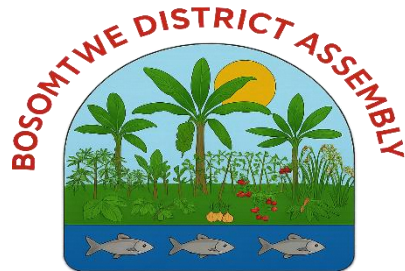




REPUBLIC OF GHANA

BOSOMTWE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



Service and Development

**DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(2026-2029)**

**NATIONAL MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK UNDER THE THEME:
“RESETTING-GHANA AGENDA- CREATING JOBS, ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY AND PROMOTING
SHARED PROSPERITY”**

DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT

OCTOBER, 2025

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AES	Agriculture Extension Services
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
BDA	Bosomtwe District Assembly
BOT	Build Operate Transfer
CAAP	Composite Annual Action Plan
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CBSVs	Community-Based Surveillance Volunteers
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CDP	Community Development Plans
CHPS	Community Health Planning Services

CHAG	Christian Health Association Ghana
CHRAJ	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CREMA	Community Resource Management Area
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
Das	District Assemblies
DBA	District Budget Analyst
DCDs	District Co-ordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DDF	District Development Facility
DED	District Education Directorate
DEHU	District Environmental Health Unit
DEOC	District Education Oversight Committee
DFO	District Finance Officer
DFMC	Disability Fund Management Committee
DHD	District Health Directorate
DMTDPs	District Medium-Term Development Plans
DOVVSU	Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit
DPO	District Planning Officer
DPAT	District Performance Assessment Tool
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPs	Development Partners
DSWCD	Department of Social Welfare and Community Development
DWST	District Water and Sanitation Team
EC	Electoral Commission
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GFD	Ghana Federation for the Disabled
GHG	Green House Gases

GoG	Government of Ghana
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GIZ	German Development Cooperation
GFTF	Ghana First Toilet Foundation
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno Virus / Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IBR	Infant Birth Registration
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
KCARP	Kumasi Compost and Recycling Plant
LED	Local Economic Development
LGA	Local Government Act
LI	Legislative Instrument
LTNDP	Long –Long-Term National Development Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MSE	Micro Small Enterprise
MTDP	Medium-Term Development Plan
MTDPF	Medium Term Development Policy Framework
MTTD	Motor Transport and Traffic Department
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NABCO	Nation Builders Corps
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NCCE	National Commission on Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization

NMTDPF	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
NYA	National Youth Authority
OPD	Outpatient Department
PBB	Programme Based Budget
PFJ	Planting for Food and Jobs
PoA	Programme of Action
POCC	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPD	Physical Planning Department
PM	Presiding Member
PME	Participatory and Monitoring Evaluation
PPP	Policies, Programmes and Projects
RCCs	Regional Co-ordinating Councils
RPCUs	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Units
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDS	Sub-District Structures
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHS	Senior High School
SIF	Social Investment Fund
SMC	School Management Committee
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education
U5MR	Under Five Mortality Rate
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UTI	Urinary Tract Infection
WASSCE	West African Senior Secondary Certificate Examination
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation

WHO World Health Organization
WIFA Women In Fertility Age
YEA Youth Employment Agency
ZGL Zoom Lion Ghana Limited

FOREWORD

The implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2022 - 2025 under the “Agenda for Jobs II (2022-2025)” formally ends in December 2025. Thus, the **National Development Planning (System) Regulations 2016, LI 2232** fifteenth schedule, requires that a draft of successor Medium-term Development Plans of MMDAs be prepared to ensure that the plans are adequately linked to the budget preparation cycle for implementation.

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

Following the release of the planning guidelines by the National Development Planning Commission, the Bosomtwe District Assembly has prepared its draft district medium-term development plan (2026-2029) that reflects the development aspirations of the medium-term development policy framework.

The DMTDP (2026-2029) is the development blueprint of the district, which would serve as a reference guide for equitable distribution of district resources and services, including allocation of government funds at the district level, particularly in the areas of education, health, agriculture, water and sanitation, and other social services.

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

The eight-chapter document focuses on: The first Chapter details the background of Bosomtwe District, including the mission, vision, mandate, and core values of the Assembly, geographical location of the district from both national and regional contexts, as well as the organogram of the Assembly.

Chapter two basically highlights the situational analysis of existing conditions of the Bosomtwe district, which deals with causes, effects, and reflects the spatial context of issues. The analysis centers around, but is not limited to, the demographic characteristics, governance, physical characteristics, and economy, social, environmental, as well as emergency preparedness and response. The identification of Strengths, Weaknesses,

Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) of the existing conditions. The review of the performance of the current MTDP is also critically examined in this chapter under the various development dimensions. The financial performance of the plan period (2022-2025) is also examined and analyzed. The current medium-term needs assessment and the projection into the future MTDP (2026-2029) to ensure continuity of the plans are highlighted.

The third chapter deals with the prioritization of key development issues highlighted which highlights the severity and diversity of the issues, the significant effect on economic efficiency, as well as the linkage in meeting basic human needs and rights, opportunities in addressing key cross-cutting issues, among others.

The fourth chapter highlights the formulation of development goals, objectives, the development of strategies, and the linkage of the strategies to the national development agenda.

Chapter five details the formulation development programmes based on the strategies developed in chapter four. It also explains how the various programmes of action are to be financed within the plan period (2026-2029) under various funding sources. The chapter also deals with the alignment of programmes with Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to ensure sustainability in evaluating the environmental, social, economic, and governance implications of formulated programmes.

The sixth Chapter details annual action plans that consist of projects to be implemented from the development programmes in Chapter Five within the plan period (2026-2029). The projects include monitoring and evaluation, communication strategy, maintenance of key infrastructure, and cross-cutting and emerging development themes.

Chapter seven highlights the arrangements of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of activities captured in Programme of Action (PoA) and Annual Action Plan (AAP) to facilitate implementation. It is also supposed to provide a detailed analysis of all stakeholders' (organizations, individuals, interested groups, etc) roles and responsibilities in the conduct of M&E. A matrix indicating formulated indicators to track the objectives and level of implementation of programmes and projects as contained in the PoA and AAP. The indicators track the expected outputs, outcomes, and impacts of planned programmes and projects.

Chapter eight, and the final chapter of the 2026-2029 MTDP, highlights the communication strategies within the plan period using the relevant medium and stakeholders for a specific target group.

For ease of accessibility to the plan, the DMTDP (2026-2029) will be disseminated widely in both print and electronic formats. The plan will also be posted on the district's website: www.bosomtwe.gov.gh.

The DPCU wishes to express its profound gratitude to the Management of BDA for providing the required resources for the preparation of the DMTDP. Our gratitude also goes to the Secretariat of the DPCU for their immense contribution during the plan preparation exercise. Finally, we wish to thank all stakeholders – Nananom, Assembly members, the Area Councils, BDA staff, and community members, among others, for their invaluable support while soliciting their active participation towards the effective implementation of the plan.



HON. ENGR. ABDULLAH HAMIDU

DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) is a comprehensive document that provides a guide for development interventions towards the achievement of sustainable growth and development, job creation, and poverty reduction to improve the living standards of people in the district. This document has been prepared under the **Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF), 2026- 2029, “Resetting-Ghana Agenda- Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity”** to replace the (MTDP 2022-2025) *“Agenda for Jobs, Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All II”* which expires on 31st December, 2025. Other policy documents, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 of the United Nations, the African Union (AU) Global Goals, and Agenda 2063, were also used. The plan has been designed to guide all Organizations, Agencies, Development Partners, and other Stakeholders that would be involved in addressing the district’s development problems/issues during the four-year plan period (2026-2029). The DMTDP will therefore form the basis for development investment in the district, irrespective of the sources of funding.

The preparation of the plan was largely led by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU). Chapter one commenced with the current state of affairs of the district, which dealt with the performance review of the DMTDP (2022-2025), the description and analysis of existing conditions pertaining to the district, and cross-cutting issues supported by maps, tables, charts, and other pictorial representations, and their development implications for the future. A summary of identified District problems, community needs, and aspirations was obtained from a baseline socio-economic survey conducted as part of the planning process following the situational analysis of the district. Public hearings were organized in all communities and Area Councils where opinion leaders and the general public expressed their problems, needs, and aspirations. All these served as inputs in arriving at the true needs of the district. The identified needs were prioritized at a stakeholders’ meeting organized by the DPCU. The identified issues were then compared to issues presented in the MTDPF 2026-2029, upon which the summarized key development issues were adopted.

The 2026-2029 MTDP requires an estimated amount of **Seventy million, three hundred and seventy-five thousand, nine hundred and ninety-eight Ghana Cedis, eighteen Pesewas (Gh¢70,375,998.18)** to implement all the four-year composite action plans. The plan is expected to be financed from the following sources: Internally Generated Fund (IGF), DACF, GOG, support, and Grants from NGOs and other Development Partners. It is expected of the Assembly that the successful implementation of the MTDP 2026-

2029 will improve the quality of life of all people in the District through job creation, improved incomes, and access to basic social services (education, health, water, sanitation, energy, and transportation).

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1. Introduction

This Chapter of the plan deals with the background of the district, vision, mission, functions, mandate, and core values of the Assembly. It also shows the organizational structure (organogram) of the Assembly as espoused by the Local Government Service's Operational Manual. To get the specific location of the district, this chapter shows the Bosomtwe District in national and regional maps, as well as the district map indicating unique features of the district, including the three (3) Area Councils of the Assembly.

1.2. Location and Size

The Bosomtwe District is located in 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 in the north by the Asokwa Municipal Assembly, in the east by the Ejisu Municipal, in the south by the Bekwai Municipal and the Bosome-Freho District, and in the west by the Atwima-Kwanwoma District. The District has a total land size of 422.5km² with a population density of 391 persons per sq km. The District has 67 communities, which have been zoned into three area councils, namely, Jachie, Kuntanase, and Boneso.

Figures 1.2 and 1.3 show Bosomtwe District in the national and regional context, respectively. Figure 1.4 also depicts the map of the District showing the sixty-seven (67) communities.

1.3. Vision

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

1.4. Mission

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

1.5. Key Functions of the Assembly

As enshrined in Section 10 (3) of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the District, like any other district in Ghana, is obliged to perform defined functions in its jurisdiction.

Generically, these functions are deliberative, legislative, and executive in nature, including but not limited to the following.

- Responsible for the overall development of the district
- Preparation of development plans and budget
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes, and strategies for the effective mobilization of resources necessary for the overall development of the district
- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district
- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure
- Provide municipal works and services in the district
- Be responsible for the development, improvement, and management of human settlements and the environment in the district
- In co-operation with appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district.
- Perform such other functions as may be provided under any other enactment.

1.6. Mandate

The Assembly is mandated to develop and manage the resources of the district, promote social and economic development, and remove obstacles to progress.

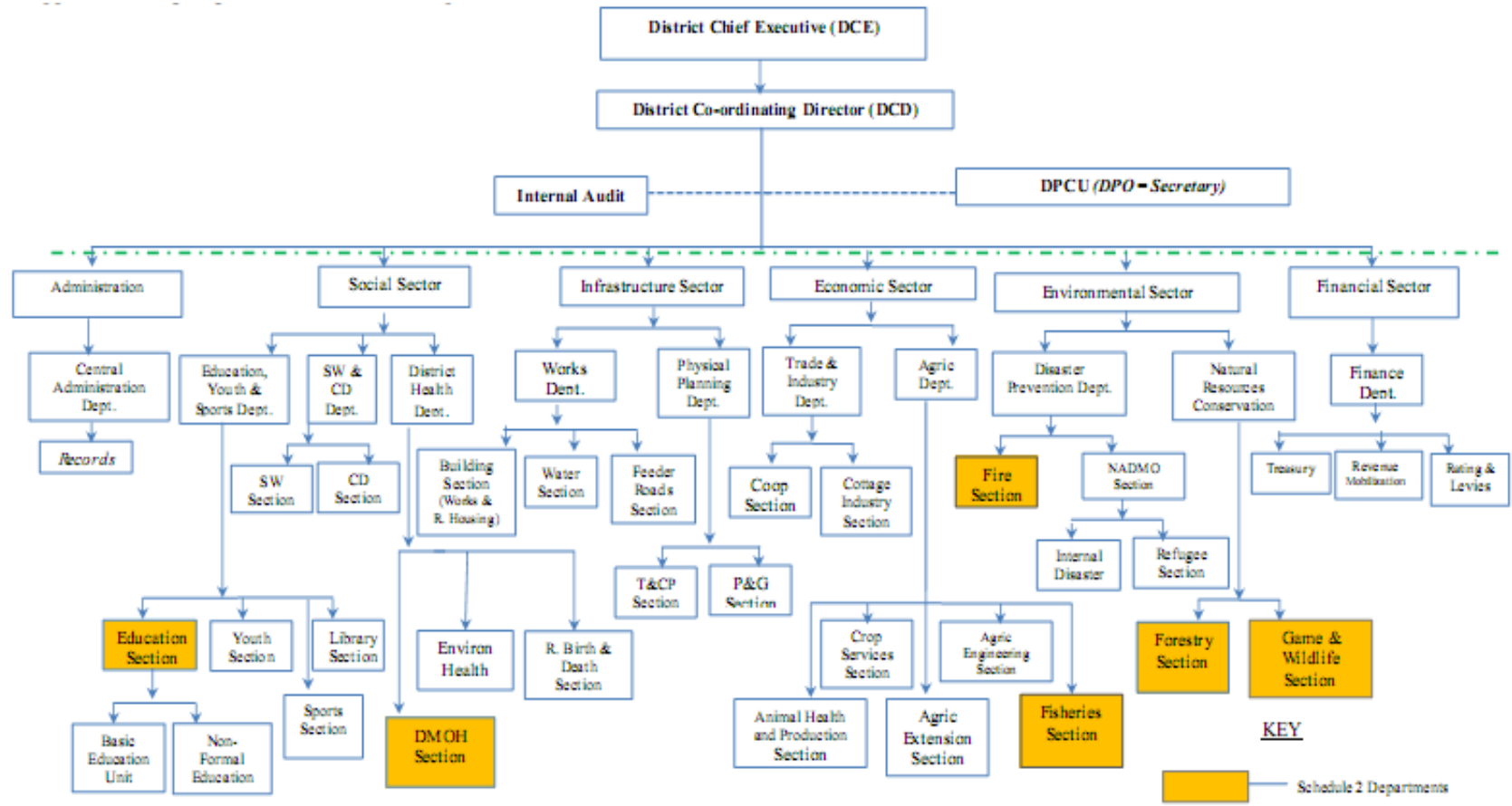
1.7. Core Values

To achieve the vision, mission, and mandate of the District, duty-bearers of the Assembly are obliged to be guided by certain ethical considerations as spelled out in the Local Government Service Operational Manual, such as:

- Professionalism
- Transparency
- Accountability
- Responsiveness
- Teamwork
- Timeliness
- Results-oriented
- Impartiality
- Equity
- Integrity
- Anonymity
- Creativity
- Innovation
- Diligence
- Discipline

As prescribed by Act 936 of the Local Governance Act (2016) and specifically detailed in the Local Government Service Operational Manual, the organogram (organizational Structure) of the Assembly is shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure 0.1 Organogram of Bosomtwe District Assembly.



Source: DPCU-BDA-2025

Figure 0.2 depicting Bosomtwe in the National Context.

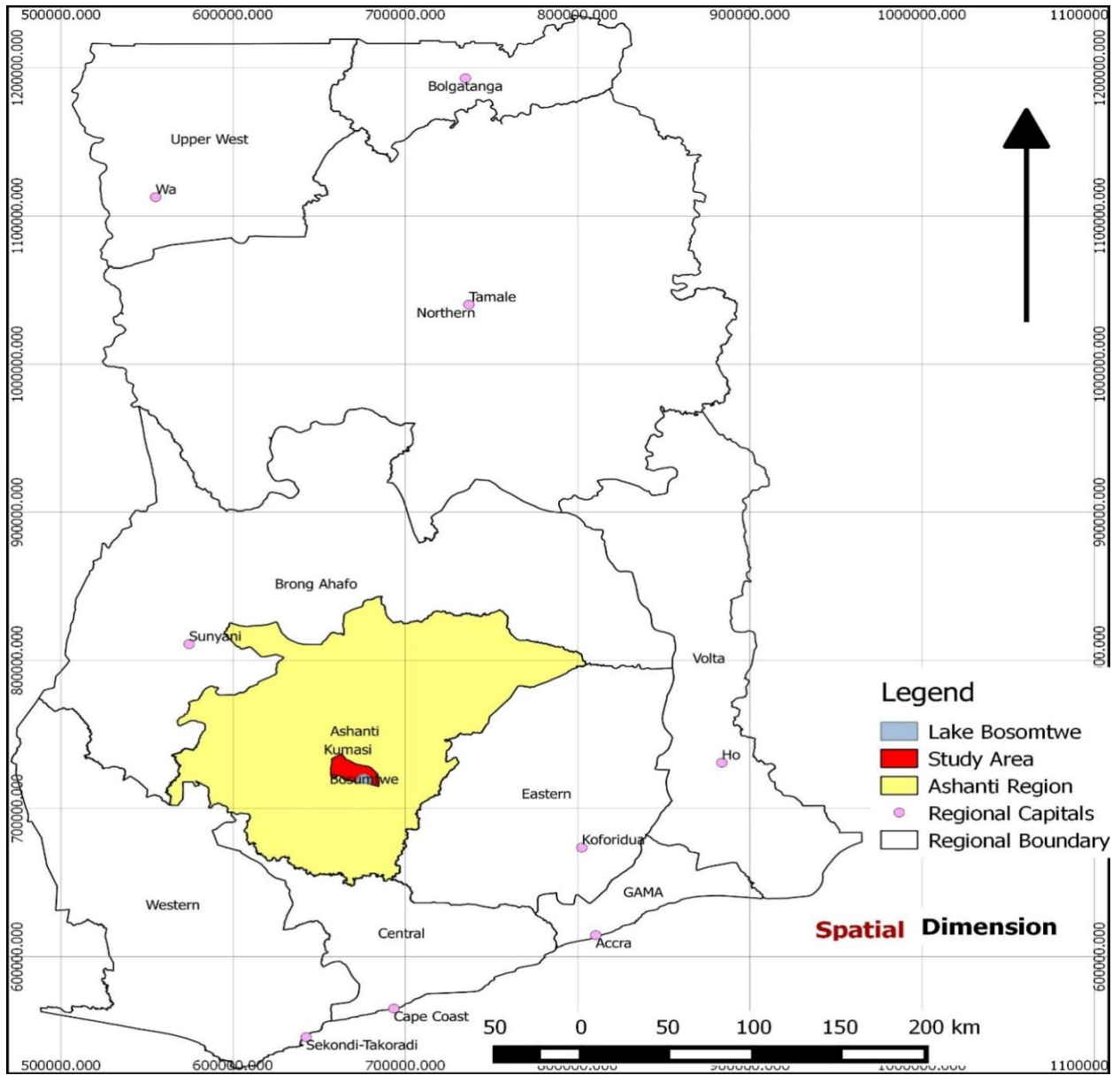
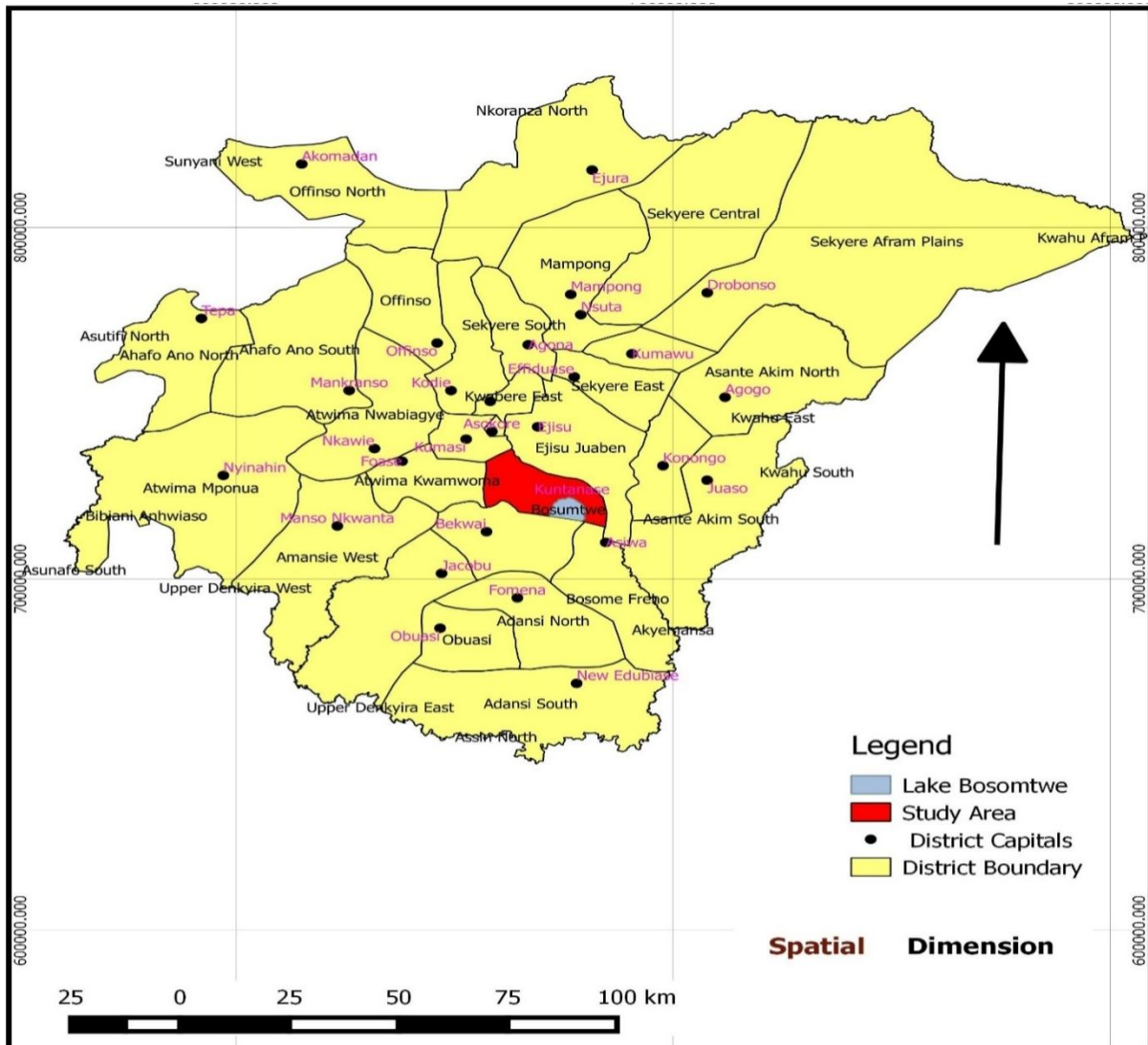
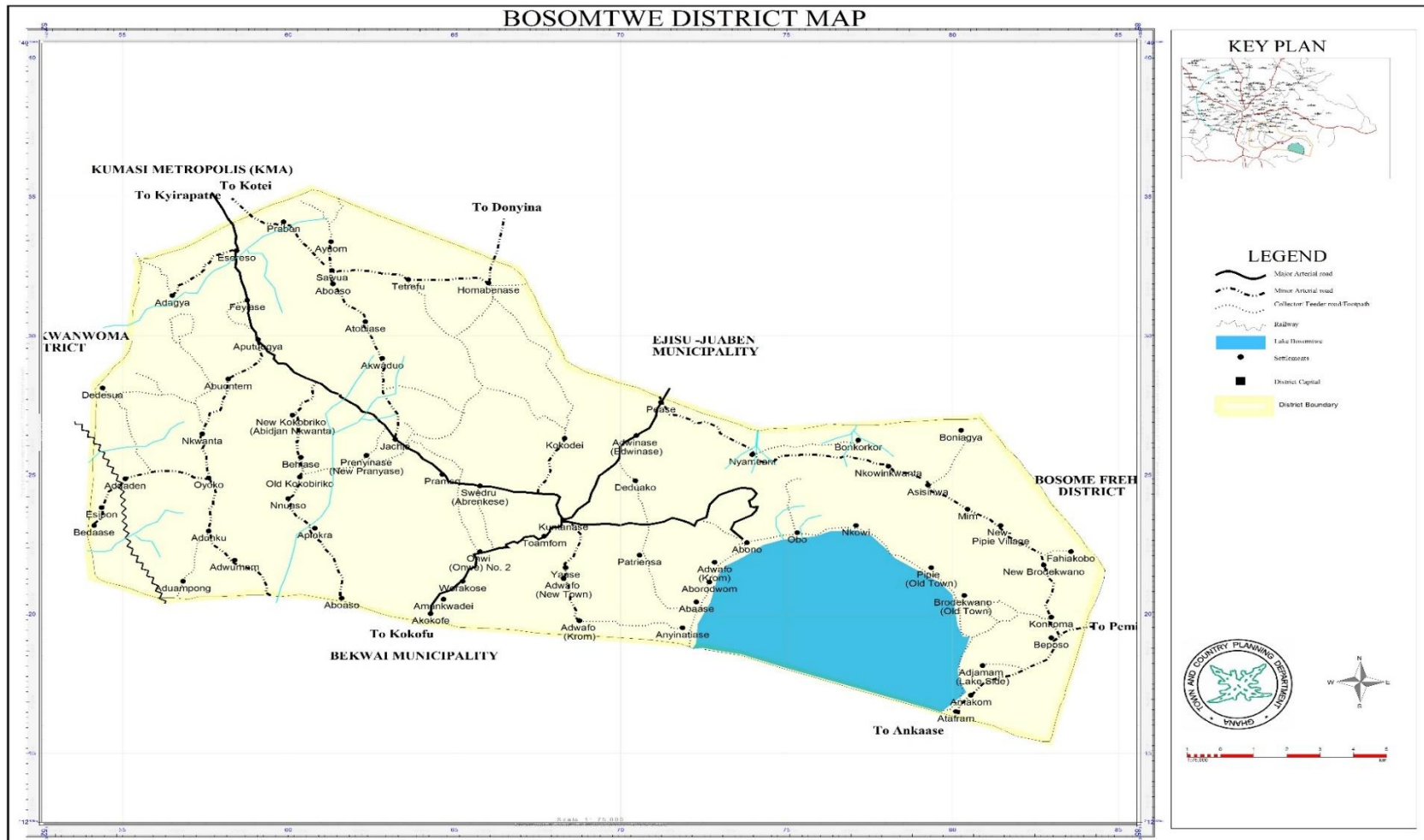


Figure 0.3 showing Bosomtwe in the Regional Context.



Sources: DPCU-BDA-2025

Figure 0.4 The map of Bosomtwe District.



Source: DPCU-BDA-2025

1.8. Structure of the 2026-2029 MTDP

As the expiration of the current Medium-Term Development Plan (2022-2025 MTDP) comes close at the end of 2025, the National Development Planning Commission has outlined an eight-chapter MTDP in its framework for the next Medium-Term Development Plan 2026-2029. The first Chapter of the Plan details the background of Bosomtwe District, including the mission, vision, mandate, and core values of the Assembly, geographical location of the district from both national and regional contexts, as well as the organogram of the Assembly.

Chapter two of the plan basically highlights the situational analysis of existing conditions of the Bosomtwe district, which deals with causes, effects, and reflects the spatial context of issues. The analysis centers around, but is not limited to, the demographic characteristics, governance, physical characteristics, and economy, social, environmental, as well as emergency preparedness and response. The identification of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) of the existing conditions. The review of the performance of the current MTDP is also critically examined in this chapter under the various development dimensions. The financial performance of the plan period (2022-2025) is also examined and analyzed. The current medium-term needs assessment and the projection into the future MTDP (2026-2029) to ensure continuity of the plans are highlighted.

The third chapter of the plan significantly deals with the prioritization of key development issues highlighted in Chapter Two. This explains the severity and diversity of the issues, the significant effect on economic efficiency, as well as the linkage in meeting basic human needs and rights, opportunities in addressing key cross-cutting issues, among others.

The fourth chapter highlights the formulation of development goals, objectives, the development of strategies, and the linkage of the strategies to the national development agenda.

Chapter five details the formulation development programmes based on the strategies developed in chapter four. It also explains how the various programmes of action are to be financed within the plan period (2026-2029) under various funding sources. The chapter also deals with the alignment of programmes with Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to ensure sustainability in evaluating the environmental, social, economic, and governance implications of formulated programmes.

The sixth Chapter details annual action plans that consist of projects to be implemented from the development programmes in Chapter Five within the plan period (2026-2029). The projects include monitoring and evaluation, communication strategy, maintenance of key infrastructure, and cross-cutting and emerging development themes.

Chapter seven highlights the arrangements of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of activities captured in Programme of Action (PoA) and Annual Action Plan (AAP) to facilitate implementation. It is also supposed to provide a detailed analysis of all stakeholders' (organizations, individuals, interested groups, etc) roles and responsibilities in the conduct of M&E. A matrix indicating formulated indicators to track the objectives and level of implementation of programmes and projects as contained in the PoA and AAP. The indicators track the expected outputs, outcomes, and impacts of planned programmes and projects.

Chapter eight, and the final chapter of the 2026-2029 MTDP, highlights the communication strategies within the plan period using the relevant medium and stakeholders for a specific target group.

CHAPTER TWO:

2.1 Performance Review of 2022-2025 MTDP

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

Table 0.1 Performance Review (2022-2025)

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement.		Remarks.
				Year	Data	
Economic Development	Productivity rate for the crop sub-sector	36%	80%	2024	63%	The available data for the economic indicator is 2024, ie, 3 out of the four-year period.
	Productivity rate for the livestock sub-sector	31%	50%	2024	47%	There is an appreciable increase in livestock production in the district.
	Percentage change in fish production	23%	55%	2024	28%	Lack of market and processing hampers fish production
	Extension Service Personnel-Farmer ratio	1:1450	1:1500	2024	1:1400	Reduction in the ratio due to non-replacement of existing AEAs
	Average size of household land under cultivation	2ha	5ha	2024	2.5ha	Illegal mining and sand winning affect arable land for crop cultivation.
	Percentage of land under irrigation	2%	5%	2024	3%	The high cost of irrigation made it difficult to meet the target.
	Growth rate of small businesses	9%	15%	2024	12%	A marginal rise in small businesses
	Proportion of the youth who benefited from LED activities	27%	45%	2024	35%	Start-up kits are a major challenge for the LED beneficiaries.
	Percentage increase in tourist arrivals	52%	65%	2024	57%	Target is expected to be exceeded in 2025.
Social Development	Percentage of PWDs supported	20	70	2024	28%	This is a result of low budgetary release
	Number of Child support services delivered	11	10	2024	4	With the help of ABANTU,

Proportion of PWDs covered by the NHIS	57%	100	2024	80	Some PWDs fail to show out for the policy.
Number of gender-based violence reports	9	10	2024	5	Sharp reduction of gender-based violence
Maternal mortality ratio (number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	0.00128	0.00005	2024	0.00139	There is an upsurge of MM in the district.
Doctor-patient ratio	1:6168	1:50,000		1:66,684	The gap keeps widening
Population growth rate	2.2	2.3	2024	2.3	Just as the national figure
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 years HIV positive)	0.13%	3.0		3.5	High prevalence rate in the district.
Under-five malnutrition rate	0.009%	0.001	2024	0	No recorded under five malnourished
Malaria fatality cases in children under five years per 100,000 population	0.0002	0	2024	0.000	No malaria mortality recorded for under five
Proportion of population with a valid NHIS card	65%	80%	2024	67%	There is a marginal increase in the proportion of the population with valid NHIS card users.
Percentage of population with access to health care	55%	90%	2024	93%	
Percentage of the population having access to potable water	46	85%	2024	78	The district has 3No. Small Town Water Systems, 74 public mechanized boreholes and over 1,000 privately owned mechanized boreholes. This has significantly improved access to potable water for the people.

Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation (flushed toilets, KVIP, household latrine)		58% 58%	70%	2024	72%	The population with access to improved sanitation exceeded the target due to the construction of over 1,500 GKMA household latrines in the district.
Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills or apprenticeship, and entrepreneurial training		25%	50%	2024	39%	Due to financial challenges, the target for planned training activities was met
Gross enrolment rate	KG	95%	100	2024	96	General enrolment rate for all levels recorded some appreciation, mainly due to transfers to the district.
	Primary	109%	100	2024	99	
	JHS	69.5%	100	2024	87	
	SHS	75.9%	100	2024	85%	
Net admission rate in primary school (indicates the number of Primary One pupils aged six(6))		86.3%	100	2024	99%	Virtually all admission rates were above 6 years. No reason was adduced for the slight variance.
Gender parity index	KG	1.06	1.1		1.08	There has been an appreciable increase in gender parity in all these levels.
	Primary	1.08	1.1		1.1	
	JHS	1.07	1.1		1.08	
	SHS	1.09	1.1		1.1	The presence of Bosomtwe Girls' school
BECE Pass rate		95.4%	100	2024	93.85%	
WASSCE Pass rate		62.3%	100	2024	69%	Attributed to a lack of syllabus
Completion rate	PRIMARY	95.7%	100	2024	99.2	Transfer to a different school
	JHS	97%	100	2024	99.	Teenage pregnancy
	SHS	98%	100	2024	98	Dropped out due to pregnancy
Literacy rate	Male	55%	60	2024	57	Marginal increase in the literacy rate.
	Female	45%	60	2024	46	
Proportion of reported child protection cases managed effectively		90%	100	2024	100	All cases were managed effectively

Environmental, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement	Percentage of communities covered by Electricity	100%	100	2024	100	All 67 communities have access to electricity. The target is to extend electricity to the newly built areas in the district.
	Proportion/length of feeder roads maintained /rehabilitated	40%	80%	2024	78%	The 2024 season recorded a positive reshaping of all feeder roads due to the availability of the DRIP machines.
	Hectares of degraded forest restored	5	50	2024	15	Illegal mining and sand winning are on the rise
	Proportion of streets named with signage	20%	60%	2024	46%	Chieftaincy disputes and disagreement over names hamper the exercise.
	Percentage of road network in good condition	25%	65%	2024	35%	There is a slow pace of work on the Asokwa–Lake road reconstruction. The DRIP machines present an opportunity for proper road reshaping
	Percentage of building permit applications approved	50%	100%	2024	97%	The unapproved permits are due to incomplete documentation
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Proportion of IGF generated from the MTDPB	85.59%	100%	2025	78.28%	78.28% of the set target was achieved as at September 2025 of the period under consideration.
	Percentage of DMTDP implemented	89%	100	2024	74%	The District has achieved 74% implementation of the DMTDP as at 2024.
	Police citizen ratio	1:2600	1:2000	2024	1:2708	More police personnel are needed to improve the security.
	Percentage of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget	70%	100%	2024	100%	All the expenditure was within the DMTDP budget.
	Amount of development partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation (Gh¢)	GH¢ 0.000	2,500,000	2024	150,000	The Assembly received a donation of 300No. dual desks for JHS schools in the District.

	Participation rate in elections	Male	51%	90%	2024	48%	The total turnout for the 2024 general election in the district stands at 67.6%	
		Female	45%			52%		
	Proportion of stakeholders involved in local planning and decision-making	Male	60%	100%	2024	57%		Marginal reduction in male participation as against impressive appreciation of women's participation.
		Female	30%	100%		53%		
Emergency Planning and Response (Including Covid-19 Recovery Plan)	Number of disaster cases recorded	Bushfire	3	0	2024	2	The period recorded bushfires that destroyed 8 acres of coconut and 15 acres of cocoa plantations. Again, about 30 houses and 3 school buildings were ripped off in the district during the period.	
		Wind/rain Storm	0	0		3		
		Flood	0	0		0		
	Proportion of the disaster victims supported with relief items		35%	100	2024	80%		They were supported with roofing sheets, cement, and electricity poles, among others.
	Number of people vaccinated against COVID-19.		753	99,871	2024	112,839		The target for COVID-19 vaccination was exceeded by 112.9%. No case was recorded
Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation.	Proportion of projects and programmes implemented (Completed / On-going)		93	100	2024	74%	Performance of DMTDP as of 2024	
	Percentage of monitoring conducted and reports prepared.		80%	100%	2024	80%	Performance for the 3 years of the DMTDP.	

Source: M&E Reports, B

2.2 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.2.1 Introduction

This chapter of the plan basically highlights the situational analysis of existing conditions of the Bosomtwe district, which deals with causes, effects, and reflects the spatial context of issues. The existing conditions and diagnosis centers around, but are not limited to, the demographic characteristics, governance, physical characteristics, and economy, social, environmental, as well as emergency preparedness and response. The identification of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) of the existing conditions. The review of the performance of the current MTDP is also critically examined in this chapter under the various development dimensions. The financial performance of the plan period (2022-2025) is also examined and analyzed. The harmonization of the current medium-term needs assessment and the projection into the future MTDP (2026-2029) to ensure continuity of the plans is highlighted.

2.2.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS AND DIAGNOSIS

2.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC), Bosomtwe District has a total population of 165,180, with 80,428 being males and 84,752 being females, representing 48.7% and 51.3% respectively, with a population growth of 1.2%. Bosomtwe has a total household population of 160,723 for both sexes, constituting 48.9% and 51.1% for males and females, respectively. The non-household population of the district has 4,457, with 1,824 being males (40.9%) and 2,633 being females (59.1%). This indicates that approximately 60% of the non-household population in the district are females.

The data indicate that the District is 55.3% urban (91,366) and 44.7% rural (73,814). This is a departure from the previous data that made Bosomtwe a rural district. The female population in both urban and rural parts of the district for the household population, is 51.3% and 50.8% respectively. The proportion of females among the non-household population in the urban part of the district stands at 63%. This has the tendency to expose women to some social vices. The table below gives an analysis of the total population, household population, and non-household population of the district.

Table 2.2.1 Showing total population, household, and non-household dynamics.

	Total population			Household Population			Non-households population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	female
Bosomtwe	165,180	80,428	84,752	160,723	78,604	82,119	4,457	1,824	2,633
Urban	91,366	44,107	47,259	88,355	42,994	45,361	3,011	1,113	1,898
Rural	73,814	36,321	37,493	72,368	35,610	36,758	1,446	711	735

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, BDA-2024

2.2.2 Average Household Size

According to the GSS, household size refers to the average number of people living in a typical household within a specific area or population. It's calculated by dividing the total population by the total number of households. The average household size stands at **3.5** within the district.

Table 2.2.2 shows household size per locality

	District	Rural	Urban
1 Person	13289	6332	6957
2 Persons	6598	2896	3702
3 Persons	6127	2738	3389
4 Persons	6006	2606	3400
5 Persons	5138	2119	3019
6 Persons	3729	1645	2084
7 Persons	2277	1040	1237
8 Persons	1300	609	691
9 Persons	703	325	378
10 Persons +	947	513	434
TOTAL	46114	20823	25291

Source: GSS-DBA-2024

2.2.3 Population Density

The district has a population density of 391 individuals per square kilometer. This is higher than the Regional density of 223.1 persons per square kilometer. This indicates that, according to the 2021 PHC, in the Bosomtwe District, every square kilometer of land is shared and utilized by 391 people.

2.2.4 Religious Composition.

The majority of the district's population professes to the Christian Religion with 91.3% of the total population, and 4.2% to the Islamic Religion. Less than one percent are either traditionalists (0.2%) or belong to other religions (0.004%). The rest (4.2%) have no religious affiliation.

2.2.5 Age Composition.

A proportion of approximately 60% of the total population of the district falls within the labor bracket of 15-64 years. The children, 0-14 years, also have a population rate of 36.1% with the aged, 65+ years, also trailing with 4.2% of the total population of the district.

Table 2.2.3 showing age distribution and projections to 2030 in Bosomtwe.

Age Distribution	Population (2021 PHC)	Projected Population 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
0-9 Years	40901	42912	43430	43954	44485	45022	45566
10-19 Years	36809	38619	39085	39557	40035	40518	41007
20-29 Years	27226	28565	28910	29259	29612	29969	30331
30-39 Years	23819	24990	25292	25597	25906	26219	26536
40-49 Years	16418	17225	17433	17644	17857	18072	18290
50-59 Years	9528	9996	10117	10239	10363	10488	10615
60-69 Years	6022	6318	6394	6472	6550	6629	6709
70-79 Years	2760	2896	2931	2966	3002	3038	3075
80+ Years	1697	1780	1802	1824	1846	1868	1891

Source: GSS-BDA-2024

2.2.6 Dependency Ratio

Bosomtwe District has a high age dependency ratio of 67.5 (68) as compared to the Regional age dependency ratio of 65 (2021 PHC, Regional Analytical Report-Ashanti Region). This means that there are 68 persons in the dependent age bracket (children 0-14 years and the elderly 65+ years) for every 100 persons in the working age bracket (15-64 years) in the District. The table below shows the age range and the projections based on the growth rate into 2030.

Table 2.2.4 Age range and their projections of Bosomtwe.

Age Range	Total	Percentage	Projection 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
0-14 Years	59,630	36.1%	62562	63317	64082	64855	65638	66431
15-64 Years	98,628	59.7%	103478	104727	105991	107270	108566	109876
65+ Years	6,922	4.2%	7262	7350	7439	7529	7619	7711

Source: GSS-BDA-2024

2.2.7 Occupational Distribution

The economy of the district is dominated by the Service sector, which accounts for 62.11% of the employed population (15-64), the Agriculture sector represents 16.6% and the Industry Sector accounts for 21.26%. The current narrative shows a sharp contrast to the earlier fact that the district was a predominantly agrarian economy. This may be due to the rapid urbanization and its related activities, such as sand mining, depriving the farmers of their arable lands for agriculture in the district. The table below gives a sectoral narrative of occupational distribution in the district.

Table 2.2.5 Occupational distribution by sector in Bosomtwe.

Agriculture Sector	Population	Percent
1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	8762	16.63%
Industry Sector		
1. Manufacturing	4979	9.45%
2. Construction	5639	10.70%
3. Mining and quarrying	145	0.28%
4. Electricity, gas, steam air conditioning supply	321	0.61%
5. Water supply: sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	<u>118</u>	<u>0.22%</u>
Total	<u>11202</u>	<u>21.26%</u>
Service Sector		
1. Transportation and storage	3929	7.46%
2. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11809	22.42%
3. Accommodation and food service activities	3091	5.87%
4. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	436	0.83%
5. Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	544	1.03%
6. Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	220	0.42%
7. Professional, scientific, and technical activities	558	1.06%
8. Human health and social work activities	2018	3.83%

9. Information and communication	127	0.24%
10. Financial and insurance activities	911	1.73%
11. Administrative and support service activities	351	0.67%
12. Other service activities	4617	8.76%
13. Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	9	0.02%
14. Education	4063	7.71%
15. Real Estate Activities	32	0.06%
TOTAL	32715	62.11%
Grand total	52,679	100%

Source: GSS-BDA-2024

2.3 Physical Characteristics

2.3.0 Topography

The district has a substantially low level of land in the major parts of the district. However, the only unique topographical feature is within the Biosphere Reserve (BR), which houses the Lake. This was formed as a result of the impact of the meteorite strike millions of years ago. The residual impact has the undulating Rocky Mountains surrounding the lake. The elevated highlands stand between 50 to 80 meters within a 10-kilometer radius from the middle of the lake, as shown in Figure 2-6 below.

figure 2.2.6 Aerial view of topography at Lake Bosomtwe



Source: DPCU-Bosomtwe 2024

2.3.1 Vegetation

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

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

Within the Lake Bosomtwe Biosphere Reserve (LBBR), the mass is dominated by *Chromolaena odorata* (Acheampong Weed) with few trees above the mass. Other plant species are *Trema senegadensis*, *Alchomea cordifolia*, *Accasia pennata*, *Mallotus oppositifoluis*, *Ficus Spp*, *Elaesis guinnensis*, with remnants of food crops such as cassava, plantain, cocoyam, etc.

