

# **BODI DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**



## **DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018 TO 2021**

**UNDER THE MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK OF  
AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL  
2018-2021**

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## List of Acronyms

AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BAC	-	Business Advisory Centre
BECE	-	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CBRDP	-	Community Based Rural Development Programme
CBO'S	-	Community Based Organisations
CHPS	-	Community-based Health Planning Services
CHRAJ	-	Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CSO	-	Civil Society Organisation
CYO	-	Catholic Youth Organisation
DA	-	District Assembly
DAC	-	District Aids Committee
DACF	-	District Assemblies Common Fund
DCE	-	District Chief Executive
DETF	-	District Employment Task Force
DFID	-	Department for International Development
DDF	-	District Development Fund
DISEC-	-	District Security Council
DHS	-	District Health Service
DHMT	-	District Health Management Team
DMHIS	-	District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme
DPCU	-	District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
DRMT	-	District Response Management Team
DSW	-	Department of Social Welfare
DWST	-	District Water and Sanitation Team
EC	-	Electoral Commission
ECG	-	Electricity Company of Ghana
EHU	-	Environmental Health Unit
EU	-	European Union
FGER	-	Female Gross Enrolment Rate
FM	-	Frequency Modulation
FSD	-	Forest Services Division

GAC	-	Ghana Aids Committee
GER	-	Gross Environmental Ratio
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GHS	-	Ghana Health Service
GOG	-	Government of Ghana
GPRS	-	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GSGDA	-	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
HICP	-	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICCES	-	Integrated Community Centre for Employable Skills
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
IDA	-	International Development Agency
ITN	-	Insecticide Treated Net
IVRDP	-	Inland Valleys Rice Development Project
JICA	-	Japan International Co-Operation Agency
LBC'S	-	Licensed Buying Companies
MLGRD	-	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MOESS	-	Ministry of Education, Sports and Science
MOFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MP	-	Member of Parliament
MSHAP	-	Multi-Sectorial HIV/AIDS Programme
MTDP	-	Medium Term Development Plan
NBSSI	-	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCCE	-	National Commission for Civil Education
NFED	-	Non-Formal Education Division
NGO's	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHIS	-	National Health Insurance Scheme
NVTI	-	National Vocational Training Institute
OPD	-	Out Patients Department
OPEC	-	Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PLWHA	-	People Living With HIV/AIDS
PMCT	-	Parent Mother Child Transmission
POCC	-	Potentials Opportunities Constraints Challenges
PTA	-	Parent Teacher Association

PWDs	-	People with Disabilities
QUIPS	-	Quality Improvement in Primary Schools
REP	-	Rural Enterprises Project
REDP	-	Rural Enterprises Development Programme
RWSA	-	Regional Water and Sanitation Agency
SAGE	-	Strategy for Advancing Girls Education
SIF	-	Social Investment Fund
SMC	-	School Management Committee
UNDP	-	United National Development Programme
USAID	-	United State Agency for International Development
VCT	-	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VIP	-	Village Infrastructure Project
WATSAN COMMITTEE	-	Water and Sanitation Committee
ICT		Information Communication Technology
STEM		Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
CPESDP		Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies
PBB		Programme-Based Budget

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## 1. BACKGROUND

The Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF: 2018-2021) expounds on the President's Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP), 2018-2021, which was presented to Parliament in July, 2017. The MTDPF represents the sixth in a series under Ghana's fourth republic and builds on the successes and challenges of the most recent framework, the second Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II), which was implemented from 2014 to 2017. The latest MTDPF is premised on the Government's commitment under its "Agenda for Growth, Jobs, Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All", which is based on six key pillars of growth and development, namely:

- Restoring the economy
- Transforming agriculture and industry
- Revamping economic and social infrastructure
- Strengthening social protection and inclusion, and
- Reforming public delivery institutions
- 

The government further states its intention to pursue policies and programmes that will lead to:

"An optimistic, self-confident and prosperous nation, through the creative exploitation of our human and natural resource, and operating within a democratic, open and fair society in which mutual trust and economic opportunities exist for all"

The plan of the Bodi District Assembly is prepared to also correspond to the President's priority agenda as captured in the framework

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

#### **Vision**

The Vision of the Bodi District is *"To be a people-centered, socially oriented Public institution that provides Basic Leadership through Local Governance to enhance Economic Development"*

The vision of the District is line with the Vision of the National Medium Term as captured in Government's Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies, 2018-2021, *"A stable, united, inclusive and prosperous country with opportunities for all."*

#### **Mission**

Our Mission as an Assembly is to adopt an open advocacy, consensus building approach to decision making and policy formulation concentrating on the choices and priorities of the masses in public service delivery through local participation.

## **Functions and Core Values**

The core functions of the Assembly as contained in section 12 of the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936 are Political, Administrative, Deliberative, Legislative, Executive, Economic Development and Planning. These functions are explained below.

The Assembly shall;

1. Be responsible for the overall development of the District and shall ensure the preparation and submission to the Government through the WRCC for approval of the development plan and budget for the district.
2. Formulate programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization and utilization of human, physical, financial and other resources in the district.
3. Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and develop in the district.
4. Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide district works and services.
5. Be responsible for development improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district.
6. Responsible for maintenance of security and public safety in cooperation with appropriate national security and agencies.
7. Ensure availability and access to courts and public tribunals in the district for the promotion of Justice.

### **Core Values**

In order to deliver value for money and human centered services to populace, the Bodi District Assembly guided by some core values. These values well-structured guiding principles laid down by the service for maximum service delivery. These are;

Accountability, Client – oriented, Innovativeness, Diligence, Discipline, Impartiality, Professionalism, Timelines and Transparency

## **District Background**

The Bodi District is one of the twenty two Districts in the Western region of Ghana. It was carved out of the Sefwi Juaboso District in 2012 with the Legislative Instrument (LI) 2021. The District has a total land size of about 662.404 square kilometres. It is located in the Northern part of Western Region of Ghana with Sefwi Bodi as its capital. Bodi District has one (1) constituency, 11 Electoral Areas. The District has 11 elected Assembly Members 15 Unit Committee 5 Government Appointees, and 3 Area Councils. The District shares borders with Juaboso District to the North and North-West, Sefwi Wiawso Municipal to the East and Akontombra to the South and Suaman Districts to the south-West

The 2010 Population and Housing Census put the district's population at 53,314 consisting of 27,111 males and 26,203 females. The projected population is 63,374 for the year 2017. The projected population for the end of the plan period of 2021 is 69,954

## **Performance Review of 2014-2017 DMTDP**

The Bodi District Assembly planned to implement a total 30 projects and 134 in the 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan. The table 1.1 gives a summary of the status of implementation of the projects and programmes during the plan period.

Several development challenges were identified during the period of implementation of the plan. These challenges/constraints were prioritized under listed challenges /development issues under the thematic areas for redress in the next plan to eliminate hindrances in the quest for rapid development of the District

### **Assessment of Management Capacity**

The Management capacity of Bodi District Assembly was also assessed the under the Monitoring and Evaluation action of the District. The criteria used are qualifications of personnel, staff complements, skills and knowledge, availability, utilization and timely access to fund, Leadership, management, workload and motivation as well as equipment were assessed. The criteria were matched against scores of between 1 and 10. Each member of the DPCU took part in the scoring based on their individual perceptions of the district's situation. After a critical assessment based on the current capacities of the district, an average score 6.out of 10 was obtained. Issues that ranked relatively high included Qualification of Personnel, Skills and Knowledge management as well as Leadership whiles Timely Release of Funds, Staff Compliment, workloads and Motivation / Incentives for Personnel were key issues that had low ranks and needed to be addressed for effective implementation of the M&E Plan. The above index score means that the Assembly is above average in M&E capacity and management performance.

The DPCU and the entire management of the Bodi District Assembly is ready to look for solutions to increase the average score.

### **Process of preparing the DMTDP and participation of key stakeholders.**

The Bodi District Assembly's MTDP 2018-2021 has been prepared according to the guidelines issues by the NDPC. The District Planning officer led the technical team formed from the DPCU for the plan preparation process. The teams at each step report the DPCU for approval.

In preparing this DMTDP the Bodi District Assembly made full use of its competent professional and technical staff. A sub-committee of the DPCU was set up as a Plan Preparation Technical Team to collect, analyze and process data required for the preparation of the plan. The Technical Team organized workshops, collected data with the involvement of the District Assembly Members. The data was also analyzed with all the stakeholders at a planning workshop.

The plan preparation Process started with the review of the 2014-2017 DMTDP. This serves an input into the preparation of this plan. Community Needs Assessment was conducted for the various communities and validated at the Area Council level and this forms the basis of the plan preparation. Community level Action Plans (CAPs) were prepared from the needs of these communities. These CAPs will serve as a guide in the implementation of the plan

All the stakeholders have been involved in this plan preparation process. The HoDs, Nananom, the Media (Akwaaba and Rainbow FMs), NGO and CSOs have all been part of the process right from needs identification and prioritization to finalization of the plan at the final public hearing held at Sefwi Bodi.

The Plan is divided into six chapters. The first part begins with a Review: Performance Review and Profile/Current Situation/Baseline;

- I. The implementation of the 2014-2017 DMTDP was reviewed. This review gave an insight into projects and programmes which could not be implemented, ongoing and fully implemented.
- II. The Profile/Current Situation/Baseline analysis or the baseline information is also updated to reflect the current state of affairs in the District. A wide range of issues such as physical features; environmental and demographic characteristics as well as socio-cultural issues as pertain to the District are described.

The chapter ends with a summary of the key development gaps based on the performance of the previous plan and the current existing situation of the District.

The second chapter looks at the District's Development Issues for 2018-2021; here the gaps that were identified in the Performance Review are harmonized and prioritized. This includes prioritised development issues linked to the relevant goals areas of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021), which are:

- Goal One: Build a Prosperous Society
- Goal Two: Create opportunities for all
- Goal Three: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
- Goal Four: Maintain a stable, united and safe society
- Goal Five : Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs

The District however did plan for any activity or intervention under the fifth Goal; 'Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs'.

These issues were further subjected to a POCC analysis to have a better understanding on how to device appropriate interventions to address them.

Development dimensions, objectives and specific strategies that correspond to the Goals of the framework are set for each of the identified priorities, in the third chapter.

The fourth chapter indicates a Composite Programme of Action (PoA) to be undertaken over the plan period indicating specific programmes and projects to be implemented. The Natural Resource and Environmental Management as well the Development projections are also included in this chapter.

Chapter five elaborates on how the District Annual Action Plan would be implemented. In this chapter, The PoA is disaggregated or annualized into four years for implementation.

The sixth chapter deals with Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements as well as the communication strategy adopted by the District to ensure that all key stakeholders effectively promote dialogue and

generate feedback on the performance of the District. Local Participation which is the underpinning of decentralization and ensures ownership of development interventions is well explained in this chapter.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The Technical Team adopted a combination of quantitative and qualitative data collection tools to gather information. There was full involvement of all the communities in the District. Community needs assessment was conducted and this formed the basis for the communities' needs and developmental aspirations for which interventions were put in place to address. Some tools used in the data collection at this level include; Transect walk, Community durbar, focus group discussions and interviews. The opinion on the issues of the various communities were ranked in a participatory approach using the Pair-wise ranking techniques. Community action plans were prepared from the outcome of the deliberations.

The involvement of the key stakeholders culminated in public hearings organized at the three (3) Area Councils to deliberate on the final output. Comments, criticisms and suggestions at these meetings were included in the final plan. The final Public Hearing was organized at Bodi, the District Capital with participants comprising of the Unit Committee members, Area Councilors, Traditional Authorities, Decentralized Departments, CBOs, NGOs, Religious Leaders and other Civil Society Organizations.

# CHAPTER ONE

## 1.0 PERFORMANCE REVIEW/PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE

### 1.1 BACKGROUND

The Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF: 2018-2021) expounds on the President's Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP), 2018-2021, which was presented to Parliament in July, 2017. The MTDPF represents the sixth in a series under Ghana's fourth republic and builds on the successes and challenges of the most recent framework, the second Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II), which was implemented from 2014 to 2017. The latest MTDPF is premised on the Government's commitment under its **"An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all 2018-2021"**, which is based on five key Thematic Areas or Development Dimensions of growth and development, namely:

- Economic development;
- Social development;
- Environment, infrastructure and human settlements;
- Governance, corruption and public accountability; and
- Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs

The government further states its intention to pursue policies and programmes that will lead to:

"An optimistic, self-confident and prosperous nation, through the creative exploitation of our human and natural resource, and operating within a democratic, open and fair society in which mutual trust and economic opportunities exist for all"

Derived from this vision are four main goals to be pursued over the implementation period of the policy framework. These are:

- Create opportunities for all Ghanaians;
- Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient, built environment;
- Maintain a stable, united and safe society; and
- Build a prosperous society.

The plan of the Bodi District Assembly adopted all these goals and therefore prepared this plan also correspond to the President's priority agenda as captured in the framework

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

#### 1.1.1 Vision

The Vision of the Bodi District is *"To be a people-centered, socially oriented Public institution that provides Basic Leadership through Local Governance to enhance Economic Development"*

The vision of the District is line with the Vision of the national Medium Term as captured in Government's Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies, 2018-2021, *"A stable, united, inclusive and prosperous country with opportunities for all."*

### 1.1.2 Mission

Our Mission as an Assembly is to adopt an open advocacy, consensus building approach to decision making and policy formulation concentrating on the choices and priorities of the masses in public service delivery through local participation.

### 1.2 Functions and Core Values

The core functions of the Assembly as contained in Section 12 of the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936 are Political, Administrative, Deliberative, Legislative, Executive Economic Development and Planning. The Bodi District Assembly is therefore to;

1. Be responsible for the overall development of the District and shall ensure the preparation and submission to the Government through the RCC for approval of the development plan and budget for the District Assembly.
2. Formulate programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization and utilization of human, physical, financial and other resources within the Assembly.
3. Promote and support productive activity and social development in the District Assembly and remove any obstacles to initiative and develop.
4. Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide Municipal services.
5. Be responsible for development improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the District Assembly.
6. Responsible for maintenance of peace and public safety in collaboration with the appropriate national security and agencies.
7. Ensure availability and access to courts and public tribunals in the district for the promotion of Justice.

#### Core Values

The core values of the Assembly on which services are provided to the people include;

- |                     |                   |                |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| ❖ Accountability    | ❖ Diligence       | ❖ Timelines    |
| ❖ Client – oriented | ❖ Discipline      | ❖ Transparency |
| ❖ Innovativeness    | ❖ Impartiality    |                |
|                     | ❖ Professionalism |                |

### 1.3 Performance Review

The Bodi District Assembly planned in implement a total of 30 projects and 134 programmes in the 2014-2017 Medium term Development plan. The table gives a summary of the status of implementation of the projects and programmes during the plan period. This include projects and programmes completed, on-going and completed during the plan period.

All the uncompleted projects and programmes are rolled over into the 2018-2021 DMTDP plan for completion. The need for these projects is however validated at the beneficiary community level to ensure the need for them before rolling over.

**Table 1.1 Performance of the Bodi District Assembly from 2014 to 2017**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Thematic Area: Ensuring And Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability</b>						
	<b>Policy Objective: Attract private capital from both domestic and international sources</b>						
	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programme</b>	<b>Broad project/activity</b>	<b>Indicators</b>			<b>Remarks</b>
				<b>Baseline (2013)</b>	<b>MTDP Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Facilitate the Establishment of 2 Rice mill at Afere and Benumsuo	No milling machine in the district	2	1	Partially implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Organize Training workshops on commercial production of Snails and Mushroom for 300 participants	Lack of alternative livelihood	300 participant	320	Fully implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Organize Training workshops on commercial production of Fish for 200 participants	Lack of alternative livelihood	200 participant	150	Partially implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Facilitate the production of poultry mainly 1000 layers and 1000 broilers to mitigate the protein needs, create jobs and serve as a learning by December 2017	Inadequate job opportunities	1000 layer 1000 broiler	500 layers 800 broilers	Partially implemented
2014-2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Support women in gari Processing business	No support for Gari processors	500	500	Fully implemented
	<b>Thematic Area: Enhanced Competitiveness Of Ghana's Private Sector</b>						
	<b>Policy Objective: Attract private capital from both domestic and international sources</b>						
2016		General Administration	Expand the face for private sector investment and participation	Inadequate private sector investment	Attract private investors into the district	-	On-going
2014-2017	Management and	General Administration	Provide predictable and speedy resolution of commercial disputes	High level of commercial disputes	Resolve all commercial	All commerc	Fully implemented

	Administration				disputes as early as they occur	ial disputes resolved	
<b>Period</b>	<b>Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation And Sustainable Natural Resource management</b>						
	<b>Policy Objective: Improved agricultural productivity</b>						
	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programme</b>	<b>Broad project/activity</b>	<b>Indicators</b>			<b>Remarks</b>
			<b>Baseline (2013)</b>	<b>MTDP Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>		
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Organise 2 training programmes for 300 rice farmers on soil fertility management and water management at Afere, Datano, Suiano, Benumsuo and Amoaya	Inadequate Knowledge of farmers of proper practice	300	2 training organised for 300 participants	Fully implemented
2014	Economic Development	Improved agricultural productivity	Facilitate the procurement of 2 power tillers	No power tiller in the District	2	0	Not implemented
2014	Economic Development	Improved agricultural productivity	Collaborate with the private sector to build capacity of individuals and companies to produce and or Assemble appropriate agricultural machinery, tools and other equipment locally	No local manufacturing of agricultural equipment	50	0	Not implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Facilitate the procurement of working tools for veterinary officers	Inadequate tools for tertiary officers	-	-	Fully implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Organise anti-rabies campaign in the District for at least 500 dogs, cats and monkeys	Inadequate of citizens on the effects of rabies	500	500	Fully implemented
2015	Economic Development	Improved agricultural productivity	Facilitate the supply of Agro-Chemicals (fertilizer, insecticides, fungicides ) to at least 20,000 farmers at Afere and Amoaya	Inadequate farm inputs	20,000 farmers	20,000 farmers	Fully implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Facilitate the procurement of office equipment (Computers printers etc) and furniture set up for the Agric	Inadequate office equipment	1 printer 2 desktops computers	5chairs and 5 tables	Partially implemented

			Department		5 chairs and 5 tables	procured	
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Assist at least 100 youth in poultry, livestock,(Sheep, Goats and Pigs) and crop production in the district under the Youth in Agricultural Programme	Youth unemployment	100	100	Fully implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Train at least 500 poultry farmers on the use of I2 vaccination.	Inadequate knowledge of farmers on animal health	500	500	Fully implemented
2017	Economic Development	Improved agricultural productivity	Train 200 farmers to adopt land saving techniques in cases of land degradation and loss of Arable land due to climate change	No farmer trained	200	200	Fully implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Organise 2 training programmes for 200 farmers on the use of improved planting materials in cassava production annually at Bodi and Amoaya	Inadequate Knowledge of farmers of proper practice	2 training for 200 participants	2 training for 200 participants	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Organise farmers' day to award deserving farmers in every year	Annual event	4	4	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	Sensitise communities along the forest reserves on the need to protect forestry resources.	High rate of forest destruction	20 communities	20 communities sensitised	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	Involve communities in protection and monitoring of illegal chainsaw operations.	High rate of illegal chain saw activities	50 communities	All communities involved	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	Sensitise the people on prevention and management of disasters annually	Inadequate awareness on disaster prevention	All communities	All communities sensitised	Fully implemented

2014-2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Facilitate the distribution of improved cassava planting materials under West African Agricultural Productivity Programme (WAAPP) to at least 1000 annually	Lack of improve cassava plant materials	4000	4,120	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Facilitate the supply of improved breeds of Sheep and Goats to 6 farmers annually under (WAAPP)	Lack of improved breeds of livestock	24 farmers	24	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	Organise awareness creation workshop on climate change for Assembly persons and unit committee members annually	High level of environmental degradation	16 assembly persons	16 assembly persons	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Economic Development	Improved agricultural productivity	Facilitate the increase of the cocoa mass spraying Gangs in the District by 65% by June annually	Inadequate mass spraying gangs	65%	65%	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Economic Development	Improved agricultural productivity	Facilitate the supply of 1,000,000 Hybrid cocoa seedlings to at least 20,000 farmers annually	The use of local breed of cocoa	1000,000 cocoa seemingly 20,000 farmers	1,200,000 cocoa seemingly 20,000 farmers	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Economic Development	Improved agricultural productivity	Rehabilitate the road network in cocoa growing areas to facilitate the evacuation of crops	Poor road network	200 km of roads annually	200 km of roads annually	Fully implemented
<b>Policy Objective: Promote Livestock and poultry development for food security and income</b>							
2014	Economic Development	Improved agricultural productivity	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases in 50 communities	Inadequate method of disease control	50 communities	50 communities	Fully implement
<b>Policy Objective: : Mitigate the impacts of climate variability and change</b>							
2014-2017	Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	Development and implementation of environmental sanitation strategies to adapt to climate change	No DESAP for the District	-	DESSAP developed and implemented	Fully implemented

2014-2017	Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	Minimize climate change impacts on human health through improved access to healthcare	Low access to health care delivery	-	Climate change strategies implemented	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	Encourage reforestation of degraded forest and off-reserve areas through the Plantations Development and Afforestation programmes	High rate of deforestation	-	Many communities and schools have started growing trees	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	Promote plantation/woodlot development among communities to meet the needs of society	Low interest in plantation	-	Farmers are planting trees on the farmers	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and management	Promote Public education on the outcome of improper disposal of waste.	Improper waste disposal	All communities	On-going	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and management	Provision of waste collection bins at vintage places in the communities and these bins should be emptied regularly	No bins in the district	All electoral areas in the district have dustbin	On-going	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and management	. Enforcement of all sanitation laws	Low enforcement of Sanitation bye-laws	Strict enforcement of bye-law	On-going	Fully implemented
2014	Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	Procure fire tender for the District Assembly	No Fire Tender available in the district	1	0	Not implemented
2014-2017	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and management	Promote the education of the public on the effects of noise pollution on the health of citizens	High level of noise pollution		On-going	On-going

Period	<b>Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy And Human Settlement Development</b>						
	<b>Policy Objective: : Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user need</b>						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Construct ICT Centres /Establish Computer centres for training of Basic school students	ICT center established in Bodi	1	Only one was constructed at Bodi	Partially implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Construct 4 No. 5 seater Institutional latrines for Basic Schools	Inadequate toilets facilities for schools	4	6	Fully implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Offer Scholarship to 200 Teacher Trainees	Inadequate support for teacher trainees	200	200	Fully implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Construction. of 8 Unit Classroom Block(Single Storey) Phase I at Bodi SHS	Inadequate classrooms	Inadequate classroom blocks	1	On-going
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Procure 70 Cupboards for Basic Schools	Inability of the students to carry theirs books everyday	70	70	Fully implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Procure Teachers' Tables and Chairs for Basic Schools	Inadequate supply of teachers tables for basic schools	74 tables and chairs	74 tables and chairs	Fully implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Completion of 2 No 6 unit classroom block and its ancillary facilities at Samansuo Kankyiabo and Manhyaia	Schools under trees	3	3	Fully implemented
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize 3 No Staff Durbar annually	Conflict of roles	3	3 meeting organized	Fully implemented

2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing, roads and water management	Construction of 4-No 3unit Semi-detached Bungalow for Staff at Bodi	Lack of staff bungalow	4	2 no semi-detached 75% completed	On-going
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Procure Dual Desk for Basic Schools	Inadequate dual desk for many schools	3000	2500	Fully implemented
2015	Management and Administration	General Administration	Procurement of project monitoring Vehicles	No vehicle for monitoring	2	1	Partly implemented
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing, roads and water management	Construction of 1 No 5 unit NSS transit quarters	Not transit point for NSS personnel	1	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Procure school uniforms for Basic Schools	Inadequate supply of TLMs	2,000	1,857	Fully implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Organise INSET for KG Teachers	Limited capacity	74	74	Fully implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Organise District school Performance meeting Appraisal Meeting (SPAM)	Limited stakeholder engagement	4	4	Fully implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Embark on school Enrolment drive-Girls	Low enrolment	-	-	Fully implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Form girls clubs in JHS	Low girl interest in school	27	27	Fully implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	Construction of 2 No Health Centres at Amoaya and Kwasikrom	No health centre at these localities	2	2	Fully implemented

2015	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	Sensitize Health staff and District Assembly on the need to form Health Walk Clubs	No health club in district	Encourage communities to form clubs	Not done	Not implemented
2015	Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize induction/orientation programmes for Assembly Members	Inadequate knowledge about their roles	16	16	Inadequate furniture
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Procure School uniforms for Basic Schools	Inability of some parents to buy uniform for their wards			Fully implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Procure White Board for Basic Schools	Lack of white boards		9510	Fully implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Procure Dusbins for Basic Schools	Lack of dustbins for schools	500	500	Fully implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing, roads and water management	Construction of Police station at Amoaya Ahibenso, Kwafukaa and Afere	Only Bodi and Amoaya townships had police stations	4	1	Partially implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Supply of street bulbs	No street lights in most parts of the District.	500	550	Fully implemented
2016	Management and Administration	General Administration	Acquire additional desktop computers for the revenue unit and accounts department	Inadequate compute set up for the Revenue unit.	2	2	Fully Implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Procure TLMs for JHS	Uses old materials for teaching	--	----	Fully implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Organise District STMIE Clinic	Lack student's interest in STMIE	1	1	Fully implemented
2016	Social Services	Education,	My First Day at School	Low enrolment	1	1	Fully implemented

	Delivery	Youth and Sports					
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Organize District Mock Examination	Inadequate preparation before exams	8	8	Fully implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Organise District Sports Competition	Lack of interest in sports	1	1	Fully implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Supply of 1000 mono desk	Inadequate furniture	1000	1000	Fully implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Renovation of 2 No classroom block at Bodi and Kwasikrom	Dilapidated building	2	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Promote School Health Promotion	Lack of health education	-	-	Fully implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Organize Independence Day Celebration	-annual events	4	4	Fully implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Rehabilitation of School at Afere Islamic Basic School	Dilapidated school building	1	1	Fully implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	Establishment of Medical Laboratory at Suinoa 'A' Health Center	Not medical laboratory in district	Construct a laboratory	On-going	On-going due to due to lack enough fund
2014-2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing, roads and water management	Construction culverts in 10 communities in the District	Inaccessible of roads	10	10	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing, roads and water	Maintenance of feeder Roads- Reshaping of roads	Deplorable nature of feeder roads	200km of Roads reshaped each year	On-going	Fully implemented

		management					
2014-2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing, roads and water management	Drilling of 7 No boreholes at Kwasiakrom, Besease, Timtimhwe, Manhyia, Patakro, Akomkrom and Aboaboso	Lack of potable water for these communities	7	7	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Construction. of 11 No 6 Unit Classroom Block and Ancillary Facilities	Many schools are under trees	11	3	On-going at various levels
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Construction. Of 15 No 3 Unit Classroom Block , Office and Store and Ancillary Facilities	Many schools under trees	15	3	On-going
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Construction of 8 No. 4 Unit Teachers Quarters at Kwasiadukrom, Atabokaa, Dokukrom, Yayaso, Bokabo, Besease and Kankyiabo	Lack of teachers accommodation	8	2 no 8 unit at various levels	On-going
2014-2015	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Construct 13 No. urinals for Basic Schools	No space for students to urinate during school days	13	13	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Organise & Promote Gender Clubs in Basic Schools	Gender inequality	-	-	Partially implemented
2014-2015	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Monitoring of enrolment	Low school attendance	-	-	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Organise District Best Teachers' Award Annually	Lack of motivation for teachers	4	0	Not implemented
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Organize Role Model Conference for Girls	Lack of role model for girls	4	0	Not implemented
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and	Organize District Quiz Competition	Lack of competition among students	12	0	Not implemented

		Sports					
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Sensitization of pupils on HIV/AIDS Prevention	Sensitization was low on HIV/AIDS prevention	-	-	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Completion of 4 No 3 unit classroom block and its ancillary facilities at Afere Kwasiadukrom Besease and Kwasikrom	Inadequate classrooms for JHS Students	4	4	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Supply of 8000 dual desk	Inadequate furniture	8000	8000	On-going
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Construction of 7 No 3 unit KG Block with ancillary facilities at Amoaya, Atabokaa, Datano, Bodi, Ahibenso, Afere and Adukrom	Inadequate classroom blocks	7	3	On-going
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	Construction of 9 No CHPS compound	No CHIPS constructed	9 to be constructed	Ong-going	5 at various stages of completion
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	Construction of 5 No Clinic at Kama, Krayawkrom, Aferewa, Kwasiadukrom and Datano	No clinic in these location	5to be constructed	2 communities Kama Kwasiadukrom	On-going
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	Improve collaboration with Bodi District Assembly, CSOs, Private Health providers and MP in the implementation and monitoring of health programs	No collaboration	Conduct popular meetings with CSO,MP	On-going	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	Quarterly meetings with all health facility management and key stakeholders in the district	Irregular meetings with stakeholders	4 meetings yearly	On-going	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	Sensitize and educate the public on Exclusive Breast feeding	Inadequate awareness on exclusive breast feeding	-	-	On-going

2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	Development of District/sub-Districts' Epidemic Preparedness Plans	No epidemic preparedness plan	Develop an epidemic response plan	Plan developed	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize Sensitization Workshop on Drug Abuse	High level drug abuse	-	-	On-going
2014-2017	Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize 3 No. 1-day General Assembly Meeting Annually	-	12	16 meeting organized	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize at least 4 Executive Committee Meetings annually	-	16	16 meeting organized	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize at least 4 Sub-committee meetings annually	-	16	16 meeting organized	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize 20 Evaluation Panel meetings	-	20	20 meeting organized	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize 6 annual Tender Review Board meetings	-	24	24 meeting organized	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize 10 No. Entity Tender Committee meetings annually	-	10	10 meeting organized	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize 12 Management meetings	-	12	24 meeting organized	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize 16 No. Area Council and Committee meetings	-	16	16 meeting	Fully implemented

	Administration					organized	
2014-2017	Management and Administration	General Administration	Procure office stationary	Periodic purchase of office consumables	-	Office stationeries were procured	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Management and Administration	General Administration	Maintenance of Assembly structures and equipment	Routine maintenance	All structure and equipment maintained	All structure and equipment maintained	Fully implemented
<b>Policy Objective: : Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of Ghanaians and for export</b>							
	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programme</b>	<b>Broad project/activity</b>	<b>Indicators</b>			<b>Remarks</b>
				<b>Baseline (2013)</b>	<b>MTDP Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	
2014-2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing, roads and water management	Increase access to electricity of consumers, especially in the rural areas	No electricity in most of the rural areas	50	20	Fully implemented
<b>Policy Objective: : PROMOTION OF ICT FOR DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT</b>							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Facilitate the development of community information centres (CICs) district wide	Most communities use gong-gong to disseminate information	3	1	On –going
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Increase coverage of ICT infrastructure particularly in rural and peri-urban communities	No ICT infrastructure in the District	4	1	Project is on-going
2014	Management and Administration	Human Resource	Strengthen the human resource capacity in water management	Ineffective management of water systems	Provide staff and WSMT for water system	Provided staff and WSMT for water system	Fully implemented

2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing, roads and water management	Strengthen public –private partnerships in water provision	No private or NGOs operating in the water sub-sector in the district	3 Small town Water Systems and 20 Boreholes	Global Communities and Safe water Network have partnered with assembly	Fully implemented
2016	Management and Administration	Human Resource	Build the capacity of District Assemblies to better manage environmental sanitation	Low capacity in the management of WASH	16 Assembly members and 20 staff	16 Ass. members and 20 staff	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	Promote the construction and use of appropriate and low cost solid waste facilities	High level open defecation	1000 households	652	On-going
2014-2017	Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	Improve household and institutional sanitation	Low level of sanitation	-	-	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	Acquire and develop land/sites for the treatment and disposal of solid waste in major towns	No land for waste disposal	1	1	Fully implemented
<b>Period</b>	<b>Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Decent Work</b>						
	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programme</b>	<b>Broad project/activity</b>	<b>Indicators</b>			<b>Remarks</b>
<b>Baseline (2013)</b>				<b>MTDP Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>		
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Promote increased private sector participation in the establishment of schools within set guidelines, especially in deprived areas	No private sector participation in the establishment of schools	-	-	Fully implemented

2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Establish basic schools in all underserved communities	Schools under trees	10	5	On-going
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Increase the number of trained teachers, trainers, instructors and attendants at all levels	Inadequate trained teachers	80%	80%	On-going
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Ensure that rehabilitated/new infrastructure are friendly to students with disabilities	Most infrastructure are not disability friendly	All educational infrastructure	70% achieved	On-going
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Intensify awareness creation on the importance of girls' education, especially underserved areas	High gender disparity in school attendance	To attain a gender parity index of 1 in all schools	-	On-going
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	intensify education delivery supervision at all levels	Low adherence to rules and regulations	To ensure all school follow rules and regulations	All schools adhere to all rules and regulations	On-going
2015	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	Scale up NHIS registration of the very poor through strengthening linkages with other MDAs.	Inability of the poor to access health care	1000	950	On-going
2015	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	Improve the quality of health sector governance	Low supervision of health facilities	Conduct quarterly supportive supervision	2 conducted with period	On-going with funding challenges
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	Accelerate implementation of CHPS strategy in under-served areas	3 CHIPS finished in district	All electoral areas with finish CHIPS	9 electoral areas with CHIPS	On-going
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	Expand access to primary health care	Limited access to primary health centre	All electoral areas with	9 electoral	On-going

					finish CHIPS	areas with CHIPS	
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	Improve case detection and management at health facility level	Low case detection rate for notifiable diseases	Increase TB,AFB case detect to 70%	Currentl y at 30%	On-going
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	Scale-up community and home-based management of selected diseases	Low home visit activities	Increase number of home visits by CHNS	80 hours visited monthly by CHNS	On-going but require topics
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Intensify behavior change strategies especially for high risk groups	High level of social vices especially among the youth	-	Educatio n being carried out on radio	On-going
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Intensify advocacy to reduce infection and impact of HIV, AIDS and TB	No PMTCT service in district	Set up PMTCT clinics at health centres	All health centre offer PMTCT service	On-going
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	Prevent mother-to-child transmission	High level of mother to child transmission	Conduct 3 radio programme on STIs quarterly	Target met	On-going
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	Promote safe sex practices	High level indiscriminate sex	Safe sex for all		On-going
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Address gender based vulnerability including violence and coercion and marginalization of PLHIV	High level of marginalization of PLWHIV	Reduce marginalizat ion of PLWHIV to zero	Weekly educatio n on radio organize d	On-going

2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Promote the establishment of community sports facilities	-	-	-	On-going
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Promote the development of sports with emphasis on the lesser known sports	-	-	-	On-going
2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Mainstream children issues in development planning at all levels	Limited gender issues in development Planning	-	-	Fully implanted
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Create public awareness on children's rights	Limited awareness of the rights of the child	-	Target achieved	Implemented
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Strengthen capacity of relevant stakeholders to integrate population issues into development planning	Development planning not sync with population	Stakeholders in development abreast with population issues	All major Stakeholders trained in population development	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Integrate family planning into plans and activities of MDAs and MMDAs	Inadequate family planning programmes	Plan for family planning issues	Target met	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Integrate Sexual and Reproductive Health and HIV and AIDs	HIV/AIDS programs implemented separately from reproductive health	-	Target achieved	Fully implemented
<b>Period</b>	<b>Thematic Area: Transparent And Accountable and Responsive Governance</b>						
	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programme</b>	<b>Broad project/activity</b>	<b>Indicators</b>			<b>Remarks</b>
				<b>Baseline (2013)</b>	<b>MTDP Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	

2015	Management and Administration	.General Administration	Strengthen existing sub-district structures to ensure effective operation	Non-functioning of District sub-structures	Ensure that all sub-structures function well	All sub-structure are functional	Fully implemented
2017	Management and Administration	Finance	Develop the capacity of the MMDAs towards effective revenue mobilization	Low capacity of revenue staff	Build capacity of staff	revenue staff trained	Fully implemented
2017	Management and Administration	Finance	Revaluation of property rates and strengthening of tax collection system	Ineffective revenue collection systems	-	nill	Not implemented
2014-2017	Management and Administration	.General Administration	Institutionalize regular meet-the-citizens session for all assembly members	In adequate interaction of Assembly with constituents	Provide platform for all citizens to interact with their Assembly members	All Assembly members met their constituent at least each quarter	On-going
<b>Period</b>	<b>Thematic Area: Transparent, Accountable And Responsive Governance</b>						
	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programme</b>	<b>Broad project/activity</b>	<b>Indicators</b>			<b>Remarks</b>
			<b>Baseline (2013)</b>	<b>MTDP Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>		
2014	Management and Administration	Finance	Organize training workshops for revenue collectors to build their capacity	Low capacity of revenue staff			Fully implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Education of communities on the Decentralization Concept and Functions of the District Assembly	Lack of knowledge on the work on the District Assembly	-	-	Fully implemented
2014	Management and	.Finance	Set-up records unit for the finance department	Improper record keeping	-	Record unit	Fully implemented

	Administration					established	
2014	Management and Administration	.Finance	Commence the collection of basic rate	Low revenue for development	-	-	Not implemented
2015	Management and Administration	.Finance	Make the three area councils functional by ceding some revenue items like basic rate, arrest of stray animals, kilo deductions etc	Low revenue for development at substructure level	All three Area Council functional	All 3 AC are functional	Fully implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Advocacy on Children's Rights, Child labour and Child Abuse	Disregard for the rights of the child	-	-	On-going
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Education of communities on the Decentralization Concept and Functions of the District Assembly	Lack of knowledge on the work on the District Assembly	-	-	Fully implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing, roads and water management	Construction of a District Police Command	Lack of decent office accommodation for the police	1no ....unit building	1no ....unit building constructed	Fully implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Formation of 5 Women Advocacy Groups Annually	Lack of voice for women in decision making	5	5	Fully implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Carry out Advocacy on the Rights of Persons With Disability	Disregard for rights of PWDs	-	-	On-going
2016	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Education of communities on the Rights of a voter	Inadequate awareness on the right voter	-	-	On-going
2016	Management and Administration	Finance	Procure Revenue Van with full mounted speakers	Lack of means of transportation for revenue staff	1	0	Not implemented

2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Formation of Child Labour Committees	High incidence of child labour	15	15	On-going
2017	Management and Administration	Human Resource	Build the capacities of revenue officers and commission collectors.	Low capacity of revenue staff			Implemented
2017	Management and Administration	Finance	Employ additional revenue collectors and commission collectors	Inadequate revenue staff			Fully implemented
2017	Management and Administration	Finance	Commence the collection of property rate	Low revenue	-	Collection of property rate has started	On-going
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing, roads and water management	Construction of Court Hall	Lack court in the district	1 no court building	About 70% complete	On-going
2014-2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning	Complete street naming and House Addressing exercise to assist revenue collection and Physical development of the district at Bodi, Afere, Ahibenso and Amoaya	Lack street and property addressing	Streets in Bodi, Afere, Ahibenso and Amoaya named	Streets in Bodi	On-going
2014-2014	Management and Administration	Finance	Build a revenue data of all rate payers in the district	Inadequate revenue data	-	-	On-going
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Promote social responsibility among media house	Low level social responsibility			Fully implemented
2014-2016	Management and Administration	.Finance	Construct three main Revenue barrier entry points i.e., Ahibensu road, Bodi and Amoaya road	Lack of revenue check point	3	1	On-going

2014-2017	Management and Administration	.Finance	Construction of 100 additional markets sheds at the Bodi main market.	Lack of markets sheds	100	0	Not implemented
<b>Policy Objective: Empower women and mainstream gender into socio-economic Dev't.</b>							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	1. Develop community based response to violence on women using traditional leaders, FBOs and ADR	High level domestic violence			On-going
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	2. Sustain public education, advocacy and sensitization on the need to reform outmoded socio-cultural practices, beliefs that promote gender discrimination	High level out moded cultural practice			On-going
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	3. Institute measures to ensure increasing proportion of women government appointees in District Assemblies	Gender inequality in Assembly Members	3	0	Not implemented
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	4. Build capacities on gender 11 DPCU Members on mainstreaming	Inadequate gender mainstreaming in development issues	11	0	Not implemented
2014-2107	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Enforce compliance with laws regulations and procedures	High level social vices	-	-	On-going
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Increase safety awareness of citizens	High incidence of road crash	-	-	On-going
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Enhance institutional capacity of the Ghana National Fire Service, the NADMO and other similar	Lack of Fire Service station in the district	-	-	On-going

## Financial review 2014-2017

Table 1.2 and 1.2 show the Total revenue releases from Government of Ghana and All Sources of Financial Resources for the Bodi District Assembly from 2014-2017 respectively.

In the planned period, there has always being a decrease in the actual release of fund from the planned amount. This leads funding gaps in the plan implementation. This accounted for the in ability of the District Assembly's inability to implement all its planned interventions. As indicated in table 1.2 below.

The total release for compensation and personnel emolument were all dispensed as the disbursement go the beneficiary straight from controller for the established staff while those non-established staff were paid from the District Assembly internal Generated Fund. The allocation for Goods and Services was also spent in all the years.

Also this District Assembly experiences a high level of deviation of the financial inflow from all sources. In the terminal year, 2017 of the plan for instance, a total of GH¢ **5,719,318.00** was planned while a total receipt of GH¢ **2,725,228.13** was realised with a total gap of GH **2,994,089.87**. **This represents a 52.4%** of a funding Gab from all financial sources as evident in table 1.3 below.

**Table 1.2: Total Releases from Government of Ghana**

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested As planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released C	Deviations		Actual Expenditure D	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2014	545,675.00	245,335.00	229,525.36	300,340.00	15,809.64	229,525.36	0
2015	465,123.00	331,626.00	45,356.55	133,497.00	286,269.45	45,356.55	0
2016	536,798.00	459,439.00	422,737.00	77,359.00	36,702.00	422,737.00	0
2017	907,645.00	831,049.00	780,201.85	76,596.00	50,847.15	780,201.85	0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
2014	3,453,982.00	3,032,534.67	803,168.59	421,447.33	2,229,366.08	609,792.36	193,376.23
2015	4,097,453.00	3,289,083.00	1,835,649.10	808,370.00	1,292,433.90	1,262,423.36	573,225.74
2016	3,953,792.00	3,673,117.00	2,298,186.59	280,675.00	1,374,930.41	2,118,492.84	179,693.75
2017	3,676,523.00	3,590,088.00	1,350,585.94	86,435.00	2,239,502.06	542,523.94	808,062.00
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	1,999,573.00	1,327,453.08	335,902.22	672,119.92	991,550.86	335,902.22	0
2015	2,925,418.00	1,922,368.00	714,552.45	1,003,050.00	1,207,815.55	714,552.45	0
2016	2,243,987.30	2,124,605.30	1,138,915.86	119,382.00	985,689.44	1,138,915.86	0
2017	2,897,321.92	2,796,565.92	1,017,355.33	100,756.00	1,779,210.59	1,017,355.33	0

**Table 1.3: All Sources of Financial Resources for the Bodi District Assembly from 2014-2017**

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance
GoG	235,894.06	234,569.00	1,325.06	335,886.06	312,035.04	23,851.02	494,618.00	430,578.00	64,040.00	831,049.00	694,488.00	136,561.00
IGF	120,000.00	117,746.67	2,253.33	169,234.00	106,747.75	62,486.25	169,243.00	125,999.02	43,243.98	169,866.00	90,519.13	79,346.87
DACF	4,342,489.00	1,475,482.00	2,847,007.00	4,875,838.94	1,807,139.05	3,068,699.89	4,103,660.00	2,058,707.68	2,044,952.32	3,086,197.15	1,453,548.48	1,632,648.67
DDF	344,134.00	342,012.00	2,122.00	404,147.00	304,321.45	99,825.55	304,321.45	406,479.34	(102,157.89)	971,590.00	356,602.31	614,987.69
DP (IDA)	100,000.00	89,904.00	10,096.00	100,000.00	88,715.45	11,284.55	70,000.00	61,128.16	8,871.84	0.00	2,300.00	(2,300.00)
(MP's CF	215,000.00	202,548.00	12,452.00	215,000.00	211,459.25	3,540.75	100,000.00	177,609.66	77,609.66	300,000.00	218,289.34	81,710.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,357,517.06</b>	<b>2,462,261.67</b>	<b>2,875,255.39</b>	<b>6,100,106.00</b>	<b>2,830,417.99</b>	<b>3,269,687.26</b>	<b>5,241,842.45</b>	<b>3,260,501.86</b>	<b>1,981,340.59</b>	<b>5,719,318.00</b>	<b>2,725,228.13</b>	<b>2,994,089.87</b>

Source: Fin. Dept/DPCU Dec. 2017

The major source of financial inflow to the Assembly is the District Assembly's Common Fund. During the plan period the Development Partners' inflow was only International Development Assistance (IDA) in support of Water and Sanitation programs and Projects. The internal Revenue Generation is a source of worry to the Assembly. The low performance of the IGR is as a result of inadequate revenue items as well as reluctance to pay rates on the part of rate payers. There inadequate revenue data based to aid revenue collection in the district.

## 1.5 DISTRICT PROFILE

### 1.5.1 Background

The Bodi District is one of the twenty two (22) Districts in the Western Region of Ghana and located between latitude 6° 6' N and 7° 0' N, and longitude 2° 40' W and 3° 15' W. It was carved out of the Sefwi Juaboso District in 2012 with the Legislative Instrument (LI) 2021. The District has a total land size of about 662.404 square kilometres. It is located in the Northern part of Western Region of Ghana with Sefwi Bodi as its capital. Bodi District has 11 Electoral Areas, 5 Government Appointees, 1 constituency and 3 Area Councils. The District shares borders with Juaboso District to the North and North-West, Sefwi Wiawso Municipal Assembly to the East and Akontombra to the South and Suaman Districts to the south-West

The 2010 Population and Housing Census put the district's population at 53,314 consisting of 27,111 males and 26,203 females. The projected population is 63,374 for the year 2017.

