,000	CENTRAL ADMIN.	CENTRAL ADMIN
10	Construct a 2 No. 20 Seater Modern Toilet Facilities for tourists	Along the Lake	Modern toilet facilities constructed					300,000	DWST/ WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
11	Form and Inaugurate Community Protection Committees (CREMA)	Lake Bosomtwe Area	Community protection committees formed and inaugurated					15,000	COMM'TY DEVT	CENTRAL ADMIN
12	Support the CREMA with funding	Lake Bosomtwe Area	CREMA supported with funds					20,000	CENTRAL ADMIN.	TOURIST BOARD
13	Prepare a Tourism Profile for the District	District Wide	Tourism Profile prepared					5,000	CENTRAL ADMIN.	TOURIST BOARD

14	Organize Training Workshop for Producer/Farmer Based Organisations	Kuntanase	Training workshop for Producer/Farm Based Organizations organized					10,000		BAC	CENTRAL ADMIN/ FBOs
15	Support Artisans with training annually	District Wide	Artisans supported with training					40,000		BAC	CENTRAL ADMIN
16	Monitor operations of Artisans annually	District Wide	Operations of artisans monitored					20,000		BAC	CENTRAL ADMIN
17	Support GYEEDA annually	District Wide	GYEEDA supported					50,000		GYEEDA	CENTRAL ADMIN
ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT											
16	Train 100 Farmers in Modern Farming Techniques	Selected Farmers – District Wide	100 farmers trained in modern farming techniques					10,000		MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN
17	Facilitate the purchase of improved planting materials for both staple and industrial crops	District Wide	Improved planting materials purchased					5,000		MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN
18	Celebrate Farmers Day annually Awarding Outstanding Farmers	District Wide	Outstanding farmers awarded.					60,000		MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN
19	Organize capacity building workshop for farmers on climate change	District Wide	Workshop for farmers on climate change					20,000		MOFA/ NADMO	CENTRAL ADMIN

20	Provide training in climate change and green economy for District Agriculture Department annually	Kuntanase	organized Training in climate change and green economy organised					40,000		MOFA/ NADMO	CENTRAL ADMIN
21	Undertake Tree Planting activities and Afforestation programmes	District Wide	Afforestation programmes undertaken.					20,000		NADMO/ MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN
22	Recruit 5 Extension Service Officers	District Wide	5 extension officers recruited					8,000		MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN
23	Provide 200 farmers with agro-chemicals and other farm inputs	District wide	200 farmers provided with agro-chemicals and other farm inputs					30,000		MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN
24	Facilitate the provision of 20 litre bins at market centres	Selected market centres	20 litre bins provided at market centres					5,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS
25	Prosecute people engaged in illegal chainsaw operations annually	District wide	People engaged in illegal chainsaw operations prosecuted					20,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	PROSECUTOR /COURT
26	Fumigate Public Places	District Wide	Public places fumigated.					500,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS

27	Waste Management	District Wide	Effective waste management					280,000		CENTRAL ADMIN.	SERVICE PROVIDERS
28	Construct 1 No. market centre with a warehouse	Aputuogya	1 Market centre constructed					150,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	PPP
29	Construct 1 No. satellite market facilities	New Kokobriko	Satellite market facilities constructed					50,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
30	Prosecute people engaged in illegal mining activities annually	District Wide	People engaged in illegal mining activities prosecuted					25,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	PROSECUTOR /COURT
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT											
31	Construct Drains and Culverts	District Wide	Drains and culverts constructed.					80,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN/ DEPT OF FEEDER ROADS
32	Rehabilitate/ Reshape 200 km Feeder Roads	District Wide	200km length of feeder roads rehabilitated.					500,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN /DEPT OF FEEDER ROADS
33	Construct 1 No. bridge on Nnuaso-Apinkra road	Selected Communities	1 No. bridge constructed					100,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN/ DEPT OF FEEDER ROADS
34	Facilitate the procurement of 50 desktop computers for ICT Centre	Kuntanase	50 desktop computers procured					100,000		GES	CENTRAL ADMIN /WORKS
35	Procure 50 electricity poles in the District	District Wide	50 electricity poles procured					50,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN

36	Provide 200 street light bulbs in the District	District Wide	200 street light bulbs provided					100,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS
37	Undertake Street Naming and Property addressing System in 4 communities in the District	District wide	4 communities provided with street names and property address					100,000		PHYSICAL PLANNING	CENTRAL ADMIN
38	Organize education on street naming	District wide	Planning education on street naming held					8,000		PHYSICAL PLANNING	CENTRAL ADMIN
39	Prepare settlement layout for selected communities in the District	Selected Communities	Settlement layout selected communities prepared					50,000		PHYSICAL PLANNING	CENTRAL ADMIN
40	Prepare digitized map for all geo referenced schemes	Selected Communities	Digitized maps prepared					10,000		PHYSICAL PLANNING	CENTRAL ADMIN
41	Expand the use of Geographic Information System (GIS) and GPS in spatial/land use planning	Selected Communities	Usage of GIS and GPS expanded					20,000		PHYSICAL PLANNING	CENTRAL ADMIN
42	Rehabilitate 6 No. dilapidated school structures	Selected Communities	6 dilapidated schools rehabilitated					450,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
43	Construct 4 No. Institutional Latrines for 4 Schools	District Wide	6 No. Institutional latrines constructed					240,000		WORKS CENTRAL ADMIN	DEHO/SERVICE PROVIDERS
44	Construct 2 No. 10 Seater aqua privy toilets in the District	Selected Schools	2 No. aqua privy toilets constructed					200,000		WORKS/ CENTRAL ADMIN	DEHO/SERVICE PROVIDERS

45	. Construct 2 No. water closet toilets in the District	Selected communities	2 water closet toilets constructed					240,000		WORKS/ CENTRAL ADMIN	DEHO/SERVICE PROVIDERS
46	Fumigate public places	District Wide	Public places fumigated					150,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	DEHO/ZOOMLION
47	Acquire a final disposal site in the District	Selected Communities	A final disposal sites acquired					100,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	LAND OWNERS
48	Evacuate 10 refuse dump sites in the District	Selected Communities	10 refuse dump sites evacuated					160,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	ASSEMBLY MEMBERS/ SERVICE PROVIDERS
49	Procure building materials for Community Initiated Projects annually	District Wide	Building materials procured					200,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	CENTRAL ADMIN
50	Drill 10 No. Boreholes	Selected Communities	10 Boreholes constructed					450,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
51	Mechanise 15 No. Boreholes	Selected Communities	15 Boreholes mechanised					650,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
52	Rehabilitate 20 broken down boreholes	Selected Communities	20 broken down boreholes rehabilitated					100,000		DWST/ WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
53	Monitor operations water facilities and WATSAN	Selected Communities	Water activities and WATSAN monitored					15,000		DWST/ WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
54	Construct access road to staff quarters at Abrenkese	Abrenkese	Access road constructed					80,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND											

EMPLOYMENT											
55	Construct 2 No. 3 Unit Classroom Blocks and Ancillary Facilities	Jachie Esereso	2 No. 3 Unit classroom blocks constructed					300,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
56	Construct 2 No. KG Blocks and toilet facilities	Selected communities	2 No. KG Blocks and toilet facilities constructed					300,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
57	Construct 2 No. 3 Unit Teachers Quarters	Worakose Nnuaso	2 No. 3 Unit Teachers Quarters constructed					400,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
58	Construct 2 No. Dormitory Blocks for SHS	Oyoko	2 No. Dormitory blocks for SHS constructed					600,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
59	Extend School Feeding Programme to 10 Additional Schools	District Wide	GSFP extended to 10 schools					5,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	GSF SECRETARIAT
60	Supply 8000 pieces of Mono and Dual Desks for Schools	District Wide	2000 Desks supplied to schools					400,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	CENTRAL ADMIN /GES
61	Furnish 2 No. libraries in the District	Selected communities	2 No. libraries furnished					50,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	GES
62	Facilitate the payment of Capitation Grant annually to boost especially girl-child education	District Wide	Capitation Grant paid annually to boost especially girl-child education					400,000		GES	CENTRAL ADMIN

63	Organize My First Day at School celebration annually	District Wide	My First Day at School celebration organized annually					40,000		GES	CENTRAL ADMIN
64	Organize Science and Mathematics Quiz for schools annually	District Wide	Science and Mathematics Quiz for schools organized					20,000		GES	CENTRAL ADMIN
65	Provide bursary and support to 100 brilliant but needy students especially girl child education	District Wide	Support to 100 brilliant but needy students provided					50,000		GES	CENTRAL ADMIN
66	Facilitate the relocation of Kumasi Polytechnic to Kuntanase	District Wide	Kumasi Polytechnic relocated to Kuntanase					50,000		GES	CENTRAL ADMIN
67	Organize Public Screening on Breast Cancer for Women	Kuntanase	Public screening on breast cancer organized					1,500,000		COMM. DEV.	CENTRAL ADMIN
68	Construct 2 No. CHPS Compound for 2 communities	Bonkorkor Pipie	2 No. CHPS Compound constructed					400,00		GHS/WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
69	Construct 1 No. Health Centres/Clinics	Akokofe	1 No. Health Centre constructed					200,000		GHS/WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
70	Complete 1 No 2 Unit Semi Detached Nurses Quarters	Sawua	1 No. Semi Detached Nurses Quarters					140,000		GHS/WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN

71	Facilitate the acquisition of 1 No. ambulance for health activities in the District	Kuntanase	1 No. ambulance procured					5,000	GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
72	Organize vaccination against vaccine preventable diseases	District Wide	Vaccination against preventable diseases organised					20,000	GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
73	Undertake Mobile Van education on EPI	District Wide	Mobile van education undertaken					10,000	GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
74	Sensitize 70 CBSVs on disease surveillance activities	District Wide	70 CBSVs sensitized					20,000	GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
75	Conduct EPL cluster survey	District Wide	EPL cluster survey supported					10,000	GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
76	Undertake supportive supervision exercise	District Wide	Supportive supervision exercise undertaken					50,000	GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
77	Organize workshop on infection prevention annually	Selected communities	Infection prevention workshop organized					20,000	GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
78	Organize know your HIV/AIDS status campaign annually	District Wide	Know your status campaign organized					16,000	GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
79	Support to PLWHIV and AIDS quarterly in the District	District Wide	Support to PLWHIV and AIDS undertaken					20,000	GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN

80	Facilitate the sensitization of communities in the management of TB	District Wide	Communities sensitized to manage TB					8,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
81	Support NID/Malaria prevention weeks	District Wide	Malaria prevention weeks supported					15,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
82	Sensitize community members on prevention of malnutrition in children under 5 years	District Wide	Community sensitized on malnutrition prevention					10,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
83	Undertake nutrition surveillance in day care centres annually	District Wide	Nutrition surveillance undertaken					12,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
84	Operationalize CHPS Compound	Adwumam	CHPS Compound operationalized					30,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
85	Organize workshop on pregnancy related complications in pregnant women for 19 midwives	Kuntanase	Workshop organized for 19 midwives					20,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
86	Undertake in-service training on IMCI for 25 service providers	Kuntanase	In-service training on IMCI undertaken					5,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
87	Organize refresher training for 25 teachers on School Health Services	Kuntanase	Refresher training organized					10,000		GES	CENTRAL ADMIN
88	Facilitate the employment of 100 youths under GYEEDA	District Wide	400 youth employed					20,000		GYEEDA	CENTRAL ADMIN

89	Facilitate the procurement of equipment and other trading items for trained youth annually	District Wide	Equipment for the youth procured					50,000		GYEEDA	CENTRAL ADMIN
90	Provide assistance to 100 females to establish their own jobs	District Wide	100 females assisted to establish their own jobs					5,000		BAC	CENTRAL ADMIN
91	Organize 3 sensitization workshops on violence against women and children in the District	Kuntanase Jachie Boneso	3 Sensitization workshops organized					5,000		SOC. WELF. C'TY DEVT	CENTRAL ADMIN
92	Support to People with disabilities	District Wide	PWDs supported					10,000		SOC. WELF. C'TY DEVT	CENTRAL ADMIN
93	Provide support to the vulnerable and marginalized people under LEAP	District Wide	Vulnerable supported under LEAP					20,000		SOC. WELF. C'TY DEVT	CENTRAL ADMIN
94	Provide support to the District Social Welfare and Community Development Department annually	District Wide	District SW and CD Department supported annually					50,000		SOC. WELF. C'TY DEVT	CENTRAL ADMIN
95	Organize District Mock Exams for BECE candidates	District Wide	Mock Exams for BECE candidates organised					20,000		GES	CENTRAL ADMIN
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE											
96	Training and Capacity Building of Staff (External and Local Training)	Kuntanase	Staff members trained.					100,000		CENTRAL ADMIN.	SERVICE PROVIDERS
97	Organize 2 training workshops for Assembly/Unit Committee Members	Kuntanase	2 training workshops					50,000		CENTRAL ADMIN.	SERVICE PROVIDERS

98	Provide logistics and equipment for the 3 Area/Town Councils	Kuntanase Boneso Jachie	organized Logistics and equipment for 3 area councils provided					40,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS
99	Landscaping and pavement of DCEs residence	Kuntanase	DCEs residence landscaped					50,000		CENTRAL ADMIN/ WORKS	SERVICE PROVIDERS
100	Re-wire & purchase of Generator for the DCE's Residence	Kuntanase	DCEs residence rewired and generator purchased					40,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
101	Rehabilitation of Assembly's Guest House and Restaurant	Kokoado	Assembly's Guest House rehabilitated					20,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
102	Rehabilitate Assembly Bungalows	Kuntanase	Assembly Bungalows rehabilitated					50,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
103	Rehabilitate Presidential Lodge (Phase 1)	Kokoado	Presidential Lodge rehabilitated					50,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
104	Rehabilitate Office Blocks (Phase1&2)	Kuntanase	Office blocks rehabilitated					60,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
105	Renovate the District Magistrate Court	Kuntanase	District Magistrate Court renovated					15,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
106	Supply of Office equipment	Kuntanase	Office equipment supplied					50,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	CENTRAL ADMIN

107	Resource of DPCU	Kuntanase	DPCU resourced					30,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	DPCU
108	Organize public fora	Kuntanase	Public fora organized					40,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	DPCU
109	Repair and maintain official vehicles	Kuntanase	Official vehicles repaired and maintained					40,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS
110	Purchase of 1 No. Pick-Up Vehicle	Kuntanase	1 No. Pick up vehicle purchased					95,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	DPCU
111	Monitor all Development projects	District Wide	Development projects monitored					50,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	DPCU
112	Prepare and Review MTDP	Kuntanase	MTDP prepared					50,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	DPCU
113	Prepare Composite Budget	Kuntanase	Composite Budget prepared					10,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	DPCU
114	Support for District Security	District wide	DISEC supported					5,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	DISTRICT POLICE
115	NALAG Activities	Kuntanase	NALAG activities undertaken					5,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	CENTRAL ADMIN
116	Furnish Conference Hall & Selected offices	Kuntanase	Conference hall and selected offices furnished					50,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS
117	Activate Website and Internet Facility	Kuntanase	Internet facility activated					20,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS

118	Repair and maintain office equipment	Kuntanase	Office equipment repaired					40,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS
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Source: DPCU-BDA, 2014

5.5.2 Composite Annual Action Plan (AAP), 2014

Table 5.2: Composite Annual Action Plan (AAP), 2014

Source: DPCU – BDA, 2014

NO	THEMATIC AREA	LOCATION	OUTPUT	TIME SCHEDULE				BUDGET ESTIMATE		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
	ACTIVITIES		INDICATOR	1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATION
	ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO ECONOMIC STABILITY										
1	Organize Capacity Building Workshop for Revenue Staff	District Wide	Revenue staff equipped with requisite knowledge				→	5,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS/FACILITATORS
2	Undertake education on revenue collection	District Wide	Education on revenue collection undertaken				→	7,500		FINANCE	CENTRAL ADMIN./RATE PAYERS
3	Prepare and implement Revenue Improvement Action Plan	District Wide	Revenue Improvement Action Plan prepared and implemented				→	2,000		FINANCE	CENTRAL ADMIN
	ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANAS PRIVATE SECTOR										
5	Facilitate the Extension of Electricity to new areas	District Wide	Electricity extended to new areas.				→	50,000		ECG/ WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
6	Rehabilitate and Maintain Street Lights	Selected Communities	Street lights maintained.				→	75,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN ./ECG

7	Supply Electric Poles	District Wide	Electric poles supplied					70,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN./ECG
8	Engage the local media and other stakeholders in the promotion of tourism	District Wide	Tourism promoted					2,500		CENTRAL ADMIN.	CENTRAL ADMIN
9	Form and inaugurate community protection committees	Lake Bosomtwe Area	Community protection committees formed and inaugurated					15,000		COMM*TY DEVT	CENTRAL ADMIN
10	Organize training workshop for Producer/Farmer Based Organisations	Kuntanase	Training workshop for Producer/Farm Based Organizations organized					2,500		BAC	CENTRAL ADMIN/ FBOs
11	Support artisans with training annually	District Wide	Artisans supported with training					10,000		BAC	CENTRAL ADMIN
12	Monitor operations of artisans annually	District Wide	Operations of artisans monitored					5,000		BAC	CENTRAL ADMIN
13	Support GYEEDA annually	District Wide	GYEEDA supported					15,000		GYEEDA	CENTRAL ADMIN
14	ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT Train 100 Farmers in Modern Farming Techniques	Selected Farmers – District Wide	100 farmers trained in modern farming techniques					2,000		MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN

15	Facilitate the purchase of improved planting materials for both staple and industrial crops	District Wide	Improved planting materials purchased					1,500		MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN
16	Celebrate Farmers Day annually Awarding Outstanding Farmers	District Wide	Outstanding farmers awarded.					15,000		MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN
17	Organize capacity building workshop for farmers on climate change	District Wide	Workshop for farmers on climate change organized					2,500		MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN
18	Provide training in climate change and green economy for District Agriculture Department annually	Kuntanase	Training in climate change and green economy organised					10,000		MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN
19	Undertake Tree Planting activities and Afforestation programmes	District Wide	Afforestation programmes undertaken.					5,000		NADMO/ AGRIC	CENTRAL ADMIN
20	Provide 200 farmers with agro-chemicals and other farm inputs	District wide	200 farmers provided with agro-chemicals and other farm inputs					7,500		MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN
21	Facilitate the provision of 20 litre bins at market centres	Selected market centres	20 litre bins provided at market centres					25,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS
22	Prosecute people engaged in illegal chainsaw operations annually	District wide	People engaged in illegal chainsaw operations					5,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	PROSECUTOR /COURT

23	Fumigate Public Places	District Wide	prosecuted Public places fumigated.					75,000		DEHO	CENTRAL ADMIN
24	Waste Management	District Wide	Effective waste management					80,000		DEHO	CENTRAL AMIN
25	Prosecute people engaged in illegal mining activities annually	District Wide	People engaged in illegal mining activities prosecuted					4,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	PROSECUTOR /COURT
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT											
26	Construct Drains and Culverts	District Wide	Drains and culverts constructed.					20,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN/ DEPT OF FEEDER ROADS
27	Rehabilitate/ Reshape 200 km Feeder Roads	District Wide	200km length of feeder roads rehabilitated.					75,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN /DEPT OF FEEDER ROADS
28	Construct 1 No. bridge on Nnuaso-Apinkra road	Selected Communities	1 No. bridge constructed					100,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
29	Facilitate the procurement of 50 desktop computers for ICT Centre	Kuntanase	50 desktop computers procured					100,000		GES	CENTRAL ADMIN /WORKS
30	Procure 50 electricity poles in the District	District Wide	50 electricity poles procured					12,500		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
31	Provide 200 street light bulbs in the District	District Wide	200 street light bulbs provided					25,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS

32	Undertake Street Naming and Property addressing System in 4 communities in the District	District wide	4 communities provided with street names and property address					25,000		PHYSICAL PLANNING	CENTRAL ADMIN
33	Organize education on street naming	District wide	Planning education on street naming held					2,000		PHYSICAL PLANNING	CENTRAL ADMIN
34	Evacuate 3 refuse dump sites in the District	Selected Communities	3 refuse dump sites evacuated					32,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	ASSEMBLY MEMBERS/ SERVICE PROVIDERS
35	Procure building materials for Community Initiated Projects annually	District Wide	Building materials procured					50,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	CENTRAL ADMIN
36	Mechanise 5 No. Boreholes	Selected Communities	5 Boreholes mechanised					650,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
37	Rehabilitate 5 broken down boreholes	Selected Communities	5 broken down boreholes rehabilitated					25,000		DWST/ WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
38	Monitor operations water facilities and WATSAN	Selected Communities	Water activities and WATSAN monitored					4,000		DWST/ WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT											
39	Construct 2 No. 3 Unit Teachers Quarters	Worakose Nnuaso	2 No. 3 Unit Teachers					200,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN



40	Extend School Feeding Programme to 4 Additional Schools	District Wide	Quarters constructed GSFP extended to 10 schools					2,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	GSF SECRETARIAT
41	Supply 2000 pieces of Mono and Dual Desks for Schools	District Wide	2000 Desks supplied to schools					120,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	CENTRAL ADMIN /GES
42	Facilitate the payment of Capitation Grant annually to boost especially girl-child education	District Wide	Capitation Grant paid annually to boost especially girl-child education					100,000		GES	CENTRAL ADMIN
43	Organize My First Day at School celebration annually	District Wide	My First Day at School celebration organized annually					10,000		GES	CENTRAL ADMIN
44	Organize Science and Mathematics Quiz for schools annually	District Wide	Science and Mathematics Quiz for schools organized					5,000		GES	CENTRAL ADMIN
45	Provide bursary and support to 25 brilliant but needy students especially girl child education	District Wide	Support to 25 brilliant but needy students provided					15,000		GES	CENTRAL ADMIN
46	Complete 1 No 2 Unit Semi Detached Nurses Quarters	Sawua	1 No. Semi Detached Nurses Quarters					140,000		GHS/WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
47	Organize vaccination against vaccine	District Wide	Vaccination								

	preventable diseases		against preventable diseases organised					50,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
48	Undertake Mobile Van education on EPI	District Wide	Mobile van education undertaken					2,500		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
49	Sensitize 70 CBSVs on disease surveillance activities	District Wide	70 CBSVs sensitized					5,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
50	Conduct EPL cluster survey	District Wide	EPL cluster survey supported					2,500		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
51	Undertake supportive supervision exercise	District Wide	Supportive supervision exercise undertaken					15,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
52	Organize workshop on infection prevention annually	Selected communities	Infection prevention workshop organized					5,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
53	Organize know your HIV/AIDS status campaign annually	District Wide	Know your status campaign organized					4,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
54	Support to PLWHIV and AIDS quarterly in the District	District Wide	Support to PLWHIV and AIDS undertaken					5,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
55	Facilitate the sensitization of communities in the management of TB	District Wide	Communities sensitized to manage TB					2,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
56	Support NID/Malaria prevention weeks	District Wide	Malaria					3,800		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN

57	Sensitize community members on prevention of malnutrition in children under 5 years	District Wide	prevention weeks supported Community sensitized on malnutrition prevention					2,500		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
58	Undertake nutrition surveillance in day care centres annually	District Wide	Nutrition surveillance undertaken					3,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
59	Undertake in-service training on IMCI for 25 service providers	Kuntanase	In-service training on IMCI undertaken					1,500		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
60	Organize refresher training for 25 teachers on School Health Services	Kuntanase	Refresher training organized					2,500		GES	CENTRAL ADMIN
61	Facilitate the employment of 100 youths under GYEEDA	District Wide	100 youth employed					5,000		GYEEDA	CENTRAL ADMIN
62	Facilitate the procurement of equipment and other trading items for trained youth annually	District Wide	Equipment for the youth procured					15,000		GYEEDA	CENTRAL ADMIN
63	Provide assistance to 100 females to establish their own jobs	District Wide	100 females assisted to establish their own jobs					1,500		BAC	CENTRAL ADMIN
64	Organize 3 sensitization workshops on violence against women and children in the District	Kuntanase Jachie Boneso	3 Sensitization workshops organized					1,500		SOC. WELF. C'TY DEVT	CENTRAL ADMIN

65	Support to People with disabilities	District Wide	PWDs supported					15,000		SOC. WELF. C'TY DEVT	CENTRAL ADMIN
66	Provide support to the District Social Welfare and Community Development Department annually	District Wide	District SW and CD Department supported annually					15,000		SOC. WELF. C'TY DEVT	CENTRAL ADMIN
67	Organize District Mock Exams for BECE candidates	District Wide	Mock Exams for BECE candidates organised					20,000		GES	CENTRAL ADMIN
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE											
68	Training and Capacity Building of Staff (External and Local Training)	Kuntanase	Staff members trained					20,000		CENTRAL ADMIN.	SERVICE PROVIDERS
69	Organize 2 training workshops for Assembly/Unit Committee Members	Kuntanase	2 training workshops organized					25,000		CENTRAL ADMIN.	SERVICE PROVIDERS
70	Rehabilitate Assembly Bungalows	Kuntanase	Assembly Bungalows rehabilitated					15,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
71	Supply of Office equipment	Kuntanase	Office equipment supplied					15,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	
72	Resource of DPCU	Kuntanase	DPCU resourced					10,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	DPCU
73	Organize public fora	Kuntanase	Public fora organized					10,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	DPCU
74	Repair and maintain official vehicles	Kuntanase	Official vehicles					10,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS

75	Repair and maintain office equipment	Kuntanase	repaired and maintained Office equipment repaired and maintained					10,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS
76	Monitor all development projects	District Wide	Development projects monitored					15,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	DPCU
77	Prepare and Review MTDP	Kuntanase	MTDP prepared					15,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	DPCU
78	Prepare Composite Budget	Kuntanase	Composite Budget prepared					2,500		CENTRAL ADMIN	DPCU
79	Support for District Security	District wide	DISEC supported					5,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	DISTRICT POLICE
80	NALAG Activities	Kuntanase	NALAG activities undertaken					5,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	CENTRAL ADMIN
81	Activate Website and Internet Facility	Kuntanase	Internet facility activated					20,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS

Source: DPCU – BDA, 2014

5.5.3 Composite Annual Action Plan (AAP), 2015

Table 5.3: Composite Annual Action Plan (AAP), 2015

NO	THEMATIC AREA	LOCATION	OUTPUT	TIME SCHEDULE				BUDGET ESTIMATE		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
	ACTIVITIES		INDICATOR	1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATION
	ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO ECONOMIC STABILITY										
1	Organize Capacity Building Workshop for Revenue Staff	District Wide	Revenue staff equipped with requisite knowledge				→	5,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS/FACILITATORS
2	Undertake education on revenue collection	District Wide	Education on revenue collection undertaken				→	7500		FINANCE	CENTRAL ADMIN./RATE PAYERS
3	Compile and update District Revenue Database	District Wide	District Revenue Database compiled and updated				→	20,000		FINANCE	CENTRAL ADMIN.
4	Prepare and implement Revenue Improvement Action Plan	District Wide	Revenue Improvement Action Plan prepared and implemented				→	2,000		FINANCE	CENTRAL ADMIN
	ENHANCING COMPETIVENESS IN GHANAS PRIVATE SECTOR										
5	Facilitate the Extension of Electricity to new areas	District Wide	Electricity extended to new areas.				→	50,000		ECG/ WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN

6	Rehabilitate and Maintain Street Lights	Selected Communities	Street lights maintained.					75,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN /ECG
7	Supply Electric Poles	District Wide	Electric poles supplied					70,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN./ECG
8	Establish a District Tourist office	Kuntanase	District tourist office established					5,000		CENTRAL ADMIN.	CENTRAL ADMIN
9	Engage the local media and other stakeholders in the promotion of tourism	District Wide	Tourism promoted					2,500		CENTRAL ADMIN.	CENTRAL ADMIN
10	Construct a 2 No. 20 Seater Modern Toilet Facilities for tourists	District Wide	Modern toilet facilities constructed					150,000		DWST/ WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
11	Support the CREMA with funding	Lake Bosomtwe Area	CREMA supported with funds					7,000		CENTRAL ADMIN.	TOURIST BOARD
12	Prepare a Tourism Profile for the District	District Wide	Tourism Profile prepared					5,000		CENTRAL ADMIN.	TOURIST BOARD
13	Organize training workshop for Producer/Farmer Based Organisations	Kuntanase	Training workshop for Producer/Farm Based Organizations organized					2,500		BAC	CENTRAL ADMIN/ FBOs
14	Support artisans with training annually	District Wide	Artisans supported with training					10,000		BAC	CENTRAL ADMIN
15	Monitor operations of artisans annually	District Wide	Operations of					5,000		BAC	CENTRAL ADMIN

16	Support GYEEDA annually	District Wide	artisans monitored GYEEDA supported					15,,000		GYEEDA	CENTRAL ADMIN
ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT											
17	Train 100 Farmers in Modern Farming Techniques	Selected Farmers – District Wide	100 farmers trained in modern farming techniques					2,000		MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN
18	Facilitate the purchase of improved planting materials for both staple and industrial crops	District Wide	Improved planting materials purchased					1,500		MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN
19	Celebrate Farmers Day annually Awarding Outstanding Farmers	District Wide	Outstanding farmers awarded.					15,000		MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN
20	Organize capacity building workshop for farmers on climate change	District Wide	Workshop for farmers on climate change organized					2,500		MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN
21	Provide training in climate change and green economy for District Agriculture Department annually	Kuntanase	Training in climate change and green economy organised					10,000		MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN
22	Undertake Tree Planting activities and Afforestation programmes	District Wide	Afforestation programmes undertaken.					5,000		NADMO/ AGRIC	CENTRAL ADMIN

23	Provide 200 farmers with agro-chemicals and other farm inputs	District wide	200 farmers provided with agro-chemicals and other farm inputs					7,500		MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN
24	Prosecute people engaged in illegal chainsaw operations annually	District wide	People engaged in illegal chainsaw operations prosecuted					5,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	PROSECUTOR /COURT
25	Fumigate Public Places	District Wide	Public places fumigated.					75,000		DEHO	CENTRAL ADMIN
26	Waste Management	District Wide	Effective waste management					80,000		DEHO	CENTRAL AMIN
27	Construct 1 No. market centre with a warehouse	Aputuogya	1 Market centre constructed					150,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	PPP
28	Construct 1 No. satellite market facilities	New Kokobriko	Satellite market facilities constructed					50,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
29	Prosecute people engaged in illegal mining activities annually	District Wide	People engaged in illegal mining activities prosecuted					4,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	PROSECUTOR /COURT
	INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT										
30	Construct Drains and Culverts	District Wide	Drains and culverts constructed.					20,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN/ DEPT OF FEEDER ROADS