Annual bushfires pose a serious threat to the vegetation, and every effort must be taken to control or prevent the yearly occurrence. What is more, the continuous clearing of the remnant forests for farming activities seriously threatens the BR area. This situation will be addressed through a set of actions aiming to stop illegal logging and a guided

clearing of the forest and other activities that degrade the vegetation within the BR. Introduction of agroforestry on farms, promoting diversity of cultures and the use of indigenous trees, should be encouraged to restore the forest and prevent erosion, especially along the lake shore.

Outside the BR, the vegetation is being threatened by illegal mining and sand winning activities.

Education and awareness on best practices and forest fire prevention will complement these actions.

2.3.2 Biodiversity and Green Economy

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

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

The arable lands are utilized for crop cultivation such as rice, cabbage, and other vegetables. The forest reserves are protected from exploitation in order to preserve the district's wildlife and to protect and manage the environment. The water resources, such as Lake Bosomtwe and River Oda, are used for fishing activities; the lake also serves as a tourist site. The sustained interaction of biodiversity enhances the ecosystem, which is beneficial to human well-being.

Degradation due to illegal mining and sand winning, logging, air and water pollution, soil erosion, bush burning, unauthorized building structures, and bad farming practices are negative activities affecting the biodiversity and green economy in the district. Other biodiversity issues are:

- Lack of Spatial Development Framework (SDF) to demarcate buffer zones.
- Unregulated sale of lands by the traditional Authorities and family heads
- Use of unapproved fishing net at the lake
- Deforestation
- Annual bushfires
- Illegal mining and sand winning

2.4 Social Development Situations

2.4.0 Health

The Ghana Health Service (GHS) is a Public Service body established under Act 525 of 1996 as required by the 1992 constitution. It is an autonomous Executive Agency responsible for the implementation of national policies under the control of the Minister for Health through its governing Council - the Ghana Health Service Council.

The mandate of the service is to provide and prudently manage comprehensive and accessible health services with special emphasis on primary health care at regional, district, and sub-district levels in accordance with approved national policies.

The objects of the Service are to:

- Implement approved national policies for health delivery in the country.
- Increase access to good quality health services, and
- Manage prudently the resources available for the provision of the health services.

For the purposes of achieving its objectives, the GHS will perform the following functions, amongst others:

Provide comprehensive health services at all levels directly and by contracting out to other agencies. As part of this function, the GHS will:

- Develop appropriate strategies and set technical guidelines to achieve national policy goals/objectives.
- Undertake management and administration of the overall health resources within the service.
- Promote a healthy mode of living and good health habits among people.
- Establish an effective mechanism for disease surveillance, prevention, and control.
- Determine charges for health services with the approval of the Minister of Health
- Provide in-service training and continuing education.
- Perform any other functions relevant to the promotion, protection, and restoration of health.

Administratively, GHS is organized at 3 levels: National, Regional, and District Levels

Functionally, GHS is organized at five (5) Levels:

- National Level
- Regional Level
- District Level
- Sub-district Level
- Community Level

To enhance and promote efficient health care delivery in the Bosomtwe district, the district has been divided into four (4) sub-districts; namely Amakom, Kuntanase, Jachie, and Pramso, and thirty-two (32) CHPS Zones coterminous with the 32 electoral areas as indicated in the table below.

Table 2.2.7 showing population distribution by sub-districts and their Communities in Bosomtwe

Sub-district	Population	% Population	# Communities	CHPS Zones
Amakom	17,085	10.20 %	9	5
Kuntanase	37,520	22.40 %	25	9
Jachie	59,266	34.30 %	15	8
Pramso	53,634	33.10 %	16	10
District total	167,505	100%	65	32

Source: GHS-BDA-2024

2.4.0.1 Health Facilities

The health delivery system in the district is carried out by staff working in thirty (30) public and private health institutions and 32 CHPS zones. These institutions are sixteen (16) public, seven (7) CHAG or Mission belonging to the Catholic, Methodist, and SDA Church, and seven (7) private facilities, 2 of which are maternity homes and 4 are hospitals, as elaborated in the table below. Figure 2.3.1 also shows the spatial distribution of Health Facilities across the district in the map below.

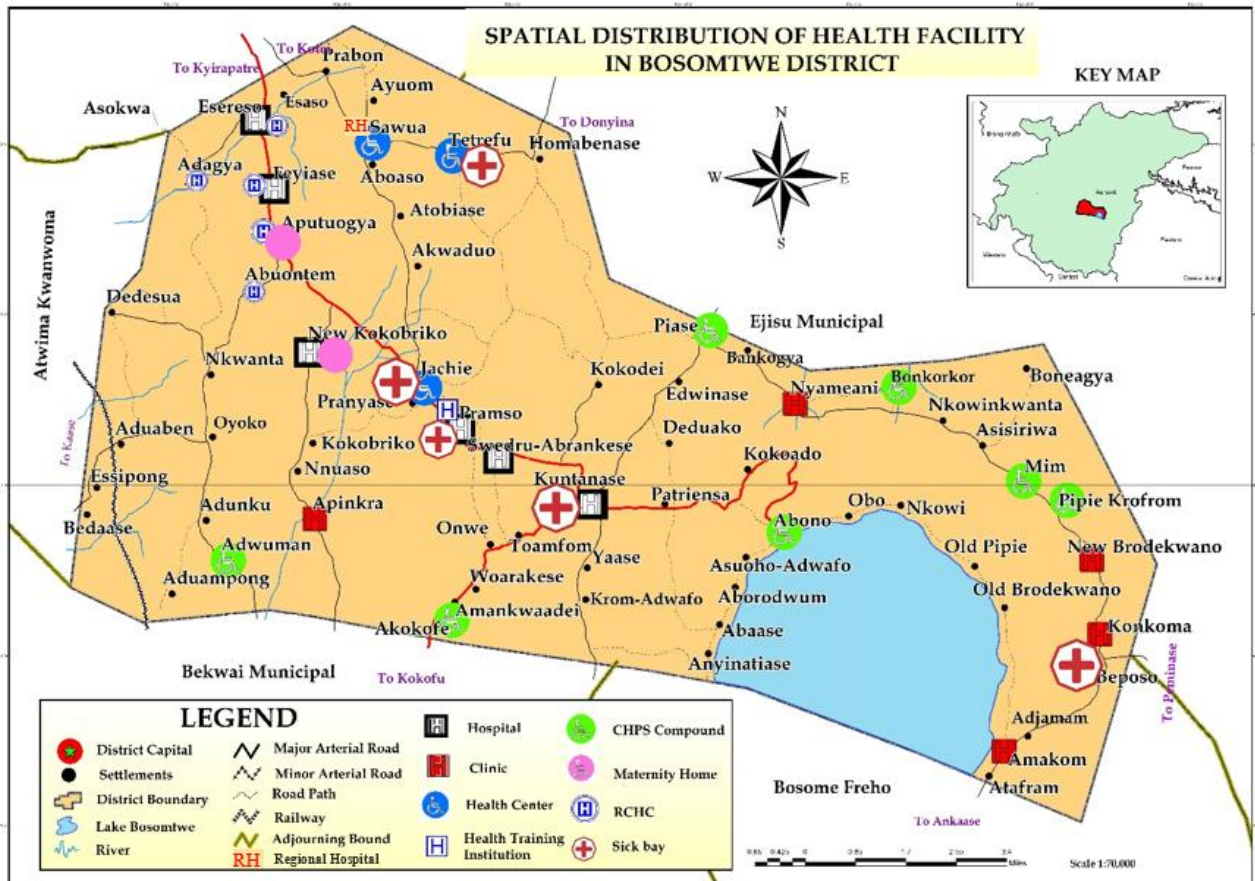
Table 2.2.8 showing population distribution by sub-districts and their Communities in Bosomtwe

Hospitals	Health Centres	Clinics		Maternity Homes
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			CHPS	
Kuntenase Hospital (G)	Jachie Health Centre (G)	Nyameani Methodist Medical Centre (M)	Piase CHPS Comp (G)	Comfap Maternity Clinic New Kokobriko
St. Michael's Hospital (M)	Sewua Health Centre (G)	Brodekwan Methodist Medical Centre (M)	Abono CHPS Comp. (G)	God's Grace Maternity Home(P)
Divine Mercy Hospital (P)	Tetrefu Health Centre (G)	Amakom Methodist Medical Centre (M)	Akokofe CHPS Comp. (G)	
Ayush Memorial Hospital (P)		SDA Clinic – Konkoma (M)	Oyoko CHPS Comp (G)	
Family Gate Hospital (P)		ST. Mary's Clinic - Apinkra (M)	Adwumam CHPS Comp (G)	
Bramuo Medical Centre (P)			Mim CHPS Comp (G)	
Anglican Eye Hospital-Jachie			Pipie CHPS Comp (G)	
A1 Hospital- Aputuogya (P)			Feyiase CHPS Compound	
			Aputuogya CHPS Cmpd.	
			Abuontem CHPS Compound	
			Bonkokor CHPS Compound	
			Adagya CHPS Compound	

Source-GHS-BDA-2024 G – Government, M – Mission P – Private

Figure 2.2.1 map showing the distribution of health facilities in Bosomtwe



Source: GHS-BDA -2024

The coming into operation of the Regional Hospital at Sawua will enhance health care delivery in the district. It has also been predicted that the facility would help boost Local Economic activities in the district.

2.4.0.2 Communicable Diseases.

Health talks about Schistosomiasis, Covid-19, TB/HIV, and other communicable diseases were arranged by the district at a number of local churches, neighborhoods, outpatient departments, and outreach centres. The public was intended to learn about the diseases' warning signs and symptoms, as well as ways to avoid them through these presentations. All staff categories received management, care, and control training on tuberculosis and other diseases of public health importance. In addition, the district conducted passive case searches for TB, guinea worm, Buruli ulcer, AFP, and other diseases during the mass deworming treatments in schools and communities. The district was picked and submitted three (3) stool specimens for laboratory analysis as a result, and all of them proved to be free of AFP related to poliomyelitis.

Table 2.2.9 detailing trend of communicable Diseases (vaccine-preventable)

Disease	2022	2023	2024
---------	------	------	------

AFP	4	4	3
CSM	0	0	0
Neonatal tetanus	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	92	119	94
Measles	13	18	19
Yellow fever	14	10	6
Tetanus	0	0	0
Whooping cough	0	0	0

Source: GHS-BDA-2024

There have not been any CSM or newborn tetanus instances in the last three years. Nineteen (19) samples of probable measles were collected in 2024. One (1) specimen tested positive for measles. In 2024, there were 6 suspected instances of yellow fever; all six (6) results were negative. Over the previous three years, no tetanus cases have been reported. 94 cases of tuberculosis were reported in 2024, showing a decrease from the 119 cases reported in 2024.

Table 2.2.10 showing Communicable Diseases (non-vaccine preventable)

Disease	Year		
	2022	2023	2024
Malaria	18144	17796	25587
Cholera	0	0	0
Diarrhoea	5687	4504	5133
Schistosomiasis	78	142	38
Guinea worm	0	0	0
Onchocerciasis	0	0	0
Buruli ulcer	0	0	0
Leprosy	0	0	0

Yaws	0	0	0
HIV/AIDS	157	99	60

Source: GHS-BDA-2024

2.4.0.3 The Trend of Malaria as Presented at OPD in the District

The table below shows malaria classifications by age groups of attendants to health facilities, which have been grouped in both In-Patient and OPD attendance for those below 5 years and above 5 years, both increased from 2022 to 2024. However, there was a sharp decrease in Malaria in Pregnancy from 1,845 to 198 (OPD) in 2023 and 2024, respectively, as shown in the table below.

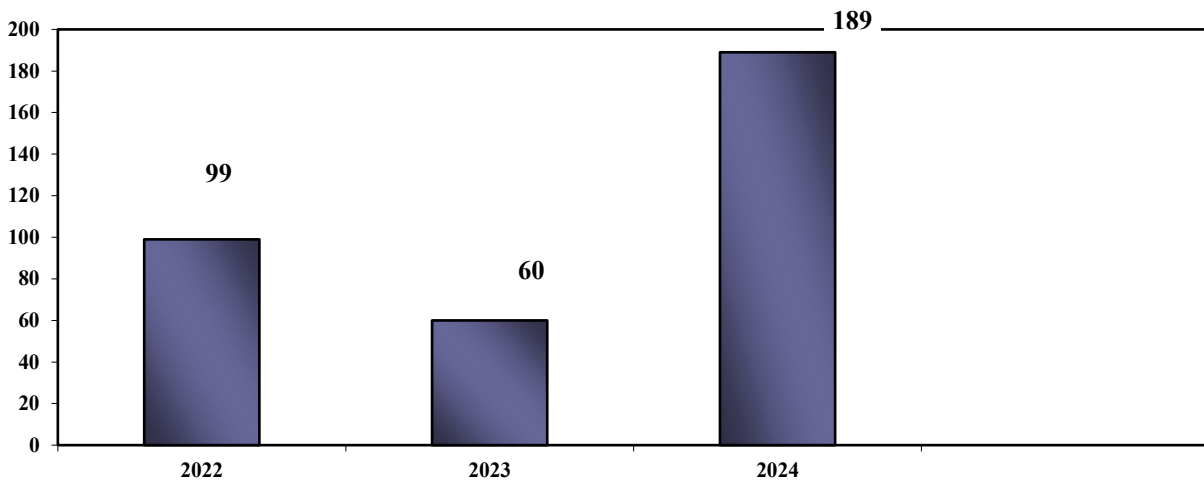
Table 2.2.11 Showing cases of malaria classifications.

Classification	2022	2023	2024
Malaria Incidence <5(OPD)	3626	5,071	5045
Malaria Incidence >5(OPD)	13980	20,516	19471
Malaria Incidence <5(IPA)	1113	738	321
Malaria Incidence >5(IPA)	520	1515	786
Malaria Death <5	0	0	0
Malaria Death >5	0	0	0
Malaria in Pregnancy (OPD)	1963	1845	198

Source: GHS-BDA-2024

2.4.0.4 HIV/AIDS

The district recorded a total number of 189 HIV/AIDS cases during the year 2024, which is 30 cases more than the two previous years combined. The figure below sheds more light on the situation.



Source: GHS-BDA-2024

2.4.0.5 Diseases targeted for Elimination and Eradication

Several diseases have been targeted for elimination and eradication efforts by global health organizations and initiatives. These diseases have been targeted for elimination or eradication due to their significant burden on global health and the availability of effective interventions to control them. However, achieving elimination or eradication requires sustained efforts, resources, and collaboration between governments, organizations, and communities.

Importance continued to be attached to institutional and community-based surveillance with the support of the CBSVs and CHWs. There were 4 cases of non-polio AFP detected in the year 2024.

Table 2.2.12 Trend of diseases earmarked for Eradication 2022 - 2024

Disease	2022	2023	2024
Neonatal tetanus	0	0	0
Guinea worm	0	0	0
AFP	4	4	3
Leprosy	0	0	0

Source: GHS-BDA-2024

2.4.0.6 COVID-19

Since 2023, the Bosomtwe District has not recorded any positive COVID-19 cases despite 3 samples being picked, which all came out with negative results. However, in 2024, no suspected case of COVID-19 was picked.

Out of the 99,871-target population for COVID-19 vaccination, 112,839 people have been fully vaccinated as of 31st December 2024, representing 112.9% of the target population. Table 2.3.8:

Table 2.2.13 Covid-19 vaccination achievement 2022 - 2024

		Performance of COVID-19 Vaccination 2022 - 2024, Bosomtwe District				
Antigen	Schedule	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Pfizer	1st Dose	10,667	16,713	6475	0	33,855
	2nd Dose	242	14,470	5082	0	19,794
	1st Booster Dose	0	6,639	4374	0	11,013
	2nd Booster Dose	0	0	235	0	235
AstraZeneca/ Covishield	1st Dose	26,624	7,538	0	0	34,162
	2nd Dose	15,528	8,028	0	0	23,556
	1st Booster Dose	0	7,407	0	0	7,407
Moderna	1st Dose	4,991	0	0	0	4,991
	2nd Dose	1,929	0	0	0	1,929
	1st Booster Dose	0	0	0	0	0
Sputnik_V	1st Dose	169	0	0	0	169
	2nd Dose	145	0	0	0	145
	1st Booster Dose	0	0	0	0	0
J&J	1st Dose	0	19,985	12781	1557	34,323
	1st Booster Dose	0	6,527	14798	2808	24,133
	2nd Booster Dose	0	0	5992	2102	8,094
	3rd Booster Dose	0	0	54	0	54
Total 1st Dose		42,451	44,236			65,049

				19,256	1557	
Total 2nd Dose	17,844	29,025	5082	0		34,107
Total 1st Booster	0	14,046	19,172	2808		36,026
Total 2nd Booster	0	0	6227	2102		8,329
Total 3rd Booster	0	0	54	0		54
Total Doses	60,295	87,307	49791	6,467		143,565
Fully Vaccinated	17,844	49,010	32,661	6,467		112,839
Percentage Fully Vaccinated	Target	18%	59.7%	32.9%	112.9% 0	112.9%
	99871					

Source: GHS-BDA-2024

2.4.0.7 Non-Communicable Diseases.

Non-communicable diseases are a significant cause of poor health and premature death in the potentially productive years, particularly in developing countries. NCDs currently contribute to 63.0% of global deaths, and close to 90.0% of NCD deaths under the age of 60 occur in low- and middle-income countries. Risk factors such as a person's lifestyle, genetics, or environment are known to increase the likelihood of certain non-communicable diseases. Of these three risk factors, 50% of all non-communicable diseases are a result of poor lifestyle choices such as drug use, alcohol and tobacco use, diet, lack of exercise, or stress management. Cardiovascular Accident (CVA), diabetes, asthma, hypertension, osteoporosis, autoimmune diseases, trauma, fractures, mental disorders, and malnutrition are all in the category of non-communicable diseases.

Success in global health cannot be achieved without bold coordinated efforts to incorporate NCD prevention, control, and care into the current work stream. During the year under review, educational

campaigns on the importance of regenerative health and a healthy lifestyle were undertaken to sensitize the citizenry.

The St. Michael's and the Kuntense Hospitals both run non-communicable disease clinics once a week. These clinics are integrated with a diet clinic where hypertensives and diabetics are attended to.

Both facilities also have wellness clinics, which are walk-in clinics that operate each day of the week from 8 am to 4 pm.

Both types of clinics are run by nurses, nutrition officers, and medical officers.

Table 2.2.14 Non-communicable Diseases (non-vaccine preventable) 2022 – 2024

Indicator	2022	2023	2024
Hypertension	3272	2060	3076
Cardio-Vascular Accident (CVA)	0	0	0
Diabetes mellitus	539	397	406
Asthma	1239	639	671
Cancer	3073	3358	30

Source: GHS-BDA-2024

2.4.0.8 Maternal and New born Child

During the year under review, the district provided antenatal care for 3,963 pregnant women who were registered at the various ANCs. This represented 59% of total expected pregnancies, a reduction from 2023 coverage of 61.6%. This reduction can be partly attributed to the poor road network across the district.

Skilled delivery also reduced from 3873 to 3415, and in percentage terms from 56.2% of the expected pregnancies to 50.8% of the expected pregnancies. Teenage pregnancy in the district, however, decreased from 10.3% in 2023 to 8.4% in 2024.

The number of pregnant women receiving 2 or more doses of Tetanus diphtheria (TD2+) increased from 37.6% in 2023 to 43.4% in 2024.

ANC 4+ visit, thus the number of pregnant women who visited the antenatal clinic for four or more times also decreased from 76.5 in 2023 to 69.7 in 2024.

There was a slight increase in mothers' initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour after birth from 93.8% in 2023 to 94.9% of deliveries in 2024.

Family planning acceptor rate in the district also saw a reduction from 26.9% in 2023 to 25.2% in 2024, and this was as a result of a shortage of family planning commodities during the year 2024.

The District Health Directorate also embarked on monitoring and supervision of maternity units in the various facilities in the district, including private and CHAG facilities. A midwives' forum was also organized quarterly for midwives to improve their skills and knowledge, and was facilitated by Obstetrician and Gynecologist specialists.

In 2024, the Bosomtwe District recorded 3 maternal deaths: Two (2) at the St. Michael's Hospital and One (1) at the A1 Hospital at Aputuogya.

Causes of Maternal Deaths

- Haemorrhagic Shock (A1 Hospital)
- Hypovolaemic Shock (St. Michael's Hospital)
- Acute Chest Syndrome (St. Michael's Hospital)

Table 2.2.15 Maternal and New-born Child Indicators 2022 – 2024

Indicator	2021	2022	2023	2024
ANC registrants	4651 (70.4%)	4879 (72.2%)	4242 (61.6%)	3969 (59%)
Total ANC Attendance	25264	23822	23831	21022
Registrants making 4+ visits	3792 (81.5%)	3720 (76.4%)	3244 (76.5%)	2758 (69.7)
Pregnant Women Receiving IPT1	2980	2978	2464	2639
Pregnant Women Receiving IPT2	2849	3045	2389	2449

Pregnant Women Receiving IPT3	2430 (52.2%)	2440 (50.1%)	1867 (44%)	2135 (53.9%)
PNC registrants	4113 (62.3 %)	4221 (62.6 %)	3900 (57.8)	3440 (51.8)
Total deliveries	4105 (85.8%)	4202 (62.0%)	3876 (56.2%)	3417 (50.8%)
Skilled deliveries	4099 (62%)	4176 (62.2%)	3873 (56.2%)	3415 (50.8)
TBA deliveries	6	26	3	2
Maternal deaths	3	0	2	3
Institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio	72.9	0	51.5	87.6
TD2+	(59.3 %)	(59.8%)	44.3%	51 %
Total Still Births	54 (13%)	50 (11.8%)	36 (9.2%)	28 (8.1%)
Total Fresh Still Births	17	20	9	12
Institutional Infant Deaths	5.8	5.3	2.8	4.4
Teenage pregnancy	466 (10.0%)	485 (10.0%)	436 (10.3%)	331 (8.4%)
Family Planning acceptor rate	27.8%	24.1%	26.9%	25.2%

Source: GHS-BDA-2024

2.4.0.9 Child Health: Expanded Programme on Immunization

The Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) has proved its place as a cornerstone in health care delivery. Objective of the programme is to protect eligible children from vaccine preventable diseases by the age of one year so that at least 95% of the children born would be fully immunized against the common childhood diseases, that is, Tuberculosis, Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Neonatal Tetanus, Hepatitis B, Haemophilus Influenza type B, Measles, Yellow Fever, Pneumonia and Diarrhea.

Major activities included maintenance of the cold chain, logistics support, routine static, and outreach immunization. There were also regular quarterly data validations for all CHOs on their EPI data. Moreover, there were technical support visits to outreach sessions to offer on-the-job mentoring to the staff.

Table 2.2.16 EPI Coverage 2022 – 2024

Antigen	2022	2023	2024
BCG	5768(85.5%)	4815(69.19 %)	4363(64.94%)
Yellow Fever	6403(94.4 %)	5088(72.84%)	5852(86%)
Measles Rubella 1	6420(94.8%)	5290(76.53%)	6445(95.51%)
Measles Rubella 2	6045(89.6%)	4734(68.73%)	6168(91.81%)
Penta 1	6011(89.1 %)	5562(80.74%)	6056(90.14%)
Penta 2	5962(88.4 %)	5657(82.13%)	6305(93.83%)
Penta 3	6033(89.4 %)	5772(83.8%)	6563(97.6%)
Polio 1	5761(85.4 %)	5156(74.71%)	6036(89.84%)
Polio 2	5700(84.4 %)	5268(76.49%)	6270(93.31%)
Polio 3	5810(86.1%)	5327(77.34%)	6564(97.61%)
PCV 1	6020(89.2 %)	5558(80.68%)	6055(90.12%)
PCV 2			

	5984(88.7 %)	5681(82.48%)	6293(93.65%)
PCV 3	6080(90.1%)	5752(83.51%)	6641(97.27%)
Rota 1	5734(85%)	3941(57.22%)	5737(85.39%)
Rota 2	5686 (84.3%)	3842 (55.78%)	5757 (85.69%)
Rota 3	5021 (76%)	3642(52.88%)	5781(86.05%)
TD2+	4033(59.78%)	3051(44.3%)	3423(50.95%)

Source: GHS-BDA-2024

2.4.0.10 LLIN Continuous Distribution

One of the cardinal principles of controlling vector-borne diseases is to break the host-vector link. The use of insecticide-treated bed nets in malaria control does exactly that by creating a physical barrier between human beings and the female Anopheles mosquito. The premise for the effectiveness of Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLINs) use is that the vectors that transmit malaria bite rest indoors and have peak biting times between dawn and dusk. Thus, the use of the nets at night serves as a barrier between the human host and the mosquito, whilst the insecticide in the net kills and repels the mosquito.

The LLINs were given to ANC registrants, and children were given Measles Rubella 2nd dose at 18 months under the LLIN Continuous distribution programme. Over 90% of ANC children given MR2 at 18 months were supplied with LLIN.

Table 2.2.17 LLIN Continuous Distribution

Sub District	ANC				MR2			
	Registrants		LLIN		Immunized		LLIN	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
Amakom	302	183	241	174	402	439	490	426
Kuntanase	1070	986	1050	986	885	1197	913	1169
Jachie	1502	1357	1178	1358	1983	2697	2069	2672

Pramso	2005	1437	1953	1437	1464	1835	1617	1813
Total	4879	3963	4422 (99.8 %)	3955 (99.8 %)	4734	6168	5089 (107.5 %)	6080 (98.6 %)

Source: GHS-BDA-2024

PMD Mass distribution of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs) in Bosomtwe District, Ghana, aimed to boost malaria prevention efforts in the district with high seasonal transmission rates. The campaign targeted over 50,000 households, prioritizing vulnerable groups like pregnant women and children under five. Initial reports showed a 90% coverage rate, with households receiving one net per two occupants. Challenges included logistical delays and misconceptions about net effectiveness. Post-distribution monitoring showed improved adherence to nightly net use. Sustained follow-up is planned to track net durability, insecticide efficacy, and malaria incidence trends, aligning with Ghana's national goal to reduce malaria-related mortality by 50% by 2030.

2.4.0.11 Morbidity

Malaria continues to be the leading cause of OPD attendance. Lab confirmed malaria accounted for over 26% of total OPD morbidity for 2024. Hypertension and Diabetes dropped out of the top ten causes of morbidity for the years 2022 and 2023, but hypertension resurfaced in 2024

Table 2.2.18 Ten (10) Top Causes of OPD Attendance 2022-2024

No	Disease	2022	Disease	2023	Disease	2024
1	Malaria	1804 (19.9%)	Malaria	17685 (19.6%)	Malaria	24619 (26.93%)
2	URTI	6009 (17.7%)	URTI	15406 (17.1%)	URTI	14676 (16.05%)
3	Rheumatism/Joint pain	15238 (16.8%)	Rheumatism/Joint pains	14298 (15.8%)	Rheumatism/Joint pain	14431 (15.78%)
4	AUTI	8739 (9.7%)	AUTI	10943 (12.1%)	AUTI	8995 (9.84%)
5	Anaemia	8594 (9.5%)	Anaemia	10611 (11.8%)	Anaemia	7373 (8.06%)

6	Diarrhoea Diseases	6092 (6.7%)	Diarrhoea Diseases	5522 (6.1%)	Pneumonia	5890 (6.44%)
7	Pneumonia	5950 (6.6%)	Skin Diseases	4238 (4.7%)	Diarrhoea	5041 (5.51%)
8	Skin Diseases	4920 (5.4%)	Pneumonia	4029 (4.5%)	Intestinal worm	4491 (4.91%)
9	Gynecological conditions	3517 (3.9%)	Other oral conditions	3884 (4.3%)	Hypertension	3076 (3.36%)
10	Intestinal Worm	3412 (3.8%)	Intestinal Worm	3667 (4.1%)	Skin Disease	2841 (3.11%)

Source: GHS-BDA-2024

2.4.0.12 Mortality

The mortality profile shows Mild Sepsis, Pneumonia, Severe Sepsis, Acute Respiratory failure and hepatic encephalopathy. These were the top 5 causes of the 258 deaths recorded in the district for the year 2024.

Table 2.2.19 Top 5 Causes of Deaths 2022-2024

Disease	2022	Disease	2023	Disease	2024
AIDS	7	AIDS	7	Mild Sepsis	23
CVA	2	Multiple Organ Failure	5	Pneumonia	17
Septic shock	2	Sepsis with Pneumonia	3	Severe Sepsis	11
Hypoglycaemia	2	Severe Birth Asphyxia	3	Acute Respiratory Failure	10
Myocardial Infarction	1	Haemorrhagic Shock	3	Hepatic encephalopathy	10

Source: GHS-BDA-2024

2.4.0.13 Nutrition

Mass supplementation for children less than five years of age is conducted every year in May and November. The percentage coverage averaged 85% over the periods.

2.4.0.14 Maternal Vitamin A Supplementation

Supplementation was done in all hospitals, health centres, clinics, and at the communities by Midwives, Traditional Birth Attendants, and Community surveillance Volunteers.

2.4.0.15 Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme

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

2.4.0.16 Nutrition Rehabilitation

Nutrition rehabilitation of severely malnourished children and nutrition education for mothers whose children are admitted to the children's ward at St. Michael's Hospital were some of the major activities done at the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre at St. Michael's Hospital.

2.4.0.17 Dietary Diseases Control

A diabetic clinic was held at St. Michael's Hospital, Pramso, every third Wednesday and Thursday in the month.

2.4.0.18 Breastfeeding Promotion & Lactation Management.

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

Basic Food Fortification and Nutrition Education programme for 215 farmers, made up of 93 males and 122 female farmers.

2.4.1 Child Protection Programmes

Child Protection includes numerous planned interventions related to **child** and family welfare issues, such as preventing traditional harmful practices like early marriage and female genital mutilation, strengthening the inclusion of **children** with disability, increasing access to education and educational materials for orphans, vulnerable **children**, and children with special needs, promoting justice for **children**, and improving the birth registration system.

2.4.1.1 Child and Family Welfare Cases

In the Bosomtwe district, over five hundred (500) child and family welfare cases have been recorded between 2022 and 2025. These are cases that involve custody, maintenance, neglect, abuse, and several other child-related issues. In dealing with these cases, staff have had to dip into their own pockets to effectively contain and address them. Though some of these cases are forwarded to the family tribunal, the majority of them are still dealt with by the staff of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, with no support from the assembly.

2.4.1.2 Child Protection Sensitization

The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development sensitizes the citizenry on several child protection issues through the use of the Child Protection Toolkit. Staff of the Department visit households, markets, churches, schools, and other public places to educate the public on how to handle children as well as how to direct children onto the right paths as far as their development is concerned. Child protection sensitizations have been very central to the work of the department since the year 2000. UNICEF has helped in providing toolkits that make education interactive and interesting to all manner of persons.

2.4.1.3 Children in Conflict and in Contact with the Law

The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development helps in correcting children in conflict with the law. They help by compiling social inquiry reports for the Family Tribunal and the Juvenile Court. They counsel children who are put on probation and guide them in their correctional process. In the Bosomtwe District, about thirty-five (35) children have been recommended for probation since 2022 and have been duly counseled and monitored to ensure an effective correctional process.

2.4.1.4 Challenges

The child protection system in Ghana has been decentralized to make all services responsive and accessible at the local level and closer to everyone. While the provision of services has improved in some sectors, child rights and gender-based violations remain unresponsive, fragmented, and uncoordinated in the district. The link between systems such as social protection, community development, prevention of gender-based violence, justice for children, child protection, education, and health at the district level is inadequate.

While social welfare and community development officers at the district level are working hard to make a difference in the lives of children and families, their efforts are not being documented or monitored. They lack skills and training in the provision of quality services in the field of child and social protection and gender-based violence.

The Bosomtwe District Assembly does not prioritize child and family welfare issues including social and child protection as well as gender-based violence. This is because social development officers fail to quantify their contribution towards the provision of services at the local level.

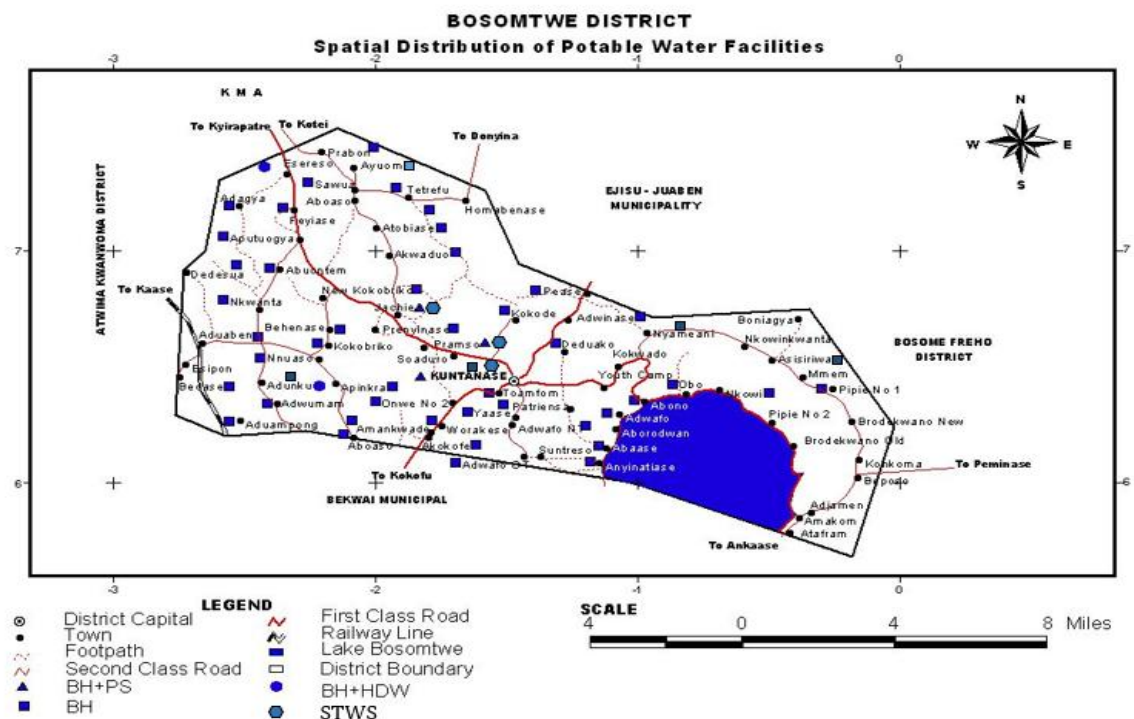
Finally, logistics for effective case management and child protection educational programmes are non-existent in the district. The Assembly does not support most child protection projects initiated by the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development and are therefore abandoned in the end.

2.5 Water and Sanitation

2.5.0 Water

The main source of potable water for the people in the district are Small Town Water System (STWS) in Jachie, Kuntanase, and Pramso serving their immediate environs. In addition to the STWS, there are over two hundred and thirty-seven (237) public mechanized boreholes within and outside the sixty-seven (67) communities and the catchment areas of the STWS. A substantial number of private individuals in the district have in their houses mechanized boreholes. In totality, about 75% of the people have access to clean potable water. The figure below shows a pictorial view of the spatial distribution of water within the district.

Figure 2.2.2 Spatial distribution of water within the district

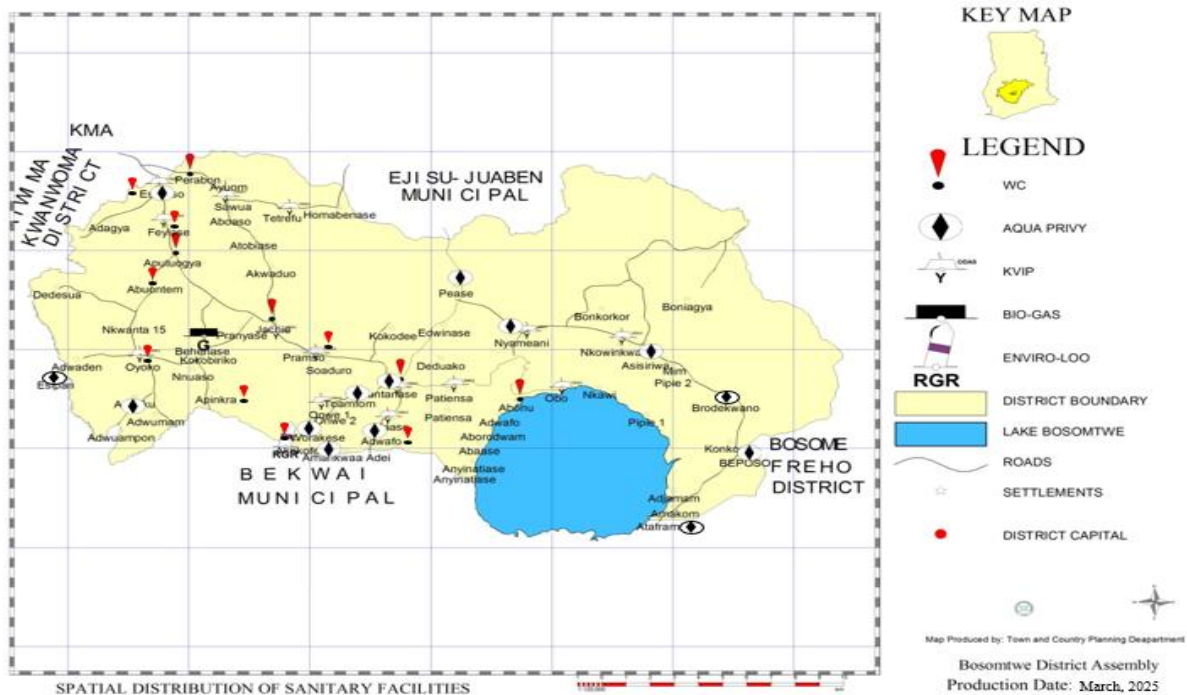


2.5.1 Sanitation

The District has a total of 51 improved public/communal toilets made up of KVIPs, Aqua-Privy, and Water Closets toilet facilities. Additionally, the Greater Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly (GKMA) project has provided over 1,940 household latrines to improve sanitation in the district. Besides the individual household toilet facilities, the Assembly has made it a condition for giving approval for all building permits. This development has contributed to 90% of the total population with access to a toilet facility in the district. This has significantly reduced the proportion of the population engaging in open defecation. The figure below shows the distribution of the public toilet facilities in the district.

However, the district has a significant deficit of institutional toilet facilities that need to be tackled in the next Medium-Term Development Plan.

Figure 2.2.3 Spatial Distribution of Sanitary Facilities



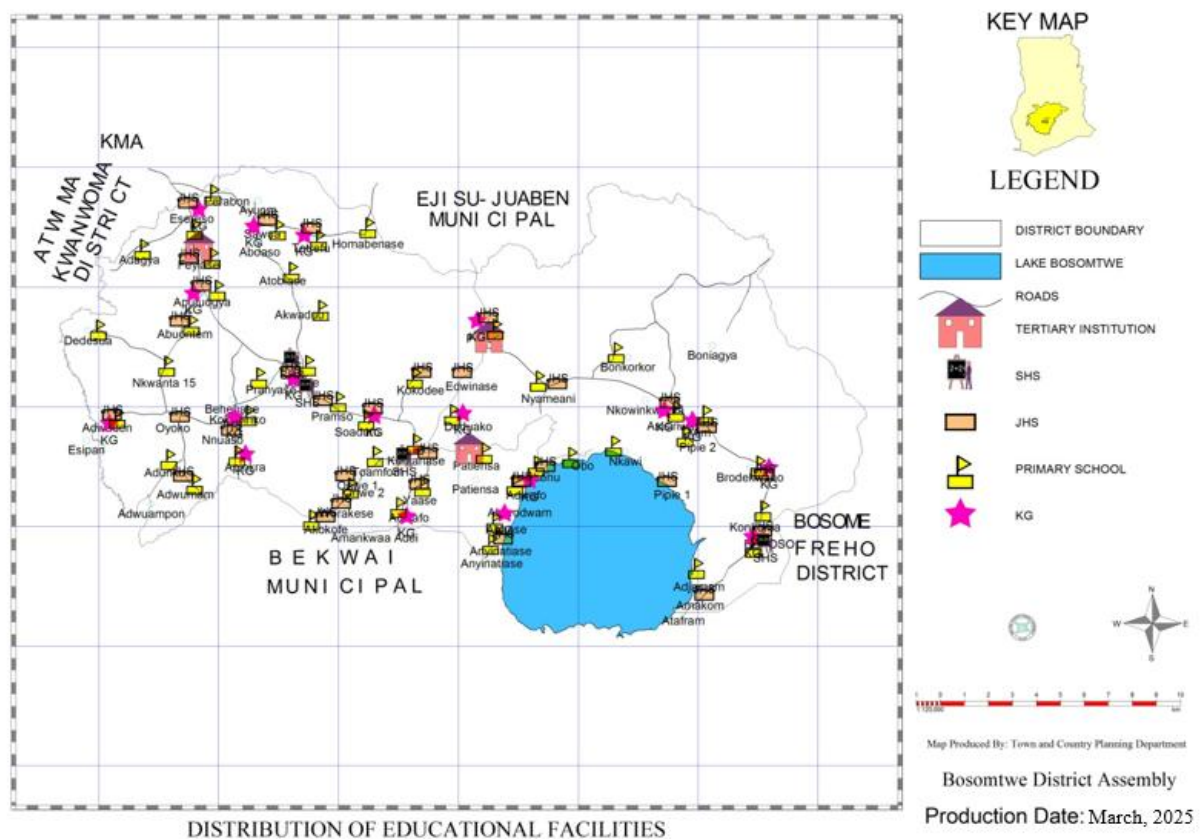
The methods of solid waste disposal include surface dumping (public open space), refuse containers (dumpsters), open incineration/burning, house-to-house collection, burying, crude landfill/tipping, hog feeding, and bush tipping. The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space, accounting for 65.9 percent.

The Assembly, through the District Environmental Health Unit (DEHU) and Zoom Lion Ghana Limited, is responsible for waste management in the district. The Zoom Lion Ghana Limited does the collection and transportation of solid waste generated in the District. The waste generated is temporarily deposited at either refuse collection points (refuse site or containers) before they are periodically collected and transported to the final refuse disposal site. The Environmental Health Department of the Assembly plays a supervisory role over the activities of Zoom Lion Ghana Limited. They also educate the general public on good sanitation practices and ensure that the people keep their surroundings clean. However, inadequate personnel and logistics have hampered the activities of these bodies.

2.6 Education

The district has all levels of educational infrastructure spread evenly across the district to provide education to the population in the learning bracket. The figure below gives a picturesque view of the educational facility distribution in the district.