Figure1.1:



Figure1.2:



### 1.5.2 Institutional capacity needs

#### 1.5.2.1 Organization Structure

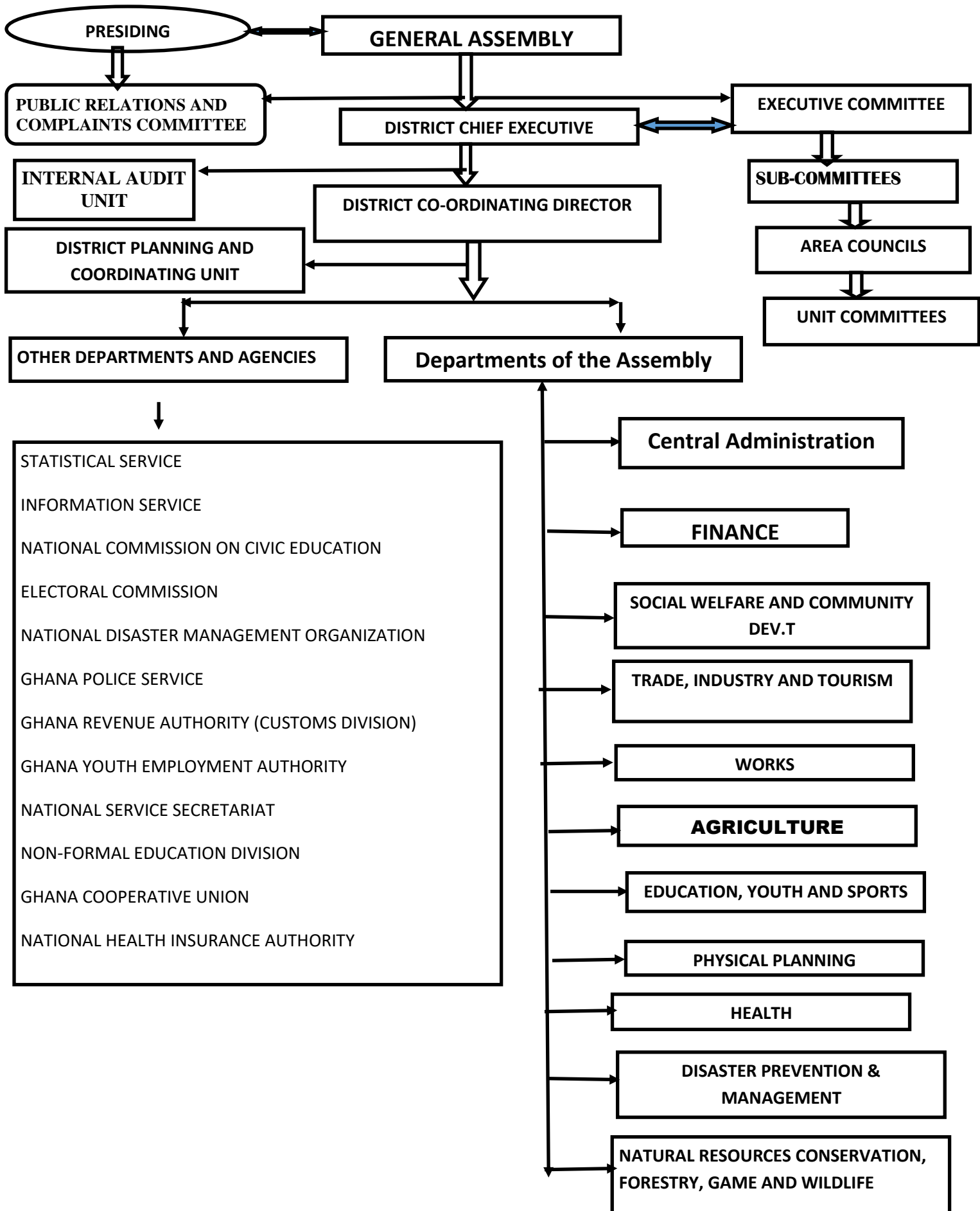
The diagram below shows the structure of the Bodi District Assembly

The general Assembly headed by the Presiding Member is the highest decision making body in the District. It has two (2) main committees; the Public Relation and Complain committee and the Executive committee.

About five (5) other sub- committee operate under the Executive committee which is chaired by the Hon. DCE



Figure 1.3 Organogram of the Bodi District Assembly



### 1.5.2.2 Assessment of Management Capacity

Table 1.6 indicates the assessment of the Management capacity of the Bodi District assembly under the Monitoring and Evaluation action of the District. The first column is showing a set of criteria used in assessing the DPCU's M&E capacity. The criteria are qualifications of personnel, staff complements, skills and knowledge, availability, utilization and timely access to funds. Leadership, management, workload and motivation as well as equipment are other criteria assessed. The criteria were matched against scores of between 1 and 10. Each of the 11 departments of the DPCU took part in the scoring based on their individual perceptions of the district's situation. After a critical assessment based on the current capacities of the district, a total average score 5.96 out of 10 was obtained. Issues that ranked relatively high included Qualification of Personnel, Skills and Knowledge management as well as Leadership while Timely Release of Funds, Staff Compliment, workloads and Motivation / Incentives for Personnel were key issues that had low ranks and needed to be addressed for effective implementation of the M&E Plan. The above index score means that the Assembly is slightly above average in M&E capacity and management performance.

The DPCU and the entire management of the Bodi District Assembly is ready to look for solutions to increase the average score.

**Table 1.4 Assessment of Management Capacity**

No.	Capacity Index	Scores											Average Score	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		TS
1	Qualification of personnel	7	3	9	10	5	8	8	9	9	10	9	87	<b>7.9</b>
2	Staff Compliment	4	3	3	4	5	6	5	3	6	1	8	48	<b>4.4</b>
3	Skills & Knowledge	6	7	7	10	8	7	7	10	7	8	9	86	<b>7.8</b>
4	Availability of Funds	2	1	3	4	2	5	4	6	6	1	6	40	<b>3.6</b>
5	Utilization of Funds	5	2	8	10	10	6	6	7	8	1	9	72	<b>6.5</b>
4	Timely Access to Funds	5	1	4	4	5	7	5	4	6	1	6	48	<b>4.4</b>

7	Leadership	2	10	6	8	10	5	9	9	8	5	9	81	<b>7.4</b>
8	Management	4	10	6	8	10	4	9	9	7	7	9	83	<b>7.5</b>
9	Workload	3	1	3	2	3	5	4	3	6	1	7	38	<b>3.5</b>
10	Motivation/ Incentives	2	1	3	1	1	5	5	1	6	1	6	32	<b>2.9</b>
11	Equipment/ Facilities	2	1	5	1	5	4	3	7	5	1	7	41	<b>3.7</b>
	<b>Total score</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>59.6</b>
<b>Total Average Score</b>														<b>6.0</b>

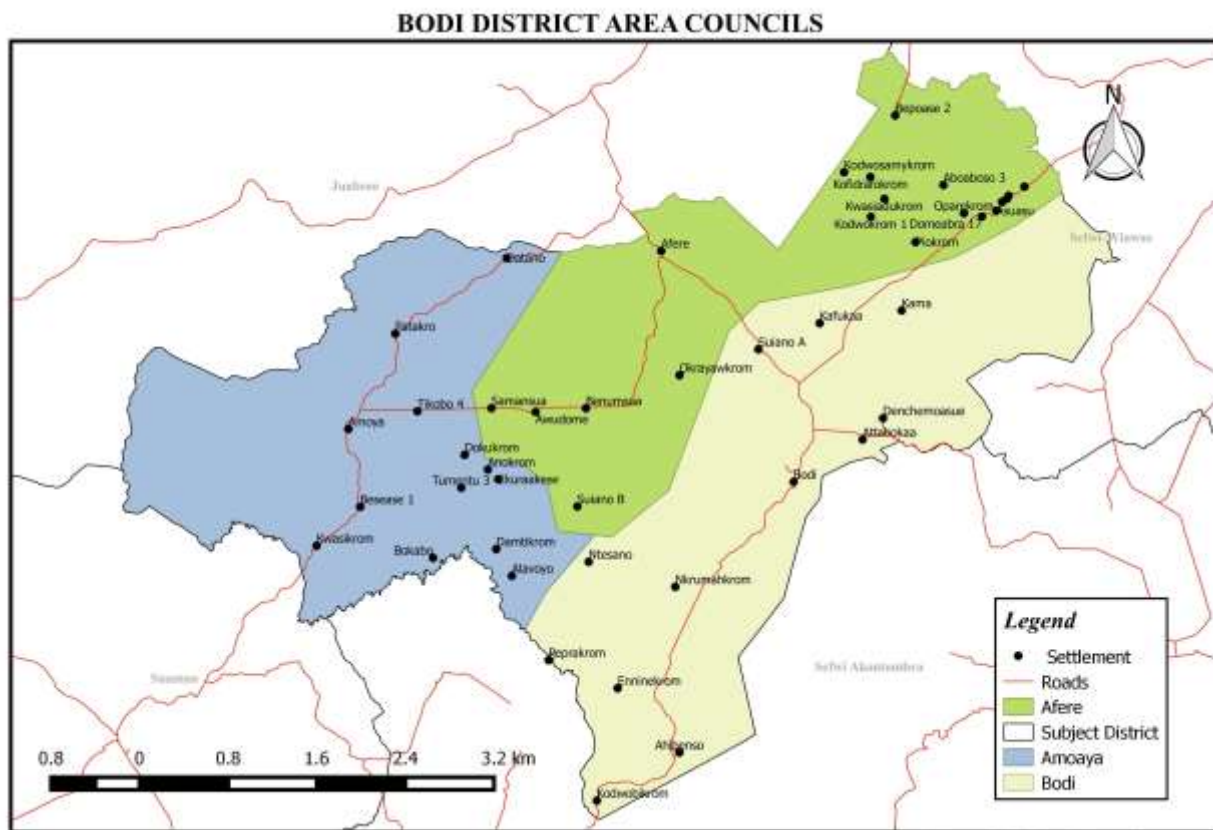
### 1.5.3 Physical and Natural Environment

The location, size, relief, drainage, climate, soil and vegetation of the Bodi District were examined in the course of preparing this plan with the view to establishing their current status and their implications for development in the district.

#### 1.5.3.1 Location and Size

Bodi District being one of the twenty-two (22) districts in the Western Region is located between latitude 6° 6' N and 7° 0' N, and longitude 2° 40' W and 3° 15' W. The District has a surface area of about 662.404 square kilometres. It has a population of 53,314 comprising of 27,111 male and 26,203 females per the 2010 PHC. The projected population for 2017 is 63,374. It is located in the Northern part of the Western Region of Ghana with Sefwi Bodi as its capital.

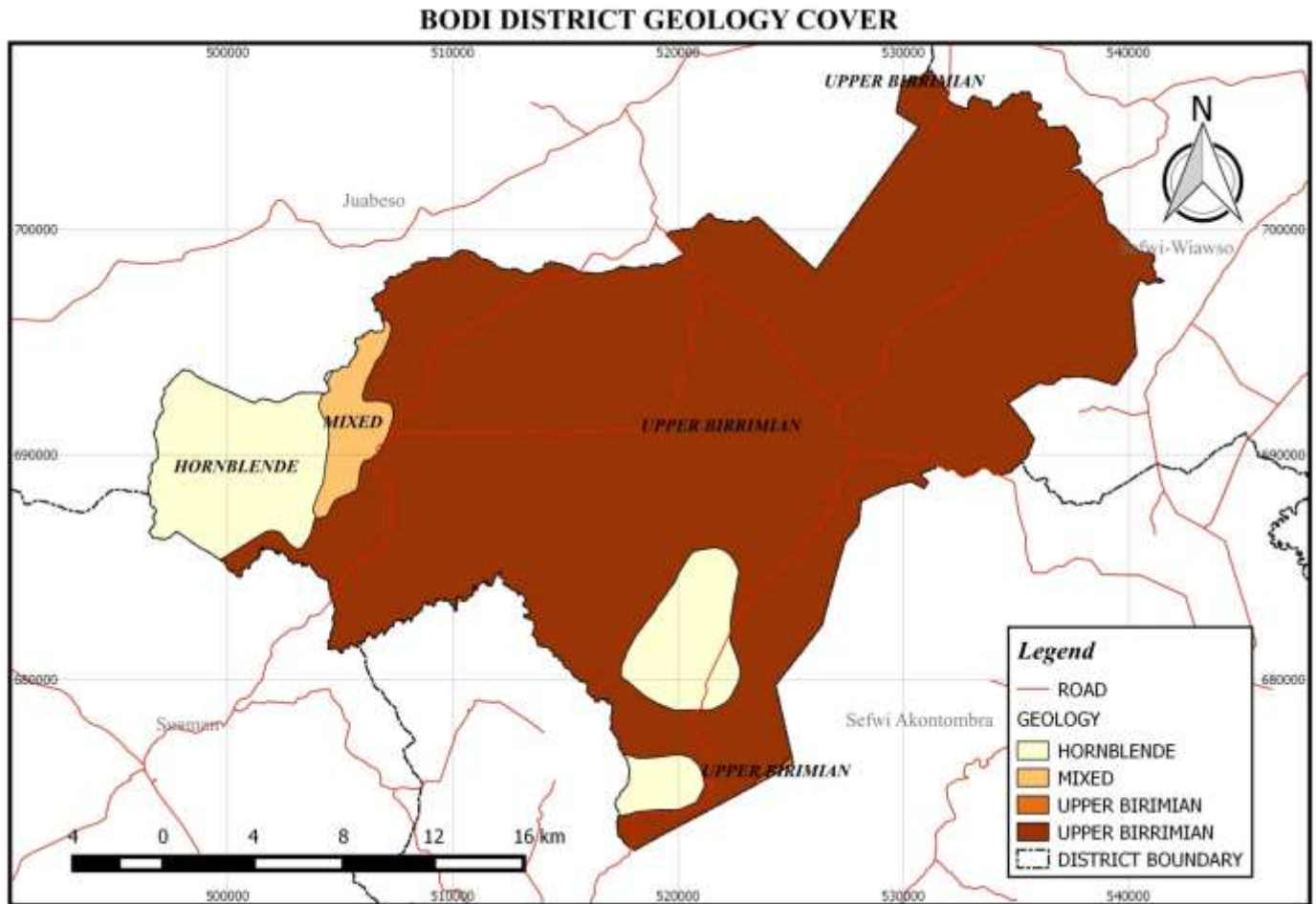
Figure 1.4:



### 1.5.3.2 Geology

The District geological composition is mainly of the Birimian formation. There is also granite rocks, which covers about three quarters of the closed forest zone is said to be the most important mineral bearing rocks. Figure 1.4 shows the districts geology and soil.

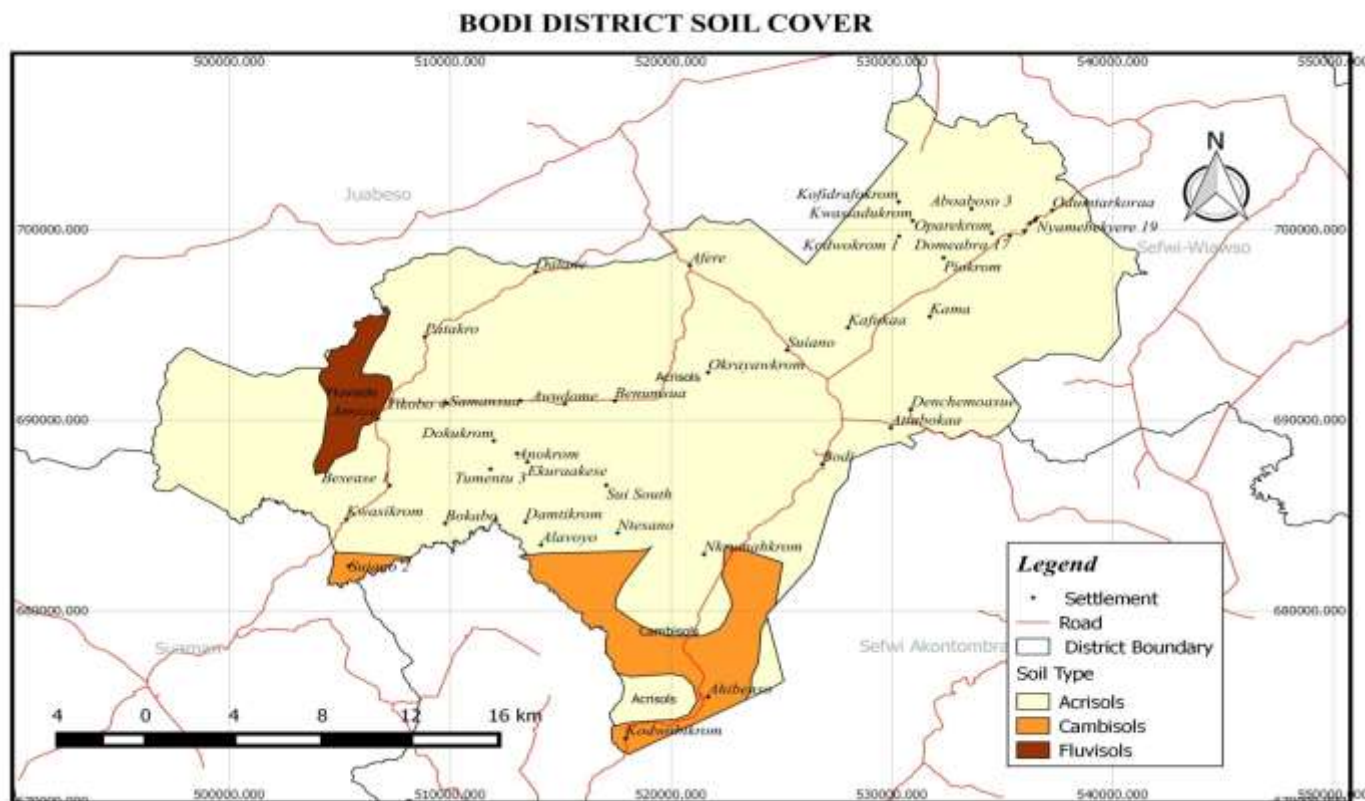
Figure1.5:



### 1.5.3.3. Soils

Soils in the District are mainly forest ochrosols. They are red to dark in colour and alkaline in nature. Because of the clayey nature of the soil and the presence of organic matter water retention is high. This soil type is rich and supports the cultivation of food and cash crops with Cocoa as the major crop. This gives the district comparative advantage in agriculture production and also a fertile ground for agro-processing.

Figures1.6:



### 1.5.3.4 Climate

Bodi District forms part of the country’s wet semi-equatorial climatic zone. The zone is characterized by two maxima rainfall regime with mean annual rainfall figures ranging from 1,250-2,000mm. The two rainfall peaks fall between May-June and September – October.

The area experiences two main seasons, namely the wet season and the dry season. The wet season is roughly between April and October, while the dry season is between November and March. The long period of the wet season which is characterized by abundant rainfall sometimes disrupt the smooth implementation of development project, including road and building construction.

The District experiences high intensity of sunlight and this provides cheap solar energy for the drying of farm produce especially cocoa and cereals. The relatively long wet (rainy) season as well as the abundant rains had been favourable for the cultivation of food and cash crops. However, the brief but often severe dry winds brings about outbreak of bush fires, which sometimes causes serious crop losses and environmental hazards.

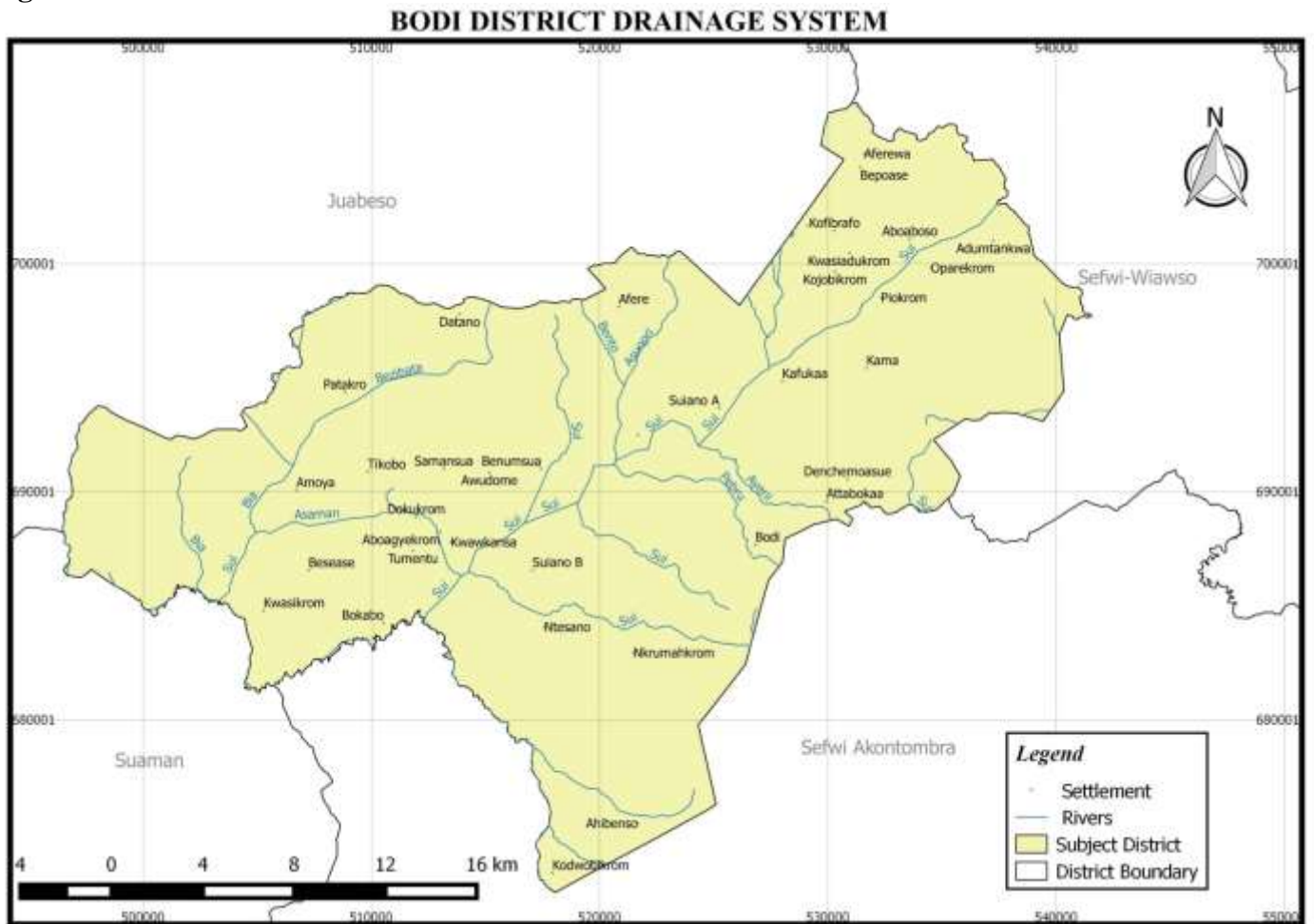
### 1.5.3.5 Relief and Drainage

The District forms part of the country’s dissected plateau. The greater proportion of this plateau is between 240 and 300 meters above sea level. Within the district, there are isolated hills ranging between 300 and 390 metres above sea level. There are also a few areas – mainly the valleys of major rivers such as Bia – that do not exceed 150 meters above sea level.

The district is endowed with a number of rivers and streams, the most important of which are Bia and Sui rivers. The streams and rivers usually flow southwards and exhibit a dendritic pattern to the Bia basin.

They offer equable climatic conditions and opportunity for the cultivation of valley bottom rice, fish, vegetable and sugarcane farming

Figure 1.7:



### 1.5.3.6 Vegetation

The District's vegetation is of moist semi-deciduous forest type. The forest foliage is made up of upper, middle and low canopies. As the name "semi-deciduous" implies most of the trees in the upper and middle layers shed their leaves during the dry season while the lower layer remains evergreen.

The forest vegetation is normally made up of hundreds of different tree species. Some of the important species include Wawa, Mahogany, Esa, Ofra, Edinam, Onyina, Kyenkyen and Odum. This explains the reason for the District being the bed rock of timber exploitation in the country.

There are also two forest reserves in the district, namely Sui and Krokosue Forest Reserves. These are productive reserves where timber harvesting is done. The forest reserves are also intended to preserve the environment and other plant species.

Effective strategies are now in place to prevent degradation of the reserves.

The vegetation is probably the district's greatest attraction. The luxurious growth of plants and the evergreen nature of its forests have been a major pull factor for the high number of settler farmers in the District whose objective is to cultivate cash and food crops.

## 1.6. ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION

As nature is being exploited to enhance human development, concerns over the impact of environment on the socio-economic development has become very pronounced in the Bodi District because of the heavy dependence of human activities on the District's natural resource base.

The effects of environmental degradation are manifested in various aspects in the district. The following are the main environmental problems and their impact in the district.

### **1.6.1 Deforestation**

Bodi is one of the few districts in the country that have large tracts of forests and economic trees. The forest is the main economic resource base of the district. Timber exploitation for logs and lumber is a major cause of deforestation. Both registered firms and illegal operators, using chainsaw carry out this activity.

The net effect of these activities has been a reduction in the vegetation cover that will eventually affect the rainfall pattern which support food and cash crop production. In this regard the Bodi District which constitutes one of the main sources of timber, flora and fauna in the country is gradually losing its once enviable vegetation.

### **1.6.2 Bush Fires and Soil Erosion**

Farmers in the district adopt traditional method of farming which involves slash and burn which lead to fast depletion of the soil nutrients and yields. It also leads to the starting up of bush fires especially during the harmattan season. Another major cause of bush fires emanates from the activities of hunters, palm wine tappers and smokers who through their activities leave embers at combustible places. This poses great threat to the district's wealth in the form of farms and forest reserves

Some attempts have been initiated to control bush fires and soil erosion in the district. MOFA is educating farmers through the farmer Field Schools on soil conservation and appropriate farming technology.

Similarly, NADMO and Fire Service are educating farmers through community Fire Volunteer squads in communities on the prevention and management of fire and related disasters.

#### **Illegal Mining (Galamsey)**

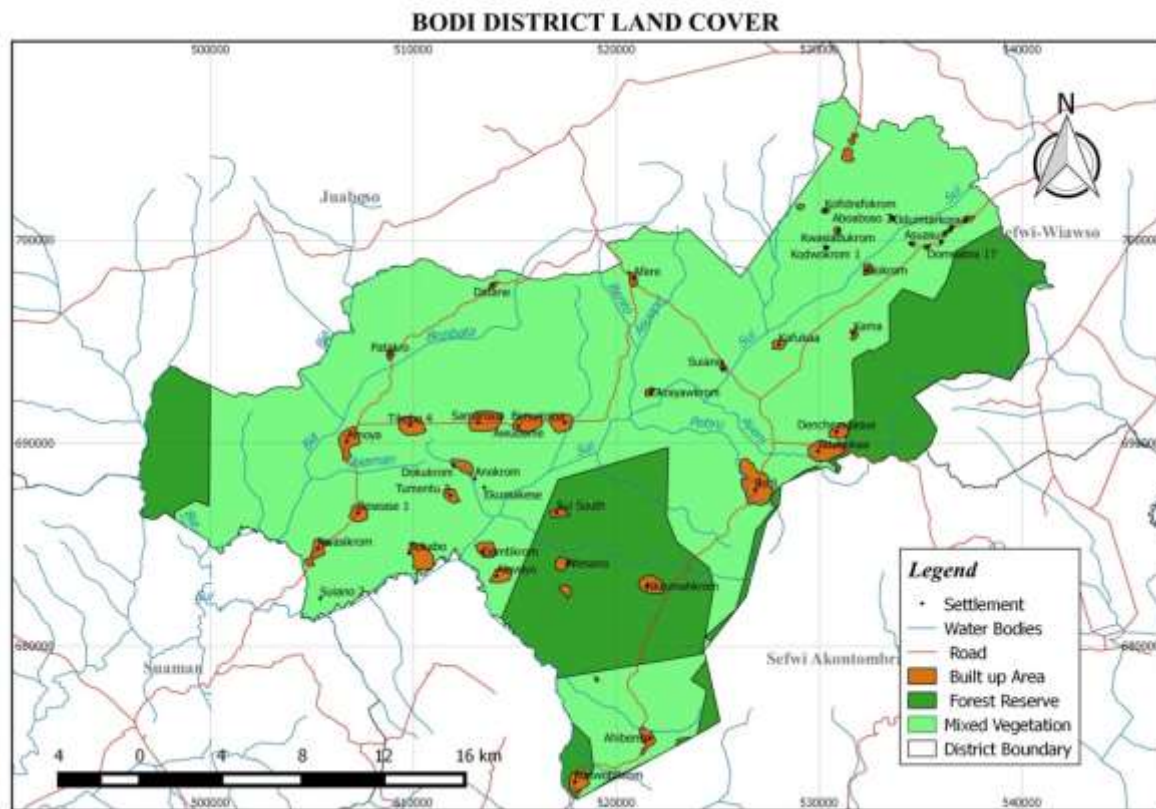
The Bodi District has not been spared the menace of illegal mining. Some areas such as Bashernwaa, Suiano B, Amoaya,Boako, Besease have been invaded by the illegal mining destroying the environment and coca farms.

- The Bia and Sui Rivers have both been invaded by the activities of the galamseyers. Management and the District Committee against Illegal Mining (DCIM) are doing their best to flush out the galamseyers in accordance with the Mineral and mining (licensing) Regulation 2012 (L.I.2182) and Minerals and Mining Act, 2006 (Act 713) .

### **1.6.3 Built Environment**

The housing stock of Bodi District from the 2010 PHC is presented in Table 8.1: According to the 2010 PHC there are 52,315 households in 9,391 houses in the District. This gives an average household size of 5.5 household per house.

The Average household size of rural communities (4.9) is lower than the urban Average household size (7.1). The District is rurally dominated with the rural household population which represents 62.9 percent of the total population.



#### 1.6.4 Natural resources and Environment

The Bodi District is among the many Districts endowed with natural resources such as Timber, Cocoa etc. these resources serve as a source of revenue and livelihood to the District and Ghana as whole. Currently the District is losing its beautiful environment due to the illegal activities of chainsaw operators and Galamseyers.

Most Development plans had generally been executed at the expense of the natural environment. The neglect of the environment in the implementation of development plans has created serious environmental impact which has become very difficult and expensive to reverse.

To ensure sustainable development, i.e. development that provides the needs of the present generation without compromising the needs of the future, programmes and projects outlined in this plan have been subjected to critical sustainability analysis so as to protect the environment especially where a particular project or programme works against the environment. Therefore the following will be observed appropriately;

- i) Protected areas and wildlife will be conserved and enhanced where practicable.
- ii) Area Vulnerable to degradation will be avoided and degraded land enhanced.
- iii) Discharges of pollutants and waste products to water bodies and land will be minimized or avoided.
- iv) All raw materials will be used with maximum efficiency.
- v) Projects will be implementation to enhance community cohesion and to provide jobs for the people.

- vii) Active participation of the local people in environmental management will be encouraged.
- Viii) Implementation of the activities will ensure improvement in environmental sanitation.
- ix) Alternative livelihood programmes will be implemented to provide livelihood especially for the forest fringe communities.

**Table 1.5 Description of natural resource and environment situation and threats**

<b>Forests</b>	<b>Local benefits</b>	<b>National benefits</b>	<b>Global benefits</b>	<b>Description of resource situation and threats</b>
Krokorsue Forest	Timber revenue NTFPs like bush meat Protection of watershed and water source Buffer zone Employment Food	NTFPs like bush meat Revenue Employment Food Biodiversity	Carbon sequestration Research and education Food Biodiversity conservation Quality air	The forest is gradually being depleted by the following activities: Illegal loggers Farming practice Illegal mining (galamsey) Bushfire
Sui Forest Reserve	Timber revenue NTFPs like bush meat Quality air Food Protection of watershed and water source Employment	Revenue NTFPs like bush meat Revenue Employment Food	Reduce global warming Biodiversity conservation Research and education	The forest is gradually being depleted by the following activities: Illegal loggers Farming practice Illegal mining (galamsay) Bushfire
Trees On Farm Land	Trees for domestic uses such as furniture, shades for crops and woods for roofing	Revenue Environmental service like quality air and carbon saturation Reduce pressure on natural forest	Support ecosystem function such as nutrient cycling, soil enhancement	Possible destruction of farms through illegal chainsaw activities.

<b>Water Bodies</b>	<b>Local benefits</b>	<b>National benefits</b>	<b>Global benefits</b>	<b>Description of resource situation and threats</b>
Bia River	Revenue Fish/food Cultural activities Farming Industrial usage (car washing etc) Domestic usage	Revenue Provide employment Food/fish Provide entertainment avenue for swimming	Improve health and livelihoods Provide food Reduce hunger and poverty	The following activities have degraded the river Encroachment of river banks Illegal mining Disposal of refuse Using poisonous chemical for Fishing Oils from car wash destroy aquatic life.
Sui River	Potable water Revenue Fish/food Cultural activities Farming	Revenue Provide employment Food/fish Provide entertainment avenue for swimming	Ecosystem services	The following activities have degraded the river Encroachment of river banks Illegal mining Disposal of refuse Fishing using poisonous chemicals
Torya River	Potable water Revenue Fish/food Cultural activities Farming	Revenue Food/fish Provide entertainment avenue for swimming	Ecosystem services	The following activities have degraded the river Encroachment of river banks Illegal mining Fishing using poisonous chemicals
Epebru Stream	Potable water Revenue Fish/food Cultural activities Farming	Revenue Food/fish Provide entertainment avenue for swimming	Ecosystem services	The following activities have degraded the river Encroachment of river banks Illegal mining Disposal of refuse Fishing using poisonous chemical

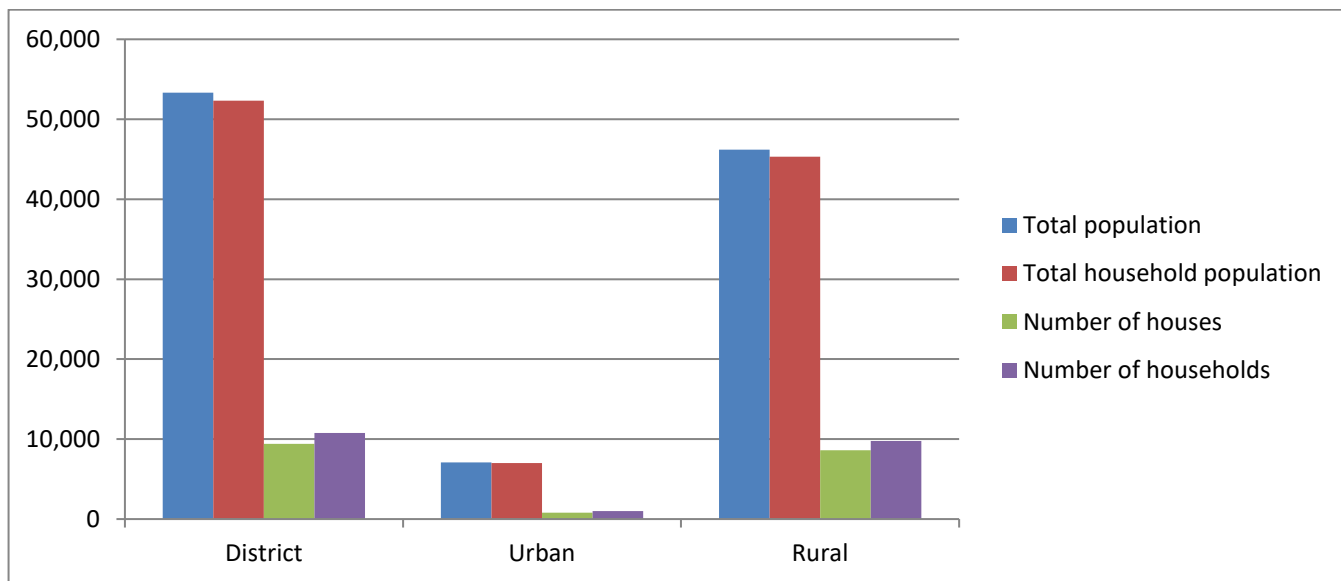
				Oils from car wash destroy aquatic life
<b>Public/Green Spaces And Facilities</b>	<b>Local benefits</b>	<b>National benefits</b>	<b>Global benefits</b>	<b>Description of resource situation and threats</b>
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Climate Change</b>	<b>Description of climate change situation and its impacts/threats</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prolonged drought which led to frequent fire outbreaks on farms affects fruiting of cocoa trees and a lot cocoa trees died as a result of the drought.</li> <li>• Erratic rainfall pattern makes it difficult for the prediction of the rains, hence farming activities are faced with serious challenges.</li> <li>• The climate change also leads to rain storms that blow away roofs of houses and destroy farms.</li> </ul>			
<b>Waste Management</b>	<b>Description of situation of solid and liquid wastes and their management</b>			
	<p>Solid wastes are carried to landfill sites which are not fully developed.</p> <p>There is still indiscriminate dumping of refuse at unauthorised places.</p> <p>There is open defecation in some areas while many of the inhabitants lack access to improved sanitation facilities for the disposal of liquid waste</p> <p>There is no vehicle for disposing off liquid waste (septic emptier) and leads to temporal closer of some public toilets when they are full.</p>			

**Table: Table 1.6. Stock of houses and households by type of locality**

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,376,021	53,314	7,103	46,211
Total household population	24,076,327	2,307,395	52,315	7,006	45,309
Number of houses	3,392,745	380,104	9,391	785	8,606
Number of households	5,467,054	553,634	10,773	998	9,775
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.3	5.5
Population per house	7.3	6.3	5.7	9.0	5.4
Average household size	4.5	4.3	4.9	7.1	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

Figure 1.9 Histogram showing Stock of houses and households by type of locality



The low proportion of urban housing stock than the rural housing stock may be due to the ease of acquiring land and availability of the local building materials in the rural communities.

Most houses in the district are of poor quality because the building materials used are of poor quality. Many houses have structural defects, are dilapidated, have cracks or have its foundations exposed through erosion thereby increasing the risk of losing life. The high cost of building materials may account for the poor housing quality, as well as the unwillingness of the migrant cocoa farmers who own substantially 67% of the farms in the district to invest in infrastructural development. The lack of commitment on the part of the migrant cocoa farm to invest in housing can be attributed to the idea that they will soon go back to where they came from.

### 1.6.5. Land Management

Land Management in the district is in the hands of the traditional rulers, family heads and land owners. Most farmers do their farming on their own lands bought from the traditional rulers and lineage heads. This constitutes to about 53.8% of means of acquiring land due to the high demand for land for cultivation of cocoa.

### 1.6.6 Strategies for Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Most Development plans had generally been executed at the expense of the environment.

The neglect of the environment in the implementation of development plans has created serious environmental degradation which has become very difficult and expensive to reverse.

To ensure sustainable development, i.e. development that provides the needs of the present generation without compromising the needs of the future, programmes and projects outlined in this plan have been subjected to critical sustainability analysis so as to protect the environment against where a particular project or programme works against the environment. Therefore the understated will be observed appropriately;

- i) Protected areas and wildlife will be conserved and enhanced where practicable.
- ii) Area Vulnerable to degradation will be avoided and degraded land enhanced.
- iii) Discharges of pollutants and waste products to water bodies and land will be minimized or avoided.
- iv) All raw materials will be used with maximum efficiency.
- v) Implementation of projects to enhance community cohesion and to provide jobs for the people.
- vii) Active participation of the local people in environmental management will be encouraged.
- Viii) Implementation of the activities will ensure improvement in environmental sanitation.

## 1.7. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Population size, composition and age-sex structures are necessary in understanding the components of population variation and population projections. The population composition for example also determines the needs and wellbeing of the people. It also examines the components of population variation or change like fertility, mortality and migration dynamics.

### 1.7.1 Population Size and Densities

Table 1.10 shows the population structure by age, sex and type of locality in the Bodi District. The 2010 Census recorded the Bodi District's population as 53,314 representing about 2.2 percent of the Western Region's population. Males constitute 50.9 percent of the population and females 49.1 percent.

The age structure shows a relatively large proportion of children (42 percent) this means adequate plans in the area of health, education and social amenities for the total growth and development of these children into the future. The population is predominantly rural with 86.7 percent as against 13.3 percent in the urban locality. The overall sex ratio of 103.5, meaning for every 100 females, there is about 104 males.

The age range 90-94 has the least sex ratio (44.1). That means for every 100 female there are about 44 males. The highest sex ratio (136.8) is within the 60-64 age range. This also means that for every 100 females there are about 137 males.

A higher percentage for all age groups is found within the rural locality of the district. The age dependency ratio is 83.1; high fertility rate may be a contributing factor here. Age dependency ratio in females is (83.7) higher than that of males (82.5). Most dependent population are found in the rural areas (83.3) rather than urban areas (82.1).

**Table.1.7: Population by Age, Sex and type of locality**

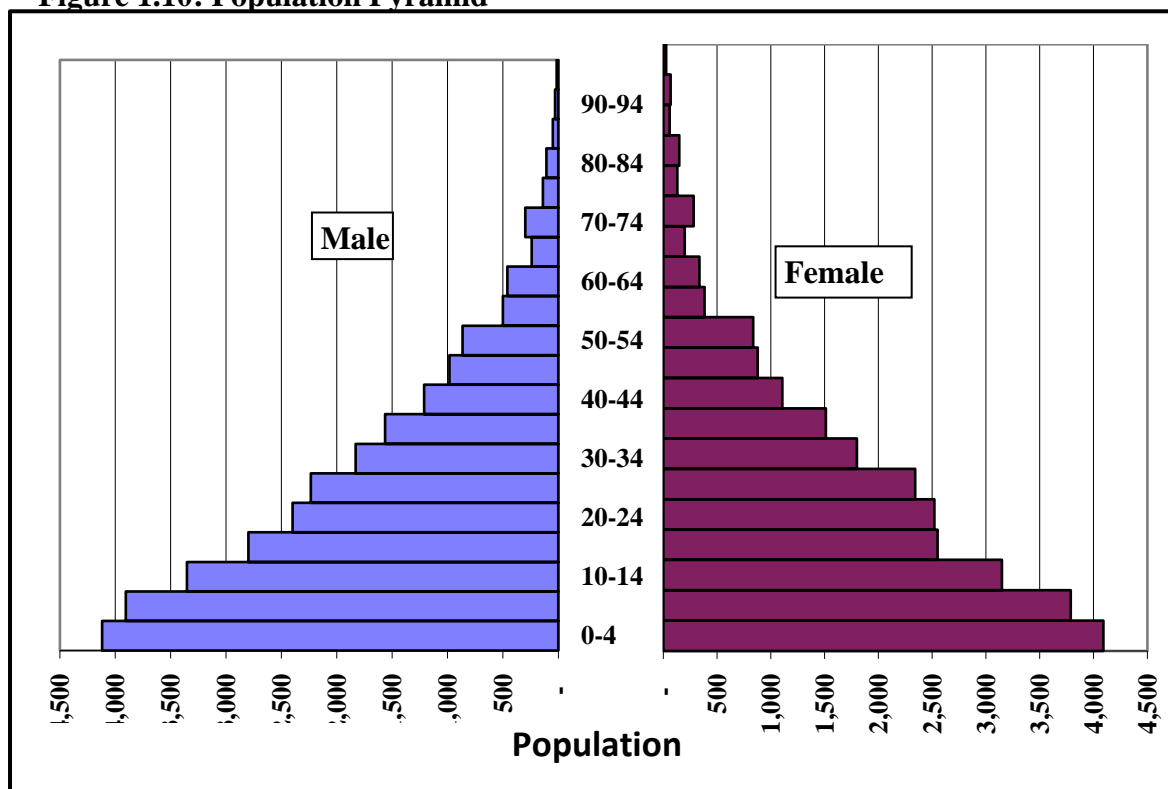
Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	53,314	27,111	26,203	103.5	7,103	46,211
0 - 4	8,209	4,119	4,090	100.7	1,053	7,156
5 - 9	7,692	3,906	3,786	103.2	924	6,768
10 - 14	6,500	3,352	3,148	106.5	973	5,527
15 - 19	5,347	2,798	2,549	109.8	742	4,605
20 - 24	4,921	2,400	2,521	95.2	702	4,219
25 - 29	4,577	2,235	2,342	95.4	563	4,014
30 - 34	3,631	1,831	1,800	101.7	519	3,112
35 - 39	3,076	1,565	1,511	103.6	387	2,689
40 - 44	2,319	1,212	1,107	109.5	314	2,005
45 - 49	1,862	984	878	112.1	190	1,672
50 - 54	1,702	866	836	103.6	230	1,472
55 - 59	884	500	384	130.2	124	760
60 - 64	798	461	337	136.8	130	668
65 - 69	442	242	200	121.0	71	371
70 - 74	583	300	283	106.0	83	500
75 - 79	268	139	129	107.8	29	239
80 - 84	254	107	147	72.8	46	208
85 - 89	109	49	60	81.7	9	100
90 - 94	98	30	68	44.1	11	87
95 - 99	42	15	27	55.6	3	39
All Ages	53,314	27,111	26,203	103.5	7,103	46,211
0-14	22,401	11,377	11,024	103.2	2,950	19,451
15-64	29,117	14,852	14,265	104.1	3,901	25,216
65+	1,796	882	914	96.5	52	1,544
<b>Age-dependency ratio</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>83.3</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>77.1</b>	
<b>Old aged dependency ratio</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	

### 1.7.2 Age-Sex Structure

Figure 2.1 shows the population distribution of the district. It makes a sharp comparison between both sexes. From the population pyramid below, it clearly shows that the population of Bodi is largely youthful with the male population slightly more than their female counterparts from ages 1 to 14. However, from age 70 upwards, there are more females than males. This means that there is a high dependency ratio on work force of the district.

This relationship does not translate into economic dependency since some of the people in the 0-14 and 65+ will be working and some of those in the 15-64 will not be working

**Figure 1.10: Population Pyramid**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

As shown in Figure 1.9 the age-sex structure of the population of the district has a broad base and a narrow peak. The broad base denotes a youthful population, and a narrow apex, indicates fewer aged persons. There is therefore the need to create job opportunities for the working population to be able to cater for the growing need of the dependants; also there will be the need for the district to make efforts to provide for the educational, health and social needs to complement that which is provided by the parents.

### 1.7.3 Population Projection

Population projection is an attempt to forecast so as to determine demand for solid economic facilities in general, population assumptions underline investment decisions in schools, hospitals, roads, energy, water and sanitation and related facilities.

An assumption of district's population has been made to serve as a basis for estimating service requirement up to the end of the plan period of 2021. In this regard the following assumptions have been made about the projections.