31	Rehabilitate/ Reshape 200 km Feeder Roads	District Wide	200km length of feeder roads rehabilitated.					75,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN /DEPT OF FEEDER ROADS
32	Procure 50 electricity poles in the District	District Wide	50 electricity poles procured					12,500		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
33	Provide 200 street light bulbs in the District	District Wide	200 street light bulbs provided					25,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS
34	Undertake Street Naming and Property addressing System in 4 communities in the District	District wide	4 communities provided with street names and property address					25,000		PHYSICAL PLANNING	CENTRAL ADMIN
35	Organize education on street naming	District wide	Planning education on street naming held					8,000		PHYSICAL PLANNING	CENTRAL ADMIN
36	Prepare settlement layout for selected communities in the District	Selected Communities	Settlement layout selected communities prepared					25,000		PHYSICAL PLANNING	CENTRAL ADMIN
37	Prepare digitized map for all geo referenced schemes	Selected Communities	Digitized maps prepared					10,000		PHYSICAL PLANNING	CENTRAL ADMIN
38	Expand the use of Geographic Information System (GIS) and GPS in spatial/land use planning	Selected Communities	Usage of GIS and GPS expanded					17,500		PHYSICAL PLANNING	CENTRAL ADMIN
39	Rehabilitate 6 No. dilapidated school structures	Selected Communities	6 dilapidated schools rehabilitated					150,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
40	. Construct 2 No. water closet toilets in the	Selected	2 water closet					60,000		WORKS/	DEHO/SERVICE

	District	communities	toilets constructed							CENTRAL ADMIN	PROVIDERS
41	Acquire a final disposal site in the District	Selected Communities	A final disposal sites acquired	→					150,000	CENTRAL ADMIN	LAND OWNERS
42	Evacuate 3 refuse dump sites in the District	Selected Communities	10 refuse dump sites evacuated	→					100,000	CENTRAL ADMIN	ASSEMBLY MEMBERS/ SERVICE PROVIDERS
43	Procure building materials for Community Initiated Projects annually	District Wide	Building materials procured	→					50,000	CENTRAL ADMIN	CENTRAL ADMIN
44	Drill 10 No. Boreholes	Selected Communities	10 Boreholes constructed	→					100,000	WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
45	Rehabilitate 5 broken down boreholes	Selected Communities	5 broken down boreholes rehabilitated	→					25,000	DWST/ WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
46	Monitor operations water facilities and WATSAN	Selected Communities	Water activities and WATSAN monitored	→					4,000	DWST/ WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
47	Construct access road to staff quarters	Abrankese	Access road constructed	→					15,000	WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT										
48	Construct 2 No. 3 Unit Classroom Blocks and Ancillary Facilities	Jachie Esereso	2 No. 3 Unit classroom blocks constructed	→					300,000	WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
49	Construct 2 No. KG Blocks and toilet facilities	Selected communities	2 No. KG Blocks and toilet facilities	→					150,000	WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN

50	Construct 2 No. 3 Unit Teachers Quarters	Worakose Nnuaso	constructed 2 No. 3 Unit Teachers Quarters constructed					200,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
51	Construct 2 No. Dormitory Blocks for SHS	Oyoko	2 No. Dormitory blocks for SHS constructed					600,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
52	Extend School Feeding Programme to 4 Additional Schools	District Wide	GSFP extended to 4 schools					2,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	GSF SECRETARIAT
53	Supply 2000 pieces of Mono and Dual Desks for Schools	District Wide	2000 Desks supplied to schools					120,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	CENTRAL ADMIN /GES
54	Furnish 2 No. libraries in the District	Selected communities	2 No. libraries furnished					50,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	GES
55	Facilitate the payment of Capitation Grant annually to boost especially girl-child education	District Wide	Capitation Grant paid annually to boost especially girl-child education					100,000		GES	CENTRAL ADMIN
56	Organize My First Day at School celebration annually	District Wide	My First Day at School celebration organized annually					10,000		GES	CENTRAL ADMIN
57	Organize Science and Mathematics Quiz for schools annually	District Wide	Science and Mathematics Quiz for schools					5,000		GES	CENTRAL ADMIN

58	Provide bursary and support to 25 brilliant but needy students especially girl child education	District Wide	organized Support to 100 brilliant but needy students provided					15,000		GES	CENTRAL ADMIN
59	Facilitate the relocation of Kumasi Polytechnic to Kuntanase	District Wide	Kumasi Polytechnic relocated to Kuntanase					25,000		GES	CENTRAL ADMIN
60	Organize Public Screening on Breast Cancer for Women	Kuntanase	Public screening on breast cancer organized					1,500,000		COMM. DEV.	CENTRAL ADMIN
61	Construct 2 No. CHPS Compound for 2 communities	Bonkorkor Pipie	2 No. CHPS Compound constructed					200,00		GHS/WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
62	Facilitate the acquisition of 1 No. ambulance for health activities in the District	Kuntanase	1 No. ambulance procured					5,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
63	Organize vaccination against vaccine preventable diseases	District Wide	Vaccination against preventable diseases organized					5,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
64	Undertake Mobile Van education on EPI	District Wide	Mobile van education undertaken					2,500		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
65	Sensitize 70 CBSVs on disease surveillance activities	District Wide	70 CBSVs sensitized					5,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
66	Conduct EPL cluster survey	District Wide	EPL cluster					2,500		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN

67	Undertake supportive supervision exercise	District Wide	survey supported Supportive supervision exercise undertaken					15,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
68	Organize workshop on infection prevention annually	Selected communities	Infection prevention workshop organized					5,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
69	Organize know your HIV/AIDS status campaign annually	District Wide	Know your status campaign organized					4,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
70	Support to PLWHIV and AIDS quarterly in the District	District Wide	Support to PLWHIV and AIDS undertaken					5,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
71	Facilitate the sensitization of communities in the management of TB	District Wide	Communities sensitized to manage TB					2,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
72	Support NID/Malaria prevention weeks	District Wide	Malaria prevention weeks supported					3,800		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
73	Sensitize community members on prevention of malnutrition in children under 5 years	District Wide	Community sensitized on malnutrition prevention					2,500		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
74	Undertake nutrition surveillance in day care centres annually	District Wide	Nutrition surveillance undertaken					3,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN

75	Operationalize CHPS Compound	Adwumam	CHPS Compound operationalized					30,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
76	Organize workshop on pregnancy related complications in pregnant women for 19 midwives	Kuntanase	Workshop organized for 19 midwives					10,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
77	Undertake in-service training on IMCI for 25 service providers	Kuntanase	In-service training on IMCI undertaken					2,500		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
78	Organize refresher training for 25 teachers on School Health Services	Kuntanase	Refresher training organized					10,000		GES	CENTRAL ADMIN
79	Facilitate the employment of 100 youths under GYEEDA	District Wide	400 youth employed					50,000		GYEEDA	CENTRAL ADMIN
80	Facilitate the procurement of equipment and other trading items for trained youth annually	District Wide	Equipment for the youth procured					15,000		GYEEDA	CENTRAL ADMIN
81	Provide assistance to 100 females to establish their own jobs	District Wide	100 females assisted to establish their own jobs					1,500		BAC	CENTRAL ADMIN
82	Organize 3 sensitization workshops on violence against women and children in the District	Kuntanase Jachie Boneso	3 Sensitization workshops organized					1,500		SOC. WELF. C'TY DEVT	CENTRAL ADMIN
83	Support to People with disabilities	District Wide	PWDs supported					15,000		SOC. WELF. C'TY DEVT	CENTRAL ADMIN
84	Provide support to the vulnerable and	District Wide	Vulnerable					6,000		SOC. WELF.	CENTRAL ADMIN

85	marginalized people under LEAP Provide support to the District Social Welfare and Community Development Department annually	District Wide	supported under LEAP District SW and CD Department supported annually					15,000		C'TY DEVT SOC. WELF. C'TY DEVT	CENTRAL ADMIN
86	Organize District Mock Exams for BECE candidates	District Wide	Mock Exams for BECE candidates organized					5,000		GES	CENTRAL ADMIN
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE											
87	Training and Capacity Building of Staff (External and Local Training)	Kuntanase	Staff members trained.					20,000		CENTRAL ADMIN.	SERVICE PROVIDERS
88	Organize 2 training workshops for Assembly/Unit Committee Members	Kuntanase	2 training workshops organized					25,000		CENTRAL ADMIN.	SERVICE PROVIDERS
89	Provide logistics and equipment for the 3 Area/Town Councils	Kuntanase Boneso Jachie	Logistics and equipment for 3 area councils provided					40,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS
99	Landscaping and pavement of DCEs residence	Kuntanase	DCEs residence landscaped					50,000		CENTRAL ADMIN/ WORKS	SERVICE PROVIDERS
100	Re-wire & purchase of Generator for the DCE's Residence	Kuntanase	DCEs residence rewired and generator purchased					40,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
101	Rehabilitate Assembly Bungalows	Kuntanase	Assembly Bungalows rehabilitated					15,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN

102	Rehabilitate Office Blocks (Phase1&2)	Kuntanase	Office blocks rehabilitated					30,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
103	Renovate the District Magistrate Court	Kuntanase	District Magistrate Court renovated					15,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
104	Supply of Office equipment	Kuntanase	Office equipment supplied					15,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	CENTRAL ADMIN
105	Resource of DPCU	Kuntanase	DPCU resourced					10,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	DPCU
106	Organize public fora	Kuntanase	Public fora organized					10,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	DPCU
107	Repair and maintain official vehicles	Kuntanase	Official vehicles repaired and maintained					10,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS
108	Monitor all Development projects	District Wide	Development projects monitored					15,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	DPCU
109	Prepare and Review MTDP	Kuntanase	MTDP prepared					15,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	DPCU
110	Prepare Composite Budget	Kuntanase	Composite Budget prepared					25,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	DPCU
111	Support for District Security	District wide	DISEC supported					5,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	DISTRICT POLICE
112	NALAG Activities	Kuntanase	NALAG activities undertaken					5,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	CENTRAL ADMIN

113	Activate Website and Internet Facility	Kuntanase	Internet facility activated					20,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS
114	Repair and maintain office equipment	Kuntanase	Office equipment repaired					10,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS

Source: DPCU – BDA, 2014

5.5.4 Composite Annual Action Plan (AAP), 2016

Table 5.4: Composite Annual Action Plan (AAP), 2016

NO	THEMATIC AREA	LOCATION	OUTPUT	TIME SCHEDULE				BUDGET ESTIMATE		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
	ACTIVITIES		INDICATOR	1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATION
	ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO ECONOMIC STABILITY										
1	Organize Capacity Building Workshop for Revenue Staff	District Wide	Revenue staff equipped with requisite knowledge				→	5,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS/FACILITATORS
2	Undertake education on revenue collection	District Wide	Education on revenue collection undertaken				→	7,500		FINANCE	CENTRAL ADMIN./RATE PAYERS
3	Prepare and implement Revenue Improvement Action Plan	District Wide	Revenue Improvement Action Plan prepared and implemented				→	2,000		FINANCE	CENTRAL ADMIN
	ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANAS PRIVATE SECTOR										
4	Facilitate the Extension of Electricity to new areas	District Wide	Electricity extended to new areas.				→	50,000		ECG/ WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
5	Rehabilitate and Maintain Street Lights	Selected Communities	Street lights maintained.				→	75,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN ./ECG
6	Supply Electric Poles	District Wide	Electric poles supplied				→	70,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN./ECG

7	Engage the local media and other stakeholders in the promotion of tourism	District Wide	Tourism promoted					10,000		CENTRAL ADMIN.	CENTRAL ADMIN
8	Construct a 2 No. 20 Seater Modern Toilet Facilities for tourists	District Wide	Modern toilet facilities constructed					300,000		DWST/WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
9	Support the CREMA with funding	Lake Bosomtwe Area	CREMA supported with funds					7,000		CENTRAL ADMIN.	TOURIST BOARD
10	Organize training workshop for Producer/Farmer Based Organizations	Kuntanase	Training workshop for Producer/Farm Based Organizations organized					2,500		BAC	CENTRAL ADMIN/ FBOs
11	Support artisans with training annually	District Wide	Artisans supported with training					10,000		BAC	CENTRAL ADMIN
12	Monitor operations of artisans annually	District Wide	Operations of artisans monitored					5,000		BAC	CENTRAL ADMIN
13	Support GYEEDA annually	District Wide	GYEEDA supported					15,000		GYEEDA	CENTRAL ADMIN
ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT											
14	Train 100 Farmers in Modern Farming Techniques	Selected Farmers – District Wide	100 farmers trained in modern farming techniques					2,000		MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN

15	Facilitate the purchase of improved planting materials for both staple and industrial crops	District Wide	Improved planting materials purchased					1,500		MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN
16	Celebrate Farmers Day annually Awarding Outstanding Farmers	District Wide	Outstanding farmers awarded.					15,000		MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN
17	Organize capacity building workshop for farmers on climate change	District Wide	Workshop for farmers on climate change organized					2,500		MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN
18	Provide training in climate change and green economy for District Agriculture Department annually	Kuntanase	Training in climate change and green economy organized					10,000		MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN
19	Undertake Tree Planting activities and Afforestation programmes	District Wide	Afforestation programmes undertaken.					5,000		NADMO/ AGRIC	CENTRAL ADMIN
20	Recruit 5 Extension Service Officers	District wide	5 Extension Service Officers recruited					8,000		MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN
21	Provide 200 farmers with agro-chemicals and other farm inputs	District wide	200 farmers provided with agro-chemicals and other farm inputs					7,500		MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN
22	Facilitate the provision of 20 litre bins at market centres	Selected market centres	20 litre bins provided at market centres					25,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS
23	Prosecute people engaged in illegal chainsaw operations annually	District wide	People engaged in illegal					5,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	PROSECUTOR /COURT

24	Fumigate Public Places	District Wide	chainsaw operations prosecuted Public places fumigated.					75,000		DEHO	CENTRAL ADMIN
25	Waste Management	District Wide	Effective waste management					80,000		DEHO	CENTRAL ADMIN
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT											
26	Construct Drains and Culverts	District Wide	Drains and culverts constructed.					20,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN/ DEPT OF FEEDER ROADS
27	Rehabilitate/ Reshape 200 km Feeder Roads	District Wide	200km length of feeder roads rehabilitated.					75,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN /DEPT OF FEEDER ROADS
28	Procure 50 electricity poles in the District	District Wide	50 electricity poles procured					12,500		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
29	Provide 200 street light bulbs in the District	District Wide	200 street light bulbs provided					25,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS
30	Undertake Street Naming and Property addressing System in 4 communities in the District	District wide	4 communities provided with street names and property address					25,000		PHYSICAL PLANNING	CENTRAL ADMIN
31	Organize education on street naming	District wide	Planning education on street naming held					2,000		PHYSICAL PLANNING	CENTRAL ADMIN
32	Prepare settlement layout for selected	Selected	Settlement					25,000		PHYSICAL	CENTRAL ADMIN

	communities in the District	Communities	layout selected communities prepared								PLANNING	
33	Expand the use of Geographic Information System (GIS) and GPS in spatial/land use planning	Selected Communities	Usage of GIS and GPS expanded	→						17,500	PHYSICAL PLANNING	CENTRAL ADMIN
34	Rehabilitate 6 No. dilapidated school structures	Selected Communities	6 dilapidated schools rehabilitated	→						150,000	WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
35	Construct 4 No. Institutional Latrines for 4 schools	District wide	4 No. institutional latrines constructed	→						120,000	WORKS/ CENTRAL ADMIN	DEHO/SERVICE PROVIDERS
36	Construct 2 No. 10 Seater Aqua Privy Toilets in the District	Selected Schools	2 No. 10 seater aqua privy toilets constructed	→						60,000	WORKS/ CENTRAL ADMIN	DEHO/SERVICE PROVIDERS
37	Evacuate 3 refuse dump sites in the District	Selected Communities	3 refuse dump sites evacuated	→						100,000	CENTRAL ADMIN	ASSEMBLY MEMBERS/ SERVICE PROVIDERS
38	Procure building materials for Community Initiated Projects annually	District Wide	Building materials procured	→						50,000	CENTRAL ADMIN	CENTRAL ADMIN
39	Drill 10 No. Boreholes	Selected Communities	10 Boreholes constructed	→						200,000	WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
40	Rehabilitate 5 broken down boreholes	Selected Communities	5 broken down boreholes rehabilitated	→						25,000	DWST/ WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
41	Monitor operations water facilities and	Selected	Water activities	→						4,000	DWST/	CENTRAL ADMIN

	WATSAN	Communities	and WATSAN monitored							WORKS	
	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT										
42	Construct 2 No. KG Blocks and toilet facilities	Selected communities	2 No. KG Blocks and toilet facilities constructed						150,000	WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
43	Construct 2 No. 3 Unit Teachers Quarters	Worakose Nnuaso	2 No. 3 Unit Teachers Quarters constructed						200,000	WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
44	Extend School Feeding Programme to 4 Additional Schools	District Wide	GSFP extended to 4 schools						2,000	CENTRAL ADMIN	GSF SECRETARIAT
45	Supply 2000 pieces of Mono and Dual Desks for Schools	District Wide	2000 Desks supplied to schools						120,000	CENTRAL ADMIN	CENTRAL ADMIN /GES
46	Facilitate the payment of Capitation Grant annually to boost especially girl-child education	District Wide	Capitation Grant paid annually to boost especially girl-child education						100,000	GES	CENTRAL ADMIN
47	Organize My First Day at School celebration annually	District Wide	My First Day at School celebration organized annually						10,000	GES	CENTRAL ADMIN
48	Organize Science and Mathematics	District Wide	Science and						5,000	GES	CENTRAL ADMIN

	Quiz for schools annually		Mathematics Quiz for schools organized										
49	Provide bursary and support to 100 brilliant but needy students especially girl child education	District Wide	Support to 100 brilliant but needy students provided						15,000			GES	CENTRAL ADMIN
50	Facilitate the relocation of Kumasi Polytechnic to Kuntanase	District Wide	Kumasi Polytechnic relocated to Kuntanase						25,000			GES	CENTRAL ADMIN
51	Organize vaccination against vaccine preventable diseases	District Wide	Vaccination against preventable diseases organized						5,000			GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
52	Undertake Mobile Van education on EPI	District Wide	Mobile van education undertaken						2,500			GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
53	Sensitize 70 CBSVs on disease surveillance activities	District Wide	70 CBSVs sensitized						5,000			GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
54	Conduct EPL cluster survey	District Wide	EPL cluster survey supported						2,500			GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
55	Undertake supportive supervision exercise	District Wide	Supportive supervision exercise undertaken						15,000			GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
56	Organize workshop on infection prevention annually	Selected communities	Infection prevention workshop						5,000			GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN

57	Organize know your HIV/AIDS status campaign annually	District Wide	organized Know your status campaign organized					4,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
58	Support to PLWHIV and AIDS quarterly in the District	District Wide	Support to PLWHIV and AIDS undertaken					5,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
59	Facilitate the sensitization of communities in the management of TB	District Wide	Communities sensitized to manage TB					2,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
60	Support NID/Malaria prevention weeks	District Wide	Malaria prevention weeks supported					3,800		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
61	Sensitize community members on prevention of malnutrition in children under 5 years	District Wide	Community sensitized on malnutrition prevention					2,500		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
62	Undertake nutrition surveillance in day care centres annually	District Wide	Nutrition surveillance undertaken					3,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
63	Organize workshop on pregnancy related complications in pregnant women for 19 midwives	Kuntanase	Workshop organized for 19 midwives					10,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
64	Undertake in-service training on IMCI for 25 service providers	Kuntanase	In-service training on IMCI undertaken					1,500		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
65	Organize refresher training for 25 teachers on School Health Services	Kuntanase	Refresher training					2,500		GES	CENTRAL ADMIN