Figure 2.2.4 Distribution of Educational Facilities



2.6.0 Basic Education

The district has a total of 215 basic schools made up of 55 kindergarten (KG), 98 Primary, and 62 Junior High Schools (JHS). Of the total, the schools are made up of 58% public and 42% private schools. The district is divided into eight (8) circuits to enhance effective supervision. The basic schools are fairly distributed throughout the district, which is easily accessible to all pupils.

However, some challenges hinder the progress of education at the basic level. Among them are:

2.6.1 Senior High Schools (SHS)

There are five (5) public SHS in the district at Oyoko, Jachie, Kuntanase, and Beposo. All the schools are government-assisted and benefiting from the free SHS flagship programme. The student teacher ratio at the SHS level is 26:1, which is below the national average of 28:1. In terms of educational performance, the WASSCE pass rate has improved from 58% in 2021/21 to 63.2% in the 2022/23 academic year. However, a lot more needs to be done to achieve better results in the future. In terms of infrastructure at the SHS level, the district has adequate infrastructure for the numbers.

2.6.2 Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET)

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

2.6.3 Tertiary Education

The Bosomtwe district has three (3) tertiary institutions, namely Wisconsin International University College at Feyiase, St. Michael Catholic Nursing and Midwifery Training school at Pramso, and Kessben University College at Kuntanase. All the institutions are accredited by the National Accreditation Board, and the Ghana Education Service has certified all these institutions.

2.6.4 Special School

As part of efforts to ensure inclusive education and the development of all talents irrespective of one's status, the district has one special school, Jachie Training Centre for the Disabled. The school caters to the needs of people with all forms of disabilities. The center provides technical and vocational skills training for PWDs to enhance their employment potential.

The institution, however, requires a facelift of existing facilities and expansion to cater to the increasing population.

2.6.5 Social Protection Programmes

The Assembly, through the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, facilitates the implementation of Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) in the district. In all, a total of six hundred and forty-one (641) beneficiary registered households and one thousand eight hundred and fifty (1,850) individual beneficiaries have been registered and are being remitted bi-monthly.

Within the period of the plan implementation, Bosomtwe has presented assorted livelihood improvement items to People Living With Disabilities (PLWDs). In total, seventy-one (71) PWDs (made up of 26 males and 45 females) have benefited from the assorted package. The table below shows the beneficiaries of items received over the period of the plan implementation.

Table 2.2.20 Beneficiary PLWDs of items from 2022-2025

S/N	Beneficiary Items	Number of beneficiaries	Remarks
1.	Chest Freezer	34	Most PWDS opt for this, as they are able to use it to sell chilled drinks and water.
2.	Medical Support	7	These represent surgeries, orthotics, prosthetics, and medicines purchased for some PWDS
3.	School Fees	6	Tuition fees for both undergraduate and postgraduate PWDS are also catered for.
4.	Laptop Computer	4	PWDS in tertiary institutions in need of computers to enhance their academic work are also catered to by the fund.
5.	Goats (Animal Farming)	2	PWDS with an interest in animal farming are also taken care of by the fund.
6.	Provisions (Trading)	4	Provisions are also procured for PWDS who are into trading.
7.	Capital (Start-Up And Top-Up)	7	Some PWDS are given both start-up and top-up capital to aid them in their businesses
8.	Wheelbarrow (For Hiring)	1	A PWD requested this particular item to be used for hiring so he could feed on a daily basis. he has acquired two more and now has four wheelbarrows for hiring.
9.	Wheelchair	3	The fund also takes care of PWDS in need of assistive devices.
10.	Knitting Machine	1	This particular item, though quite expensive, was purchased for a PWD who sews on a large scale.
11.	Farm Inputs	1	PWDS with an interest in crop farming are also aided with farm inputs that could be beneficial to them.
	Biodigester	1	A Bio digester was constructed for a visually impaired man who was finding it difficult to use public toilet facilities.

Source: SW&CD-BDA-2025

2.7 Economy of Bosomtwe

The major economic activities in the district are broadly concentrated around agriculture, industry, and service delivery, as elaborated in Table 2.1.7.

2.7.0 Agriculture

Agriculture plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of the District. The key agricultural sub-sectors include food and cash crops, livestock, fisheries, agro-forestry, and non-traditional commodities. The farming practices in the District include mono-cropping, mixed cropping, crop rotation, and mixed farming. According to the 2021 PHC, about forty-five percent (45.0%) of households in the District are engaged in agriculture, a departure from the previous narratives. Mainly, agricultural activities are undertaken in the rural areas where the soils are conducive for food and cash crops production. Major cash crops such as cocoa, oil palm, and vegetables such as cabbage, pepper, cucumber, garden eggs, citrus, and tomatoes are cultivated.

In the rural localities, seventy percent (70%) of households are agricultural households, while in the urban localities, 22.0 percent of households are into agriculture.

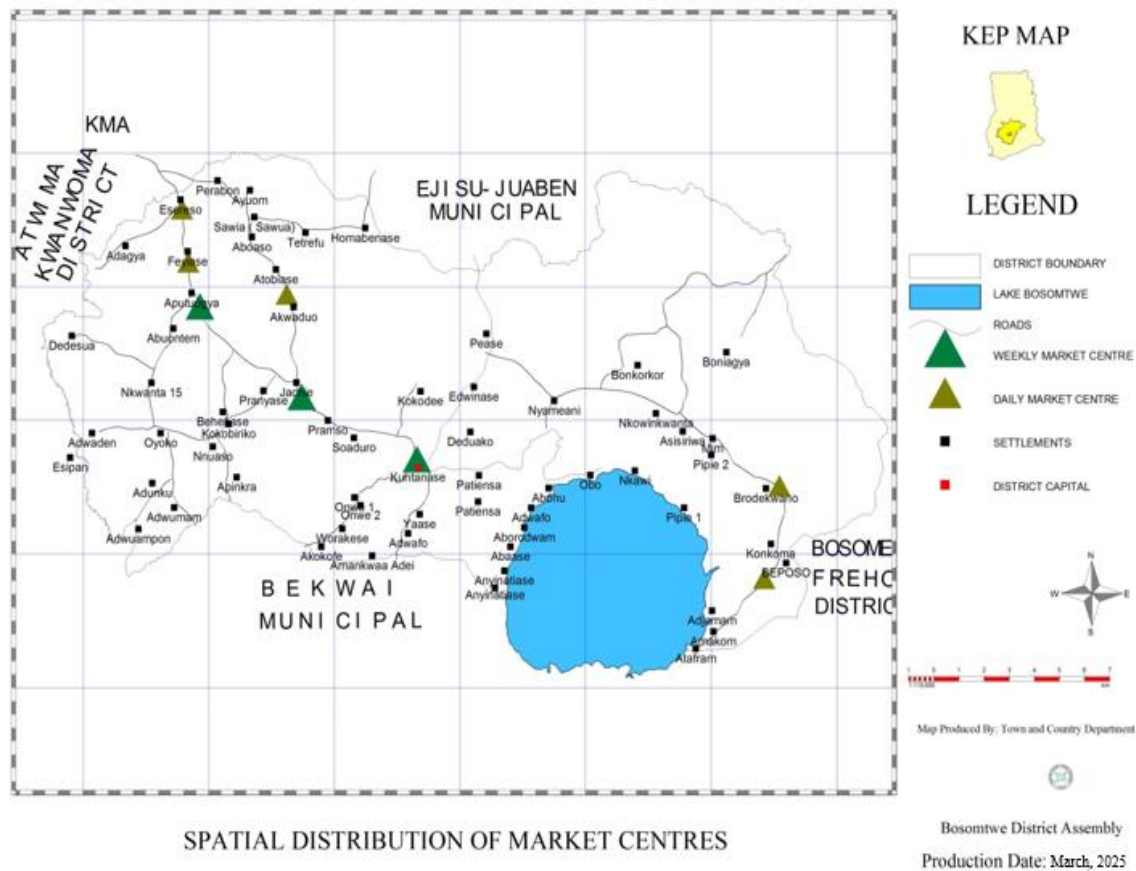
2.7.1 Local Economic Development (LED)

The district, through the Business Advisory Centre (BAC) in collaboration with the Rural Enterprise Programme facilitates the growth and establishment of micro and small-scale enterprises within the District to improve the livelihood and income of rural micro enterprises. To promote local economic development (LED). The BAC undertakes business development services – technology transfer, advisory and extension services, provision of business information; access to rural finance; support to business associations; agriculture commodity processing and infrastructure development; and institutional development. Despite the varied potentials the district is endowed with, there are, however, challenges that hinder the efforts being made. Among the challenges are:

2.7.2 Markets in the District

The district has daily markets dotted around almost all the 67 settlements. Aside from these, there are five (5) major weekly Markets that provide avenues for transactions in the buying and selling of goods and services in Aputuogya, Jachie, Kuntanase, Esereso, and Brodekwano. These markets contribute significantly to the Internally Generated Funds (IGF) of the Assembly. Over the past few years, the Assembly, under Public Private Partnership with a private company-NAT-UPRISING, is developing the Aputuogya market to a modernized one to enhance trading in the district. Plans are underway to develop Feyiase and Akwaaduo markets to a modernized standard. However, the District is still grappling with issues relating to the market in the as:

Figure 2.2.5 The figure below shows the pictorial distribution of markets in the Bosomtwe district.



2.7.3 Tourism

Lake Bosomtwe is a meteoric lake and the most important tourist attraction in the District due to its unique topographical nature. The lake is shared between the Bosome Freho and Bosomtwe districts, with 22 communities surrounding the Lake with accessibility to electricity, lake transport, telecommunication, and other facilities such as hotel accommodation, restaurant, summer huts, and open terraces around the lake.

Aside from this, the district has a lot of tourism potential for investments that can be undertaken within the Lake and surrounding landforms for economic transformation of the district. Below are the tourism potentials the district is endowed with.

- Development of the Zip Line from Kokoado to the Lake
- Provision of Cable Car from Kokoado to the Lake
- Development of a Canopy Walkway
- Provision of Modern Canoe and Boat

- Completion of the 42 Bedroom Hotel at Kokoado under a public-private partnership
- Provision of a Hiking Route to link all communities surrounding the lake
- Construction/Rehabilitation of access roads to link all communities surrounding the lake

However, the tourism in the district is being challenged in these spheres:

- High cost of investment in tourism
- Inadequate tourist infrastructure and service.
- Poor roads to the tourist site.

2.7.4 Internally Generated Funds

As part of the functions of the District Assemblies prescribed by Article 245 in chapter 10 of the Fourth Republican Constitution and detailed in the Local Governance Act 936, which empowers the Assemblies to collect revenue from a range of sources to complement central government transfers to the Assemblies. Bosomtwe has diverse revenue items for internally generated funds (IGF) as a component of its finances. The table below shows the IGF performance of the district within the current plan period.

Table 2.2.21 IGF performance 2022-2025

Year	Budget	Actuals	Variance	Percentage (%)
2022	1,220,350.00	1,124,525.00	-95,825.00	92%
2023	1,682,568.00	1,196,443.62	-486,124.38	71%
2024	1,933,118.00	1,690,092.45	-243,025.55	87%
2025	2,015,200.00	2,047,922.19	+32,722.17	101.6%
Total	6,851,236.00	6,058,983.26	792,252.76	87.9%

Source: DPCU-BDA-2025

Within the plan period of 2022-2025, the district budgeted for an amount of **six million, eight hundred and fifty-one thousand, two hundred and thirty-six Cedis (Gh¢6,851,236.00)** under Internally Generated Funds (IGF). At the end of the year, 2025, the Assembly was able to actualize a cumulative amount of **six million and fifty-eight thousand, nine hundred and eighty-three Ghana Cedis, twenty-six pesewas (Gh¢6,058,983.26)**, representing 87.9% of the budgeted figure for the period.

The Assembly's inability to achieve 90% plus of the projected revenue is due to a number of factors as follows:

2.7.5 Youth Development of Bosomtwe

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, the district has a total population of 60,544, being youthful (ie, 15-35 years), which constitutes 36.65% of the total population. A considerable number of the youth in formal education at various levels, in apprenticeship, and others are working in both formal and informal sectors. The table below shows the projection of the youth population into 2029.

Table 2.2.22 Projected sex population of youth in Bosomtwe

Youth Age Bracket	2021 PHC	Projected Population 2025	Projected Population 2029
(15-35) Years (both Sexes)	60544	63521	66645
Male	28838	30256	31744
Female	31706	33265	34901

Source: (PHC 2021)

The projection shows a growing trend of the youthful population in the district into the future. This development implies that a socio-economic environment needs to be created for the youth of today and beyond.

2.7.5.1 Challenges of the youth.

- a. **Youth unemployment:** according to the Ghana Statistical Service (May 2024) Multidimensional Poverty Report for Bosomtwe, the degree of poverty (intensity of poverty) within the district stands at 43.8% where the dominant form of deprivation is employment (19.1%).
- b. **Substance abuse:** Drug and Alcohol abuse are significant concerns among young people, often linked to Peer Pressure, Curiosity, and their resultant Mental Health Issues.
- c. **Immoral sexual behaviour:** this attitude has resulted in the rise in sexually transmitted diseases like HIV/AIDS and teenage pregnancy, with the resultant single parenting in the district.

In responding to the youth unemployment situation, the NYA and BAC have been supporting some youth in the District to gain some level of employment; however, there are still a lot more youth still unemployed and struggling to make ends meet. Apart from the national youth development programmes, the Assembly has been passive in creating decent economic opportunities for the youth due to limited budgets and administrative bottlenecks from the central government.

The interest and participation of the youth, particularly males, in the electoral process and governance, and community mobilization have seen a significant improvement. Empowering the youth with the knowledge and skills to play vital roles in the District is therefore paramount, taking into consideration their role in developing new business and creating economic opportunities; as change agents in communities; and participation in political governance

2.7.5.2 Gender and Development

According to the United Nation, gender is the socially constructed roles, behaviors, expressions and identities of both sexes. This social construction has visibly put the female gender in a disadvantaged positions in all spheres of our social lives. Bridging the gender gap has always been a global phenomenon and Bosomtwe is no exception. This development has resulted in: limited qualifications and narrow range of skills to the female gender as well as access to formal employment among others. The resultant effect of this construction puts about 75% percent of women in the District into petty trading (self-employed), work as under-paid labour in agriculture, agro-based enterprises and commerce or small scale manufacturing in the informal sector, and less productive activities with average low incomes. Others solely rely on their male partners/relations for survival making them dependent.

In politics and governance, it is predominantly male dominated with appreciable number of women in the decision-making process. Out of the total of fifty (50) Assembly members in the district, only 4 {2 elected and 2 appointed} (8%) are women, while forty-six [(46) (92%)] are men.

There is an unequal gender acceptance in decision making relating to family planning rate which tends to reflect male dominance on non-acceptability than female preferences. Consequently, the imbalance in the bargaining and decision making within sexual relationships, hinders the success in family planning acceptability in the district. Greater involvement of men in family planning activities is required and other measures to encourage joint decision making in family planning practice.

According to DOVVSU, violence against women has not reduced over the years and attributed to relatively little public education in the District. However, violence against women is widespread, at institutional community and

domestic levels, taking a variety of forms. In order to bridge the equity gap in terms of access and control of resources for both men and women, the following identified gender issues need to be addressed.

2.7.6 Housing in Bosomtwe

According to the 2021 PHC, the total housing stock of Bosomtwe District is 46,102. The average number of 4 persons per house. The table below shows the housing disaggregation in the district.

Table 2.2.23 Housing Disaggregation

SN	Housing type in Bosomtwe	Total	Percentage (%)
1	Owner occupied	18,392	39.9
2.	Other Private individuals	15,287	33.1
3	Relative but not household member	1,731	3.7
4	Family Property	8,348	18.1
5	Private employer	1,454	3.2
6	Other private agencies	401	0.9
7	others	70	0.2
8	Public/ Government	278	0.6
9	Estate Developer	141	0.3
	Total	46,102	100

Source: GSS-BDA-2024

Approximately 40% of the housing in the district is owned by its occupants, with 18% being family property. This is a sharp departure from the previous situation, where family property ownership was the case.

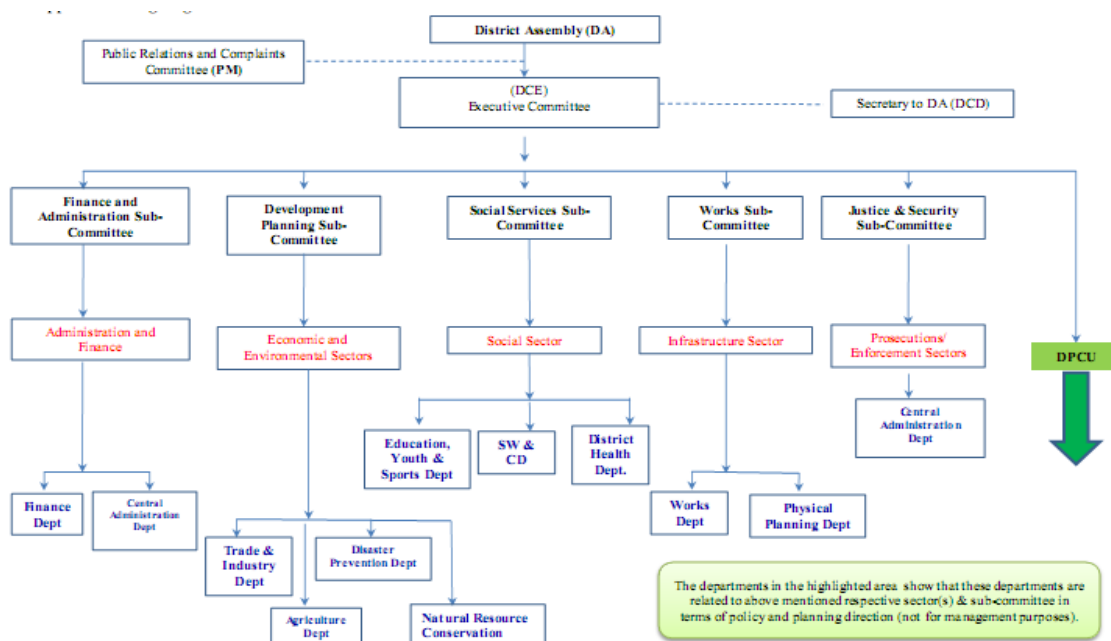
The influx of workers in the district and the gradual urbanization of the district have resulted in increased demand for housing and shelter. This development has led to an escalation of prices, making it unaffordable to the poor and vulnerable. Despite the increasing prices, there is virtually no development of slums in the District with its attendant social problems. Again, there is limited participation of the private and public sectors in real estate development and delivery of affordable rental housing, which must be considered in the planned future to make housing accessible to low and middle-income groups in the District. Moreover, there is a rapid increase in the population of peri-urban areas of the District, largely as a result of in-migration from Kumasi city and other areas. A characteristic of the increasing trend is congestion, overcrowding, and pressure on existing facilities, posing new challenges such as health and education issues, rural-urban migration, on urban land use and planning.

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

2.8 Governance

The Bosomtwe District Assembly is a statutory body established by the Local Government Act 936 (2016). It is the highest policy-making body of the District representing the entire political and administrative machinery of the Central Government at the District level. The Assembly is made up of the District Chief Executive as the Political head, the Member of Parliament of the constituency within the District, the Presiding Member, who is the Chairman of the General Assembly, one person from each of the 35 electoral areas within the District, elected by the universal adult suffrage, 15 Appointees of the Government, and Heads of the Decentralized departments who are ex- officio members without voting rights. It is supported administratively and technically by 11 Decentralized departments of the Assembly and other quasi-agencies of government. The relationship between the Assembly and these departments is consultative, as shown in the organogram in Figure 1.15 and Figure 1.16.

Figure 2.2.6 Organogram of the Sub-committee of Bosomtwe District Assembly



2.8.0 Departments of the Assembly

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

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

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

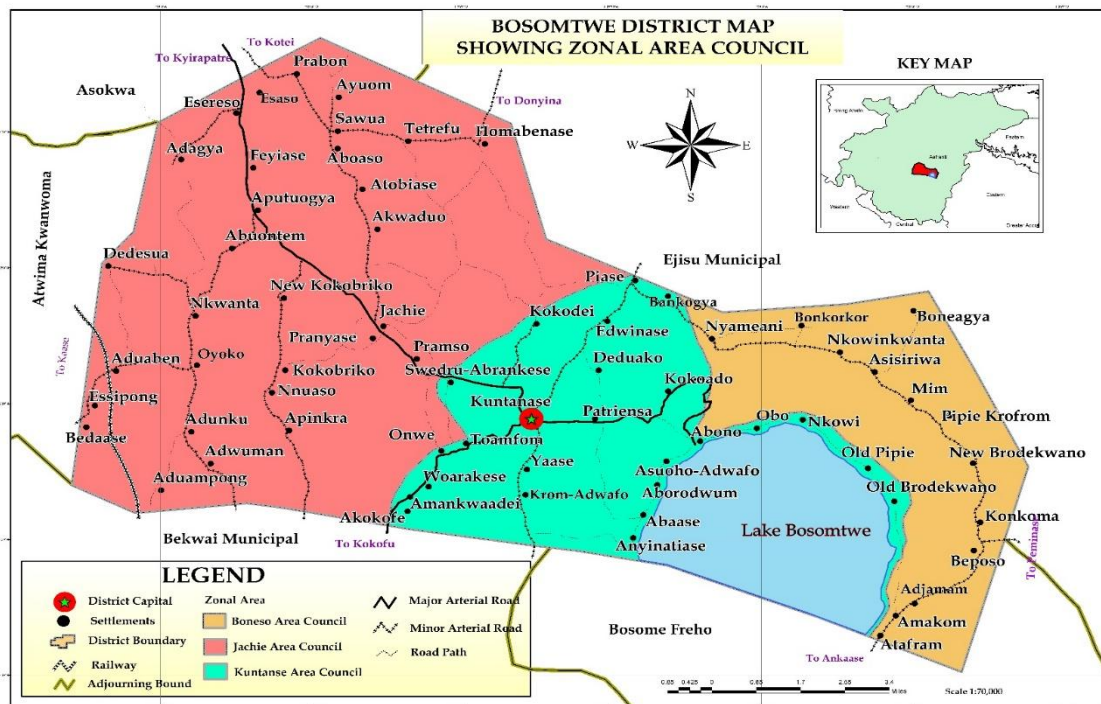
- Electoral Commission (EC)
- Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)
- National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE)

2.8.1 Sub-Structures of Bosomtwe

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

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

Figure 2.2.7 The figure below shows the map of the three area councils



2.8.2 Interaction with Traditional Authorities

The Bosomtwe District has one paramount chief, that is Kuntanse Traditional Council, with about 13 divisional chiefs (Abrempong). Sacred days in the District are Tuesdays and Fridays. These sacred days are mostly used for communal labor and other activities. Communal spirit in many communities has dwindled, and there is a need to revive the enthusiasm to facilitate development in the District. The chiefs and people of the District also recognize sacred days like Akwasidae, Fofie, Awukudae, and the people do not undertake any farming activities on these days. Funeral celebration is one aspect of life that people pay serious attention to due to the high reverence people give to the dead. The District has more than eight ethnic groups, which include Akan, Ga Adangbe, Ewe, Guan, Mande, Gurma, Mole Dagbani, and others. Akan is the predominant ethnic group in the District. The major religion in the Bosomtwe District is Christianity, followed by Islam, traditional, and others. There are no serious negative cultural practices in the District, but rather, peaceful coexistence amongst all sets of people in the District.

2.8.3 Popular Participation

In order to promote transparent, inclusive, and accountable governance, there is participation of all categories of stakeholders in the planning and budgeting processes of the Assembly. Platforms for citizen engagement are usually through community and town hall meetings, public hearings, sub-committee meetings, general

assembly meetings, area council meetings, and through the use of community information centres, among others. There is both vertical and horizontal flow of information across the district through the utilization of communication platforms and stakeholders, particularly Nananom, Assembly members, and Unit committees. Media channels such as radio and television are also engaged to educate and inform citizens about development activities being implemented in the district and the accountability of duty bearers.

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

2.8.4 Peace and Security

The district has remained one of the peaceful in the region and Ghana in general. This feat was achieved with the presence of a dedicated police force working to maintain security, reduce crime, and maintain law and order. The district has four (4) police stations with a total of forty-two (42) personnel of various ranks. The police, usually augmented by other security agencies, the Fire and the Immigration Services, actively engage in public outreach programmes to educate the public on crime prevention and encourage public partnership in combating crime. Additionally, proactive measures such as patrols and snap checks increase police visibility to deter crime. Occasionally, the District Security Committee (DISEC) meets to assess the security situation in the district.

Despite the efforts to ensure peace and security in the district, the police have some challenges that negatively affect their performance. These include:

2.8.5 Disaster Management

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

As part of efforts to prevent the occurrence of disasters in the District, NADMO undertakes persistent public education in houses, schools, and communities. This is complemented by the efforts of the GNFS, which undertakes fire safety audits in organizations. The awareness creation campaigns on possible disaster outbreaks have led to a reduction in most man-made disasters in the District. Despite the progress made, challenges such as dormant Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs), irregular supply of relief items to disaster victims, inadequate logistics, and funds for capacity building programmes have limited the operations of the NADMO.

2.8.6 Corruption and Social Accountability

As part of measures to enhance social accountability, the Assembly periodically organizes forums and public engagements to educate and explain policies and programmes. The platform also offers the opportunity for the citizenry to seek clarification on matters of concern. Besides, in fee fixing resolutions, the views of the masses are incorporated into the resolution for the gazette. The district routine forum in the three Area Councils is usually used to give an account of the management of the resources of the Assembly.

Moreover, with the coming into force of the Right to Information Act, 2019, Act 989, the citizenry is mandated to seek clarifications on matters of concern as a means of enhancing transparency. The district has set up an Office to accept requests from the public for public accountability.

2.8.7 Community Action Plan

The Development Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), in collaboration with Assembly members/Unit Committee, conducted a needs assessment to prepare Community Development Plans (CDPs) of all the communities in the 35 electoral areas within the District through a two-stage comprehensive participatory process.

In the first stage, focus group discussions to capture the needs and aspirations of the communities involved in the form of development issues/problems/gaps. Subsequently, pair pairwise ranking method was used in all 67 communities to identify prioritized development needs and aspirations.

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

2.9 The Environment

2.9.0 Human Settlement

Human settlement development focuses on spatial planning and management; urban development and management; housing and shelter; slum prevention and regeneration; disaster prevention; and rural development and management. Spatial planning in the District can be described as poor and uncoordinated. Out of the 67 communities, only 25, representing 37% have approved planning schemes. The Spatial Planning committee, in collaboration with the Physical Planning and Works Departments, is responsible for the implementation of land use plans and sustainable development control in the District; however, there is weak enforcement of planning and building regulations.

This phenomenon has not only resulted in loss of revenue to the Assembly, but proliferation of unauthorized, uncontrolled, haphazard, and uncoordinated development is rampant in parts of the peri-urban settlements of Aputuogya, Adagya, Abuontem, Feyiase, Jachie, Sawua, Pramso, etc. Most of the buildings are sited at inappropriate locations such as waterways, public right of way, e.g., sanitary areas, road reservations, and utility service lines, as well as reservations, neighborhood open spaces, and school sites with their concomitant environmental hazards and nuisance to the residents of the area. Some of the few authorized buildings are not built according to specifications in compliance with the approved plans by the District Assembly, thereby exposing the residents to threats of loss of life and property.

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

According to the 2021 PHC, the district is rural, whose economic mainstay is usually farming and fishing. The challenges associated with this include:

2.9.1 Infrastructure

2.9.1.1 Transportation

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

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

2.9.1.2 Energy

The main sources of energy in the District are electricity, biomass in the form of firewood and charcoal, and petroleum products. Virtually all the sixty-seven communities (67) are connected to the national electricity grid; however, there is a need to extend the electricity to new areas of development to obtain complete coverage. In terms of petroleum products, there are six (6) fuel stations, two (2) surface tanks, and five (5) gas filling stations. These products and services are mostly found along the trunk roads in the District and are not evenly distributed across the District. The Assembly, in collaboration with the GNFS, is responsible for regulating their operations to avoid disaster in the District.

Firewood and charcoal usage are the main sources of energy for cooking in the communities. About 78.6 percent of households use biomass to meet their cooking energy requirements. The use of fuel wood contributes to deforestation with accompanying ecological damage, increased prices, and gathering time, thereby imposing heavy burdens on women who usually collect it for cooking. The issues identified include:

2.9.1.3 Asset Maintenance

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

The situation is not different from the maintenance of Assembly vehicles and equipment. Out of the seven (7), six (6) of the vehicles periodically need routine maintenance. The challenges include:

- Inadequate fund allocation for maintenance
- Lack of maintenance culture

The maintenance plan is attached to **Annex AB**

2.10 SWOT Analysis

This section deals with an analysis of the adopted prioritized issues based on the District's Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats. In solving the various development issues, the strengths and threats, as well as opportunities and weaknesses concerning the issues must be identified. Therefore, with respect to the MMTDP 2026-2029, the following definitions are given;

- **Strength** refers to factors, advantages, and resources within which, when utilized, can enable the District to overcome its constraints and enhance its socio-economic development.
- **Opportunities** are external factors that can positively influence the development efforts in the District.
- **Weaknesses** are the internal impeding factors that can hinder the District's ability to enhance its socio-economic development.

- **Threats** are the external factors that obstruct (negatively influence) the development efforts of the District.

The table below shows the application of SWOT analysis on the adopted prioritized development issues in Bosomtwe District. The output of the analysis will refine the adopted prioritized issues of the District.

Table 2.2.24 Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threat (SWOT) Analysis

S/N	Adopted Priority Issues	Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
1	Deplorable road networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of construction materials - Presence of District Road Improvement Project (DRIP) Machinery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor maintenance culture - Inadequate internal financing Weak monitoring structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DRIP machines - Willingness of communities to fuel the trucks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely release of DACF -High pressure on DACF -Low capacity of operators
<p>Conclusion: The strengths and opportunities listed are adequate to reduce the issue of early deterioration of road networks in the District. However, the identified weaknesses and Threats could be minimized through policy formulation and programme designs. The Development Partners (DPs) and NGOs should be contacted in order to fund road projects, which is very expensive to construct.</p>					
2	Limited implementation of the fiscal decentralization policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Available competent staff -High level of commitment from stakeholders -Availability of IGF items -Availability of companies within the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unreliable internal funds - More development gaps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Political will and government policy -Availability of external funding sources -Availability of donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely release of DACF -High pressure on DACF
<p>Conclusion: The identified strengths and opportunities are adequate enough to revitalize the issue of limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy. The weakness, on one hand, should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be directed towards the minimization of the identified threat.</p>					
3	Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of health-related NGOs in the district. - Availability of internal funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of IGF - Low level of household income - Long distance in accessing health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of health-related NGO's (CHAG) etc. -Available national funds allocation -Existence of government policies - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low budgetary allocation -Inadequate external funds -Superstitious beliefs on health issues

<p>Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to revitalize the issue of huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care. The constraints on one hand should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be directed towards the minimization of the identified challenges</p>					
4	Inequitable access and distribution of power in newly developed areas	<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 - Communities willingness to support energy programmes 	Insufficient IGF to fund electricity extension to newly developed areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of the Rural Electrification Project -All communities in the district are hooked onto the national grid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Insufficient and untimely release of external funds -Inadequate logistics on the part of ECG -Poor maintenance culture
<p>Conclusion: For effective tackling of the issue, the strength and opportunities must be taken advantage of in addressing the inequitable access and distribution of power to support the delivery of energy services in the District. However, steps must be taken to solve the weakness and to reduce the level of the challenges. Therefore, programme design must be directed towards the solution of the weaknesses and the Threats.</p>					
5	Youth unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of employable skills among youths - Existence of District Assembly - Existence of NGOs - Existence of Lake Bosomtwe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apathy of the youth to be trained - Limited employable skills among the youth Low levels of income among people in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Presence of YEA, Feed Ghana programmes in the country -The 24-hour economy -Presence of training institutes to train youths - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Change of government and policies -Lack of data on unemployment -Lack of national programmes for employment creation
<p>Conclusion: The identified strengths and opportunities are adequate enough to reduce youth unemployment and groups with special needs and low levels of technical/vocational skills in the District. The stated weakness, however, should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be directed towards the minimization of the identified threats.</p>					
6	Limited women's representation in decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of constitutional provision for women's participation in decision-making - Presence of Departments/ Civil Society Organizations to support women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Relatively lower illiteracy rate among women. -General stereotyping of women as a weaker gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More women than men - Availability of gender advocacy groups/CSOs/NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely release of DACF -High pressure on DACF -Gender Stereotyping

		- More women in the district than men.			
<p>Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities listed are adequate to reduce the issue of Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks in the District. However, the identified constraints and challenges could be minimized through policy formulation and programme design. The Development Partners (DPs) and NGOs should be contacted in order to fund road projects, which is very expensive to construct</p>					
7	Poor drainage systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of Zoomlion staff in the District -Available space for the construction of drains -Availability of labour for distilling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of National Sanitation Day -Availability of a Ministry of Sanitation -Availability of NGOs on sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Irresponsible dumping of refuse -Weak enforcement of by-laws -Limited number of drains within the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Non enforcement of sanitation laws -Weak national commitments towards drainage issues
<p>Conclusion: the poor drainage system can be effectively managed using the availability of potential and opportunities. The issues can be addressed through sensitization and environmental maintenance.</p>					
8	Revenue under performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Revenue staff - Presence of numerous economic activities in the District - Functioning Area Councils - Peaceful environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High number of tax evaders - Inadequate data on taxable individuals, organizations, and businesses -Aging/Ailing Revenue collectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of a legal framework that supports the DA to mobilize financial resources - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Delay in releasing funds by the Central Government. -Central Government fiscal policy -Generally low tax education
<p>Conclusion: The design policies and programs will be made to reduce the impact of the identified weakness and threat. However, the identified Strength as well and the opportunities will be adhered to for the revitalization of the issue of weak financial base and management capacity of the District.</p>					
9	Under-developed local markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of land to create markets - Existence of the District Assembly - Existence of financial institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of developing local markets - Inadequate support for the disadvantaged groups - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of Private Partnership Availability of government 24-hour market flagship programme Women Banking programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF and Disability Fund -High cost of investment.

Conclusion: The identified strengths and opportunities are adequate enough to develop local markets and to support the vulnerable and marginalized people in the District in reducing the high incidence of poverty, among women, and the disadvantaged groups. The high demand on the Disability Fund should be reduced to the number of registered PWDs, and policies should be put in place to minimize the identified threats.					
10	Post-harvest loses	-Availability of the department. of agriculture -Availability of DRIP Machines -formation of DACT and DAAS in the District - Availability of the RELC session	-High cost of technology -inadequate storage facilities -Limited number of AEAs Unmotorable roads to farming communities	-Availability of government policies, ie, Feed Ghana -Existence of DRIP machines to reshape roads to farming communities	-Low level of education of farmers -Inadequate access to modern technology -
Conclusion: The problem of post-harvest losses can be managed by the strengths and opportunities to maximize the weaknesses and the threats identified.					
11	Inadequate access to health services in rural areas	-Availability of Health facilities -Availability of reproductive health and family planning services	-Cultural and religious beliefs and practices - underdeveloped rural areas	--Availability of the NPC -Availability of donors/ Development Partners -Availability of NGOs	-Weak implementation of national population policies -Declined in donor support -Topography of the rural areas
Conclusion: With the availability of Strengths and Opportunities, a successful implementation of the right programmes can turn the weaknesses and threat to enhance access to health care delivery in the rural areas.					
12	Insufficient farmer – AEAs ratio	-Availability of the Department of Agriculture -Availability of farm lands and farmers	-Exiting of AEAs from the sector -Aging AEAs	-Government policies in Agriculture -distribution of motors to the Department of Agriculture	-Low production of AEAs to take over -Destruction of arable lands by illegal mining and sand winning
Conclusion: With the availability of Strengths and Opportunities, a successful implementation of the right programmes to produce adequate AEAs can turn the weakness and the threat to improve the farmer-AEA ratio to boost food production in the district					
13	Underdeveloped tourism potentials	-Availability of Lake Bosomtwe -Availability of other tourist potentials	-Unmotorable road to the lake	-Private sector interest in investing in tourism	-High cost of Investment in tourism -

		-Access road to the tourist sites	-Assembly's inability to enhance sanitation -	-Existence of the Ministry of Tourism -Access road under construction	
Conclusions: With the availability of Strengths and Opportunities, a successful implementation of the right programmes for the development of tourism can turn the weaknesses and threats to enhance tourism in the district.					
14	Incomplete Street Naming	-Availability of the active Physical Planning Department	-Financial and logistical Resources -lack of approved Schemes	-Assembly's willingness to prepare schemes -	-Chieftaincy disputes
Conclusion: With the availability of Strengths and Opportunities, a successful implementation of the right actions to get a comprehensive street naming exercise can turn the weakness and the threat to enhance an improved street naming. in the district					
15	Lack of Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	-Availability of Land Use and Spatial Authority for collaboration	High cost of the SDF preparation	-available logistics and professionals	Topography of the land.
Conclusion: With the availability of Strengths and Opportunities, a successful implementation of the right actions, the SDR can be generated and turn the weakness and the threat into proper spatial planning in the district.					

2.10.0 Financial Performance (2022-2025)

The Bosomtwe district in the 2022-2025 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) estimated that an amount of **Seventy million, three hundred and seventy-five thousand, nine hundred and ninety-eight Ghana Cedis, eighteen Pesewas (Gh¢70,375,998.18)** from all funding sources for project and programme execution within the plan period. At the end of 2024, the district was able to actualize only forty-two percent (42%) of the total estimated figure for the four-year plan implementation period. The IGF was significantly affected negatively due to the central government policy of taking the property rate collection from the MMDAs to the Ghana Revenue Authority. This development created non-collection of property rates for the 2022 and 2023 fiscal years. As an effort to improve revenue mobilization, capacity-building programmes were organized for the revenue collectors of the Assembly. Additionally, targets were set for each revenue collector. What is more, some difficult-to-collect revenue items were ceded to the three Area Councils.

Table 2.2.25 Financial performance (2022-2025)

Source of Funds	Total estimated cost of plan (A)	Total Amount Received (B)	Variance (C)=A-B	Percentage variance (%)
GOG	34,073,222.28	20,205,497.95	13,867,724.33	40.7%
IGF	6,780,336.00	4,011,061.52	2,769,274.48	40.8%
DACF-RFG	9,408,175.25	2,691,661.30	6,716,513.95	71.4%
DACF	19,827,256.41	6,692,660.34	13,134,596.07	66.0%
MAG	257,008.24	195,008.50	61,999.74	24.0%
DPs	00	00	00	-
ABFA	00	00	00	-
OTHERS (GKMA)	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	100%
Total	70,375,998.18	33,795,889.61	36,580,108.57	52.0%

Source: DPCU-BDA-

2.10.1 Development issues from the Situational Analysis

Through the situational analysis, the district unearthed a number of developmental issues that, when addressed, would help the district achieve the mission and vision. The issues are stated below:

- ✓ High rate of substance abuse among the youth
- ✓ Inadequate institutional toilet facilities
- ✓ Lack of electricity in newly-built areas
- ✓ High rate of youth unemployment
- ✓ Low entrepreneurial skills
- ✓ Inadequate health equipment
- ✓ Lack of a mortuary facility in the district
- ✓ Inadequate ICT centers
- ✓ Low mobilization of IGF
- ✓ Inadequate toilet facilities (public and households)
- ✓ Insufficient market infrastructure
- ✓ Limited access to agricultural extension services
- ✓ Inadequate and high cost of tourism infrastructure
- ✓ Deplorable school infrastructure
- ✓ Inadequate access to potable water
- ✓ Inadequate Police posts and barracks
- ✓ Lack of irrigation for dry-season farming
- ✓ Destruction of buffers and water bodies
- ✓ Limited Tree-planting programmes in community-based afforestation
- ✓ Limited employable skills among women
- ✓ Women under-representation in decision making process
- ✓ Limited Sensitization on biodiversity Conservation programmes
- ✓ Low participation of women in decision making
- ✓ Domestic violence against women
- ✓ Unemployment among the youth
- ✓ Aging and ailing revenue collectors.
- ✓ Insufficient budgetary and education on Climate interventions
- ✓ Post-harvest losses
- ✓ Inadequate market infrastructure
- ✓ Encroachments to reserved market lands
- ✓ Limited business management skills,
- ✓ Deplorable road network
- ✓ Chieftaincy issues affecting land acquisition and permitting
- ✓ Low Extension-Farmer ratio
- ✓ Inadequate tables and chairs for teachers and pupils
- ✓ Weak Enforcement of building regulations
- ✓ Dilapidated classrooms
- ✓ Inadequate computers for proper IT
- ✓ Lack of accommodation for teachers in rural Bosomtwe
- ✓ Limited access to formal credit for women
- ✓ High rate of teenage pregnancy

2.11 Medium-Term Needs Assessment and Projections (2026–2029)

The Medium-Term Needs Assessment and Projections for the Bosomtwe District Assembly outline a strategic framework to identify development priorities and estimate resource needs for the 2026–2029 period. The projection of the district population is estimated to be 181,823 in 2029. Based on this demographic trend and in relation to established service delivery standards and infrastructure gaps, to guide equitable resource distribution.

This assessment involved a community needs analysis across thirty-five (35) electoral areas, incorporating local development concerns through participatory engagements. The findings were harmonized with the 2025 Performance Review and community aspirations, resulting in a set of Key Development Issues (KDIs) aligned with the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF-2026–2029).

Prioritization of projects/programmes was guided by national planning standards and local feedback, focusing on service coverage, benchmarks, and infrastructure needs to ensure inclusivity and sustainability in the development drive.

Overall, this needs assessment offers a robust evidence base for decision-making and supports integrated interventions aimed at addressing service delivery gaps and promoting sustainable development in the district.

2.11.0 Demographic Projection between 2026-2029

Planning for the 2026–2029 period is based on the 2025 baseline population of 173,301. Using the exponential method of population projection, future population figures are estimated with an annual growth rate of 1.24%. This method assumes stable fertility, mortality, and migration patterns over the projection period.

The formula used is:

$$P_t = P_0 \times e^{(rt)}$$

Where:

$P_0 = 173,301$ (2025 population)

$r = 0.0124$ (growth rate)

$t = \text{years}$

$e \approx 2.71828$ (Euler's constant)

Table 2.2.26 shows the projected population within the plan period

SN	Year	Projected Population
1	2025 (base year)	173,301
2	2026	175,394
3	2027	177,512
4	2028	179,656
5	2029	181,823

Source: GSS-BDA-2025

The projections are relevant for the estimation of future demand in all sectors (health, education, infrastructure, water, sanitation, agriculture, tourism, etc.) in the district. The growth of population shown in the above table indicates the need the improvement in service delivery and the investment in social and economic infrastructure across the district.

2.11.1 Education Sector

The district with the projected proportion of 28.7% (52,132) of the school-going population aged 4–15 years is expected to encounter challenges with the existing educational facilities if provision of education facilities is not adequately made by 2029. Per the recommended planning standard for teacher-to-pupil ratios (1:40 for primary and 1:35 for Junior High School (JHS), the average 1:34, nonetheless, the existing staffing is inadequate for the 2029 projections. The shortfall will significantly affect quality education and could widen inequality.