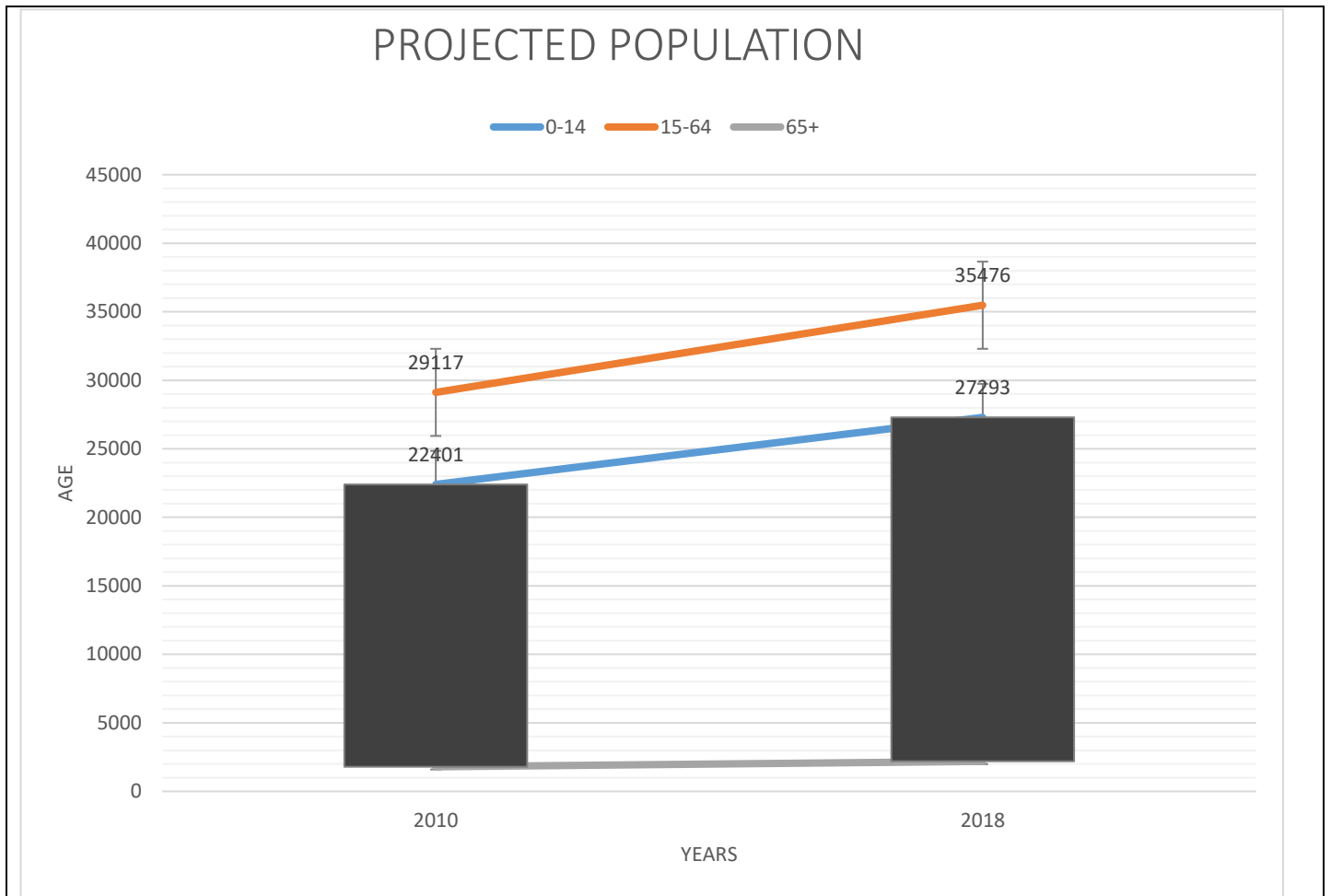
1. The district's growth rate of 2.5% will remain constant up to the 2021.
2. Child mortality rate of 132/100 live births will not change during the plan period
3. Life expectancy at birth of 55 years of the country will remain unchanged till the year 2021.

4. Migration rate in the district will be constant till the end of the plan period

Table 1.8.Population Projection

Category	2010			Projections							
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
All Ages	53,314	27,111	26,203	58,849	60,320	61,828	63,374	64,958	66,582	68,246	69,953
0 - 4	8,209	4,119	4,090	9,061	9,288	9,520	9,758	10,002	10,252	10,508	10,771
05-10	7,692	3,906	3,786	8,491	8,703	8,920	9,143	9,372	9,606	9,846	10,093
11-14	6,500	3,352	3,148	7,175	7,354	7,538	7,726	7,920	8,118	8,321	8,529
15 - 19	5,347	2,798	2,549	5,902	6,050	6,201	6,356	6,515	6,678	6,845	7,016
20 - 24	4,921	2,400	2,521	5,432	5,568	5,707	5,850	5,996	6,146	6,299	6,457
25 - 29	4,577	2,235	2,342	5,052	5,178	5,308	5,441	5,577	5,716	5,859	6005
30 - 34	3,631	1,831	1,800	4,008	4,108	4,211	4,316	4,424	4,535	4,648	4,764
35 - 39	3,076	1,565	1,511	3,395	3,480	3,567	3,656	3,748	3,842	3,938	4,036
40 - 44	2,319	1,212	1,107	2,560	2,624	2,689	2,757	2,825	2,896	2,969	3043
45 - 49	1,862	984	878	2,055	2,107	2,159	2,213	2,269	2,325	2,384	2443
50 - 54	1,702	866	836	1,879	1,926	1,974	2,023	2,074	2,126	2,179	2,233
55 - 59	884	500	384	976	1,000	1,025	1,051	1,077	1,104	1,132	1,160
60 - 64	798	461	337	881	903	925	949	972	997	1,022	1,047
65 - 69	442	242	200	488	500	513	525	539	552	566	580
70 - 74	583	300	283	644	660	676	693	710	728	746	765
75 - 79	268	139	129	296	303	311	319	327	335	343	352
80 - 84	254	107	147	280	287	295	302	309	317	325	333
85 - 89	109	49	60	120	123	126	130	133	136	140	143
90 - 94	98	30	68	108	111	114	116	119	122	125	129
95 - 99	42	15	27	46	48	49	50	51	52	54	55
All Ages	53,314	27,111	26,203	58,849	60,320	61,828	63,374	64,958	66582	68,246	69,953
0-14	22,401	11,377	11,024	24,727	25,345	25,978	26,628	27,293	27,976	28,675	29,392
15-64	29,117	14,852	14,265	32,140	32,943	33,767	3,4611	35,476	36363	37272	38204
65+	1,796	882	914	1,982	2,032	2,083	2,135	2,188	2243	2299	2357

**Figure 1.11: PROJECTED POPULATION**



### 1.7.4 Migration

Migrants form a considerable proportion of the total population of the District. Bodi District, due to its favourable climate and vegetation conditions has been the destination of migrant workers from all over Ghana. It can be seen from the table that out of a total of 17010 people in the district, 4,002 are born elsewhere in the region, with as many as 12503 persons are born elsewhere in another region, while only 505 are born out Ghana. This means that the district has a very wide distribution of people from across the country engaged in various kinds of activities including agriculture and commerce. There is also a considerable number of foreign nationals in the district who are mostly into all kind of business activities. Table 2.4 talks about population born outside the district but currently residing there. Determining migrants and analysing the impact of migration, who counts as a migrant is of crucial importance

### 1.7.5 Rural Urban Split

The district is basically rural. The 2010 population and Housing census showed that 9% of its population lives in settlement less than 500 people. As at 1998 there was no single settlement that had population of 500 to qualify for urban status. This could be attributed to the high inaccessible nature of the district as at the time and the dispersed nature of land distribution.

However, the 2000 population and Housing census shows those communities such as Bodi, Afere, and Amoaya have moved-up from rural to semi-urban status.

## 1.7.6 Nationality

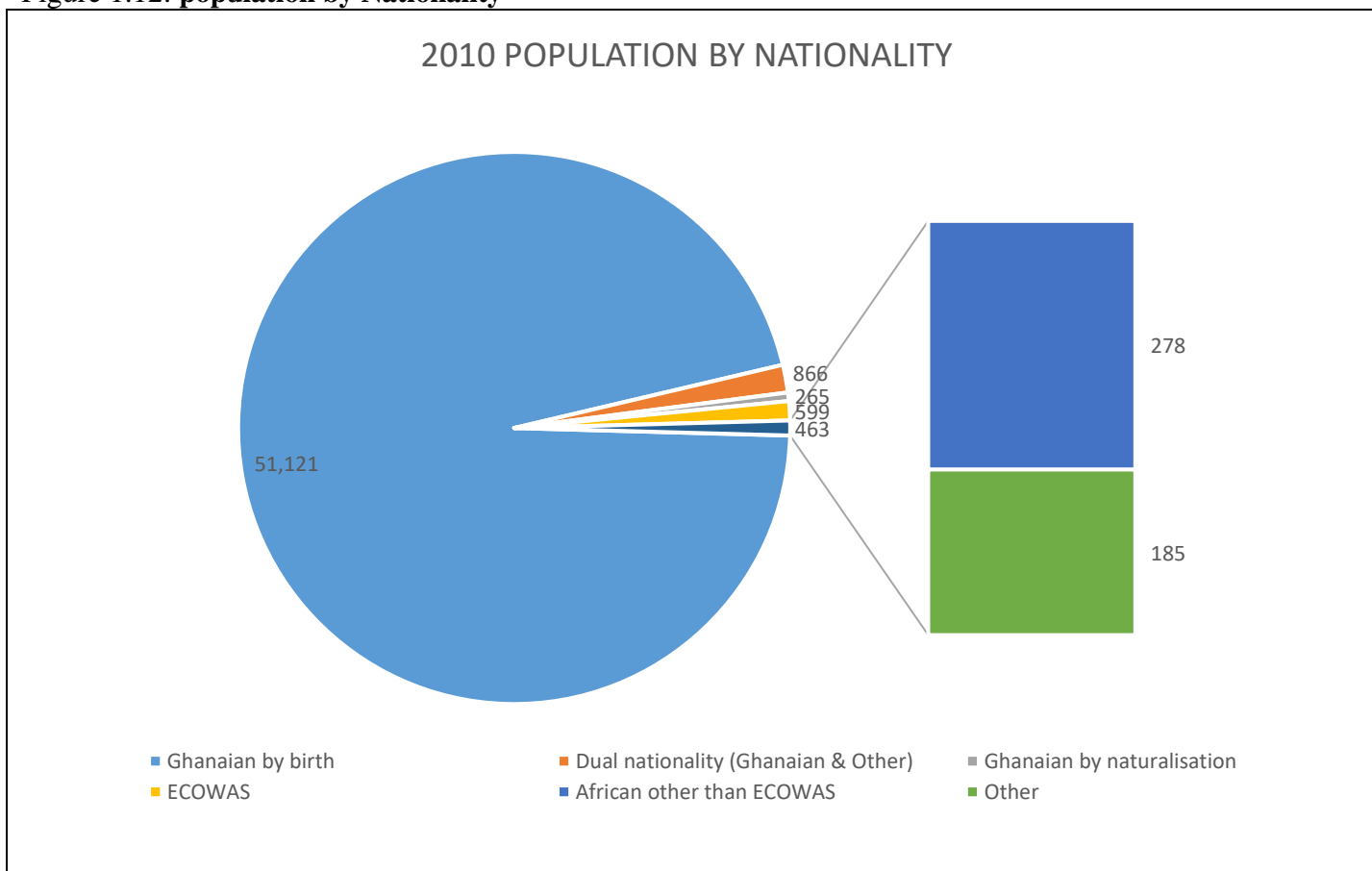
Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth and by naturalization in the 2010 PHC. Table 3.7 shows the population by nationality and sex. 27 Figure 1.13 is a translation of table 1.12. Most inhabitants of the District are Ghanaians by birth which constitutes about 51,121.( 96.2%).

**Table 1.9: population by Nationality**

Population by nationality and sex	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	53,314	100.0	27,111	100.0	26,203	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	51,121	95.9	25,919	95.6	25,202	96.2
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	866	1.6	438	1.6	428	1.6
Ghanaian by naturalisation	265	0.5	131	0.5	134	0.5
ECOWAS	599	1.1	380	1.4	219	0.8
African other than ECOWAS	278	0.5	155	0.6	123	0.5
Other	185	0.3	88	0.3	97	0.4

Source: PHC 2010

Figure 1.12: population by Nationality



## 1.7.7 Ethnicity

The district is ethnically diverse as. The ethnic composition shows that Sefwis are the predominant group with pockets of other ethnic groups. The Sefwis who are indigenes and belonging to the Akan ethnic group are the majority in the district

The major ethnic groups in the District include; Sefweis, Fantis, Ewes, Bonos. Dagaabas, Brefo, Mamprusis, Dagombas are some other tribes from the northern part of the country. There are also other non – Ghanaian nationals residing in the District.

The major languages spoken in the district are Sefwi, Fante and Twi.

Bodi is under the Sefwi Wiawso Traditional Council. Sefwi's are classified under the ethnic group of Akans of Ghana. The traditional authorities of the district are divisional chiefs who pay homage to the Omanhene (paramount chief) of Sefwi Wiawso. The Sefwi state is divided into seven divisional chiefdoms each of the divisions is headed by a chief from the royal family of the traditional area. Bodi District has one divisional chief (Adontenhene).

The Sefwi Wiawso traditional Council embraces five districts. These are Sefwi Wiawso, Bodi, Juaboso and Bodi and Bia East Districts. There are other divisional chiefs who control large tract of lands in the Bodi District. For instance the Amoaya and Suano chiefs though, not autonomous have considerable powers in the traditional system, administrative and judicial powers as well as ensuring the protection and preservation of cultural values of the people.

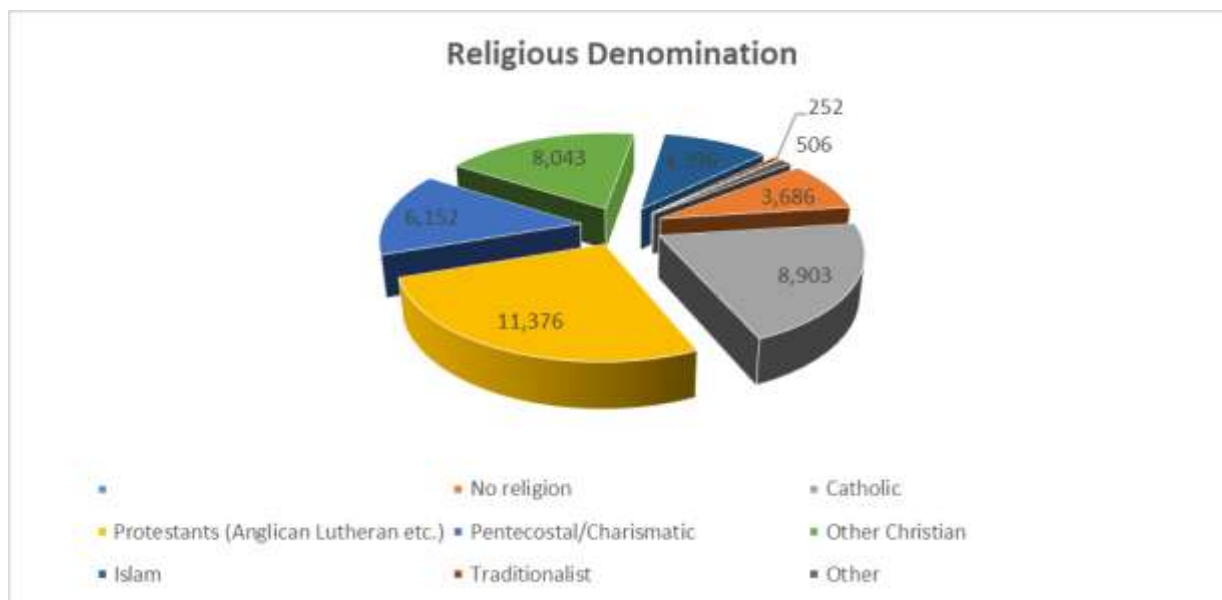
This capacity enables them to settle disputes and provide moral guidance to the people in the district, by assisting the formal court (Magistrate Court in the Juaboso District) to reduce the high number of cases pending at the magistrate court of the district.

Custodians of the land have leased large acreage of land to family members, migrant workers and other private sector organizations to undertake agricultural activities. These businesses are transacted on behalf of the Sefwi Wiawso Paramouncy since the traditional council endorses such transactions.

### 1.7.8 Religious Affiliation

The 2010 population and Housing Census shows that Christians (all denominations) form 83.4%, Islam 8.2% traditional religion 0.5% and people without any religion accounted for 6.9% irrespective of the diverse religions groups in the district there is religious tolerance and peace prevails. This peace and religious peace is a conduit for enhancing development in the District. Table.... Shows the details of the religious affiliation of people in the District

**Figure 1.13: Population by religion and sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 1.8 Household Characteristic

### 1.8.1.1 Household

A household is defined as a person or a group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and shared the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household consisted of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who may be living with them. However, it is important to

remember that members of a household are not necessarily related (by blood or marriage) because non-relatives (e.g. house helps) may form part of a household.

The head of household is generally the person who has economic and social responsibility for the household, who in most cases, is the man (husband) all relationships are defined with reference to the head.

### **1.8.2 Household and Non-household population**

The 2010 Population and Housing Census revealed that the district has an average household size of 5.2 while the regional and national averages stand at 4.7 and 5.7 respectively.

This indicates that the household sizes in the district are quite large and explains why expenditure patterns shows that the bulk of household incomes go into basic necessities such as food and clothing. Average number of persons living in a house stands at eleven which is roughly an average of two households in a house.

### **1.8.3 Security Related Issues**

#### ***1.8.3.1 Staffing:***

The Bodi Police District has three Police Stations at Kwasikrom, Amoaya and Bodi. A District Police Headquarters is under construction and one other Police Station is being put up at Ahibenso.

A total of eighteen (18) personnel, including one Senior Police Officer and two inspectorates, are at post.

The Police in the District continue to provide security service to the inhabitants in

1. Mobile patrols at the villages and on the highways.
2. Assisting the District Assembly in their Revenue Mobilization programmes and the distribution of Agro-chemicals under the supervision of Cocoa Health and Extension Division (CHED).
3. Market day's control
4. General Security control

#### ***1.8.3.2 Challenges of the security service***

The current manpower requirement is inadequate. At least, a minimum number of twenty five (25) personnel with corresponding accommodation is needed to augment the manpower requirement to provide quality service in the area,

Geographically, two (2) robust, 4×4 vehicles would be needed to police the District.

The supply or provision of fuel to power the vehicles will also help.

#### ***1.8.3.3 Outstanding Commitments;***

The construction of a New Police District Headquarters at Bodi is on-going.

The building needs electricity furniture and computer and its accessories.

There is also the need for the provision of toiletry at the Old Police Station to make it more functional.

## **1.9 LOCAL ECONOMY**

### **1.9.1 Employment Status**

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Eight employment status categories are provided: employee, self-employed without employees, self-employed with employees, casual worker, contributing family worker, apprentice, domestic employee (house help). Persons who could not be classified under any of the above categories were classified as "other".

Majority (54.8%) of the employed population in the district are self-employed without employees. The corresponding proportion for males is 61.0 percent while that of the females is 48.1 percent, confirming the usual observation that males are more likely to be self-employed without employees than females in the country (Ghana Statistical Service, 2010). Those self-employed with employees account for 4.6 percent in respect of

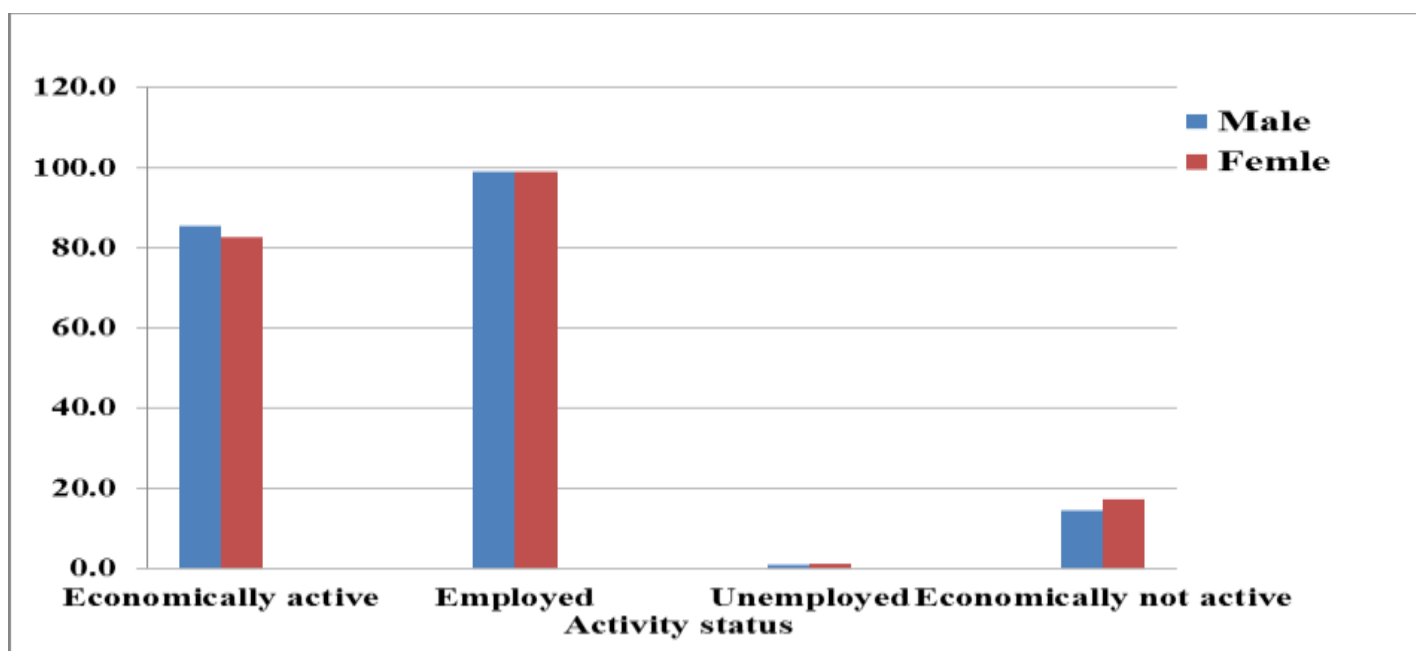
employment status. The proportion of males who are self-employed with employees is 4.5 percent while that of females is 4.6 percent.

**Table 1.10: Population 15 years and older by employment status and sex** Employment Sector

Category	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	25,769	100.0	13,337	100.0	12,432	100.0
Employee	1,984	7.7	1,493	11.2	491	3.9
Self-employed without employee(s)	14,109	54.8	8,133	61.0	5,976	48.1
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,176	4.6	601	4.5	575	4.6
Casual worker	517	2.0	399	3.0	118	0.9
Contributing family worker	7,354	28.5	2,496	18.7	4,858	39.1
Apprentice	383	1.5	107	0.8	276	2.2
Domestic employee (House help)	186	0.7	87	0.7	99	0.8
Other	60	0.2	21	0.2	39	0.3

Figure.1.15 shows the economic activity status of persons 15 years and older by sex in the district. Slightly about eight out of ten persons are economically active (84.2%) while 15.8 percent are economically not active. Interestingly, almost all the economically active persons are employed. All those who were employed either worked or did not work but had jobs to go back to. About six out of ten persons (58.1%) who are unemployed were seeking for work for the first time. Similarly, 56.4 percent of those who were economically not active were in full time education and 23.1 percent did home duties, while only 16.3 percent were either retired, disabled/sick or were too old/young to work.

Figure 1.14 below indicates, the Active Economically population, Economically Not Active Population



## **1.10 CULTURE**

### **1.10.1 Traditional Set Up**

Bodi is under the Sefwi Wiawso Traditional Council. Sefwi's are classified under the ethnic group of Akans of Ghana. The traditional authorities of the district are divisional chiefs who pay homage to the Omanhene (paramount chief) of Sefwi Wiawso. The Sefwi state is divided into seven divisional chiefdoms each of the divisions is headed by a chief from the royal family of the traditional area. Bodi District has one divisional chief (Adontenhene).

The Sefwi Wiawso traditional Council embraces five districts. These are Sefwi Wiawso, Bodi, Juaboso and Bia West and Bia East Districts. There are other non -divisional chiefs who control large tract of lands in the Bodi district. For instance of Amoaya and Sauna these chiefs though, not autonomous have considerable powers in the traditional system, administrative and judicial powers as well as ensuring the protection and preservation of cultural values of the people.

This capacity enable them to settle disputes and provide moral guidance to the people in the district, by assisting the formal court (Magistrate Court in the Juaboso district) to reduce the high number of cases pending at the magistrate court of the district.

Custodians of the land have leased large acreage of land to family members, migrant workers and other private sector organisations to undertake agricultural activities. These businesses are transacted on behalf of the Sefwi Wiawso Paramountcy since the traditional council endorses such transactions.

### **1.10.2 The Alluolue Festival**

The people of Bodi Traditional area celebrate the Alluolue festival. It is an agricultural festival held to mark the end of one agricultural year and to welcome the beginning of another. Though the festival is significant in the life of the people, most communities do not celebrate it. However, few communities who want to keep the cultural flames of the Sefwi burning make all the necessary effort to celebrate it. Socially, the festival brings chiefs, elders, and the people together during which disputes are settled, and a reunion for those within and outside the community.

The festival enables the chief and people to show case the rich culture of the district which sometimes attracts tourist.

## **1.11 SPATIAL ANALYSIS**

With a population density of 54.5 persons per kilometre, the district is sparsely populated as compared to the national average of 79.3%. There are 126 communities with a total of 915 settlements. This indicates that most of the inhabitants live in isolated hamlets and cottages preferably on their farms. The general settlement pattern of the district is the dispersed type. The larger settlements are Bodi, Afere, Ahibenso, Amoaya, Suiano'A', Kwasikrom and Patakro.

The dispersed pattern of settlements hinder the distribution of facilities such as water, schools, markets etc. These are without a threshold population to make their delivery cost effective.

### **1.11.1 Functional Hierarchy of Settlements**

There is inequality in the spatial distribution of facilities and services in the district in favour of settlements in Bodi Afere, Ahibenso Amoaya Suiano, Kwasikom and Patakro where commercial and farming activities are concentrated and the road network is relatively good. These corridors also fall within the high density population areas in the district.

Towns along these areas fall under first and second class settlements. However third class settlements in these areas account for 52%.

There is also paradox in spatial distribution of population and services in certain places. Afere, Patakro, Amoaya, Kwasikom and Ahibenso that are within the high density populated area fall under fourth level settlement because they have few services.

### 1.11.2 Distribution of Socio-Economic Infrastructure

The distributions of Socio-economic facilities are skewed in favour of settlements along the major roads (second roads) these areas are high population density zones where commercial activities are concentrated. The areas along the forest fringes and other third class settlements have few social facilities.

Although the farm areas less populated, these areas are leading cash and food crops producing centres in the district. Therefore it's imperative to ensure that such settlements have access to the required services.

### 1.11.3 Key Production Centres

The favourable climate, vegetation and good soil supports the cultivation and production of large variety of food and cash crops such as cocoa plantain, rice, cassava, maize, vegetable, citrus and livestock including rearing of animals such as sheep, goats, pigs and fowls, but these are reared on small scale bases.

There are few cottage industries in the district such as oil palm extraction, gari processing, basket weaving, and other craft activities.

The principal food growing areas are located along major roads and the fringe of the forest reserves. Coffee and oil palm are mostly grown in Bodi and Amoaya areas. Rice is cultivated on small scale around streams, rivers, swampy and valleys at Sayerano, Afere and Bodi. Cocoa is grown in almost all communities in the district.

The problems affecting farming activities in the districts are small farm holdings, post-harvest loses poor roads, poor marketing, high cost of farm inputs, inadequate access to credit facilities and mono-cropping.

It is in respect of these constraints that the Government introduces the free cocoa mass spraying and cocoa high tech fertilizer to compliment farmer's effort so as to increase yield.

Some raw materials for cottage industries can also be found in large quantities for prospective investment. These are rattan, cane, bamboo and clay.

## 1.12 Accessibility to Other Services

### 1.12.1 Market Centres: -

Market centres in the district mainly function briskly.

There are two major weekly market centres are located at Bodi and Amoaya. Other market centers are Ahibenso, Bokabo and Kwesikrom. During each designated market day, farmers from the small communities travel long distances to bring their produce to the market. The market is similarly patronized by traders from the southern part of the country. The periodic markets become difficult to access during rainy season when the road condition becomes deplorable. This aggravate poverty situation of the people especially food crop farmer whose produce could not be stored for a longer period. The table below indicate details of markets in the District.

**Table 1.11 Major Markets with their Market Days in Bodi District**

S/No.	Name Of Market Centre	Location	Market Day
	Bodi	Bodi	Saturday

	Ahibenso	Ahibenso	Sunday
	Amoaya	Amoaya	Saturday
	Bokabo	Bokabo	Thursday
	Kwasikrom	Kwasikrom	Saturday

### **1.12.2 Extension Services: -**

The total number of Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) in the District is 4 as compared to the total number required of 16. There is only one (1) AEA per each of the four zones in the District making the average ratio of farmhouse hold to AEA 1,040:1

The average number of farming communities covered by the AEAs more than 3 times in the quarter is 35 communities.

#### **1.12.2.1 Youth in Agriculture**

A total of 47 youth comprising 37 males and 10 females are into agriculture under the MOFA special initiative for the youth

#### **1.12.2.2 Farm Based Organizations (FBOs)**

There are 6 functioning FBOs as compared to 2 in the year 2015

### **1.12.3 Banking Service: -**

There is only one rural bank (Bia Torya Community Rural Bank) and three other financial institutions operating in Bodi District. Although these financial institutions and the bank endeavour to serve the general public, majority of the people who live outside the district capital have difficulties in accessing banking services. However, with the improvement of the road network in the district, accessibility to banking facilities would greatly be enhanced. The mobile banking system practice by of the banks has being of help to most people living out the District capital.

### **1.12.4 Accessibility to Secondary School:-**

There is only one Senior High School in the District located at the District capital, Bodi. Interested parents make all the necessary effort irrespective of where they are located to access the school. Therefore people living in the inaccessible areas access the school by staying at the hostel or with close relations at Bodi. This has led to large population (1,131 students for 2016/2017 academic year) this has undue pressure on the few infrastructures in the school.

### **1.12.5 District Economy:-**

Bodi is a predominantly rural district with 85% of its population living in communities of less than 500 inhabitants. Like most rural communities the major economic activity is agriculture supported by other minor economic activities such as trade and commerce, banking and finance, manufacturing and agro processing.

### **1.12.6 Major Economic Activities: -**

The main economic activity in the district is agriculture; about 84.0% of the work force is engaged in this activity. The major crops grown in the district are cash crops such as cocoa, oil palm and coffee and food crops such as plantain, cocoyam, cassava, maize and rice. Fruits such as oranges, pear, coconut, pineapple and vegetables are also cultivated. Because of the hilly nature of the topology coupled with the thick forest, it does not favour mechanized farming. Thus the farming method used is the traditional slash and burn and the rotational bush fallowing.

### **1.12.7 Fish Farming**

Apart from the tree crops farming, fish farming is engaged by less than one percent of the working population. Some of the farmers construct fish ponds; others also make use of stagnant streams for the purpose. There are a number of wet lands in the district that facilitate fishing activities.

The problem faced in the fish industry is lack of specialized breeding points for fingerlings.

### **1.12.8 Commerce**

Commerce provides employment for 9.3% of the district's working population either as full or part-time. The major items of trade are agricultural products (foodstuff, vegetable, fruits, fish and animal products), agricultural inputs, orthodox and herbal drugs, auto parts, clothing, pastries, provisions, salt and petroleum products. Women dominate the trading population.

### **1.12.9 Services**

The service industry employs 6.6% of the adult population. The District Assembly provides the greater part of this service. The services are mostly located in the large communities, however services like hairdressing, sewing and shoe making could be found in smaller communities as well. Like commerce, the service industry has more females than males and therefore interventions to improve the lot of women should target the improvement of the informal sector as well. There is an urgent need to lay the necessary structures to encourage the participation of the private sector in the service industry to generate employment and to move the district from rural to urban status.

### **1.12.10 Telecommunication and Postal Services**

Telecommunication services in the district are no longer limited. There are wireless phone facilities in the district located in the marketing centres. Four cellular phone companies have pitched their tent in the district, providing telephone service to the population. Economic and other social transactions are expected to be enhanced with the operation of the cellular phone companies in the district since road conditions are terrible. There is no post office in the Bodi district. The telecom companies whose services are accessible in the district are MTN, Vodafone, Tigo and Airtel. Although the services of these companies are accessible, the signal strength varies from place to place depending on the location.

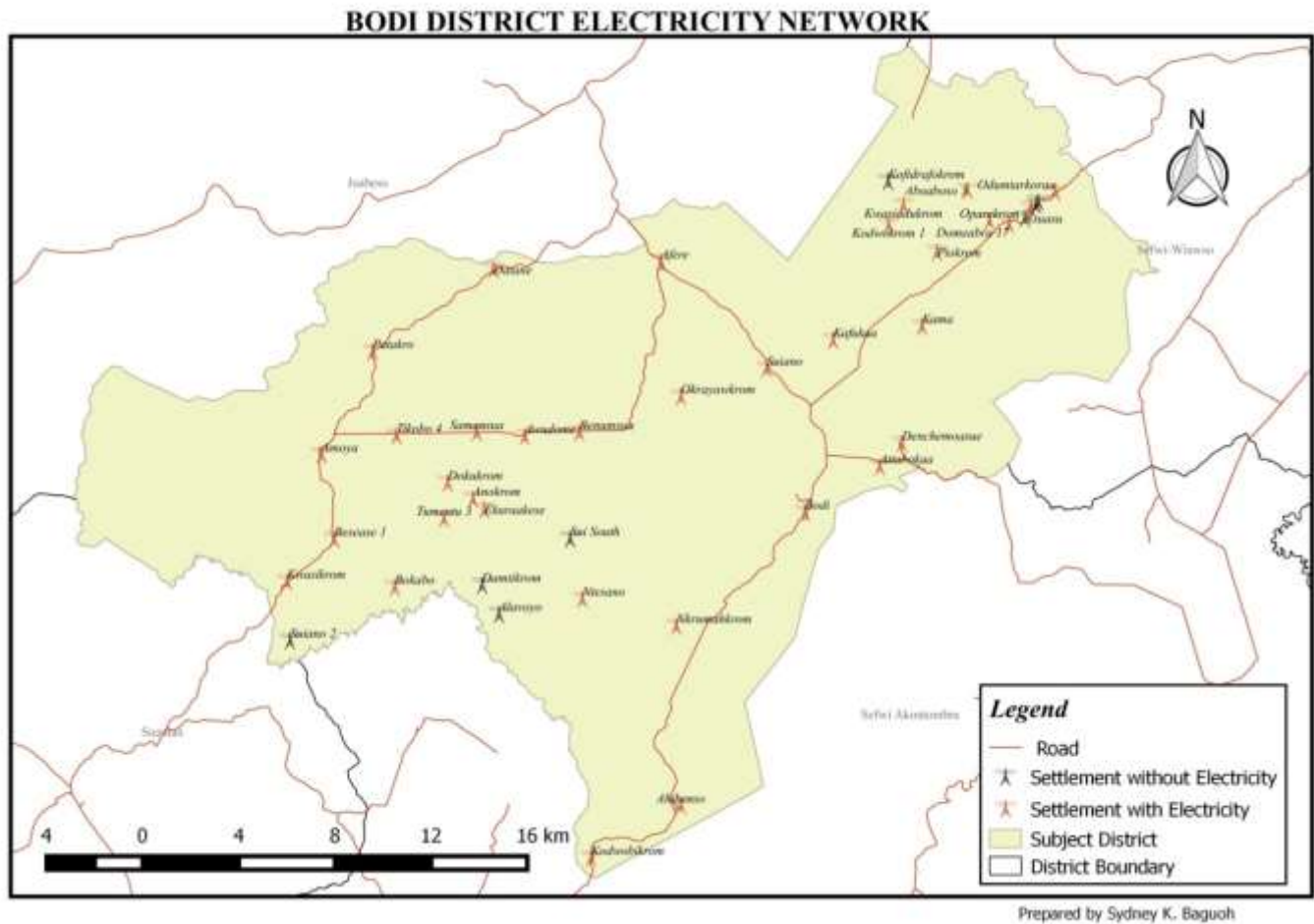
### **1.12.11 Fire Service**

The district has no fire service station. There services of the fire can only from Juaboso, the district.

### **1.12.12 Electricity**

Thirty-one (31) communities in the District have been connected to the national grid. Although consumption level is low there is high incidence of power outages in the district which pose as a threat to prospective industries who may wish to invest in the district. This led to most people and business relying on standby generators for the operations.

Figure 1.15:



### 1.12.13 Police Service

There are only three police stations and posts in the district. The police stations lack decent accommodation and other vital logistics. They use their own ingenuity to protect themselves, suspects and the general public. Their ineffectiveness stems from the fact that they are ill equipped.

### 1.12.14 Judicial Service

There is no court in the district. The only Magistrate Court in Juaboso serves the Juaboso and Bodi districts. This has resulted in the piling up of cases for adjudication. Litigation is very common in the district. Most of the cases centre on land litigation and improper inheritance of cocoa or farm land. The assembly has started the construction of a district court, pending the completion of this facility, cases will still be adjudicated at the Juaboso magistrate court.

### 1.12.15 Medium-Scale Industries

The district has no large-scale industrial establishment in the district. There are however pockets of lumber extraction companies in the major communities in the district i.e. Bodi, Afere, Ahibenso and Amoaya. These lumber extraction companies make a significant contribution to the District Assembly's revenue in the form of licenses and payment of royalties.

### 1.12.16 Small-scale Industries

There are a number of small-scale industries dotted all over the district. They are, metal smelting, carpentry and joinery, oil extraction (palm oil and palm kernel), auto fitting, refrigeration, gari processing, cereal milling, bakery, shoemaking, wood processing, Akpeteshie distilling, fuel sellers and gold mining. Under wood processing, there are two small-scale sawmills located Bodi. The industries which form the foundation of the private sector development will require technical and financial support to enhance their growth.

### 1.12.17 Income Analysis

A Survey revealed that 81% of earnings in the district come from agriculture with cocoa alone accounting for 78% of gross earnings. Average annual income among cocoa farmers is GH¢511.2 per household (or GH¢42.60 per month). This is in sharp contrast to the average earning of GH¢13.00 per household per month for non-cocoa farmers who form 26% of the population. The average household income is GH¢0.25 with an average of 5.6 persons per household, the per capita monthly income is GH¢42.06. An inference can be drawn from this analogy that though the district leads in the production of cocoa, average household income is low and that poverty is widespread especially among non-cocoa farmers and the underemployed.

### 1.12.18 Capital Flight

Migrant farmers control a substantial part of the cocoa industry in the district. Migrants' form 43% of the population but own over 65% cocoa farms in the district and repatriate their earnings from cocoa to invest in the regions or districts of their origin. This deprives the district of the needed investment to improve infrastructure and to support economic growth.

The result is that although the district leads in the production of cocoa in the country, poverty levels are high.

### 1.12.19. Employment and Production

Bodi district experiences low production and productivity levels due to seasonal unemployment of majority of the people. Agricultural production has been rain fed and as such, the majority of the people are engaged during the rainy season but become less busy during the dry season.

The major employment sectors are agriculture commerce industry and service. The last decade has seen a gradual shift of the structure of the district economy in terms of contribution of the various sectors to employment and income generation. Productions in the agriculture sector continue to suffer huge losses through post-harvest losses which are 35% as compared to 30% at the national level and poor pest and disease control. The table below shows the trend of employment:-

**Table1.12: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex**

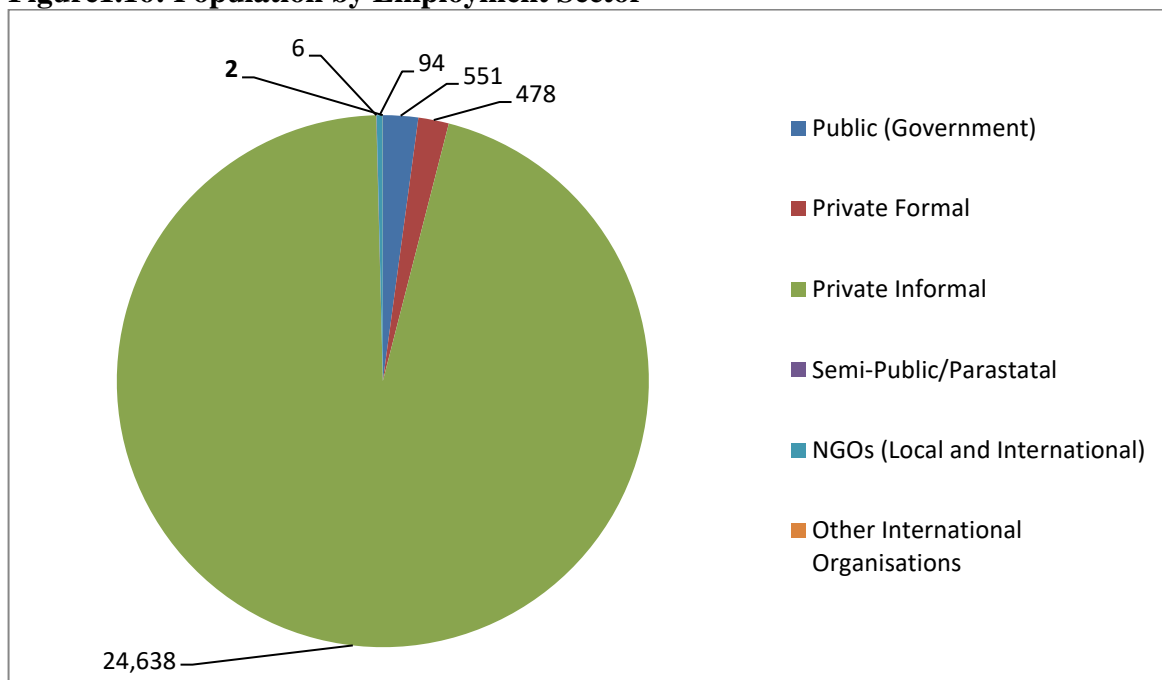
Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	25,769	100.0	13,337	100.0	12,432	100.0
Public (Government)	551	2.1	398	3.0	153	1.2
Private Formal	478	1.9	300	2.2	178	1.4
Private Informal	24,638	95.6	12,574	94.3	12,064	97.0
Semi-Public/Parastatal	6	0.0	4	0.0	2	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	94	0.4	60	0.4	34	0.3
Other International Organisations	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

This could account for the relatively low levels of educational and professional training among the employed population, since these sectors do not require high levels of formal education.

Among the workforce 1.9 percent was employed in the private formal sector and many males (2.2%) than females (1.4%). The public sector, covering Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, employed 2.1 percent of the total employed population in 2010. The proportion of males and females employed in the public sector were 3.0 percent and 1.2 percent respectively in the district. Because of the absence of international organizations in the district (Table 4.4), only 1 out of the 25,769 is engaged in this sector

**Figure 1.16: Population by Employment Sector**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure: depicts a very clear pictorial view of the situation of employment in the district. From the Figure, majority of the population, 15 years and older work in the private sector (Private informal). A few are in the other sectors like the public sector. This means that the district need to intensify activities under Rural Enterprises programme of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the ministry of Agriculture and the Ghana Cocoa Board to support this group of people in the form of income, skill training in business, agricultural inputs and subsidies as these people are predominantly farmers and small scale businesses.

Agriculture sub sector continue to grow in spite of the diminishing land holding per person in the two year period, it contribution to employment has increased by 10% to the detriment of other sectors especially industry which reduced its contribution by 1.8%. This situation has brought pressure on the limited land and thus led to encroachment of the forest reserves in the district. The recent government decision to release reserved forestland for taungya farming is a relief to the people. Lack of access to credit facilities and high interest rate on loans from money lenders cripples the other sectors of the economy. Some small scale agro-processing industries have either collapsed or operating at the shut-down point due mainly to lack of credit facilities and access to market.

### 1.13 Youth Employment Programme

Reliable statistics on the exact nature and the levels of unemployment in the district are not readily available. What is generally accepted however is that a fairly high proportion of the youth falling within the age bracket of 15 to 35 years are largely unemployed and under-employed.

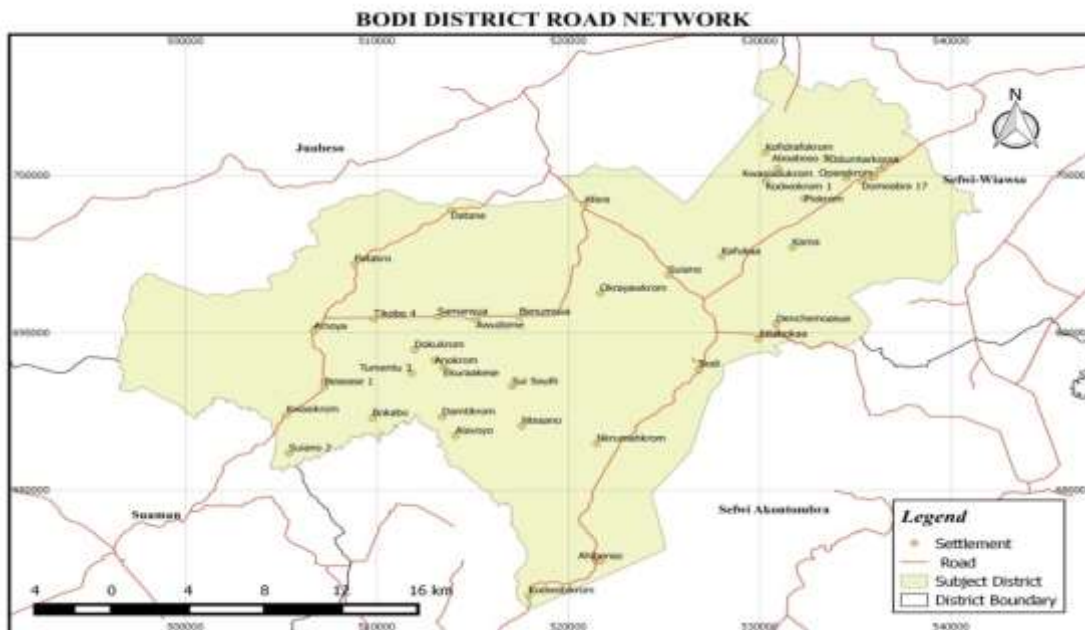
### 1.14 Roads

Bodi and Ahibenso town roads are tarred while the Juaboso through Bodi to Ahibenso about 80% tarred. The rest of the town roads as well as the linking roads for all other communities are not tarred. The district has about 275 km of roads untarred road in total which supposed to be reshaped at least every quarter to ensure motorability. The poor condition of this road affects the transactions between the district and development partners like NGOs, Donors, and Investors among others. The Bodi-Juaboso road is under construction and it's expected to open a lot of opportunities for the district when completed during the plan period. The district is beset with inadequate road linkages between towns and within the district. Most roads also become unmotorable during the rainy season mainly due to limited bridges, culverts, low-lying terrain and laterite surface. The heavy rainfall pattern experienced by the district annually does not allow reshaping of roads to last for a considerable period. The district has one of the worst road networks in the country. To a larger extent, inter settlement communication is by foot path and tracks.