66	Facilitate the employment of 100 youths under GYEEDA	District Wide	100 youth employed					50,000		GYEEDA	CENTRAL ADMIN
67	Facilitate the procurement of equipment and other trading items for trained youth annually	District Wide	Equipment for the youth procured					15,000		GYEEDA	CENTRAL ADMIN
68	Provide assistance to 100 females to establish their own jobs	District Wide	100 females assisted to establish their own jobs					1,500		BAC	CENTRAL ADMIN
69	Organize 3 sensitization workshops on violence against women and children in the District	Kuntanase Jachie Boneso	3 Sensitization workshops organized					1,500		SOC. WELF. C'TY DEVT	CENTRAL ADMIN
70	Support to People with disabilities	District Wide	PWDs supported					15,000		SOC. WELF. C'TY DEVT	CENTRAL ADMIN
71	Provide support to the vulnerable and marginalized people under LEAP	District Wide	Vulnerable supported under LEAP					7,000		SOC. WELF. C'TY DEVT	CENTRAL ADMIN
72	Provide support to the District Social Welfare and Community Development Department annually	District Wide	District SW and CD Department supported annually					15,000		SOC. WELF. C'TY DEVT	CENTRAL ADMIN
73	Organize District Mock Exams for BECE candidates	District Wide	Mock Exams for BECE candidates organized					5,000		GES	CENTRAL ADMIN
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE											

88	Training and Capacity Building of Staff (External and Local Training)	Kuntanase	Staff members trained.					20,000		CENTRAL ADMIN.	SERVICE PROVIDERS
89	Rehabilitate Assembly Bungalows	Kuntanase	Assembly Bungalows rehabilitated					15,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
99	Rehabilitate Office Blocks (Phase1&2)	Kuntanase	Office blocks rehabilitated					30,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
100	Supply of Office equipment	Kuntanase	Office equipment supplied					50,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	CENTRAL ADMIN
101	Resource of DPCU	Kuntanase	DPCU resourced					10,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	DPCU
102	Organize public fora	Kuntanase	Public fora organized					10,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	DPCU
103	Repair and maintain official vehicles	Kuntanase	Official vehicles repaired and maintained					10,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS
104	Monitor all Development projects	District Wide	Development projects monitored					15,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	DPCU
105	Prepare and Review MTDP	Kuntanase	MTDP prepared					15,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	DPCU
106	Prepare Composite Budget	Kuntanase	Composite Budget prepared					2,500		CENTRAL ADMIN	DPCU
107	Support for District Security	District wide	DISEC supported					5,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	DISTRICT POLICE

108	NALAG Activities	Kuntanase	NALAG activities undertaken					5,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	CENTRAL ADMIN
109	Activate Website and Internet Facility	Kuntanase	Internet facility activated					20,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS
110	Repair and maintain office equipment	Kuntanase	Office equipment repaired					10,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS

Source: DPCU-BDA, 2014

5.5.5 Composite Annual Action Plan (AAP), 2017

Table 5.5: Composite Annual Action Plan (AAP), 2017

NO	THEMATIC AREA	LOCATION	OUTPUT	TIME SCHEDULE				BUDGET ESTIMATE		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
	ACTIVITIES		INDICATOR	1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATION
	ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO ECONOMIC STABILITY										
1	Organize Capacity Building Workshop for Revenue Staff	District Wide	Revenue staff equipped with requisite knowledge				→	5,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS/FACILITATORS
2	Undertake education on revenue collection	District Wide	Education on revenue collection undertaken				→	,500		FINANCE	CENTRAL ADMIN./RATE PAYERS
3	Prepare and implement Revenue Improvement Action Plan	District Wide	Revenue Improvement Action Plan prepared and implemented				→	2,000		FINANCE	CENTRAL ADMIN
	ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANAS PRIVATE SECTOR										
5	Facilitate the Extension of Electricity to new areas	District Wide	Electricity extended to new areas.				→	50,000		ECG/ WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
6	Rehabilitate and Maintain Street Lights	Selected Communities	Street lights maintained.				→	75,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN ./ECG
7	Supply Electric Poles	District Wide	Electric poles supplied				→	70,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN./ECG

8	Engage the local media and other stakeholders in the promotion of tourism	District Wide	Tourism promoted					2,500		CENTRAL ADMIN.	CENTRAL ADMIN
9	Construct a 2 No. 20 Seater Modern Toilet Facilities for tourists	District Wide	Modern toilet facilities constructed					150,000		DWST/WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
10	Support the CREMA with funding	Lake Lake Bosomtwe Area	CREMA supported with funds					7,000		CENTRAL ADMIN.	TOURIST BOARD
11	Organize training workshop for Producer/Farmer Based Organisations	Kuntanase	Training workshop for Producer/Farm Based Organizations organized					2,500		BAC	CENTRAL ADMIN/ FBOs
12	Support artisans with training annually	District Wide	Artisans supported with training					10,000		BAC	CENTRAL ADMIN
13	Monitor operations of artisans annually	District Wide	Operations of artisans monitored					5,000		BAC	CENTRAL ADMIN
14	Support GYEEDA annually	District Wide	GYEEDA supported					15,000		GYEED	CENTRAL ADMIN
ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT											
16	Train 100 Farmers in Modern Farming Techniques	Selected Farmers – District Wide	100 farmers trained in modern farming techniques					2,000		MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN

17	Facilitate the purchase of improved planting materials for both staple and industrial crops	District Wide	Improved planting materials purchased					1,500		MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN
18	Celebrate Farmers Day annually Awarding Outstanding Farmers	District Wide	Outstanding farmers awarded.					15,000		MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN
19	Organize capacity building workshop for farmers on climate change	District Wide	Workshop for farmers on climate change organized					2,500		MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN
20	Provide training in climate change and green economy for District Agriculture Department annually	Kuntanase	Training in climate change and green economy organised					10,000		MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN
21	Undertake Tree Planting activities and Afforestation programmes	District Wide	Afforestation programmes undertaken.					5,000		NADMO/ AGRIC	CENTRAL ADMIN
22	Provide 200 farmers with agro-chemicals and other farm inputs	District wide	200 farmers provided with agro-chemicals and other farm inputs					7,500		MOFA	CENTRAL ADMIN
23	Prosecute people engaged in illegal chainsaw operations annually	District wide	People engaged in illegal chainsaw operations prosecuted					5,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	PROSECUTOR /COURT
24	Fumigate Public Places	District Wide	Public places fumigated.					75,000		DEHO	CENTRAL ADMIN

25	Waste Management	District Wide	Effective waste management					80,000		DEHO	CENTRAL ADMIN
26	Prosecute people engaged in illegal mining activities annually	District Wide	People engaged in illegal mining activities prosecuted					4,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	PROSECUTOR /COURT
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT											
27	Construct Drains and Culverts	District Wide	Drains and culverts constructed.					20,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN/ DEPT OF FEEDER ROADS
28	Rehabilitate/ Reshape 200 km Feeder Roads	District Wide	200km length of feeder roads rehabilitated.					75,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN /DEPT OF FEEDER ROADS
29	Procure 50 electricity poles in the District	District Wide	50 electricity poles procured					12,500		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
30	Provide 200 street light bulbs in the District	District Wide	200 street light bulbs provided					25,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS
31	Undertake Street Naming and Property addressing System in 4 communities in the District	District wide	4 communities provided with street names and property address					25,000		PHYSICAL PLANNING	CENTRAL ADMIN
32	Organize education on street naming	District wide	Planning education on street naming held					2,000		PHYSICAL PLANNING	CENTRAL ADMIN
33	Expand the use of Geographic	Selected	Usage of GIS					20,000		PHYSICAL	CENTRAL ADMIN

	Information System (GIS) and GPS in spatial/land use planning	Communities	and GPS expanded								PLANNING	
34	Rehabilitate 4 No. dilapidated school structures	Selected Communities	4 dilapidated schools rehabilitated						150,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
35	Construct 4 No. Institutional Latrines for 4 Schools	District Wide	4 No. Institutional latrines constructed						120,000		WORKS CENTRAL ADMIN	DEHO/SERVICE PROVIDERS
36	Construct 2 No. 10 Seater aqua privy toilets in the District	Selected Schools	2 No. aqua privy toilets constructed						60,000		WORKS/ CENTRAL ADMIN	DEHO/SERVICE PROVIDERS
37	Construct 2 No. water closet toilets in the District	Selected communities	2 water closet toilets constructed						120,000		WORKS/ CENTRAL ADMIN	DEHO/SERVICE PROVIDERS
38	Evacuate 3 refuse dump sites in the District	Selected Communities	3 refuse dump sites evacuated						32,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	ASSEMBLY MEMBERS/ SERVICE PROVIDERS
39	Procure building materials for Community Initiated Projects annually	District Wide	Building materials procured						50,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	CENTRAL ADMIN
40	Mechanise 5 No. Boreholes	Selected Communities	5 Boreholes mechanised						210,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
41	Rehabilitate 5 broken down boreholes	Selected Communities	5 broken down boreholes rehabilitated						25,000		DWST/ WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
42	Monitor operations water facilities and WATSAN	Selected Communities	Water activities and WATSAN						3,000		DWST/ WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN

			monitored								
	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT										
43	Extend School Feeding Programme to 4 Additional Schools	District Wide	GSFP extended to 10 schools	→					2,000		CENTRAL ADMIN GSF SECRETARIAT
44	Supply 2000 pieces of Mono and Dual Desks for Schools	District Wide	2000 Desks supplied to schools	→					120,000		CENTRAL ADMIN CENTRAL ADMIN /GES
45	Facilitate the payment of Capitation Grant annually to boost especially girl-child education	District Wide	Capitation Grant paid annually to boost especially girl-child education	→					100,000		GES CENTRAL ADMIN
46	Organize My First Day at School celebration annually	District Wide	My First Day at School celebration organized annually	→					10,000		GES CENTRAL ADMIN
47	Organize Science and Mathematics Quiz for schools annually	District Wide	Science and Mathematics Quiz for schools organized	→					5,000		GES CENTRAL ADMIN
48	Provide bursary and support to 25 brilliant but needy students especially girl child education	District Wide	Support to 100 brilliant but needy students provided	→					15,000		GES CENTRAL ADMIN
49	Construct 2 No. CHPS Compound for	Bonkorkor	2 No. CHPS	→					200,00		GHS/WORKS CENTRAL ADMIN

	2 communities	Pipie	Compound constructed										
50	Organize vaccination against vaccine preventable diseases	District Wide	Vaccination against preventable diseases organised	→					5,000			GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
51	Undertake Mobile Van education on EPI	District Wide	Mobile van education undertaken	→					2,500			GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
52	Sensitize 70 CBSVs on disease surveillance activities	District Wide	70 CBSVs sensitized	→					5,000			GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
53	Conduct EPL cluster survey	District Wide	EPL cluster survey supported	→					2,500			GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
54	Undertake supportive supervision exercise	District Wide	Supportive supervision exercise undertaken	→					15,000			GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
55	Organize workshop on infection prevention annually	Selected communities	Infection prevention workshop organized	→					5,000			GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
56	Organize know your HIV/AIDS status campaign annually	District Wide	Know your status campaign organized	→					4,000			GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
57	Support to PLWHIV and AIDS quarterly in the District	District Wide	Support to PLWHIV and AIDS undertaken	→					5,000			GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN

58	Facilitate the sensitization of communities in the management of TB	District Wide	Communities sensitized to manage TB					2,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
59	Support NID/Malaria prevention weeks	District Wide	Malaria prevention weeks supported					3,800		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
60	Sensitize community members on prevention of malnutrition in children under 5 years	District Wide	Community sensitized on malnutrition prevention					2,500		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
61	Undertake nutrition surveillance in day care centres annually	District Wide	Nutrition surveillance undertaken					3,000		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
62	Undertake in-service training on IMCI for 25 service providers	Kuntanase	In-service training on IMCI undertaken					1,500		GHS	CENTRAL ADMIN
63	Organize refresher training for 25 teachers on School Health Services	Kuntanase	Refresher training organized					2,500		GES	CENTRAL ADMIN
64	Facilitate the employment of 100 youths under GYEEDA	District Wide	100 youth employed					50,000		GYEEDA	CENTRAL ADMIN
65	Facilitate the procurement of equipment and other trading items for trained youth annually	District Wide	Equipment for the youth procured					15,000		GYEEDA	CENTRAL ADMIN
66	Provide assistance to 100 females to establish their own jobs	District Wide	100 females assisted to establish their own jobs					1,500		BAC	CENTRAL ADMIN

67	Organize 3 sensitization workshops on violence against women and children in the District	Kuntanase Jachie Boneso	3 Sensitization workshops organized					15,000		SOC. WELF. C'TY DEVT	CENTRAL ADMIN
68	Support to People with disabilities	District Wide	PWDs supported					10,000		SOC. WELF. C'TY DEVT	CENTRAL ADMIN
69	Provide support to the vulnerable and marginalized people under LEAP	District Wide	Vulnerable supported under LEAP					6,000		SOC. WELF. C'TY DEVT	CENTRAL ADMIN
70	Provide support to the District Social Welfare and Community Development Department annually	District Wide	District SW and CD Department supported annually					15,000		SOC. WELF. C'TY DEVT	CENTRAL ADMIN
71	Organize District Mock Exams for BECE candidates	District Wide	Mock Exams for BECE candidates organised					5,000		GES	CENTRAL ADMIN
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE											
72	Training and Capacity Building of Staff (External and Local Training)	Kuntanase	Staff members trained.					20,000		CENTRAL ADMIN.	SERVICE PROVIDERS
73	Rehabilitate Assembly Bungalows	Kuntanase	Assembly Bungalows rehabilitated					15,000		WORKS	CENTRAL ADMIN
74	Supply of Office equipment	Kuntanase	Office equipment supplied					15,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	CENTRAL ADMIN
75	Resource of DPCU	Kuntanase	DPCU resourced					10,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	DPCU

76	Organize public fora	Kuntanase	Public fora organized					10,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	DPCU
77	Repair and maintain official vehicles	Kuntanase	Official vehicles repaired and maintained					10,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS
78	Monitor all Development projects	District Wide	Development projects monitored					15,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	DPCU
79	Prepare and Review MTDP	Kuntanase	MTDP prepared					15,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	DPCU
80	Prepare Composite Budget	Kuntanase	Composite Budget prepared					2,500		CENTRAL ADMIN	DPCU
81	Support for District Security	District wide	DISEC supported					5,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	DISTRICT POLICE
82	NALAG Activities	Kuntanase	NALAG activities undertaken					5,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	CENTRAL ADMIN
83	Activate Website and Internet Facility	Kuntanase	Internet facility activated					20,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS
84	Repair and maintain office equipment	Kuntanase	Office equipment repaired					40,000		CENTRAL ADMIN	SERVICE PROVIDERS

Source: DPCU-BDA, 2014

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter covers the monitoring and evaluation arrangements for the DMTDP 2014-2017. All planning efforts should be result-oriented, and must aim at improving upon existing undesirable situation. Since the results should effect positive change, the process of change needs to be directed hence the employment of monitoring and evaluation technique. Monitoring and evaluation is a means by which the desired improvement can be ensured and measured.

6.2 Monitoring

Monitoring as a technique will be adopted in implementing the DMTDP 2014-2017 to enable management, implementers and other stakeholders obtain relevant information that can be used to assess progress of implementation of each of the projects (project phase/stage) outlined in the plan and to take timely decision to ensure that progress is maintained according to schedule. For the purpose of implementing this plan, monitoring would be done at two major levels, namely; Activity level and Output/Objective level.

6.2.1 Activity Level

Monitoring at this level would be carried out by the implementing and user departments, agencies and communities. They will monitor indicators and execution of activities and projects relevant to their sectors and communities. The departments, agencies, units and communities will generate monitoring reports and submit copies to DPCU Secretariat.

6.2.2 Output/Objective Level

The DPCU would be responsible for the monitoring of output and objective indicators spelt out in the DMTDP 2014-2017 document. The reports of implementing and user agencies and communities will constitute a major data requirement for monitoring at this level.

The approach (means) for monitoring activities, outputs and objectives would include the following:

1. Regular and periodic field and site visits by Project Officers of implementing Agencies, Representatives of User Agencies and Communities, Monitoring Team and DPCU.

2. Bi-weekly, monthly and quarterly DPCU review meetings. During these meeting, responsible agencies and departmental heads would present reports on the progress of implementation of programmes, projects and activities. In addition, various monitoring reports from District Sub-structures, User Agencies and communities would be discussed.

6.3 Evaluation

Evaluation of the DMTDP 2014-2017 will enable management to determine most especially, whether the expected impacts of implemented programmes and projects are being achieved.

The DPCU will carry out annual evaluation of the DMTDP to assess outputs of the implementation of annual action plans. A Mid-Term Evaluation would be carried out in February, 2016 and a final evaluation in February, 2018. The focus of the evaluation will be on the set projected change. There will also be stakeholder's workshops that would be organised to discuss the findings of the evaluations.

The main responsibility of evaluating the programmes and projects lies with the DPCU. The DPCU will facilitate the evaluation exercise in a participatory manner. The involvement of Traditional Authorities, Youths, Women and Private Sector Operators, Departments, Agencies, District Sub-structures, Vulnerable and Civil Society Organisation is very important.

It is expected that, the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and the Regional Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (RPCU) would carry out general overview of all monitoring and evaluation activities in the District.

6.4 Highlights of Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

The M&E plan is a tabular representation that details out the specific time (period) in which the major activities devised in the DMTDP are carried out. It also covers identified agencies/ departments that are responsible for the implementation of various activities to be carried out with their respective cost.

The main activities include Review Meetings, Monthly Monitoring Visits by the DPCU and other Stakeholders, Quarterly Field Visits, Mid-Term Evaluation of Programmes, Preparation of Monthly and Quarterly Progress Reports and Information Dissemination. Table 6.1 therefore shows the summary of M&E plan for 2014-2017.

Table 6.1: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan of DMTDP 2014-2017

Activity	Timeframe				Collaborating Stakeholders	Budget (GH¢)
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4		
	2014	2015	2016	2017		
DMTDP Stakeholders Review meeting	By ending of February	By ending of February	By ending of February	By ending of February	Heads of Departments, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Leaders Assembly Members NGOs, CBOs, Media Reps Religious groups	4,000.00
Monitoring visits by DPCU and other Stakeholders to inspect projects & programmes of DA	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Reps of District Sub-Structures. Opinion Leaders NGOs, CBOs Reps Religious groups	24,000.00
Quarterly Field visits by DPCU & other Stakeholders to monitor activities of DA.	Last Wednesday of each quarter	Last Wednesday of each quarter	Last Wednesday of each quarter	Last Wednesday of each quarter	Reps of District Sub-Structures. Opinion Leaders , NGOs, CBOs Reps Religious Groups	12,000.00
DMTP mid-term evaluation/ dissemination	30 th June	30 th June	30 th June	30 th June	All Heads of Depts. Opinion Leaders, Traditional Leaders Assembly Members NGOs, CBOs, Media	4,000.00
Prepare & submit monthly reports to all Stakeholders	10 th of following Month	10 th of following Month	10 th of following Month	10 th of following Month	All Heads of Departments	2,500.00
Prepare & submit quarterly reports	March June Sept. Dec.	March June Sept. Dec.	March June Sept. Dec.	March June Sept. Dec.	Heads of Sector Departments	4,000.00
Prepare & submit Mid-year Report	30 th June	30 th June	30 th June	30 th June	Heads of Sector Departments	1,000.00
Prepare & submit Annual M&E progress Reports	15 th January	15 th January	15 th January	15 th January	Heads of Sector Departments	2,000.00
Grand Total						53,500.00

Source: DPCU-BDA, 2014

CHAPTER SEVEN

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

7.1 Introduction

This chapter embodies the communication strategy adopted by the District in the preparation and finalization of the DMTDP. This is to make the DMTDP more practicable and realistic to all Stakeholders to feel the ownership in support of the projects/programmes/activities implementation. Henceforth, this chapter captures the public forums organised by the DPCU to ensure the effective communication strategy in the preparation and finalization of the DMTDP – 2010-2013

7.2 District Communication Plan for DMTDP 2014-2017

Table 7.1 presents the District Communication Plan for the implementation of the DMTDP 2014-2017.

Table 7.1: District Communication Plan for DMTDP 2014-2017

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Table frame	Responsibility
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP 2014-2017	Community members, Traditional authorities	Community durbars, drama, role play	Quarterly	DCD/DPO/ Chairman of Development Sub-committee
Visitation of Communities and Area Councils	To collate Data from the Communities and Area Council	Assembly Members Community members, Traditional authorities	Community Durbars	January to March	DPCU Members
First Public Hearing	To assess the analysis of data collected	Assembly Members Community members, Traditional authorities	Community Forum	January to March	DPCU Members
Second Public Hearing	To adopt development options	Assembly Members Community members, Traditional	Community Forum	January to March	DPCU Members

		authorities			
Third Public Hearing	To present the Draft Development Plan	Assembly Members Community members, Traditional authorities	Community Forum	January to March	DPCU Members
Meeting with Political leadership	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP 2014-2017	DCE, Presiding Member, MP and chairpersons of the sub-committees	Meetings with audio visuals	Quarterly	DPCU Members
	To update them on the status of implementation	DCE, Presiding Member, MP and chairpersons of the sub-committees	Round-table discussion and, Power point presentations	Quarterly	DPCU embers
Source: DPCU-BDA, 2014					

7.3 Dissemination of DMTDP 2014-2017 and Annual Progress Report 2014-2017

The dissemination of information of the DMTDP was organised in three public forums in the District. This collectively captured all the concerns and issues from all the communities in the District making the plan more supportive and implementable.