To address the growing demand, the district requires an additional 1,400 new teachers and a total of 379 classrooms for all levels by 2029. The anticipated increase in enrollment will require other facilities, such as ICT labs and libraries. The successful realization of the NMTDPF, 2026-2029, at the district level sufficiently relies on addressing these needs.

Table 2.2.27 showing educational facility projection in 2029

Sector	Existing Situation		Gap	Recommendations
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	Level	Number of classrooms	Expected classrooms by 2029		
1					
Education	Pre-Basic	157	221	-64	Construction of 32No. KG with kitchen, 4-seater WC toilet with 32No. mechanized boreholes
	Primary	468	660	-192	Construction of 32No. 6-unit classroom block, library, office, and conference hall, and 1No. 6-Seater WC with 32No. mechanized borehole
	JHS	299	422	-123	Construction of 41No. 3-unit classroom block with office and teachers' hall, and 41No. 6-Seater WC with mechanized borehole.
	Institutional toilets	91 schools have toilets	All 50 need toilets	41	Construction of 41No. institutional toilets for the 41 schools
	Furniture	299No. KG chairs, No.1,018 dual & No.7,973 mono desk	4,500KG chairs, 7,775No. Dual & 11,500No. mono.	4,201KG Chairs, 7,775No. Dual Desk & 3,530No. mono desks.	Procurement and distribution of 4,201 Chairs, 7,775No. Dual Desk & 3,530No. mono desks.

Source: DPCU/GES-BDA-2025

2.11.2 Health Sector

In delivering Health care service in the District, the GHS in the district operates within 29 health facilities made up of: 12 CHPS Compounds, 5 Clinics, 4 Health Centers, and 8 Hospitals, both public and private. As of 2024, institutional maternal mortality stood at 87 per 100,000 live births, which is above the SDG 3.1 target of less than 70 per 100,000.

The strength of Health Personnel for the district remains adequate, with 1,183 professionals to serve a projected population of 181,823 by 2029. With this number, access to universal healthcare as targeted in SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) is attainable.

As of the middle of 2025, the NHIS subscription indicates a wider gender disparity with 64.62% and 35.4% for females and males, respectively. Increasing coverage among indigents, informal workers, the aged, and children under 18 is key to ensuring equity in healthcare delivery in the district.

Table 2.2.28 shows the elaboration of health care delivery in the district.

Indicator	2025 Baseline	2029 Projection	Standard / targets	Required	Gap/ surplus	SDG Target/WHO Benchmarks
Population	173,301	181,823	-	-	-	-
Health Professionals	1,183	+ 500	1:1,000- Doc. 1:500-nurse	27 Doctors 230 Nurse	Gap	SDG 3.8. universal Health Coverage
Operational CHPS Compound	12	36	1:5000	24	Gap	SDG 3.8, Ghana Health Infrastructure Norm
Institutional maternal mortality	87/100,000	<70/100,000	<70/100,000 SDG	Reduce by 50%	Gap	SDG 3.1 – Reduce maternal mortality
NHIS Coverage (M/F)	F: 64.6% M: 35.4%	Improvement	Gender parity/ universal coverage	-	Gap	SDG 3.8, SDG 10 Reduce inequality coverage
Mortuary	0	2	-	2	Gap	Construction of a mortuary at the hospitals

Source: DPCU/GHS-BDA-2025

2.11.3 Agriculture Sector

The agriculture sector is the backbone of the district's economy, with 19,945 of the population engaged in farming. The district is noted for the production of the following crops: cassava, maize, plantain, oil palm, and coconut. Additionally, the farmers are into the following vegetable production: cabbage, pepper, cucumber, okra, and tomatoes in the dry seasons. Cocoa production in the rural part of the district adds to

the economy of the district. The farmer population is projected to reach 21,955 by 2029. The current Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) are 13. By 2029, the district requires 31 AEAs to meet the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) standard of 1:500. The deficit poses a potential threat to improved farming practices and climate-smart agriculture, which in effect will negatively affect productivity and value chain in the local economy.

The district's unmotorable feeder road network from the farming communities to the urban/ market centers partly accounts for post-harvest losses. To address this challenge by 2029, the district requires reshaping/upgrading 147 km of these roads for ease and timely carting of agricultural products to the market centers to enhance food security.

What is more, the non-availability of irrigation infrastructure restricts all year-round food production in the district, which deepens rural poverty. Investing in small-scale irrigation, timely supply of agricultural inputs for dry season farming, and Agro-processing will be sufficient to augment productivity, thereby reducing rural poverty.

These objectives, aligned to the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF-2026–2029), focus on agricultural modernization, rural infrastructure, and job creation. This approach also supports progress toward Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2,8, and 13: Zero Hunger, Decent Work and Economic Growth, and Climate Action, respectively.

Table 2.2.29 showing the Agric sector and projections to 2029

Indicator	2025 baseline	2029 projection	Planning Standard	Requirement /Gap
Total Farmers	19,945	21,955	-	+2,010 farmers
AEAs	13	44	1:500 (FAO standard)	31AEAs
Crop focus	Food crops Cash crops vegetables	Food crops Cash crops vegetables	Increase output by 50%. Support for Agro-processing	Agricultural Modernization
Irrigation	<5%	>30% target	Improve and sustain food production	Develop irrigation facilities

Youth in agribusiness	Low engagement	High engagement	>20% youth in agribusiness	Support and training of youth in agribusiness
Unmotorable road to farming communities	50km	147km	Reshaping/upgrading of roads	97km

Source: DPCU/DoA-BDA-2025

2.11.4 Local Economic Development

Bosomtwe is endowed with substantial potential for Local Economic Development (LED) by investing in Micro, Small, and Medium-Scale Enterprises (MSMEs) in Agro-processing, small-scale manufacturing, and service delivery. Nevertheless, challenges such as the frail formalization of informal businesses, limited access to credit facilities, and insufficient market infrastructure hinder the success of LED in the district.

The absence of functional markets in the rural part of the district restricts revenue generation and growing economic opportunities for women and youth despite several skill training. Furthermore, inadequate business support systems from budgetary allocations thwart efforts to meet SDG 1 (No Poverty) and 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth).

In order to achieve the set targets by 2029, the district ought to invest in developing market facilities across the district through PPP and to improve easy access to credit facilities with flexible terms of repayment. What is more, there is a need to support the registration of informal enterprises, promote women-led MSMEs, and establish a data bank on trained artisans to realize the economic potential in the district.

Table 2.31 shows LED analysis in the district.

Indicator	2025 Baseline	2029 projection	Planning standard/ targets	Requirement/Gap
Functional market centers	4 communities	7 other communities	1 developed market per major community	Develop 7 new markets
MSMs assisted	450	700	Collaborate with organizations to offer varied support to MSMEs	Organize management and skills training programmes, provide start-up kits, and

				support the formalization of businesses
Entrepreneurship Centers	0	3	3 Entrepreneurship Centers	Establish 1 center each in all three 3 Area Councils
Access to Business Credit	Low	Moderate to high	Support over 50% of Active Businesses to access credit from financial Institutions.	Collaborate with financial institutions to offer credit packages to businesses

Source: DPCU/BAC-BDA-2025

2.11.5 Water and Sanitation

The total water coverage in the District stands at 72.50% which falls short of the national planning standard of universal (100%) potable water access by 2030. The district has three (3) Small Town Water Systems (STWS) in Kuntense, Pramso, and Jachie communities, and 237 Mechanized boreholes across the district for the supply of potable water to the district. Despite these efforts, the district needs an additional 113 mechanized boreholes and possibly 3 STWS to achieve 90% coverage by 2029. The implementation of these will hasten the achievement of SDG 6 (*Clean Water and Sanitation*).

Sanitation poses one of the significant public health and environmental concerns in the district. The district has a total of 51 public toilets, 1,940 household latrines, and 64.7% institutional toilet facilities, which are far from 100% accessibility. This development contributes to open defecation with its associated waterborne diseases, which undermines the attainment of SDG 3 (*Good Health and Well-being*). In an effort to bridge the gaps, the District must expand its sanitation-led campaigns, provide toilet financing support, and prioritize the construction of both institutional and public toilet facilities.

The table below outlines key indicators, projections, and gaps based on national planning standards and community-level needs.

Table 2.2.30 shows existing water and sanitation situation and projections to 2029

Indicator	2025 Baseline	2029 projections	Planning standard	Gaps	Requirement
Water coverage	72.5%	95%	100% water coverage	22.5%	Access to water must be improved
Functional STWS	2	6	-	3	Form a partnership to establish 3 STWS
Mechanized boreholes	237	350	-	113	Drilling and mechanization of 113No. boreholes
Institutional Toilet Facilities (ITF)	64.7%	100%	1 ITF per school	35.5%	Construction of 38No. ITF district-wide
Public toilet facilities	51	85	Minimum of 1 per community	34	Construction of 34 public toilets
Household Latrines (HhL)	1,940	3,500	Elimination of open defecation	1,560	Construction of 1,560 HhL district-wide
Skip containers	15	70	Improve sanitation	55	Procurement of 55 skip containers.

Source: DPCU/DEHU/DWST-BDA-2029

2.11.6 Road Infrastructure and Transportation

The total feeder road network in the Bosomtwe district is 359.5km, with about 85% untarred or in a deplorable condition. The ongoing asphaltting from Esereso to Abono of the 27.9km road infrastructure has halted, negatively impacting on movement of goods and people in the district and beyond, especially for farming and remote communities. The worst-affected communities are the Bonkorkor, Boneagya, and Konkorma, which are among the major food crop-producing communities. Education and health care delivery are greatly affected as staff refuse posting to the communities due to the deplorable road network.

The achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 9 and 11, which focus on resilient infrastructure and equitable development, is being threatened by this development. For the achievement of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) for 2026–2029, it is recommended that, with the presence of the DRIP machines, all the 359.5km feeder roads must be reshaped or upgraded to facilitate the movement of goods and services and enhance agricultural value chains, revenue generation, and social inclusion.

Table 2.2.31 shows the existing state of road infrastructure and projection to 2029

Indicator	2025 Baseline	2029 Projections	Standard/ targets	Gap /Requirement
Total Road Network	387.4	-	-	90% upgrade
Roads in good condition	19% (73.6)	80%(310km)	Improved road accessibility	Reshape/upgrade 310km of roads
Access to rural communities	Low	High	Access to transport system (SDG 11.2)	Rapid road reshaping, fixing of culvert.

Source: DPCU-BDA-2025

2.11.7 Environmental Management and Climate Resilience

Bosomtwe district is experiencing severe ecological threats from deforestation, illegal mining (galamsey), sand winning, and unsustainable farming practices. Community assessments have revealed significant environmental degradation in areas like Esereso, Aputuogya, Brodekwano, and Beposo, where farmlands are being damaged, rivers and other water bodies are being polluted, posing a threat to human and wildlife. Out of the 67 communities in the district, only six have local schemes, thereby giving way to unregulated development controls. Chieftaincy has also contributed to multiple sales of land and buffers affecting the biosphere reservation and the Lake.

The livelihoods of the entire population are directly and indirectly threatened due to our total dependence on rain-fed agriculture for survival. The consequences of these issues weaken their resilience to climate shocks such as irregular rainfall patterns and droughts.

The district Assembly (Department of Agriculture), in collaboration with Forestry Commission, Water Resources, Environmental Protection Authority, and A ROCHA Ghana, plans to restore degraded lands through afforestation by training over 20,000 farmers in climate-smart agricultural practices by 2029. With the established Community Resource Management (CREMA) and the Environmental Watchdog Committees (EWC) in each electoral area, strict protection of buffers from all forms of development, to rehabilitate the polluted water bodies, and enforce EPA mining regulations. Furthermore, the defunct Disaster Volunteer Groups will be revived in the Town Councils, and a Climate Monitoring Desk will be established at the DPCU. Within the period of 2026-2029, about 150 planned climate education and sensitization sessions will be held on tree planting, conservation of natural resources, green urban space, as well as nature-based solutions

efforts will be organized in schools (JHS and SHS), farmers, and other relevant stakeholders. These initiatives are based on community needs assessments in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 2, 6, 13, and 15, and to enhance the district's eligibility for climate finance in safeguarding natural resources.

Table 2.2.32 detailing Environmental Management and Climate resilience

Indicator	2025 baseline	2029 projection	Planning standard/Target	Requirement/Gap
Forest reserves deforested	32%	Reforestation by 50%	No net loss in forest cover	Reforestation by 50%
Agrochemical usage	Medium (55%)	Reduce by 25%	Organic farming	Train all farmers in organic farming
Functional Disaster Volunteer Groups	>7	35	1 per Electoral Area	Resource them to function fully.
Climate-smart farming adoption	Low	>45% of farmers	MoFA guidelines	Scale up extension training and demonstration farms
Reliance on rain-fed agriculture	>90% (very high)	≤ 75%	Promote all-year farming	Constrict irrigation facilities.
Development Schemes	6 communities	20 communities		Develop Development Framework
Functional DVGs	Low	High in all 35 Electoral Areas		Resource the DVGs to function fully.
Climate education and sensitization	30	150	Promote education in on climate change	Sensitize and educate stakeholders on climate change and its mitigation.
Climate Change Desk	Not established	Fully functional in DPCU	Required by NDPC/NADMO	Appoint an officer and integrate into M&E
Tree Planting Campaigns	Irregular, small scale	Over 100,000 trees annually	Restoration of degraded lands and catchments	Institutionalize an annual district-wide campaign
Community Climate Education	<10 sessions/year	≥100 sessions/year	Communities and School	Mobilize the Agric Dept. and NGOs for campaigns

Source: DPCU-BDA-2025

2.11.8 Tourism and Hospitality Services

The District is blessed with Lake Bosomtwe, the only meteoric lake in West Africa, which serves as a tourist attraction to both national foreigners. Due to the impact of the meteorite, the resultant residue has created a significant untapped tourism potential as a result of its unique topographical landscape. Key attractions include the sand deposits, gold deposits, the Biosphere Reserve, and the Abrewa Waterfalls.

What is more, the hotels and Rest Houses provide hospitality services to tourists, thereby creating jobs for the people.

However, access roads to these sites remain a challenge, discouraging further investment and limiting publicity.

The district envisages transforming the district tourism festivities within the 2026-2029 Planning period, with activities like the lake road construction, entering into partnership for tourism development, eco-site development, and improving partnerships with the Ghana Tourism Authority. A community needs assessment showed strong provision for developing these assets for the diversification of livelihoods and poverty reduction.

Table 2.2.33 detailing tourism and hospitality services

Indicator	2025 Baseline	2029 Projection	Planning Standard/Target	Requirement/Gaps
Access Roads to Tourist Sites	Poor	At least 50% improved	≥60% accessibility of the identified sites	Construction of 32 km of roads
Functional Tourist Sites	1 with no major development	5 developed sites	5 more potentials	Develop 4 additional eco-tourist sites
Local Tourism SMEs	<20	100+	Value chain expansion	Formalize and fund local tourism-linked enterprises
Annual Tourist Patronage	<1,000	≥5,000	SDG 8.9 – promote local tourism	Boost marketing, community guide training
Effectiveness of hospitality services	Moderate	Excellent	SDG 8.9 – promote local tourism	Partnership

Source: BDA-2025

2.11.9 Governance and Institutional Development

Governance, as enshrined in the Local Governance Act 936, is a mandate for the promotion of inclusive and accountable development. The district is structured within three (3) Area Councils with thirty-five (35) Electoral Areas. These substructures are consciously established to ensure effective service delivery to the citizenry. The decentralization is, however, challenged with weak mobilization of Internally Generated Funds (IGF), limited resources at the sub-structures, and inadequate use of information and communication technology (ICT).

The community needs assessment carried out established low levels of citizen engagement, poor responses, as well as logistical issues that delay transparency.

The district envisages the activation of the full implementation of the digital governance within the 2026-2029 planning period of all three Area Councils. This is to enhance IGF generation, transparency, and accountability, as well as strengthen citizen participation through town hall meetings and any medium available.

Table 2.2.34 shows governance and institutional development

Indicator	2025 Baseline	2029 Projection	Planning Standard/Target	Requirement/Gaps
Fully Functional Area Councils	1, Jachie Area Council	All 3 are fully operational	All three 3 councils are functioning	allocate operational funds
ICT Use in Governance	Manual systems dominate	Full e-Assembly integration	Link with the national e-Government infrastructure	Upgrade infrastructure, train staff, digitize records
Citizen Participation Mechanisms	Low	100% functional mechanisms	Annual town halls per NDPC M&E Guidelines	Institutionalize citizens' fora and feedback loops
Client Service Charter Adoption	Not established	Fully institutionalized	Client Service Charter The Assembly	Develop, adopt, and monitor service standards

Revenue Mobilization (IGF)	GH¢1.7 million annually	20% generation	IGF	IGF >20% of total DA budget	Automate collection, enhance property valuation
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Source: DPCU-2025

2.11.10 Youth and Gender Mainstreaming

According to the 2021 PHC, the District's population is approximately 40% youthful (15-35), which presents a significant opportunity for long-term development planning. Nevertheless, the high youth unemployment, limited entrepreneurial opportunities, and the under-utilization of support systems from the Business Advisory Center (BAC) hamper the realization of their potential. Access to land for economic activities, credit facilities, and political participation remains a bigger challenge in deepening gender inequality. These have contributed to some anti-social behaviours like drug addiction, prostitution, and their consequential challenges.

Significantly, the completion rate at the Junior High School (JHS) level has consistently witnessed an appreciable 84.8% in 2024, with the rural areas of the district still encountering some challenges due to poverty and social norms.

Between the 2026-2029 planning period, the District Assembly intends to prioritize youth and gender inclusion in development initiatives. This strategy includes enhancing the BAC, in collaboration with the SW&CD and the Department of Agriculture, to offer skills development and financial literacy programs targeted at women and disadvantaged youth, supporting women's cooperatives, promoting adolescent reproductive health education, and ensuring that public investments are gender- and disability-inclusive as specified in with the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) for 2026–2029.

Table 2.2.35 showing youth and gender mainstreaming

Indicator	2025 Baseline	2029 Projection	Planning Standard/Target	Requirement/Gaps
Youth Employment Support Programs	<10 active initiatives	≥30 functioning initiatives	1 youth support system per Area Council	Resource BAC, scale NYA, NEIP, and private partnerships
Youth Assembly Leadership	in <12% of elected members	≥30% participation	Affirmative representation at the local level	Promote leadership training and enforce inclusion quotas

Women in Assembly Leadership	8% of elected & appointee members	≥30% participation	Affirmative representation at the local level	Promote leadership training and enforce inclusion quotas
Women-led MSMEs	~1543 registered	<400 supported	44% of MSMEs led by women	Facilitate credit schemes, training, and market access
Disability-Inclusive Infrastructure	Limited	100% of public spaces are accessible	Planning & Building Regulations 2022	Disability-friendly buildings and enhanced support services
Girls' JHS Completion Rate	84.8%	≥95% by 2029	Gender parity in basic education	Expand scholarships, mentorship, and SRHR education

Source: DPCU-BDA-2025

2.11.11 Energy and ICT Sector

Electricity and digital infrastructure are essential for promoting inclusive development in the Bosomtwe District. Fortunately, all the 67 communities in the district are connected to the national grid, representing 100% electricity coverage. However, the newly developed areas of these communities have challenges in accessing electricity.

On digital inclusion, out of the 173 public basic schools in the district, only 44% of the schools have an average of 4 Desktop computers, with 89.7% of the computers functional. The situation denies over 56% of the schools access to digital learning. Internet penetration is high in the urban areas but below 30% in the rural areas, and the digital skills of both teachers and students are lacking. Additionally, internet connectivity in communities Nyameani, Bonkorkor, Boneagya, Pipie, Nyinatease, and Abaase, due to the topographical nature of the area, further impedes access to mobile services and online learning.

Within the planning period from 2026 to 2029, the District plans to prioritize extending electricity to the newly built areas in collaboration with the Electricity Company of Ghana, increase street light installation in public facilities, and enhance digital access. Additionally, the district will strategically partner with other stakeholders to establish and create ICT access centers in some communities and to support digital literacy programs. These (initiatives) are geared towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals 4 and 8 (Quality Education) and (Decent Work) respectively, and the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2026–2029, which are crucial in building a digital-inclusive and energy-secured local economy.

Table 2.2.36 detailing Energy and ICT Sector needs of the district

Indicator	2025 Baseline	2029 Projection	Standard/Target	Requirement/Gaps
Electricity Coverage (%)	100%	100%	Universal access by 2030 (Ghana Energy Plan)	Connect all the newly-built areas to the grid
Functional ICT Centers	2 centers	≥10 across the district	1 center per 5,000 people (NCA recommendation)	Establish at least 1 ICT center in each area Council
ICT Labs in Basic Schools (%)	44%	75% schools equipped	1 ICT lab per school cluster	Equip the remaining 56% of schools with ICT labs, training, and equipment
Internet Penetration	65% average	≥90%	NMTDPF, 2026-2029	Expand network coverage in 12 underserved communities

Source: DPCU-BDA-2025

2.11.12 Housing and Spatial Development

The projected population of Bosomtwe District is estimated to be 181,823 by 2029. This development has the tendency to increase pressure on existing housing, land, and basic infrastructure. The district is currently 55% urban with growth concentrated in Esereso, Jachie, Aputuogya, Feyiase, Sewua, Abuontem, and Kuntense. The district has no Spatial Development Framework (SDF), with a minimal use of digital planning tools, and weak enforcement of land-use regulations, especially in the rural areas and communities without approved schemes, has resulted in the rise of unapproved structures. This development is giving rise to uncontrolled development, as revealed during the needs assessment.

Only 20% of the streets in the district have proper signage, which complicates navigation, emergency response efforts, and service delivery. With the 15 priority growth areas, only six (6) communities have approved local plans (Schemes). What is more, the building permit approval rate is 70%. In the absence of a Spatial Development Framework regime, the district is at risk of unmanageable sprawl, increased infrastructure costs, disregard for buffer zones, and diminished resilience to climate-related surprises.

In compliance with the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) for the 2026-2029 Planning period, the Bosomtwe District Assembly must urgently prepare a district-wide SDF, speed up the digitalization of the

building permit process, enforce approved layouts, as well as invest in street naming and signage. Furthermore, access roads improvement, coordinated land zoning, and green spaces plan implementation will help achieve effective growth management.

Table 2.2.37 showing Housing and Spatial Development Needs

Indicator	2025 Baseline	2029 Projection	Standard/Target	Requirement/Gaps
Total Population	173,301	181,823	1 household or 2.5 persons per household	Plan to use space in new residential buildings
Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	Not available	To be Prepared and adopted	Mandatory under Act 925 and NMTDPF guidelines	Develop district-wide SDF with LUSPA and PPD collaboration
Building Permit Approval Rate (%)	70%	90%	Approval within 1 month	Establish digital permit platform and improve compliance systems
Functional Local Plans	6 out of 15 growth centers planned	100% coverage of growth areas	Structure Plans for the 3 Area Councils	Prepare 9 additional local plans for the remaining communities

Source: DPCU-BDA-2025

CHAPTER THREE:

Key Development Issues

3.1 Introduction

Chapter three of this plan presents the key development priorities of the Bosomtwe District Assembly for the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Planning period. These priorities were derived through a participatory and evidence-based process, drawing insights from the District Performance Review (2022–2025), spatial and socio-economic profiling, as well as an all-inclusive Community Needs Assessment (CNA) across all three 3 Area Councils.

The prioritization process was informed by District goals and aligned with the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2026–2029). The final prioritized development issues reflect both community aspirations and strategic development narratives.

3.2 Prioritization Methodology and Criteria

The District's engagement of the prioritization of development issues was undertaken using a multi-dimensional approach to ensure objectivity, relativity, relevance, and inclusivity. The criteria applied were as follows:

- Severity and diversity of the problem and the social, economic, and environmental benefits of addressing it.
- Multiplier effect on economic efficiency, including job creation, investment attraction, and income generation.
- Contribution to meeting basic human needs and rights such as access to education, water, sanitation, and health.
- Impact on sustainable spatial development, especially within vulnerable or high-potential areas.
- Addressing cross-cutting development themes, including:
 - Inclusion of marginalized and vulnerable groups

- Gender equality and equity
- Environmental sustainability (climate change, biodiversity, disaster risk reduction)

3.2.1 Process for Key Issues Prioritization

The following steps were followed in arriving at the prioritization of the issues in the district.

- Collection of community needs from consultations across the three (3) Area Councils.
- Review of key gaps from the 2022–2025 Performance Review.
- Harmonization of community needs with reviewed gaps using a scoring matrix.
- Application of a multi-criteria analysis tool to prioritize development issues.
- Technical validation by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) and other stakeholders.

3.3 Multi-Criteria Prioritization Matrix Results

The adoption of the multi-criteria prioritization matrix provided a clear framework for ranking development issues that were identified by the communities and stakeholders. By using definite criteria and score cards, the issues were based on the severity, expected impact, human rights alignment, spatial significance, and cross-cutting relevance. This enabled the planning team to shortlist the needs to hand-prioritize.

The highest-scoring issues aligned well with development goals and showed strong potential for social and economic transformation. The key issues prioritized were: unmotorable feeder roads network, inadequate access to potable water, inadequate school infrastructure, limited agricultural input access, health infrastructure gaps, and underdeveloped market centers.

This method promotes transparency, community ownership, and data-driven prioritization. The prioritized list formed the basis for interventions in the following chapters, with a detailed scoring matrix available in the Appendix.

3.4 Harmonization of Community Needs and Performance Review Gaps

The harmonization process ensured that community-expressed needs directly aligned with performance review findings from 2022–2025. This dual lens ensured that district priorities are grounded in both citizen realities and institutional gaps.

Several gaps were identified in the Performance Review in rural infrastructure (nature of feeder road networks), limited access to potable water, dilapidated educational facilities, under-resourced healthcare delivery systems, rising environmental degradation due to illegal mining and sand wining, weak support for MSMEs, inadequate youth employment and skills support, and underdeveloped markets.

These stated gaps were further validated by community needs assessments, which resonated concerns such as:

- Poor feeder network and farming access roads
- Limited access to potable water and sanitation facilities
- Inadequate school infrastructure, ICT labs, and digital tools
- Inadequate extension, veterinary, and health services
- Financial illiteracy, lack of credit, and poor market access for farmers
- Environmental degradation from mining and unsustainable farming practices

The convergence between bottom-up (community-level) and top-down (institutional audit) processes validates the selected priorities and ensures comprehensive targeting of development efforts in the medium term. This alignment further guarantees that the development strategy for 2026–2029 responds to real issues and enhances inclusiveness, effectiveness, and sustainability.

Table 0.1 Harmonized Matrix of Key Development Issues from Community Needs and 2022–2025 Performance Review

Thematic Area	Key Issues from Community Needs	Gaps Identified from 2022–2025 Performance Review	Harmonized Issue	Priority
Economic Development	Poor access roads networks	Underinvestment in feeder and access roads	Road Construction, Reshaping and rehabilitation of feeder roads	
Economic Development	Inadequate markets	Underdeveloped markets	Establishment of 5 more markets	

Agriculture & Food Security	High cost of farm inputs and inadequate extension services	Low support for agricultural productivity	Access to inputs, mechanization, and strengthened extension support
Youth Employment & Entrepreneurship	Limited youth entrepreneurship, weak linkage to support schemes	Inadequate youth employment and skills training	Youth skills development and access to entrepreneurship support
Education	Inadequate school infrastructure, lack of libraries, ICT labs	Dilapidated and under-resourced education facilities	Expansion of school infrastructure and digital learning tools
Health	Lack of CHPS compounds and under-resourced health centres in some zones	Poor access to quality healthcare services	Expansion and resourcing of CHPS compounds and other health facilities
Water and Sanitation	Non-functional boreholes, poor sanitation, no public toilets	Limited access to potable water and sanitation facilities	Provision of potable water and improved sanitation infrastructure
Environment & Natural Resources	Illegal mining/ sand wining, poor waste management, deforestation	Rising environmental degradation	Environmental protection and restoration programs
Environment & Natural Resources	Disorganized building of structures	Uncontrolled development	Acquire Spatial Development Framework and adherence
Private Sector Development	Inadequate support for MSMEs and market centres	Weak MSME growth and limited job creation	Support for MSMEs and local market development
Tourism & Local Economy	Untapped tourism, poor road access to sites	Inadequate investment in tourism infrastructure	Tourism promotion and eco-tourism infrastructure development
Governance & Institutional Capacity	Weak sub-structures, low citizen engagement	Weak local structures and low citizen participation	Capacity building and citizen engagement in local governance
Gender & Social Inclusion	Low women leadership, socio-cultural barriers, child neglect	Limited social protection and gender inclusion	Gender mainstreaming and vulnerable group support
Climate Change & Disaster Resilience	Open burning, excessive use of agrochemicals, poor early warning systems	Weak climate mitigation and disaster response	Climate-smart interventions and disaster risk reduction

Source: DPCU-DBA-2025

3.5 Alignment with the 2026–2029 NMTDPF and Agenda for Jobs II

The prioritized issues are harmonized with the development dimensions of the 2026–2029 National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) and aligned with Agenda for Jobs II and the Five National Prioritized SDG Targets, as shown below:

- **Goal 4.1:** Improve access to equitable and quality education
- **Goal 6.2:** Improve access to sanitation and hygiene services
- **Goal 7.3:** Promote energy efficiency and access
- **Goal 8.5:** Achieve productive employment for all
- **Goal 16.6:** Develop accountable and transparent institutions

Each prioritized issue aligns with at least one of the SDG targets and reflects national strategic goals focused on economic transformation, human capital development, resilient environments, and effective governance.

3.6 Prioritized Development Issues

Based on the above analysis and the multi-criteria prioritization embarked by the planning team, forty (40) priority issues emerged as top priorities:

Table 0.2 List of Prioritized Development Issues

SN	Priorities	SN	Priorities
1	Low revenue generation	21	Limited access to formal credit facilities for women
2	Deplorable road network	22	Limited Entrepreneurial support for youth, women, and vulnerable groups.
3	Lack of irrigation for dry-season farming	23	Lack of electricity in newly-built areas
4	Limited Extension Service delivery	24	Inadequate ICT Laboratories in schools
5	Dilapidated school infrastructure.	25	Encroachment on reserved market lands
6	Insufficient school infrastructure	26	Insufficient budgetary and education on Climate interventions
7	Inadequate tables and chairs for pupils and teachers	27	Limited Education and implementation of climate-smart agricultural practices.
8	Lack of maintenance of faulty mechanized boreholes	28	Illegal mining and sand winning on arable lands
9	Inadequate health infrastructure (CHPS compounds) and equipment	29	Inadequate access to potable water
10	Inadequate accommodation for health staff	30	Destruction of buffers and water bodies
11	High cost of Tourism investment	31	Limited Tree-planting programmes in community-based afforestation

12	Lack of mortuary facility	32	Limited Disaster Management preparedness
13	Low Investment in Local Economic Development (LED)	33	Inadequate institutional toilet facilities
14	Inadequate market infrastructure	34	Limited accommodation for teachers and health staff
15	Inadequate police posts	35	Weak Enforcement of building regulations
16	Poor sanitation	36	Chieftaincy issues affecting land acquisition and permitting
17	Low level of entrepreneurial Skill	37	Aging and ailing revenue collectors
18	Lack of mortuary facility	38	Women under-representation in decision making process.
19	Inadequate computers for ICT.	39	Limited Sensitization on biodiversity Conservation programmes.
20	Inefficient of Disaster Volunteer Groups	40	Limited employable skills among women.

Source: DPCU, 2024 Planning Session, Performance Review and Community Consultations

4 CHAPTER FOUR:

Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

4.1 Introduction

This chapter details the formulation of development goals, objectives, and strategies of the Bosomtwe District Assembly for the plan period of 2026–2029 in line with the National policy for cohesion. The adopted strategies were developed to address the key development issues identified in Chapter Three and are informed by the local through the national planning frameworks, 2026–2029 National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF), and the District’s Spatial Development Framework and Structure Plans.

The direction of the district development for the period is structured around these five thematic areas of the 2026-2029 NMTDPF:

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment and Human Settlement Development
- Governance and Institutional Development
- International Relations

The thematic areas serve as a guide for the district development agenda. The goals, objectives, and strategies are aimed at fostering inclusive economic growth, improving access to social services, promoting environmental sustainability, strengthening local governance, and encouraging international collaboration. This also ensures the alignment of district spatial planning vision, ensuring equitable access to infrastructure and opportunities for all the citizenry.

4.2 District Development Goal of the district

The formulation of development goals aims at promoting and achieving inclusive and resilient economic growth, ensuring equitable access to social services, safeguarding natural resources and the environment, strengthening international cooperation, as well as enhancing local governance for sustainable development in the Bosomtwe District.

The all-encompassing goal formulation addresses the prioritized development issues facing the district while integrating cross-cutting and emerging themes such as climate change, gender equity, digital inclusion, spatial equity, and international partnerships.

4.3 Goal Formulation and Compatibility

The district development goals of Bosomtwe were formulated based on prioritized issues identified in Chapter Three. These goals reflect the aspirations of the district for the 2026–2029 period, aligned with the five development dimensions of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF), to ensure that district-level issues are incorporated and addressed within the national context.

The district, in its goal-setting process, adopted a comprehensive approach to emerging issues as climate resilience, digital inclusion, gender equity, environmental stewardship, and international cooperation, laying the foundation for sustainable transformation across the district.

The five development goals are:

- Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth.
- Improve access to quality social services.
- Enhance environmental sustainability and natural resource management.
- Strengthen governance and disaster resilience.
- Deepen international cooperation for local development.

In a bid to ensure harmony in the development drive of the district, a Goal Compatibility Matrix was created to assess the internal consistency among goals using a rating system: High (H), Medium (M), and Low (L) based on mutual reinforcement and operational overlap.

Table 0.1 Goal Compatibility Matrix

Goals \ Compatibility	Goal 1: Economic Growth	Goal 2: Social Services	Goal 3: Environment	Goal 4: Governance	Goal 5: Int'l Cooperation
Goal 1: Economic Growth	–	H	M	H	H
Goal 2: Social Services	H	–	M	H	H
Goal 3: Environment	M	M	–	H	M
Goal 4: Governance	H	H	H	–	H
Goal 5: International Cooperation	H	H	M	H	–

Source: Planning Team-BDA-2025

The matrix indicates a high degree of consistency among the set development goals of the district. The results indicate strong compatibility among economic growth, human development, governance, and international cooperation. This gives credence to the interdependency of institutional capacity, service delivery, and strategic partnerships the goals to be achieved. However, the goal 3(Enhance environmental sustainability and natural resource management), of which livelihood is dependent, attained medium-to-high alignment with the other 4 goals.

This internal consistency affirms the viability of the development direction of the district that supports integrated planning and coordinated implementation across sectors. The goal formulation requires investment, policies, and interventions under each goal to strengthen and influence gains from other development partners for inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development in the Bosomtwe District.

Table 0.2 Economic Development (Focus Area: Internal Revenue Mobilization and Utilization)

Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Strategies	Dist. Development Programs	Linkage to National objectives
Dimension/Thematic Area: Economic Development					
Focus Area: Internal Revenue Mobilization and Utilization					
Low revenue (IGF) generation	Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth	To increase IGF by 90% by the end of 2029	Strengthen the capacity of revenue collectors	District Revenue Improvement Program	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability
Aging and ailing revenue collectors	Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth	To beef up revenue generation	To recruit young and energetic revenue collectors	District Revenue Improvement Program	Ensure improved revenue performance and sustainability
Weak internal control system	Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth	To promote efficient use of public resources	Expenditure tracking; Budget transparency	Internal Control Management Program	Enhance the deficient utilization of public funds

Table 0.3 Local Economic Development

Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Strategies	Dist. Development Programs	Linkage to National objectives
Dimension/Thematic Area: Local Economic Development					
Focus Area: Local economic Development					
Limited MSME investment capacity	Enhance private sector development	To increase MSME access to finance and skills by 20% by 2029	Support business development and access to finance	MSME Development and Financing Program	Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development

Limited access to credit facilities for women (MSME) credit	Enhance private sector development	To support the establishment of 3 district-level microcredit schemes by 2028	Support strengthening linkages with rural banks and cooperatives	MSME Microfinance Access Project	Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development
Limited employable skills among women	Improve access to quality and inclusive social services	To provide alternative income sources to 2,300 households by 2029	Support rural agro-processing and entrepreneurship	Rural Livelihood Empowerment Programme	Improve connectivity and reduce transport cost
Limited entrepreneurial support for youth, women and vulnerable groups.	Improve access to quality and inclusive social services	To train 3,000 beneficiaries in employable skills by 2029	Establish skill hubs; Partner with private trainers	District Youth Skills and Mentorship Programme	Strengthen youth development
Youth unemployment	Improve access to quality and inclusive social services	To link 2,500 youth to employment schemes by 2029	Facilitate NEIP/YEA registration; Host job fairs	Youth Employment Facilitation and Linkage Programme	Promote youth agriculture as a viable business among the youth

Table 0.4 Local Economic Development (Focus Area: Market Infrastructure Improvement and Development)

Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Strategies	Dist. Development Programs	Linkage to National objectives
Dimension/Thematic Area: Local Economic Development					
Focus Area: Market Infrastructure Improvement and Development					
Inadequate markets Infrastructure	Enhance trade and commerce	To construct a 24-hour Market and	Mobilize and provide funding for market infrastructure	District Market Infrastructure	Improve trade-related infrastructure

		renovate 5 markets by 2029		Improvement Program	
Encroachment on reserved market lands	Enhance trade and commerce	Preservation of all public lands	To form partnership with the private sector to develop new markets	District Market Infrastructure Improvement Program	Improve trade-related infrastructure
Focus Area: Tourism Promotion and Development					
High cost of tourism investment	Diversify and expand the tourism industry	To improve 1 tourism site to the national standard by 2029	To form partnership with the private sector to develop tourist sector	Tourism Infrastructure Upgrade Project	Diversify and expand tourism industry
Inadequate tourism marketing	Diversify and expand the tourism industry	To increase tourism inflow by 5% by 2029	Local destination branding	Tourism Promotion and Marketing Campaign	Diversify and expand tourism industry
Focus Area: Agriculture Development					
Lack of irrigation for dry-season farming	Enhance agricultural productivity	To support government efforts to enhance food production	To construct irrigation facility for farmers	Agricultural Support Program	Create an enabling agribusiness environment
Illegal mining and sand winning affecting access to arable lands	Enhance agricultural productivity	Facilitate land registration and reforms	To undertake land reclamation.	Youth and Women Land Access Scheme	Enhance agricultural production and agribusiness for economic transformation
Inadequate value chain development	Enhance agricultural productivity	To develop 3 value chains by 2029	Promote agro-processing	Agro-Processing and Value Addition Project	Enhance agricultural production and agribusiness for economic transformation

Table 0.5 Local Economic Development (Focus Area: Agriculture Development)

Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Strategies	Dist. Development Programs	Linkage to National objectives
Dimension/Thematic Area: Local Economic Development					
Focus Area: Agriculture Development					
Over-reliance on rain-fed farming	Enhance agricultural productivity	To support the expansion of irrigated land by 10% by 2029	Support the development of irrigation systems	District Irrigation Development Initiative	Promote sustainable agriculture and agribusiness
Limited education and implementation of climate-smart agricultural practices	Enhance agricultural productivity	To build climate resilience for 5,000 farmers by 2029	Promote CSA practices	Climate-Smart Agriculture Support Project	Promote sustainable agriculture and agribusiness
Poor post-harvest systems	Enhance agricultural productivity	To reduce post-harvest losses by 10% by 2029	Improve storage and transport	Post-Harvest Management Program	Promote food transportation
Aging farmers, low youth interest	Enhance agricultural productivity	To attract 1,000 youth into farming by 2029	Youth-focused agri programs	Youth in Agribusiness Initiatives	Enhance sustainable and resilient food production system.
Limited Extension service delivery	Enhance agricultural productivity				
Poor livestock development	Enhance agricultural productivity	To increase livestock productivity by 20% by 2029	Improve animal health and breeding	Livestock Development Program	Promote livestock and poultry development

Table 0.6 Social Development (Focus Area: Education Service Delivery)

Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Strategies	Dist. Development Programs	Linkage to National objectives
Dimension/ Thematic Area: Social Development					
Focus Area: Education Service Delivery					
Inadequate school infrastructure	Improve access to quality and inclusive social services	To expand and improve educational facilities in 20 schools by 2029	Construct and rehabilitate classrooms; Provide dual desks and learning materials	Basic School Infrastructure Development Program	Enhance equitable access to and participation in quality education
Inadequate KG classroom infrastructure	Improve access to quality and inclusive social services	To increase KG infrastructure by 10% by 2028	Construct KG blocks; Train KG teachers; Provide learning kits	Early Childhood Facilities Expansion Program	Enhance equitable access to and participation in quality education
Limited access to ICT labs	Improve access to quality and inclusive social services	To construct and equip 4 ICT labs by 2029	Construct and furnish 4 ICT labs by 2029; Train ICT teachers	ICT Integration and E-Learning Support Project	Promote e-learning at all levels
Inadequate school sanitation	Improve access to quality and inclusive social services	To provide improved sanitation facilities in 4 schools by 2029	Construct institutional toilets facilities and handwashing stations; Hygiene education	School Sanitation and Hygiene Project	Enhance access to sustainable environmental sanitation services

Table 0.7 Social Development (Focus Area: Health service delivery)

Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Strategies	Dist. Development Programs	Linkage to National objectives
Dimension/ Thematic Area: Social Development					
Focus Area: Health service delivery					

Inadequate CHPS compounds	Improve access to quality and inclusive social services	To construct 8 new CHPS compounds by 2029	Construct CHPS compounds; Train CHOs; Provide medical equipment	Community Health Infrastructure Expansion Project	Ensure equitable, affordable, and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
Under-resourced health centers	Improve access to quality and inclusive social services	To equip health centers with logistics and staff by 2029	Provide medical equipment; support staff deployment; and Renovate facilities	Health upgrade program	Ensure equitable, affordable, and quality Universal Health Coverage
High HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	Improve access to quality and inclusive social services	To reduce HIV/AIDS Incidence	Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG targets 3.3, 3.7)	Health care for all programme	Reduce the incidence of new STIs, HIV and AIDS and other infections among the vulnerable s
Focus Area: Social Protection and poverty Reductions					
Inadequate funding for social protection programmes	Provide access to social intervention programmes	To increase access to social intervention by 50%	Expand access to essential services for LEAP households by implementing multiple complementary initiatives	Social protection and poverty reduction programmes.	Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable
Increase incidence of poverty	Create job opportunities for all	To reduce incidence of poverty by 30% by 2028	Strengthen income support schemes to meet SDGs Target 1.3,8.8	Social protection and poverty reduction programmes.	Eradicate poverty and inequality in all forms and dimensions.
Limited coverage of social protection programmes	Expansion of social protection programmes	To increase social protection programmes by 45% by 2029	Expand the coverage of the social protection programmes	Social protection and poverty reduction programmes	Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable
Focus Area: WASH					
Inadequate access to potable water	Improve access to quality and inclusive social services	To expand potable water accessibility to 90% by 2029	Drill mechanized boreholes; Extend piped water systems	District Rural Water Supply Project	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services to all