Residents of the district lament the deplorable road network system in the district; especially during the rainy season when very few roads are motorable thereby seriously reducing the level of accessibility in the district. Reasons for this are the dissection of the district by rivers coupled with clay surface which makes most of the road muddy and slippery when it rains and very dusty during the dry season. This makes travelling in the district very expensive in terms of travel time and financial cost.

The poor road network in the district hinders efforts at opening-up the district's markets and thus contribute significantly to post-harvest loses in agriculture produce as well as low demand for goods and services.

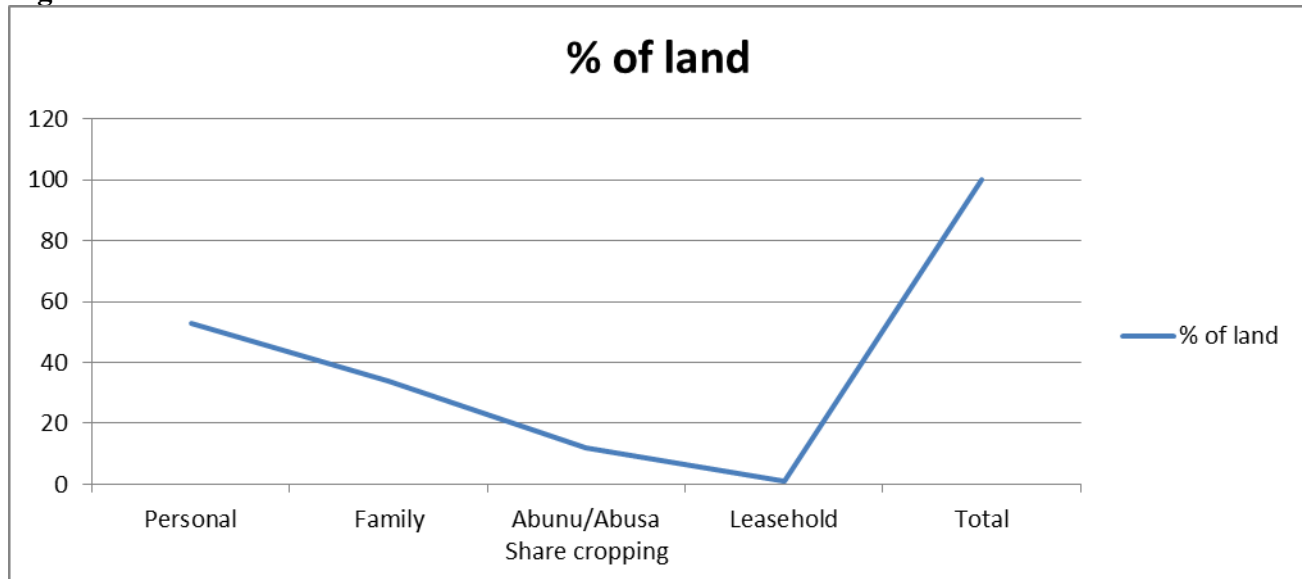
Figure 1.14....



### 1.15 Land Tenure

The population density of 24.5 persons per square kilometre suggests that there is abundant land for agriculture. This is not really the case, because about 27.1% of the total surface area of the district has been earmarked as forest reserves with the major one being Krokosue forest reserve. This means only 72.9% of the surface area is available for other land use including farming, human settlement among others. Landholding in the district is entrusted in the hands of lineages and clans with the Sefwi Wiawso Paramountcy holding the allodia interest over the entire district's land. Usufructuary right holders can make grants of land but such grants only become valid after it has received the consent of the Sefwi Wiawso Paramountcy or its authorized agents. Interest in land in the district is as tabulated below.

Figure 1.15....



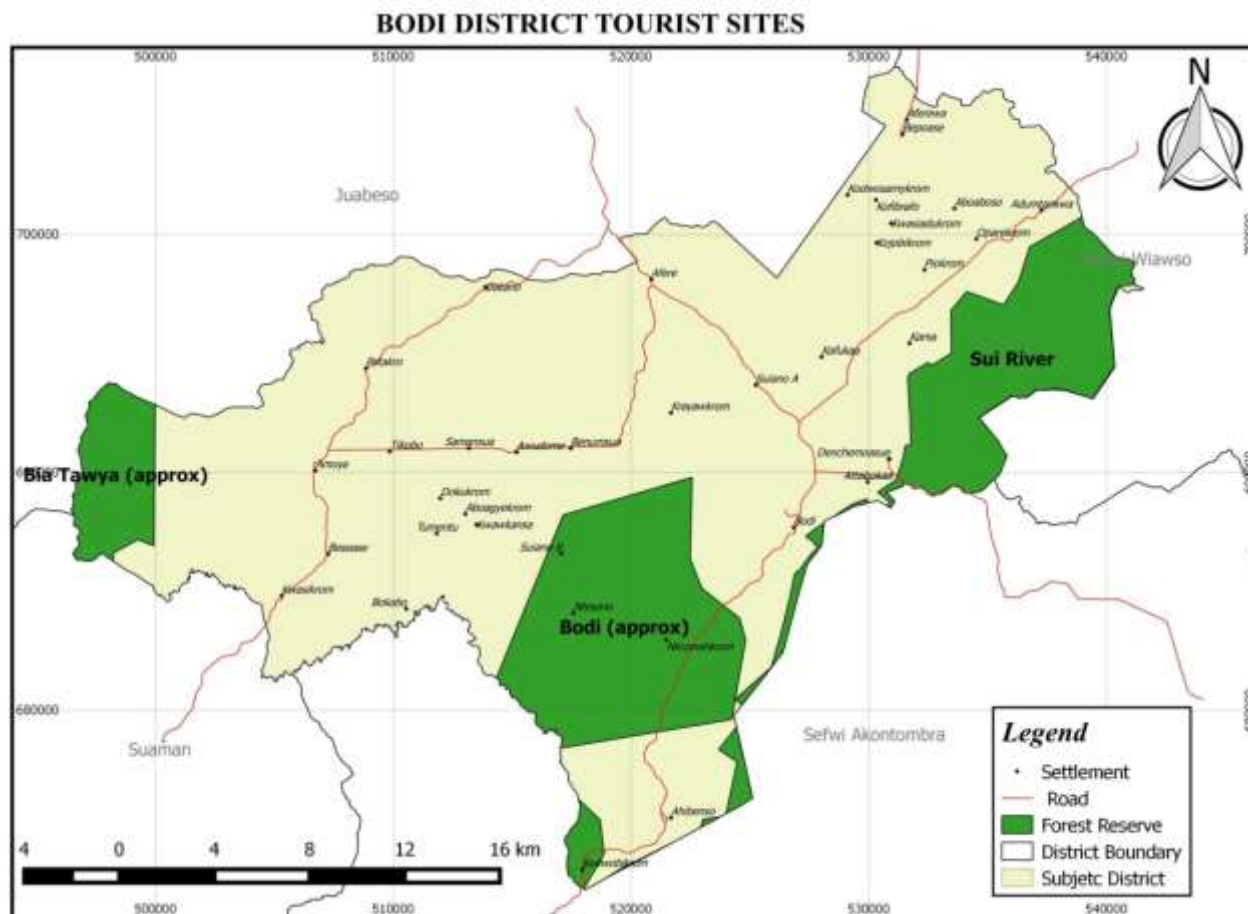
(Sources: Dept.Agric/DPCU .Bodi).

### 1.16 Tourism

Even though the district has tourist potentials due to its unique location and natural forest reserves, the contribution of tourism to the local economy has been on the lower side due to poor infrastructure and lack of publicity. This sites include; sacred groves, monumental stones, Krokosue hills found in their natural habitat and Alue Festival of the Sefwis.

The Krokosue forest reserve harbours a variety of animals

Figure:1.16



### 1.17 Revenue and Expenditure Status of the District Assembly

The sources of funding for Bodi District Assembly to a large extent are from Central Government. The salaries of staff, District Assemblies Common Fund, Donors support/grants and the Assembly’s own Internally Generated Revenue are the main sources of fund for the activities of the assembly.

The Assembly’s revenue source is solely dependent on District Assemblies Common Fund for its developmental project as the IGR collected are inadequate to meet its recurrent expenditure, thus making it difficult for the Assembly to use part of IGR to undertake its development projects. The table below indicates the trend of revenue by all sources for the assembly.

**Table 1.13 Trends of Revenue by Sources from 2015-2017**

Sources of Revenue	Budgeted (Ghc)	Actual (Ghc)	Budgeted (Ghc)	Actual (Ghc)	Budgeted (Ghc)	Actual (Ghc)
	2015	2015	2016	2016	2017	2017
Salaries / Wages(only established)	45,356.55		376,089.00	366,189.00	831,049.00	694,488.00
DACF (Assembly)	4,875,838.9	1,549,299.46	4,003,660.00	2,058,707.68	3,086,197.15	1,453,548.4
DACF (Direct Transfer)	4	46,380.34	651,335.81	0.00	0.00	8
DACF MP	215,000.00	211,459.25	100,000.00	177,609.66	300,000.00	0.00
Sector Specific	0.00	3,029.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	218,289.34
						0.00

Investment						
IGF	106,747.75	106,746.75	148,449.50	125,999.02	241,776.00	74,074.00
DDF (investment & Capacity	404,147.00	304,321.45	1,105,002.00	486,479.34	3,035,969.90	0.00
Goods & service ( Dec. Dep't	0.00	37,980.68	35,179.00	7,841.00	35,321.31	84,989.41
Ghana School Feeding Programme.	133,452.00	131,713.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DONOR GRANTS ( IDA/SRWSP)	100,000.00	88,715.45	70,000.00	61,128.16	0.00	2,300.00
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>871,251.30</b>	<b>2,372,899.28</b>	<b>8,271,265.81</b>	<b>3,283,953.86</b>	<b>7,530,313.36</b>	<b>2,527,689.23</b>

Source: DPCU, 2017

### 1.17.1 Trends of Expenditure from 2014- 2017

All revenues of the assembly are expensed in four major Heading; Compensation, Goods and Services, Investment and miscellaneous. The cumulative expenditures on these heading are summarized in the table below.

Table 1.14: Trends of Expenditure from 2014- 2016

S/NO.	EXPENDITURE	2014	2015	2016	2017
1.	Compensation/est. and non. Established	366,189.00	45,356.55	422,737.00	780,291.85
2.	Goods and Services	912,637.00	820,876.39	1,261,978.78	1,141,912.17
3.	Investment/Non-financial	935,673.00	1,144,011.16	1,848,952.45	362,717.66
4.	Miscellaneous	124,843.54	160,653.22	269,540.39	179,806.28
	<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>2,339,342.54</b>	<b>2,170,897.32</b>	<b>3,803,208.62</b>	<b>2,464,727.96</b>

Source: DPCU, 2017

### 1.18 Problems Associated with Revenue Collection

Although the Bodi Assembly exceeded its revenue target of 15% in the year 2016, several challenges militate against the smooth implementation of the Revenue Improvement Action Plan which if not address will lead to assembly's inability to meet its revenue targets in subsequent years. Some of these factors are enumerated below:

#### 1.18.1 Inadequacy of Revenue Collectors: -

The Assembly has few permanent revenue collectors and commission collectors. There is a total of twelve (12) Collectors in the entire district which is woefully inadequate.

#### 1.18.2 Poor Roads network

Poor road network also militates against revenue collection because some of the roads are very bad, so access to some of the communities becomes a challenge.

#### 1.18.4 Transportation –

The Assembly has neither revenue mobilization vehicle nor motor bikes, making the cost of revenue collection high.

#### 1.18.5 Inadequate data on revenues items

Revenue Collection Data are inadequate for example data collection on Property Rate is non-existence. Most of the Businesses are not registered with the Assembly, making difficult for the collector to locate such businesses.

## **1.18.6 Measures being taken to Arrest the Situation**

One Revenue Collection Staff has been posted to the district and has since reported and work is on-going. Revenue Vehicle will be procured to ensure easy revenue mobilization. The Street Naming and property addressing system which seeks to name all street and address all properties businesses inclusive, will be pursued by the Assembly to facilitate the collection of property rates in the district.

## **1.18.7 District Development Fund (Kilo – Kilo)**

A district development fund has been established to augment revenue generation in the district. The fund will have various sources of contribution. The main source will be kilo-kilo deduction on a bag of cocoa sold by the farmers. This has been agreed upon by all stakeholders and kept in the Assembly's Bye-Laws. In conclusion the Assembly is making a great effort to ensure effective and efficient use of its resources generated so as to develop the district to a very appreciable level to attract more staff and investors to the district.

## **1.19 GOVERNANCE**

Institutional structures that complement the development of the district comprise state institutions, traditional governance structures, the private sector and non-governmental organizations, including community organisations.

### **1.19.1 District Assembly**

As the overall governance authority, the Bodi District Assembly has an important role in promoting human development among others.

It is principally responsible for the overall development of the district in terms of Projects and programmes co-ordinated by the District Planning Co-ordinating. Under the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936 the Assembly has deliberative, legislative and executive functions.

By this concept the Assembly is supposed to be the highest political, administrative and planning authority in relation to provision of local services.

The Bodi District Assembly was set up in 2012 under L.I 2021. It is composed of the following:

### **1.19.2 The District Chief Executive**

Assembly members elected by universal adult suffrage in the electoral area into which the Assembly is divided;

Other members not exceeding 30% of the total membership of the Assembly are nominated by the President of the Republic of Ghana, and One Member of Parliament in the district.

The Assembly is however dominated by men to the detriment of women. Thus there is low participation of women in decision making.

The District Chief Executive is the representative of the Central Government in the district and in that respect is to see to the expeditious implementation of Central government programmes. The District Chief Executive chairs the Executive Committee of the Assembly, which is expected to see to the day-to-day administration of the Assembly. Apart from the Executive Committee the Assembly has six sub committees.

Finance and Administration Sub-committee

Works Sub-Committee

Development planning Sub-Committee

Social Services Sub-Committee

Agriculture Sub-Committee

Justice and Security Sub-Committee

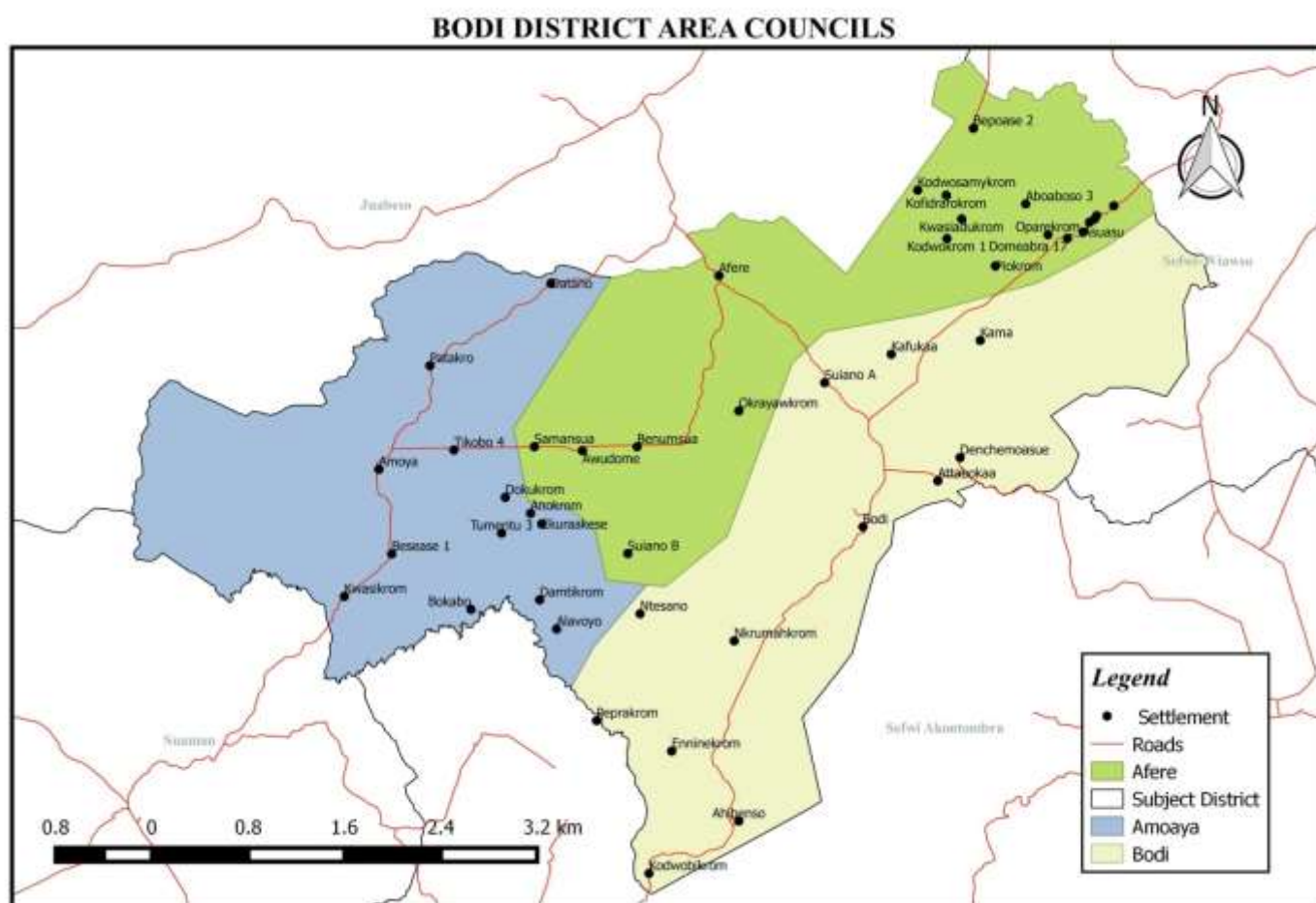
Medium and Small Scale Businesses sub Committee

These sub-committees deliberate on issues in great detail and submit their recommendations to the Executive Committee, which in turn submits them to the General Assembly for ratification or amendment. The District Assembly by design has 11 departments and these are expected to put their expertise at the disposal of the Assembly. Their inputs into the running of the Assembly are visible at the sub-committee meetings. The Heads of these departments are ex-officio members of the Assembly and the District Co-ordinating Director steers their activities to ensure harmony and avoid duplication.

#### 1.19.4 Sub-structures of the Assembly

The Bodi District Assembly is sub divided into three Area Councils, namely the Bodi Area Council, Afere Area Council and Amoaya Area Council. It is worthy to note that these three Area Councils are not functioning as expected because of logistical inadequacies. There are 11 Unit committees supporting the Area Council and Assembly to deliver its mandate to the people.

**Figure1.17:**



*Prepared by Sydney K. Bagnah*

The following are the departments of the Assembly which are supposed to be in the district.

- Finance Department
- Education, Department
- Health Department
- Physical Planning Department
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Social Welfare and Community Development
- Works Department

- Central Administration
- Industry and Trade Department
- Department of Natural Resource Conservation Alliance and wild life Division
- Disaster Prevention Department

The Bodi District Assembly is also faced with inadequate logistics like accommodation, vehicles, etc. to attract qualified staff to work in the various departments.

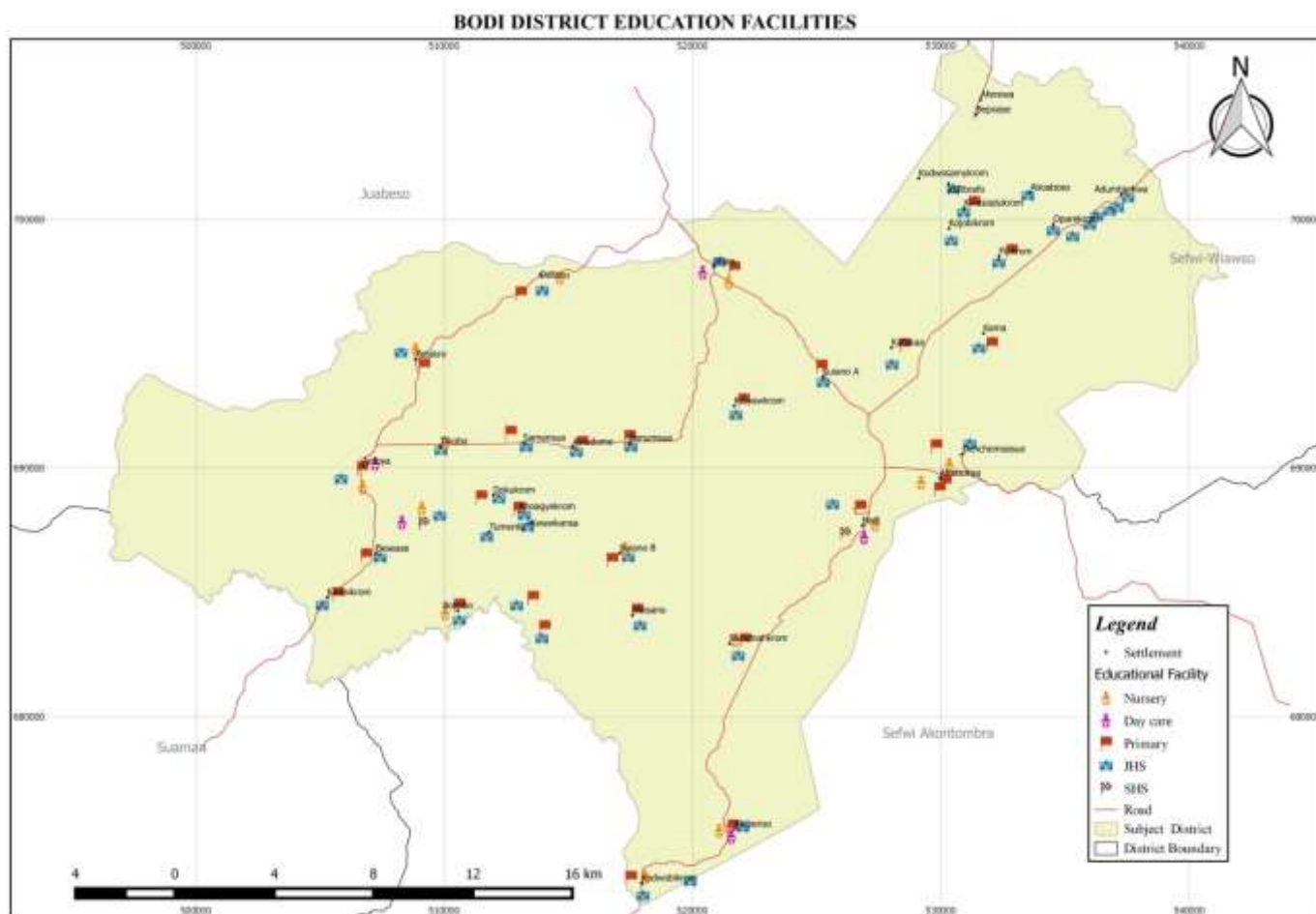
Most of the people in the district are not conversant with the decentralization policy thus their understanding of the Assembly concept is inadequate and look up to the Assembly to provide all their needs.

## 1.20 SOCIAL SERVICES

### 1.20.1 Educational facilities

There is one Senior High School (SHS) in the district. Twenty-six (26) Junior High Schools comprising eighteen (18) public and eight (8) private and Fifty-six (56) primary schools comprising thirty-eight (38) public and eighteen (18) private are also in the district. Pre-schools (Crèche/Nursery/Kindergarten) numbered fifty-four (54) with thirty-six (96) public and eighteen (18) private.

**Figure1.18:**



Prepared by Sydney K. Dagaah

**Table1.15a: Education Statistics**  
**Enrollment**

Category	Total Number	Boys	Girls	Total
CRECHE	47	283	414	697
KG1		1412	1487	2899
KG2		1069	1013	2082
P1		937	961	1898
P2		937	964	1901
P3		917	922	1839
P4		973	865	1838
P5		933	831	1764
P6		867	764	1631
SUB TOTAL			8,328	8,221
JHS1	27	771	664	1435
JHS2		653	657	1300
JHS3		810	631	1441
SUB TOTAL FOR JHS		2,244	1,952	4,196
TOTAL FOR BASIC SCH		10,572	10,173	20,745
SHS	1			

**Table 1.15b Staff**

Category	Male		Female		Total
	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	
KG	10	16	25	76	127
Primary	128	183	43	42	396
JHS	122	138	20	3	283
SUB TOTAL	260	337	88	121	806
SHS	44	0	2	0	46
GES DIRECTORATE					31

### 1.21 Enrolment and Staffing

The enrolment situation especially in public basic schools has improved tremendously over the last two years but a lot more children especially girls are still at home. This improvement in enrolment levels is partly due to enrolment drive and community sensitization program embarked upon by the District Administration in conjunction with the District Directorate of Education.

The introduction of capitation grants to schools and assistance to needy but brilliant students have been a blessing to the District. The non-payment of school fees by pupils have motivated more people who are mostly tenant farmers to send their children to school. This has increased pressure on the few available educational facilities and worsening the already deplorable infrastructure facilities. With respect to the needy pupil's package, school bags are distributed to pupil from poor homes. This has helped to reduce drop-out rate and encourage brilliant but needy students to stay in school and learn.

Even though drop-out rate has fallen in the district, it is relatively high as compared to the national drop-out rate. This is because some pupils have to walk about 5.2 km each day to attend school particularly Junior Secondary School. Parents are not able to provide basic schooling needs like Sandals. Uniforms, school Bags and exercise books. It is pathetic to note that about 50% of pupils go to school without sandals while more than 60% of pupils in basic schools do not have school bags and adequate exercise books for class exercises.

### **1.21.1 Staffing Situation**

The number and quality of teachers in both public and private basic schools continue to be a headache to the District authorities. Despite numerous interventions by the Government, the Assembly and the District Directorate of Education to attract and retain qualified teachers in the District, the District is ranked among Districts with high trained teacher /untrained teacher ratio. This requires frequent in-service training for the staff. Teacher attrition in the District is as high as 25.6%. About 34% of basic schools in the District are headed by untrained teachers. 33% of all basic schools in the District do not have qualified teachers

### **1.21.2 School Infrastructure**

School facilities in Bodi District are inadequate. At least 58% of all basic school classroom facilities need either reconstruction or rehabilitation. About 25% of the schools in the District have to close when it rains.

Teacher accommodation is inadequate in most school-communities and as such many teachers have to commute to school from nearby towns. This has resulted in poor staffing situation in most of the remote schools because teachers refuse postings to such schools.

Chalkboards and furniture situation in most schools have improved.

The infrastructure situation at the only Senior Secondary School in the District is also appalling. Classrooms are not adequate, hostel facilities are lacking. It does not have good library. Computers for teaching and learning are not available. These graduates of the school are computer illiterates.

### **1.21.3 Other Facilities**

Urinals and Toilets for both pupils and teachers are not available in majority of the schools.

Potable water is also not available in most of the schools. Cupboards, storerooms and offices are not available in most schools. The few available ones are in deplorable conditions. The introduction of textbook by the Government has improved teaching and learning considerably in the District. However, due to lack of storage facilities in most of the schools, the textbooks are being damaged by termites and rains. The introduction of the free exercise books and school uniform by the Government has also increase enrolment tremendously.

#### **1.21.4 Community Participation**

Most of the School Management Committees (SMCS) and Parent Teacher Associations (PTA) in the district are not active. As a result, community participation in quality education delivery is very low. There is apathy on the part of community member towards school projects.

Due to low level of awareness and poor commitment to children's issues especially girl child education, most parents do not provide their wards with basic schooling needs like uniforms, foot wear and school bags. About 70% of the pupils in basic schools do not have school bags while 30% go to school without proper sandals.

#### **1.21.5 Adult Literacy**

Approximately 32.6% of populations aged 24 years and above have no formal education.

In addition, the educational attainment women are lower than that of men. Given the low level of educational attainment it is not surprising that the adult literacy rate in the district is very low at approximately 45.4% compared to the national average of 54.1% in 2010 PHC

A significantly higher proportion of adult women are illiterate compared to men. Considering the fact that women are in the majority and that they work all day to sustain their households, low literacy level among them could lead to low productivity of the population. The greater proportion that is literacy is to be found within the age group 15 years to 25 years. This suggests that not much progress has been made in improving adult literacy rates in the district. The concentration of literacy among ages below 26 suggest that improvement in the literacy rates that has occurred in the last five years is more likely to be due to rising school enrolment rates than successful adult literacy programs.

### **1.22 Health Care Delivery**

Health Care delivery in the Bodi district is bedevilled with a lot of problems just as it pertains in many rural communities in Ghana. Health care delivery in respect of incidence of diseases access to health facilities, availability of health professionals and infrastructure etc. are discussed below:

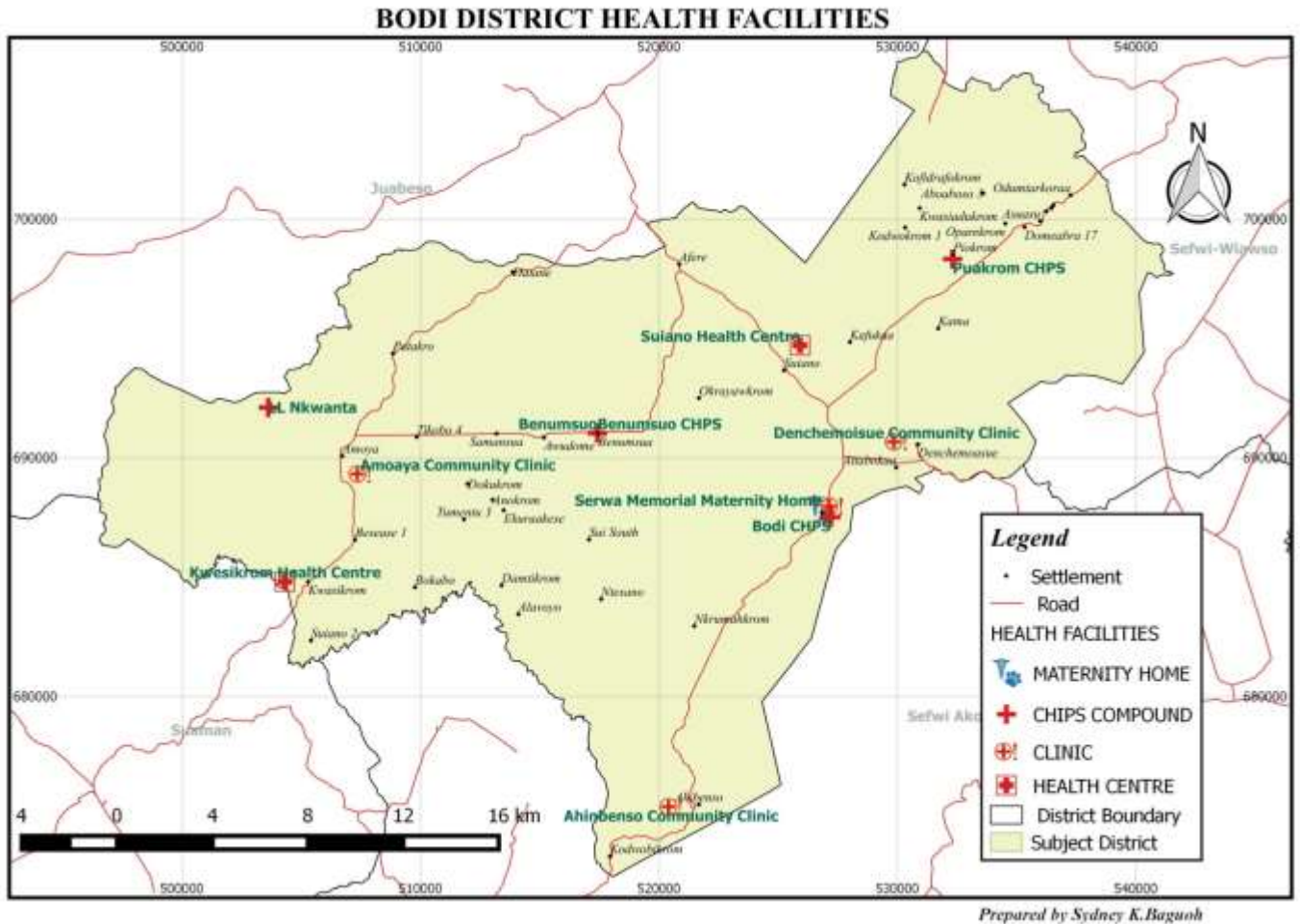
#### ***1.22.1 Health Sub-Districts***

For the purposes of health programme planning and implementation at the local level, the district is divided into 3 sub-districts namely, Bodi, Amoaya, and Suiano.

#### **1.22.2 Health Facilities**

The availability and distribution of health facilities in the district have been a major problem, however, significant progress has been made.

**Figure1.19:**



The Bodi District health Directorate has seven (17) health facilities spread over the seven administrative sub-districts. Some of these facilities are Ghana Government structures whereas others are rented facilities.

The table below indicates the location of these facilities and the support requested.

**Table1.14: Distribution of Health Facilities Providing Care**

**1.22.3 HEALTH FACILITIES**

The district has seventeen (17) functioning health institutions providing curative, preventive, and maternity services to the people in the district. The health facilities are made up of four (4) health centres, ten (11) CHPS zones, two (2) mission clinics and one (1) private clinic.

**Table 1.16 .Health facilities in Bodi district**

	Health Facility	Facility Type	Ownership	Location
1	Suiano Health Centre	Health Centre	Government	Suiano
2	Kwasikrom Health Centre	Health Centre	Government	Kwasikrom
3	Amoaya Health centre	Health Centre	Government	Amoaya
4	Ahibenso Health Centre	Health Centre	Government	Ahibenso
5	Puakrom CHPS	CHPS	Government	Puakrom
6	Bepoase CHPS	CHPS	Government	Bepoase
7	Patakro CHPS	CHPS	Government	Patakro
8	Benumsuo CHPS	CHPS	Government	Benumsuo
9	Dench CHPS	CHPS	Government	Dench
10	Bodi CHPS	CHPS	Government	Bodi
11	Datano CHPS	CHPS	Government	Datano
12	Afere CHPS	CHPS	Government	Afere
13	Bokabo CHPS	CHPS	Government	Bokabo
14	Kanchiabo CHPS	CHPS	Government	Kanchiabo
15	Bodi Anglican Clinic	Clinic	Mission	Bodi
16	Mamudu PHC	PHC	Private	Mamudukrom
17	SDA Clinic	Clinic	Mission	Amoaya

*Source: GHS Bodi District /DPCU Aug. 2017*

#### 1.23.4 Health Personnel

The paramedical staffs are also inadequate considering the size of the population and demand for health care in the district. According to the District Health Directorate there are 88 health personnel working in the various health facilities is about one-third of the district required number. Many health personnel are not willing to accept postings to the district because of its deprived nature. The few that accept postings leave after serving two or three years.

The table below indicates the Category of health personnel providing health care in the district

**Table 1.17: Human Resource Development**

Staff Category	Number
Dist. Director	1
Doctors	0
Physician Assistants	2
Midwives	13
General Nurses	0

Community Health Nurses	30
Enrolled Nurses	30
Technical Officers(CH,HI,Nut)	4
Field Technicians	2
Health Promotion Officer	1
Mental Health Officer/Nurse	2
Accountant	1
Record assistant	1
Driver	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>88</b>

### 1.23.5 Incidence of Diseases

Even though the district is not plagued with some dreaded diseases like Guinea Worm, CSM among others, malaria continues to be the number one cause of OPD attendance. The table below shows the top twenty (20) causes of OPD attendance in the district for the year 2016

**Table1.18. Top 20 causes of OPD Attendance Bodi District 2016**

S/N	Condition	Cases	%
1	Malaria	17,458	46.1
2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	6510	17.2
3	Diarrhoea Diseases	2833	7.5
4	Anaemia	1280	3.4
5	Intestinal Worms	1250	3.3
6	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	1121	3.0
7	Skin Diseases	719	1.9
8	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	374	1.0
9	Pneumonia	341	0.9
10	Home Injuries (Home Accidents and Injuries)	233	0.6
11	Typhoid Fever	212	0.6
12	Hypertension	192	0.5
13	Septiceamia	189	0.5
14	Transport injuries (Road Traffic Accidents)	156	0.4
15	Ulcer	123	0.3
16	Mumps	95	0.3
17	Anaemia in Pregnancy	77	0.2
18	Pregnancy Related Complications	70	0.2
19	Gynaecological conditions	59	0.2
20	Other Acute Ear infection	58	0.2
	All other Diseases	4,517	11.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>37,860</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: District Health Department, Dec. 2016*

Malaria has been a leading cause of OPD attendance over the years which contributed 54.24% in 2014, 46% in 2015 and 46.1% to OPD attendances in the Bodi district in 2016. The most vulnerable groups of people affected are children below the ages of five (5) and pregnant women.

Anaemia under 5years cases has also increase. One worrying observation is 192 new hypertension cases recorded in 2016, The DHA has initiated investigation as to whether they were true new hypertension cases.

### **1.23.6 District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme**

The National Insurance Authority is established by the NHIS Act of Parliament, Act 650, 2003 and amended in 2012 by Act 852, NHIS Act of 2012. Consequently, the Bodi Scheme was established on March 1, 2016.

#### **1.23.6.1 Staffing situation**

The following staffs are at post the Bodi office of the NHIA  
Scheme Manager, Accountant, MIS Officer Public Relation Officer, Claims Officer and Data Entry Clerk

#### **1.23.6.2 Core function of the Scheme**

1. Registration and issuance of ID to members
2. Management of complaints of clients from various health facilities
3. Facilitating of provider credentials at the district district
4. Monitoring of credentialed health care providers within the district.
5. Stakeholder engagement
6. Publicity and community durbars within the district

The District office of the NHIA since its inception in 2016 has been able to register over 16,200 members on the scheme as March, 31 2017. Progressively, the District Office has started enrolling members onto the capitation programme.

## **1.24 HIV/AIDS**

### **1.24.1 Prevalence Rate**

Data on HIV/AIDS prevalence rate and PLWA in Bodi District is scanty and inadequate due to poor patronage of VCT services and lack of research on the spread of the disease. Data released by the District Health Service indicated a high prevalence although the rate cannot be determined due to absence of Sentinel site in the district. The higher prevalence rate has been attributed to a number of factors including; nearness of the district to La Cote d'Ivoire where the prevalence rate is very high, superstition, Rampant social gathering eg. Concert parties, funeral gatherings and negative socio-cultural practices also increase the level of vulnerability of women.

The district is beset with a lot of problems in its attempt at reducing the threat of the HIV/AIDS menace. Prominent among them include high illiteracy rate, poor data base on HIV/AIDS prevalence, PLWAS and vulnerable/ orphan children, inadequate health facilities poverty and lack of improved VCT, PMCT and STI services in the district.

Also lack of effective research on HIV/AIDS and credible database makes monitoring and surveillance very difficult. Reaching the high risk groups, PLWAS and vulnerable children with the appropriate programmes become extremely difficult.

The table below indicates the total number of PMTCT investigation conducted on ANC from 2014 – 2016 in Bodi district.

**Table1.19 PMTCT investigation**

<b>Year</b>	<b>ANC registrants</b>	<b>No. Counseled</b>	<b>No. Tested</b>	<b>No. Positive</b>	<b>+ve Babies</b>
2014	1626	874	437	9	1
2015	1352	950	715	11	1
2016	1629	1495	1453	16	3
2017	1452	975	921	12	3

### **1.25 Population Management**

Population growth has strong linkages with economic growth and sustainable social development. Hence, population growth rates above 2 percent have been found to be counterproductive to growth.

The Bodi District has a growth rate of 2.5% which is higher than the national but equal to the regional rates of 2.0 and 2.5 respectively.

#### **1.25.1. Reproductive Health**

Majority of the people in the district lack access to reproductive health service. Thus maternal depletion syndrome due to excessive child birth is common in the district.

Anaemia, malnutrition and malaria and lack of access to health facilities are seen as the main causes of high infant mortality rate.

#### **1.25.2 Family Planning and Birth Control**

The adoption of family planning and birth control is generally low. This is mainly due to high illiteracy rate, socio-cultural and religious practices that does not permit such practices. This problem is compounded by inadequate health education in the district.

Series of activities have been undertaken to improve reproductive health. These include public education on reproductive, safe delivery, free distribution of Long Lasting insecticides treated bed nets to pregnant women and children less than 2 years.

## **1.26 The District Fire Service**

The district has no Fire Station. There are however a number of community-based Fire Fighting Volunteer Squads that protect farms and forest properties from bush fires.

The district has a total of 60 Fire-fighting Volunteer Squads with 1,500 members across the district. This has helped to reduce the rate of bush fires in the district over the last three years. However, these squads lack the necessary training and simple logistics like Wellington boots, cutlass, among others that are needed for effective performance of their duties.

## **1.27 COMMUNITY WATER AND SANITATION**

The Assembly in collaboration with its Development Partners in the Water Sub-Sector such as CWSA, Safe Water, and Global Communities etc are poised at ensuring increase in the access to potable water supply to the people of the Bodi District.

Currently, the District has seven (7) communities benefitting from the Small Town Water Systems. These communities are Bodi, Afere, Amoaya, (Financed by USAID) Datano, Ahibenso, Suaino “A” and Kwesikrom. Three (3) of these System (Ahibenso, Suaino “A” and Kwesikrom.) are finance by a Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement between the Assembly and Safe Water Network.

There are over seven-five (75) functional boreholes in various communities across the District. The District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST) continued with the monitoring of water facilities in District to ensure that Water and Sanitation Committees (WATSANs) who are responsible for managing the Point source water facilities and the Water and Sanitation Management Teams (WSMTs) who are also reasonable for managing the Water Systems in the various communities are performing as expected.

The District is currently taking recruiting staff to beef up the staffing situation in Afere and Amoaya. The ultimate aim is to improve upon the functionality of these systems to ensure the continuous flow of water to the beneficiaries.

The District continues to advocate for household Latrine through the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS). Four (4) Communities are declared ODF, which implies that they are at the point of achieving Open Defecation Free.

### **1.27.1 Water Bodies**

The district is blessed with three major rivers namely Bia, Sui and Torya and a number of small streams. These serve as source of water for a large number of the people. The extensive use of the fresh waters from these rivers and streams in the district is indicative of the inadequacy of potable water in the district.

The major concern of the Assembly is how to provide quality and affordable water supply for domestic use and to ensure that all the people in the district have access to good drinking water which is clean and free from all forms of contaminations.

## 1.27.2 Waste Management Partners.

### Adequacy and Quality of Water

It is estimated that about 40% of the entire population in the district have access to pipe borne water boreholes and hand dug wells. Communities within the district often face irregular water supply. About 40% of the boreholes in the district are broken down. In this regard such communities fall back to depend on streams and rivers which are contaminated.

The Assembly is taking steps to build the capacity of the WATSAN Committees in the various communities to enable them take charge of repairs to ensure continues flow of water

### 1.27.3 Sanitation

Environmental sanitation in Bodi District, especially the major towns like Bodi, Amoaya and Afere have improved with the emergence of Zoomlion. Accordingly environmental related diseases like malaria, cholera, among others have reduced in the district.

### 1.27.4 Waste management

The district has only one accredited waste management company that is zoomlion waste management company

Waste generated in the district is two main types; namely, solid waste and liquid/wet waste. The solid waste includes food peelings and politeness which originate from domestic homes. The method commonly used in such refuse disposed is crude dumping. The dumping sites are procured by the DA at different locations within the district and are safely transported by a Waste management Company on regular basis.

The liquid waste on the other hand comprises waste water from domestic homes and human excreta. Since there are no proper drains and places of convenience both at homes and public places, the main mode of liquid. (Waste water from kitchen, bathroom and washing of cloth and dishes) is by throwing on the compound.

## 1.28 Housing stock

The housing stock of Bodi District from the 2010 PHC is presented in Table 8.1: According to the 2010 PHC there are 52,315 households in 9,391 houses in the District. This gives an average household size of 1.1 household per house.

The Average household size of rural communities (4.9) is lower than the urban Average household size (7.1). The District is rurally dominated with the rural household population represents 62.9 percent of the total population.

**Table 1.20: Stock of houses and households by type of locality**

Categories	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,376,021	53,314		7,103	46,211
Total household population	24,076,327	2,307,395	52,315		7,006	45,309

Number of houses	3,392,745	380,104	9,391		785	8,606
Number of households	5,467,054	553,634	10,773		998	9,775
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.1		1.3	1.1
Population per house	7.3	6.3	5.7		9.0	5.4
Average household size	4.5	4.3	4.9		7.1	4.7

*Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.*

The high proportion of urban housing stock than the rural housing stock may be due to the ease of acquiring land and availability of the local building materials in the rural communities.

### **1.29 Skill Development**

The age structure of population is very important to decision makers in determining the developmental direction of the area.

Bodi district has a youthful population with the youth forming about 45% of the total population. However most of these youth are illiterates and lack employable skills. Opportunities for skill upgrading and learning have improved tremendously in the recent years due to the commitment of the government to skills and entrepreneurial development. Various programmes and projects have been implemented to enhance skill acquisition by the youth in the district.

### **1.30 Integrated Community Centres for Employable Skills (ICCES)**

Only one centre exists for the training of youth in the district. These two ICCES which are located in Denchemoasue is woefully inadequate and poorly resourced. As such it is no longer functioning and needs to be revived.

#### **1.30.1 Rural Enterprise Project (Rep)**

The District with the help of the Government of Ghana, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Africa Development Bank is financing the programme.

The project concept is to provide rural poor families with productive assets and enable them contribute towards the socio-economic development of the District. The project services include training in employable skills for small business creation, apprenticeship training rural financial services including savings mobilization and credit delivery.

The project was started in the district in 2013 and will end in 2018. Since its inception, the project has succeeded in organizing a number of development interventions which includes business orientation seminars.

### 1.30.2 Youth Employment Agency

The Youth Employment Agency (YEA) by its mandate creates Employment Avenue for the youth to reduce unemployment rate in the country. YEA engaged one hundred and eighty-eight (188) youths in Bodi District. The employment of the youths was done under modules as detailed in the table below

Table 1.21: Presentation of Modules

No.	Module	No. Engaged	Male	Female
1	Community Health Workers (CHW)	85	47	38
2	Community Police Assistance(CPA)	18	12	6
3	Fire Service Assistance (FSA)	5	4	1
4	E-HEALTH	4	3	1
5	Environmental Protection Officer (EPO)	6	6	0
6	Community Education Teaching Assistance (CETA)	68	43	25
7	ARABIC Education	2	2	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>71</b>

### 1.30.3 Other Modules

There are a number of applicants who have applied for job under modules like Greening Ghana, Paid internship, Youth in Afforestation and NVTI programmes but selection process could not begin.