7.3.1 *First Public Forum after Data Collection and Analysis*

The first public forum was held on Friday, 31st January, 2014. The purpose was to lunch the importance of the DMTDP 2014-2017 to the people as well as the stakeholders in the District. The public hearing was held after the completion of the data collection and analysis exercises to assess the current situation and problems of the area and was treated as a very important phase of the planning process. This platform was used to present the results of the situation analysis. Discussions were held on the analysis which highlighted on the conclusions, and implications of the current situation in the District/Community.

In furtherance to the discussions the people were sensitised about their Districts, and also solicit their views and proposals on what the plan should include in terms of priority programmes, projects and activities to solve the existing problems during the plan period. The forum was also

meant to select various stakeholders that will play key roles in the preparation and finalisation of the DMTDP 2014-2017.

7.3.2 Second Public Forum on Development Options

The second public forum was held on Tuesday, 25th February, 2014. The purpose of this forum was to analyse the various options for development supported by maps or sketch diagrams. This was further subjected to scrutiny at the Assembly level by members of DPCU, SPC and other stakeholders in the District. After lengthy discussions, members were able to select a preferred development option which defines the future growth and direction of development of the District and which was used to formulate the development focus.

7.3.3 Third Public Forum on Draft Development Plan

The third public forum was held on Friday, 28th March, 2014. The objective of this forum was to discuss the draft DMTDP and finalize the preparation process of the DMTDP. During the interaction segment, members suggested number of recommendations which were used to conclude the preparation of the plan earmarked for implementation in 2014 to 2017.

7.4 Awareness Creation of Stakeholders Expected Roles in the Implementation of District Programmes, Projects and Activities

Table 7.2 shows all identifiable stakeholders and their roles as well as their interest in the implementation of the District programmes, projects and activities outlined in the DMTDP 2014-2017.

Table 7.2: Awareness Creation of Stakeholders Expected Roles in Implementation of District Programmes, Projects and Activities

S/N	Stakeholders	Interest	Role / Involvement
1	DPCU	a. Needs Assessment, b. Data collection, Collation and Analysis c. Preparation and Co-ordination of DMTDP and M&E Plan d. M&E Plan Implementation e. Information Dissemination	a. Asses s the needs of the people in the district b. Collect, collate and analyse data for M&E c. Prepare and co-ordinate of DMTP and M&E Plan d. Implement M&E Plan e. Disseminate and management of Information on M&E
2	District Assembly (DA)	a. Decision making b. Data Collection c. Monitoring and evaluation d. Information dissemination	a. Taking decisions on M&E b. Collection of Data c. Monitor and evaluate of Projects/ Programmes d. Disseminate results (information)
3	District Sub-structures (ACs, UC, AM)	a. Data Collection b. Monitoring c. Information dissemination	a. Collection of Data b. Monitor and evaluate of Projects/ Programmes c. Disseminate results (information)
4	Decentralised Departments and other Agencies	a. Advocacy for intervention b. Capacity building c. Implementation of projects/programmes d. Decision making	a. Data collection b. monitoring of on-going project/programmes c. Evaluation of implemented project/programmes d. Disseminate Information
5	Member of	a. Implementation of projects/ programmes	a. Monitoring of projects

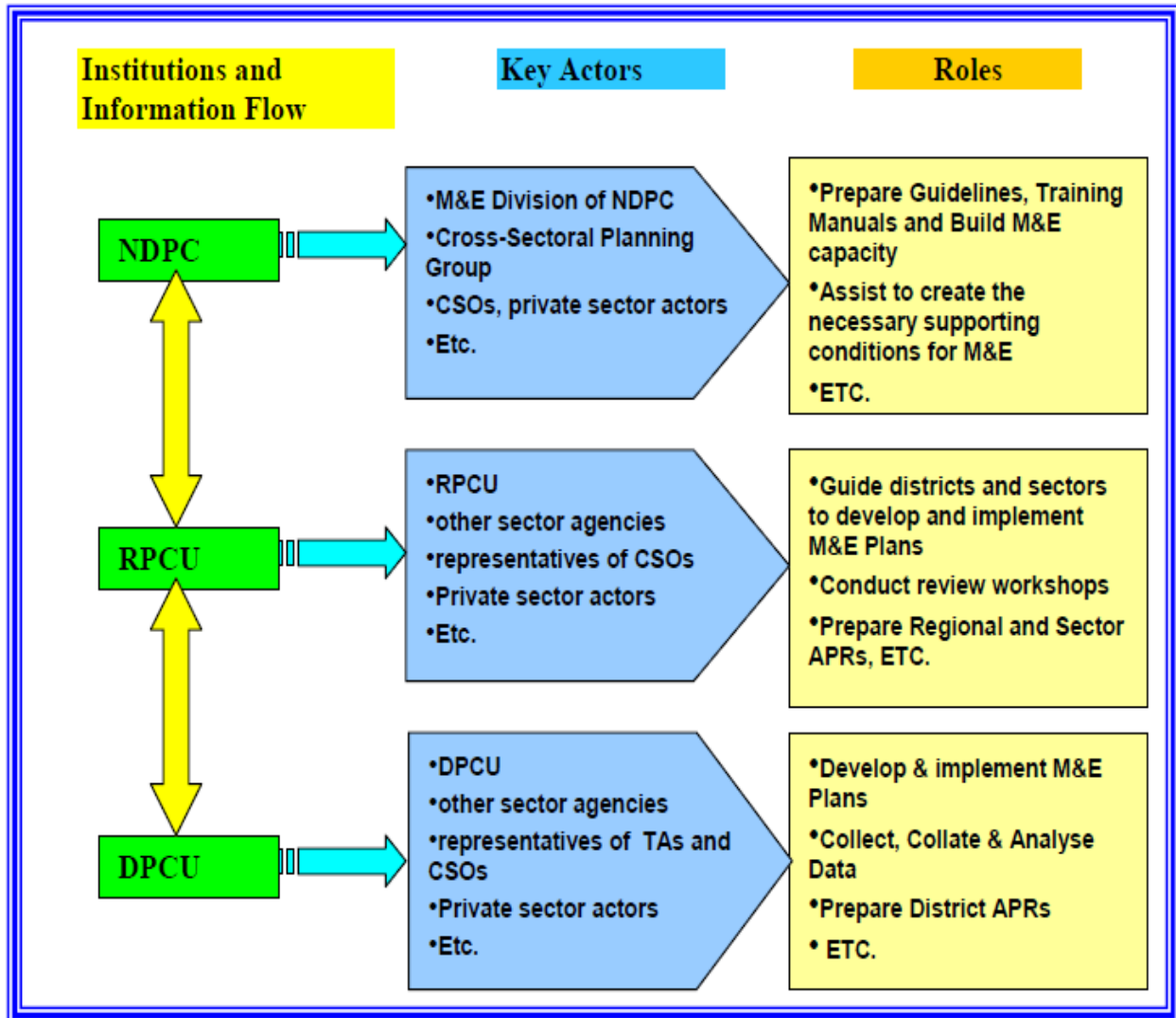
	Parliament (MP)	b. Advocacy for projects c. Transparency & Accountability	b. Evaluation of project/programmes c. Disseminate Information
6	Civil Society groups (NGOs, FBOs, CBOs, Youth Associations)	a. Transparency & accountability b. Capacity building c. Logistics and financial support	a. Support in building capacity of DA staff on monitoring issues b. Disseminate Information c. Monitor Projects/ Programmes
7	Financial Institutions	a. Individuals and Groups identification b. Monitoring c. Growth of SSEs	Monitor and Evaluate credit facilities given to individuals and groups in the district
8	Religious Bodies	a. Disseminate Information b. Advocacy	a. Disseminate Information
9	Traditional authorities	a. Transparency & accountability b. Implementation of projects/programmes c. Needs assessment	a. Needs assessment b. Monitor on-going projects/Programmes in their communities c. Disseminate Information
10	Communities	a. Equitable development b. Implementation of projects/programmes c. Needs assessment	a. Assist in Data collection for monitoring b. Monitor on-going projects/ Programmes in their communities
11	Development Partners (WB, EU, etc)	a. Human Resource development b. Capacity building c. Logistics and financial support	a. Support Research and data gathering b. monitoring and evaluation of development intervention
12	Media	a. Transparency & accountability b. Disseminate Information a. Advocacy	a. Disseminate Information b. Follow ups on development issues c. Ensure accountability
13	Political parties	a. Transparency & Accountability b. Advocacy c. Needs assessment	a. Advocacy role b. Monitor and Evaluate of development projects c. Disseminate Information

Source: DPCU-BDA, 2014

7.5 Promotion of Dialogue and Generation of Feedback of DMTDP 2014-2017

Reinforcing institutional arrangement is the attainment of the long term objective to institutionalize M&E and statistics for effective public policy management at all levels. NDPC is the institution with the legal mandate to coordinate the decentralized M&E system (NDPS Act 1994, Act 480) while the Ghana Statistical Service is responsible for the production of statistics. Figure 7.1 presents the national M&E system as prescribed by the National Development Planning Systems Act, 1994, Act 480 which is also adopted in the District. The Act clearly defines and regulates the planning process and specifies the M&E functions of NDPC, PPMEDs, RPCUs and DPCUs.

Figure 7.1: Feedback Mechanisms of the DMTDP 2014-2017



Source: NPCU/DPCU-BDA, 2014

7.6 Promotion of Access and Management of Public Expectations of the District Services

In order to promote access and management of public expectations concerning the services of the District, a number of stakeholders and individuals were selected within the 12 Area Councils to represent the interest of the District. In line with their duties, they are tasked to promote access to the DMTDP 2014-2017 precisely on the programmes, projects and activities outlined to address the issues identified in various communities. In as much as to promote access, they also tasked to manage information with regards to community expectations concerning the services of the District.