Faulty mechanized boreholes and wells	Improve access to quality and inclusive social services	To rehabilitate and complete 30 non-functional boreholes by 2027	Repair and upgrade existing boreholes	Borehole Rehabilitation Program	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services to all
Inadequate public and household toilets	Improve access to quality and inclusive social services	To construct public toilets in 25 communities by 2029	Construct public toilets; Sanitation campaigns and household latrines	Community Sanitation Facility Construction Project	Promote efficient and sustainable waste management

Table 0.8 Social Development (Focus Area: WASH)

Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Strategies	Dist. Development Programs	Linkage to National objectives
Dimension/ Thematic Area: Social Development					
Focus Area: WASH					
Poor sanitation and hygiene practices	Improve access to quality and inclusive social services	To strengthen hygiene behavior, change in 50 communities by 2029	Community sensitization; School-based hygiene education	District-Wide Sanitation and Hygiene Campaign	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services.
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlement Development					
Focus Area: Environmental Health and Protection					

Limited forest conservation engagement	Enhance environmental sustainability and natural resource management	To increase local participation in forest protection by 60% by 2028	Train and engage communities in forest management; Share benefits	Community Forest joint Management Program	Safeguard forest and protected areas
Agrochemical water pollution	Enhance environmental sustainability and natural resource management	To reduce agrochemical runoff by 35% by 2028	Train farmers on safe chemical use and organic practices	Green Agriculture and Water Protection Program	Promote sustainable water and environmental management
Poor waste disposal and open burning	Enhance environmental sustainability and natural resource management	To reduce open dumping and burning by 50% by 2029	Promote waste segregation and recycling; Enforce sanitation bye-laws	District Integrated Waste Management Project	Reduce environmental pollution
Air and noise pollution	Enhance environmental sustainability and natural resource management	To improve air and noise quality in urban centers by 2028	Monitor emissions; Enforce noise and air pollution regulations	Urban Pollution Control and Monitoring Program	Reduce environmental pollution

Table 0.9 Environment and Human Settlement Development (Focus Area: Environmental Health and Protection)

Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Strategies	Dist. Development Programs	Linkage to National objectives
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlement Development					
Focus Area: Environmental Health and Protection					
Low climate-smart awareness	Enhance environmental sustainability and	To increase the adoption of climate-smart practices in 80 communities by 2029	Climate education; Demonstration farms; Local climate clubs	Community Climate Resilience Awareness Project	Enhance climate capacity and resilience

	natural resource management				
Poor climate risk integration in planning	Enhance environmental sustainability and natural resource management	To mainstream climate risk into 100% of new infrastructure plans by 2028	Train engineers/planners; Update infrastructure codes	Climate-Smart Infrastructure Development Initiative	Enhance climate capacity and resilience
Inadequate street lighting	Enhance environmental sustainability and natural resource management	To install and maintain street lights in 3 communities by 2028	Provide and maintain streetlights	Community Road Safety Enhancement Project	Improve road infrastructure and services
Inadequate access roads for farming communities	Enhance environmental sustainability and natural resource management	To construct or rehabilitate 40km of farm roads by 2029	Construct/rehabilitate farm access roads; Engage local contractors	Agricultural Access Road Development Project	Improve rural infrastructure

Table 0.10 Environment and Human Settlement Development (Focus Area: Environmental Health and Protection)

Table 0.11 Environment and Human Settlement Development (Focus Area: Environmental Health and Protection)

Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Strategies	Dist. Development Programs	Linkage to National objectives
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlement Development					
Focus Area: Environmental Health and Protection					

Lack of electricity in newly built areas	Enhance environmental sustainability and natural resource management	To provide electricity poles and cables for 33 communities by 2029	Extend electricity to the newly-built areas in collaboration with ECG	Community Electricity Extension Program	Expand the electricity infrastructure
Poor enforcement of building regulations	Enhance environmental sustainability and natural resource management	To ensure 100% compliance with building regulations by 2029	Conduct building inspections; Penalize offenders	District Building Regulation Enforcement Programme	Promote sustainable human settlements
Inadequate drainage systems	Enhance environmental sustainability and natural resource management	To construct and maintain 30km of drainage channels by 2029	Construct storm drains; Clear existing channels	Urban Drainage and Flood Prevention Project	Improve resilience to hydrological threats
Poor desilting of waterways	Enhance environmental sustainability and natural resource management	To desilt major waterways in 20 communities by 2028	Routine desilting; Engage local desilting teams	Waterway Desilting and Maintenance Programme	Improve resilience to hydrological threats
Weak maintenance culture	Enhance environmental sustainability and natural resource management	To establish maintenance plans for all major facilities by 2027	Develop district maintenance policy; Assign maintenance teams	District Asset Maintenance and Management Project	Promote infrastructure maintenance culture

Table 0.12 Governance and Institutional Development (Focus Area: Environmental Health and Protection)

Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Strategies	Dist. Development Programs	Linkage to National objectives
Thematic Area/Dimension: Governance and Institutional Development					
Focus Area: Environmental Health and Protection					
Thematic Area/Dimension: Governance and Institutional Development					
Weak sub-district structures	Strengthen governance, local capacity, and disaster resilience	To revitalize and operationalize all sub-district structures by 2028	Train staff; Provide logistics; Monitor operations	Sub-District Structures Strengthening Program	Deepen political and administrative decentralization
Dilapidated area council structures	Strengthen governance, local capacity, and disaster resilience	To rehabilitate 100% of Area Council buildings by 2027	Renovate and furnish 3 substructures and construct and furnish 1 No. substructure office	Area Council Revitalization Project	Deepen political and administrative decentralization
Low citizen participation in local governance	Strengthen governance, local capacity, and disaster resilience	To increase citizen participation in planning processes by 60% by 2029	Conduct community fora; Sensitization campaigns	Civic Engagement and Participation Drive	Promote civic and civil society engagement in development

Table 0.13 Governance and Institutional Development (Focus Area: Environmental Health and Protection)

Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Strategies	Dist. Development Programs	Linkage to National objectives
Thematic Area/Dimension: Governance and Institutional Development					
Thematic Area/Dimension: Governance and Institutional Development					
Low public education on corruption reporting channels	Strengthen governance, local	To increase awareness of	Civic education; Radio/TV campaigns	Public Anti-Corruption Awareness Project	Deepen transparency and public

	capacity, and disaster resilience	corruption reporting by 70% by 2029			accountability mechanisms
Poor public awareness of citizens' rights	Strengthen governance, local capacity, and disaster resilience	To reach 10,000 citizens with civic rights education by 2028	School outreach; Community durbars	Civic Rights and Responsibility Campaign	4.1.1 Strengthen democratic governance
Weak departmental coordination	Strengthen governance, local capacity, and disaster resilience	To implement inter-departmental coordination mechanisms in all units by 2027	Joint planning; Shared performance reviews	Inter-Departmental Coordination Strengthening Programme	4.4.1 Strengthen the effectiveness, accountability, and efficiency of public institutions
Poor integration of data systems	Strengthen governance, local capacity, and disaster resilience	To develop an integrated M&E platform by 2028	Build district-wide data systems; Train M&E officers	District Data and Digital M&E Project	4.13.1 Improve public access to development information
Limited funding for M&E activities	Strengthen governance, local capacity, and disaster resilience	To allocate 5% of the development budget to M&E annually by 2026	Include M&E in annual budgets; Mobilize donor support	District M&E Resource Mobilization Initiative	4.13.1 Improve public access to development information

Source: DPCU/Planning Team-DBA-2025

4.4 Spatial Development Framework

For the implementation of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029) to achieve success, it requires the alignment of the Bosomtwe district development plans, the Spatial Development Framework (SDF), and Structural Plans. The integration of physical development aligns with social, economic development, and other thematic priorities for proper land use and to promote biodiversity integration.

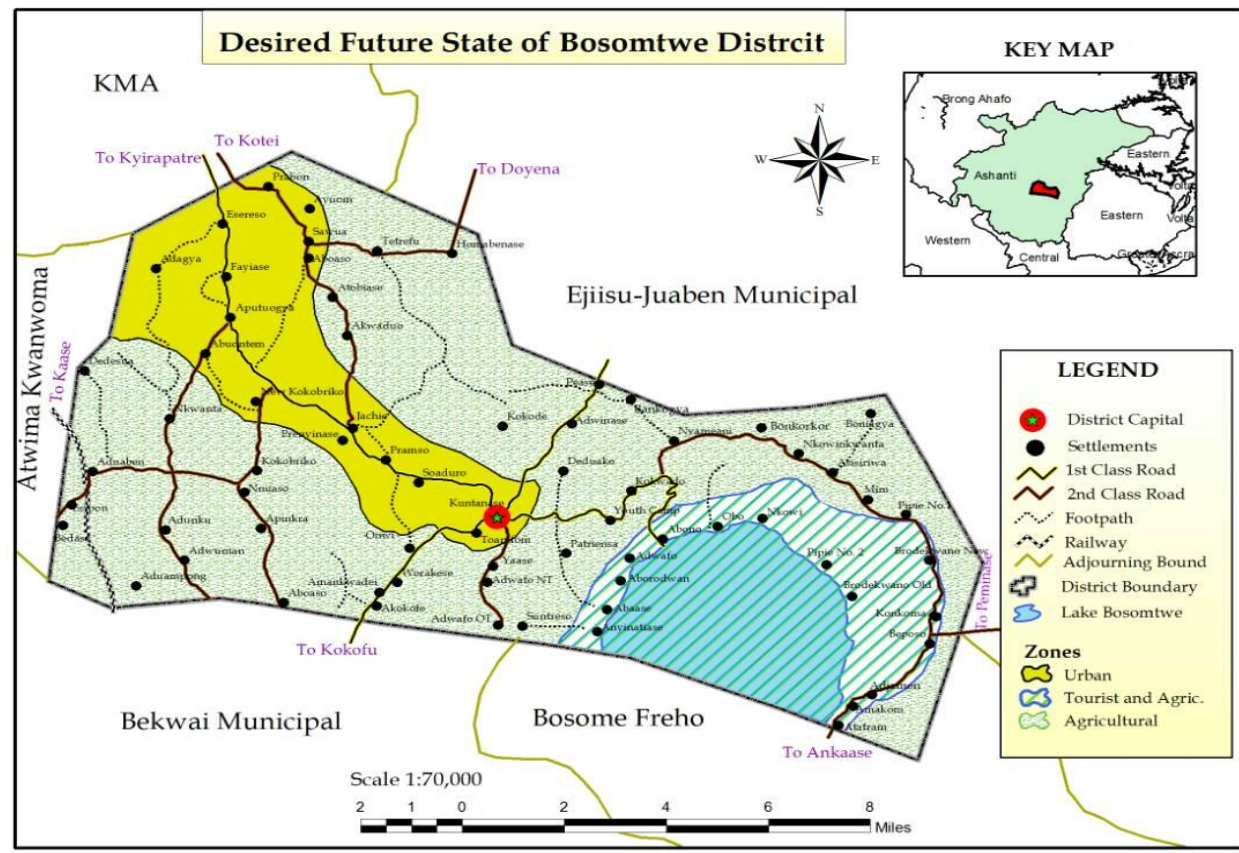
The SDF provides a strategic vision for the development of the district, region, and the nation as a whole spatially, ensuring land use, economic activities, and coordinated infrastructure to achieve our goals as Bosomtwe urbanizes. Besides, it also guides land use planning, helps manage growth, and balances competing policy objectives to create a more rational, sustainable future for human settlement and the environment.

For an effective spatial integration to achieve:

- Strategic vision.
- Alignment and integration.
- Land use management.
- Economic and social development.
- Urbanization Management.
- Foundation for detailed plans
- Programme coordination.

For coherence within the plan period, the development plan and land-use framework place the groundwork for sustainable and equitable development in Bosomtwe District for a responsive MTDP to the needs of the district.

Figure 4.4: Desired Future state of Bosomtwe District



Source: DPCU, BDA-2025

Per the Spatial Development Framework (SDF), the district has been zoned into three: Urban, Agriculture and Eco-tourism & Agricultural zones as detailed below.

Table 4.4.1 Analysis of locational characteristics and development interventions of each zone

Zone	Location	Characteristics	Proposed Development interventions
Urban	Stretches from Esereso to Kuntense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Has the district capital ➤ Very populous ➤ Has the 4 active markets ➤ Houses the Regional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Preparation and Revision of Planning Schemes ➤ Street Naming and Property Addressing System

		<p>Hospital (Sewua)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rapid urbanization ➤ Has most of the educational facilities and levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Extension of Electricity in newly developed areas ➤ Construction of modern market infrastructure ➤ Construction of additional classrooms to curb overcrowding ➤ Construction of toilet facilities ➤ Improve street lighting systems
Agriculture	The immediate communities bordering the Urban Zone (Tetrefu, Oyoko, Apinkra etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor road ➤ Limited access to potable water ➤ Limited access to toilet facilities ➤ Sand winning and illegal mining activities ➤ Major crop production ➤ Limited educational facilities ➤ Mineral deposits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Road reshaping ➤ Provision of potable water ➤ Provision of toilet facilities ➤ Curb the activities of sand winning and illegal activities ➤ Construction of educational structures ➤ Provision of street lighting system ➤ Engage in responsible mining activities.
Eco-tourism& Agriculture	The surrounding communities of the lake (Abono, Obo, Brodekwano etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor road ➤ Limited access to potable water ➤ Limited access to toilet facilities ➤ Sand winning and illegal mining activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Road reshaping ➤ Provision of potable water ➤ Provision of toilet facilities ➤ Curb the activities of sand winning

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Major crop production ➤ Limited educational facilities ➤ Has gold deposits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and illegal activities ➤ Construction of educational structures ➤ Provision of street lighting system ➤ Engage in responsible mining activities ➤ Promote Biosphere Reserve programmes ➤ Provision of tourist infrastructure and improved services ➤ Enforcement of CREMA byelaws ➤ Public education on sustainable water resource management.
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CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 Composite Development Programmes.

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the Composite Development Programmes of the District for the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Planning (MTDP) period. The chapter details a set of programmes based on the goals, objectives, and strategies from Chapter Four, designed to address key development challenges efficiently to attain sustainability.

The programmes incorporate vital areas as Monitoring and Evaluation, Communication, Asset Maintenance, Knowledge Management, and, where applicable, the Joint Development Programme to enhance governance and service delivery.

5.2 Prioritization of Development Programmes

This involved the examination of the adopted Development thematic Areas, the issues, policy objectives, and strategies drawn in Chapter Four. The resultant output aided in the classification of activities into development programs and sub-programs.

From the complex and numerous identified activities, a prioritization device was applied, adopting the following criteria:

- National Impact: Alignment with broader national goals.
- Spatial Impact: Influence on all geographical areas.
- Funding Reliability: Availability and certainty of financial resources.
- Target Group Identification: Clearly defined beneficiaries.

Table 0.1 The scoring of the programme or activities carried out on the matrix

Definition	Score
Strong Results/Impact	3
Average Result/Impact	2
Weak Results/Impact	1
No Results/Impact	0

Programmes	Social impact	Economic impact	Spatial impact	Environmental impact	Total score	Ranking
Revenue Mobilization and Public Financial Management	3	3	3	3	12	High
Management and Administration	3	3	3	3	12	High
Economic Development	3	3	3	3	12	High
Social Services Delivery	3	3	3	3	12	High
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	3	3	3	3	12	High
Environmental Management	3	3	3	3	12	High

The consistently high scores of the Programmes show that each of the programmes is considered a top development priority, which demonstrates their extensive impact and strategic relevance to the total sectoral growth of the district.

5.2 Strategic linkage of broad and Development Programmes

As outlined in Chapter four, in accordance with national planning guidelines for programme-based budgeting and results-based planning, the Bosomtwe District Assembly established a relationship between broad programmes and operational development programmes. This method is to ensure sufficient and effective allocation of resources, proper coordination across all sectors, accountability, and the attainment of measurable results.

5.3 Programme Costing (Assumptions and Methodology)

The costing of individual development programmes for the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) seeks to translate the strategic goals into implementable realities in addressing the needs of the district. The relevance of achieving accurate cost estimation is to enhance resource efficiency, support budget credibility, and ensure fiscal alignment with frameworks as the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) and L.I. 2378.

5.4 Assumptions for Costing

These key assumptions were used to guide the estimation of programme costing:

- Incremental Budgeting Approach: Costing was based on incremental adjustments from the 2026–2029 planning period, assuming a stable revenue base and moderate annual growth in expenditure.
- Inflation Adjustment: An average inflation rate of 15% per annum was applied, based on historical Consumer Price Index (CPI) trends and projected macroeconomic indicators from the Ministry of Finance.
- Population Growth Impact: The projected population growth rate of 1.97% annually was factored into services-based programmes, especially in education, health, sanitation, and local infrastructure.
- Price Escalation for Capital Inputs: Price increases for construction materials, machinery, logistics, and utilities were estimated using data from the Public Procurement Authority's Unit Cost Estimator

and market surveys.

- Policy and Regulatory Changes: Ongoing decentralization reforms, fiscal decentralization policy, and expected reviews of fee-fixing resolutions informed assumptions on cost structures and IGF projections.

5.5 Methodology for Programme Costing

The district adopted a multi-criterion, varied-methods approach to ensure technical soundness, transparency, and relevance of cost estimates as tabled below:

SN	Method	Application
1	Sensitivity Analysis	Scenarios were simulated to assess the impact of inflation, population growth, and exchange rate volatility on key programmes.
2	Cost-Benefit Analysis	Applied to large-scale interventions (e.g., road rehabilitation, agro-processing) to justify economic viability.
3	Use of Standardized Tools	Price data and costing templates were adopted from the PPA Unit Cost Estimator and NDPC guidelines.
4	Expert Judgement	Sector experts and departmental heads contributed cost forecasts based on experience and professional standards.
5	Benchmarking	Cost estimates were derived using comparable historical data from similar districts and national averages.

Table 0.2 Development Programmes

Development programme	Time Frame				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing institution /Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Goal: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth											
Objective: Increase IGF mobilization by 90% by 2029											
Strategies: Train revenue collectors; Strengthen Assembly’s revenue units; Deploy digital revenue tools; Conduct revenue audits to eliminate leakages; Establish inter-departmental revenue taskforces and cede some revenue items to the Sub-structures.											
Revenue Mobilization and Public Financial Management Programme	X	X	X	X	300,000	230,000				Finance Depart.	Central Admin
Objective: To increase the number of registered taxpayers by 50% by 2029											
Strategies: Organize business formalization initiatives; Collaborate with traditional leaders to identify informal businesses; Create simplified registration processes at the district level											
Revenue Mobilization and Public Financial Management Programme	X	X	X	X		90,000				Finance Depart.	Central Admin
Objective: To reduce local illicit financial flows by 40% by 2029											
Strategies: Enforce local-level financial by-laws; Train internal audit teams to monitor cashflows; Conduct regular financial compliance inspections											
Revenue Mobilization and Public Financial Management Programme	X	X	X	X	120,000					Finance Depart.	Central Admin
Objective: To implement 2 equitable fee policy reforms by 2029											
Strategies: Review fee-fixing resolutions; Engage stakeholders on tax fairness; Update tax rates based on income levels and economic activities											
Revenue mobilization and Public Financial Management Programme	X	X	X	X		300,000				Finance Depart.	Central Admin
Objective: To increase SME tax compliance rate by 50% by 2029											

Strategies: Conduct district-wide tax education forums; Introduce simplified tax filing forms for local SMEs; Provide help desks for filing assistance											
Revenue mobilization and Public Financial Management Programme	X					50,000				Finance Depart.	Central Admin
Objective: To establish an inter-agency revenue coordination platform by December 2026											
Strategies: Form District Revenue Coordination Committee (DRCC); Create shared taxpayer database across departments											
Revenue mobilization and Public Financial Management Programme	X	X				120,000				Finance Depart.	Central Admin
Objective: To reduce fiscal overruns to below 2% of district budget by 2027											
Strategies: Track quarterly expenditure reports; Publish budget reports on Assembly notice boards and website											
Development programme	Time Frame				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing institution /Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ong oing	Lead	Collaboratin g
Revenue mobilization and Public Financial Management Programme	X	X				40,000				Finance Depart.	Central Admin
Objective: To register business within a week by 2027											
Strategies: Set up One-Stop Business Facilitation Desk at Assembly; Partner with Registrar General's Department to decentralize business registration											
Local Economic Empowerment and Livelihoods Support Programme	X	X	X	X		24,000				BAC/SW& CD	Central Admin
Objective: To increase MSME access to finance and skills by 85% by 2029											
Strategies: Link MSMEs to NBSSI/You-Start; Organize skills training through BAC and other CSOs											
Local Economic Empowerment and Livelihoods Support Programme	X	X				44,000				BAC/SW& CD	Central Admin
Objective: To facilitate access to microcredit services for local businesses and vulnerable groups by 2027.											

Strategies: Organize stakeholder forums to link local entrepreneurs to rural banks and credit unions; Support financial literacy and business development training; Advocate for tailored microcredit products from financial institutions.											
Local Economic Empowerment and Livelihoods Support Programme	X	X	X	X	60,000		40,000			BAC/SW& CD	Central Admin
Objective: To increase youth-led business startups by 70% by 2029											
Strategies: Provide startup grants and seed capital competitions; Set up Youth Business Resource Centre											
Local Economic Empowerment and Livelihoods Support Programme	X				55,000		60,000			BAC/SW& CD	Central Admin
Objective: To operationalize consumer complaint desks at Town/Area Councils by 2026.											
Strategy(ies): Allocate space at Town/Area councils for complaints desks; Train staff on product safety regulations											
Local Economic Empowerment and Livelihoods Support Programme	X	X				60,000				Area Councils	Central Admin
Objective: To enforce 90% of market regulations by 2027											
Strategies: Train market inspectors/ sanitation officers; Conduct periodic market inspections											
Local Economic Empowerment and Livelihoods Support Programme	X	X	X	X		500,000	700,000			Works Depart.	Central Admin
Objective: To construct or renovate 7 markets by 2029											
Strategies: Provide funding for market infrastructure, Engage in PPPs for market development											
Local Economic Empowerment and Livelihoods Support Programme	X	X	X	X		30,000	45,000			BAC/SW& CD	Central Admin
Objective: To increase export participation of 10 SMEs by 2029											
Strategies: Facilitate SME training on AfCFTA requirements; Partner GEPA and BAC for export development sessions											

Local Economic Empowerment and Livelihoods Support Programme	X	X	X	X	100,000		120,000			BAC/SW&CD	Central Admin
Objective: To increase women-led businesses by 65% by 2029											
Strategies: support women entrepreneurs; Provide startup funds and training											
Development programme	Time Frame				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing institution /Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ong oing	Lead	Collaboratin g
Local Economic Empowerment and Livelihoods Support Programme	X	X	X	X		40,000	50,000			BAC/SW&CD	Central Admin
Objective: To provide digital infrastructure to 7 markets by 2029											
Strategies: Install market management software; Set up digital notice boards for price displays											
Local Economic Empowerment and Livelihoods Support Programme	X	X	X	X	170,000					BAC/SW&CD	Central Admin
Objective: To improve tourism sites to national standard by 2029											
Strategies: Invest in site rehabilitation and signage; Facilitate site certification by GTA											
Local Economic Empowerment and Livelihoods Support Programme	X	X	X	X	170,000	50,000	300,000			DPCU	Central Admin
Objective: To increase tourism inflow by 70% by 2029											
Strategies: Brand local destinations; Organize annual tourism festivals											
Local Economic Empowerment and Livelihoods Support Programme	X	X	X	X		56,000				DPCU	Central Admin
Objective: To establish 3 community-led tourism products by 2029											

Strategies: Support communities to develop eco and heritage tours; Facilitate tour packaging and promotion											
Local Economic Empowerment and Livelihoods Support Programme	X	X	X	X		50,000				Dept of Agriculture	Central Admin
Objective: To train 1,500 farmers on quality standards by 2029											
Strategy(ies): Organize training with MOFA and Agric Extension Agents; Distribute quality control manuals											
Local Economic Empowerment and Livelihoods Support Programme	X	X	X	X	70,000	30,000				Dept of Agriculture	Central Admin
Objective: To train 1500 youth in feed Ghana programme by 2029											
Strategies: Train and acquire day-old checks for the youth, women and vulnerable groups; training in aquaculture											
Local Economic Empowerment and Livelihoods Support Programme	X	X	X	X		45,000				Dept of Agriculture	Central Admin
Objective: To develop 5 Agricultural value chains by 2029											
Strategies: Conduct value chain studies; Attract processors to invest in cassava, maize, and vegetables											
Local Economic Empowerment and Livelihoods Support Programme	X	X	X	X	80,000		50,000			Dept of Agriculture	Central Admin
Objective: To expand irrigated land by 35% by 2029											
Strategy: Support small holder farms with small irrigation schemes											
Local Economic Empowerment and Livelihoods Support Programme	X	X	X	X	100,000		70,000			Dept of Agriculture	Central Admin
Objective: To increase private agric-business by 50% by 2029											
Strategies: Hold annual investment fora; Provide data on agric-business opportunities											
Development programme	Time Frame				Cost			Programme Status	Implementing institution /Department		

	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ong oing	Lead	Collaboratin g
Local Economic Empowerment and Livelihoods Support Programme	X	X	X	X		140,000	130,000			Dept of Agriculture	Central Admin
Objective: To adopt smart organic farming by 55% by 2029											
Strategies: Promote organic agriculture; Promote use of planters and harvesters											
Local Economic Empowerment and Livelihoods Support Programme	X	X	X	X	200,000					Dept of Agriculture	Central Admin
Objective: To reduce post-harvest losses by 15% by 2029											
Strategies: Construct storage facilities at key farming zones; Train farmers in improved handling											
Local Economic Empowerment and Livelihoods Support Programme	X	X	X	X	55,000					Dept of Agriculture	Central Admin
Objective: To increase aquaculture enterprises by 40% by 2029											
Strategy(ies): Provide fingerlings and feed to youth groups; Support pond construction and management											
Local Economic Empowerment and Livelihoods Support Programme	X	X	X	X	300,000		150,00			Dept of Agriculture	Central Admin
Objective: To increase aquaculture yields by 50% by 2029											
Strategies: Provide extension and technical support; Train fish farmers in improved stocking and feeding											
Local Economic Empowerment and Livelihoods Support Programme	X	X	X	X		40,000				Dept of Agriculture	Central Admin
Objective: To train 1000 youth in aquaculture by 2029											
Strategies: Partner Fisheries Commission and TVET providers; Support apprenticeships in fish farming											

Development programme	Time Frame				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing institution /Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Goal: Improve access to quality and inclusive social services											
Objective: To expand and improve educational facilities in 10 schools by 2029											
Strategies: Enhance the quality of teaching and learning environments; Promote 'right age' enrolment and expand educational infrastructure; Improve pupil-to-textbook ratios and teacher motivation; Construct and rehabilitate classrooms and educational facilities.											
Access to Health and Emergency Care Programme	X	X	X	X	2,000,000		190,000				
Objective: To construct 10 new CHPS compounds with staff accommodation by 2029											
Strategies: Strengthen district and sub-district health systems on primary healthcare; Expand primary healthcare services and infrastructure; Construct and equip CHPS compounds with accommodation.											
Access to Health and Emergency Care Programme	X	X	X	X	150,000		100,000				
Objective: To equip 8 public health centers with logistics and staff by 2029											
Strategies: Strengthen district and sub-district health systems; Ensure adequate health logistics and human resources; Provide essential medical equipment and supplies.											
Access to Health and Emergency Care Programme	X	X	X		120,000						
Objective: To increase GSFP coverage to 100% of public basic schools by 2028											
Strategies: Expand the Ghana School Feeding Programme to cover all public basic schools; Improve school kitchen facilities and storage infrastructure.											
Access to Health and Emergency Care Programme	X	X	X	X	1,000,000						
Objective: To improve and upgrade the District Hospital by 2029											
Strategies: construct mortuary facility, 2No. children wards, provide borehole											
Youth employment and Development Programme	X	X	X	X	2,000,000					BAC, SW&CD, DOA	Central Admin
Goal: Reduction of unemployment levels among the youth, women and other vulnerable groups											
Objective: enhance access to land and productive agricultural resources for 45% of the youth, women and other vulnerable group by 2029											

Strategies: facilitate the participation of the youth, women and other vulnerable groups in Agribusiness through capacity building, financial support and improved access to resources; improve access to arable land; and facilitate access to affordable credit and grants for agribusiness ventures											
Safe Water and Sanitation Access Programme	X	X	X	X		450,000	400,000			Works Dept	DPCU/DEHU
Objective: To extend access to potable water to 100% of all communities by 2029											
Strategies: Accelerate implementation of Water for all Programme; Drill new boreholes and establish additional STWP systems.											
Safe Water and Sanitation Access Programme	X	X			900,000					Works Dept	DPCU/DEHU
Objective: To rehabilitate 40No. non-functional boreholes by 2027											
Strategies: Undertake routine maintenance and rehabilitation of water infrastructure; Rehabilitate and maintain non-functional boreholes.											
Safe Water and Sanitation Access Programme	X	X	X	X	60,000					Works Dept	DPCU/DEHU
Objective: To achieve 90% access to toilet facilities by 2029											
Strategies: Enforce building regulations for accessible toilet facilities; provide household latrines; Construct public toilet facilities.											
Safe Water and Sanitation Access Programme	X	X	X	X			70,000				
Objective: To strengthen sensitization on hygiene in all the 67 communities by 2029											
Strategies: Promote the National Total Sanitation Campaign; Strengthen hygiene and sanitation education programs; Establish community-led hygiene promotion teams.											
Social Welfare and Protection Enhancement Programme	X	X	X	X	100,000		55,000			SW & CD	Central Admin
Objective: To expand social protection coverage for 3,500 children by 2029											
Strategies: Strengthen social protection systems and expand coverage; Implement child-focused social protection interventions; Expand existing social welfare facilities.											
Social Welfare and Protection Enhancement Programme	X	X			120,000		50,000			SW & CD	Central Admin
Objective: To strengthen child protection services in the District by 2027											
Strategies: Develop multi-sectoral plans to address child protection issues; Improve access to justice and establish child-friendly facilities; Strengthen coordination and enforcement of child protection laws; Establish child protection offices and support centers.											
Social Welfare and Protection Enhancement Programme	X	X	X	X	300,000		250,000			SW & CD	Central Admin
Objective: To increase women in leadership positions by 35% by 2029											

Strategies: Expedite implementation of the Affirmative Action Act and gender policies; Improve access to education, health, and skills training for women; Develop leadership training centers for women.											
Development programme	Time Frame				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing institution /Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Social Welfare and Protection Enhancement Programme	X	X	X	X	100,000		150,000			SW & CD	Central Admin
Objective: To reduce gender discrimination incidents by 30% by 2029											
Strategies: Enforce gender-related laws and protect women's rights; Strengthen social accountability for gender equality; Establish gender-based advocacy and support centers.											
Social Welfare and Protection Enhancement Programme	X	X	X	X	2,000,000		200,000			SW & CD	Central Admin
Objective: To train 3,500 youth and vulnerable groups in employable skills by 2029											
Strategies: Develop and implement youth employment and entrepreneurship programs; Support digital innovation and entrepreneurship among young people; Provide vocational and technical trainings to Youth, Women, PWDs.											
Social Welfare and Protection Enhancement Programme	X	X	X	X	45,000		35,000			SW & CD	Central Admin
Objective: To link 2,500 youth to employment schemes by 2029											
Strategies: Promote private sector involvement in youth initiatives; Strengthen linkages to employment schemes and opportunities; Create youth employment facilitation hubs.											
Education and Youth Development Programme	X	X	X	X	2,500,000		100,000			Works Dept.	Central Admin
Objective: To expand and improve educational facilities in 25 schools by 2029											
Strategies: Enhance the quality of teaching and learning environments; expand educational infrastructure; provide TLM and teacher motivation; Construct and rehabilitate classrooms and educational facilities.											
Education and Youth Development Programme	X	X	X	X	500,000					Works Dept.	Central Admin
Objective: To provide functional libraries in 15 schools by 2029											
Strategies: Expand access to non-formal education and functional literacy programs; Provide ICT learning and ensure provision of accessible digital tools; Construct and equip school libraries.											
Education and Youth Development Programme	X	X	X	X	1,500,000					Works Dept.	Central Admin

Objective: To provide improved sanitation facilities in 45 schools by 2029											
Strategies: Construct and rehabilitate institutional toilet facilities; Drill mechanized boreholes to provide water; Construct modern sanitation facilities in schools.											
Education and Youth Development Programme	X	X	X		800,000		50,000			GPS, NACOC	Central Admin
Objective: To reduce substance addiction significantly by 2028											
Strategies: sensitization of youth on the effects of drugs; apprehension and imprisonment of drug dealers; Invasion and arrest of drug users at their bases.											
Education and Youth Development Programme	X	X	X	X	900,000					Works Dept.	Central Admin
Objective: To enhance teacher-retention in 15 rural communities by 2029											
Strategies: Construct accommodation for teachers: provide incentives to teachers in rural communities											
Education and Youth Development Programme	X	X	X	X	2,200,000					Procurement unit	Central Admin
Objective: to achieve 97% of furnishing all schools by 2029											
Strategies: procure 2000 mono desk, 2500 dual desks, 120 KG round tables and chairs and 350 teachers' table and chairs											
Development programme	Time Frame				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing institution /Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Goal: Enhance environmental sustainability and natural resource management											
Environmental Protection and Climate Action Programme	X	X	X	X	25,000		100,000			Forestry Commission/CREMA	EPA
Objective: To reduce land degradation and water pollution from mining by 70% by 2029											
Strategies: Strictly enforce land reclamation laws; Establish and support district taskforces to monitor and report illegal mining activities; Conduct regular sensitization and community engagement on responsible mining.											
Environmental Protection and Climate Action Programme	X	X	X	X		70,000	125,000			Forestry Commission/CREMA/ NADMO	EPA/ TA

Objective: To increase local participation in forest protection by 70% by 2029											
Strategies: Train and empower community forest management committees; Implement benefit-sharing schemes to encourage community participation											
Environmental Protection and Climate Action Programme	X	X	X	X	100,000		50,000			Forestry Commission/CREMA/NADMO	EPA/ TA
Objective: To reduce water pollution and siltation by 20% by 2029											
Strategies: Undertake tree planting along water bodies; Organize community-led clean-up exercises; Conduct regular monitoring of water bodies.											
Environmental Protection and Climate Action Programme	X	X	X	X	200,000		150,000			Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
Objective: To reduce agrochemical application by 25% by 2029											
Strategies: Train farmers on safe agrochemical application; Promote organic farming and climate smart agricultural practices.											
Environmental Protection and Climate Action Programme	X	X	X	X	25,000		12,000			DEHO	Central Admin.
Objective: To improve air and noise quality in urban communities by 2029											
Strategies: Conduct regular monitoring of emissions and noise levels; Enforce local regulations on noise-making and air pollution through sensitization and penalties.											
Environmental Protection and Climate Action Programme	X	X	X	X	120,000		100,000			Forestry Commission/CREMA/NADMO	EPA/ TA
Objective: To reduce deforestation rates by 30% by 2029											
Strategies: Intensify enforcement of logging restrictions; Organize annual district-wide tree planting exercises; sensitize the impact of deforestation in schools and communities.											
Environmental Protection and Climate Action Programme	X	X	X	X	10,000					DEHO	Central Admin.
Objective: To reduce open dumping and burning by 90% by 2029											
Strategies: Establish community waste segregation points; Promote recycling initiatives; Enforce sanitation bye-laws through local inspection teams.											

Environmental Protection and Climate Action Programme	X	X	X	X	40,000		20,000			Forestry Commission/CREMA/NADMO	Central Admin.
Objective: To promote sustainable land use in 22 rural communities by 2029											
Strategies: Provide training in soil conservation, agroforestry, and nature-based solutions; Promote cover cropping and sustainable farming practices.											
Environmental Protection and Climate Action Programme	X	X	X		120,000		15,000			Dept. of Agric/CS Os	Central Admin.
Objective: To mainstream climate risk into 100% of new infrastructure plans by 2028											
Strategies: Train district engineers and planners in climate risk assessment; Review and update infrastructure design standards to include climate resilience measures.											
Infrastructure Development and Maintenance Programme	X	X	X	X	1,000,000		40,000			Works Dept.	Central Admin.
Objective: To improve access of feeder roads by 80% by 2029											
Strategies: Implement regular road reshaping and maintenance schedules with the DRIP machines: establish a regular fuel supply mechanism for reshaping.											
Infrastructure Development and Maintenance Programme	X	X	X	X	50,000					MTTU/ Works Dept.	Central Admin.
Objective: To install road safety signs in 25 communities by 2029											
Strategies: Procure and install appropriate road signs; sensitize road users on road signs to the road users.											
Infrastructure Development and Maintenance Programme	X	X	X	X	1,000,000		150,000			ECG/ Works Dept.	Central Admin.
Objective: To achieve 100% coverage of energy supply in the newly built areas by 2029											
Strategy: procure and install electricity poles and cables; Collaborate with ECG for electricity extension.											
Infrastructure Development and Maintenance Programme	X	X	X	X	150,000					ECG/ Works Dept.	Central Admin.
Objective: To fix 1,500 street lightbulbs by 2029											

Strategy: procure and install street light bulbs in collaboration with ECG.											
Infrastructure Development and Maintenance Programme	X	X	X	X	1,000,000		170,000			Works Dept.	Central Admin.
Objective: To establish maintenance (rehabilitation) plans for all public infrastructures by 2029											
Strategies: Establish dedicated maintenance schemes for public infrastructure (education, health, security, etc).											
Infrastructure Development and Maintenance Programme	X	X	X	X	1,300,000		190,000			Works Dept.	Central Admin.
Objective: To provide 40% classroom blocks for schools by 2029											
Strategies: Construct and complete 32No. KG blocks, 25No. Primary school blocks and 32No. JHS blocks											
Infrastructure Development and Maintenance Programme	X	X	X	X	1,300,000		190,000			Works Dept.	Central Admin.
Objective: To provide accommodation units for teachers by 2029											
Strategy: construction of teachers' accommodation in rural and deprived communities.											
Infrastructure Development and Maintenance Programme	X	X	X		100,000		90,000			NADMO	Central Admin.
Objective: To prepare responsive plans for emergencies and disasters by 2028											
Strategies: Develop and implement district-level maintenance policies; Establish dedicated maintenance teams for public infrastructure.											
Spatial Planning and Settlement Programme	X	X	X	X	30,000		10,000			Physical Planning Department	Central Admin.
Objective: To ensure 100% compliance with building regulations by 2029											
Strategies: Resource District Inspectorate team to conduct regular site visits; Impose sanctions on developers who flout regulations.											
Spatial Planning and Settlement Programme	X	X	X	X	130,000		19,000			Physical Planning Department	Central Admin.
Objective: To ensure all development comply with regulations by 2029											
Strategies; Prepare SDF for the district: prepare schemes for 7 communities											
Development programme	Time Frame				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing institution /Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating

Goal: Strengthen governance, local capacity, and disaster resilience											
Local Governance and Institutional Strengthening Programme	X	X			30,000	15,000	19,000			Central Admin.	Consultant
To re-energize the operations of the sub-structures by 2027.											
Strategies: Organize capacity training for the staff at the sub-structure; provide logistical support; organize regular monitoring visits to sub-district offices; embark on quarterly performance review meetings at the sub-structure levels.											
Local Governance and Institutional Strengthening Programme	X	X	X	X	30,000	15,000	19,000			Central Admin.	General Assembly
Objective: To increase citizen participation in planning processes by 70% by 2029.											
Strategies: Organize quarterly community durbars and town hall meetings; Community Information Centers for community sensitization; Collaborate with the traditional/ opinion leaders for participation; Explain key local governance policies into local languages for dissemination.											
Local Governance and Institutional Strengthening Programme	X	X	X		30,000	15,000	19,000			Central Admin.	General Assembly
Objective: To enhance accountability at the sub-district levels by 2028.											
Strategies: Set up community suggestion boxes at public offices; publish revenue and expenditure table; Develop basic community scorecards during town hall meetings; Appoint focal persons at sub-district offices to collect and report feedback.											
Local Governance and Institutional Strengthening Programme	X	X	X	X	45,000	20,000	9,000			Central Admin.	Ghana Police Service
Objective: To enhance community security within the sub-structures by 2029.											
Strategies: Facilitate the formation of community watch committees; Provide police posts; Support local security education campaigns; Facilitate quarterly community-police engagement.											
Local Governance and Institutional Strengthening Programme	X				45,000	20,000	9,000			Development Planning Unit	Central Admin.
Objective: To make provision in the development budget to M&E annually by 2026.											
Strategies: Ensure M&E features in the annual Assembly budget; Prioritize cost-effective local M&E activities; obtain other sources to support M&E funding; Build Assembly capacity in local resource generation.											

Local Governance and Institutional Strengthening Programme	X	X			45,000	20,000	9,000			Development Planning Unit	Central Admin.
Objective: To develop district data bank by 2027.											
Strategies: Resource DPCU, MIS, Statistical Service to generate data											
Local Governance and Institutional Strengthening Programme	X	X	X		45,000	20,000				Development Planning Unit	Central Admin.
Objective: To establish partnership development programmes by 2028.											
Strategies: Proposals to market the potentials of the district for partnership.											
Development programme	Time Frame				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing institution /Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Goal: Deepen International Cooperation for Sustainable Local Development											
Global Partnership and Diaspora Support Programme	X	X	X		50,000	25,000	10,000			Development Planning Unit	Central Admin.
Objective: To improve local mechanisms for diaspora integration by 2028.											
Strategies: Identify and compile a database of indigenes living abroad using community networks and traditional authorities; Share district investment opportunities through internet; Host diaspora engagement sessions during annual festivals and other homecoming events.											

5.6 Programme Financing and Revenue Generation Mechanism

Programme financing deals with the strategies to be adopted to mobilize and utilize financial resources for the implementation of the DMTDP (2026-2029). The Financial Plan outlines the total programme/project cost of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2026-2029, with a concise indication of how the Plan would be financed throughout the plan period. This section takes into consideration sources of funding, including: Internally Generated Funds, projected central government inflows such as District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), and inflows from Development Partners. Other sources of funds expected to finance the plan include: District Assembly Common Fund Response Factor Grant (DACF-RFG), Expected Donor inflows, among other sources. The estimated total cost of the programmes of the plan within the period stands at **Eighty-Six Million, Six Hundred and fifty-Two Thousand, one Hundred and fifty Ghana Cedis (GHC86,652,150.00)**. However, the Assembly has the capacity to mobilize from all her funding sources only **Seventy-two million, nine hundred and sixteen thousand, two hundred and sixty Ghana Cedis (Gh¢ 72,916,260.00)** for the period involved.

The Bosomtwe District Assembly requires an additional **Twelve Million, two Hundred and ninety-eight Thousand, eight Hundred and ninety (GhC12,298,890.00)** to fully finance the implementation of the 2026-2029 DMTDP. The Bosomtwe District Assembly needs to increase its revenue (IGF) generation and solicit additional funding support from donors through proposal writing and the use of the electronic media to showcase the potential in the district for partnership.

The Table 5.3 below shows the sources of funds and costs for the programmes. The strategies to bridge the gap in achieving total financing of the programmes in the 2026-2029 MTDP within the period are detailed in table 5.4 below.