### 1.30.4 Training Programmes

In an effort to supply quality beneficiaries to provide quality support to the corresponding agencies, training programmes were organized for the modules and officers below:

- Community Health Worker (CHW)
- Community Health Officers (CHO)
- Community Education Teaching Assistants (CETA)
- Youth in Arabic Education.

Apart from the CHW who had eleven (11) day workshop, all the rest had five day orientation or workshop. \

### 1.30.5 Challenges

- No car or motorbike to go on monitoring.

In conclusion, the Youth Employment Agency in Bodi District rolled out seven modules. These together have a total of one hundred and Eighty Eight (188) beneficiaries working under their respective agencies.

### 1.31 Vulnerability – Analysis

The vulnerable identified in the District and who need attention are:-

1. People with physical and mental disabilities
2. People living with HIV/AIDS

3. The aged
4. Orphaned children
5. The Chronically Sick
6. Children
7. The Poor

Factors such as illiteracy, superstitions beliefs, geographical and climate expose these people to vulnerability.

### **1.32 Risks/Shocks Facing the People of Bodi Districts**

The Bodi District is predominantly an agricultural society. As a result the economic states of the farmers depend upon the pattern of the rainfall. The district leads in cocoa production. The crop suffers from black pods disease and also suffers in post-harvest losses. Apart from the cocoa, food crops are also affected by the weather condition. The District lies in the rain forest zone and experiences rainfall throughout the year accompanied by rain storm.

In the event of heavy rain storm food crops mainly plantain are destroyed and roof tops of many buildings are also ripped off. Other risks faced by farmers are pest's infestation and bush fires. Inaccessibility of roads to farms leads to post harvest losses and the few traders who manage to get to the farms exploit the farmers by offering them unacceptable low prices.

#### **1.32.1 Farm Laborers**

This group of people do not have fixed employment or secured jobs. They are mostly employed during the peak of the farming season. They are employed on casual bases.

There is another kind of farm labourers or caretakers who work on cocoa farms. They have no fixed or guaranteed incomes and their incomes depend on how well the farm fares. The latter and the farmer's experience these shocks known as production related shocks. This shock tends to negatively affect household income consumption and wealth accumulation in the district.

Another most frequently reported shocks are the price related shocks. As stated earlier, the farmers are mostly cocoa farmers whose produce are bought by the government, who in turn pay farmers according to market price (ie international price). Thus in the event of fall in world price, the government just maintains the current price and the farmers expectations become illusive.

#### **1.32.2 Child Poverty**

The poverty situation of some parents is transferred or affects their children. As a result these children at very early stages take to the streets to earn their living. Some of these children may be in school but works after school to support themselves. Unfortunately most of these children drop out of school.

This condition leads to child exploitation, abuse and child labour. They become exposed to physical and moral danger leaving them with very bleak future. According to District Education Service office about 5.6% boys of school going age are in this category.

Female children become victims of teenage pregnancy and face high risk of becoming HIV victims. Most of the boys end up with delinquent behaviours like petty stealing and the abuse of drugs and fall foul with the law. Single parenthood also contributes to some problems. Single parenthood is common. The district social welfare department reported one in every 10 families is single parents.

### **1.32.3 Women**

Most women in the district depend on their husbands for survival. Traditionally women do not own lands and those who do are held in trust for the man. As a result the death of the husband or in the event of disability the women become more or less destitute.

They become more vulnerable at the time of pregnancy. The distance they have to travel on the rough roads to receive medical care make them more likely to have miscarriages. The lucky ones who maintain the pregnancy to delivery stage faces the risk of losing their lives and their babies when there are complication during delivery.

This is because such cases are referred to the nearest hospital which is Asafo in the Sefwi Wiawso District. Often such women die before they reach there. The average household size is 5.6 being higher than the national and regional figures. This means child bearing is prolific in the district. These same women start going to the farms carrying the children at their back and leave them under sheds exposing them to physical danger

### **1.32.4 Coping Mechanism**

In the event of such shocks the individuals households and the community, use various coping strategies.

Some cut down on their spending, deny themselves certain things and even let the children go out to undertake some paid jobs like porters, selling of iced water etc. to support the family incomes.

Most farmers use their cocoa farms as security or mortgage, others go in for loans or sell some property.

## **1.33 Summary of Key Development Challenges Encountered and Lessons Learnt During The Implementation**

Several development challenges were identified during the period of implementation of the plan. These challenges/constraints were prioritized under listed challenges /development issues under the thematic areas for redress in the next plan to eliminate hindrances in the quest for rapid development of the Bodi District Assembly.

These challenges arise during the review of the 2014-2017 DMTDP and also reaffirmed during the community needs assessment. The challenges identified at the various level and platforms were harmonized to come out with summarized challenges under each thematic area as presented in table 1.5 below. The lessons learnt during the implementation as a result of the challenges are also analyzed.

**Table 1.22 Summary of Key Development Challenges Encountered and Lessons Learnt During the Implementation**

S/N	CHALLENGE	LESSONS LEARNT
<b>Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector</b>		
1.	Lack of employment opportunities especially for the youth	Lack of employment opportunities has led to high rate of unemployment and robbery in the District
2.	Limited access to start-up capital for SMEs	Limited access to start-up capital has make people with business ideals idle in the district
3.	Limited small scale industries	The limited small scale industries has negative effect the produce of raw materials in the district
4.	Poor access to credit facilities	Poor access to credit facilities is affecting operations of businesses in the district
5.	Low level of entrepreneurial development	Low level of entrepreneur development in the district lead to high unemployment and entrepreneur ideals idle because of capital outlay
6.	Lack of training center in district	Need for provision of training center
<b>Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Natural Resource Management</b>		
7.	High post-harvest loses	Lack of proper storage facilitates and the knowledge of post-harvest treatment of crops lead yield lost.
8.	Over reliance on cocoa	Over reliance on cocoa has limited the cultivation of other farm produce
9.	Inadequate market for farm produce (food crops)	Inadequate market for farm produce do not encourage farmers to produce more
10.	Limited access to credit facilities for farmers	The limited access to credit facilities for farmers has led to inadequate or less participation of farming service. Inability to increase the farm size as well as the produce
11.	Lack of awareness on climate change and its impact	Lack of awareness on climate change and its impact led to high environmental degradation

12.	Indiscriminate logging.	Most of the forest reserves have been depleted due to indiscriminate logging
<b>Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement</b>		
13.	Deplorable nature of Feeder roads	The deplorable nature of roads affects almost aspect of the economy in the district
14.	Inadequate portable water supply	The use unwholesome water increase the level of disease contraction
15.	Low level of Science, Technology, and innovation in all aspect of the society	Low or lack of knowledge in ICT hinders societal development
16.	Inadequate environmental Health personnel	The inadequacy of environmental Health personnel hinders proper hygiene and sanitation
17.	Lack of electricity in some rural communities	Lack of electricity in some rural communities hinders the development of such communities
18.	Persistent land disputes	Persistent land disputes hinders the development of the community because it might destruct the people in this communities
19.	Threat of illegal mining	The activities of illegal miners are a threat to the environment leading to high degradation.
20.	Haphazard nature of building	The habit of building without following building regulation makes it difficult for Street naming and makes the towns prone to floods and fire outbreaks
<b>Human Development, Employment and Productivity and decent work</b>		
21.	Poor academic performance	Most BECE graduates do not get placement in schools of their choice due to Poor academic Performance.
	Inadequate educational facilities-Limited number of KG blocks in basic schools.	Academic performance is affected by inadequate educational facilities.i.e. Low academic performance.
22.	lack of accommodation for teachers in remote	Lack of accommodation for teachers in remote communities demotivates the teachers

	communities	to give off their best. This makes some teachers resistant to posting to these areas.
23.	Inadequate qualified teachers	Inadequate qualified teachers affect academic performance negatively
24.	Poor community participation in education	Poor community participation in education hinders the educational development in the communities and leads to poor academic performance
25.	High incidence of preventable disease	The high incidence of preventable disease affect the health state of the people in the district and led to low productivity
26.	Inadequate Health Personnel	Inadequate health personnel in the district has negative influence on the health care delivery
27.	High stigmatization of persons living with HIV/AIDS	It discourage other people to go for HIV/AIDS screening
28.	Low family Planning Acceptor rate	Low family Planning acceptor rate increase the population and also increase the burden of the people because due to high number of children.
29.	Inadequate of support for the aged and the vulnerable	Life become unbearable for the aged and the vulnerable when they are not supported
30.	Negative attitudes towards people with disabilities	When PWDs are discriminated against, it makes their live unbearable
31.	Low skill development among people with disabilities	The low skill development among people with disabilities hinder their personal development
32.	High rate of teenage pregnancy	Need for sensitization of teenage girls on the negative effects of teenage pregnancy
33.	Low gender parity rate in education	Girl's education is often not taken serious compared to that of the boys.
<b>Transparent and Accountable Governance</b>		
34.	Low District Assembly revenue for Development projects	The Assembly is unable to provide the needed development projects due to inadequate revenue
35.	Weak capacity of District Assembly to generate	Most of the revenue staff lack the skills to carry out their function as expected

	internally Revenue	
36.	Ineffective functioning of the sub district structures (Unit Committee/ Area Council	Revenue generation is not effective due to the fact Area Council are not functioning as expected
37.	Poor knowledge of the people on the District Assembly Concept	Due to wrong notion about the work of the District Assembly, most people want the Assembly to their personal financially problems
38.	Inadequate residential and office accommodation for staff	Output of officers is very low due to lack of proper office accommodation
39.	Low participation of women in decision making	This hinders the genuine ideas of women in the district and leads to unbalanced development.
40.	Inadequate logistics for departments for Departments of the Assembly	Productivity is hindered by the lack of logistics
41.	High level of violent and crimes including armed robbers	This led to high expenditure on crime prevention and threatens peace.
42.	General apathy of rate payers in honouring tax responsibilities	Most people do not want to honour their rates obligation due to low education on the need to pay rates and licenses
43.	Government policy against the taxation of the major economic activity (cocoa)	The district has limited revenue net because cocoa being the main produce in the district, no revenue is paid to the local Assembly by its producers and distributor
44.	Weak institutional capacity	The lack or little knowledge in ICT weakens the capacity of some departments
45.	Lack of accommodation for judicial service delivery	All judicial cases are tried at Juaboso Magistrate Court and this delays justice delivery
46.	High rate of drug abuse and alcoholism	Some youth who engage in drugs such as “weed”, “Tremor”, and alcohol, cause a lot of atrocities in the communities and this reduces productivity

## CHAPTER TWO

### KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND PRIORITIES

#### 2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Bodi District Assembly is faced with several developmental challenges. The DPCU as way of getting the most pressing needs of the communities, embarked on a community level needs assessment exercise. During the period, 70 major communities were engaged at the various community levels. Their needs were priorities using the pair-wise ranking techniques to come out with the most pressing needs of each community which were further harmonized.

The focus of this chapter of the plan is on the development priorities linked to the NDPF 2018-2018. It also contains analysis of the Potentials, Opportunities, Challenges and Constraints that facilitate or impede the development process of the District.

#### 2.1 Priorities from Community Needs and Aspirations

The order of priorities / needs and aspirations in the communities in relation to the thematic areas of the GSGDA II are as contained in table 2.1 below:

##### 2.1.1 Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of

The table below shows the scoring of the community needs and aspirations matched against the Development Problems/Issues from the Performance review of the DMTDP 2014-017. The needs of the communities are identified through the community needs assessment carried out by the DPCU during the plan preparation process. The scoring is done by assigning a score of 0, 1 or 2 where 0 signifies lack of relationship, 1 signifies weak relationship and 2 indicates a high relationship between the community need and the identified issues/gab.

**Table 2.1: Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of**

Community needs and aspirations	Identified key development gaps/ problem /issues (from Performance Review and Profile)	Score (0,1,2)
<b>Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector</b>		
Provision Carrier training for the youth	Lack of employment opportunities especially for the youth	2
Provision of start-up kits for starting businesses	Limited access to start-up capital	2
Provision of credit potential Entrepreneurs	Limited small scale industries	1
Provision credit facilities for businesses	Poor access to credit facilities	2
Provision of training center for training activities	Lack of training center in district	2
Provision of training for entrepreneurs	Low level of entrepreneurial development	2
Development of tourist sites	Inadequate promotion of domestic tourist	2
<b>Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>		

Provision of training in post-harvest handling	High post-harvest loses	2
provision of support for the cultivation of other crops such as rice and palm	Over reliance on cocoa	2
Construction of modern market facilities	Inadequate market for farm produce (food crops)	2
Provision of credit to farmers	Limited access to credit facilities for farmers	2
Sensitisation on climate change and its impact	Lack of awareness on climate change and its impact	2
Enforcement of environment bye-law to combat illegal chain-saw operations	Indiscriminate logging.	2
Training for poultry and livestock producers	Improper practices in the production and handling of livestock/poultry and their products	2
Construction of storage facilities for rice farmers and provision of support for farmers	Inadequate post-production infrastructure (i.e. storage, processing, transport etc)	2
Provision of incentives to players Agricultural sectors	Earnings in the agricultural sector are generally lower in comparison to other sectors	2
Provision of extension to all Extension Zones in the District	Limited access to extension services, especially by women agricultural operators	2
<b>Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement</b>		
Reshaping of Feeder Roads	Deplorable nature of Feeder roads	2
Provision of potable water	Inadequate potable water supply	2
Training of the youth in ICT	Low level of Science, Technology, and innovation in all aspect of the society	2
Posting of environmental health personnel to all major communities	Inadequate environmental Health personnel	2
Extension Electricity to off-grid communities	Lack of electricity in some rural communities	2
Finding lasting solution to land disputes	Persistent land disputes	2
Form Anti-Galamsey Task Force to protect the land from illegal miners	Threat of illegal mining	2
Enforce all building regulation	Haphazard nature of building	1
<b>Human Development, Employment and Productivity and Decent work</b>		
Ensure Monitoring and Evaluation in all schools	Poor academic performance	2
Provision of classroom block for schools	Inadequate educational facilities-Limited number of KG blocks in basic schools.	2
Construction of teachers quarters	lack of accommodation for teachers in remote communities	2
Provision of trained teachers	Inadequate qualified teachers	2
Sensitise all SMCs and PTAs on their roles	Poor community participation in education	2
Provision of Education in radio stations on disease prevention	High incidence of preventable disease	2
Provision of qualified health personnel all health facilities	Inadequate Health Personnel	2
Sensitization on the effects stigmatization of	High stigmatization of persons living with	2

PLHIV	HIV/AIDS	
Provision of education on the need to do family planning	Low family Planning Acceptor rate	2
Increase beneficiaries of the LEAP	Lack of support for the aged and the disabled	1
Education on the rights PLWDs	Negative attitudes towards people with disabilities	2
Provision of carrier training for PLWDs	Low skill development among people with disabilities	2
Education of the public on negative effects of teenage pregnancy	High rate of teenage pregnancy	2
Sensitization on the need for girl-child education	Low gender parity rate in education	2
<b>Transparent and Accountable Governance</b>		
Embark on revenue improvement drive	Low District Assembly revenue for Development projects	2
Provision of training and logistics for all Revenue Staff	Weak capacity of District Assembly to generate internally generated Revenue	2
Sensitization on the need to pay revenue on all economic activities	General apathy of rate payers in honouring tax responsibilities	2
Provision of logistics for the Are Councils to ensure their functionalities	Ineffective functioning of the sub district structures (Unit Committee/ Area Council	2
Education of the public on the function of the District Assembly	Poor knowledge of the people on the District Assembly Concept	2
Provision of Staff accommodation and complete office complex for effective functioning of the Assembly	Inadequate residential and office accommodation for staff	2
Provision education and empower women to take part in decision making	Low participation of women in decision making	2
Provision of logistics for departments of the Assembly	Inadequate logistics for departments for Departments of the Assembly	2
Beef up security surveillance in all communities	High level of violent crimes including armed robbers	2
Enforce the cocoa kilo-kilo deductions to improve revenue of the Assembly	Government policy against the taxation of the major economic activity (cocoa)	1
Provision of training for all Assembly staff in ICT and provision of logistic for proper functioning of the Assembly	Weak institutional capacity	2
Provision of court building for judicial service delivery	Lack of accommodation for judicial service delivery	2
Provision of Education and rehabilitation service for drug and alcohol addicts	High rate of drug abuse and alcoholism	2
Provide platform to interact with the public ie town hall meeting, radio discussions website, social media etc	Low interaction between Public and Private sectors in governance	2
	<b>Total score</b>	<b>101</b>

During the harmonization, 52 community issues were matched against the issues/gaps identified during the review. The issues are categorized under each of the five thematic areas of the GSGDA II. The average score is 1.94 which indicates a strong relation between the community needs and the issues/gaps identified. The community needs were identified during the DPCU interaction with the various communities at the needs assessment stage. These prioritized needs were used to prepare community Action Plans for the communities. These plans will guide the Assembly during the implementation of the DMTDP.

## 2.2 Summaries of Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021

A number of development issues were identified in the situation analyses. Due to resource constraints these issues were prioritized. The under listed problems /development issues under the thematic areas are the issues on which attention will be focused for redress to eliminate hindrances in the quest for rapid development of the District in the 2018 – 2021 DMTP.

**Table.2.2. Summary of key Issues development issues of GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021**

<b>Thematic areas of GSGDA II</b>	<b>Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021</b>
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Lack of employment opportunities especially for the youth
	Limited access to start-up capital
	Limited small scale industries
	Poor and inadequate market infrastructure
	Poor access to credit facilities
	Low level of entrepreneurial development
	Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services
	Lack of training center in district
	Underdeveloped tourism potentials in the district
	Low Productivity
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	High post-harvest losses
	Over reliance on cocoa
	Inadequate market for farm produce (food crops)
	Improper practices in the production and handling of livestock/poultry and their products
	Inadequate post-production infrastructure (i.e. storage, processing, transport etc)
	Limited access to credit facilities for farmers
	Earnings in the agricultural sector are generally lower in comparison to other sectors
	Limited access to extension services, especially by women agricultural operators
	Poor surveillance of livestock diseases
	Lack of awareness on climate change and its impact

	Inappropriate management of freshwater resource	
	Indiscriminate logging.	
	High incidence of bush fires	
Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development	Early deterioration of road networks	
	Inadequate potable water supply	
	Low level of Science, Technology, and innovation in all aspect of the society	
	Inadequate environmental Health personnel	
	Lack of electricity in some rural communities	
	Persistent land disputes	
	Threat of illegal mining	
	Haphazard nature of building	
Human Development, Productivity and Decent Work	Poor academic performance	
	Poor sports infrastructure	
	Inadequate educational facilities-Limited number of KG blocks in basic schools.	
	lack of accommodation for teachers in remote communities	
	Inadequate qualified teachers	
	Poor community participation in education	
	High incidence of preventable disease	
	Infant and adult malnutrition	
	Increased cost of healthcare delivery	
	Inadequate Health Personnel	
	High stigmatization of persons living with HIV/AIDS	
	Low family Planning Acceptor rate	
	Lack of support for the aged and the disabled	
	Negative attitudes towards people with disabilities	
	Low skill development among people with disabilities	
	High rate of teenage pregnancy	
	High incidence of children's rights violation	
	Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law	
	Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour	
	Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	
	Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	
	High incidence of children's rights violation	
	Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law	
	Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour	
	Low gender parity rate in education	
	Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	Low District Assembly revenue for Development projects
		Weak capacity of District Assembly to generate internally generated Revenue
General apathy of rate payers in honouring tax responsibilities		
Ineffective functioning of the sub district structures (Unit Committee/ Area Council		

	Poor knowledge of the people on the District Assembly Concept
	Inadequate residential and office accommodation for staff
	Low participation of women in decision making
	Inadequate logistics for departments for Departments of the Assembly
	High level of violent crimes including armed robbers
	Government policy against the taxation of the major economic activity (cocoa)
	Weak institutional capacity
	Lack of accommodation for judicial service delivery
	High rate of drug abuse and alcoholism
	Low interaction between Public and Private sectors in governance

**2.3 Harmonization of Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II with the NMTDPF, 2018-2021**

This section covers the summary of key development priorities linked to the GSGDA II at a stakeholders’ forum (public hearing) which include community needs and aspirations; priorities of decentralized department; central administration; and the private sector and other stakeholders. These issues are harmonized with the issues under the **NMTDPF, 2018-2021**

While the issues of the GSGDAII 2014-2017 are linked to the thematic areas, the corresponding issues in the NMTDPF, 2018-2021 are linked to the Goals of the framework

**Table 2.3. Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018-2021**

<b>GSGDA II, 2014-2017</b>		<b>Agenda for Jobs 2018-2021</b>	
<b>Thematic areas of GSGDA II</b>	<b>Issues</b>	<b>Development Dimension</b>	<b>Issues</b>
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	1. Lack of employment opportunities especially for the youth	Economic Development	1. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
	2. Limited small scale industries		2. Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
	3. Poor access to credit facilities		3. Limited access to credit by SMEs
	4. Low level of entrepreneurial development		4. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
	5. Poor market infrastructure		5. Poor marketing systems
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	6. High level of environmental degradation		Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
	7. Over reliance on cocoa	7. Encroachment of conservation areas	
	8. Indiscriminate logging	8. Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires	
	9. Lack of awareness on climate change and its impact	Economic Development	9. Environmental degradation
	10. Limited access to credit facilities for farmers		10. Lack of credit for agriculture
	11. Irregular rainfall pattern		11. Erratic rainfall patterns
	12. Lack of irrigation facilities		12. Low level of irrigated agriculture
	13. Poor surveillance of livestock diseases		13. Low level of husbandry practices,
	14. Improper practices in the production and handling of livestock/poultry and their products		14. Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products
	15. Aging agricultural population		15. Lack of youth interest in agriculture
	16. Inadequate post-production infrastructure (i.e. storage, processing, transport etc)		16. Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure
	17. Earnings in the agricultural sector are generally lower in comparison to other sectors		
	18. Limited access to extension services, especially		17. Weak extension services delivery

	by women agricultural operators		
	19. Inadequate promotion of domestic tourist		18. Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
	20. High incidence of bush fire		19. Incidence of wildfire
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements	21. Deplorable nature of Feeder roads	Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements	20. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	22. Inadequate potable water supply		21. Increasing demand for household water supply
	23. Low level of Science, Technology, and innovation in all aspect of the society		22. Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services
	24. Inadequate environmental Health personnel		23. Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
	25. Undeveloped landfilled site		24. Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants
	26. Improper sanitation practice		25. Poor sanitation and waste management
	27. Lack of electricity in some rural communities		26. Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
	28. Persistent land disputes		27. Inadequate access to land for agriculture production
	29. Threat of illegal mining		28. Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey”
	30. Haphazard nature of building		Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements
Human Development, Productivity and Decent Work	31. Poor academic performance	Social Development	30. Poor quality of education at all levels
	32. Inadequate educational facilities-Limited number of KG blocks in basic schools.		31. Low participation in non-formal education
	33. lack of accommodation for teachers in remote communities		32. High number of untrained teachers at the basic level
	34. Inadequate qualified teachers		33. Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	35. Poor community participation in education		34. High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs
	36. High incidence of preventable disease		35. Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and
	37. High stigmatization of persons living with HIV/AIDS		
	38. Low family Planning Acceptor rate		

			family planning services
	39. Low family Planning Acceptor rate		36. Infant and adult malnutrition
	40. Low family Planning Acceptor rate		37. Increased cost of healthcare delivery
	41. Lack of support for the aged and the disabled		38. Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs
	42. Negative attitudes towards people with disabilities		39. Ignorance of PWDs personal rights
	43. Low skill development among people with disabilities		40. High unemployment rate amongst PWDs
	44. Low skill development among people with disabilities		41. Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas
	45. High incidence of child abuse		42. Low awareness of child protection laws and policies
	46. Lack of respect for Child rights		43. High incidence of children's rights violation
	47. Lack of respect for the right of children		44. Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law
	48. High incidence of child Abuse		45. Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour
49. High rate of teenage pregnancy	Social Development	46. Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates	
50. Low gender parity rate in education		47. Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics	
51. Unreliable power supply		48. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	
Transparent, Responsive Accountable Governance	52. Low District Assembly revenue for Development projects	Governance, Corruption Public Accountability	49. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation
	53. Low interaction between Public and Private sector in governance		50. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
	54. Ineffective functioning of the sub district structures (Unit Committee/ Area Council		51. Ineffective sub-district structures
	55. Poor knowledge of the people on the District Assembly Concept		52. Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development

56. Inadequate residential and office accommodation for staff	53. Poor service delivery at the local level
57. Low participation of women in decision making	54. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
58. Inadequate logistics for departments for Departments of the Assembly	55. Poor service delivery at the local level
59. High level of violent crimes including armed robbers	56. inadequate security personnel
60. Lack of accommodation for judicial service delivery	57. Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure
61. Government policy against the taxation of the major economic activity (cocoa	58. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation
62. Weak institutional capacity	59. Weak capacity of local governance practitioners
63. High rate of drug abuse and alcoholism especially among the youth	60. Incidence of narcotic trafficking, abuse of drug and psychotropic substances

**Table 2.4: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of the Bodi Assembly**

<b>Development Dimension</b>	<b>Adopted Issues</b>
Economic Development	1.Limited access to credit by SMEs
	2.Poor marketing systems
	3.Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
	4.Low level of irrigated agriculture
	5.Seasonal variability in food supply and prices
	6.Poor farm-level practices,
	7.Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure
	8.Lack of youth interest in agriculture
	9.Inadequate access to land for agriculture production
	10. Lack of credit for agriculture
	11. Low level of husbandry practices,
	12. Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products
	13. Weak extension services delivery
	14. Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
	15. Limited access to credit by SMEs
	16. Poor farm-level practices
Social Development	17. Poor quality of education at all levels
	18. Low participation in non-formal education
	19. High number of untrained teachers at the basic level
	20. Lack of sportinting facilities
	21. Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	22. Increased cost of healthcare delivery
	23. High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs
	24. Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services
	25. Infant and adult malnutrition
	26. Inappropriate management of freshwater resource
	27. Increasing demand for household water supply

	28. Poor sanitation and waste management
	29. Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs
	30. Ignorance of PWDs personal rights
	31. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
	32. Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas
	33. Low awareness of child protection laws and policies
	34. High incidence of children’s rights violation
	35. Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law
	36. Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour
	37. Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates
	38. Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics
	39. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
	Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlement
41. Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey”	
Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements	42. Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
	43. Vulnerability and variability to climate change
	44.
	45. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	46. Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services
	47. Unreliable power supply
	48. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
49. Scattered and unplanned human settlements	
Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability	50. Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)
	51. .Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans

	52. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization
	53. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
	54. .Inadequate security personnel
	55. Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies
	56. Incidence of narcotic trafficking, abuse of drug and psychotropic substances

#### **2.4 Potential, Opportunities, Challenges and Constrains (POCC)**

In the table the District's Potentials Opportunities Constraints Challenges are analysed. The **Potentials** of the district refer to internal advantages, which can propel development, and which when effectively utilized will enhance development. The **Opportunities** are the external factors that would positively influence development in the district whilst the **Challenges** are the internal factors which the District assembly would have to design actions to reduce or resolve in order to ensure development. The **Constraints** are factors outside the district but for which, specific intervention would have to be designed to ensure development. **Issues** are the identified problems or the unsatisfactory/undesirable conditions in the district.

Key development problems identified in the situational analysis are prioritized for the analysis under the thematic areas.

**Table 2.5 Potential, Opportunities, Challenges and Constrains (POCC) for Economic Development**

Key Development Problem	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1. Poor marketing systems	Presence of abundant sand, stones, gravels, wood and water for construction purposes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Donor and government Support e.g. DDF, EU, IPEP, REP DACF, Stool Land Fund etc</li> <li>2. .Timber firms that support community development programmes</li> <li>3. Cocoa Buying Co. to support</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 1.Low competency among master artisans</li> <li>2. 2.High cost of building materials</li> <li>3. 3.Inadequate local revenue sources</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 1.Delay in the release of Government and donor funds</li> <li>2. 2.Low investor interest to invest in the District</li> </ol>
<p>Conclusion: Providing adequate and reliable infrastructure such as market facilities, electricity etc, will boost trading in the district. Potentials and opportunities are available to support this objective. The constraints and challenges can be overcome through collaborative efforts by all stakeholders.</p>				
2. Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Presence of tourist attraction sites</li> <li>2. Presence of security agencies</li> <li>3. Presence of financial institutions</li> <li>4. Presence of local FMs and national TV station.</li> <li>5. Presence of 4G mobile telecommunication service</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support from donors such, USAID etc</li> <li>2. Ministry of Tourism programmes</li> <li>3. 3. Presence DACF</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 1.Poor nature of roads</li> <li>2. 2.Low internally generated funds</li> <li>3. 3.Inadequate private sector participation in the tourism sector</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 1.Low investor interest to invest in the District</li> <li>2. 2.Lack of Tourism Development Board in the district</li> </ol>
<p>Conclusion: Developing the tourism potentials or improving tourism service delivery will attract tourists to the district. Employment creation and revenue generation for the district would be boosted when tourism is promoted. Numerous potentials and opportunities are available to achieve this objective. The constraints and challenges can be managed through comprehensive policies interventions by DA and its stakeholders particularly donors.</p>				
3.Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Presence of Business Advisory Centre in the District</li> <li>2. Willingness of artisans to learn new skills</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. .Available training programmes from REP</li> <li>2. Availability of technical training institutions in the Country</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low income levels among the inhabitants(food crops farmers)</li> <li>2. Poorly developed industrial and private sector</li> </ol>	Inadequate financial and logistical support from government of Ghana (eg. MASLOC)
<p>Conclusion: Making credits / loans facilities readily available to enterprises is a key issue to the DA. Potentials and opportunities are</p>				

there to move towards achieving this target. The constraints and challenges can be dealt with through designing of appropriate programmes.				
4.Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Presence of electricity from national power grid</li> <li>2. Presence of MOFA office and technical officers</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Access to funds for development from DACF and others</li> <li>2. MOFA programmes on youth in agriculture and demonstration farms</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low income levels among the inhabitants (food crops farmers)</li> <li>2. Low diffusion of technology among producers</li> <li>3. Low internally generated funds</li> <li>4. High illiteracy rate among farmers</li> <li>5. Low rate of loan recovery</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate financial and logistical support from government and donors</li> <li>2. Unreliable electricity supply/frequent power outages</li> </ol>
Conclusion: The priority to increase agriculture productivity and production will be realized through assisting farmers to adopt basic agriculture mechanization. The existing of potentials and opportunities will be tapped to achieve this. The constraints and challenges will be addressed through an integrated development programmes.				
5.Weak extension services delivery	Presence of MOFA office and technical officers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Presence of NGOs in the country</li> <li>2. Available training institutions for agriculture extension officers in the Country</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poor nature of roads</li> <li>2. Weak institutional co-ordination</li> <li>3. Low women participation in decision making</li> <li>4. Low diffusion of technology among producers</li> <li>5. Few cooperative groups</li> </ol>	Inadequate financial and logistical support from government of Ghana and Donors
Conclusion: Increasing access to extension services especially by women involved in agriculture is a district priority. A number of potentials and opportunities are available to meet this need. The constraints and challenges can be managed through adoption of appropriate policies and programmes by the DA and co-operation of other stakeholders.				
6.Low level of husbandry practices,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. MOFA office and technical officers</li> <li>2. Presence of business advisory centre</li> <li>3. Presence of financial institutions</li> </ol>	MOFA programmes on youth in agriculture and demonstration farms	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate access to credit facilities</li> <li>2. Inadequate veterinary officers in the district.</li> <li>3. High illiteracy rate and unskilled labour</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate financial and logistical support from government and donors</li> <li>2. Low investor interest to invest in the district</li> </ol>
Conclusion: Increasing the access to veterinary services in the district will enhance livestock rearing and poultry production for job creation. The potentials and opportunities to be exploited in order to reduce unemployment amongst the youth. The constraints and challenges can be handled through designing of appropriate programmes to promote livestock production.				

Potential, Opportunities, Challenges and Constrains (POCC) for Goal Three: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

7. Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants	1. Presence of Zoom lion co. ltd 2. Assembly's internally generated fund 3. Area councils unit committees to support revenue mobilization	1. Access to funds for development from DACF and others 2. Presence NGOs in the country 3. Presence of timber firms that support community development programmes.	1. Inadequate local revenue sources 2. Weak DA capacity to enforce bye-laws	1. Inadequate financial and logistical support from government and donors 2. Delay in the release of government and donor funds
<b>Conclusion:</b> Providing adequate facilities for waste disposal will cause reduction in sanitation related disease and thereby increasing the health status of the people which will eventually increase productivity levels in the district				
8. Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as "galamsey"	1. Existence of Area Councils and Unit Committees. 2. Presence of local FM stations 3. 3. Presence of environmental health office (EHO) 4. Presence of fire volunteers	1. Available government intervention such as National Afforestation programme 2. Presence of Forestry Commission. 3. Existence of EPA.	1. Inadequate local revenue sources 2. Weak institutional co-ordination 3. Weak DA capacity to enforce bye-laws 4. Low women participation in decision making	1. Absence of EPA in the district 2. presence of high unemployed and underemployed 3. Inadequate financial and logistical support from Government of Ghana and Donors
<b>Conclusion:</b> Reducing Environmental degradation and preventing further destruction of the limited forest reserves in the district is a major issue of concern. The potentials and opportunities to address this concern will be exploited and the constraints and challenges will be handled through appropriate interventions by all stakeholders.				

Potential, Opportunities, Challenges and Constrains POCC for Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements environment

Key Development Problem	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
9. Poor quality and inadequate road	1. Presence of sand, stones, gravels, wood	1. Access to funds for development from DACF,	1. 1. Absence of quarrying deposit in the district	1. Heavy rainfall that deteriorate

transport network	and water for construction	DDF and others 2. Support from donors such as DANIDA, USAID, DFID, IDA etc 3. Good climatic conditions 4. Department of feeder roads	2. 2.Poor nature of roads 3. 3.Inadequate local revenue sources	the roads frequently 2. Inadequate financial and logistical support from Government of Ghana and Donors 3. Delay in the release of government and donor funds
<b>Conclusion:</b> Improving the road conditions to enhance easy accessibility of transport services will reduce geographical disparities in the various parts of the district. Numerous potentials and opportunities exist to achieve this target. The constraints and challenges can be managed through appropriate interventions by the DA, Central Government and support from Donors.				
10.Increasing demand for household water supply	1. Assembly's internally generated fund 2. Presence of electricity from national power grid 3.Presence of DWST	1. Support from Donors such as Safe Water Network, IDA, Gobal Communities and others 2. Presence of CWSA 3. 3NGOs in the Country	1. Poor maintenance due to inadequate technicians 2. Polluted rivers 3. Low income levels among inhabitants (food crops farmers) 4. .Low internally generated fund 5. .Inadequate private sector participation in WASH delivery services	1. Delay in the release of Government and donor funds 2. .Dispersed nature of settlements in the district that hampers delivery of certain development
<b>Conclusion:</b> Improving access to quality and affordable water to all communities in the district is a major issue of the Assembly. There exist potentials and opportunities to help achieve this target. The constraints and challenges can be overcome by adopting appropriate interventions by DA and other stakeholders.				
11.Ineffective and Scattered and unplanned human settlements	1.On-going Street and Property Addressing System 2.Local FM stations	1.Availability of Town and Country Planning Department 2.Decentralization Policy	1.Lack of lay out scheme 2.Absence of physical planning department and staff	Inadequate financial support from Government of Ghana and Donors
<b>Conclusion:</b> It is the priority of the district to provide effective and efficient land use planning schemes to enhance proper development control of the district.				

12.Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services	1.Availability of DA's ICT center 2.Presence of electricity from national power grid	1.Availability of 4G telephone networks 2.Presence of GIFC in the country 3. Support from donors such JICA, UNESCO.	1.Low IGR 2. Inadequate ICT training institutions in the district.	1.Delays in release of funds by GOG, Donors
<b>Conclusion:</b> Improving ICT services in the district will enhance the knowledge, skills for employment especially the youth and the development of the district.				

### Potential, Opportunities, Challenges and Constraints (POCC) for Social Development

Key Development Problem	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
13.Poor quality of education at all levels	1.Presence of a number of school blocks 2.Available government text books other reading materials 3.Presence of trained teaching 4.Presence of SMCs, PTAs, Circuit Supervisors 5.Private Education Endowment Fund	1.Access to funds for development from DACF, GETFUND, DDF and others 2.GOG and NGOs support e.g. GPEG 3. Government interventions such as the capitation grant, school feeding programme, free uniforms and exercise	1.Low income levels among the inhabitants (food crops farmers) 2. Inadequate local revenue sources 3.Low women participation in decision making 4.Inadequate number of trained teachers	1.Delay in the release of Government and donor funds
<b>Conclusion:</b> Providing adequate educational infrastructure and teaching & learning materials to enhance academic performance in schools in the district is a priority. Great potentials and opportunities exist to achieve this objective. The constraints and challenges can be managed through integrated development programmes.				
14.Gaps in physical access to quality	1. DA sponsorship package of students to Nursing Training	1. Ghana Health Service study leave sponsorship package for further studies.	1. Inadequate local revenue sources 2. Inadequate office and	1. Limited health training institutions in the country

health care	Colleges. 2.Existence Health facilities 3. Availability of NHIA.	2. Availability of nursing training colleges 3.Support from donors such as DANIDA, USAID, DFID, UNDP and others	residential accommodation for health workers. 3.Low income levels among the inhabitants (food crops farmers) 4.Unreliable electricity supply/frequent power outages	2.Delay in paying service providers by NHIA
<b>Conclusion:</b> Getting sufficient qualified health personnel and infrastructure for the district will solve the health needs of the people. There are several potentials and opportunities to help achieve this. The constraints and challenges can be addressed by appropriate policy interventions by the Assembly and other stakeholders.				
15.High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	1. Availability of District AIDS Committee. 2. Available Health facilities 3.Availability of local FM stations 4.Assembly's internally generated funds	1.Ghan AIDS Commission 2. Presence of NGOs in the country. 3.Support from donors	1. Low women participation in decision 2. Communities perceptions and believes about the infection of HIV.	1.Delays in the release of funds for HIV/AIDS activities
<b>Conclusion:</b> Reducing the level of stigmatization and discrimination against PLWHIV is a top priority. There are potentials and opportunities to address this issue. The constraints and challenges can be overcome through integrated policies and programmes by all stakeholders.				
16.Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	1. Available fertile lands for agriculture 2. Presence of Business Advisory Centre 3. Presence of mineral deposit 4. Presence electricity from national grid 5. Available of	1. Government initiative to set up farmer based organizations, Community based apprenticeship schemes GYEEDA 2. Government programmes on youth in agriculture and demonstration farms 3. Availability of skills training institutions 4. Available intervention such	1. Inadequate fertile land for food crop farming. 2. Inadequate access to credit facilities 3. Low income level among the inhabitants (food crops farming) 4. High illiteracy rate and unskilled labour 5. Poor nature of roads 6. Capital flight particularly among cocoa farmers	1. Delays in release of funds by Donors and GoG. 2. 3.Unreliable electricity supply/frequent power outages

	forest and forest products	as National Afforestation Programme	7. Poorly developed industrial and private sector.	
<b>Conclusion:</b> Creating more jobs for the people particularly the youth will increase their living standard. There are adequate potentials and opportunities to be tapped to achieve this target. The constraints and challenges can be overcome by adopting appropriate policies and programmes by the DA, central government and other stakeholders.				
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Available District Social Protection Committee</li> <li>2. Disability share of DACF</li> <li>3. Presence of LEAP programme</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establishment of MOGCSP and access to programmes of FIDA, DOVSU, CHRAJ, LEAP</li> <li>2. Various status on decentralization, child Rights and Interstate Success Law</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Stigmatization towards people living with HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>2. Low women participation in decision making</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate financial and logistical support from Government of Ghana and Donors</li> <li>2. Delays in release of funds by Donors and GoG.</li> </ol>
<b>Conclusion:</b> providing financial and adequate coverage for social protection intervention will reduce the level of vulnerability and reduce poverty levels for the marginalized and excluded groups in the district.				

#### Potential, Opportunities, Challenges and Constrains (POCC) for Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Key Development Problem	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
18. Poor service delivery at the local level	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Available office accommodation for central administration and some decentralized departments</li> <li>2. Presence of abundant sand, stones, gravels, wood and water for construction</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Access to funds for development from DACF, DDF and others</li> <li>2. Support from donors such as DANIA, USAID, DFID, IDA, UNDP</li> <li>3. Decentralization policy</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate local revenue sources</li> <li>2. Absence of quarry deposit in the district</li> </ol>	Inadequate financial and logistical support from Government of Ghana and donors
<b>Conclusion:</b> Improving infrastructure level for the Central Administration and decentralized departments will enhance their performance and is a major priority. The needed potentials and opportunities exist to achieve this. The constraints and challenges can be managed through appropriate policies and programmes.				
19. Limited capacity and opportunities for	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability of ratable property that are to be taxed</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Available DACF, Stool land revenue, Donor Funds, NGOs supports for communities</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate local revenue sources</li> <li>2. Low income levels among the</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bad nature of roads</li> <li>2. Inadequate</li> </ol>

revenue mobilization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Available market centres</li> <li>3. Presence of District Assembly sub-structures</li> <li>4. Location of the district that serves as a potential market</li> <li>5. Presence of electricity from national grid</li> <li>6. Presence of tourist attraction sites.</li> <li>7. Presence of local FM stations.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Support from donors such as DANIDA, IFAD, IDA, DFID, USAID</li> <li>3. Decentralization policy of the government</li> <li>4. Presence of NGOs in the country</li> <li>5. Cooperation from private sector organization such as PROTOA and GPRTU</li> <li>6. Available training institutions</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. inhabitants (food crops farmers)</li> <li>3. Weak institutional coordination</li> <li>4. High illiteracy rate and unskilled labour</li> <li>5. Capital flight particularly among cocoa farmers</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. financial and logistical support from government of Ghana and donors</li> <li>3. Unreliable electricity supply/frequent power outages</li> <li>4. Presence of high unemployed and underemployed</li> </ol>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Improving financial base and management capacity of the Assembly to meet its growing developmental obligation to the people is a top priority. There are potentials and opportunities to be tapped to meet this target. The constraints and challenges can be overcome through appropriate policies interventions by DA and including participation of all stakeholders.</p>				
20. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assembly's IGR</li> <li>2. Full complement of sub level structures which could be used to assist with dissemination of DA policies and revenue mobilization</li> <li>3. High communal spirit, peace and security</li> <li>4. Presence of local FM stations</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Decentralization policy</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Weak institutional coordination</li> <li>2. Poorly resourced decentralized departments</li> <li>3. Low women participation in decision making</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate financial and logistical support from government of Ghana and donors</li> </ol>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Public ownership and participation in local level governance process by the citizenry will promote rapid socio-economic development of Bodi District and this is a top priority of the Assembly. Potentials and opportunities are there to be harnessed to achieve this objective. The constraints and challenges can be reduced through collaborative efforts by DA and GOG etc.</p>				

**Table 2.6: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of MDAs**

<b>Development Dimension</b>	<b>DMTDP Focus Area 2018-2021</b>	<b>Adopted Sustainable prioritised Issues</b>	
Economic Development	Enhance Domestic Trade	1. Limited access to credit by SMEs	
	Private Sector Development	2. Poor marketing systems	
	Agriculture And Rural Development		3. Low level of irrigated agriculture
			4. Seasonal variability in food supply and prices
			5. Poor farm-level practices,
			6. Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure
			7. Lack of youth interest in agriculture
			8. Inadequate access to land for agriculture production
			9. Lack of credit for agriculture
			10. Low level of husbandry practices,
			11. Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products
12. Weak extension services delivery			
13. Limited access to credit by SMEs			
14. Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition			
Tourism And Creative Arts Development	15. Poor tourism infrastructure and Service		
Social Development	Education And Training	16. Poor quality of education at all levels	
		17. Low participation in non-formal education	
	Health And Health Services	18. Gaps in physical access to quality health care	
		19. Increased cost of healthcare delivery	
		20. High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	
	Population Management	21. Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	
	Food And Nutrition Security	22. Infant and adult malnutrition	
	Water And Sanitation	23. Inappropriate management of freshwater resource	
		24. Increasing demand for household water supply	
		25. Poor sanitation and waste management	
	Disability And Development	26. Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs	
		27. Ignorance of PWDs personal rights	
	Social Protection	28. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	
Employment And	29. Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and		

	Decent Work	between geographical areas
	Child And Family Welfare	30. Low awareness of child protection laws and policies
		31. High incidence of children’s rights violation
		32. Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law
		33. Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour
		34. Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates
	Gender Equality	35. Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics
The Aged	36. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	
Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements	Protected Areas	37. Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires
	Mineral Extraction	38. Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey”
Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements	Environmental Pollution	39. Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
	Climate Variability And Change	40. Vulnerability and variability to climate change
	Transport Infrastructure :Road, Rail, Water And Air	41. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	42. Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services
	Energy And Petroleum	43. Unreliable power supply
		44. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
	Human Settlements And Housing	45. Scattered and unplanned human settlements
Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability	Local Government And Decentralization	46. Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)
		47. .Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
		48. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization
		49. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in

		planning and budgeting
	Human Security And Public Safety	50. .Inadequate security personnel
		51. Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies
		52. Incidence of narcotic trafficking, abuse of drug and psychotropic substances

### Impact Analysis

Under this Sub-section, the impacts of the priorities issues are assessed. These issues when addressed will lead to environmentally sustainable development, human rights development freedom and justice as well economic development.

Addressing the issues of Poor quality of education at all levels will significantly enhance education at all level. Inadequate educational infrastructure such classroom block, furniture as well human resources challenges will be address.

A gap in physical access to quality health care is a major issue in the health sector. The Bodi District Assembly is poised at finding solution to this health issues. Establishing a District Hospital and other sub-district facilities is envisaged. Monitoring and motivation of health sector personnel is will be implemented by the health Directorate to solve this issue.

The involvement of citizens in the planning and budgeting processes of the Assembly’s Development plans will help solve the issue of Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting. This will make the activities of the Assembly more transparent and give voice the citizens as well enhancing ownership of development interventions in line with the dictates of decentralization and local governance.

In order to safeguard the environment Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires as well as Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey” were identified as prioritized issues affecting the environment. Several interventions are needed to mitigate the effects of these issues on the environment; tree planting, public education as well alternative livelihood activities.

Social intervention programmes such as LEAP, support to PWDS, gender awareness interventions and support to the PLHIV are programmes that will support the socially disadvantaged in society.