Table 0.3 Programme Financing

Development Programmes	Programme Cost (A)	Revenue and source of funding						Total (B)	Gap (A-B)
		GOG	IGF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	Others		
Revenue mobilization and Public Financial Management Programme	1,350,000	35,150	1,200,000	45,000	0.00	45,000	30,000	1,355,150	+5,150.00
Local Economic empowerment and Livelihood support programme	7,000,500	35,000	1,800,000	500,000	0.00	2,700,000	2,000,000	7,035,000	+34,500.00
Access to Health and Emergency Care Programmes	10,350,560	140,000	1,720,650	5,000,000	0.00	900,000	889,120	8,649,770	-1,700,790
Youth Agribusiness capacity improvement Programme	7,895,700	80,000	1,765,000	3,250,000	0.00	1,000,000	325,000	6,420,000	-1,475,700
Safe water and access to sanitation programmes	9,520,300	34,000	650,000	6,000,000	0.00	1,400,000	51,500	8,135,500	-1,384,800

Social Welfare and protection enhancement programme	5,745,350	2,500,000	45,000	850,000	0.00	1,000,000	300,000	4,895,000	-850,350
Education and youth Development programme	13,565,000	0,00	1,875,000	9,867,000	0.00	1,000,000	0.00	12,742,000	-823,000
Environmental Protection and Climate Action Programme	1,065,000	45,000	400,000	250,000	0.00	70,000	35,000	800,000	-265,000
Infrastructure Development and Maintenance programme	23,500,000	350,000	3,250,000	11,250,000	650,000	3,500,000	0.00	19,350,000	-4,500,000
Spatial planning and settlement programme	6,279,000	54,600	200,000	1, 240,000	0.00	1, 300,000	370,500	4,965,100	-1,313,900
Global Partnership and Diaspora support programme	380,740	0.00	250,000	70,000	0.00	35,740	0.00	355,740	-25,000
Total	86,652,150.00	3,273,750.00	14,195,650.00	39,082,000.00	850,000	11,050,740.00	4,464,120.00	72,916,260	- 12,298,890.00

Source: DPCU-2025-BDA

Table 5.4 Revenue mobilization strategies

Resource Mobilization Strategy	Alternative Strategies
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mount a robust campaign to educate the public on their civic responsibility toward advancing the district's development agenda 2. Compile and regularly update a comprehensive data on all rateable items in the district 3. Aggressively collect revenues that are due on rateable items 4. Plug and block all loopholes in revenue collection to prevent leakages and wastage 5. Build capacity of revenue collectors to enhance their collection efficiency 6. Strengthen internal control systems and apply the Public Financial Management Act and other relevant laws to ensure judicious and efficient utilization resources that accrue to the district 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explore viable Public Private Partnership (PPP) with the private sector to enhance revenue collection efficiency 2. Increase investment in Local Economic Development (LED) initiatives to stimulate the local economy to grow and expand the revenue base of the district 3. Encourage private sector participation in the development agenda of the district 4. Develop layout schemes for major communities in the district to enhance revenue accrual to the district from permit acquisition by property developers 5. Lobby central government, development partners, CSOs and NGOs and leverage their resources of to implement the district's development agenda 6. Publication of tourism potentials in the district to attract investors.

5.8 Strategic Environmental Assessment of Development Programmes (SEA)

The identified district development programmes for implementation within the plan period underwent a comprehensive Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to ensure their sustainability, resilience, and alignment with local and national development goals. The assessment was carried out using technical and policy instruments to provide a detailed framework for assessing potential impacts on these key thematic areas: environmental, social, economic, and governance.

5.9 Sustainability Test

The purpose of the Sustainability Test is to subject each activity to a simple test of the overall sustainability of the policy, plan or programme. This test provides a simple technique that can be used by all stakeholders without the need for specialist knowledge to analyze activities and their effect on natural resources, effect on social and cultural conditions and the effect on the economy. The criteria have various components which could either be favoured or not favoured. The tool is designed to give a visual and quantitative measure of the extent to which a particular activity or project is capable of providing sustainable growth and development.

The purpose of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is to provide a mechanism to contribute to sustainable development in the district through better mainstreaming environmental issues in the District Medium Term Development Plan (2026-2029).

For each criterion and indicator, a scale of 0-5 with appropriate colour code is used to reflect the extent to which the activity supports the aim, is neutral to, or works against the sustainability aim. The scale and colour code are as follows:

Scale and Colour Code for Sustainability Test

Scale:	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects:	Not Relevant	Works strongly against the aim	Works against the aim	On balance has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Colour		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Source: NDPC Guidelines for preparation of DMTDP (2026-2029)

This systematic analysis achieved the following:

- Integrated risk identification and recognition of trade-offs between different programmes.
- Maximization of sustainable benefits across all thematic areas.
- Inclusion of resilience, inclusivity, and environmentally friendly practices within program planning and delivery.

In collaboration with the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA, technical support and guidance were offered to augment the quality of the assessments. The detailed scoring matrices and complex analytical framework used in this assessment are available in **Annex 1B**

Table 0.4 Summary of key sustainability on programmes

Programme	Environmental Impact	Social Impact	Economic Impact	Remarks
Economic Development	Moderate (Land pressure, potential emissions)	High (Job creation, women and youth empowerment)	High (Local growth, SME expansion)	Strong economic and social benefits, but environmental sustainability depended on enforcing green standards and circular practices.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Moderate to High (Land use change, resource strain)	High (Access improvement, local jobs)	High (Growth enabler, investment attraction)	Infrastructure investment presented strong growth potential but high environmental sensitivity. Required strict environmental controls and sustainable construction methods.
Revenue Mobilisation and Public Financial Management	Moderate (Operational energy, paper waste)	High (Gender inclusion, civic participation)	High (Improved fiscal stability, local retention)	Delivered social and economic gains with minor environmental inefficiencies. Green digitalization is essential to enhance sustainability.
Social Service Delivery	Low (Minimal environmental load)	Very High (Health improvement, equity promotion)	Moderate (Public service-driven jobs)	Significant social gains with low environmental impact. Sustainability was enhanced through green service delivery infrastructure.
Management and Administration	Low (Limited environmental footprint)	High (Institutional efficiency,	Moderate (Administrative backbone support)	Enhanced governance with minimal environmental risks. Digital transformation and

		inclusive governance)		sustainable procurement were key to long-term efficiency.
Environmental Management	Very High (Resource conservation, pollution control)	High (Community resilience, green job creation)	Moderate (Supports green economy pathways)	Directly advanced environmental and social goals. Required stronger gender and youth integration in green enterprise development.

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) exercise revealed varied and intricate interactions of programme impacts across the dimensions: environmental, social, and economic. The Revenue Mobilization and Public Financial Management programme improved fiscal stability and community inclusion, but it indicated a need for more sustainable and digitized processes to reduce waste.

The Economic Development programme generated significant economic and social benefits, which also posed environmental risks that require strict enforcement of green standards. In the intervening time, the Social Service programmes enhanced social outcomes with minimal environmental impact, enabling the improvement of green infrastructure.

The Infrastructure and Management programme showed potential for economic growth but also involved high environmental sensitivity, necessitating robust safeguards and sustainable construction practices. The Environmental Management programme advanced resource conservation, but needs better integration of gender and youth in green jobs. The Management and Administration program improved governance with low environmental risk; however, its sustainability depends on digital transformation and sustainable procurement practices.

Key priorities that emerged across the programmes include scaling up green energy, prioritizing eco-friendly materials, enforcing environmental protections, promoting gender equity, and enhancing data-driven monitoring systems. The SEA confirmed the sustainability of all programmes, dependent upon the rigorous application of the identified mitigation measures

Chapter Six:

6.0 Annual Action Plans

6.1 Introduction

The Programme of Action (PoA) is segregated into Annual Action Plans (AAPs) for easy implementation within the plan period of 2026 to 2029. The AAPs show the operationalization of identified development priorities discussed in Chapter Five within a yearly time frame to be implemented by the District Assembly through the various Departments and Units and their collaborating partners, such as Agencies, NGOs/CSOs, the private sector, donors, among others.

The AAPs outline both new and ongoing programme activities that align with the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) from the Ministry of Finance. It also addresses cross-cutting issues, communication strategies, and monitoring mechanisms as enshrined in the Public Investment Regulations of 2020 (L.I. 2411).

The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) will review and update the plans annually and mid-year basis, to retain viable activities in line with budget alignment. The revised AAPs will guide the Annual Budget and influence national budget inputs.

The tables below show the individual yearly Annual Action Plans for the years involved within the 2026-2029 MTDP of the Bosomtwe District Assembly.

Table 0.1 2026 Action Plan

Objective: Increase IGF by 90% by 2029													
Programme: Revenue Mobilization and Public Financial Management													
Projects	Location	Time Frame										Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Recruit and train 15No. revenue collectors on the use of tablets	Kuntenas e	X				20,000		25,000				Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
Procure and deploy tablets for the recruited revenue collectors	Kuntenas e	X				30,000		20,000				Procurement Unit	Central Admin
Conduct quarterly revenue audits to identify and eliminate leakages annually.	Kuntenas e	X	X	X	X			24,000	10,000			Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
Establish an inter-departmental revenue task force to support revenue generation	Kuntenas e	X	X	X	X	25,000		7,000				Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
Develop and operationalize a digital revenue tracking system for all revenue streams.	Kuntenas e	X	X	X	X			15,000				Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
Conduct 4No. quarterly business registration outreach programmes in 5 communities	Kuntenas e, Aputuogya, Feyiase	X	X	X	X	20,000		30,000				Finance Dept.	Central Admin.

	Esereso, Sewua											
Intensify education on the Assembly's financial by-laws and enforcement	District wide	X	X	X	X			20,000			Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
Procure 20No. tablets and expand the use of DLREV software for revenue mechanization and update District Revenue Database	5 selected communities	X	X	X	X			90,000			Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
Implementation of Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	Kuntenase					15,000					Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
Sub-total						Ghc 351,000.00						
Objective: To construct and promote market activities												
Programme: Economic Development												
Construction of 1No. 24-hour markets in the district	Kuntenase	X	X	X	X			5,500,000			Works Dept	Central Admin.
Form partnership to construct 2No. markets	Feyiase and Akwaaduo	X	X	X	X				5,500,000		Works Dept	Central Admin.
Organize quarterly stakeholder engagement sessions with market women	Selected communities	X	X	X	X			50,000			Works Dept	Central Admin.
Procurement of value books	Kuntenase	X	X	X	X			70,000			Finance Dept.	Central Admin.

Facilitate access to startup funds for 45 women entrepreneurs	District wide	X	X	X	X		45,000		50,000			BAC	Central Admin.
Training in Beekeeping for livelihood for unemployed graduate youth (LED)	Piase	X	X	X	X		32,000		12,000			BAC	Central Admin.
Registration of client Business (sole proprietorship) (LED)	Kuntenase	X	X	X	X				10,000			BAC	Central Admin.
Training in Small Business Management for Graduate Apprentice (LED)	District wide	X	X	X	X				18,000			BAC	Central Admin.
Training in improved fish farming Technology for Unemployed Graduate Youth (LED)	Abono	X	X	X	X				20,000			BAC	Central Admin.
Provide Extension services to crops and animal farmers and other Agric. Value chain actors	District wide	X	X	X	X				45,000			AGRIC,	Central Admin
Implement the Government Flagship programme in Agric (Feed Ghana)	District wide	X	X	X	X				10,000			AGRIC,	Central Admin
Promote Alternative Livelihood activities for women farmers	District wide	X	X	X	X				15,000			AGRIC/ BAC/ SW&CD	Central Admin
Provide subsidized inputs, livestock and	District wide	X	X	X	X	5,000							

modern agricultural equipment and techniques												AGRIC,	Central Admin
Support youth to create start-up kits for innovations in agribusiness	District wide	X	X	X	X	55,000			250,000			AGRIC,	Central Admin
Organize the Ashanti fest to promote tourism at the lake	Abono	X	X		X			50,000				Central Admin	CBS
Brand tourism with signage and marketing materials.	Abono	X	X	X	X	20,000						CA	DCPU
Form and organize training sessions for tourist guards.	Abono	X	X	X	X			15,000				CA	DCPU
Sub-total						Ghc 11,827,000.00							
Objective: To expand and improve educational facilities by 90% by 2029													
Programme: Social Services Delivery (Education)													
Construction of 1No. 2-unit KG block with kitchen, toilet and mechanized borehole with overhead tank	Atafram	X	X	X			743,850					Works	Central Admin./GES
Construction of 1No.6unit classroom block, library, office and conference hall and 1No. 6-Seater WC with mechanized borehole	Konkorma	X	X	X			1,265,999.90					Works	Central Admin./GES
Construction of 2 No 3-unit classroom block with office and staff	Bonkorkor and Boneagy	X	X	X			1,586,880					Works	Central Admin./GES

common room and 2No. seater WC Toilets with mechanized borehole	a D/A JHS												
Completion of 1No. abandoned KG block with 1No. mechanized borehole, kitchen, 1No. 4-seater WC toilet,	Kuntenase	X	X	X			450,000					Works	Central Admin./GES
Completion of 2No. 6-unit classroom blocks and 1No 3-unit classroom block	Tetrefu, Akokofe	X	X	X			1,260,000					Works	Central Admin./GES
Construction of 2 No. 3 Unit Classroom Blocks	Feyiase Prabon	X	X	X	X		1,586,880					Works	Central Admin./GES
Completion of the pavilion dining hall, office, kitchen, and store room for St. Michael Voc. /Tech. SHS	Pramso	X	X				200,000					Works	Central Admin./GES
Procure and distribute 120No. round tables and Chairs, 1650No. dual desk, 2000No. mono desk and 120No. teachers' tables and chairs	District wide	X	X				2,195,483.99					Procurement Unit	Central Admin.
Rehabilitation of 1No. 3-unit Classroom block with Office and store.	Prabon	X	X				59,000					WORKS	CA
Sub-total							Ghc 9,348,093.89						

Objective: To expand and improve health infrastructure by 90% by 2029												
Programme: Social Services Delivery (Health)												
Construction of 1No. 2-bedroom semi-detached Nurses' quarters	Bonkorkor	X	X	X			850,000					WORKS CA
Procurement of health equipment for the operationalization of the existing 4No.health centers to Support GHS for health care delivery	Kuntanase	X					215,842.					CA HEALTH
Construction and furnishing of 2No. CHPS Compound and 4No. Bedroom staff accommodation	Old Kokobriko and Abuontem	X	X	X			1,979,642					WORKS CA
Construction of 1 No. Mortuary at the District Hospital	Kuntenase	X	X	X			450,000					WORKS CA
Sub-total							Ghc 3,495,484.00					
Objective: To expand and improve water and sanitation by 90% by 2029												
Programme: Social Services Delivery (water and sanitation)												
Drilling and mechanization of 20No. boreholes and maintenance of 35No. existing boreholes	Districtwide	X	X				2,195,484					WORKS CA
Construction of improved 1No. 16 - Seater WC toilet with	Abono	X	X				550,000					WORKS CA

4No. bathrooms, 6No Urinals with 4000-lit septic Polytank with concrete storage, and 1No. 2000-lit overhead polytank connected to electricity.													
Procure 2No. Skip containers, sanitary tools, and equipment	Selected communities	X	X	X		60,000						DEHU	CA
Implement Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in 5 communities	Abuontem, Assisiriwa, Kuntenas, Beposo, Nyameani	X	X	X	X	12,000						DEHU	CA
Conduct food handlers' medical screening and education	District-wide	X	X	X	X		30,000					DEHU	CA
Carry out District wide Disinfection and Fumigation	District-wide	X	X	X	X		90,000.00					DEHU	CA
Conduct house to house inspection of waste management and enforcement of sanitation laws	District-Wide	X	X	X	X		15,000.00					DEHU	CA
Evacuation of refuse dumps and	Selected communities	X	X	X	XX		70,000.00					DEHU	CA

maintenance of final dumping site													
Construction of 1No. 12-seater WC with 1No. Mechanized boreholes, concrete storage, and 1No. 1000-liter polytank connected to electricity.	Apinkra	X					370,000						WORKS CA
Sub-total						Ghc3,392,484.00							
Objective: To improve social protection for the vulnerable by 2029													
Programme: Social Services Delivery													
Sensitization on Child Protection, Domestic Violence and Gender Based Violence	Ten (10) Communities and Ten (10) Schools	X	X	X	X	20,000							SW&CD CA
Menstrual hygiene and Cancer awareness creation.	Beposo Brodekwa no Konkoma Nyameani		X		X	30,000							SW&CD GHS
Registration, renewal, and monitoring of day-care centre's, NGOs, CBOs, and RCH.	District-wide	X	X	X	X	10,000							SW&CD CA
Build Capacity and Strengthen the organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPWDs)	District-wide	X	X	X	X	100,000							SW&CD CA

Provide income generating items and assistive devices for persons living with disabilities and their caregivers	District - Wide	X	X	X	X	595,000							SW&CD	CA
Compile and register indigents and public-school children onto the NHIS	District-wide	X	X	X	X	20,000							SW&CD	CA
Manage Child and Family welfare cases	District - Wide	X	X	X	X	20,000							SW&CD	CA
Sub-total						Ghc795,000.00								
Objective: To promote awareness of climate change and afforestation by 50% by 2029														
Programme: Environmental Management														
Organize climate sensitization workshop in communities and schools	District wide	X	X	X	X		20,000						Forestry Comm.	CA, A ROCHA Ghana
Organize tree planting exercise (1,000 tree seedlings) within the Biosphere Reserve	Communities in the BR		X	X		25,000			15,000				Forestry Comm.	CA, A ROCHA Ghana
Sub-total						Ghc60,000.00								
Objective: To rehabilitate and engage in road safety activities by 2029														
Programme: Environmental Management														
Reshaping of 55km of roads	District wide	X	X	X	X								Works Dept.	CA
Conduct 4No. road safety sensitization sessions	District wide	X	X	X	X	22,000		10,000					MTTU	CA
Sub-total						Ghc117,000.00								

Objective: To improve electricity supply and street lighting in the district													
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Extend electricity to newly-built areas in 5 communities	5 communities	X	X	X	X	45,000			20,000			ECG/Works Dept.	CA
Procure and fixing of 300 street light bulbs	District wide	X	X	X	X	25,000						ECG/Works Dept.	CA
Sub-total						Ghc 90,000.00							
Objective: To ensure 100% compliance with building regulations													
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Develop SDF for the district.	Kuntenase	X				55,000						LUPSA/PPA	CA
Implementation of Street Naming and Property and digital Addressing	Jachie, Pramso Abrankese	X	X	X	X	75,000						PPD/Consultant	DPCU/SPC
Spatial & Technical Planning Committee Meetings	Kuntanase	X	X	X	X	67,860						PPD	TSC/SPC
Conduct planning, education, and sensitization	Adunku Deduako Oyoko		X	X		30,000						PHYSICAL PLANNING	SPC/CA
Preparation/ Revision of spatial Plans:	District-wide	X	X	X	X	270,000						PPD/Consultant	SPC/CA
Sub-total						Ghc 497,860.00							
Goal: Strengthen governance, local capacity and coordination													
Objective: To revitalize and operationalize all sub-district structures													
Programme: Management and Administration													

Conduct Training/Capacity Building for Staff/Assembly members/Area Councils	Kuntanase	X	X	X	X	60,000						H/R	CA/Depts/Units
Undertake Project Management (award of contracts, site inspections, etc.)	Kuntanase	X	X	X	X	60,000						CA	DPCU
Provide funds for running cost of official vehicles and other equipment	Kuntanase	X	X	X	X	110,000						FINANCE	CA
Procure office equipment and consumables (computers and accessories, stationery and furniture, photocopier, sanitary tools, etc.)	Kuntanase	X	X	X	X	400,000						CA	PROCUREMENT UNIT
Repair and maintenance of general equipment and other facilities	District-wide	X	X	X	X	70,000						CA	WORKS
Provide funds for all National Celebrations (6 th March, Farmers' Day, My 1 st Day at School)	District-wide	X	X	X	X	140,000						CA	Finance
Compensation for employees	Kuntanase	X	X	X	X	470,887.28						CA	FINANCE

Payment of transfer grant for posted-in staff	Kuntenas e	X	X	X	X		50,000					CA	FINANCE
Provide funds for the organization of statutory committee/ad-hoc meetings	District-wide	X	X	X	X	90,000						CA	FINANCE
Provide funds for District Security and sub-vented organizations	Kuntenas e	X	X	X	X	30,000						FINANCE	CA
Provision of Wall Cabinets for offices	Kuntenas e	X	X	X	X	30,000						FINANCE	CA
Provide funds for contingency	Kuntenas e	X	X	X	X	88,000						WORKS/PROCUREMENT	CA
Public education on the Assembly's programmes and projects	District-wide					55,000						DPCU	CA
Organize 3No. Town Hall meetings (Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget Hearings) and 2No. Community Engagement	Selected communities	X	X	X	X		60,000					CA	FINANCE
Monitoring and Evaluation of programs and projects	District-wide	X	X	X	X		55,000					DPCU	CA
General Field Data Collection	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	2,000	5,000					Statistics	CA

Preparation of the 2027 Composite Annual Action Plan and Budget	Kuntenase		X	X		15,000						DPCU	CA
Sub-total						Ghc 1,735,887.00							
Goal: Deepen international cooperation for sustainable local development													
Objective: To improve local mechanisms to enhance diaspora involvement.													
Programme: Management and Administration													
To organize diaspora homecoming festivals		X	X	X	X	350,000						DPCU	CA
Sub-total						Ghc 350,000.00							
GRAND TOTAL						GHC 32,059,808.89							

Table 0.2 2027 Action Plan

Objective: Increase IGF by 90% by 2029													
Programme: Revenue Mobilization and Public Financial Management													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4							Lead	Collaborating
Recruit and train 15No. revenue collectors on the use of tablets	Kuntenase	X				20,000		25,000				Finance Dept.	Central Admin.

Procure and deploy tablets for the recruited revenue collectors	Kuntenase	X			30,000		20,000				Procurement Unit	Central Admin
Conduct quarterly revenue audits to identify and eliminate leakages annually.	Kuntenase	X	X	X	X		24,000	10,000			Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
Establish inter-Departmental revenue taskforce to support revenue generation	Kuntenase	X	X	X	X	25,000	7,000				Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
Develop and operationalize digital revenue tracking system for all revenue streams.	Kuntenase	X	X	X	X		15,000				Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
Conduct 4No. quarterly business registration outreach programmes in 5 communities	Kuntenase, Aputuogya, Feyiase Esereso, Sewua	X	X	X	X		30,000				Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
Intensify education on Assembly financial by-laws and enforcement	District wide	X	X	X	X		20,000				Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
Expand the use of DLREV software for revenue mechanization and update District Revenue Database	5 selected communities	X	X	X	X		20,000				Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
Implementation of Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	Kuntenase					15,000					Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
Sub-total							Ghc 261,000.00					
Objective: To construct and promote market activities												

Programme: Economic Development												
Construction of 1No. 24-hour markets in the district	Akwaaduo	X	X	X	X		5,500,000				Works Dept	Central Admin.
Form partnership to construct 2No. markets	Feyiase and Akwaaduo	X	X	X	X				5,500,000		Works Dept	Central Admin.
Organize quarterly stakeholder engagement sessions with market women	Selected communities	X	X	X	X			50,000			Works Dept	Central Admin.
Procurement of value books	Kuntenase	X	X	X	X			70,000			Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
Facilitate access to startup funds for 45 women entrepreneurs	District wide	X	X	X	X		45,000		50,000		BAC	Central Admin.
Training in Beekeeping for livelihood for unemployed graduate youth (LED)	Piase	X	X	X	X		32,000		12,000		BAC	Central Admin.
Registration of client Business (sole proprietorship) (LED)	Kuntenase	X	X	X	X				10,000		BAC	Central Admin.
Training in Small Business Management for Graduate Apprentice (LED)	District wide	X	X	X	X		30,000				BAC	Central Admin.
Training in improved fish farming Technology for Unemployed Graduate Youth (LED)	Abono	X	X	X	X	250,000					BAC	Central Admin.
Provide Extension services to crops and	District wide	X	X	X	X				45,000		AGRIC,	Central Admin

animal farmers and other Agric. Value chain actors												
Implement Government Flagship programme in Agric (Feed Ghana)	District wide	X	X	X	X				10,000			AGRIC, Central Admin
Promote Alternative Livelihood activities for women farmers	District wide	X	X	X	X				15,000			AGRIC/BAC / SW&CD Central Admin
Provide subsidized inputs, livestock and modern agricultural equipment and techniques	District wide	X	X	X	X	5,000						AGRIC, Central Admin
Support youth to create start-up kits for innovations in agribusiness	District wide	X	X	X	X	55,000			200,000			AGRIC, Central Admin
Organize Ashanti fest to promote tourism at the lake	Abono	X	X		X			50,000				Central Admin CBS
Brand tourism with signage and marketing materials.	Abono	X	X	X	X	20,000						CA DCPU
Form and organize training sessions for tourist guards.	Abono	X	X	X	X			15,000				CA DCPU
Sub-total	Ghc11,964,000.00											
Objective: To expand and improve educational facilities by 90% by 2029												
Programme: Social Services Delivery (Education)												
Construction of 1No. 2-unit KG block with kitchen, toilet and	Akwaaduo	X	X	X		743,850						Works Central Admin./ GES

mechanized borehole with overhead tank												
Construction of 1No.6unit classroom block, library, office and conference hall and 1No. 6-Seater WC with mechanized borehole	Feyiase	X	X	X			1,265,999.90				Works	Central Admin./GES
Construction of 1No 6-unit classroom block with office and staff common room and 6No. seater WC Toilets with mechanized borehole	Abuontem R/C Prim	X	X	X			1,586,880				Works	Central Admin./GES
Completion of 1No. abandoned KG block with 1No. mechanized borehole, kitchen, 1No. 4-seater WC toilet,	Kuntenase						450,000				Works	Central Admin./GES
Construction of 2 No. 3 Unit Classroom Blocks	Adagya Aputuogya						1,586,880				Works	Central Admin./GES
Completion of the pavilion dining hall, office, kitchen, and store room for St. Michael Voc. /Tech. SHS	Pramso						200,000				Works	Central Admin./GES
Procure and distribute 120No. round tables and Chairs, 1650No. dual desk, 2000No. mono desk and 120No. teachers' tables and chairs	District wide						2,195,483.99				Procurement Unit	Central Admin.

Rehabilitation of 1No. 3-unit Classroom block with Office and store.	Prabon					59,000						WORKS	CA
Sub-total						Ghc 8,088,093.80							
Objective: To expand and improve health infrastructure by 90% by 2029													
Programme: Social Services Delivery (Health)													
Construction of 1No. 2-bedroom semi-detached Nurses' quarters	Bonkorkor					850,000						WORKS	CA
Procurement of health equipment for the operationalization of the existing 4No. health centers to Support GHS for health care delivery	Kuntanase					215,842.						CA	HEALTH
Construction and furnishing of 1No. Health Centre Compound and 2No. Bedroom staff accommodation	Abuontem					1,979,642						WORKS	CA
Construction of 1 No. Mortuary at the District Hospital	Kuntenase					450,000						WORKS	CA
Sub-total						Ghc 3,495,484.00							
Objective: To improve health care delivery by 90% by 2029													
Programme: Social Services Delivery (Health)													
Target zero maternal mortality in the district	District wide					50,000						GHS	CA
Enhance family planning activities	District wide				30,000							GHS	CA

Combat malaria by mosquito net distribution	District wide					20,000					GHS	CA
Combat the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS and other STIs	District wide					20,000					GHS	CA
Embark on immunization exercise	District wide				20,000						GHS	CA
Sub-total						Ghc 140,000.00						
Objective: To expand and improve water and sanitation by 90% by 2029												
Programme: Social Services Delivery (water and sanitation)												
Drilling and mechanization of 20 No. boreholes and maintenance of 20No. existing boreholes	Districtwide					2,195,484					WORKS	CA
Procure 5No. Skip containers, sanitary tools, and equipment	Selected communities					90,000					DEHU	CA
Implement Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in 5 communities	Abuontem, Assisiriwa, Kuntense, Beposo, Nyameani				12,000						DEHU	CA
Conduct food handlers' medical screening and education	District-wide					30,000					DEHU	CA
Carry out District wide Disinfection and Fumigation	District-wide				90,000.00						DEHU	CA
Conduct house to house inspection of waste management and	District-Wide				15,000.00						DEHU	CA

enforcement of sanitation laws												
Evacuation of 5No refuse dumps and maintenance of final dumping site	Selected communities				170,000.						DEHU	CA
Construction of 1No. 12-seater WC with 1No. Mechanized boreholes, concrete storage, and 1No. 1000-liter polytank connected to electricity.	Aboaso					500,000					WORKS	CA
Sub-total					Ghc 3,102,484.00							
Objective: To improve social protection for the vulnerable by 2029												
Programme: Social Services Delivery												
Sensitization on Child Protection, Domestic Violence and Gender Based Violence	Ten (10) Communities and Ten (10) Schools				25,000						SW&CD	CA
Menstrual hygiene and Cancer awareness creation.	Beposo Brodekwano Konkoma Nyameani				30,000						SW&CD	GHS
Registration, renewal, and monitoring of day-care centre's, NGOs, CBOs, and RCH.	District-wide				10,000						SW&CD	CA
Build Capacity and Strengthen the organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPWDs)	District-wide				100,000						SW&CD	CA

Provide income generating items and assistive devices for persons living with disabilities and their caregivers	District - Wide					595,000						SW&CD	CA
Compile and register indigents and public-school children onto the NHIS	District-wide					20,000						SW&CD	CA
Sub-total						Ghc 780,000.00							
Objective: To reduce substance abuse among the youth by 80% by 2029													
Programme: Social Services Delivery													
Embark on 10No. education exercise on the negative effects on drug abuse	District wide					50,000						SW&CD/GHS	CA
Embark on arrest and prosecution of drug dealers	District wide					25,000			10,000			GPS	CA/ Interest Groups
Manage Child and Family welfare cases	District - Wide					50,000						SW&CD	CA
Sub-total						Ghc 135,000.00							
Objective: To promote awareness of climate change and afforestation by 50% by 2029													
Programme: Environmental Management													
Organize climate sensitization workshop in communities and schools	District wide					20,000						Forestry Comm.	CA, A ROCHA Ghana
Organize tree planting exercise (1,000 tree	Communities in the BR					25,000			15,000			Forestry Comm.	

seedlings) within the Biosphere Reserve											CA, A ROCHA Ghana
Sub-total											Ghc 60,000.00
Objective: To rehabilitate and engage in road safety activities by 2029											
Programme: Environmental Management											
Reshaping of 75km of roads	District wide				170,000					Works Dept.	CA
Conduct 4No. road safety sensitization sessions	District wide				32,000		20,000			MTTU	CA
Sub-total											Ghc 510,000.00
Objective: To improve electricity supply and street lighting in the district											
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management											
Extend electricity to newly-built areas in 5 communities	5 communities				45,000		20,000			ECG/Works Dept.	CA
Procure and fixing of 300No. street light bulbs	District wide				25,000					ECG/Works Dept.	CA
Sub-total											Ghc 90,000.00
Objective: To ensure 100% compliance with building regulations											
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management											
Develop SDF for the district.	Kuntenase				55,000					LUPSA/PPA	CA
Implementation of Street Naming and Property and digital Addressing	Jachie, Pramso Abrankese				75,000					PPD/ Consultant	DPCU/SPC
Spatial & Technical Planning Committee Meetings	Kuntanase				67,860					PPD	TSC/SPC

Conduct planning, education, and sensitization	10 communities					30,000						PHYSICAL PLANNING	SPC/CA
Preparation/ Revision of spatial Plans:	District-wide					270,000						PPD/ Consultant	SPC/CA
Sub-total						Ghc 497,860.00							
Goal: Strengthen governance, local capacity and coordination													
Objective: To revitalize and operationalize all sub-district structures													
Programme: Management and Administration													
Conduct Training/Capacity Building for Staff/Assembly members/Area Councils	Kuntanase					60,000						H/R	CA/Depts/Units
Undertake Project Management (award of contracts, site inspections, etc.)	Kuntanase					60,000						CA	DPCU
Provide funds for running cost of official vehicles and other equipment	Kuntanase					110,000						FINANCE	CA
Procure office equipment and consumables (computers and accessories, stationery and furniture, photocopier, sanitary tools, etc.)	Kuntanase					400,000						CA	PROCUREMENT UNIT
Repair and maintenance of general equipment and other facilities	District-wide					70,000						CA	WORKS

Provide funds for all National Celebrations (6 th March, Farmers' Day, My 1 st Day at School)	District-wide				140,000						CA	Finance
Compensation for employees	Kuntenase				470,887.28						CA	FINANCE
Public education on the Assembly's programmes and projects	District-wide				55,000						DPCU	CA
Payment of transfer grant for posted-in staff	Kuntenase					50,000					CA	FINANCE
Provide funds for the organization of statutory committee/ad-hoc meetings	District-wide				90,000						CA	FINANCE
Provide funds for District Security and sub-vented organizations	Kuntenase				30,000						FINANCE	CA
Provision of Wall Cabinets for offices	Kuntenase				30,000						FINANCE	CA
Provide funds for contingency	Kuntenase				88,000						WORKS/PROUREMENT	CA
Organize 3No. Town Hall meetings (Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget Hearings) and 2No. Community Engagement	Selected communities				60,000						CA	FINANCE
Monitoring and Evaluation of programs and projects	District-wide				55,000						DPCU	CA

General Field Data Collection	Districtwide				2,000	5,000					Statistics	CA
Preparation of the 2028 Composite Annual Action Plan and Budget	Kuntenase				15,000						DPCU	CA
Sub-total					Ghc 1,735,887.28							
Goal: Deepen international cooperation for sustainable local development												
Objective: To improve local mechanisms to enhance diaspora involvement.												
Programme: Management and Administration												
To organize diaspora homecoming festivals					350,000						DPCU	CA
Sub-total					Ghc 350,000.00							
GRAND TOTAL					GHC 31,209,809.17							

Table 0.3 Action Plan-2028

Objective: Increase IGF by 90% by 2029													
Programme: Revenue Mobilization and Public Financial Management													
Projects	Location	Time Frame										Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Recruit and train 15No. revenue collectors on the use of tablets	Kuntenase	X				20,000		25,000				Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
Procure and deploy tablets for the recruited revenue collectors	Kuntenase	X				30,000		20,000				Procurement Unit	Central Admin
Conduct quarterly revenue audits to identify and eliminate leakages annually.	Kuntenase	X	X	X	X			24,000	10,000			Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
Establish an inter-departmental revenue task force to support revenue generation	Kuntenase	X	X	X	X			7,000				Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
Develop and operationalize a digital revenue tracking system for all revenue streams.	Kuntenase	X	X	X	X			15,000				Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
Conduct 4No. quarterly business registration outreach programmes in 5 communities	Kuntenase, Aputuogya, Feyiase Esereso, Sewua	X	X	X	X	20,000		30,000				Finance Dept.	Central Admin.

Intensify education on the Assembly's financial by-laws and enforcement	District wide	X	X	X	X			20,000				Finance Dept.	Central Admin.	
Expand the use of DLREV software for revenue mechanization and update the District Revenue Database	5 selected communities	X	X	X	X		25,000					Finance Dept.	Central Admin.	
Implementation of Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	Kuntenase					15,000						Finance Dept.	Central Admin.	
Sub-total													Ghc261,000.00	
Objective: To construct and promote market activities														
Programme: Economic Development														
Construction of 1No. 24-hour market in the district	Feyease	X	X	X	X		5,500,000					Works Dept	Central Admin.	
Form a partnership to construct 2No. markets	Feyiase and Akwaaduo	X	X	X	X				5,500,000			Works Dept	Central Admin.	
Organize quarterly stakeholder engagement sessions with market women	Selected communities	X	X	X	X			50,000				Works Dept	Central Admin.	
Procurement of valuable books	Kuntenase	X	X	X	X			70,000				Finance Dept.	Central Admin.	
Facilitate access to startup funds for 45 women entrepreneurs	District wide	X	X	X	X		45,000		50,000			BAC	Central Admin.	
Training in Beekeeping for livelihood for unemployed graduate youth (LED)	Piase	X	X	X	X		32,000		12,000			BAC	Central Admin.	

Registration of client Business (sole proprietorship) (LED)	Kuntenase	X	X	X	X				10,000			BAC	Central Admin.
Training in Small Business Management for Graduate Apprentice (LED)	District wide	X	X	X	X		30,000					BAC	Central Admin.
Training in improved fish farming Technology for Unemployed Graduate Youth (LED)	Abono	X	X	X	X	250,000						BAC	Central Admin.
Provide Extension services to crops and animal farmers and other Agric. Value chain actors	District wide	X	X	X	X				45,000			AGRIC,	Central Admin
Implement Government Flagship programme in Agric (Feed Ghana)	District wide	X	X	X	X				10,000			AGRIC,	Central Admin
Promote Alternative Livelihood activities for women farmers	District wide	X	X	X	X				15,000			AGRIC/BAC/ SW&CD	Central Admin
Provide subsidized inputs, livestock and modern agricultural equipment and techniques	District wide	X	X	X	X	5,000						AGRIC,	Central Admin
Support youth to create start-up kits for innovations in agribusiness	District wide	X	X	X	X				250,000			AGRIC,	Central Admin

Organize Ashanti fest to promote tourism at the lake	Abono	X	X		X		55,000					Central Admin	CBS
Brand tourism with signage and marketing materials.	Abono	X	X	X	X	20,000						CA	DCPU
Form and organize training sessions for tourist guards.	Abono	X	X	X	X			15,000				CA	DCPU
Sub-total						Ghc 11,964,000.00							
Objective: To expand and improve educational facilities by 90% by 2029													
Programme: Social Services Delivery (Education)													
Construction of 1No. 2-unit KG block with kitchen, toilet and mechanized borehole with overhead tank	Akwaaduo	X	X	X		743,850						Works	Central Admin./ GES
Construction of 1No.6unit classroom block, library, office and conference hall and 1No. 6-Seater WC with mechanized borehole	Feyiase	X	X	X		1,265,999.90						Works	Central Admin./GES
Construction of 1No 6-unit classroom block with office and staff common room and 6No. seater WC Toilets with mechanized borehole	Abuontem R/C Prim	X	X	X		1,586,880						Works	Central Admin./GES
Construction of 5No. 10-seater institutional							1,550,000					Works	Central Admin./GES

toilets with mechanizes borehole in 5 schools	5 selected schools											
Construction of 2 No. 3 Unit Classroom Blocks	Adagya Aputuogya					1,586,880					Works	Central Admin./GES
Procure and distribute 120No. round tables and Chairs, 1650No. dual desk, 2000No. mono desk and 120No. teachers' tables and chairs	District wide					2,195,483.99					Procurement Unit	Central Admin.
Rehabilitation of 5No. 3-unit Classroom block with Office and store.	5 selected schools					360,000					WORKS	CA
Sub-total						Ghc 9,289,093.89						
Objective: To expand and improve health infrastructure by 90% by 2029												
Programme: Social Services Delivery (Health)												
Procurement of health equipment for the operationalization of the existing 4No.health centers to Support GHS for health care delivery	Kuntanase					215,842.					CA	HEALTH
Construction and furnishing of 1No. CHPS Compound and 2No. Bedroom staff accommodation	Yaase					979,642					WORKS	CA
Construction of 1 No. Mortuary at the District Hospital	Kuntanase					450,000					WORKS	CA

Sub-total												Ghc 1,645,484.00		
Objective: To improve health care delivery by 90% by 2029														
Programme: Social Services Delivery (Health)														
Target zero maternal mortality in the district	District wide						50,000						GHS	CA
Enhance family planning activities	District wide				30,000								GHS	CA
Combat malaria by mosquito net distribution	District wide						40,000						GHS	CA
Embark on immunization exercise	District wide				20,000								GHS	CA
Sub-total												Ghc 140,000.00		
Objective: To expand and improve water and sanitation by 90% by 2029														
Programme: Social Services Delivery (water and sanitation)														
Drilling and mechanization of 20 No. boreholes and maintenance of 20No. existing boreholes	Districtwide						2,195,484						WORKS	CA
Procure 5No. Skip containers, sanitary tools, and equipment	Selected communities						90,000						DEHU	CA
Implement Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in 5 communities	5 communities				12,000								DEHU	CA
Conduct food handlers' medical screening and education	District-wide						30,000						DEHU	CA

Carry out District wide Disinfection and Fumigation	District-wide					90,000.00						DEHU	CA
Conduct house to house inspection of waste management and enforcement of sanitation laws	District-Wide					15,000.00						DEHU	CA
Evacuation of 5N0 refuse dumps and maintenance of final dumping site	Selected communities						170,000.					DEHU	CA
Construction of 1No. 12-seater WC with 1No. Mechanized boreholes, concrete storage, and 1No. 1000-liter polytank connected to electricity.	Piase						500,000					WORKS	CA
Sub-total						Ghc 3,102,484.00							
Objective: To improve social protection for the vulnerable by 2029													
Programme: Social Services Delivery													
Sensitization on Child Protection, Domestic Violence and Gender Based Violence	Ten (10) Communities and Ten (10) Schools					25,000						SW&CD	CA
Menstrual hygiene and Cancer awareness creation.	Beposo Brodekwan o Konkoma Nyameani					30,000						SW&CD	GHS

Registration, renewal, and monitoring of day-care centre's, NGOs, CBOs, and RCH.	District-wide					10,000						SW&CD	CA
Build Capacity and Strengthen the organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPWDs)	District-wide					100,000						SW&CD	CA
Provide income generating items and assistive devices for persons living with disabilities and their caregivers	District - Wide					595,000						SW&CD	CA
Compile and register indigents and public-school children onto the NHIS	District-wide					20,000						SW&CD	CA
Sub-total						Ghc 780,000.00							
Objective: To reduce substance abuse among the youth by 80% by 2029													
Programme: Social Services Delivery													
Embark on 10No. education exercise on the negative effects on drug abuse	District wide						50,000					SW&CD/ GHS	CA
Embark on arrest and prosecution of drug dealers	District wide					25,000			10,000			GPS	CA/ Interest Groups
Manage Child and Family welfare cases	District - Wide					50,000						SW&CD	CA
Sub-total						Ghc 135,000.00							

Objective: To promote awareness of climate change and afforestation by 50% by 2029												
Programme: Environmental Management												
Organize climate sensitization workshop in communities and schools	District wide					20,000					Forestry Comm.	CA, A ROCHA Ghana
Organize tree planting exercise (1,000 tree seedlings) within the Biosphere Reserve	Communities in the BR				25,000			15,000			Forestry Comm.	CA, A ROCHA Ghana
Sub-total						Ghc 60,000.00						
Objective: To rehabilitate and engage in road safety activities by 2029												
Programme: Environmental Management												
Reshaping of 75km of roads	District wide					170,000					Works Dept.	CA
Conduct 4No. road safety sensitization sessions	District wide					32,000	20,000				MTTU	CA
Sub-total						Ghc 222,000.00						
Objective: To improve electricity supply and street lighting in the district												
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management												
Extend electricity to newly-built areas in 5 communities	5 communities				45,000		20,000				ECG/Works Dept.	CA
Procure and fixing of 300 street light bulbs	District wide				25,000						ECG/Works Dept.	CA
Sub-total						Ghc 90,000.00						
Objective: To ensure 100% compliance with building regulations												
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management												
Develop SDF for the district.	Kuntenase				55,000						LUPSA/PA	CA

Implementation of Street Naming and Property and digital Addressing	Jachie, Pramso Abrankese					75,000						PPD/ Consultant	DPCU/SPC
Spatial & Technical Planning Committee Meetings	Kuntanase					67,860						PPD	TSC/SPC
Conduct planning, education, and sensitization	10 communities					30,000						PHYSICAL PLANNING	SPC/CA
Preparation/ Revision of spatial Plans:	District-wide					270,000						PPD/ Consultant	SPC/CA
Sub-total						Ghc 497,860.00							
Goal: Strengthen governance, local capacity and coordination													
Objective: To revitalize and operationalize all sub-district structures													
Programme: Management and Administration													
Conduct Training/Capacity Building for Staff/Assembly members/Area Councils	Kuntanase					60,000						H/R	CA/Depts/Units
Undertake Project Management (award of contracts, site inspections, etc.)	Kuntanase					60,000						CA	DPCU
Provide funds for running cost of official vehicles and other equipment	Kuntanase					110,000						FINANCE	CA

Procure office equipment and consumables (computers and accessories, stationery and furniture, photocopier, sanitary tools, etc.)	Kuntanase				400,000						CA	PROCUREMENT UNIT
Repair and maintenance of general equipment and other facilities	District-wide				70,000						CA	WORKS
Provide funds for all National Celebrations (6 th March, Farmers' Day, My 1 st Day at School)	District-wide				140,000						CA	Finance
Compensation for employees	Kuntanase				470,887.28						CA	FINANCE
Payment of transfer grant for posted-in staff	Kuntanase					50,000					CA	FINANCE
Provide funds for the organization of statutory committee/ad-hoc meetings	District-wide				90,000						CA	FINANCE
Provide funds for District Security and sub-vented organizations	Kuntanase				30,000						FINANCE	CA
Provision of Wall Cabinets for offices	Kuntanase				30,000						FINANCE	CA

Provide funds for contingency	Kuntenase				88,000						WORKS/ PROCUR EMENT	CA
Public education on the Assembly's programmes and projects	District-wide				55,000						DPCU	CA
Organize 3No. Town Hall meetings (Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget Hearings) and 2No. Community Engagement	Selected communities				60,000						CA	FINANCE
Monitoring and Evaluation of programs and projects	District-wide				55,000						DPCU	CA
General Field Data Collection	Districtwide				2,000	5,000					Statistics	CA
Preparation of the 2029 Composite Annual Action Plan and Budget	Kuntenase					15,000					DPCU	CA
Sub-total	Ghc 1,735,887.28											
Goal: Deepen international cooperation for sustainable local development												
Objective: To improve local mechanisms to enhance diaspora involvement.												
Programme: Management and Administration												
To organize diaspora homecoming festivals					350,000						DPCU	CA
Sub-total	Ghc 350,000.00											
GRAND TOTAL GHC 30,272,809.17												

Table 0.4 Action Plan-2029

Objective: Increase IGF by 90% by 2029													
Programme: Revenue Mobilization and Public Financial Management													
Projects	Location	Time Frame										Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Recruit and train 15No. revenue collectors on the use of tablets	Kuntenase	X						25,000				Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
Procure and deploy tablets for the recruited revenue collectors	Kuntenase	X				30,000		20,000				Procurement Unit	Central Admin
Conduct quarterly revenue audits to		X	X	X	X			24,000	10,000			Finance Dept.	Central Admin.

identify and eliminate leakages annually.	Kuntenase												
Establish inter-Departmental revenue taskforce to support revenue generation	Kuntenase	X	X	X	X	25,000		7,000				Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
Develop and operationalize digital revenue tracking system for all revenue streams.	Kuntenase	X	X	X	X			15,000				Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
Conduct 4No. quarterly business registration outreach programmes in 5 communities	Kuntenase, Aputuogya, Feyiase Esereso, Sewua	X	X	X	X	20,000		30,000				Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
Intensify education on Assembly financial by-laws and enforcement	District wide	X	X	X	X			20,000				Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
Expand the use of DLREV software for revenue mechanization and update District Revenue Database	5 selected communities	X	X	X	X		20,000					Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
Implementation of Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	Kuntenase					15,000						Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
Sub-total								Ghc 251,000.00					
Objective: To construct and promote market activities													
Programme: Economic Development													

Construction of 1No. 24-hour markets in the district	Akwaaduo	X	X	X	X	5,500,000						Works Dept	Central Admin.
Form partnership to construct 2No. markets	Feyiase and Akwaaduo	X	X	X	X				5,500,000			Works Dept	Central Admin.
Organize quarterly stakeholder engagement sessions with market women	Selected communities	X	X	X	X			50,000				Works Dept	Central Admin.
Procurement of value books	Kuntenase	X	X	X	X			70,000				Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
Facilitate access to startup funds for 45 women entrepreneurs	District wide	X	X	X	X		45,000		50,000			BAC	Central Admin.
Training in Beekeeping for livelihood for unemployed graduate youth (LED)	Piase	X	X	X	X		32,000		12,000			BAC	Central Admin.
Registration of client Business (sole proprietorship) (LED)	Kuntenase	X	X	X	X				10,000			BAC	Central Admin.
Training in Small Business Management for Graduate Apprentice (LED)	District wide	X	X	X	X		30,000					BAC	Central Admin.
Training in improved fish farming Technology for Unemployed Graduate Youth (LED)	Abono	X	X	X	X	250,000						BAC	Central Admin.

Provide Extension services to crops and animal farmers and other Agric. Value chain actors	District wide	X	X	X	X				45,000			AGRIC,	Central Admin
Implement Government Flagship programme in Agric (Feed Ghana)	District wide	X	X	X	X				10,000			AGRIC,	Central Admin
Promote Alternative Livelihood activities for women farmers	District wide	X	X	X	X				15,000			AGRIC/B AC/ SW&CD	Central Admin
Provide subsidized inputs, livestock and modern agricultural equipment and techniques	District wide	X	X	X	X	5,000						AGRIC,	Central Admin
Support youth to create start-up kits for innovations in agribusiness	District wide	X	X	X	X	55,000			200,000			AGRIC,	Central Admin
Organize Ashanti fest to promote tourism at the lake	Abono	X	X		X			50,000				Central Admin	CBS
Brand tourism with signage and marketing materials.	Abono	X	X	X	X	20,000						CA	DGPU
Form and organize training sessions for tourist guards.	Abono	X	X	X	X			15,000				CA	DGPU
Sub-total	Ghc 11,964,000.00												
Objective: To expand and improve educational facilities by 90% by 2029													
Programme: Social Services Delivery (Education)													

Construction of 1No. 2-unit KG block with kitchen, toilet and mechanized borehole with overhead tank	Akwaaduo	X	X			743,850					Works	Central Admin./ GES
Construction of 1No.6unit classroom block, library, office and conference hall and 1No. 6-Seater WC with mechanized borehole	Feyiase	X	X	X		1,265,999.90					Works	Central Admin./GES
Construction of 1No 6-unit classroom block with office and staff common room and 6No. seater WC Toilets with mechanized borehole	Abuontem R/C Prim	X	X	X		1,586,880					Works	Central Admin./GES
Construction of 5No. 10-seater institutional toilets with mechanizes borehole in 5 schools	5 selected schools					1,550,000					Works	Central Admin./GES
Construction of 2 No. 3 Unit Classroom Blocks	Adagya Aputuogya					1,586,880					Works	Central Admin./GES
Procure and distribute 120No. round tables and Chairs, 1650No. dual desk, 2000No. mono desk and 120No. teachers' tables and chairs	District wide					2,195,483.99					Procurement Unit	Central Admin.

Rehabilitation of 5No. 3-unit Classroom block with Office and store.	5 selected schools					360,000						WORKS	CA
Sub-total						Ghc 9,289,093.89							
Objective: To expand and improve health infrastructure by 90% by 2029													
Programme: Social Services Delivery (Health)													
Procurement of health equipment for the operationalization of the existing 4No.health centers to Support GHS for health care delivery	Kuntanase					215,842.						CA	HEALTH
Construction and furnishing of 1No. CHPS Compound and 2No. Bedroom staff accommodation	Abuontem					1,979,642						WORKS	CA
Construction of 1 No. Mortuary at the District Hospital	Kuntenase					450,000						WORKS	CA
Sub-total						Ghc 2,645,484.00							
Objective: To improve health care delivery by 90% by 2029													
Programme: Social Services Delivery (Health)													
Target zero maternal mortality in the district	District wide						50,000					GHS	CA
Enhance family planning activities	District wide					30,000						GHS	CA
Combat malaria by mosquito net distribution	District wide						40,000					GHS	CA

Embark on immunization exercise	District wide					20,000						GHS	CA
Sub-total						Ghc 140,000.00							
Objective: To expand and improve water and sanitation by 90% by 2029													
Programme: Social Services Delivery (water and sanitation)													
Drilling and mechanization of 20 No. boreholes and maintenance of 20No. existing boreholes	Districtwide					2,195,484						WORKS	CA
Procure 5No. Skip containers, sanitary tools, and equipment	Selected communities					90,000						DEHU	CA
Implement Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in 5 communities	5 communities					12,000						DEHU	CA
Conduct food handlers' medical screening and education	District-wide						30,000					DEHU	CA
Carry out District wide Disinfection and Fumigation	District-wide					90,000.00						DEHU	CA
Conduct house to house inspection of waste management and enforcement of sanitation laws	District-Wide					15,000.00						DEHU	CA
Evacuation of 5N0 refuse dumps and maintenance of final dumping site	Selected communities					170,000.						DEHU	CA

Construction of 1No. 12-seater WC with 1No. Mechanized boreholes, concrete storage, and 1No. 1000-liter polytank connected to electricity.	Aboaso					500,000						WORKS	CA
Sub-total						Ghc 3,102,484.00							
Objective: To improve social protection for the vulnerable by 2029													
Programme: Social Services Delivery													
Sensitization on Child Protection, Domestic Violence and Gender Based Violence	Ten (10) Communities and Ten (10) Schools					25,000						SW&CD	CA
Menstrual hygiene and Cancer awareness creation.	District wide					30,000						SW&CD	GHS
Registration, renewal, and monitoring of day-care centre's, NGOs, CBOs, and RCH.	District-wide					10,000						SW&CD	CA
Build Capacity and Strengthen the organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPWDs)	District-wide					100,000						SW&CD	CA
Provide income generating items and assistive devices for persons living with disabilities and their caregivers	District - Wide					595,000						SW&CD	CA

Compile and register indigents and public-school children onto the NHIS	District-wide					20,000						SW&CD	CA
Sub-total						Ghc 780,000.00							
Objective: To reduce substance abuse among the youth by 80% by 2029													
Programme: Social Services Delivery													
Embark on 10No. education exercise on the negative effects on drug abuse	District wide						50,000					SW&CD/ GHS	CA
Embark on arrest and prosecution of drug dealers	District wide					25,000			10,000			GPS	CA/ Interest Groups
Manage Child and Family welfare cases	District - Wide					50,000						SW&CD	CA
Sub-total						Ghc 135,000.00							
Objective: To promote awareness of climate change and afforestation by 50% by 2029													
Programme: Environmental Management													
Organize climate sensitization workshop in communities and schools	District wide						20,000					Forestry Comm.	CA, A ROCHA Ghana
Organize tree planting exercise (1,000 tree seedlings) within the Biosphere Reserve	Communities in the BR					25,000			15,000			Forestry Comm.	CA, A ROCHA Ghana
Sub-total						Ghc 60,000.00							
Objective: To rehabilitate and engage in road safety activities by 2029													
Programme: Environmental Management													

Reshaping of 75km of roads	District wide					170,000						Works Dept.	CA
Conduct 4No. road safety sensitization sessions	District wide					32,000		20,000				MTTU	CA
Sub-total						Ghc 222,000.00							
Objective: To improve electricity supply and street lighting in the district													
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Extend electricity to newly-built areas in 5 communities	5 communities					45,000		20,000				ECG/Works Dept.	CA
Procure and fixing of 300No. street light bulbs	District wide					25,000						ECG/Works Dept.	CA
Sub-total						Ghc 90,000.00							
Objective: To ensure 100% compliance with building regulations													
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Develop SDF for the district.	Kuntenase					55,000						LUPSA/PPA	CA
Implementation of Street Naming and Property and digital Addressing	Jachie, Pramso Abrankese					75,000						PPD/Consultant	DPCU/SPC
Spatial & Technical Planning Committee Meetings	Kuntanase					67,860						PPD	TSC/SPC
Conduct planning, education, and sensitization	10 communities					30,000						PHYSICAL PLANNING	SPC/CA
Preparation/ Revision of spatial Plans:												PPD/	SPC/CA

	District-wide					270,000					Consultant	
Sub-total						Ghc 507,860.00						
Goal: Strengthen governance, local capacity and coordination												
Objective: To revitalize and operationalize all sub-district structures												
Programme: Management and Administration												
Conduct Training/Capacity Building for Staff/Assembly members/Area Councils	Kuntanase					60,000					H/R	CA/Depts/Units
Undertake Project Management (award of contracts, site inspections, etc.)	Kuntanase					60,000					CA	DPCU
Provide funds for running cost of official vehicles and other equipment	Kuntanase					110,000					FINANCE	CA
Procure office equipment and consumables (computers and accessories, stationery and furniture, photocopier, sanitary tools, etc.)	Kuntanase					400,000					CA	PROCUREMENT UNIT
Repair and maintenance of general equipment and other facilities	District-wide					70,000					CA	WORKS

Provide funds for all National Celebrations (6 th March, Farmers' Day, My 1 st Day at School)	District-wide					140,000						CA	Finance
Compensation for employees	Kuntenase					470,000						CA	FINANCE
Payment of transfer grant for posted-in staff	Kuntenase						50,000					CA	FINANCE
Provide funds for the organization of statutory committee/ad-hoc meetings	District-wide					90,000						CA	FINANCE
Provide funds for District Security and sub-vented organizations	Kuntenase					30,000						FINANCE	CA
Provision of Wall Cabinets for offices	Kuntenase					30,000						FINANCE	CA
Provide funds for contingency	Kuntenase					88,000						WORKS/PROCUREMENT	CA
Organize 3No. Town Hall meetings (Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget Hearings) and 2No. Community Engagement	Selected communities					60,000						CA	FINANCE
Monitoring and Evaluation of programs and projects	District-wide					55,000						DPCU	CA
Public education on the Assembly's	District-wide					55,000						DPCU	CA

programmes and projects												
General Field Data Collection	Districtwide				2,000	5,000					Statistics	CA
Preparation of the 2030-2033 MTDP Plan	Kuntenase				165,000						DPCU	CA
Sub-total					Ghc 1,885,000.00							
Goal: Deepen international cooperation for sustainable local development												
Objective: To improve local mechanisms to enhance diaspora involvement.												
Programme: Management and Administration												
To organize diaspora homecoming festivals					350,000						DPCU	CA
Sub-total					350,000.00							
GRAND TOTAL					GHC 22,132,921.89							

6 Chapter Seven:

Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

6.2 Introduction

This chapter outlines the roles of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) in ensuring the effective delivery of the 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP). It highlights how M&E supports progress tracking, performance measurement, accountability and shared learning. Key focus areas include: stakeholder roles, monitoring tools, evaluation strategies, participatory approaches and knowledge management. Together, these elements strengthen decision-making and support sustainable development results.

6.3 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

Stakeholders are individuals, groups, or institutions that influence or are impacted by the development initiatives in the Bosomtwe District. Their active involvement is vital to the successful planning, implementation, and evaluation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP). The Assembly must clearly identify stakeholders, understand their roles and interests, and engage them throughout the development and M&E processes to ensure inclusive and effective outcomes.

Table 0.1 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

Stakeholder	Classifications	Interest/Roles	Potential influence	Level of collaboration in M&E	M&E activities
District Chief Executive (DCE)	Primary	Development leadership, policy alignment, community representation	Very High	Full Participation	M&E leadership, supervision, stakeholder mobilization
Traditional Authorities	Primary	Community mobilization, cultural leadership, land issues	High	Active	Community sensitization, project supervision, feedback provision
Bosomtwe District Assembly	Primary	Local governance, development planning, policy	Very High	Full Participation	Lead M&E planning, supervision, data validation, project

		approvals, service delivery			inspections, reporting, learning dissemination
Member of Parliament	Primary	Project support, political advocacy, resource mobilization	Medium	Consultative	Supervision, advocacy, community mobilization
Ashanti Regional Coordinating Council (ARCC)	Primary	Regional development coordination, capacity building, policy compliance	High	Active	M&E supervision, regional validation, technical backstopping, reporting
Stakeholder	Classifications	Interest/Roles	Potential influence	Level of collaboration in M&E	M&E activities
National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)	Primary	National M&E framework, policy guidelines, capacity building	Very High	Full Participation	M&E system design, framework validation, national level reporting
Office of Local Government Service	Primary	Human resource management, technical support, performance management	Medium	Supportive	Supervision, capacity development, project inspections
Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy, and Religious Affairs	Primary	Policy direction, national alignment, performance monitoring	High	Active	Supervision, mid-term and terminal evaluations, policy review
District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) Secretariat	Primary	Financial resource allocation, accountability	High	Supportive	Financial monitoring, fund utilization tracking, project inspections
Consultants	Secondary	Technical expertise, specialized support	Low	Task-Specific	M&E system design, technical

					reviews, evaluations
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	Secondary	Community representation, transparency, social accountability	Medium	Active	Participatory M&E, community engagement, feedback collection
Development Partners (DPs)	Secondary	Financial and technical support, accountability	High	Active	Supervision, data validation, financial reporting
Media	Secondary	Public education, information dissemination	Low	Supportive	Dissemination of M&E results, community sensitization
Religious Bodies	Primary	Community moral leadership, social mobilization	Medium	Active	Community sensitization, dissemination of M&E results
Private Sector/Investors	Secondary	Investment opportunities, business growth	Low	Consultative	Feedback provision, reporting on private sector engagement
Citizenry (General Public)	Primary	Beneficiaries, service users, development ownership	Medium	Active	Feedback provision, PM&E participation, community mobilization
Youth Groups, Traders, Transport Unions	Primary	Advocacy, economic interest, project beneficiaries	Medium	Consultative	Community mobilization, information dissemination, feedback provision
NGOs, CBOs	Secondary	Community development, financial/resource support, capacity building	Medium	Active	Community mobilization, project supervision, participatory M&E
Service Providers	Secondary	Project implementation, service delivery	Medium	Task-Specific	Project reporting, technical

					participation, compliance monitoring
Financial Institutions	Secondary	Project financing, financial advisory services	Low	Supportive	Resource mobilization, financial reporting
Educational Institutions	Secondary	Research, training, capacity building	Low	Supportive	Knowledge sharing, training support, data provision

6.4 Monitoring Matrix

The monitoring matrix is a structured tracking tool that helps to measure progress, improve coordination, and ensure accountability in the implementation of the MTDP. The matrix presents key indicators, targets, sources of data, responsible institutions, timeline assessment, and periodic improvement within the plan period.

Table 0.2 Monitoring Matrix

Goal: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth										
Objective: Increase IGF mobilization by 90% by 2029										
Objective: Increase IGF by 90% by 2029										
Programme: Revenue Mobilization and Public Financial Management										
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of revenue collectors recruited and trained	Number of revenue staff recruited and trained in revenue mobilization	Output	5	12	14	14	14	By gender, department	Annual	Department of Finance, Central Admin
% increase in IGF collected via digital systems	Share of IGF received through POS and digital means	Outcome	10%	30%	50%	70%	100%	By revenue source	Quarterly	Department of Finance
Number of quarterly revenue audits conducted	Regular audits conducted to identify leakages	Output	0	4	4	4	4	By revenue stream	Quarterly	Department of Finance
Number of revenue taskforces established	Multi-sectoral teams supporting revenue tracking	Output	0	1	1	1	1	By area or department	Annual	Department of Finance

and functional										
Digital revenue tracking system in operation	System developed and operational for revenue monitoring	Output	No system	System developed	System in place	System in place	System in place	N/A	Annual	Department of Finance, ICT Unit
Number of mobility and equipment assets provided	Total number of motorbikes and laptops for field operations	Input	0	2 motorbikes 1 laptop	1 motorbike	1 motorbike	1 motorbike	By user department	Annual	Department of Finance
Number of information center campaigns on tax registration	Media sensitizations conducted on registration and compliance	Output	0	4	4	4	4	By station	Quarterly	Department of Finance
% increase in registered taxpayers	Proportion of businesses added to taxpayer database	Outcome	Baseline TBD	10%	20%	40%	60%	By business size, gender	Annual	Department of Finance, GRA
Objective: To reduce revenue leakages by 90% by 2029										
Programme: Revenue Mobilization and Public Financial Management										
Number of training sessions for internal audit officers	Trainings conducted on monitoring and compliance	Output	1	2	2	2	2	By department	Bi-annual	Department of Finance
Number of compliance	Quarterly field inspections	Output	1	4	4	4	4	By revenue center	Quarterly	Department of Finance

inspections conducted	on cash handling and records									
Number of enforcement campaigns conducted	Events enforcing Assembly financial bylaws	Output	1	1	1	1	1	By location	Annual	Department of Finance
% decrease in detected revenue malpractices	Reduction in financial irregularities or leakages	Outcome	TBD	40%	50%	70%	90%	By category	Annual	Internal Audit Unit, Finance Dept
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator or Type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Objective: To reduce business registration time to 5 working days by 2028										
Programme: Economic Development										
Business registration process decentralized	Partnership with Registrar General's Dept. operationalized	Output	-	Partnership formalized	Fully operational	-	-	By district	Quarterly	Department of Finance, BAC
Number of staff trained in business registration facilitation	Number of Assembly staff trained to fast-track registration	Output	0	5	5	-	-	By sex, department	Quarterly	Department of Finance, BAC
Number of public sensitization	Sessions to inform the public on fast-track	Output	0	2	2	2	2	By community	Bi-annual	Department of Finance, ISD

sessions held annually	registration processes									
Average business registration turnaround time (in days)	Time taken to complete new business registration	Outcome	14 days	10 days	7days	7 days	7 days	By business type	Quarterly	Department of Finance, BAC
Objective: To increase MSME access to finance and skills by 70% by 2029										
Programme: Economic Development										
Number of MSME financial literacy and skills training sessions held	Trainings organized to enhance MSME capacity	Output	0	4	4	4	4	By gender, location	Bi-annual	BAC, CSOs
Number of MSMEs supported with financing linkages	MSMEs linked to NBSSI/YouStart or banks for credit	Output	0	3	3	3	3	By sector, size	Annual	BAC, NBSSI
% of MSMEs reporting improved business performance post-intervention	MSMEs showing improved records, growth, or stability 1 year after support	Outcome	TBD	20%	40%	50%	70%	By sector	Annual	BAC, Planning Unit
% of MSMEs accessing external financing	Proportion of supported MSMEs that accessed loans or grants	Impact	TBD	20%,	35%	50%	70%	By gender, source of fund	Annual	BAC, Finance Department

Objective: To reduce post-harvest losses by 20% by 2029										
Programme: Economic Development										
% reduction in post-harvest losses in selected crops	Reduction in spoilage, rot, or pest loss after harvest	Impact	45% avg. loss	-	-	-	≤15% loss	By crop, zone	Annual	Dept. of Agriculture
% of farmers with access to modern storage or drying facilities	Access to drying floors, silos, storage rooms	Outcome	TBD	20%	-	-	60%	By farmer group	Annual	Dept. of Agriculture
Number of facilities constructed	Storage units or drying platforms completed	Output	0	1	1	1	1	By zone	Annual	Dept. of Agriculture, Works
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator or Type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Objective: To expand and improve educational facilities in all schools by 2029										
Programme: Social Services Delivery										
% increase in number of functional classrooms	Proportion of classrooms that meet safety and learning standards	Outcome	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%	School, Community	Annual	Dept. of Education, Central Admin
Pupil-to-desk ratio	Average number of	Output	3:01	2.5:1	2:01	1.8:1	1.5:1	School	Annual	Dept. of Education,

	pupils per dual desk									Central Admin
% increase in KG classrooms	Increase in the number of available KG classrooms	Output	20 classrooms	23%	26%	30%	35%	School	Annual	Dept. of Education, Central Admin
Number of KG teacher training sessions held annually	Frequency of in-service training provided to KG teachers	Output	1 session	2	3	4	4	District-wide	Annual	Dept. of Education, Central Admin
Number of ICT labs established	Number of fully equipped ICT labs	Output	3	6	9	12	15	School	Annual	Dept. of Education, Central Admin
Number of trained ICT teachers	Number of teachers trained to deliver ICT lessons	Output	10	15	20	25	30	Gender, School	Annual	Dept. of Education, Central Admin
Number of sanitation facilities constructed	Count of toilet blocks and handwashing stations built	Output	5	10	18	25	-	School, Gender	Annual	Dept. of Education, Central Admin
Number of hygiene education sessions held	Awareness campaigns in schools on sanitation and hygiene	Output	2/year	5	8	10	10	School	Annual	Dept. of Education, Central Admin
Number of common staff rooms provided	Count of common staff rooms built and in use	Output	35	20	25	25	25	School	Annual	Dept. of Education, Central Admin

Number of schools with adequate staff furniture sets	Availability of desks, chairs and tables for staff use	Output	35	45	50	50	50	School	Annual	Dept. of Education, Central Admin
Objective: To construct at least 8 new CHPS compounds by 2029										
Programme: Social Services Delivery										
Number of CHPS compounds constructed and functional	Fully operational health facilities with staff and supplies	Output	13	2	3	3	3	CHP Zones	Annual	Dept. of Health, Central Admin
Number of CHOs trained and deployed	Number of Community Health Officers trained and posted	Output	39	9	9	9	9	CHP Zones	Annual	Dept. of Health, Central Admin
Objective: To equip 15 health centers with logistics and staff by 2029										
Programme: Social Services Delivery										
Number of health centers renovated	Number of facilities structurally upgraded	Output	13	3	4	6	15	Facility	Annual	Dept. of Health, Central Admin
Number of additional health staff deployed	Increase in health workforce per facility	Output	20	35	45	75	100	Gender, Facility	Annual	Dept. of Health, Central Admin
Quantity of essential medical	Availability of core medical kits and equipment	Output	30%	50%	75%	100%		Facility	Annual	Dept. of Health, Central Admin

supplies distributed										
Provide mortuary facility for Kuntense Hospital	1No. mortuary provided	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Gender, Facility	Annual	Dept. of Health, Central Admin
Objective: To provide alternative livelihood to 3,500 households by 2029										
Programme: Social Services Delivery										
Number of households profiled and supported	Vulnerable households receiving livelihood assistance	Outcome	0	500	1000	1300	1500	Gender, Area Council	Quarterly	Social Welfare & Community Dev't
Number of livelihood training sessions conducted	Count of skills-based livelihood trainings provided	Output	245	30	55	100	250	Community	Bi-Annual	Social Welfare & Community Dev't
Objective: To expand access to potable water by 90% coverage by 2029										
Programme: Social Services Delivery										
Number of boreholes drilled and functional	Count of new boreholes providing potable water	Output	257	25	30	45	50	Community	Annual	Dept. of Works, Env. Health & Sanitation
Number of STW systems extended	Functional STW systems in underserved areas	Output	3	2	3	3	3	STWS Areas	Annual	Dept. of Works, Env. Health & Sanitation
Number of faulty	All 35 faulty boreholes	Output	35	35	35	35	35	Communities	Biennial	Dept. of Works, Env.

boreholes repaired	repaired and functional									Health & Sanitation
Objective: To improve access to toilets facility by 85% by 2029										
Programme: Social Services Delivery										
Number of public toilet facilities constructed	Count of new community toilet facilities with functional sanitation	Output	55	5	10	13	15	Community	Annual	Environmental Health & Sanitation, Central Admin
Proportion of community population using improved sanitation	Percent of people regularly using hygienic toilet facilities	Outcome	35%	45%	55%	65%	75%	Community, Gender	Biennial	Environmental Health & Sanitation, Central Admin
Number of household latrines constructed	Count of new household latrines with functional sanitation	Output	1947	2000	2050	2100	2200	Households	Annual	Environmental Health & Sanitation, Central Admin
Objective: To enhance sensitization on hygiene behavioural change in all the communities within the 3 Area Councils by 2029										
Programme: Social Services Delivery										
Number of community sensitization sessions held	Hygiene education sessions for community members	Output	5	67	67	67	67	Community	Quarterly	Environmental Health & Sanitation, Central Admin
Percentage of households adopting improved	Households consistently applying hygiene	Outcome	20%	35%	45%	60%	85%	Gender, Community	Annual	Environmental Health & Sanitation, Central Admin

hygiene practices	education messages									
Objective: To strengthen child protection services in the District by 2029										
Programme: Social Services Delivery										
Number of social workers trained on child protection	Trained personnel on protocols and response systems	Output	5	10	20	30	30	Area Council	Annual	Social Welfare & Community Dev't, Central Admin
Percentage of reported child protection cases resolved	Share of cases addressed through formal reporting systems	Outcome	40%	50%	60%	75%	80%	District	Quarterly	Social Welfare & Community Dev't, Central Admin
Number of children enrolled onto NHIS	Indigent and vulnerable children registered under NHIS	Output	147	200	400	500	500	Age, Gender	Quarterly	Social Welfare & Community Dev't, Central Admin
Percentage of enrolled children accessing healthcare annually	Children with NHIS who use healthcare services at least once per year	Outcome	20%	35%	50%	70%	90%	Gender	Annual	Social Welfare & Community Dev't, Central Admin
Objective: To increase gender inclusion incidents by 40% by 2029										
Programme: Social Services Delivery										
Number of gender sensitization	Community-based campaigns	Output	Low	10%	20%	30%	40%	Gender	Quarterly	Social Welfare & Community

campaigns conducted	against gender discrimination									Dev't, Central Admin/ BAC
Number of Female-inclusion workshops conducted	Workshops focused on male support for gender equality	Output	2	4	4	4	8	Gender	Annual	Social Welfare & Community Dev't, Central Admin
Percentage of community members reporting gender-equitable practices	Public perception and reported changes in attitudes	Outcome	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	Gender	Biennial	Social Welfare & Community Dev't, Central Admin/NCCE
Number of mentorship workshops conducted	Leadership mentorship workshops targeting women	Output	0	2	5	8	10	Gender, Area Council	Annual	Social Welfare & Community Dev't, Central Admin
Percentage increase in women in district-level leadership positions	Change in women occupying formal leadership roles	Impact	8%	15%	25%	30%	40%	District, Gender	Biennial	Social Welfare & Community Dev't, Central Admin/NCCE
Goal: Reduction of unemployment levels among the youth										
Objective: Enhance access to land and productive agricultural resources for youth										
Programme: Youth Agribusiness capacity improvement programme										
Number of youth, women and PWDs	Youth participating in agribusiness	Outcome	100	500	1000	1500	2000	Gender, Disability	Annual	BAC, Social Welfare & Community Dev't

trained in agribusiness programmes	employable training programmes									
Number of youth linked to employment schemes	Beneficiaries placed through job fairs and employment hubs	Outcome	100	400	700	1000	1000	Gender, District	Annual	BAC, Youth Employment Agency
Number of jobs created in the agricultural sector	Beneficiary youth, women and PWDs	Output	0	2	4	6	8	District-wide	Annual	BAC, Youth Employment Agency
Objective: To improve the welfare of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in the district by 2029										
Programme: Social Services Delivery										
Number of PWDs supported with income-generating packages	Count of PWD beneficiaries accessing economic assistance or skills support	Output	130	150	300	400	500	Gender, Community	Annual	Social Welfare & Community Dev't, Central Admin
Percentage of PWDs reporting improved livelihoods	PWDs who indicate increased income or improved independence	Outcome	5%	15%	30%	45%	60%	Gender, Type of Disability	Biennial	Social Welfare & Community Dev't, Central Admin
Reduction in discrimination cases	Documented decline in stigmatization or social	Impact	50%	45%	35%	25%	2	Gender, Disability	Biennial	Social Welfare & Community Dev't,

against PWDs	exclusion incidents									Central Admin
Goal: Enhance environmental sustainability and natural resource management										
Objective: To reduce land degradation and water pollution from mining by 50% by 2029										
Programme 1.1: Environmental Management										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator or Type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
No. of annual monitoring operations conducted	Number of monitoring operations conducted on mining sites each year	Output	0	4	4	4	4	Illegal mining sites)	Quarterly	Forest Services Division, EPA
No. of sensitization campaigns held	Total number of campaigns conducted to promote responsible mining	Output	0	4	4	4	4	Gender, location	Biannual	Forest Services Division, EPA, MC
No. of degraded sites reclaimed	Number of mined-out sites fully reclaimed	Output	0	1	1	2	1	Location	Annual	Forest Services Division, EPA
% reduction in degraded land area	Reduction in land area affected by illegal mining	Outcome	0%	20%	30%	45%	50%	Geographic area	Biennial	Forest Services Division, EPA
Objective: To increase local participation in forest protection by 60% by 2028										
Programme: Environmental Management										
No. of groups trained	Number of community	Output	0	4	3	3	0	Gender	Annual	Forest Services

	forest management groups trained									Division, EPA
No. of sessions held	Number of sensitization sessions on co-management	Output	0	1	1	2	1	Location	Annual	Forest Services Division, EPA
No. of schemes established	Number of benefit-sharing schemes implemented	Output	0	2	1	1	1	Community type	Annual	Forest Services Division, EPA
% increase in community participation in forest protection	Proportion of households involved in forest co-management	Outcome	10%	25%	45%	60%	70%	Gender, Area Council	Biennial	Forest Services Division, EPA
% of forests under co-management	Area of forests under joint community protection	Impact	5%	15%	35%	60%	75%	Forest zones	Biennial	Forest Services Division
% improvement in water quality indices	Reduction in turbidity and contamination levels	Outcome	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	River system	Biennial	EPA, NADMO
% increase in aquatic biodiversity	Species richness index in	Impact	TBD	5%	15%	30%	40%	Water body	Biennial	EPA, NADMO

	reforested waterways										
Objective: To reduce agrochemical runoff by 25% by 2029											
Programme: Environmental Management											
No. of farmers trained	Number of farmers trained on safe agrochemical use and organic farming	Output	0	200	300	500	0	Gender, Location	Annual	Department of Agriculture	
No. of demonstration farms established	Number of organic farming demonstration sites set up	Output	0	1	2	2	0	Location	Annual	Department of Agriculture	
No. of agrochemical safety materials distributed	Number of pictorial agrochemical safety guides distributed	Output	0	300	300	400	0	Community	Annual	Department of Agriculture	
% reduction in soil contamination	Reduction in agrochemical residue levels in soil samples	Outcome	10%	15%	25%	35%	45%	Soil type	Biennial	Department of Agriculture, EPA	
Increase in yield on demo plots	Productivity gain on organic farming sites	Impact	TBD	5%	10%	15%	20%	Crop type	Annual	Department of Agriculture	
Objective: To improve refuse disposal situation by 80% by 2029											
Programme: Environmental Management											

No. of skip containers distributed	Number of skip containers placed in communities	Output	2	20	30	30	20	Area Council	Annual	Environmental Health & Sanitation
No. of waste sensitization campaigns held	Awareness sessions on safe waste disposal	Output	0	4	4	4	4	Community	Annual	Environmental Health & Sanitation
% reduction in open dumping sites	Decline in the number of illegal dump sites	Outcome	TBD	10%	20%	35%	50%	Location	Biennial	Environmental Health & Sanitation
% of waste recycled	Proportion of waste diverted from landfill	Impact	TBD	5%	10%	15%	25%	Waste type	Annual	Environmental Health & Sanitation
Objective: To halt deforestation in mining and sand winning areas by 50% by 2029										
Programme: Environmental Management										
No. of tree seedlings planted	Number of tree seedlings planted in degraded areas	Output	1500	2000	3000	2500	2500	The 3 Area Councils	Annual	Forest Services Division, NADMO
No. of patrol operations conducted	Number of anti-logging patrols conducted	Output	0	4	4	4	4	Forest zone	Quarterly	Forest Services Division
% reduction in illegal logging incidents	Decline in reported logging violations	Outcome	3%	10%	20%	30%	40%	Forest reserve	Biennial	Forest Services Division

Forest cover recovery rate	Increase in forest cover area (ha)	Impact	0	5%	10%	20%	40%	Forest reserve	Annual	Forest Services Division
No. of education campaigns conducted	Annual education sessions on climate-smart practices	Output	0	2	2	2	2	Area Council	Annual	Planning Unit, Agriculture Dept, NADMO
Objective 10: To integrate climate risk into all new infrastructure plans by 2029										
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management										
No. of engineers and planners trained	Number of technical officers trained on climate risk integration	Output	0	10	10	10	0	Department	Annual	Development Planning Unit, Dept. of Works
No. of updated infrastructure codes adopted	Guidelines reflecting climate resilience in infrastructure planning	Output	0	0	1	0	0	Planning Area	Annual	Development Planning Unit
% of new projects with climate risk assessment	Share of infrastructure projects reviewed for climate resilience	Outcome	5%	25%	50%	80%	100%	Infrastructure Type	Biennial	Development Planning Unit, Dept. of Works
Objective: To create accessibility and safety to all communities by 2029										
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management										
550Km of feeder roads reshaped	Distance of feeder roads reshaped	Output	78km	120km	130km	150km	155km	Community	Annual	Dept. of Works

No. of road condition assessments conducted	Scheduled evaluations of road quality	Output	2	4	4	4	4	Community	Annual	Dept. of Works
No. of road signs installed	Count of safety road signs placed in communities	Output	0	60	70	70	80	Community	Annual	Dept. of Works, Ghana Highways Authority
% of roads lit at night	fixing of functional street lighting	Outcome	0%	25%	50%	75%	90%	Community	Biennial	Dept. of Works, ECG
Objective: To improve energy supply in all the communities by 2029										
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management										
No. of transformers upgraded	Number of transformers upgraded in communities	Output	0	6	7	6	5	Community	Annual	Dept. of Works, ECG
No. of grid maintenance exercises conducted	Scheduled maintenance on electricity lines	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Zone	Annual	Dept. of Works, ECG
% of newly built areas with stable power supply	Reliability of electricity access	Outcome	80%	25%	50%	75%	100%	Community	Biennial	ECG, Dept. of Works
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator or Type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Objective: To ensure total compliance of building regulations by 2029										
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management										

No. of building inspections conducted	Quarterly inspections by the Building Inspectorate	Output	3	4	4	4	4	Zone	Quarterly	Physical Planning Dept.
No. of public education sessions on permits	Awareness campaigns on building regulations	Output	2	4	4	4	4	Area Councils	Quarterly	Physical Planning Dept., ISD
% compliance with building regulations	Share of developments with approved permits	Outcome	30%	50%	70%	85%	100%	Area Councils	Biennial	Physical Planning Dept.
% reduction in illegal structures	Unapproved buildings removed or regularized	Impact	50%	40%	30%	20%	10%	Area Councils	Biennial	Physical Planning Dept., Central Admin
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator or Type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Objective: To ensure all public facilities are periodically maintained by 2029										
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management										
District maintenance plans developed	Comprehensive maintenance plans for facilities	Output	1	1	0	0	0	District-wide	Annual	Dept. of Works
No. of maintenance teams assigned	Dedicated teams for facility upkeep	Output	4	6	6	6	10	Facility Type	Annual	Dept. of Works

% of public assets under active maintenance	Facilities with functioning maintenance systems	Outcome	25%	40%	60%	80%	100%	Sectors	Biennial	Dev't Planning Unit, Central Admin
Facility functionality improvement score	Measured performance post-maintenance	Impact	5%	10%	20%	30%	40%	Facility Type	Biennial	Dev't Planning Unit
No. of school and health facilities rehabilitated	Physical upgrade of targeted public buildings	Output	5	6	6	6	5	Facility Type	Annual	Dept. of Works
% of fund released for rehabilitation on time	Budget disbursement within scheduled timelines	Output	37%	80%	80%	90%	90%	Programme	Annual	Central Admin
% of rehabilitated facilities operational	Usable condition post-rehabilitation	Outcome	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Department	Biennial	Dept. of Works, GHS, GES
Goal: Strengthen Governance, Local Capacity, and disaster resilience										
Objective: To ensure full operationalization of all sub-structures by 2029										
Programme: Management and Administration										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
All the 3 sub-districts operationalized	Fully functioning with staff,	Outcome	40%	60%	80%	90%	100%	Area Council	Biennial	Dev't Planning Unit, Central Admin

	logistics, and reporting									
Sub-district performance index score	Improvement in service delivery and accountability	Impact	15%	30%	50%	75%	90%	Sub-district	Quarterly	Dev't Planning Unit
Functionality improvement rating of Area Councils	Score on facility usage and maintenance	Impact	20%	40%	60%	80%	80%	Facility	Biennial	Central Admin, Dev't Planning Unit
Objective: To increase citizen participation in governance processes by 90% by 2029										
Programme: Management and Administration										
% increase in citizen engagement in planning	Participation in planning processes	Outcome	10%	25%	45%	60%	90%	Gender, Area	Biennial	Dev't Planning Unit
Public awareness index on local governance	Knowledge and trust in Assembly functions	Impact	5%	10%	30%	50%	90%	Community	Biennial	Dev't Planning Unit, ISD
% of population aware of corruption reporting channels	Citizens aware of how to report corruption	Outcome	10%	25%	40%	55%	70%	Gender, Age	Biennial	Central Admin, NCCE
% of women involved in local governance	Increase in women participation in local governance	Outcome	8%	15%	25%	30%	45%	women	Annual	SW&CD, CA, NCCE
Objective: To enhance security in the district by 2028										
Programme: Management and Administration										

% of target communities with active community-police units	Functional units with regular engagements	Outcome	5%	30%	50%	70%	80%	Community	Annual	Central Admin, Ghana Police Service
Crime rate change in communities with policing units	Reduction in reported petty crimes	Impact	-	-5%	-15%	-25%	-30%	Area Council	Annual	GPS, CA, GFS
Citizen satisfaction with local safety	Survey of perceived safety and responsiveness	Outcome	-	20%	40%	60%	75%	Gender, Age	Biennial	
Objective: To sensitize all the 67 communities with Civic Rights Education and citizen Responsibilities by 2029										
Programme: Management and Administration										
Number of citizens reached with civic education	Aggregated audience from campaigns	Outcome	0	3,000	6,000	10,000	10,000	Gender, Age	Annual	NCCE, Central Admin
% increase in civic knowledge and rights awareness	Survey score improvements	Outcome	7%	15%	30%	50%	65%	Gender, Age	Biennial	NCCE
Civic participation index	Level of citizen engagement in rights-based actions	Impact	-	15%	45%	60%	70%	Gender, Area Council	Biennial	NCCE, Central Admin
Indicators				Target						

	Indicator Definition	Indicator or Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
Objective: To develop a fully resourced integrated M&E platform by 2029										
Programme: Management and Administration										
% of departments using standardized M&E templates	Adoption of district-approved tools	Outcome	5%	40%	65%	80%	100%	Department	Annual	Dev't Planning Unit, Dept. of Statistics
Frequency of data validation and reporting sessions held	Joint sessions for reviewing and verifying data	Outcome	2	4	4	4	4	Functional Area	Annual	Dev't Planning Unit
M&E capacity development index	Aggregate score from staff training and system use	Impact	Low	20%	50%	75%	90%	Department	Biennial	Dev't Planning Unit, Central Admin
% of Assembly budget allocated to M&E activities	Proportion of DACF/IGF earmarked annually	Outcome	<3%	5%	5%	5%	5%	Fund Source	Annual	Dev't Planning Unit, Finance Dept.
Number of M&E funding partnerships secured	External contributions eg. grants	Outcome	0	2	4	5	5	Source Type	Annual	Dev't Planning Unit
Goal: Deepen international cooperation for sustainable local development										

Objective: To improve local mechanisms that enhance diaspora involvement by 2028										
Programme: Management and Administration										
Level of diaspora interest in local investment	Number of serious inquiries or commitments received from diaspora	Outcome	0	10	20	30	-	Country/Zone	Biennial	Dev't Planning Unit
Value of diaspora contributions received	Total amount (in GHS) from diaspora-supported development initiatives	Impact	0	10,000	100,000	150,000	-	Sector	Annual	Dev't Planning Unit, Finance Dept
% increase in diaspora-involved development projects	Growth in number of projects supported by diaspora	Impact	0%	10%	15%	20%	-	Project type	Biennial	Dev't Planning Unit
Availability and use of diaspora register	Functionality of diaspora database to inform planning	Impact	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Sub-district	Annual	Dev't Planning Unit
Frequency of data updates on diaspora initiatives	Number of verified entries/updates to diaspora register	Impact	0	3	4	5	6	Category	Annual	Dev't Planning Unit

6.5 Evaluation Strategy

The Bosomtwe District Assembly is scheduled to carry out an organized evaluation to assess the efficacy, effectiveness, and sustainability of development programmes and projects. The evaluations will be carried out at the following levels:

- **Ex-Ante Evaluation:** Conducted before implementation to assess feasibility and potential impacts.
- **Mid-Term Evaluation:** Conducted at the halfway point of the plan period to assess progress and recommend adjustments.
- **Terminal Evaluation:** Conducted at the end of the plan period to assess overall success and lessons learnt.