### **Sustainability analysis of the issues (internal consistency/compatibility)**

The programmes and projects formulated have been taken through the sustainability analysis. The impact of these projects/programmes has been assessed against one another. The purposed of this exercise is to find out how these interventions can mutually achieve or otherwise the goal of the assembly.

At the end of the exercise, it can be concluded that all the proposed interventions of the Bodi District Assembly for the 2018-2021 as in the Composite Programme of action are mutually supportive toward the achievement of the goal of the Assembly.

A sample of the Sustainability analysis is contained in table xxxxxx below.

**Table 2.7 Sustainability analysis of some interventions**

<b>Activity</b>	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure with landscaping and drainage system at Bodi, Afere, Amoaya and Kwesikrom	Support 500 youth with start-up kits to start business	Re-habilitation of 20 Basic Schools by end 2021 including KGs	Construction 11no. of 4 unit teachers quarters Kojobikrom, Ntesano, Kwaonkansakrom	CHPS compounds at Tumantu Yayaso and Krayawkrom and Basherewere	Reshaping of 80km of roads annually
Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure with landscaping and drainage system at Bodi, Afere, Amoaya and Kwesikrom		+	0	0	0	+
Support 500 youth with start-up kits to start business			+	+	+	+
Re-habilitation of 20 Basic Schools by end 2021 including KGs				+	+	+
Construction 11no. of 4 unit teachers quarters Kojobikrom, Ntesano, Kwaonkansak,					+	+
CHPS compounds at Tumantu Yayaso and Krayawkrom and Basherewere						+
Reshaping of 80km of roads annually						

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3.0 DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES**

The Assembly intends to effectively utilize the limited resources in the district to harness the existing potentials and opportunities so as to improve the wellbeing of the people in the District. In line with this expectation, the Goals, Objectives and strategies have been adopted from the National Medium Term Development Planning Framework (NMTDPF) 2018-2021 dubbed “**An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all 2018-2021**” as contained in table 3.1. The matrix also indicates the Focus Areas as well as the Adopted issues to be dealt with. It is further categorized into major Development Dimensions;

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development
3. Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements
4. Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability

#### **3.1 ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES**

Development is a process that is been driven by policies, goals, objectives and strategies. It is therefore necessary that in coming out with any plan, realistic goals and objectives are set to guide the development processes

Objectives outlined in the district’s development plan have been adopted from the policy Objectives of the NMTDPF 2018-2021 as outline in table 3.1 below. A total of 47 objectives have been adopted from the framework across all the goals of the Policy Framework.

The Strategies and policy Objectives have been adopted based on the harmonized district specific issues. These issues have been marched against the Goals, Objectives and Strategies that bet suit them. The Focus Areas of each objective has also been indicated.

#### **Overall District Goal**

The Overall objective of the 2018-2021 DMTDP is to provide basic socio-economic infrastructural facilities to enhance and sustain the living standard, reduce poverty and improved wellbeing of the people in the Bodi District.

**Table 3.1: Adopted Goals and Issues of SMTDP of MDAs**

<b>Development Dimension 2018-2021</b>	<b>FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>POLICY OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>ADOPTED ISSUES</b>	<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS 2018-2021 ADOPTED STRATEGIES</b>
<b>Economic Development</b>	Private Sector Development	1. Support entrepreneurs and SME development	1. Limited access to credit by SMEs	1. Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG Target 17.15)
	Agriculture And Rural Development	2. Promote a demand driven approach to agricultural development	2. Poor marketing systems	2. Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c)
		3. livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	3. Low level of husbandry practices, 4. Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products	3. j, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target 2.3) 4. Introduce District Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through an enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at district level (SDG Target 16.6)
<b>Social Development</b>	Education And Training	4. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	5. Poor quality of education at all levels	5. Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) 6. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)
			6. Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics	7. Popularise and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education (SDG Target 4.1)
	Health And Health Services	5. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	7. Poor quality of healthcare services	8. Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)
			8. Increased cost of healthcare delivery	9. Strengthen the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c)
		6. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the	9. High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	10. Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)
				11. Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for

		vulnerable groups		high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)
				12. Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3)
Water And Sanitation	And	7. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	10. Increasing demand for household water supply	13. Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)
		8. Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	11. Poor sanitation and waste management	14. Implement the Toilet for All and Water for All programmes under the IPEP initiative (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2)
				Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2)
				Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8)
Poverty And Inequality	And	9. Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	12. Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	15. Empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life (SDG Target 1.4)
. Child And Family Welfare		10. Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	13. Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	16. Establish an inter-sectoral framework for collaboration, implementation and accountability for child protection and family welfare issues (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6)
The Aged		11. Enhance the well-being of the aged	14. Inadequate care for the aged	17. Create a database on the aged to support policy making, planning, monitoring and evaluation (SDG Target 17.18)
				18. Implement measures to ensure economic well-being of the aged, especially in the areas of income security and house ownership (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.b, 10.2, 16.6)
Gender Equality		12. Promote economic empowerment of women	15. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	19. Encourage women artisans and other tradespeople including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic		13. Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic	16. Ignorance of PWDs personal rights	20. Promote participation of PWDs in national development (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)
			17. High unemployment rate amongst PWDs	21. Create avenues for PWDs to acquire credit or capital (SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10)

	development				
Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements	Mineral Extraction	14. Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	18. Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey”	22. Develop and implement a Multilateral Mining Integration Project (MMIP) to address the menace of illegal and unsustainable mining (SDG Targets 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.9)	
				23. Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems (SDG Targets 6.a, 6b)	
	Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water And Air	15. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	19. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	24. Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)	
	Energy And Petroleum	16. Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	20. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	25. Expand the distribution and transmission networks (SDG Target 7.b)	
	Human Settlements And Housing	17. Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	21. Scattered and unplanned human settlements	26. Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a)	
Governance, Corruption And Accountability	Local Government And Decentralization	18. Deepen political and administrative decentralization	22. Ineffective sub-district structures	27. Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	
				23. Inadequate personnel	28. Enhance national capacity for fire prevention, protection and fighting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)
					29. Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)
	19. Strengthen fiscal decentralization	24. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	30. Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)		

### **3.2 NATURAL RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS)**

Due to the fast nature in which the natural environment is been depleted through, illegal logging, illegal Mining, and other bad farming practices, the Assembly is soliciting support from all stakeholders and Development Partners to arrest the situation.

The following are some of the programmes and project in the in the DMTDP 2017-2021 to mitigate the environmental situation.

1. Planting of 5000 trees across the district
2. Formation of climate clubs in all schools to project the environment
3. Sensitization of all communities on the effects of deforestation and environmental degradation.
4. Provision of alternative livelihood programme for forest fringe communities.

### **3.3 SUSTAINABILITY TEST**

In the preparation of the DMTDP, sustainability appraisal test was used to subject each activity to a simple test of the overall sustainability of the policies, plans or programmes of the district. Four criteria namely; effect on natural resources, effect on social and cultural conditions, effect on the economy and institutional issues were the parameters used. These criteria have various components, which could be either favourable or unfavourable.

### **3.4 MEASURES TO ADDRESS IMPACTS**

Using the sustainability tools and matching the policies / programmes /activities against the four main criteria involved a series of practical measures or interventions to address the impacts. The overall performance of the programmes/activities in the four criteria was quiet encouraging.

Taking these degradation and pollution of water sources negative impacts into consideration, it's envisaged that project /activities sites will be carefully selected and conserved areas (forest reserves) shall be avoided. Where a project or an activity is to be sited in such an area, proper care and the necessary precautions on the environmental impact will be taken care of and monitored such as the protection of wildlife likely to be affected rodents, birds, snakes, insects, earthworm, termites etc.

To minimize land degradation on project sites, proper landscaping will be executed. Measures will be taken to check run-offs or erosion of the top soils. It has also been envisaged that in mountainous areas where lands slope and intensive farming activities occur, agro-forestry, ploughing across slopes and the development of steps to break the effects of run-offs and as such effects of erosion shall be promoted through educating farmers on the importance of sustainability.

In the case of water pollution, which will be addressed through the avoidance of sitting projects especially sanitary facilities closer to water bodies and the sitting of final dumping sites on top of hills which leaches into water bodies.

Land degradation is largely caused by the haphazard and indiscriminate manner in which these resources are scooped and utilized. In order to minimize the negative effects on the environment through the creation of burrow pits which becomes the breeding place for mosquito infestation, it is expected that the Assembly will regulate the activities of contractors and sign Memorandum of Understanding with them on land reclamation and educate them on environmental sustainability issues. It is expected that contractors adhere to the DA’s guidelines on the environment.

On socio-cultural conditions relating to access to land, the District Assembly will liaise with Nananom to pay acceptable compensation to those whose farming lands will be used for the projects or find replacement for them All lands earmarked for projects will be properly acquired and documented. These measures will mitigate all tension and conflicts associated with sitting of project and enhance social cohesion in our local communities

The Bodi District Medium Term Development Plan which spans the period 2018 – 2021 has revealed a number of issues after being subjected to the tools of the strategic environmental assessment. To ensure sustainable development the assembly needs to address the issues which bother on intervention that mitigate environmental impacts in the cause of implementation the various policies. The application of the SEA tools will ultimately reduce the cost of the projects in the long run. Implementation of all the interventions will also make the District alert environmentally and avert any mishaps before they escalate.

**Table 3.2. Priority development project for the plan period and anticipated impacts on natural resources and the environment**

<b>Development project priority</b>	<b>Natural Resource(s) that may be impacted</b>	<b>Description of anticipated impact(s)</b>	<b>Mitigation measures</b>
Building of 8 No 6 unit Classroom block	Land Water Vegetation	Farming lands that would be cleared and this will affect the fauna and flora	Planting of trees around the schools Formation of environmental clubs in the schools to protect the environment.
Creation and expansion of rice farms in the district	Land Water wetlands	Loss of vegetation to rice cultivation The Carbon store will be affected Potential destruction of water bodies through bad farming practices during cultivation of the wet lands	integrating selected species of tress of trees in all the farms Enforcing the environmental bye-laws on water bodies and the entire environment. Extension on appropriate methods on rice crop cultivation would be intensified

Construction of a ware house for the storage rice	Land Vegetation	Land clearance could lead to vegetation loss and habitat destruction	Proper landscaping including trees planting, grassing and flower planting around the warehouse.
Provision of rice processing plant	Land Water vegetation	Dust and noise pollution during processing	Proper planning and design of structure that will house the processing plant Amenity planting

**Table 3.3. The Assembly’s strategies for natural resources and the environment**

<b>Natural Resource</b>	<b>Local Government strategies</b>	<b>key Stakeholders and Actors</b>	<b>Budget Estimate (Ghana Cedis)</b>
<b>Forests</b>			
Krokorsu e Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education and sensitization on environmental and natural resource issues</li> <li>• Formation of environmental clubs in all schools in the district</li> <li>• Facilitate the implementation of climate bye-laws on tree planting</li> <li>• Encouragement of agroforestry practices among farmers</li> <li>• Sanctioning of culprits who go contrary to the environmental laws</li> <li>• Provide alternative livelihood programmes for people in the forest fringe communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forestry Commission</li> <li>• District Assembly</li> <li>• Traditional authority</li> <li>• Fringe communities</li> <li>• Assembly Members</li> <li>• NGOs/CSOs</li> <li>• Religious bodies</li> <li>• LBC’s</li> </ul>	93,000.00
Sui Forest Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education and sensitization of environmental and natural resource issues</li> <li>• Formation of environmental clubs in all schools in the district</li> <li>• Facilitate the implementation of climate bye-laws on tree planting</li> <li>• Encouragement of agroforestry practices among farmers</li> <li>• Sanctioning of culprits who flays forestry laws</li> <li>• Provide alternative livelihood programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forestry Commission</li> <li>• District Assembly</li> <li>• Traditional authority</li> <li>• Fringe communities</li> <li>• Assembly members</li> <li>• NGOs/CSOs</li> <li>• Religious bodies</li> <li>• LBC’s</li> </ul>	
<b>Water Bodies</b>			
Bia River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sanction culprits who fish with poisonous chemicals and poachers</li> <li>• Stop galamsey activities and prosecute culprits by end of the 4 years</li> <li>• Strict adherence to laws on distance between farms and water bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District assembly</li> <li>• Water management team</li> <li>• Traditional authority</li> <li>• Assembly members</li> <li>• NGOs/CSOs</li> </ul>	100,000.00
Sui River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sanction of culprits who fish with poisonous chemicals and poachers</li> <li>• Stop galamsey activities and prosecute culprits bye end of the 4 years</li> <li>• Strict adherence to laws on distance between farms and water bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District assembly</li> <li>• Water management team</li> <li>• Traditional authority</li> <li>• Assembly members</li> <li>• NGOs/CSOs</li> </ul>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Religious bodies</li> </ul>	
Torya River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sanction of culprits who fish with poisonous chemicals and poachers</li> <li>• Stop galamsey activities and prosecute culprits by end of the 4 years</li> <li>• Strict adherence to laws on distance between farms and water bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District assembly</li> <li>• Water management team</li> <li>• Traditional authority</li> <li>• Fringe community</li> <li>• Assembly members</li> <li>• NGOs/CSOs</li> <li>• Religious bodies</li> </ul>	
Epebru Stream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sanction of culprits who fish with poisonous chemicals and poachers</li> <li>• Stop galamsey activities and prosecute culprits by end of the 4 years</li> <li>• Strict adherence to laws on distance between farms and water bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District assembly</li> <li>• Water management team</li> <li>• Traditional authority</li> <li>• Fringe communities</li> <li>• Assembly members</li> <li>• NGOs/CSOs</li> <li>• Religious bodies</li> </ul>	
<b>Climate</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formation of Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs) to protect the environment</li> <li>• Adaptation of climate smart tree species and seeds of crops</li> <li>• Formation of environmental clubs in schools</li> <li>• Support tree planting activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOFA</li> <li>• Forestry Commission</li> <li>• Farmers</li> <li>• District Assembly</li> <li>• COCOBOD</li> <li>• Traditional Authorities</li> <li>• Assembly members</li> </ul>	60,000.00
<b>Waste Management</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of landfill site</li> <li>• Provision of Vehicle for disposing liquid waste</li> <li>• Education and sensitization on refuse disposal and its threat to the community</li> <li>• Support for the construction of household latrines</li> <li>• Provide additional final disposal sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District assembly</li> <li>• Traditional authority</li> <li>• Communities</li> <li>• CSOs/NGOs</li> <li>• Central Government</li> <li>• Assembly Members</li> </ul>	100,000.00

### 3.5 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS

Planning is a future oriented activity that relies heavily on projections in order to meet the needs of society within a specific period of time. Development basically is meant to serve the needs of mankind. However, it is always not easy to know the exact number of people that would be in a specific geographic area sometime into the future. This is the reason for projections and forecasting. In this document, projections have been made for the district population and based on the outcomes; forecasts for various development interventions are also made.

#### Population Projections

It is important to Project the overall district population, this will enable the formulation of district goals and objectives as well as forecasting of development needs. In this regard the demographic projections of the Bodi District have been carried out in the table below

The assumptions made about the projections are:

The ratio of the district population will grow at a constant rate throughout the plan period.

- The district’s growth rate (of 2.5%) will remain the same up to the end of 2021.
- Child mortality rate, though there are no records in the district, will not change during the plan period.
- Also, the life expectancy at birth of 55 years remains the same.
- Migration rate in the district will remain unchanged during the plan period.
- The age-cohorts of the district will not change during the period.

**Table 3.4 Projected total population and sex composition of the Bodi District: 2018 – 2021**

Year	Both sex		Male		Female	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
2010	53,314	100%	27,111	50.85	26,203	49.15
2018	64,959	100%	33,031	50.85	31,928	49.15
2019	66,584	100%	33,858	50.85	32,731	49.15
2020	68,249	100%	34,704	50.85	33,545	49.15
2021	69,954	100%	35,572	50.85	34382	49.15

*Source: DPCU estimates, 2017 based on 2010 Population & Housing Census.*

**Table 3.5 Age Distribution and Projected Population in the Bodi District: 2018-2021**

Age Group	2010		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	Number	%
0-14	22,401	42.01	27,294	42.01	27,976	42.01	28,675	42.01	29,393	42.01
15-49	25,733	48.27	31,354	48.27	32,138	48.27	32,942	48.27	33,764	48.27
50-64	3,384	6.35	4,123	6.35	4,227	6.35	4,333	6.35	4,440	6.35
65+	1,796	3.37	2,188	3.37	2,243	3.37	2,299	3.37	2,357	3.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,314</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>64,959</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>66,584</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>68,249</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>69,954</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: DPCU Estimates, 2017 based on 2010 PHC.*

### **3.6. Development Activities and Targets**

The Bodi district is faced with several development challenges to solve in order to improve the life of the people. However, the POCC analysis, revealed enormous potentials to move the district forward in terms of development. The development prospects for the period are grouped under the Goals of the **Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP)” of the President of the Republic**

#### **i. Agricultural Projections**

##### Assumptions

- Agriculture would continue to play a key role in the development of the district
- Extensions services are provided only by the public extension system
- The registered district farmers population would remain constant within the plan period
- The total number of extension agents in the district would also remain constant

In order to meet the district agriculture and natural resource management target, by 2021, various activities will be undertaken. Some of these activities include the following:

- Training of 500 fish farmers in proper aqua-culture practice
- Provision of training for AEAS
- Provision of more AEAs to support farmers
- Promote Rice Production through Training Programmes of at least 1000 rice farmers in soil fertility and water management techniques in 12 selected communities
- Promote Rice Production through Training Programmes of at least 1000 rice farmers in soil fertility and water management techniques in 12 selected communities by December 2018
- Conduct community education on post-harvest handling and preservation of farm produce.

- Support the wildlife division and stakeholders to stop poaching of animals and non-timber products
- Enforce environmental by-laws
- Establish tree nursery and support tree planting in schools, degraded areas and along major roads.
- Liaise with the national fire service to provide at least 1 fire tenders for the district

### **Projections for Environmental Sanitation**

Under sanitation, the Bodi District Assembly will provide support to about 1000 households to construct household's latrines in major towns and construct 12 institutional latrines across the district by the end of 2021.

The District Assembly through the Environmental Health Unit will collaborate effectively with the private waste management companies to cover all major areas to collect the waste generated regularly to make these places clean.

The specific settlements with urban status which will be covered by Waste Management activities include; Bodi, Amoaya, Ahibenso, Attabokaa, Datano, Patakrom, Kwabikrom, Bokabo, Kwafokaa, Kama, Kwabikrom, Besease, Kankyiabo etc

### **Projections for potable water**

There is a high demand for potable water in the District. Using the Community Water and Sanitation Agency standard of 300 people/1 borehole and 150 people/1 stand pipe or Hand-Dud Well, the demand for potable water in the district is enormous. However, with limited resources the district Assembly which relies heavily on donor or development partners for the provision of potable Water, it is projected that about 40 boreholes and 7 Small Town Water Systems will be provided by 2021.

### **Education Projections**

As part of activities towards providing quality education for the people of Bodi District, a number of projections have been made.

#### Assumptions

1. Teachers are classified as only those who have gone through some teacher training
2. The number of trained teachers shall remain constant over the plan period
3. The school going age is considered to be children between the ages of 0-15 years
4. Projections are across board for the entire district
5. The district would institute a carefully designed programme to meet the backlogs

#### Assumptions for Pre-schools

1. A preschool shall have only 2 classrooms
2. One classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils
3. The age range for pre-school ranges between 0-4 years

**Table 3.6 Projections for Pre-schools**

<b>Year</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
No. of Children	5,678	5,820	5,966	6,115	6,268
No. of Schools existing	47	47	47	47	47
No. Classrooms existing	42	42	42	42	42
No. of Classrooms required	142	146	149	153	157
Surplus/backlog (Classrooms)	100	104	107	111	115
No of 2 unit required	50	52	54	56	57

*Source: Bodi DPCU 2017*

Assumptions for Primary Schools

1. A primary school will contain 6 classrooms
2. Schools would be provided on annual basis based on backlogs and resource strength of the district
3. One classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils
4. The age range for primary education is 5-12 years

**Table 3.7: Projections for Primary Schools**

<b>Year</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
No. of Children	10,871	11,110	11,387	11,672	11,964
No. Classrooms existing	180	180	180	180	180
No. of Schools existing	47	47	47	47	47
No. of Classrooms required	272	278	285	2,92	299
Surplus/backlog (Classrooms)	92	98	107	112	119
No of 6unit required	15	16	17	19	20

*Source: Bodi DPCU 2017*

From the table above, it is clear that the Assembly need to provide 15 no 6 unit classroom block in the first year of the plan with the 1 no 6 unit each year on the average in order clear the back log.

Assumptions for JHS Projections

1. A JHS shall contain three (3) classrooms
2. A classroom shall contain a maximum of 35 pupils
3. The age range for JHS is 12-15 years

*Table 3.8: Projections for Junior High School*

<b>Year</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
No. of Children	4,196	4,300	4,408	4,519	4,632
No. Classrooms existing	54	54	54	54	54
No. of Schools existing	27	27	27	27	27
No. of Classrooms required	120	123	126	129	132
Surplus/backlog (Classrooms)	65	69	72	75	78
No of 3unit required	22	23	24	25	26

*Source: Bodi DPCU 2017*

## ii. Health projections

The health projections for the district are based on the national standards. Below are the national standards for calculating health needs:

- Minimum population for hospital = 1:175,000
- Minimum population for health Centre = 1:5-10,000
- Minimum population for clinics = 2000 – 5000
- Minimum doctor patient ratio = 1:20,000
- Minimum population for CHPS compound = 1: 2,000-5,000

### Assumptions

1. There would be planned delivery of all backlogs
2. The number of doctors would remain constant over the plan period
3. The number of nurses would also remain constant within the plan period
4. Distribution of health facilities would be done evenly to promote good accessibility by all population groups to such infrastructure

Arguably, the most important factor in human development is the delivery of quality basic health care for the people in the District. To this end, the Primary Health Care (PHC) System has been introduced resulting in the establishment of CHPS compound in the District to improve basic health delivery.

The health care system sought amongst other things to improve accessibility to curative, and preventive health services to all as a major health policy by the Government. The standard requirement for each level of health care services as well as requirements for doctors is presented below

With HIV/AIDS, the District intends to promote 90-90-90 policy and also increase HIV/AIDS Testing and Counseling activities by 2021. This requires much educational campaigns to be carried out in the District for people to live responsible sexual lifestyle and also embrace the habit of voluntary Testing and Counseling. Again with population management, the DHMT would educate people to access family planning and other reproductive health issues at the various health facilities in the District to effectively control population growth and its related effects. Issues about teenage pregnancy would also be pursued to promote good health living by the youth.

Table 3.8.1 indicates the prevalence of the HIV/AIDS disease among pregnant women reporting the various ANCs.

**Table 3.9. Prevalence of HIV/AIDS**

Year	Counselled	Tested	+Results	+Ve Babies
2015	950	715	11	1
2016	1,495	14,53	16	1
2017	975	921	12	3
Total	3,420	3,089	39	4

Specific activities targeting the achievement of the 90-90-90 policy are outline below

- Organize education to reduce HIV/AIDS stigmatization in 20 communities
- Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes in 20 major communities
- Ensure availability of HIV/AIDS test kits at all maternity centre. Under the 90-90-90 targets

**Table 3.10 Health Projections (2018 – 2021)**

Facility Required	No. Existing (2017)	Standard	2018	2019	2020	2021
District Hospital	0	1	1	1	1	1
Health Centre	4	5,000-10,000	2	2	2	2
Clinics/ CHPS Compound	13	2,000-5,000	4	4	4	4
Doctor/Pop. Ratio	0	1:20,000	2	3	3	3

Source: DPCU 2017

### **i. District Security Projections**

Assumptions

1. Police post/stations would be built in each of the eleven (11) electoral Areas
2. They would be evenly spread to ensure prompt response to security needs
3. Backlogs would be planned and implemented incrementally on annual basis

**Table 3.11: District Security Projections**

Year	Total District Population	No. of existing police stations	No. Required	Backlog/Surplus
2017	63,374	4	11	7
2018	64,959	4	11	7
2019	66,584	4	11	7
2020	68,249	4	11	7
2021	69,954	4	11	7

Source: Bodi DPCU 2017

#### Assumptions

1. The UN standard of 1:500 is the basic ratio for the projections
2. Police forces would be evenly distributed among the various settlements within the district
3. Five (5) Policemen would be posted to the district annually to improve the number

**Table 3.12: District Police Strength Projections**

Year	Total District Population	No. of Policemen	Standard	Existing	Required	Backlog/Surplus
2017	63,374	18	1:500	1:3,521	127	109
2018	64,959	18	1:500	1:3,609	130	112
2019	66,584	18	1:500	1:3,699	133	115
2020	68,249	18	1:500	1:3,792	136	118
2021	69,954	18	1:500	1:3,886	140	122

Source: Bodi DPCU 2017

### 3.8 Vulnerability Analysis and Projections

The Bodi District Assembly in collaboration with its development partners are poised at bridging the inequality gap among the various socio-economic groups including the vulnerable and excluded. This will enhance the wellbeing of these groups of people in the society and ensure equity in socio-economic development in fulfilment of this, the District will develop a comprehensive database for these groups of people to identify and create opportunities for them to live normal life and participate in all levels of decision making in the district.

The vulnerable group identified in the District and who need attention during the plan period are:-

1. People with physical and mental disabilities
2. People living with HIV/AIDS
3. The aged
4. Orphaned children
5. The Chronically Sick
6. Children
7. The Poor

Factors such as illiteracy, superstitious beliefs, culture, geographical setting, climate as well nature, exposed these people in one way or the other to vulnerability. In order to make life bearable and comfortable for them, several interventions have been included in the plan. Some of these interventions are;

- Management and Monitoring of beneficiary of Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme-
- Facilitation for NHIS registration for the vulnerable (PWDs, the aged and children with poor background)
- Organize education to reduce HIV/AIDS stigmatization in 20 communities
- Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes in 20 major communities
- Training deprived and rural women in alternative livelihood skills (snail, grass cutter etc) rearing, and home management

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4.0 COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

#### 4.1 Development Programmes/Sub-Programmes of Action of the Bodi District Assembly for 2018-2021 linked to the Programme-Based Budgeting

Projects and activities planned for 2018 to 2021 are outlined in tabular form for the Adopted Goals of the NMTDPF for the period under the government's **Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP)**. The programme goals and objectives are indicated followed by list of activities, location, time frame (Years of implementation of activity) indicators, sources of funding and implementing agencies. Under the implementing agency, the main implementer is the agency directly implementing the activity while the supporting agencies are the collaborators

The PoA also indicates the strategies as well from which the activity carved out to achieve the objective goals in the Plan period (ie 2018-2021) as well as the indicative total cost of the project or programme.

The PoA is also linked to the budget by indicating under which PBB Programme and sub-programme the activity falls. This makes it easy for linking the entire plan the budget during the preparation of the latter

The development programmes for 2018-2021 are derived from the District's mission statement, key development problems and potentials (see the POCC analysis) as presented in the previous chapter. The mission statement is to ensure the total development of the Bodi District through effective mobilisation and utilisation of both the physical and human resources by improving private sector

The purpose of this plan is to increase productivity and production of all sectors of the district economy, reduce the incidence of poverty and ensure prudent financial management through integrated approach. Thus, the purpose of the plan indicates the process of achieving sustained economic growth and improved social life through gainful employment, increased productivity and production, which depend on adequate provision of skilled personnel, logistics, loans from financial institutions, sound policy framework, community financial support and public finance.

The overall goal highlights the need for a comprehensive and integrated approach to development, which encompasses economic, social, political, institutional, environmental and spatial factors and their interrelationships. The achievement of the goal will represent a transformation of the district economy in which the people will be economically empowered. This entails meeting elements of the NMTDPF, 2018-2021 Goals; Build a Prosperous Society, Create opportunities for all, Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment, as well as maintain a stable, united and safe society

**-Table 4.1. Bodi District Assembly’s Programme of Action (PoA) for 2018 -2021**

<b>Economic Development</b>																
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/imp act indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies			
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating		
1. Enhance Domestic Trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG Target 17.15)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	1. Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure with landscaping drainage system to enhance domestic trade at Bodi, Afere, Amoaya and Kwesikrom	Bodi, Afere, Amoaya and Kwesikrom	←					2,000,000.00 (IPEP)			Works	GOG, IPEP Cent. Adm	
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	2. Develop at least one tourist site/activity in the district	One tourist site developed		↔				50,000			BAC	Cent. Adm. NGOs GoG GTB MoT	
2. Promote a demand driven approach to agricultural development	Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	3. Improve access to agro-technologies (seeds, fertilizers, agro-chemicals) to all farmers	Farmers have access to improve Agro-tech and improve seeds	←					20,000.00	20,000.00		DDA	BAC, MOFA, YEA	
				4. To provide net for 2000 rice farmers by Dec. 2021	200 rice farmers trained annually							400,000.00			DDA	BAC MOFA
				5. Building Policy Review and Analytical Capacity at District Level (Farmers’ Day Celebration) Annually	4 District farmers day celebration organized by end 2021	←						52,000.00			DDA	Cent. Adm
				6. Train 10 Agric Extension Agents / DDOs in New / Emerging Agric Technologies and GAPs to enhance their Extension delivery methodologies	10 AEAs and DDOs trained	←						24,000.00			DDA	Cent. Adm, YEA
				7. Monitoring/ Supervision of AEAs activities especially Youth in planting for Food & Jobs programme by District Agric Officer	DDO quarterly monitoring carried out	←						40,000.00			DDA	Cent. Adm

				(DDOs)										
				8. Facilitate the procurement of Office Equipment (computer and accessories) and working Tools for Agric Dep't	Department of Agric well equipped					90,000.00			DDA	Cent. Adm
				9. Train 2000 farmers across the district in GAPs to improve yields from their crops, livestock's and poultry under the "Planting for Food and Jobs Programme" annually	2000 farmers trained					20,000.00			DDA	Cent. Adm. BAC
	Introduce District Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through an enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at district level (SDG Target 16.6)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	10. Provide support for the commercial production of ice, Plantain and Cocoa and coffee through the 'the Planting for Jobs and Investment'	Planting for food and job programme well implemented					60,000	4000			
11. Promote Rice Production through Training Programmes of at least 1000 rice farmers in soil fertility and water management techniques in 12 selected communities by December 2018				1000 farmers trained					30,000					DDA
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	12. Facilitate and liaise with NGO and Donors for the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation facilities at LL Nkwanta, Suianao 'A' and Benumsuo	Three irrigation dams constructed					300,000		300,000	DDA	Cent. Adm. NGOs GoG
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	13. Established Rice Processing Center at Afere	1 number rice processing center established					50,000		1,000000.00	BAC	Cent. Adm. NGOs GoG DDA
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	14. Facilitate Increase access to agricultural	Agricultural mechanization						8,000.00		DDA	Cent. Adm. NGOs

		nt		mechanization along the value chain.	enhanced in the district									GoG
				15. Provision of power tillers to 10 farmers	10 power tiller provided									
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	16. Support 500 youth with start-up kits to start business	500 youth supported with start-up kits					40,000		50,000	BAC	Cent. Adm. NGOs GoG MP
				17. Train 120 youth in Agric Farm Institute by the end 2021	120 youth trained in Agric Farm Institute					12,000			BAC	DDA

		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	18. Organize Animal/Fish and livestock disease surveillance Treatment/Prophyl	Disease surveillance organised						20,000		DDA	BAC
				19. Train at least 500 poultry farmers on the use of 1 vaccines against new Castle disease vaccination in the District annually.	500 Fish farmers trained on the use of 1 vaccines against new Castle disease vaccination annually					20,000			DAC	BAC
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	20. Training of 500 fish farmers in proper aquaculture practice	500 Fish farmers trained in proper Aquaculture practice					30,000			DDA	Cent. Adm. NGOs GoG BAC

### Social Development

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
3. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to,	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	21. Re-habilitation of 20 Basic Schools by end 2021 including KGs	20 Basic schools rehabilitated					1,000,000			GES	Works
				22. Procure 2000 dual desks for 47 primary schools by end of 2021	500 dual desk provided annually					600,000			GES	Works

and participatio n in quality education at all levels				23. Procure 2000 mono desks for 27 JHS and 1 SHS	500 mono desk provided annually					300,000					
				24. Completion of 7 No 6-unit classroom block at Bodi RC, Datano,, Patakoro, Yayaso, Nkrumah, Ntesano and Amoaya with trees planted around	7 no 6 units classroom constructed					1,514,764.79			GES	Works	
				25. Liaise with Get FUND and MoE to Construct 8no 6 unit and 8 no 3unit eco-friendly classroom blocks for selected communities	8N0 6 unit classroom blocks constructed	←	→			2,800,000		2000,000	GES	Works	
				26. Procure TLMs for all Basic Schools Annually	TLMs procured					60,000			GES	Cent. Adm	
				27. Liaise with MoE to Build Office Complex with landscaping for the Education directorate	office complex constructed and in use			←	→	5,00,000.00 (GoG/GETfund)		0	0DDE	DA/MoE/Donors	
				28. Organize one District School Performance Appraisal Meeting (SPAM) for teachers and stakeholders annually	One SPAM organized annually	←	→			40,000			GES	Cent. Adm	
				29. Organize capacity building workshop for 600 basic School Teachers annually	One workshop organised annually	←	→			40,000			GES	Cent. Adm	
				30. Organize mock exams for B.E.C.E and WASSCE Candidates as BECE and WASSCE exams annually	B.E.C.E and WASCE organised	←	→			80,000			GES	Cent. Adm	
				31. Procure 47 teachers' tables and chairs and 500 kindergarten desk for 47 Primary schools by December, 2018	47 teaches table and chairs and 500 KG desk procured by Dec. 2018	←	→			150,000			GES	Cent. Adm	
				32. Completion of 2 No	2no teachers					80,000			GES	Works	



				teachers quarters by 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018 at Yayaso and Krayawkrom	quarter completed at Yayaso and Krayawkrom												
				33. Construction of 4 unit teachers quarters Kojobikrom, Ntesano, Kwaonkansak,	Tikobo, Tumentu, Kankyiabo, Nkrumahkrom, Benumsuo, Oduntankwaa, Puakrom and Okwabena	←	←	←	←	←	800,000					GES	Works
				34. Provision of building materials (4000bags of cement, 100 parkets of iron sheets, 400 iron post, 500 pieces of iron rods for self- help projects in the elected communities	Self-help activites carried through prvision of building material from the Assembly	←	←	←	←	←	400,000					Cent. Adm	GES GHS
				35. Liaise with IPEP to Build and equip ICT laboratory with landscaping for Bodi Senior High School.	ICT Center provided for Bodi SHS	←	←	←	←	←		100,000				Cent. Adm	GES, Works
				36. Provision of eco-friendly staff bungalow, Dining Hall and classrooms for BOSEC	2 no 3 staff bungalow and Diningn hall provided for Bodi SHS						500,000					GES	Cent. Adm/ works GOG
	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	37. Embark on sensitization drive to close the gender parity rate between boys and girls at school	Gender parity close	←	←	←	←	←	30,000					SWCD/G ES	GES, NCCE , Cent. Adm
				38. Organize one District Quiz, one District Sports Competitions annually	Annual quiz and sport completion organized	←	←	←	←	←	20,000					GES	Cent. Adm
				39. Organize major events (best Teacher award, My First Day at School, independent Day	My first day at school and independence day	←	←	←	←	←	80,000					GES	Cent. Adm

				Celebration and etc)	celebrations organized									
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Social Development														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
4. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	40. Completion of 2 No CHIPS compound with tree planting at Ahibenso and Afere	2 CHPS compounds completed at Afere and Ahibenso	←	→			150,000			GHS	Cent. Adm
				41. Upgrading of Puakrom CHPS compound into health Center and renovation of Dench Health Center	Puakrom CHPS upgraded and Dench Health Center renovated	←	→			90,000			GHS	Cent. Adm
				42. Construction of 4No CHPS compounds at Tumantu Yayaso and Krayawkrom and Basherewere	4 no CHPS compound constructed	←	→			800,000			GHS	Cent. Adm
				43. Completion of 4unit 2bed room eco-friendly quarters for nurses at Kwasicrom	4unit 2bedroom quarters for nurses at Kwasicrom completed	←	→			293,453.68				
				44. Liaise with MoH and IPEP and other Development Partners to construct Government health facility with landscaping (District hospital)	One Government health facility at Bodi	←	→			1000,000 (IPEP)			GHS	Cent. Adm
				45. Organize 4 quarterly facility management and stakeholder meeting each year	Number of stakeholders meetings conducted	←	→			28,000			GHS,	Cent. Adm

Strengthen the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	46. Facilitation for NHIS registration for the vulnerable (PwDs, the aged and children with poor background)	PwDs and the vulnerable registered	←				20,000			GHS	Cent. Adm, NHIA	
			47. Provision and renovation of an eco-friendly office space for NHIS	Office space provided	←	→				20,000			NHIA	GHS, Cent. Adm
			48. Provide logistical support for NHIS (cash safe) for effective targeting of the poor		←	→				50,000			NHIA	Cent. Adm
	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	49. Training of health staff on the proper use and accountability of health funds, leadership, management skills and DHIMS-2 Platform	Percentage (%) of Health Staff trained on financial management	←	→			60,000			GHS,	Cent. Adm	
	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	50. Completion of maternity and child welfare Centre	Maternity and child welfare centre	←	→			15,000			GHS,	Cent. Adm MoH NGOS	

### Social Development

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
5. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections especially among the vulnerable groups	Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	51. Organize education to reduce HIV/AIDS stigmatization in 20 communities	Stigma against PLHIV reduced	←				40,000			DAC	Cent. Adm
	Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	52. Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC)	HIV/AIDS testing and counselling					60,000			DAC	GHS, Cent. Adm

	Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)			programmes in 20 major communities	carried out in major communities										NGOs	
	Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	53. Ensure availability of HIV/AIDS test kits at all maternity centre. Under the 90-90-90 targets	HIV/AIDS test kits available at all facilities	←					40,000				DAC	GHS, Cent. Adm NGOs

### Social Development

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
6. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	54. Liaise with Cocoa Buying Companies and organization to Provide 40 number boreholes in selected communities	40 boreholes constructed	←					100,000		350,000	DWST	Works LBCs
		Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	55. Collaborate with development Partners to provide Small town Water System /Mechanized boreholes for 9 communities	Small Town Water provided to 9 beneficiary communities	←					855,00.00		1,125,000	DWST	Works Safe Water, Global Communities, LBCs network Cent. Adm

### Social Development

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
7. Improve access to improved	Implement the Toilet for All and Water for All	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community	56. Construction of an eco-friendly institutional/public latrines	12 institutional latrines constructed	←					100,000		1000,000	DWST	EHU, Works Global

and reliable environmental sanitation services	programmes under the IPEP initiative (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2)		Development	in 12 communities										Communities, Other NGOs	
	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	57. Update District Environmental and Sanitation Sub-sector Action Plan (DESSAP) annually	DESSAP Updated annually	←	→			8000				EHU	DPCU
	Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	58. Conduct house to sanitation and hygiene visit in all towns and ensure proper sanitation in all communities	Sanitation and hygiene situation enhanced in the district	←	→			8000				EHU	Cent. Adm
				59. Organized Annual refresher training for all WSMT and WATSANs on their roles and revamp all water systems	Capacity of WSMT and WATSANs improved	←	→			40,000	10,000	10,000		DWST	Cent Adm CWSA
				60. Provision of cement and iron rods for self-help household latrines for 800 households						100,000.00		300,000.00		DWST	EHU, Cent. Adm. Global Communities, DPs

### Social Development

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
8. Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life (SDG Target 1.4)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	61. Train 500 deprived and rural women in alternative livelihood skills (snail, grass cutter etc) rearing, and home management	500 deprived rural women trained in alternative livelihood	←	→			20,000		20,000	BAC	SWCD

### Social Development

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame	Indicative Budget	Implementing Agencies
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						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
9. Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Establish an inter-sectoral framework for collaboration, implementation and accountability for child protection and family welfare issues (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	62. Sensitization and capacity of stakeholders on child labour issues, child abuse, juvenile delinquency, family reconciliation/CLCs	Ensure sensitization of child labour is increased	←	→			40,000			SWCD	NNCE
				63. Provision of community based rehabilitation centre at Bodi	Community based rehabilitation center provided	←	→			50,000			SWCD	Works
	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	64. Provide logistical support to birth and Death Registry	Birth and Death Registry well equipped and working	←	→			20,000			BDR	Cent. Adm	
		Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	65. Form social auditing clubs in 20 communities	20 social auditing clubs forms	←	→			12,000			NCCE	SWCD

### Social Development

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	66. Form civic education clubs in 4 basic schools and JHS schools in each 11 electoral area and Bodi SHS	List of schools and club members	←	→			40,000			NCCE	GES, SWCD
		Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	67. Organize community durbars on children rights, responsibilities and protection	Child Rights and Responsibility appreciated	←	→			20,000			SWCD	NCCE, GES

Social Development														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
10. Enhance the well-being of the aged	Create a database on the aged to support policy making, planning, monitoring and evaluation (SDG Target 17.18)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	68. Facilitation for NHIS Registration for the Vulnerable (PWDs, the Aged and Children with poor background,) etc annually	Number of PWDs registered under NHIS					30,000			NHIA	SWCD Cent. Adm
				69. Management and Monitoring of beneficiary of Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme-	All activities of the LEAP monitored and reports available					45,000			SWCD	Cent. Adm MoGCS P

Social Development														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
11. Promote economic empowerment of women	Encourage women artisans and other tradespeople including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	70. Empower 100 women in Economic ventures	100 women supported in gari processing					32,000.00			BAC	DDA, SCWD
				71. Engage the marginalized and excluded (women, PWDS etc) on participation in governance	Women and PWDs actively involved in governance					30,000			SWCD	Cent Adm
Establish an inter-sectoral framework for collaboration, implementation and accountability		Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	72. Educate citizens on the rights of PWDs	Rights of PWDs					10,000			SWCD	Cent Adm

	for child protection and family welfare issues (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6)													MoGCS P	
		Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	73. Education on Domestic violence and child neglect issues	Cases of Domestic violence reduced	←					42,000			SWCD	Cent Adm
				74. Extension of Ghana School Feeding programme in 20 deprived schools	GSFP extended to 20 more schools	←					12,000.00			DSFC	Cent. Adm
12. Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic	Create avenues for PWDs to acquire credit or capital (SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	75. Provision of support services for PWDs (Eg. White canes, wheel chairs, automated bikes, pair of clutches, pair of spectacles, etc.)	PWDs supported	←					60,000			SWCD	Cent Adm MoGCS P
	Create avenues for PWDs to acquire credit or capital (SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	76. Register all people with Disabilities of all forms in the district	Data on all PWDs available	←					40,000			SWCD	Cent Adm, MoGCS P

Social Development															
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	77. Ensure the functionality and proper usage of the Bodi ICT center by introducing Business and Training center	ICT center made functional	←					80,000			BAC	Cent. Adm
				78. Update database on all businesses properties in the district by end of 2018	All business properties documented	←					90,000			BAC	Cent. Adm. Finance
				79. Train 3000 youth and women in employment skills	3000 youth and women trained in employment skills	←					10,000		50,000	BAC	Cent. Adm. SWCD
				80. Organize 2 training programs in certification	2 Training in certification	←						5,000	80,000	BAC	Cent. Adm.