6.6 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)

The relevance of PM&E is to ensure that beneficiaries and key stakeholders are actively involved in monitoring and evaluation of the intended development interventions. The following Tools and techniques would be deployed:

- Community Scorecards
- Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)
- Focus Group Discussions
- Beneficiary Surveys
- Public Hearings

These are to ensure transparency, community ownership, and provide valuable feedback for improved service delivery.

6.7 Knowledge Management and Learning Framework

The Assembly will adopt robust knowledge management practices to enhance decision-making, planning, programme implementation with these interventions:

- **Establishment of Knowledge Sharing Platforms:** Such as internet, collaboration tools, and online forums.

- **Documentation of Lessons Learned:** Through post-project reviews and knowledge exchange sessions.
- **Data Management Systems:** For effective organization, storage, and access to M&E data.
- **Communities of Practice:** To promote knowledge sharing among staff working on similar projects.

Table 0.3 Knowledge mapping matrix

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
Project Management	District Development Planning Officer, District Procurement officer, District Works Engineer, Departmental Heads	Project Manuals, Evaluation Reports, Lessons Learnt Reports, Progress Reports	Advanced project management tools, Risk assessment frameworks
Data Analysis	District Statistician, M&E Officer	Field Data, Statistical Reports, Data Software	Real-time data analytics, Advanced statistical software (SPSS, STATA, Power BI)
Community Engagement	Social Welfare Officer, NCCE Officer, NGOs, Traditional Leaders, Assembly Members	Community Fora Reports, Feedback Sessions, Public Hearings, Focus Group Discussions	Participatory engagement tools, Beneficiary satisfaction measurement frameworks
Financial Management	District Finance Officer, Internal Audit Officer	Financial Reports, DACF Utilization Records, Donor Funding Agreements	Value-for-money assessment tools, Modern financial tracking dashboards
Environmental Management	District Environmental Health Officer, Dept. of Agriculture, Forestry Commission	Environmental Impact Assessments, Field Inspection Reports	Climate resilience tracking tools, Green economy monitoring mechanisms
Gender Mainstreaming	Gender Desk Officer, Social Welfare Officer, Interest CSO/NGOs	Gender Reports, Gender-Disaggregated Data, Beneficiary Feedback	Gender-sensitive M&E indicators, Gender budgeting tools
Infrastructure Planning	District Works Engineer, Physical Planning Officer	Engineering Designs, Project Supervision Reports	GIS mapping integration, Smart infrastructure tracking systems
Health Service Delivery	District Director of Health Services, Community Health Volunteers	DHIMS Reports, Immunization Data, Health Facility Records	Electronic medical record integration, Community-level health data gaps
Agricultural Development	District Director of Agriculture, Farmer Groups, NGOs	Agricultural Extension Reports, Market Data, Production Statistics	Precision agriculture tracking tools, Climate-smart agriculture frameworks

Education Planning	District Director of Education, School Management Committees	School Census, Infrastructure Audits, GES Performance Reports	E-learning tracking tools, School-based performance management dashboards
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Table 0.4 Competency Matrix

Competency	Training Program	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objectives
Communication	Effective Communication Workshop	Peer Feedback, Pre/Post-Training Assessments	Improve oral presentation skills and written communication
Leadership	Leadership Development Programme	360-Degree Feedback, Supervisor Appraisals	Develop team management, decision-making, and problem-solving skills
Technical Skills	Advanced Data Analysis Training	Performance Assessment, Practical Data Assignments	Enhance statistical analysis, data interpretation, and visualization skills
Community Engagement	Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) Workshop	Field Observations, Community Feedback	Strengthen community mobilization and participatory engagement techniques
Financial Management	Public Financial Management Training	Financial Report Reviews, Audit Findings	Improve financial accountability and reporting accuracy
M&E Techniques	Results-Based M&E Training	Pre/Post-Training Tests, Field Application	Strengthen indicator tracking, evaluation design, and reporting
Gender Sensitivity	Gender Mainstreaming Workshop	Gender Integration Assessments	Improve gender-responsive planning and data collection
Environmental Monitoring	Environmental Sustainability Training	Practical Assessments, Field Reports	Enhance environmental tracking and climate resilience integration

CHAPTER EIGHT:

Communication Strategy

6.8 Introduction

The communication strategy formulation is critical for effective dissemination of information, promoting dialogue, and generating feedback through diverse communication channels concerning the current challenges and development constraints within the District. Leveraging both existing and innovative communication approaches will accelerate development efforts.

The communication strategy is intended to create awareness of the roles and expectations of the beneficiaries and other stakeholders. This is geared to empower them to actively contribute to the achievement of the District's goals and objectives and also facilitate the continuous monitoring and evaluation of development initiatives.

6.9 Objectives of the Communication Strategy:

- To obtain a broader support base for the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the 2026-2029 DMTDP.
- To involve all relevant stakeholders in the development process of the district.
- To create a structured time frame for the implementation of the 2026-2029 DMTDP.
- To solicit feedback on the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the 2026-2029 DMTDP.

6.10 Relevant Stakeholders

The following stakeholders are crucial in disseminating the objectives of the 2026-2029 DMTDP to attract investment into the District:

- Decentralized Departments
- Other Government Agencies
- media
- Politicians
- Traditional Authorities
 - NGOs, FBOs, CSOs
 - Donor Agencies
 - Prospective Investors
 - Religious Bodies

6.11 Communication Goals

The set communication goals for the implementation of the 2026-2029 MTDP for the Bosomtwe District include the following:

- Awareness creation on stakeholders' roles in the implementation of the DMTDP.
- Building a business-friendly environment to improve living standards.
- Facilitation of dialogue and feedback in strengthening the performance and service delivery.
- Promotion of accessibility to District development information.

6.12 Communication Tools

To achieve the set goals in the dissemination of the MTDP, the Bosomtwe District Assembly has adopted the following communication tools:

- Public notice boards
- Community Engagement
- Educational campaigns
- Festivals
- Physical and electronic mail
- SMS text messaging
- Community information vans

- Local radio announcements and programs
- Information centers
- Community fora,
- Stakeholder meetings, festivals, and commemorative events
- Various Social media platforms
- Project exhibitions and display

6.13 Communication Strategy

The dissemination of the 2026-2029 DMTDP is to ensure that all relevant stakeholders are fully informed and engaged. The identified stakeholders with their respective comparative advantages in their areas of expertise seek to promote accountability, transparency, and inclusiveness for effective plan implementation as detailed in the matrix below.

Table 0.1 Communication Plan

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Community Sensitization	Raise awareness on DMTDP	Community Members, Traditional Authorities	Community Durbars	Quarterly	DCD/DPO/Convener of Dev't Subcommittee
Meeting with Political Leadership	Secure political buy-in	DCE, Presiding Member, MPs, Subcommittee Chairs	Round Table Discussions, Audio Visual	15 th -16 th January	DPCU
Public Hearing	Report on plan status	Traditional Rulers, Religious Bodies, CSOs	Meetings with Audio Visual	End of Year	DPCU
Meetings and Workshops	Review project progress	Town/Area Councils	Area Council Meetings	12 th – 30 th May (Annually)	DCE/DPCU
DMTDP Production & Distribution	Disseminate the DMTDP Document	NDPC, RPCU, District Directors,	Document Distribution	February 2026	DPCU

		Area Councils			
Quarterly Reporting	Report progress to the RCC	RCC	Quarterly Reports	Quarterly	DPCU Secretariat
M&E Reporting	Report on plan implementation	RCC	M&E Reports	Quarterly	DPCU Secretariat
Mid-Term & End-Term Performance Reviews	Assess project status and address challenges	All Stakeholders	Presentations, Discussions	July 2027 & November 2029	DPCU
Development Planning Sub-committee Meetings	Review implementation progress	Sub-committee Members	Review Meetings	Quarterly	DPO/Chairman of Dev't Sub-committee
Partnership with NGOs to /PPP increase local investment	To increase participation with NGOs/PPP to promote LED	NGOs/PPP	Publication of Annual Reports on programmes and projects and district development strategies	Quarterly	DPCU
DPCU Meetings	Review M&E Reports	DPCU Members	Review Meetings	Quarterly	DPCU
Notice Board Postings	Public updates on project status	General Public	Visual Displays	Every Two Quarters	DPCU
Radio Discussions	Public education and project sensitization	General Public	Radio Announcements & Discussions	1st Friday of Every Month	Heads of Departments
Project Album	Showcase District projects	General Public	Photographic Documentation	Year-round	DPCU Secretariat
Community Announcements	Public education and project sensitization	General Public	Information Van Announcements	As Needed	ISD/HODs

6.14 Conclusion

The success of the 2026–2029 DMTDP relies heavily on strategic, consistent, and transparent communication. By integrating traditional channels and digital platforms, the strategy will foster comprehensive stakeholder engagement, support timely feedback, and facilitate the successful implementation of the 2026-2029 DMTDP.

Annex 1A

MAINTENANCE PLAN

Type of Infrastructure / Assets	Types of Maintenance	Schedule of Maintenance (time frame)	Estimated cost of Maintenance	Location	Responsibility
Educational Facilities (School Buildings, Teachers Quarters, etc)	Inspection, Renovation	2026-2029	700,000.00	District Wide	Works Department
Health Facilities (Hospitals, Clinics, CHPS, Health Centers, Doctor's & Nurses Quarters, etc)	Inspection, Renovation	2026-2029	500,000.00	District Wide	Works Department
Market Facilities (sheds, stores, stalls, delivery places, etc)	Cleaning, Renovation	2026-2029	220,000.00	Kuntanase; Aputuogya; Jachie; Brodekwano; Esereso	Works Department
Transport Facilities (Feeder Roads, Lorry Station etc.)	Re- shaping, Spot Improvement, Cleaning	2026-2029	450,000.00	District Wide	Central Administration/Transport Officer

District Assembly Administration Block	Inspection, Renovation	2026-2029	120,000	Kuntanase	Works Department
Security buildings (police, Fire Service ect)	Inspection, Renovation	2026-2029	150,000	Kuntanase	Works Department
District Assembly Staff Quarters	Inspection, Renovation	2026-2029	170,000	Kuntanase Abrankese	Works Department
Office Equipment (Computers and accessories, Printers, Photocopiers, air conditioners etc.)	Servicing	2026-2029	150,000	Administration	Central Administration
Plants and Machinery (Generators, etc.)	Servicing	2026-2029	850,000	Administration	Central Administration
Official Vehicles	Servicing	2026-2029	170,000	Administration	Central Administration

Annex 1B (SEA)

Sustainability Test 1

Activity Statement: Drilling and mechanization of Boreholes		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the	Description of investment strategy	■ 1 2 3 4 5

development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour		
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Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 1

Activity Statement: Drilling and mechanization of Boreholes		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since the project does not affect protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	0	The project does not cause any land degradation
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	Project not related to energy use

Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	0	Project does not produce pollutants
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	0	Project do not use any raw materials locally
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Project does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Locals converge to draw water from nearby communities
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	5	Project provides potable water for communities
Gender: The activity should empower women	5	Provides easy access to potable water
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	3	Does not create employment for the local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	5	The community owns and control water (WATSAN)
Access: to land should be improved	0	The project does not ensure access to land
Access: to water should be improved	5	The project provides access to portable water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Project does not connect to access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	4	WATSAN committee ensures environmental sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	The project is accessible to all groups

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	Project does not have any significant effect
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	3	Does not ensure any significant to economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	0	Project does not use local materials and services
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	0	Project does not provide development of down-stream industries

Sustainability Test 2

Activity Statement: Construction of 2No. 3 Unit classroom blocks at Boneagya with 6 easter WC toilet.		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	■ 1 2 3 4 5

Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 2

CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Will not affect any protected land
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	0	Will not cause any degradation on land
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	Will not produce any effect on energy
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	1	General volume of waste and odour discharged into the atmosphere

Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Local raw materials and stones, wood judiciously used
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	3	Do not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Community uses project effectively
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Project ensures good health and well being
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	The activity has positive effects on the aims and objectives since the project empowers women
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Jobs are created, care takers and cleaners are employed
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	5	Community is highly encouraged
Access: to land should be improved	0	Project not relevant to the aims and objectives
Access: to water should be improved	0	Project not relevant to the aims and objectives
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Project not relevant to the aims and objectives
Sanitation : should be improved	5	Ensure improved environmental sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	Project does not restrict any group. Rather, provision is made for PWDs.
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since it has no linkages with vulnerability and risk

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	Employment generated during construction will improve economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Local materials, sand, stone, wood and water used during construction
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Skills training is impacted to the local people

Sustainability Test 3

Activity Statement: Construction of CHP Compounds at Old Kokobiriko		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Pro	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3

tected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced

4
5

where practical		
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	<input type="checkbox"/> (0) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	<input type="checkbox"/> (0) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	<input type="checkbox"/> (0) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	<input type="checkbox"/> (0) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	<input type="checkbox"/> (0) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5

Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3

should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people		4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 3

Activity Statement: Construction of CHPS Compound at Old Kokobiriko		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Does not affect any protected land. Land already reserved for the purpose
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	0	Does not cause any degradation on land

Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	Does not produce any effect on energy
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	1	General volume of waste and odour discharged into the atmosphere
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Local raw materials and stones, wood judiciously used
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	3	Do not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Community uses project effectively
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Project ensures good health and well being
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since the project does not empower women
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Jobs are created, care takers and cleaners are employed
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	WASTAN control over the toilet facility
Access: to land should be improved	0	Project not relevant to the aims and objectives
Access: to water should be improved	0	Project not relevant to the aims and objectives
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Project not relevant to the aims and objectives
Sanitation : should be improved	5	Ensure improved environmental sanitation

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	Project does not restrict any group
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since it has no linkages with vulnerability and risk
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction will improve economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Local materials, sand, stone, wood and water used during construction
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Skills training is impacted to the local people

Sustainability Test 4

Activity Statement: Construction of 1No. 6Unit Classroom Block with 6No. seater WC at Konkorma		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5

Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5

Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 4

Activity Statement: Construction of 1No. 6 Unit Classroom Block with 6No. seater WC toilet at Konkorma		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Project not within protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect

Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	No significant effect
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	3	No effect on pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Use of local materials for construction
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Locals involved in project site selection and construction
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Project would enhance access to education
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	Project is for general improvement and not selective
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Provision of local labour for women and local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Locals contribute labour
Access: to land should be improved	3	Does not affect access to land
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not affect access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not affect access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	4	Replaces old and dilapidated structures
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	5	Project is open to all groups
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	0	Does not cause any risks

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction would improve economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Materials like sand, stones, wood and water can be obtained locally
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	3	Project has no significant effect on capital investment

Sustainability Test 5

Activity Statement: Construction of 1No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with 6No. seater WC toilet at Bonkorkor		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	■ 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 5

Activity Statement: Construction of 1No. 3Unit Classroom Block with 6No. Seater WC toilet at Bonkorkor		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas	0	Project not within protected areas
and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical		
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect

Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	No significant effect
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	No effect on pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Use of local materials for construction
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Locals involved in project site selection and construction
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Project would enhance access to education
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	Project is for general improvement and not selective
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Provision of local labour for women and local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Locals contribute labour
Access: to land should be improved	3	Does not affect access to land
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not affect access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not affect access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	4	Replaces old and dilapidated structures
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	5	Project is open to all groups
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	0	Does not cause any risks
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		

Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction would improve economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Materials like sand, stones, wood and water can be obtained locally
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	3	Project has no significant effect on capital investment

Sustainability Test 6

Activity Statement: Construction of CHPS Compound with 2No. bedroom accommodation at Abuontem		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		

Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Text: Record Sheet 6

Activity Statement: Construction of CHPS Compound with 2No. bedroom accommodation at Abuontem.		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Does not affect any protected land. Land already reserved for the purpose
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	0	Does not cause any degradation on land
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	Does not produce any effect on energy
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	1	General volume of waste and odour discharged into the atmosphere
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Local raw materials and stones, wood judiciously used
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	3	Do not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Community uses project effectively
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Project ensures good health and well being
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since the project does not empower women
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Jobs are created, care takers and cleaners are employed
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	WASTAN control over the toilet facility
Access: to land should be improved	0	Project not relevant to the aims and objectives
Access: to water should be improved	0	Project not relevant to the aims and objectives
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Project not relevant to the aims and objectives
Sanitation : should be improved	5	Ensure improved environmental sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	Project does not restrict any group
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since it has no linkages with vulnerability and risk
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction will improve economic growth

Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Local materials, sand, stone, wood and water used during construction
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Skills training is impacted to the local people

Sustainability Test 7

Activity Statement: Construction of 1No. 6Unit Classroom Block at Feyiase		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 7

Activity Statement: Construction of 1No. 6 Unit Classroom Block at Feyiase		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Project not within protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	No significant effect
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	No effect on pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Use of local materials for construction
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Locals involved in project site selection and construction
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and	4	Project would enhance access to education

well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression		
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	Project is for general improvement and not selective
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Provision of local labour for women and local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Locals contribute labour
Access: to land should be improved	3	Does not affect access to land
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not affect access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not affect access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	4	Replaces old and dilapidated structures
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	5	Project is open to all groups
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	0	Does not cause any risks
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction would improve economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Materials like sand, stones, wood and water can be obtained locally
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	3	Project has no significant effect on capital investment

Sustainability Test 8

Activity Statement: Construction of 1No. 6Unit Classroom Block at New Kokobiriko		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 8

Activity Statement: Construction of 1No. 6 Unit Classroom Block at New Kokobiriko		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Project not within protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	No significant effect
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	No effect on pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Use of local materials for construction

Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Locals involved in project site selection and construction
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Project would enhance access to education
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	Project is for general improvement and not selective
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Provision of local labour for women and local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Locals contribute labour
Access: to land should be improved	3	Does not affect access to land
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not affect access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not affect access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	4	Replaces old and dilapidated structures
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	5	Project is open to all groups
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	0	Does not cause any risks
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction would improve economic growth

Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Materials like sand, stones, wood and water can be obtained locally
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	3	Project has no significant effect on capital investment

Sustainability Test 9

Activity Statement: Construction of 1N0. 6 unit Classroom Block at Old Kokobiriko		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 9

Activity Statement: Construction of 1No. 6 Unit Classroom Block at Old Kokobiriko		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Project not within protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	No significant effect
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	No effect on pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Use of local materials for construction
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Locals involved in project site selection and construction
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and	4	Project would enhance access to education

well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression		
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	Project is for general improvement and not selective
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Provision of local labour for women and local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Locals contribute labour
Access: to land should be improved	3	Does not affect access to land
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not affect access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not affect access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	4	Replaces old and dilapidated structures
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	5	Project is open to all groups
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	0	Does not cause any risks
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction would improve economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Materials like sand, stones, wood and water can be obtained locally
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	3	Project has no significant effect on capital investment

Sustainability Test 10

Activity Statement: Construction of 1No. 6 Unit Classroom Block at Beposo SHS		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 10

Activity Statement: Construction of 1No. 6 Unit Classroom Block at Beposo SHS		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Project not within protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	No significant effect
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	No effect on pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Use of local materials for construction
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Locals involved in project site selection and construction
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Project would enhance access to education
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	Project is for general improvement and not selective
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Provision of local labour for women and local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Locals contribute labour

Access: to land should be improved	3	Does not affect access to land
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not affect access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not affect access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	4	Replaces old and dilapidated structures
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	5	Project is open to all groups
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	0	Does not cause any risks
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction would improve economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Materials like sand, stones, wood and water can be obtained locally
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	3	Project has no significant effect on capital investment

Sustainability Test 11

Activity Statement: Construction of 1No. 12-Seater WC toilet at Yaase		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		

Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 12

Activity Statement: Construction of 1No. 12-Seater WC toilet at Yaase		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS

EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Project not within protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	No significant effect
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	No effect on pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Use of local materials for construction
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Locals involved in project site selection and construction
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Project would enhance access to education
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	Project is for general improvement and not selective
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Provision of local labour for women and local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Locals contribute labour
Access: to land should be improved	3	Does not affect access to land
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not affect access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not affect access to transport

Sanitation : should be improved	4	Replaces old and dilapidated structures
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	5	Project is open to all groups
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	0	Does not cause any risks
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction would improve economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Materials like sand, stones, wood and water can be obtained locally
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	3	Project has no significant effect on capital investment

Sustainability Test 13

Activity Statement: Construction of district mortuary at Kuntense Hospital		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5

Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 13

Activity Statement: Construction of district mortuary at Kuntense Hospital		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Project not within protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	No significant effect
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	No effect on pollution

Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Use of local materials for construction
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Locals involved in project site selection and construction
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Project would enhance access to education
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	Project is for general improvement and not selective
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Provision of local labour for women and local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Locals contribute labour
Access: to land should be improved	3	Does not affect access to land
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not affect access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not affect access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	4	Replaces old and dilapidated structures
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	5	Project is open to all groups
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	0	Does not cause any risks
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction would improve economic growth

Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Materials like sand, stones, wood and water can be obtained locally
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	3	Project has no significant effect on capital investment

Sustainability Test 14

Activity Statement: Construction of Classroom Block at Foase		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour		
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Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 14

Activity Statement: Rehabilitation of 1No. 6 Unit Classroom Block at Asuoho Adwafo		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Project not within protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	No significant effect
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	No effect on pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Use of local materials for construction
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Locals involved in project site selection and construction
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Project would enhance access to education
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	Project is for general improvement and not selective
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Provision of local labour for women and local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Locals contribute labour

Access: to land should be improved	3	Does not affect access to land
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not affect access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not affect access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	4	Replaces old and dilapidated structures
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	5	Project is open to all groups
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	0	Does not cause any risks
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction would improve economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Materials like sand, stones, wood and water can be obtained locally
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	3	Project has no significant effect on capital investment

Sustainability Test 15

Activity Statement: Construction of CHPS Compound at Yaase/Krom Adwafo		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5

Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5

Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 15

Activity Statement: Construction of CHPS Compound at Yaase/Krom Adwafo		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Project not within protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	No significant effect
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	No effect on pollution

Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Use of local materials for construction
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Locals involved in project site selection and construction
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Project would enhance access to education
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	Project is for general improvement and not selective
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Provision of local labour for women and local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Locals contribute labour
Access: to land should be improved	3	Does not affect access to land
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not affect access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not affect access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	4	Replaces old and dilapidated structures
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	5	Project is open to all groups
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	0	Does not cause any risks
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction would improve economic growth

Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Materials like sand, stones, wood and water can be obtained locally
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	3	Project has no significant effect on capital investment

Sustainability Test 16

Activity Statement: Construction of 24-hour Market at Kuntense		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression		
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 16

Activity Statement: Construction of 24-hour market at Kuntense		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Project not within protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	No significant effect
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	No effect on pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Use of local materials for construction
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Locals involved in project site selection and construction
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Project would enhance access to education
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	Project is for general improvement and not selective
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Provision of local labour for women and local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Locals contribute labour
Access: to land should be improved	3	Does not affect access to land

Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not affect access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not affect access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	4	Replaces old and dilapidated structures
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	5	Project is open to all groups
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	0	Does not cause any risks
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction would improve economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Materials like sand, stones, wood and water can be obtained locally
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	3	Project has no significant effect on capital investment

Sustainability Test 17

Activity Statement: Acquisition of land for final Refuse Disposal site		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	■ 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 17

Activit	
Statement: Acquisition of land for final Refuse Disposal site	

CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	1	Depletion of forest zones
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	2	Removal of top soil, trees and vegetation
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	Does not affect energy use
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	2	Project results in bad odour and pollution of water bodies
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	0	Does ensure use of raw materials
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	2	Spread of rubbish into water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Local communities would cooperate in disposal of refuse at final site
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Project would ensure good health
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	No significant effect
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	3	No significant effect
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Local leaders consulted in site selection
Access: to land should be improved	2	Farmers are deprived of land for farming
Access: to water should be improved	2	Pollution of water bodies

Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not have any bearing on transport
Sanitation: should be improved	5	Projects provides permanent refuse disposal
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	Project does not discriminate against any group
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	5	Projects would ensure cleaner environment
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Healthy environment would lead to economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	0	Not relevant to basic aim and objective
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	0	Not relevant to basic aim and objective

Sustainability Test 18

Activity Statement: Reshaping of feeder Roads		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		

Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 18

Activity Statement: Reshaping of feeder Roads		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	3	Project has no significant effect on protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	1	Removal of top soils of lands around the project

Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	The protect does not influence energy use
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	2	Dust pollution into the atmosphere during construction
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Filling materials such sand to be excavated during around the project site
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	1	Interfere with flow of water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Improvement and Accessibility to transport by communities
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Reduction of travel time and transport fares
Gender: The activity should empower women	0	No direct response to particular gender
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	5	Communities will provide labour to the project
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Communities provide unskilled labour
Access: to land should be improved	1	People will be derived of land
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not affect supply of water
Access: to transport should be improved	5	Transport will be made easier
Sanitation : should be improved	0	Project will not affect sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	Project is accessible to all

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	1	Over speeding in settlements
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Transport will boost trading and reduce transportation cost
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Laterite and top soil for filling of roads to be obtained locally
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Promotion of commercial activities along the road

Sustainability Test 19

Activity Statement: Procurement and Supply of Classroom Furniture to schools		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 19

Activity Statement: Procurement and Supply of Classroom Furniture to schools		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	2	Project may intensify chainsaw activities in forest reserve
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	2	Activity would create deforestation
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	4	Wood off cuts would be used for charcoal and saw dust used for cooking
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	1	Project would pollute water bodies
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Wood off cuts would be used for charcoal and saw dust used for cooking
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	2	Felling of trees at sources of rivers

EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	2	Project does not seek opinion of communities
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Furniture would ensure good posture for studies
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	Not women focused
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Project provide jobs for the local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	3	Communities not involved project formulation and implementation
Access: to land should be improved	0	Project does not distribute land
Access: to water should be improved	2	Felling of trees could cause drying streams
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Project does not improved access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	2	Projects works against the aim as a lot of saw dust are generated
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	Schools without adequate furniture would benefit from the supply of furniture
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	No significant effect
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Activity provides employment for the people
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Wood can be acquire locally for the furniture
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of	4	Local people get employment and increase in income

downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour		
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Sustainability Test 20

Activity Statement: Construction of bungalows for teachers		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 20

Activity Statement: Construction of bungalows for teachers		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Does not affect protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	0	Does not affect land degradation
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	Project does not ensure energy use
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	No significant effect on pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Local raw materials like sand, wood, stone would be used
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Does not affect rivers and water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	3	No significant effect
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	3	No significant effect
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	No significant effect on empowering women

Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Local labour is provided during construction
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Communities involved in site selection and construction
Access: to land should be improved	3	No significant effect
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not ensure access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not provide access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	3	No significant effect
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	3	No significant effect
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	Project would not cause any risk
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Projects provides employment for the locals to earn income
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Local materials like sand, stones, wood water would be used during construction
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Local materials and labour are used during construction

Sustainability Test 21

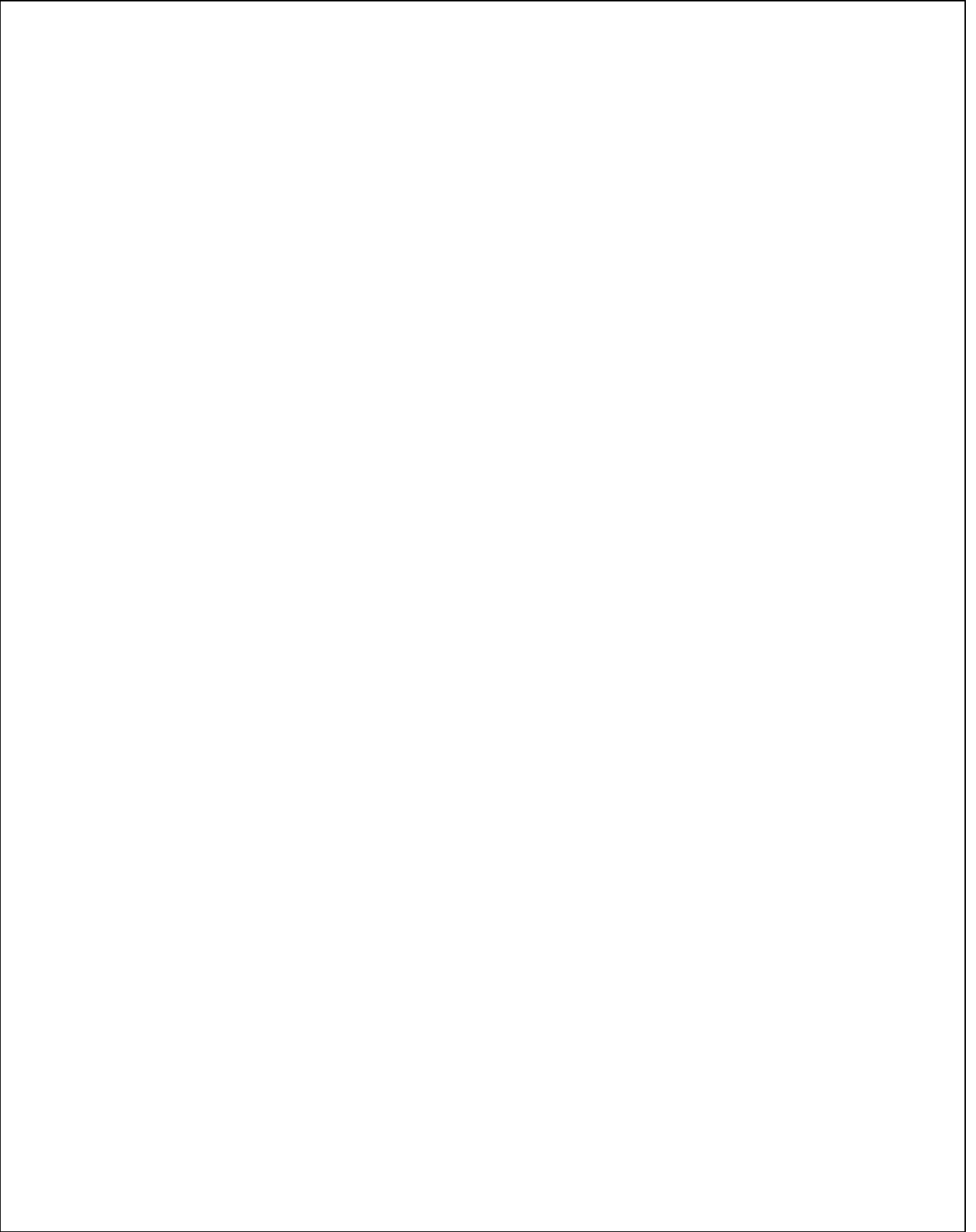
Activity Statement: Construction of Bungalows for Nurses

CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)		
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 21

Activity Stat



Construction of Bungalows for Nurses		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	1	Farming land and trees would be destroyed
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect on land degradation
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	No significant effect
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	No significant effect

Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Local raw materials like sand, stone and wood would be used
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Not relevant to basic and aims and objectives
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Project offers employment for the local people
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Projects ensures benefit to the work force (DA workers)
Gender: The activity should empower women	0	Projects does not have bearing on gender
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Local employment creation
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Community involved in site selection and project implementation
Access: to land should be improved	1	Farmers are deprived of land
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not affect access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not ensure access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	3	No effect on sanitation

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	3	No significant effect
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	0	Not relevant to the basic aims and objectives
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction would improve upon economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Local raw materials like wood, sand and labour would be used
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Skills training is imparted to the local people during construction

Sustainability Test 22

Activity Statement: Construction of Institutional toilet facilities		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5

Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) ■ 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 ■ 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	(0) 1 2 ■ 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 ■ 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 ■ 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 ■ 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 ■ 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 ■ 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 ■ 5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 22

Activity Statement: Construction of Institutional toilet facilities		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Does not affect any protected land
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	0	Does not cause any degradation on land
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	Does not produce any effect on energy
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	1	General volume of waste and odour discharged into the atmosphere
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Local raw materials and stones, wood judiciously used

Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	3	Do not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Community uses project effectively
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Project ensures good health and well being
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since the project does not empower women
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Jobs are created; care takers and cleaners are employed
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	WASTAN control over the toilet facility
Access: to land should be improved	0	Project not relevant to the aims and objectives
Access: to water should be improved	0	Project not relevant to the aims and objectives
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Project not relevant to the aims and objectives
Sanitation : should be improved	5	Ensure improved environmental sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	Project does not restrict any group
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since it has no linkages with vulnerability and risk
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		

Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction will improve economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Local materials, sand, stone, wood and water used during construction
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Skills training is impacted to the local people

Sustainability Test 23

Activity Statement: Construction of CHP Compounds at Yaase		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		

Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 23

Activity Statement: Construction of CHPS Compound at Yaase		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Does not affect any protected land. Land already reserved for the purpose
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	0	Does not cause any degradation on land
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	Does not produce any effect on energy
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	1	General volume of waste and odour discharged into the atmosphere
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Local raw materials and stones, wood judiciously used

Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	3	Do not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Community uses project effectively
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Project ensures good health and well being
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since the project does not empower women
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Jobs are created, care takers and cleaners are employed
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	WASTAN control over the toilet facility
Access: to land should be improved	0	Project not relevant to the aims and objectives
Access: to water should be improved	0	Project not relevant to the aims and objectives
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Project not relevant to the aims and objectives
Sanitation : should be improved	5	Ensure improved environmental sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	Project does not restrict any group
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since it has no linkages with vulnerability and risk
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		

Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction will improve economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Local materials, sand, stone, wood and water used during construction
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Skills training is impacted to the local people

Sustainability Test 24

Activity Statement: Construction of 24-hour Market at Akwaaduo		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 24

Activity Statement: Construction of 24-hour market at Akwaaduo		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Project not within protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	No significant effect
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	No effect on pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Use of local materials for construction
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Locals involved in project site selection and construction
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Project would enhance access to education

Gender: The activity should empower women	3	Project is for general improvement and not selective
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Provision of local labour for women and local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Locals contribute labour
Access: to land should be improved	3	Does not affect access to land
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not affect access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not affect access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	4	Replaces old and dilapidated structures
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	5	Project is open to all groups
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	0	Does not cause any risks
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction would improve economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Materials like sand, stones, wood and water can be obtained locally
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	3	Project has no significant effect on capital investment

Sustainability Test 25

Activity Statement: Construction of 24-hour Market at Feyiase		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 25

Activity Statement: Construction of 24-hour market at Feyiase		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Project not within protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	No significant effect
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	No effect on pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Use of local materials for construction
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Locals involved in project site selection and construction
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Project would enhance access to education
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	Project is for general improvement and not selective
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Provision of local labour for women and local people

Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Locals contribute labour
Access: to land should be improved	3	Does not affect access to land
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not affect access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not affect access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	4	Replaces old and dilapidated structures
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	5	Project is open to all groups
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	0	Does not cause any risks
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction would improve economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Materials like sand, stones, wood and water can be obtained locally
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	3	Project has no significant effect on capital investment

APPENDIX 2A: FIRST PUBLIC HEARING

BOSOMTWE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

PREPARATION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP 2026 – 2029)

FIRST (1ST) MAJOR PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Name of District: **BOSOMTWE**

Region: **ASHANTI**

Name of Area Council: **JACHIE AREA COUNCIL**

Venue: JACHIE

Date: **Thursday 20th February, 2025**

MEDIUM OF INVITATION

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

NAMES OF SPECIAL/INTEREST GROUPS & INDIVIDUALS INVITED

- ✓ Hon. Presiding Member, Hon. Ronald Daniel Adjei
- ✓ District Coordinating Director, Mad. Margaret Owusu-Mensah
- ✓ All Heads of Units, Departments and Agencies, Bosomtwe District
- ✓ Ghana Federation for Disabled, Jachie
- ✓ Women's Wing, Church of Pentecost, Jachie
- ✓ All Area Councils - Jachie, Kuntanase, Boneso
- ✓ Hon. Assembly members and Unit committees – Jachie East and West electoral areas
- ✓ Aputuogya and Jachie Market Women Associations
- ✓ Local Transport and Driver Unions – GPRTU, ALTOPs, Pragya Associations, Jachie, Aputuogya, Esereso
- ✓ Landlords and Land Ladies Association – Jachie, Kuntanase
- ✓ Youth Associations – Ebenezer Fun Club, Jachie.

IDENTIFIABLE REPRESENTATIONS AT HEARING

- ✓ Nana Jachiehene and Elders
- ✓ Nana Pramsohene and Elders
- ✓ Omanhene of Kuntanase Traditional Council and Elders
- ✓ Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit (RPCU), Ashanti
- ✓ Representatives of New Patriotic Party (NPP)
- ✓ Representatives of National Democratic Congress (NDC)

- ✓ Representatives of CSOs – Center for Development of People (CEDEP), Sewua; Rights and Responsibilities Initiative, Worakose
- ✓ Representatives of Ghana National Tailors and Dressmakers Association, Esereso

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS AT HEARING: 116

GENDER RATIO/PERCENTAGE REPRESENTED

MALE: 65 (56%)

FEMALES: 51 (44%)

LANGUAGE USED AT HEARING: Asante Twi and English

MAJOR ISSUES AT PUBLIC HEARING

- ✓ Prevalence of open defecation in some communities
- ✓ Inadequate furniture in most basic schools
- ✓ Improper location of refuse dump sites and closeness of some refuse dump sites to residential areas
- ✓ Increase in crime cases in some communities such as Aputuogya, Oyoko and Sawua
- ✓ Lack of employable skills among the youth in some communities along the lake side, eg. Amakom
- ✓ Lack of ready market for agricultural produce in rural areas
- ✓ Non-functioning CHPS compounds at Bonkorkor, Akokofe and Mim
- ✓ Dilapidated 1No. 6 Unit classroom Block at Konkoma D/A KG and JHS, Boneagya JHS, and Bonkorkor D/A JHS Block
- ✓ Poor nature of feeder roads across the district

MAIN CONTROVERSIES AND MAJOR AREAS OF COMPLAINTS

- Ineffective sub-district structures/area councils
- Limited number of sanitation facilities such as public toilets and skip containers

- Slow progress of work on the construction of the main Kumasi Lake Road
- Rapid efforts towards the development of Lake Bosomtwe Biosphere Reserve
- Development of modern market structures in the district particularly at Aputuogya, Jachie, Esereso, Kuntanase and Brodekwano

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

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

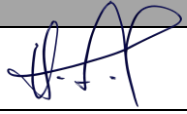



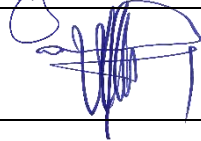
UNRESOLVED QUESTIONS OR QUERIES

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

CONCLUSION

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

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:

No	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1	Hon. Engr. Abdullah Hamidu	District Chief Executive	
2	Mr. Bernard Appiah	District Coordinating Director	
3	Hon. Ronald Daniel Adjei	Presiding Member	
4	Hon. Richard Bimpeh	Convener Development Planning Sub-committee	
5	Abubakar Salifu	District Planning Officer	

**APPENDIX 3: SECOND PUBLIC HEARING
BOSOMTWE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

**PREPARATION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP 2026 – 2029)
SECOND (2ND) MAJOR PUBLIC HEARING REPORT**

Name of District: **BOSOMTWE**

Region: **ASHANTI**

Name of Area Council: **KONTENASE AREA COUNCIL**

Venue: **KONTANASE**

Date: **Wednesday 13TH AUGUST, 2025**

MEDIUM OF INVITATION

- Invitation letters
- Notice boards
- Announcements at Community Information enters

NAMES OF SPECIAL/INTEREST GROUPS & INDIVIDUALS INVITED

- ✓ Hon. District Chief Executive, Hon. Engr. Abdullah Hamidu
- ✓ Hon. Presiding Member, Hon. Ronald Daniel Adjei
- ✓ District Coordinating Director, Bernard Appiah
- ✓ All Heads of Units, Departments and Agencies, Bosomtwe District
- ✓ Ghana Federation for Disabled, Jachie
- ✓ Women's Wing, Church of Pentecost, Jachie
- ✓ All Area Councils Members - Jachie, Kuntanase, Boneso
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- ✓ Aputuogya and Jachie Market Women Associations
- ✓ Local Transport and Driver Unions – GPRTU, ALTOPs, Pragyia Associations, Jachie, Aputuogya, Esereso
- ✓ Landlords and Land Ladies Association – Jachie, Kuntanase
- ✓ Youth Associations – Ebenezer Fun Club, Jachie;

IDENTIFIABLE REPRESENTATIONS AT HEARING

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

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS AT HEARING: 98

GENDER RATIO/PERCENTAGE REPRESENTED

MALE: 45 (46.2%)

FEMALES: 53 (53.7%)

LANGUAGE USED AT HEARING:

Asante Twi and English

MAJOR ISSUES AT PUBLIC HEARING

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

MAIN CONTROVERSIES AND MAJOR AREAS OF COMPLAINTS

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

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

- Revival and effective functioning of the three (3) Area councils

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

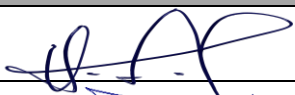



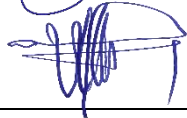
UNRESOLVED QUESTIONS OR QUERIES

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

CONCLUSION

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

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4	Hon. Richard Bimpeh	Convener, Development Planning Sub-committee	
5	Abubakar Salifu	District Planning Officer	

REFERENCE

GSS (2025). 2021 Population and Housing Census. District Analytical Report; Bosomtwe District. Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), Accra