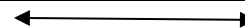
				and standardization of product and tax payment	and standardization programme organized										SWCD
				81. Facilitate Creation of 50 new business in the district annually	50 new jobs created annually					20,000		60,000	BAC		Cent. Adm. SWCD
				82. Organize 2 radio Programmes each quarter on BAC interventions in the district	2 quarterly programmes organised	←					4000	4000	BAC		Cent. Adm. SWCD
				83. Facilitate NVTI certification to 500 graduate apprentices by end 2021	500n graduate apprentices provided with NVTI cert.	←					5000	10,000	BAC		Cent. Adm. SWCD

### Social Development

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/imp act indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
				84. Construct a multi-purpose sports center at Bodi	1 no. multi-purpose sports center constructed at Bodi			←		200,000					
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	85. Develop 5 football field to improve passion for sports for youth in Afere, Ahibenso Amoaya Kwasiakrom and Bokabo communities	5 football fields developed	←				100,000			GES		WORK S Cent. Adm
				86. Procure Sports kits for the District (U-13 & U-15)	Sports kids procured and supplied to (U-13 & U-15)	←				20,000			GES		Cent. Adm

### Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/imp act indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
13. Ensure	Develop and	Management	Planning,	87. Training of 50						40,000			HR		Cent.



sustainable extraction of mineral resources	implement a Multilateral Mining Integration Project (MMIP) to address the menace of illegal and unsustainable mining (SDG Targets 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.9)	And Administration	Budgeting and Coordination	HODs and Assembly Members on climate change issues										Adm Tropem bos GH
									20,000		80,000	NRC Dept, F and W D	Rainfore st Alliance , SOLID ARIDA D Tropem bos GH	
	Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as comanagement systems (SDG Targets 6.a, 6b)	Environmental And Sanitation Management	Natural Resources Conservation Dept, Forestry, game and Wildlife Division	88. Develop and implement sustained awareness creation programmes on Environment, Natural Resource Management and Land Degradation at 20 major communities	Awareness on the natural resource management created						50,000	NRC Dept, FG and W D	Cent. Adm Tropem bos GH kaima Farmers	
				89. Facilitate planting of 5000 trees across the district	5000 trees planted				20,000	10,000	70,000	NRC Dept, FG and W D	Cent. Adm Tropem bos GH NGOs, kaima Farmers	
				90. Form climate clubs in 15 schools and support them to Carry out tree planting exercise in schools and other institutions	15climate clubs formed					10,000	20,000	NRC Dept, FG and W D	GES Cent. Adm Tropem bos GH NGOs	
14. Promote sustainable water resource development and managem		Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	91. Embark of sensitization on Protection of all water bodies and prosecute offenders	All water bodies protected					15,000		Forestry	Cent. Adm, NGOs Kaima Farmers	

ent														
15. Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Develop and implement a Multilateral Mining Integration Project (MMIP) to address the menace of illegal and unsustainable mining Develop and implement a Multilateral Mining Integration Project (MMIP) to address the menace of illegal and unsustainable mining (SDG Targets 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.9)	Environmental And Sanitation Management	Natural Resources Conservation Dept., Forestry, game and Wildlife Division	92. Enforce environmental laws on mining activities.	Environmental bye-laws enforced						10,000		NRC Dept, FG and W D	Cent. Adm Tropem bos GH
				93. Organize civic education on environmental governance (focus on sanitation, galamesey, illegal felling of trees etc)	Citizens are fully aware of environmental					50,000		50,000	NRC Dept, FG and W D	Cent. Adm Tropem bos GH NGOs
		Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	94. Supply of 1000 waste bins by Dec. 2021	1000 waste bins supplied					100,000		100,00	EHU	Cent. Adm MLGR D/NGOs
		Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	95. Strengthen collaboration with NADMO in addressing gaps in disaster prevention and response	Resources available to address disaster cases					10,000		20,000	NADMO	Cent. Adm NGOs

### Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/imp act indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
16. Improve	Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Works Department	96. Reshaping of 80km of roads annually	200km of roads made accessible annually					800,000.00			Works	Cent. Adm MLGR D

efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Targets 9.1, 11.2)			97. Construction of 20no u-culverts on selected roads by end 2021	20 NO U-culvert constructed					200,000			Works	Cent. Adm MLGR D
				98. Liaise with feeder Roads and Ministry of Roads and High Ways to upgrade/tare major Roads in the District; Suiano 'A' to Bodi, Bodi to Ahibenso, Aferewa Junction to Kwasiadukrom, Amoaya to Suiano 'B'						100,000.00			Works	Cent. Adm MLGR D, MoRW FR
				99. Liaise with feeder Roads and Ministry of Roads and High Ways to construct 3 majors bridges at Bokabo, Yayaso and Kwasiadukrom						100,000.00			Works	Cent. Adm MLGR D, MoRW FR
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Expand the distribution and transmission networks (SDG Target 7.b)	Environmental And Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	100. Organise sensitization campaign on the need to use LPG as alternative source energy	50% percent of the urban population use LPG as source of domestic energy					10,000		20,000	NRC Dept, FG and W D	Cent. Adm Tropem bos GH NGOs
		Environmental And Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	101. Sensitise 40 communities along the forest reserves on the need to protect forestry resources.	Forest resources protected							43,000	NRC Dept, FG and W D	Cent. Adm Kaima Farms Tropem bos GH NGOs
<b>Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements</b>														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/imp act indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

17. Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Expand the distribution and transmission networks (SDG Target 7.b)	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Infrastructure Development	102. Supply of street 2,000 street lights to all major towns with electricity	Street bulbs supplied					800,000			Energy Ministry	Cent. Adm
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### Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/imp act indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
18. Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	Management And Administration	General Administration	103. Provision of logistical and man power support to 3 Area Councils	Area Councils well equipped	↔				50,000.00			Cent. Adm	MLGRD
				104. Make the three Area councils functional by ceding some revenue items like basic rate, arrest of stray animals, kilo kilo deductions etc to them	Area Council are functional	↔				10,000.00			Cent. Adm	MLGRD Finance Dept.
		Management And Administration	General Administration	105. Construction 4bedroom and 2unit boys quarters bungalow for DCE	4 bedroom and 2 unit boys quarters bungalow		↔			300,000.00			Works	Cent. Adm MLGRD
		Management And Administration	General Administration	106. Construction of 4 bed room bungalow for District co-ordinating Director	4 bed room bungalow Constructed for DCD			↔		200,000			Works	Cent. Adm MLGRD
		Management And Administration	General Administration	107. Construction of 2no 2 bed bedroom semi-detach bungalow for other staff	Bodi	↔				400,000			Works	Cent. Adm MLGRD
		Management And Administration	General Administration	108. Procurement of 30 motor bikes for 16 Assembly members, Cent. Adm and Other Dep't.	30 motor bikes procured	↔				135,000.00			Procurement	Cent. Adm MLGRD NALAG
		Management And Administration	General Administration	109. Equip finance Department with logistics	finance Department	↔				30,000.00			Finance Dept.	Cent. Adm

		Administration		(ie Money Safe, 1 laptops and two desktop computers)	Equipped									MLGRD
		Management And Administration	General Administration	110. Furnish new Assembly Office Complex (phase 2)	New Assembly Office fully furnished	↔				200,000.00			Works	Cent. Adm MLGRD
		Management And Administration	General Administration	111. Completion of 1No 2unit 3bedroom staff bungalow	1No 3 unit staff bungalow competed	↔				90,000.00			Works	Cent. Adm MLGRD
Improve Decentralized Planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	Management And Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	112. Organized training on M & E, Procurement and PFM for 21 DPCU members and 16 Assembly members	DPCU members trained in on M & E, Procurement and PFM.	↔				120,000			DPCU	HR, Cent. Adm
				113. Embark on quarterly DPCU monitoring and Evaluation of all Development Projects	Quarterly M&E carried by DPCU	↔				160,000			DPCU	Cent. Adm RPCU
				114. Organise capacity building for staff and Assembly Members	Capacity staff and Assembly Members built	↔				120,000			HR Unit	Cent. Adm
				115. Provision of capacity development Support to 8 staff of the Assembly.	4 staff supported o to develop their capacity	↔				60,000		40,000	HR Unit	Cent. Adm
				116. Education of communities on the Decentralization Concept and Functions of the District Assembly	Community members actively participate in developmental issues	↔				80,000			HR unit	Cent. Adm MLGRD
				117. Procurement of one 4X4 pickup Vehicle for project monitoring	4X4 pickup procured	↔				200,000			Procurement unit	Cent. Adm MLGRD
				118. Procurement of 4x4 Vehicle for DCE	4X4 Vehicle procured	↔				350,000			Procurement unit	Cent. Adm MLGRD
								119. Preparation of 2022 to 2025 DMTDP	2022-2025 DMTDP				↔	80,000.00



participation of civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development		Administrati on	Coordination	world by showing developmental projects and other programmes on on the media (eg Adom TV)	programmes														MoI	
				128. Organize Town hall meetings to disseminate gov't policies Quarterly	Quarterly Town Hall meeting organized						160,000.00							ISD	Cent. Adm MLGRD MoI	
				129. Creation of public – Assembly interactive platform eg websit, emails and radio programmes							30,000.00								ISD	SWCD BAC NCCE Cent. Adm
				130. Construction of 2no ultramodern community centre at Bodi and Amoaya	2no ultra-modern community centres constructed						600,000.00								Works	Cent. Adm.
				131. Engage traditional authorities in all planning and budgeting process though the organization of quarterly town hall meeting and stakeholder engagement	traditional Authorities fully aware of planning and budgeting process						20,000								DPCU	Cent. Adm
			132. Intensify engagement with the citizenry through weekly radio programmes	Weekly radio programs organized							50,000							ISD	Cent. Adm MLGRD Interior Ministry	

### Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/imp act indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
Deepen political and administrative	Enhance national capacity for fire prevention, protection and fighting (SDG	Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	133. Construction of 2unit shed and office for Fire Service and collaborate with National Fire Service	Fire tender shed provided at Bodi					50,000.00				Cent. Adm	MLGRD NADMO

decentralization	Targets 16.6, 16.a)			for the provision of fire tender at Bodi										
	Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	Management And Administration	General Administration	134. Completion of three main barrier entry points i.e., Kojobikrom road, Bodi and Suiano 'B' roads	3 visibility post completed	↔				57,482.45			Police Service	Cent. Adm MLGRD Interior Ministry
				135. Provision of logistical support for the Police unit	Police unit supported with logistice such as furniture, computers etc	↔				40,000		Police Service	Cent. Adm MLGRD Interior Ministry	
	Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)			136. Provision of 3 additional Police post at Afere, Kwafukaa and Kwasiadukrom	3 additional Police post provided at Afere, Kwafukaa and Kwasiadukrom		↔			150,000			Police Service	Cent. Adm MLGRD Interior Ministry
				137. Completion of District Police Command	Bodi	↔								
			138. Completion of 1 No District Court Building at Bodi	1 NO district Court Building completed	↔						165,234.21	Works	Cent. Adm MLGRD Interior Ministry	

In all, the District Plan to implement 138 projects and programmes in all the departments by the end 2021. The total cost of all the activities is estimated at GH¢25,714,188.31. These are spread among the five programmes of the Programmes Based Budgets (PBB) arrangement. These includes; Management And Administration, Economic Development, Social Services Delivery, Infrastructure Delivery And Management and Environmental And Sanitation Management.

### **Summary of Cost of All Programmes and Projects by Priority Sectors or Areas**

The priority Sectors or Areas within which the Bodi District Assembly intends spend its resources on for the plan period are Education, Health, Agriculture, Environment And Natural Resource, Roads, Water, Security, Social Welfare, Local Economic Development and Local Governance. The resource allocation for these sectors/Areas is summarized in the table 4.3 below.

**Table 4.2 Summary of Cost of all Programmes and Projects by Priority Sectors or Areas**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Sector/Area</b>	<b>Estimated Cost (GH¢)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
1	Education	15,097,413.75	32.8
2	Health	6,121,817.16	13.3
3	Agriculture	6,121,817.16	13.3
4	Environment And Natural Resource	1,841,148.02	4
5	Water and Sanitation	1,058,660	2.3
6	Roads	2,485,549.82	5.4
7	Security	966,602.71	2.1
8	Social Welfare	1,933,205.42	4.2
9	Local Economic Development	5,063,157.05	11
10	Local Governance	5,339,329.25	11.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>46,028,700.45</b>	<b>100</b>

From the table, the sector with highest resource allocation is Education with about 32.8% of the total estimate cost of the entire plan for the period. The security sub-sector received an estimated amount of **GH¢** 966,602.71 representing 2.1% of the cost. Health and Agriculture received the equal share of the cost of the Plan. The two sectors together received less than Education sector this is as a result of high demand for educational facilities in the District ie classroom blocks, teachers quarter and furniture.

## Preparation of Indicative Financial strategy

The indicative financial plan indicates the strategies or alternatives to be adopted to mobilize resources both internally and externally and utilize same for the implementation of the plan for the period. It also indicates total cost of financing the plan for the entire plan period. Table xxx represent the financial plan for the plan period.

In order to implement these well planned programmes and projects towards improving the living standards of the people within the plan period of 2018 – 2021, there is the need to assess the financial capacity of the Bodi District Assembly. After the assessment, a total cost of GH¢46,028,700.45 as against a total expected revenue from all source within the plan period as GH¢30,514,721.00, this led to a funding gap of GH¢15,513,979.45. Strategies have therefore been mounted to mobilize fund both locally and externally to implemented the programmes and projects

**Table 4.3: An Indicative Financial Plan (2018 – 2021)**

Programme	Total Cost (2018–2021)	Expected Revenue (GHC)					Gap (GHC)
		IGF	GOG/DACF/DDF	Donor	1 million Dollars/1co-nstituency	Total Revenue	
Management and Administration	5,592,482.45	447,330.00	2,617,144.00	-	1,000,000.00	4,064,474.00	(1,528,008.45)
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	10,810,000.00	200,345.00	2,604,027.00		4,500,000.00	7,304,372.00	(3,505,628.00)
Social Services Delivery	11,295,218.00	40,936.00	8,972,883.00	120,000.00	1,900,234.00	11,034,053.00	(261,165.00)
Economic Development	12,058,000.00	20,150.00	1,475,072.00	285,224.00	4,500,000.00	6,280,446.00	(5,777,554.00)
Environmental and Sanitation Management	6,273,000.00	40,000.00	391,376.00	400,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,831,376.00	(4,441,624.00)
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,028,700.45</b>	<b>748,761.00</b>	<b>16,060,502.00</b>	<b>805,224.00</b>	<b>12,900,234.00</b>	<b>30,514,721.00</b>	<b>(15,513,979.45)</b>

Source: DPCU, January, 2018

### Summary of revenue mobilization strategies for the planned period:

- Strengthening of collection system to increase IGF share of total revenue for the planned period
- Source funding from Central Government in-flows such as DACF,GETFUND and REP
- Source funding from Donor/ NGOs, CBOs and other development partners such as IDA, EU, DANIDA, JICA, China AID, DDF and KOICA
- Source funding from the One million dollars per one constituency

### Alternative course of actions for the planned programmes and projects:

- ❖ Labour intensive approach through the use of communal labour and self-help community initiated projects would be pursued in implementing some of the projects to reduce cost
- ❖ Funding proposals would be sent to identified local and international organizations to assist in the implementation of some programmes and projects

The cost of implementing programmes, projects and activities with respective to the adopted sustainable goals and the annual costs have been presented in the tables below;

**Table 4.4: Budget Estimates by Sustainable Development Goals (2018 – 2021)**

S/N	Development dimension	Budgeted Amount/ Goal (GHC)	Percentage Allocation/ Goal (%)
1	Economic Development		
2	Social Development		
3	<b>Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements</b>		
4	Maintain a stable, united and safe society		
5	Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>			

*Source: DPCU, January, 2018*

Clearly spell out financial control measures have been put in place to ensure that limited resources are spent within budget and avoid misappropriation of funds. This will ensure value for money and enhance the confidence of our development partners and the people in the District.

#### Revenue:

- The Value Books are controlled by the District Finance Officer and kept in a locked safe.
- Stock Register for the issuing of the Value Books are kept with the Revenue Superintendent
- Money Collected are paid daily into the Assembly's Account at the bank
- The Revenue Superintendent has comprehensive data for all the revenue items
- All completed Value Books are returned to the Finance Officer fully accounted for before new ones are issued
- The Internal Auditor periodically checks the Revenue Collectors by examining their Cash Books.

#### Expenditure:

- All expenditures are initiated by Memo approved by the spending officer
- Payment Vouchers are prepared based on the budget line on the expenditure items
- All payment vouchers are pre-audited before cheques are raised
- All cheques are counter signed by the District Finance Officer (DFO) and District Coordinating Director (DCD)
- All signed cheques are registered before issued to payee

- Proper books of accounts are kept and all transactions are recorded on daily basis
- Monthly reconciliation statements are prepared by the schedule officers and review by the District Finance Officer (DFO)
- Financial reports are prepared and submitted to Regional Co-ordinating Council (RCC), Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD), Controller and Account General and Auditor General's Department

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5.0 DISTRICT COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

#### **5.1 INTRODUCTION**

The main purpose of preparing any plan is to address and development challenge(s). In this regard, any Plan that is not executed is waste of resources. In consonance with section 82 and 83 of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) which designates each Assembly as the District Planning Authority, the Bodi District Assembly therefore has the mandate to oversee the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of this Development plan. As with other plans, this plan is has its own constraints such as inadequate human, material and financial resources.

There is the tendency that the District Assembly depending on the resources from external bodies such as the Central Government, Non-Governmental Organizations and donor agencies which may either delay or not be forthcoming high thereby leading to plan implementation failure in many instances. To overcome such unfortunate situation, it is strongly recommended that resources available in the district be effectively and efficiently mobilized and utilized. The improvement of revenue generation and the judicious use of the District Assembly resources coupled with private sector initiative and community participation and community initiated self-help projects are important for effective plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Community involvement, especially in the areas of revenue mobilization and communal labour, is essential. The idea is that local human, physical and financial resources are to be mobilized and managed properly for sustainable development. External sources of funds should be seen as auxiliaries to facilitate local efforts.

#### **5.2 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT**

The implementation of the plan as detailed in Tables 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4 entails the involvement of all development actors, both within and outside the district.

All communities in the District were guided by the DPCU to prepare their own community level Action Plans in a participatory manner during the community needs assessment. These community level Action Plans will be used as additional guide in the implementation of the plan.

##### **5.2.1 Responsibilities of the Development Actors in Plan Implementation**

The institutions, organizations and individuals whose responsibilities are crucial for the achievement of the overall goal of this plan are the District Assembly, Sector Departments, Central Government/Ministries, Non-Governmental Organizations, Communities, Socio-economic groups and private sector.

### **5.3 The District Assembly**

The District Assembly is the overseer of the plan implementation. It is to formulate appropriate policies to enable smooth implementation. The Central Administration of the District Assembly is required to perform the following functions

- I. Provision and management of funds mobilized within the district.
- II. Provision and management of funds for projects and activities that require central government funding.
- III. Co-ordination, integration, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes and projects by setting terms of reference and a framework for co-ordination and co-operation among institutions and sector departments involved in the implementation of the plan.
- IV. Provision of competent administrative and technical staff to facilitate the plan implementation.
- V. Identification of and due response to implementation bottlenecks that relate to legal, concessional and administrative issues.
- VI. Identification, invitation, persuasion and attraction of potential investors into the district.
- VII. Facilitation of effective information flow system to enable all development actors know what is happening at various locations at a particular time.
- VIII. Ensuring periodic revision of the plan implementation, procedures and cost estimates in response to the changing circumstances.

#### **5.3.1 Sector Departments**

The departments and other user agencies are the implementers and facilitators of the plan. They are to invest and share technical advice with the District Assembly, individuals, NGOs and other institutions. The relevant sector departments are required to provide objective comments and advice on technical feasibility of District Assembly, community and private projects. They are also to inform and discuss with the Assembly, community, private sector and other organizations the policies and programmes of the sector ministries and central government to enable sound decision-making towards development. They are to provide data and information relevant for making rational decisions. Furthermore, they are to assist the District Assembly to create awareness, monitor and evaluate programmes and projects in the district over the plan period.

#### **5.3.2 Central Government/Ministries**

The Central Government/Ministries such as Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD), Ministry of Finance (MoF), Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MCGSP) Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA), Ministry of Health (MOH) and Ministry of Education (MOE) should facilitate the implementation of the plan through provision of human, material and financial resources to the relevant sector projects. They are to assist the District Assembly to identify, invite, persuade and attract inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations into the district.

### **5.3.3 Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/Donor Agencies**

NGOs/Donor Agencies are important implementers and facilitators who often provide funds, materials and technical assistance to some projects in the plan. Their assistance tends to facilitate the efforts of the District Assembly and communities towards development. Their activities should be co-ordinated by the District Assembly to ensure effective and efficient mobilization and utilization of local and external resources.

### **5.3.4 Communities**

Communities are implementers, investors and beneficiaries of the plan. Their notable contribution is in terms of communal labour, financial contribution, local materials and indigenous technical knowledge. They must be involved at all stages of the plan process to ensure success and sustainability of the plan. They are not to over rely on external support but to see it as a supplementary to local initiative and self-help efforts.

### **5.3.5 Private Sector**

The private sector has a crucial role to play with regard to transport, commerce, small-scale industry, agriculture, tourism, natural resource extraction and protection of the environment. It is important that the District Assembly and the central government provide the private sector with the enabling environment.

When the enabling environment is created, it is expected that groups and associations such as Ghana Private Road Transport Union (GPRTU), Market Women's Association, Seamstresses and Tailors' Association, Hairdressers' Association and Farmers / Fishermen Association will play a major role in the mobilization, co-ordination and implementation of some development activities within the plan.

## **5.4 ANNUAL ACTION PLANS 2018 – 2021**

The Annual Action Plans for this Medium Term Development Plan are presented in Tables. The annual plans detail out the various activities, Programme, Sub-programme, time frame, location, output indicators, annual budget, and implementing agencies. The activities in the plan are phased into Annual Action Plans, as shown by the time frame. The criteria for selection of activities / projects to start from the first year are:

- Projects that will generate income for the District Assembly;
- Projects that involve long implementation period;
- Projects that will improve the socio-economic status of the majority of the people;
- Projects that will create enabling environment;
- Projects that will enhance capacity building; and
- Projects that will enhance the implementation of subsequent projects.

For some activities, the same physical inputs will be used. For example, the same equipment can be used to undertake activities such as awareness creation to enable farmers to adopt improved agronomic practices, public education on civic responsibility, and create awareness and train

communities on maintenance of water facilities. This implies that some equipment and materials need to be centralized at the District Administration for use by the various development partners. This would help minimize cost. Some other institutions that will play a vital role in the plan implementation include;

- District Works Department (DWD)
- Department of Feeder Roads
- Ghana Highway Authority
- Regional Health Administration
- Ministry of Food and Agriculture
- Ministry of Education
- Community Water and Sanitation Agency; and
- District Administration.

Due to time and financial constraints, it is often necessary to roll certain activities involving large sums of money into the future planning period. Such activities include construction of staff quarters for DA workers; security personnel and provision of small towns pipe water systems, school building etc. these activities elaborated and annualized in the following tables.

**TABLE 5.1 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2018**

Programme	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b>GOAL ONE: BUILD AN INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY</b>													
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	1. Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in major towns to enhance domestic trade	Bodi	Modern market infrastructure constructed	←————→				500,000.00 (IPEP)	0	0	Works	DA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	2. Facilitate and liaise with with NGO and Donors for the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation facilities	LL Nkwanta	Two irrigation dams constructed	←————→				100,000.00		100,000.00	MOFA, BAC DONORS	DA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	3. Increase access and improve extension service delivery taking cognizance of gender sensitivity	District wide	Extension service available and accessible to all formers	←————→				0	5000.00	0	Agric	MOFA/D A
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	4. Address socio-cultural issues that limit women’s access to extension services and agriculture education	District wide	AEA service accessible to all women farmer	←————→				3000.00	0	0	Agric	MOFA/D A
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	5. Facilitate Increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain.	District wide	Agricultural mechanization enhanced in the district	←————→				0	2,000.00	0	MOFA/Private sector	DA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	6. Improve access to agro-technologies (seeds, fertilizers, agro-chemicals)	District wide	Farmers have access to improve Agro-tech and improve seeds	←————→				5000.00	0	0	Agric	DA/ MOFA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	7. Monitoring/ Supervision of AEAs Farmers/Youth in planting for Food & Jobs programme by District Agric Officer (DDOs)	District wide	No. of AEAs supervised, No. of Farmers, Youth and AEAs monitored / supervised.	←————→				10,000.00	0	0	DDOs Farmers Youth AEAs	D/A FBOs
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	8. Promotion of local Food processing, Nutrition and Home management by WAID	District wide	No. of women Household Trained by WAID Officer	←————→				3,800.00	0	0	WAID Officer	RADU

Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	9. Promote Rice Production through Training Programmes of at least 1000 rice farmers in soil fertility and water management techniques in 12 selected communities by December 2018.	12 selected communities	No. of farmers trained, technologies imparted, Type/No. of Fact Sheets/Leaflets produced					7,500.00	0	0	Agric/BAC	DA/REPMOFA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	10. Train 2000 farmers across the district in GAPs to improve yields from their crops, livestock's and poultry under the 'Planting for Food and Jobs Programme'	Bodi	No. of Training carried out, Topic treated, No. of farmers trained etc.					5000.00	0	0	DDA/BAC	DDOs RADU/DA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	11. Train 10 Agric Extension Agents / DDOs in New / Emerging Agric Technologies and GAPs to enhance their Extension delivery methodologies	Bodi	No. AEAs DDOs trained					6,000.00	0	0	DDA	DA/RADU
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	12. To provide net for 500 rice farmers by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2018 under the planting for food and jobs programme	District wide	1000 farmers provided with nets					1,00,000.00	0	0	DDA	DA/RADU
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	13. Building Policy Review and Analytical Capacity at District Level (Farmers' Day Celebration)	District wide	Farmers' Day organised to award Hardworking farmers.					13,000.00	0	0	DDA	D/A, MOFA Phylantropists, NGOs,
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	14. Facilitate the procurement of Office Equipment ( computer and accessories) and working Tools for Agric Dep't	Bodi	Number and type of office equipment purchased.					22,500.00	0	0	DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	15. Organize Animal/Fish and livestock disease surveillance Treatment/Prophylactic	District wide	No. of animals/fish health programmes/surveillance carried out.					2,000.00	0	0	DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	16. Train at least 500 poultry farmers on the use of 1 vaccines against new Castle disease vaccination in the District by the end of 2018	District wide	No. of poultry farmers trained					5,000.00	0	0	DDA, Dist. Vet. Officer	DA/NGO

Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	17. Organize anti-rabies campaign/vaccination for at least 500 pets (dogs, cats & monkeys) in the District.	District wide	No. of vaccination/organised, No. of pets vaccinated.	←					5,000.00	0	0	DDA, Dist. Vet. Officer	DA/MOF A
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Infrastructure Development	18. Reshaping of 80km of roads by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2018	District wide	800km of roads made accessible	←					150,000.00	0	450,000.00	Works	DA, donors, FR
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Infrastructure Development	19. Construction of 5no u-culverts on selected roads each year by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2018	Selected roads	5 no u-culverts constructed	←							250,000.00	Works dept	D/A/FR/Highway Authority
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	20. Train 300 youth and women in employment skills by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2018	District wide	Ensure that youth and women employment is been improved	←					10,000.00			BAC	Agric
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	21. Update database on all businesses in the district by end of 2018	District wide programme	To ensure that clients database is genuine	←					10,000			BAC	REP, Cent. Adm
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	22. Organize periodic radio Programmes on BAC interventions in the district	District wide		←					2000.00			BAC	Agric
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	23. Train 30 youth in Agric farm institute by the end of Dec. 2018	District wide	Increased the engagement of youth in agriculture	←					12,000.00			BAC	Cent. Adm SWCD
Economic Development	Assist and facilitate provision of community care service	24. Support 25 youth with start-up kits to start business by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2018	District wide	25 youth supported with start-up kits	←					10,000.00			BAC	PROC
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	25. Organize 2 a training programs in certification and standardization of product and tax payment	District wide	2 trainings organized	←					0	0	6000.00 (REP)	BAC	FDB/GSA
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	26. Facilitate NVTI certification to 50 graduate apprentices	District wide	50 graduates provided with certificates	←							2,000.00	BAC	DA/REP

Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	27. Facilitate Creation of 10 new business in the district	District wide	50 new jobs created	←					20,000.00			BAC	DA/Agric/IPEP
<b>GOAL TWO; CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY</b>														
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	28. Procure 500 dual and 500 Mono desks for 47 primary schools 27 JHS	Bodi	1500 desks provided	←					300,000.00	0	0	DDE	DA/Work s Dep't
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	29. Organize capacity building workshop for basic School Teachers	Bodi	Capacity of teachers enhanced	←					10,000.00	0	30,000.00	DDE	DA/MoE/Donors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	30. Procure TLMS for all Basic Schools by end of 2018	District wide	TLMS procured and supplied all schools	←					50,000.00	0	0	DDE	DA/MoE/Donors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	31. Organize one District School Performance Appraisal Meeting (SPAM) for teachers by end of 2018	Bodi	SPAM organised for ..... number of teachers	←					32,000.00	0	0	DDE	DA/MoE/Donors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	32. Re-habilitation of 5 Basic Schools (Bodi Anglican Primary 'A' Bodi R/C JHS, Krayawkrom D/A JHS and Bodi R/C Primary 'B' and Afere Primary A	Bodi and Krayawkrom and Kama, Afere	4 schools rehabilitated	←					50,000.00	0	0	DDE/wor ks	DA/MoE/Donors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	33. Organize major events ( best Teacher award, My First Day at School, independent Day Celebration and etc)	Bodi	Best Teacher award, My First Day at School and independent Day Celebration Organized	←					45,000.00	0	0	DDE	DA/MoE/Donors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	34. Organize 2 sets of mock exams for 2018 B.E.C.E Candidates	Bodi	2 sets of mock exams for 2018 B.E.C.E Candidates Organized	←					38,000.00	0	0	DDE	DA/MoE/Donors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	35. Organize District Quiz, District Sports Competitions	Bodi	District Quiz, District Sports Competitions Organized	←					17,000.00	0	0	DDE	DA/MoE/Donors

Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	36. Procure Sports kits for the District (U-13 & U-15)	Bodi	Sports kids procured and supplied to (U-13 & U-15)	←	→		12,000.00	0	0	DDE	DA/MoE/Donors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	37. Develop 2 football field to improve passion for sports for youth in two communities.	Bodi and Ahibenso	2 football fields developed	←	→		30,000.00	0	0	Works	DDE/DA/Philanthropists
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	38. Completion of 7 No 6-and 2no 4 unit classroom blocks and a library by end 2018	Bodi RC, Datano,, Patakoro, Yayaso, Nkrumah,Ntesano and Amoaya	7No 6 unit classroom blocks completed	←	→		1,500,000.00	0	0	GES	Works/cent Adm
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	39. Liaise with MoE to Build Office Complex for the Education directorate	Bodi	office complex constructed and in use	←	→		5,00,000.00 (GoG/GETfund)	0	0	DDE	DA/MoE/Donors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	40. Build 3No. 2 unit Classroom for 3 kindergarten Schools by Dec. 2018 at Aboagyekrom, Kwasiadukromand, Bepoase schools	Aboagyekrom, Kwasiadukrom and, Bepoase schools	3 number 2 units classroom blocks contracted	←	→		150,000.00	0	0	Works dep't	DA, DDE
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	41. Liaise with cocoa buying companies and other stakeholders to assist communities with Building materials and technical staff to construct 4No. 3unit Classroom block for Four (3) Basic Schools	Yeboano, Okwabena, Suiano K. and Awudome.	Decent classrooms constructed	←	→		200,000.00	00	2000,000	works	DA, DDE
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	42. Liaise with Get FUND to Construction of 2no 6 unit classroom block	2 selected communities	3 no 6 units classroom constructed	←	→		900,000.00 (GETfund)	10,000.00	0	works	DA, DDE, Get FUND
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	43. Liaise with IPEP to Build and equip ICT laboratory for Bodi Senior High School.	Bodi	ICT lab constructed and equipped	←	→		250,000			Works	DA, DDE MP
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	44. Organization and Monitoring of 2018 B.E.C.E and WASSCE	Bodi	2018 B.E.C.E and WASSCE Organize	←	→		3,500.00	0	0	DDE	DEOC

				according to regulations									
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	45. Extension of Ghana School Feeding programme in 20 deprived schools	District wide	GSFP extended to 20 more schools					-	-	-	DSFC	DA/MoC GSP/GSFP
Management And Administration	General Administration	46. Provision of building materials for self- help projects in the elected communities	District wide	Building materials for self-help provided to various communities					150,000.00	50,000.00	0	Central Adm/MP	DA/GES/GHS
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	47. Completion of 2 No teachers quarters by 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	Yayaso Krayawkrom	2 no teachers quarters completed					90,000.00			DDE	Works/cent. Adm
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	48. Completion of 2 No CHIPS compound	Ahibenso and Afere	2 no. CHPS compound completed					150,000.00			GHS	ENT.Adm
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	49. Construction of 1No CHPS compounds	Yayaso	1 no CHPS Compound Constructed					2,500,000.00			GHS	DA/MoH/NGOs/Donors
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	50. Upgrading of Puakrom CHPS compound into health Center	Puakrom	CHPS upgraded					20,000.00			GHS	DA/MoH/NGOs/Donors
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	51. Construction of 3 unit bed bungalow for Health Director	Puakrom	CHPS upgraded					200,000.00			GHS	DA/MoH/NGOs/Donors
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	52. Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes	District wide	HIV/AIDS testing and counselling carried out in major communities					30,000			GHS /DAC	DA/MoH/NGOs/Donors/GAC
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	53. Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)	District wide	mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) eliminated					DACF	3,000.00			
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	54. Intensify education to reduce HIV/AIDS stigmatization	District wide	Stigma against PLHIV reduced					10,000			GHS /DAC	DA/MoH/NGOs/Donors/GAC

Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	55. Completion of maternity and child welfare Centre	Suiano "A"	Maternity and child welfare centre	←	→		15,000.00	0	0	GHS	DA
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	56. Renovation and equipping Health Center at Dench	Dench	Built CWC centre constructed	←	→		20,000.00	0	0	GHS C	DA/MoH/NGOs/Donors
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	57. Liaise with MoH and IPEP to Establishment of Government health facility (District hospital)	Bodi	One Government health facility at Bodi	←	→		400,000.00 (IPEP)	0	1,000,000	GHS	DA
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	58. Conduct health outreach service	Bepoase Amoaya Bodi Ahibenso	Four (4) outreach services conducted in the district	←	→		0	16,000.00	0	GHS	DA
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	59. Training of health staff on the proper use and accountability of health funds, leadership, management skills and 60. DHIMS-2 Platform	Amoaya Bodi Suiano	Percentage (%) of Health Staff trained on financial management	←	→		10,000.00	5,000.00		GHS	DA/MoH
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	61. Organize 4 quarterly facility management and stakeholder meeting	Amoaya Bodi Suiano	Number of stakeholders meetings conducted	←	→		0	7,000.00	0	GHS	DONORS
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	62. Completion of 4 number 2unit nurses quarter at Kwamikrom	Kwasikrom	4no 2unit nurses quarter at Kwamikrom completed	←	→		283,453.68			GHS	DA/MoH
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	63. Conduct regular Monitoring and evaluation in health facilities	Bodi	Regular monitoring and evaluation conducted				0	2,000.00	0	GHS	DONORS
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	64. Organize two (2) clients and two(2) staff satisfaction survey	Bodi	Two(2) clients /staff satisfaction survey organised		←	→	0	7,000.00	0	GHS	DA
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	65. Establishment of mental health unit	Bodi	Mental health unit established	←	→		0	10,000.00	0	GHS	DA DONORS
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	66. Implement infection, prevention and control measures in all health facilities	Bodi	Percentage of health facilities with functioning veronica buckets	←	→		0	7,000.00	0	GHS	DONORS

Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	67. Conduct quarterly training on maternal and child health programmes	Bodi	Percentage of staff trained on maternal and child health programme	←					0	30,000.00	0	GHS	DA DONORS
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	68. Improve family planning acceptor rate by 20% by 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec of 2018	Bodi	% increase Family planning acceptor rate	←					0	5,000.00	0	GHS	DONORS
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	69. Provide each health sub-district with an incinerator	Bodi	Number of incinerators available in all sub-districts	←					0	5,000.00	0	GHS	DA
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	70. Conduct health talk on radio programmes	Bodi	Number of health talks organised	←					0	5,000.00	0	GHS	DA DONORS
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	71. Organization of community durbar in various communities on the need to register for NHIS	District wide	community durbars in various communities Organized on the need to register for NHIS	←						10,000		NHIS	DA/GHS
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	72. Organize community durbars on children rights, responsibilities and protection	Electoral areas headquarters	List of communities pictures of activities	←					8,000.00	0	0	NCCE	DCWD/GES
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	73. Form civic education clubs in 4 basic schools in each electoral area and Bodi SHS	4 basic civic clubs formed	List of schools and club members	←					3,000.00	0	0	NCCE	GES
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	74. Undertake social auditing engagements to empower community members to demand accountability from public office holders	Electoral area headquarter	List of communities pictures of activities list of FBOs	←					4,000.00	0	0	NCCE	Works department/DA
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	75. Form social auditing clubs in communities	District wide	List of club members in communities	←					5,000.00	0	0	NCCE	Works department/DA
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community	76. Update the Register for Persons with Disability (PWDs)	District wide	All person with disabilities in the district registered	←					4,000.00	0	0	SWCD	DA/ MoGCSP

	Development														
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	77. Provision of support services for 300 PWDs (Eg. White canes, wheel chairs, automated bikes, pair of clutches, pair of spectacles, etc.)	District wide	Support services for the PWDs provided	←					→	10,000.00	0	0	SWCD	DA/ MoCGSP
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	78. Registration of the Aged and Provision of support Services and Hospital Welfare Services	District wide	All persons in the district registered and supported	←					→	2,000.00	0	0	SWCD	DA/ MoCGSP
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	79. Assistance to Abandoned Children, Child survival and Development	District wide	Assistance to Abandoned Children, Child survival provided	←					→	10,000.00	0	0	SWCD	DA/ MoCGSP
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	80. Embark on Management and Monitoring beneficiary of Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme-	District wide	Beneficiary of Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Increased	←					→	10,000.00	0	0	SWCD	DA/ MoCGSP
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	81. Facilitation for NHIS registration for the vulnerable(PWDs, the aged and children with poor background)	District wide	PWDs and the vulnerables regisstered	←					→	0	1,500.00	0	DSWCD	DA/ MoCGSP
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	82. Facilitation for education and on the provision community based rehabilitation centre at Bodi	Bodi	Suported provided for rehabilitation center	←					→	4,000.00	0	0	DSWCD	DA/ MoCGSP
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	83. Facilitate the registration and supervision of non-governmental organization(NGOs)	District wide	Increase the registration and supervision of non-governmental organization	←					→	0	2,500.00	0	DSWCD	DA/ MoCGSP/ DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	84. Sensitization on child labour issues, child abuse, juvenile delinquency, family reconciliation/CLCs and Domestic violence	District wide	Ensure sensitization of child labour is increased	←					→	6,000.00	0	0	DSWCD	DA/GHS
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community	85. Ensure Gender mainstreaming in planning and	District wide	Gender issues are included in	←					→	2,285.00	0	0	DSWCD	

	Development	decision making		all major decisions									
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	86. Educate citizens on the rights of PWDs	District wide	PWDs are recognised					2,000.00	0	0	DSWCD	DA
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	87. Organize Literacy and adult education classes	District wide	Improve and enrich rural life by literacy and adult education classes	←	→			2,000.00	0	0	DSWCD	GES/DA
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	88. Facilitation for the training of deprived and rural women in alternative livelihood skills and home management	District wide	Living standards enhanced	←	→			3,831.00	0	0	DSWCD	BAC/DA
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	89. Engage the marginalized and excluded(women, PWDS etc) on participation in governance	All area council	List of participants and pictures of participant activities	←	→			6,000.00	0	0	NCCE	DSW
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	90. Organize sensitization workshop on rule of law and anti-mob action and corruption	Selected	List of communities pictures at forum	←	→			8,000.00	0	0	NCCE	Police/BN I/Media
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	91. Hold citizenry engagement on proposed constitutional amendments and possible referendum	Major communities	List of radio station with time boked and list of participant at the forum	←	→			10,000.00	0	0	NCCE	ISD/medi a
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	92. Organize civic education on environmental governance (focus on sanitation, galamesey, illegal felling of trees etc)	Bodi	List of radio stations ,list of FBOs, communities and pictures of activities during forum	←	→			8,000.00	0	0	NCCE	Environm ental health departmen t/forestry division and media /Trepemb os
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	93. Organize Annual constitution/citizenship week celebration	District wide	Citizenship week celebration organized	←	→			6,000.00	0	0	NCCE	GES
Management And	General	94. Organize 4 Town hall	Bodi	Policies					15,000.00	0	0	DA	ISD



Administration	Administration	meetings to disseminate gov't policies		disseminated to the police										
Management And Administration	General Administration	95. To showcase to the outside world the district developmental projects and other programmes on on the media (eg Adom TV)	District wide	The district marketed and outside the district	←	→				15,000.00	0	0	DA	ISD
<b>GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL-PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT</b>														
Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	96. Improve collaboration with NADMO in addressing gaps in disaster prevention and response	District wide	Resources available to address disaster cases	←	→				40,000.00	0	0	NADMO	DA
Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	97. Develop and implement sustained awareness creation programmes on Environment, Natural Resource Management and Land Degradation at 20 major communities	District wide	Awareness on the natural resource management created	←	→				0	2,800.00	0	DDA, DDOs, AEAs, Farmers	DA/Tropi nble
Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	98. Facilitate planting of 1500 trees across the district	District wide	1,500 trees planted	←	→				12,000			Forestry division	Cent. Adm/ NGOs
Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	99. Enforce environmental laws on mining activities.	District wide	Environmental bye-laws enforced	←	→					2000.00	0	Cent Adm	Police
Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	100. Form climates clubs in 15 schools and support them to Carry out tree planting exercise in schools and other institutions	Selected schools	15 climate clubs formed	←	→				15,000.00			Forestry division	Cent. Adm
Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	101. Formation of District Committee Against Illegal Mining and embarking on continuous monitoring to stop illegal mining	Kwasikrom, Amoaya, Datano, Besease etc	All illegal mining activities stopped in the district	←	→				200,000	100,000	0	DCIM	MoENR
Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	102. Training of 50 HODs and Assembly Members on climate change issues	Bodi	50 HODs trained	←	→				40,000.00		100,000	HR	Cent. Adm Tropembo s GH
<b>103. GOAL FOUR BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS</b>														
Management and Administration	Central Administration	104. Equip finance Department with logistics (ie Money Safe, 1 laptops and two desktop computers)	Bodi	Financed department well equipped	←	→				200,000.00	0	0	Finance	Cent. Adm
Management and Administration	Central Administration	105. Furnish new Assembly Office Complex (phase 2)	Bodi	New Assembly office well equipped	←	→				100,000.00	0	0	Cent. Adm	MLGRD

Management and Administration	Central Administration	106. Liaise with Cocoa Buying Companies and DPs to Provide 10 number boreholes in selected communities	Selected communities	19 boreholes constructed					100,000.00		1,55,000.00	DWST/cent. Adm	DA, LCBC
Management and Administration	Central Administration	107. Provision for support for 100 household toilets construction	Selected communities	100 household toilets constructed					25,000.00		100,000.00	EHU, DWST/Cent. Adm	DA, LCBC
Management and Administration	Central Administration	108. Collaborate with safe water network and other NGOs and development Partners to provide Small town Water System for three communities	Kwafukaa Patakro Datono, Tumantu, Kama, Kwasiadukrom	Small town water systems constructed in three communities					270,000		500,000.00	DWST/cent. Adm	Works/
Management and Administration	Central Administration	109. Provide logistical support for NHIS (cash safe) for effective targeting of the poor	Bodi	Logical support provided					30,000.00 (NHIS Fund)			NHIS	DA/Donors
Management and Administration	Central Administration	110. Acquisition of printing materials and stationary for departments of the Assembly	District wide	Stationery provided					0		10,000.00	DSWCD	
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	111. Embark on revenue improvement derive to increase revenue by 10% by Dec. 31 2018	Bodi	Revenue improved by 10%						15,000		Finance	Cent. Adm
Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	112. Organized training for all WSMT and WATSANs on their roles	District wide	Capacity of WSMT and WATSANs improved					15,000			DWST/Cent. Adm	Cent. Adm/CW SA
Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	113. Capacity Building for staff and Assembly members	Bodi	Capacity building for staff and assembly members provided					20,000 (DACF)			HR unit	Cent. Adm
Management and Administration	Central Administration	114. Procurement of 2no standby generators for District Assembly Office	Bodi	Standby generator procured					200,000.00			Cent. Adm	
Management and Administration	Central Administration	115. Provision of Scholarship support for 15 teacher trainees, nurse trainees and other needy student in colleges and SHS	Bodi	Support provided					15,000.00			Cent. Adm	
Management and Administration	Central Administration	116. Support activities of DEOC and Monitoring	Bodi	DEOP activities supported					30,000.00			DDE	Cent. Adm

Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	117. Organize monitoring and Evaluation activities quarterly for all ongoing projects and programmes	District wide	Quarterly activities monitoring and Evaluation Organized	←					50,000.00			DPCU	MLGRD	
Management and Administration	Central Administration	118. Maintenance of General Equipment	Bodi	All equipment and vehicles maintained	←					50,000.00	0	0	Cent. Adm	DA, MLGRD	
Management and Administration	Central Administration	119. Organize General Assembly and management and other meetings	Bodi	General Assembly and management meetings organised	←					50,000.00			Cent. Adm	MLGRD	
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	120. Provide logistics (2laptop and 2desktop computer, one Printer, set of projector and one scanner) for DPCU activities	Bodi	Logistics provided for DPCU activities	←					30,000.00			Cent. Adm	MLGRD	
Management and Administration	Central Administration	121. Provision of logistical support to 3 Area Councils	Bodi, Afere and Amoaya	Area Councils well equipped	←						50,000		Cent. Adm	DA, MLGRD	
Management and Administration	Central Administration	122. Provision of documentation for all district assembly lands	Bodi	All document on Assembly lands secured			←	→		20,000.00	0	0	PPD	DA, works Dept.	
Management and Administration	Central Administration	123. Construction 4bedroom and 2unit boys quarters bungalow for DCE	Bodi	4 bedroom and 2 unit boys quarters bungalow Constructed for DCE				←	→	420,000.00	0	0	Works	D/A	
Management and Administration	Central Administration	124. Construction of 4 bed room bungalow for District coordinating Director	Bodi	4 bed room bungalow Constructed for Director				←	→	400,000.00	0	0	Works	D/A	
Management and Administration	Central Administration	125. Procurement of 30 motor bikes for 16 Assembly members, Cent. Adm and Other Dep't.	Bodi	30 motor bikes procured					←	→	150,000.00	0	0	Cent. Adm	MLGRD/GoG
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Infrastructure Development	126. Completion of 1No 3units semi-detach staff bungalow	Bodi	1No 3 unit staff bungalow competed				←	→	90,000.00			Works	Cent. Adm	
Infrastructure	Infrastructure	127. Construction of 4unit 2	Bodi	4 unit 2bed				←	→	400,000.00			Works	Cent. Adm	

Delivery And Management	Development	bedroom bungalow for other staff		bungalow constructed					0				
Management and Administration	Central Administration	128. Ensure the fuctionability and proper usage of the Bodi ICT center by introducing Business and Training center	Bodi	ICT center made fuctional	←————→				30,000	0	0	BAC	Cent. Adm
Management and Administration	Central Administration	129. Gazette the Assembly's Bye-laws and Fee Fixing Resolution	Bodi	Fee Fixing Gazetted	←————→				15,000.00	0	0	Cent. Adm	
									<b>11,528,869.68</b>	<b>352,800.00</b>	<b>3,068,000.00</b>		

**Table 5.2 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2019**

Programme	s and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b>GOAL ONE: BUILD AN INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY</b>													
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	1. Strengthen planning and collaboration with NGOs/donors for private sector development	District wide	DA and private sector/NGOs collaboration enhanced	←————→				10,000. (DCAF)	0	0	DPCU	DA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	2. Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in major towns to enhance domestic trade	Amoaya	Modern market infrastructure constructed	←————→				500,000.00 (IPEP)	0	0	Works	DA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	3. Facilitate and liaise with with NGO and Donors for the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation facilities	Suianao 'A'	Two irrigation dams constructed	←————→				100,000.00		100,000.00	MOFA, BAC DONORS	DA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	4. Increase access and improve extension service delivery taking cognizance of gender sensitivity	District wide	Extension service available and accessible to all formers	←————→				0	5000.00	0	Agric	MOFA/DA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	5. Address socio-cultural issues that limit women's access to extension services and agriculture education	District wide	AEA service accessible to all women farmer	←————→				3000.00	0	0	Agric	MOFA/DA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	6. Facilitate Increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain.	District wide	Agricultural mechanization enhanced in the district	←————→				0	2,000.00	0	MOFA/Private sector	DA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	7. Improve access to agro-technologies (seeds, fertilizers, agro-chemicals)	District wide	Farmers have access to improve Agro-tech and improve seeds	←————→				5000.00	0	0	Agric	DA/MOFA
Economic Development	Ensure extensive agriculture activities 1	8. Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) Farm / Home Visits	District wide	Percentage number of Targeted Field/Home visits accomplished	←————→				14,400.00	0	0	AEARs Farmers	FBOs COAP-GH (CSO)

Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	9. Monitoring/ Supervision of AEAs Farmers/Youth in planting for Food & Jobs programme by District Agric Officer (DDOs)	District wide	No. of AEAs supervised, No. of Farmers, Youth and AEAs monitored / supervised.					10,000.00	0	0	DDOs Farmers Youth AEAs	D/A FBOs
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	10. Promotion of local Food processing, Nutrition and Home management by WAID	District wide	No. of women Household Trained by WAID Officer					3,800.00	0	0	WAID Officer	RADU
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	11. Promote Rice Production through Training Programmes of at least 1000 rice farmers in soil fertility and water management techniques in 12 selected communities by December 2019.	12 selected communities	No. of farmers trained, technologies imparted, Type/No. of Fact Sheets/Leaflets produced					7,500.00	0	0	Agric/BA C	DA/RE PMOF A
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	12. Train 2000 farmers across the district in GGAPs to improve yields from their crops, livestock's and poultry under the "Planting for Food and Jobs Programme"	Bodi	No. of Training carried out, Topic treated, No. of farmers trained etc.					5,000.00	0	0	DDA/BA C	DDOs RADU/ DDA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	13. Train 10 Agric Extension Agents / DDOs in New / Emerging Agric Technologies and GAPs to enhance their Extension delivery methodologies	Bodi	No. AEAs DDOs trained					6,000.00	0	0	DDA	DA/RA DU
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	14. To provide net for 500 rice farmers by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2019	District wide	2000 farmers provided with nets					100,000.00	0	0	DDA	DA/RA DU
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	15. Building Policy Review and Analytical Capacity at District Level (Farmers' Day Celebration)	District wide	Farmers' Day organised to award Hardworking farmers.					13,000.00	0	0	DDA	D/A, MOFA Phylant ropists, NGOs,
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	16. Facilitate the procurement of Office Equipment ( computer and accessories) and working Tools for Agric Dep't	Bodi	Number and type of office equipment purchased.					22,500.00	0	0	DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	17. Organize Animal/Fish and livestock disease surveillance Treatment/Prophylactic	District wide	No. of animals/fish health programmes/surveillance carried out.					2,000.00	0	0	DDA	DA

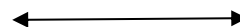
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	18. Train at least 500 poultry farmers on the use of 1 vaccines against new Castle disease vaccination in the District by the end of 2019	District wide	No. of poultry farmers trained					5,000.00	0	0	DDA, Dist. Vet. Office r	DA/NGO
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	19. Organize anti-rabies campaign/vaccination for at least 500 pets (dogs, cats & monkeys) in the District.	District wide	No. of vaccination/organised, No. of pets vaccinated.					5,000.00	0	0	DDA, Dist. Vet. Office r	DA/MOFA
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Infrastructure Development	20. Reshaping of 300km of roads	District wide	200km of roads made accessible					150,000.00	0	450,000.00	Works	DA, donors, FR
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Infrastructure Development	21. Construction of 5no u-culverts on selected roads	Selected roads	5 no u-culverts constructed							250,000.00	Works dept	D/A/FR/Highway Authority
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	22. Train 300 youth and women in employment skills	District wide	Ensure that youth and women employment is been improved					10,000.00			BAC	Agric
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	23. Update database on all businesses in the district by end of 2019	District wide programme	To ensure that clients database is genuine					10,000			BAC	
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	24. Organize periodic radio Programmes on BAC interventions in the district	District wide						2000.00			BAC	Agric
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	25. Train 30 youth in agric farm institute	District wide	Increased the engagement of youth in agriculture					12,000.00			BAC	
Economic Development	Assist and facilitate provision of community care service	26. Support 25 youth with start-up kits to start business	District wide	25 youth supported with start-up kits					25,000.00			BAC	PROC
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	27. Organize 2 a training programs in certification and standardization of product and tax payment	District wide	2 trainings organized					0	0	6000.00 (REP)	BAC	FDB/GSA

Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	28. Facilitate NVTI certification to 50 graduate apprentices	District wide	50 graduates provided with certificates	←					2,000.00	BAC	DA/RE P		
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	29. Facilitate Creation of 50 new business in the district	District wide	50 new jobs created	←					20,000.00	BAC	DA/Agric/IPEP		
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	30. Update the Register for Persons with Disability (PWDs)	District wide	All person with disabilities in the district registered	←					4,000.00	0	0	SWCD	DA/MoCGSP
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	31. Provision of support services for PWDs (Eg. White canes, wheel chairs, automated bikes, pair of clutches, pair of spectacles, etc.)	District wide	Support services for the PWDs provided	←					10,000.00	0	0	SWCD	DA/MoCGSP
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	32. Registration of the Aged and Provision of support Services Hospital Welfare Services	District wide	All persons in the district registered and supported	←					2,000.00	0	0	SWCD	DA/MoCGSP
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	33. Assistance to Abandoned Children, Child survival and Development	District wide	Assistance to Abandoned Children, Child survival provided	←					10,000.00	0	0	SWCD	DA/MoCGSP
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	34. Management and Monitoring beneficiary of Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme-	District wide	Beneficiary of Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Increased	←					10,000.00	0	0	SWCD	DA/MoCGSP
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	35. Facilitation for NHIS registration for the vulnerable(PWDs, the aged and children with poor background)	District wide	PWDs and the vulnerabls regisgistered	←					0	1,500.00	0	DSWCD	DA/MoCGSP
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	36. Facilitation for education and the provision community based rehabilitation centre at Bodi	Bodi	Suported provided for rehabilitation center	←					4,000.00	0	0	DSWCD	DA/MoCGSP
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	37. Facilitate the registration and supervision of non-governmental organization(NGOs)	District wide	Increase the registration and supervision of non-governmental	←					0	2,500.00	0	DSWCD	DA/MoCGSP/DPCU

				organization										
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	38. Sensitization on child labour issues, child abuse, juvenile delinquency, family reconciliation/CLCs	District wide	Ensure sensitization of child labour is increased	←	→				6,000.00	0	0	DSWCD	DA/GHS
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	39. Education on Domestic violence and child neglect issues	District wide	To reduce the domestic violence and child neglect in the district	←	→				5,000.00	0	0	DSWCD	DA/GHS
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	40. Ensure Gender mainstreaming in planning and decision making	District wide	Gender issues are included in all major decisions	←	→				2,285.00	0	0	DSWCD	
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	41. Educate citizens on the rights of PWDs	District wide	PWDs are recognised						2,000.00	0	0	DSWCD	DA
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	42. Organize Literacy and adult education classes	District wide	Improve and enrich rural life by literacy and adult education classes	←	→				2,000.00	0	0	DSWCD	GES/DA
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	43. Facilitation for the training of deprived and rural women in alternative livelihood skills and home management	District wide	Living standards enhanced	←	→				3,831.00	0	0	DSWCD	BAC/DA
		<b>Goal Two; create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society</b>												
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	44. Procure 500 dual and 500 Mono desks for 47 primary schools and 27 JHS/SHS	Bodi	1500 desks provided	←	→				250,000.00		0	DDE	DA/Works Dep't
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	45. Organize capacity building workshop for basic School Teachers	Bodi	Capacity of teachers enhanced	←	→				10,000.00	0	30,000.00	DDE	DA/MoE/D onors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	46. Procure TLMS for all Basic Schools by end of 2019	District wide	TLMS procured and supplied all schools	←	→				50,000.00	0	0	DDE	DA/MoE/D onors

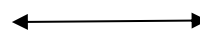
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	47. Organize one District School Performance Appraisal Meeting (SPAM) for teachers by end of 2019	Bodi	SPAM organised for stakeholders and teachers	←	→			32,000.00	0	0	DDE	DA/MoE/D onors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	48. Re-habilitation of 5 Basic Schools	Bepoase JHS Kwasiadukrom Pri Kojobokrom JHS Aferewa KG	5 schools rehabilitated	←	→			250,000.00	0	0	DDE/ works	DA/MoE/D onors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	49. Construction of 2no 3 unit classroom blocks for selected JHS	Selected schools	2 no 3 unit JHS blocks constructed	←	→			500,000.00	0	0	DDE/ works	DA/MoE/D onors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	50. Organize major events ( best Teacher award, My First Day at School, independent Day Celebration and etc)	Bodi	Best Teacher award, My First Day at School and independent Day Celebration Organized	←	→			45,000.00	0	0	DDE	DA/MoE/D onors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	51. Organize 2 sets of mock exams for 2019 B.E.C.E Candidates	Bodi	2 sets of mock exams for 2019 B.E.C.E Candidates Organized	←	→			38,000.00	0	0	DDE	DA/MoE/D onors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	52. Organize District Quiz, District Sports Competitions	Bodi	District Quiz, District Sports Competitions Organized	←	→			17,000.00	0	0	DDE	DA/MoE/D onors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	53. Procure Sports kits for the District (U-13 & U-15)	Bodi	Sports kids procured and supplied to (U-13 & U-15)	←	→			12,000.00	0	0	DDE	DA/MoE/D onors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	54. Develop 2 football field to improve passion for sports for youth in two communities	Bodi and Ahibenso	2 football fields developed	←	→			30,000.00	0	0	Works	DDE/DA/P hilanthropists
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	55. Procure 47 teachers' tables and chairs and 500 kindergarten desk for 47 Primary schools by December, 2019	Bodi	47 teachers' tables and chairs and 500 kindergarten desk Procure and distributed to 47	←	→			156,400.00	0	0	DDE	DA/MoE/D onors

				Primary schools										
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	56. Completion of 7 No 6-unit classroom block	Bodi RC, Datano,, Patakoror, Yayaso, Nkrumah, Ntesano and Amoaya	7No 6 unit classroom blocks completed	←	→				1,000,000.00	0	0	GES	Works/cent Adm
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	57. Liaise with MoE to Build Office Complex for the Education directorate	Bodi	office complex constructed and in use	←	→				5,00,000.00 (GoG/G ETfund)	0	0	DDE	DA/MoE/D onors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	58. Build No. 2 unit Classroom block and ancillary facility for 5 kindergarten Schools	5 selected schools	12 number 2 units classroom blocks contracted	←	→				250,000.00	0	0	Works dep't	DA, DDE
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	59. Liaise with Get FUND to Construction of 2no 6 unit classroom block	2 selected communities	2no 6 units classroom constructed	←	→				700,000.00 (GETfund)	10,000.00	0	works	DA, DDE, Get FUND
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	60. Liaise with IPEP to Build and equip ICT laboratory for Bodi Senior High School.	Bodi	ICT lab constructed and equipped	←	→				250,000			Works	DA, DDE MP
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	61. Organization and Monitoring of 2019 B.E.C.E and WASSCE	Bodi	2019 B.E.C.E and WASSCE Organize according to regulations	←	→				3,500.00	0	0	DDE	DEOC
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	62. Extension of Ghana School Feeding pgrgramme in 10 deprived schools	District wide	GSFP extended to 10 more schools	←	→				12,000	-	-	DSFC	DA/MoCG SP/GSFP
<b>Management And Administration</b>	General Administration	63. Provision of building materials for self- help projects in the elected communities	District wide	Building materials for self-help provided to various communities	←	→				150,000.00	50,000.00	0	Centra l Adm/ MP	DA/GES/G HS
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	64. Construction of 1No CHPS compounds	Tumantu	1no CHPS Compound Constructed	←	→				2,500,000.00			GHS	DA/MoH/N GOs/Donors
Social Services	Health Delivery	65. Expand and intensify HIV Counseling	District wide	HIV/AIDS testing						30,000			GHS	DA/MoH/N



Delivery		and Testing (HTC) programmes		and counselling carried out in major communities								/DAC	GOs/Donors/GAC
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	66. Intensify education to reduce HIV/AIDS stigmatization and ensure availability of test kits	District wide	Stigma against PLHIV reduced	←	→		20,000				GHS /DAC	DA/MoH/N GOs/Donors/GAC
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	67. Liaise with MoH and IPEP to Establishment of Government health facility (District hospital)	Bodi	One Government health facility at Bodi	←	→		400,000.00 (IPEP)	0	0		GHS	DA
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	68. Conduct health outreach service	Selected communities	Four (4) outreach services conducted in the district	←	→		0	16,000.00	0		GHS	DA
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	69. Organize quarterly facility management and stakeholder meeting	Amoaya Bodi Suiano	Number of stakeholder meetings conducted	←	→		0	7,000.00	0		GHS	DONORS
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	70. Intensify collaboration with District Assembly and MP in the disbursement of the NHIA District Health Fund	Bodi District	Number of meetings held with DCE and MP on NHIA fund (4 meetings in a year)	←	→		-	-			GHS	DA
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	71. Conduct regular Monitoring and evaluation in health facilities	Bodi District	Regular monitoring and evaluation conducted				0	2,000.00	0		GHS	DONORS
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	72. Organize two (2) clients and two(2) staff satisfaction survey	Bodi District	Two(2) clients /staff satisfaction survey organised		←	→	0	7,000.00	0		GHS	DA
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	73. Establishment of mental health unit	Bodi District	Mental health unit established	←	→		0	10,000.00	0		GHS	DA DONORS
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	74. Implement infection, prevention and control measures in all health facilities	Bodi District	Percentage of health facilities with functioning veronica buckets	←	→		0	7,000.00	0		GHS	DONORS
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	75. Conduct quarterly training on maternal and child health programmes	Bodi District	Percentage of staff trained on maternal and child health programme	←	→		0	30,000.00	0		GHS	DA DONORS

Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	76. Improve family planning acceptor rate by 20%	Bodi District	% increase Family planning acceptor rate	←				→	0	5,000.00	0	GHS	DONORS
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	77. Conduct health talk on radio programmes	Bodi	Number of health talks organised	←				→	0	5,000.00	0	GHS	DA DONORS
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	78. Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)	District wide	mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) eliminated	←				→	DACF	3,000.00			
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	79. Organization of community durbar in various communities on the need to register for NHIS	District wide	community durbars in various communities Organized on the need to register for NHIS					←				NHIS	DA/GHS
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	80. Organize community durbars on children rights, responsibilities and protection	Electoral areas headquarters	List of communities pictures of activities	←				→	8,000.00	0	0	NCCE	DCWD/GE S
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	81. Form civic education clubs in 4 basic schools in each electoral area	4 basic civic clubs formed	List of schools and club members					←				NCCE	GES
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	82. Undertake social auditing engagements to empowered community members to demand accountability from public office holders	Electoral area headquarter	List of communities pictures of activities list of FBOs	←				→	4,000.00	0	0	NCCE	Works department/ DA
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	83. Form social auditing clubs in communities	Selected project communities	List of club members in communities	←				→	5,000.00	0	0	NCCE	Works department/ DA
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	84. Engage the marginalized and excluded(women, PWDS etc) on participation in governance	All area council	List of participants and pictures of participant activities	←				→	6,000.00	0	0	NCCE	DSW
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	85. Organize sensitization on rule of law and anti-mob action and corruption	Selected	List of communities pictures at forum	←				→	8,000.00	0	0	NCCE	Police/BNI/ Media
Social	Social Welfare	86. Hold citizenry engagement on proposed	Major	List of radio						10,000.0	0	0	NCCE	ISD/media



Services Delivery	and community services	constitutional amendments and possible referendum	communities	station with time boked and list of participant at the forum					0				
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	87. Organize civic education on environmental governance (focus on sanitation, galamesey, illegal felling of trees etc)	Bodi	List of radio stations ,list of FBOs, communities and pictures of activities during forum	←	→			8,000.00	0	0	NCCE	Environmen tal health department/ forestry division and media
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	88. Organize Annual constitution/citizenship week celebration	District wide	Citizenship week celebration organized	←	→			6,000.00	0	0	NCCE	GES
Management And Administration	General Administration	89. Organize Town hall meetings to disseminate gov't policies	Bodi	Policies disseminated to the polce	←	→			10,000.00	0	0	DA	ISD
Management And Administration	General Administration	90. To showcase to the outside world the district developmental projects and other programmes on on the media (eg Adom TV)	District wide	The district marketed and outside the district	←	→			15,000.00	0	0	DA	ISD
<b>GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL-PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT</b>													
Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	91. Improve collaboration with NADMO in addressing gaps in disaster prevention and response	District wide	Resources available to address disaster cases	←	→			40,000.00	0	0	NADMO	DA
Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	92. Develop and implement sustained awareness creation programmes on Environment, Natural Resource Management and Land Degradation at 20 major communities	District wide	Awareness on the natural resource management created	←	→			0	2,800.00	0	DDA, DDOs, AEA's, Farmers	DA/Tro pinble
Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	93. Facilitate planting of 5000 trees across the district	District wide	5000 trees planted			←	→	12,000			Forestry division	Cent. Adm/ NGOs
Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	94. Enforce environmental laws on mining activities.	District wide	Environmental bye-laws enforced	←	→				2000.00	0	Cent Adm	Police
Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	95. Form climates clubs in 15 schools and support them to Carry out tree planting exercise in schools and other institutions	Selected schools	15 climate clubs formed	←	→			15,000.00			Forestry division	Cent. Adm
<b>GOAL FOUR BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS</b>													

Management and Administration	Central Administration	96. Furnish new Assembly Office Complex (phase 2)	Bodi					100,000.00	0	0		
Management and Administration	Central Administration	97. Liaise with Cocoa Buying Companies to Provide 10 number boreholes in selected communities	Selected communities	10 boreholes constructed				100,000.00		155,000.00	DWST/cent. Adm	DA, LCBC
Management and Administration	Central Administration	98. Provision for support for 100 household toilets construction	Selected communities	100 household toilets constructed				25,000.00		100,000.00	EHU, DWST/Cent. Adm	DA, LCBC
Management and Administration	Central Administration	99. Collaborate with safe water network and other NGOs to provide Small town Water System for three communities	Kwafukaa Patakro Datono	Small town water systems constructed in three communities				270,000			DWST/cent. Adm	Works/
Management and Administration	Central Administration	100. Acquisition of printing materials and stationary for departments of the Assembly	District wide	Stationery provided				0	3,000.00	0	DSWCD	
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	101. Embark on revenue improvement derive to increase revenue by 10% by Dec. 31 2019	Bodi	Revenue improved by 10%					15,000		Finance	Cent. Adm
Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	102. Organized training for all WSMT and WATSANs on their roles	District wide	Capacity of WSMT and WATSANs improved				15,000			DWST/Cent. Adm	Cent. Adm/C WSA
Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	103. Capacity Building for staff and Assembly members	Bodi	Capacity building for staff and assembly members provided				20,000 (DACF)			HR unit	Cent. Adm
Management and Administration	Central Administration	104. Procurement of standby generator for District Assembly Office	Bodi	Standby generator procured				200,000.00			Cent. Adm	
Management and Administration	Central Administration	105. Provision of Scholarship support for teacher trainees, nurse trainees and other needy student in colleges and SHS	Bodi	Support provided				15,000.00			Cent. Adm	
Management and Administration	Central Administration	106. Support activities of DEOC and Monitoring	Bodi	DEOP activities supported				30,000.00			DDE	Cent. Adm
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	107. Organize monitoring and Evaluation activities quarterly for all ongoing projects	District wide	Quarterly activities monitoring and Evaluation Organized				50,000.00			DPCU	MLGR D

Management and Administration	Central Administration	108. Maintenance of General Equipment	Bodi	All equipment and vehicles maintained	←	→			50,000.00	0	0	Cent. Adm	DA, MLGR D
Management and Administration	Central Administration	109. Organize General Assembly and management and other meetings	Bodi	General Assembly and management meetings organised	←	→			50,000.00			Cent. Adm	MLGR D
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	110. Provide logistics for DPCU activities	Bodi	Logistics provided for DPCU activities	←	→			30,000.00			Cent. Adm	MLGR D
Management and Administration	Central Administration	111. Provision of logistical support to 3 Area Councils	Bodi, Afere and Amoaya	Area Councils well equipped	←	→				50,000		Cent. Adm	DA, MLGR D
Management and Administration	Central Administration	112. Construction 4bedroom and 2unit boys quarters bungalow for DCE	Bodi	4 bedroom and 2 unit boys quarters bungalow Constructed for DCE		←	→		420,000.00	0	0	Works	D/A
Management and Administration	Central Administration	113. Construction of 4 bed room bungalow for District co-ordinating Director	Bodi	4 bed room bungalow Constructed for DC Director		←	→		400,000.00	0	0	Works	D/A
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Infrastructure Development	114. Completion of 1No 3units staff bungalow	Bodi	1No 3 unit staff bungalow competed		←	→		90,000.00			Works	Cent. Adm
		<b>Total</b>							<b>9,223,216.00</b>	<b>235,800.00</b>	<b>613,000.00</b>		

**TABLE 5.3.COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2020**

Programme	s and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b>GOAL ONE: BUILD AN INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY</b>													
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	1. Strengthen planning and collaboration with NGOs/donors for private sector development	District wide	DA and private sector/NGOs collaboration enhanced	←	→			10,000.00 (DCAF)	0	0	DPCU	DA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	2. Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG Target 17.15)	Afere,	Modern market infrastructure constructed	←	→			500,000.00 (IPEP)	0	0	Works	DA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	3. Facilitate and liaise with with NGO and Donors for the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation facilities	Benumsuo	One irrigation dams constructed	←	→			50,000.00		50,000.00	MOFA, BAC DONORS	DA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	4. Increase access and improve extension service delivery taking cognizance of gender sensitivity	District wide	Extension service available and accessible to all formers	←	→			0	5000.00	0	Agric	MOFA/DA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	5. Address socio-cultural issues that limit women’s access to extension services and agriculture education	District wide	AEA service accessible to all women farmer	←	→			3000.00	0	0	Agric	MOFA/DA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	6. Facilitate Increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain.	District wide	Agricultural mechanization enhanced in the district	←	→			0	2,000.00	0	MOFA/Private sector	DA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	7. Improve access to agro-technologies (seeds, fertilizers, agro-chemicals)	District wide	Farmers have access to improve Agro-tech and improve seeds	←	→			5000.00	0	0	Agric	DA/MOFA

Economic Development	Ensure extensive agriculture activities 1	8. Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) Farm / Home Visits	District wide	Percentage number of Targeted Field/Home visits accomplished					14,400.00	0	0	AEARs Farmers	FBOs COAP-GH (CSO)
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	9. Monitoring/ Supervision of AEAs Farmers/Youth in planting for Food & Jobs programme by District Agric Officer (DDOs)	District wide	No. of AEAs supervised, No. of Farmers, Youth and AEAs monitored / supervised.					10,000.00	0	0	DDOs Farmers Youth AEAs	D/A FBOs
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	10. Promotion of local Food processing, Nutrition and Home management by WAID	District wide	No. of women Household Trained by WAID Officer					3,800.00	0	0	WAID Officer	RADU
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	11. Promote Rice Production through Training Programmes of at least 1000 rice farmers in soil fertility and water management techniques in 12 selected communities by December 2020.	12 selected communities	No. of farmers trained, technologies imparted, Type/No. of Fact Sheets/Leaflets produced					7,500.00	0	0	Agric/BA C	DA/RE PMOF A
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	12. Train 2000 farmers across the district in GAPs to improve yields from their crops, livestock's and poultry under the 'Planting for Food and Jobs Programme'	Bodi	No. of Training carried out, Topic treated, No. of farmers trained etc.					5,000.00	0	0	DDA/BA C	DDOs RADU/ DDA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	13. Train 10 Agric Extension Agents / DDOs in New / Emerging Agric Technologies and GAPs to enhance their Extension delivery methodologies	Bodi	No. AEAs DDOs trained					6,000.00	0	0	DDA	DA/RA DU
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	14. To provide net for 500 rice farmers by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2020	District wide	1000 farmers provided with nets					1,00,000.00	0	0	DDA	DA/RA DU
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	15. Building Policy Review and Analytical Capacity at District Level (Farmers' Day Celebration)	District wide	Farmers' Day organised to award Hardworking farmers.					13,000.00	0	0	DDA	D/A, MOFA Phylant ropists, NGOs,

Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	16. Facilitate the procurement of Office Equipment ( computer and accessories) and working Tools for Agric Dep't	Bodi	Number and type of office equipment purchased.					22,500.00	0	0	DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	17. Organize Animal/Fish and livestock disease surveillance Treatment/Prophylactic	District wide	No. of animals/fish health programmes/surveillance carried out.					2,000.00	0	0	DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	18. Train at least 500 poultry farmers on the use of 1 vaccines against new Castle disease vaccination in the District by the end of 2020	District wide	No. of poultry farmers trained					5,000.00	0	0	DDA, Dist. Vet. Office r	DA/NGO
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	19. Organize anti-rabies campaign/vaccination for at least 500 pets (dogs, cats & monkeys) in the District.	District wide	No. of vaccination/organised, No. of pets vaccinated.					5,000.00	0	0	DDA, Dist. Vet. Office r	DA/MOFA
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Infrastructure Development	20. Reshaping of 300km of roads	District wide	200km of roads made accessible					150,000.00	0	450,000,00	Works	DA, donors, FR
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Infrastructure Development	21. Construction of 5no u-culverts on selected roads	Selected roads	5 no u-culverts constructed							250,000.00	Works dept	D/A/FR/Highway Authority
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	22. Train 300 youth and women in employment skills	District wide	Ensure that youth and women employment is been improved					10,000.00			BAC	Agric
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	23. Update database on all businesses in the district by end of 2020	District wide programme	To ensure that clients database is genuine					10,000			BAC	
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	24. Organize periodic radio Programmes on BAC interventions in the district	District wide						2000.00			BAC	Agric
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	25. Train 30 youth in agric farm institute	District wide	Increased the engagement of youth in agriculture					12,000.00			BAC	
Economic	Assist and	26. Support 25 youth with start-up kits to	District wide	25 youth supported					25,000.00			BAC	PROC

Development	facilitate provision of community care service	start business		with start-up kits										
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	27. Organize 2 a training programs in certification and standardization of product and tax payment	District wide	2 trainings organized	←					0	0	6000.00 (REP)	BAC	FDB/G SA
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	28. Facilitate NVTI certification to 50 graduate apprentices	District wide	50 graduates provided with certificates	←							2,000.00	BAC	DA/RE P
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	29. Facilitate Creation of 50 new business in the district	District wide	50 new jobs created	←					20,000.00			BAC	DA/Agric/IPEP
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	30. Update the Register for Persons with Disability (PWDs)	District wide	All person with disabilities in the district registered	←					4,000.00	0	0	SWCD	DA/MoCGSP
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	31. Provision of support services for PWDs (Eg. White canes, wheel chairs, automated bikes, pair of clutches, pair of spectacles, etc.)	District wide	Support services for the PWDs provided	←					10,000.00	0	0	SWCD	DA/MoCGSP
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	32. Registration of the Aged and Provision of support Services Hospital Welfare Services	District wide	All persons in the district registered and supported	←					2,000.00	0	0	SWCD	DA/MoCGSP
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	33. Assistance to Abandoned Children, Child survival and Development	District wide	Assistance to Abandoned Children, Child survival provided	←					10,000.00	0	0	SWCD	DA/MoCGSP
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	34. Management and Monitoring beneficiary of Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme-	District wide	Beneficiary of Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Increased	←					10,000.00	0	0	SWCD	DA/MoCGSP
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	35. Facilitation for NHIS registration for the vulnerable(PWDs, the aged and children with poor background)	District wide	PWDs and the vulnerabls regisgistered	←					0	1,500.00	0	DSWCD	DA/MoCGSP

Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	36. Facilitation for education and on the provision community based rehabilitation centre at Bodi	Bodi	Supported provided for rehabilitation center	←					4,000.00	0	0	DSWCD	DA/MoCGSP
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	37. Facilitate the registration and supervision of non-governmental organization(NGOs)	District wide	Increase the registration and supervision of non-governmental organization	←					0	2,500.00	0	DSWCD	DA/MoCGSP/DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	38. Sensitization on child labour issues, child abuse, juvenile delinquency, family reconciliation/CLCs	District wide	Ensure sensitization of child labour is increased	←					6,000.00	0	0	DSWCD	DA/GHS
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	39. Education on Domestic violence and child neglect issues	District wide	To reduce the domestic violence and child neglect in the district	←					5,000.00	0	0	DSWCD	DA/GHS
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	40. Ensure Gender mainstreaming in planning and decision making	District wide	Gender issues are included in all major decisions	←					2,285.00	0	0	DSWCD	
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	41. Educate citizens on the rights of PWDs	District wide	PWDs are recognised						2,000.00	0	0	DSWCD	DA
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	42. Organize Literacy and adult education classes	District wide	Improve and enrich rural life by literacy and adult education classes	←					2,000.00	0	0	DSWCD	GES/DA
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	43. Facilitation for the training of deprived and rural women in alternative livelihood skills and home management	District wide	Living standards enhanced	←					3,831.00	0	0	DSWCD	BAC/DA
<b>Goal Two; create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society</b>														
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	44. Organize capacity building workshop for basic School Teachers	Bodi	Capacity of teachers enhanced	←					10,000.00	0	30,000.00	DDE	DA/MoE/D onors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth	45. Procure TLMS for all Basic Schools by end of 2020	District wide	TLMS procured and supplied all	←					50,000.00	0	0	DDE	DA/MoE/D onors

	Development			schools										
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	46. Organize one District School Performance Appraisal Meeting (SPAM) for teachers and stakeholders by end of 2020	Bodi	SPAM organised for stakeholders and teachers	←					32,000.00	0	0	DDE	DA/MoE/D onors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	47. Develop 2 football field to improve passion for sports for youth in two communities	Afere and Amoaya	2 football fields developed	←					30,000.00	0	0	Works	DDE/DA/P hilanthropis ts
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	48. Procure 47 teachers' tables and chairs and 500 kindergarten desk for 47 Primary schools by December, 2020	Bodi	47 teachers' tables and chairs and 500 kindergarten desk Procure and distributed to 47 Primary schools	←					56,400.00	0	0	DDE	DA/MoE/D onors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	49. Completion of 7 No 6-unit classroom block	Bodi RC, Datano,, Patakoro, Yayaso, Nkrumah,Ntesa no and Amoaya	7No 6 unit classroom blocks completed	←					1,000,000.00	0	0	GES	Works/cent Adm
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	50. Construction of 2no 3 unit classroom blocks for selected JHS	Selected schools	2 no 3 unit JHS blocks constructed	←					500,000.00	0	0	DDE/ works	DA/MoE/D onors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	51. Procure 500 dual and 500 mono desks for primary, JHS / SHS	Bodi	1500 mono desks Procured for JHS/SHS	←					13,500,000.00	0	0	DDE	DA/MoE/D onors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	52. Liaise with MoE to Build Office Complex for the Education directorate	Bodi	office complex constructed and in use	←					5,00,000.00 (GoG/GE Tfund)	0	0	DDE	DA/MoE/D onors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	53. Build No. 2 unit Classroom block and ancillary facility for 5 kindergarten Schools	5 selected schools	5 number 2 units classroom blocks contracted	←					250,000.00	0	0	Works dep't	DA, DDE
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	54. Liaise with Get FUND to Construction of 2no 6 unit classroom block	2 selected communities	2 no 6 units classroom constructed	←					700.00 (GETfund )	10,000.00	0	works	DA, DDE, Get FUND

Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	55. Organization and Monitoring of 2020 B.E.C.E and WASSCE	Bodi	2020 B.E.C.E and WASSCE Organize according to regulations	←	→		3,500.00	0	0	DDE	DEOC
Management And Administration	General Administration	56. Provision of building materials for self- help projects in the elected communities	District wide	Building materials for self-help provided to various communities	←	→		150,000.00	50,000.00	0	Central Adm/MP	DA/GES/GHS
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	57. Construction of 2No CHPS compounds	Selected communities	2 no CHPS Compound Constructed	←	→		500,000.00			GHS	DA/MoH/NGOs/Donors
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	58. Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes	District wide	HIV/AIDS testing and counselling carried out in major communities	←	→		30,000			GHS/DAC	DA/MoH/NGOs/Donors/GAC
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	59. Intensify education to reduce HIV/AIDS stigmatization	District wide	Stigma against PLHIV reduced	←	→		10,000			GHS/DAC	DA/MoH/NGOs/Donors/GAC
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	60. Liaise with MoH and IPEP to Establishment of Government health facility (District hospital)	Bodi	One Government health facility at Bodi	←	→		400,000.00 (IPEP)	0	0	GHS	DA
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	61. Conduct health outreach service	Bepoase Amoaya Bodi Ahibenso	Four (4) outreach services conducted in the district	←	→		0	16,000.00	0	GHS	DA
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	62. Training of health staff on the proper use and accountability of health funds, leadership, management skills and DHIMS-2 Platform	Amoaya Bodi Suiano	Percentage (%) of Health Staff trained on financial management	←	→		10,000.00	5,000.00		GHS	DA/MoH
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	63. Organize quarterly facility management and stakeholder meeting	Amoaya Bodi Suiano	Number of stakeholders meetings conducted	←	→		0	7,000.00	0	GHS	DONORS
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	64. Intensify collaboration with District Assembly and MP in the disbursement of the NHIA District Health Fund	Bodi District	Number of meetings held with DCE and MP on NHIA fund (4 meetings in a year)	←	→		-	-		GHS	DA
Social Services	Health Delivery	65. Conduct regular Monitoring and evaluation in health facilities	Bodi District	Regular monitoring and evaluation conducted				0	2,000.00	0	GHS	DONORS

Delivery													
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	66. Organize two (2) clients and two(2) staff satisfaction survey	Bodi District	Two(2) clients /staff satisfaction survey organised				← 0 →	7,000.00	0	GHS	DA	
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	67. Implement infection, prevention and control measures in all health facilities	Bodi District	Percentage of health facilities with functioning veronica buckets	← →			0	7,000.00	0	GHS	DONORS	
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	68. Conduct quarterly training on maternal and child health programmes	Bodi District	Percentage o staff trained on maternal and child health programme	← →			0	30,000.00	0	GHS	DA DONORS	
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	69. Improve family planning acceptor rate by 20%	Bodi District	% increase Family planning acceptor rate	← →			0	5,000.00	0	GHS	DONORS	
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	70. Conduct health talk on radio programmes	Bodi	Number of health talks organised	← →			0	5,000.00	0	GHS	DA DONORS	
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	71. Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)	District wide	mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) eliminated	← →			DACF	3,000.00				
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	72. Organization of community durbar in various communities on the need to register for NHIS	District wide	community durbars in various communities Organized on the need to register for NHIS	← →						NHIS	DA/GHS	
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	73. Organize community durbars on children rights, responsibilities and protection	Electoral areas headquarters	List of communities pictures of activities	← →			8,000.00	0	0	NCCE	DCWD/GE S	
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	74. Undertake social auditing engagements to empowered community members to demand accountability from public office holders	Electoral area headquarter	List of communities pictures of activities list of FBOs	← →			4,000.00	0	0	NCCE	Works department/ DA	
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community	75. Form social auditing cubs in communities	Where a project is built for the community the	List of club members in communities	← →			5,000.00	0	0	NCCE	Works department/ DA	

	services		state/district assembly										
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	76. Engage the marginalized and excluded(women, PWDS etc) on participation in governance	All area council	List of participants and pictures of participant activities	←	→			6,000.00	0	0	NCCE	DSW
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	77. Organize sensitization on rule of law and anti-mob action and corruption	Selected	List of communities pictures at forum	←	→			8,000.00	0	0	NCCE	Police/BNI/Media
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	78. Hold citizenry engagement on proposed constitutional amendments and possible referendum	Major communities	List of radio station with time boked and list of participant at the forum	←	→			10,000.00	0	0	NCCE	ISD/media
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	79. Organize civic education on environmental governance (focus on sanitation, galamesey, illegal felling of trees etc)	Bodi	List of radio stations ,list of FBOs, communities and pictures of activities during forum	←	→			8,000.00	0	0	NCCE	Environmental health department/ forestry division and media
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	80. Organize Annual constitution/citizenship week celebration	District wide	Citizenship week celebration organized	←	→			6,000.00	0	0	NCCE	GES
Management And Administration	General Administration	81. Organize Town hall meetings to disseminate gov't policies	Bodi	Policies disseminated to the polce	←	→			10,000.00	0	0	DA	ISD
Management And Administration	General Administration	82. To showcase to the outside world the district developmental projects and other programmes on on the media (eg Adom TV)	District wide	The district marketed and outside the district	←	→			15,000.00	0	0	DA	ISD
<b>GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL-PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT</b>													
Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	83. Improve collaboration with NADMO in addressing gaps in disaster prevention and response	District wide	Resources available to address disaster cases	←	→			40,000.00	0	0	NADMO	DA

Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	84. Develop and implement sustained awareness creation programmes on Environment, Natural Resource Management and Land Degradation at 20 major communities	District wide	Awareness on the natural resource management created					0	2,800.00	0	DDA, DDOs, AEAs, Farmers	DA/Tro pinble
Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	85. Facilitate planting of 5000 trees across the district	District wide	5000 trees planted					12,000			Forestry division	Cent. Adm/ NGOs
Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	86. Enforce environmental laws on mining activities.	District wide	Environmental bye-laws enforced						2000.00	0	Cent Adm	Police
<b>GOAL FOUR BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS</b>													
Management and Administration	Central Administration	87. Furnish new Assembly Office Complex (phase 2)	Bodi						100,000.00	0	0		
Management and Administration	Central Administration	88. Liaise with Cocoa Buying Companies to Provide 10 number boreholes in selected communities	Selected communities	10 boreholes constructed							255,000.00	DWST/cent. Adm	DA, LCBC
Management and Administration	Central Administration	89. Provision for support for 100 household toilets construction	Selected communities	100 household toilets constructed					25,000.00		100,000.00	EHU, DWST/Cent. Adm	DA, LCBC
Management and Administration	Central Administration	90. Collaborate with safe water network and other NGOs to provide Small town Water System for three communities	3 selected communities	Small town water systems constructed in three communities					270,000 (DACF)			DWST/cent. Adm	Works/
Management and Administration	Central Administration	91. Provide logistical support for NHIS (cash safe) for effective targeting of the poor	Bodi	Logical support provided					30,000.00 (NHIS Fund)			NHIS	DA/Donors
Management and Administration	Central Administration	92. Acquisition of printing materials and stationary for departments of the Assembly	District wide	Stationery provided					0	3,000.00	0	DSWCD	
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	93. Embark on revenue improvement derive to increase revenue by 10% by Dec. 31 2020	Bodi	Revenue improved by 10%						15,000		Finance	Cent. Adm

Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	94. Organized training for all WSMT and WATSANs on their roles	District wide	Capacity of WSMT and WATSANs improved	←					15,000			DWST/Cent. Adm	Cent. Adm/CWSA
Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	95. Capacity Building for staff and Assembly members	Bodi	Capacity building for staff and assembly members provided			←			20,000 (DACF)			HR unit	Cent. Adm
Management and Administration	Central Administration	96. Provision of Scholarship support for teacher trainees, nurse trainees and other needy student in colleges and SHS	Bodi	Support provided	←					15,000.00			Cent. Adm	
Management and Administration	Central Administration	97. Support activities of DEOC and Monitoring	Bodi	DEOP activities supported	←					30,000.00			DDE	Cent. Adm
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	98. Organize monitoring and Evaluation activities quarterly for all ongoing projects	District wide	Quarterly activities monitoring and Evaluation Organized	←					50,000.00			DPCU	MLGRD
Management and Administration	Central Administration	99. Maintenance of General Equipment	Bodi	All equipment and vehicles maintained	←					50,000.00	0	0	Cent. Adm	DA, MLGRD
Management and Administration	Central Administration	100. Organize General Assembly and management and other meetings	Bodi	General Assembly and management meetings organised	←					50,000.00			Cent. Adm	MLGRD
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	101. Provide logistics for DPCU activities	Bodi	Logistics provided for DPCU activities	←					30,000.00			Cent. Adm	MLGRD
Management and Administration	Central Administration	102. Provision of logistical support to 3 Area Councils	Bodi, Afere and Amoaya	Area Councils well equipped	←						50,000		Cent. Adm	DA, MLGRD
Management and Administration	Central Administration	103. Provision of documentation for all district assembly lands	Bodi	All document on Assembly lands secured			←			20,000.00	0	0	PPD	DA, works Dept.

Administration													
Management and Administration	Central Administration	104. Construction 4bedroom and 2unit boys quarters bungalow for DCE	Bodi	4 bedroom and 2 unit boys quarters bungalow Constructed for DCE			←→	420,000.00	0	0	Works	D/A	
Management and Administration	Central Administration	105. Construction of 4 bed room bungalow for District co-ordinating Director	Bodi	4 bed room bungalow Constructed for DCDirector			←→	400,000.00	0	0	Works	D/A	
Management and Administration	Central Administration	106. Procurement of 30 motor bikes for 16 Assembly members, Cent. Adm and Other Dep't.	Bodi	30 motor bikes procured			←→	150,000.00	0	0	Cent. Adm	MLGR D/GoG	
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Infrastructure Development	107. Completion of 4No 2bed staff bungalow	Bodi	1No 3 unit staff bungalow competed			←→	90,000.00			Works	Cent. Adm	
Management and Administration	Central Administration	108. Ensure the fuctionability and proper usage of the Bodi ICT center by introducing Business and Training center	Bodi	ICT center made fuctional			←→	30,000	0	0	BAC	Cent. Adm	
								<b>23,911,916.00</b>	<b>230,800.00</b>	<b>663,000.00</b>			

**TABLE 5.4.COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2021**

Programme	s and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b>GOAL ONE: BUILD AN INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY</b>													
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	1. Strengthen planning and collaboration with NGOs/donors for private sector development	District wide	DA and private sector/NGOs collaboration enhanced	←			→	10,000.00 (DCAF)	0	0	DPCU	DA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	2. Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG Target 17.15)	Kwesikrom	Modern market infrastructure constructed	←			→	500,000.00 (IPEP)	0	0	Works	DA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	3. Facilitate and liaise with with NGO and Donors for the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation facilities	Benumsuo	Two irrigation dams constructed	←			→	50,000.00		50,000.00	MOFA, BAC DONORS	DA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	4. Increase access and improve extension service delivery taking cognizance of gender sensitivity	District wide	Extension service available and accessible to all formers	←			→	0	5000.00	0	Agric	MOFA/DA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	5. Address socio-cultural issues that limit women’s access to extension services and agriculture education	District wide	AEA service accessible to all women farmer	←			→	3000.00	0	0	Agric	MOFA/DA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	6. Facilitate Increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain.	District wide	Agricultural mechanization enhanced in the district	←			→	0	2,000.00	0	MOFA/Private sector	DA
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	7. Improve access to agro-technologies (seeds, fertilizers, agro-chemicals)	District wide	Farmers have access to improve Agro-tech and improve seeds	←			→	5000.00	0	0	Agric	DA/MOFA
Economic Development	Ensure extensive agriculture activities 1	8. Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) Farm / Home Visits	District wide	Percentage number of Targeted Field/Home visits accomplished	←			→	14,400.00	0	0	AEARs Farmers	FBOs COAP-GH (CSO)

Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	9. Monitoring/ Supervision of AEAs Farmers/Youth in planting for Food & Jobs programme by District Agric Officer (DDOs)	District wide	No. of AEAs supervised, No. of Farmers, Youth and AEAs monitored / supervised.	←	→	10,000.00	0	0	DDOs Farmers Youth AEAs	D/A FBOs	
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	10. Promotion of local Food processing, Nutrition and Home management by WAID	District wide	No. of women Household Trained by WAID Officer	←	→	3,800.00	0	0	WAID Officer	RADU	
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	11. Promote Rice Production through Training Programmes of at least 1000 rice farmers in soil fertility and water management techniques in 12 selected communities by December 2021.	12 selected communities	No. of farmers trained, technologies imparted, Type/No. of Fact Sheets/Leaflets produced	←	→	7,500.00	0	0	Agric/BA C	DA/RE PMOF A	
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	12. Train 2000 farmers across the district in GAPs to improve yields from their crops, livestock's and poultry under the 'Planting for Food and Jobs Programme'	Bodi	No. of Training carried out, Topic treated, No. of farmers trained etc.	←	→	6,800.00	0	0	DDA/BA C	DDOs RADU/ DDA	
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	13. Train 10 Agric Extension Agents / DDOs in New / Emerging Agric Technologies and GAPs to enhance their Extension delivery methodologies	Bodi	No. AEAs DDOs trained	←	→	6,000.00	0	0	DDA	DA/RA DU	
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	14. To provide net for 500 rice farmers by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	District wide	1000 farmers provided with nets	←	→	1,00,000.00	0	0	DDA	DA/RA DU	
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	15. Building Policy Review and Analytical Capacity at District Level (Farmers' Day Celebration)	District wide	Farmers' Day organised to award Hardworking farmers.		←	→	15,000.00	0	0	DDA	D/A, MOFA Phylant ropists, NGOs,
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	16. Facilitate the procurement of Office Equipment ( computer and accessories) and working Tools for Agric Dep't	Bodi	Number and type of office equipment purchased.	←	→	22,500.00	0	0	DDA	DA	
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	17. Organize Animal/Fish and livestock disease surveillance Treatment/Prophylactic	District wide	No. of animals/fish health programmes/surv	←	→	2,000.00	0	0	DDA	DA	

				aintenance carried out.									
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	18. Train at least 500 poultry farmers on the use of 1 vaccines against new Castle disease vaccination in the District by the end of 2021	District wide	No. of poultry farmers trained					5,000.00	0	0	DDA, Dist. Vet. Office	DA/NGO
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	19. Organize anti-rabies campaign/vaccination for at least 500 pets (dogs, cats & monkeys) in the District.	District wide	No. of vaccination/organised, No. of pets vaccinated.					5,000.00	0	0	DDA, Dist. Vet. Office	DA/MOFA
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Infrastructure Development	20. Reshaping of 300km of roads	District wide	200km of roads made accessible					150,000.00	0	450,000.00	Works	DA, donors, FR
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Infrastructure Development	21. Construction of 5no u-culverts on selected roads	Selected roads	5 no u-culverts constructed							250,000.00	Works dept	D/A/FR/Highway Authority
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	22. Train 300 youth and women in employment skills	District wide	Ensure that youth and women employment is been improved					10,000.00			BAC	Agric
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	23. Update database on all businesses in the district by end of 2021	District wide programme	To ensure that clients database is genuine					10,000			BAC	
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	24. Organize periodic radio Programmes on BAC interventions in the district	District wide						2000.00			BAC	Agric
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	25. Train 30 youth in agric farm institute	District wide	Increased the engagement of youth in agriculture					12,000.00			BAC	
Economic Development	Assist and facilitate provision of community care service	26. Support 25 youth with start-up kits to start business	District wide	25 youth supported with start-up kits					10,000.00			BAC	PROC
Economic	Trade, Tourism	27. Organize 2 a training programs in	District wide	2 trainings					0	0	6000.00	BAC	FDB/G

Development	and Industrial development	certification and standardization of product and tax payment		organized							(REP)		SA	
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	28. Facilitate NVTI certification to 50 graduate apprentices	District wide	50 graduates provided with certificates	←	→					2,000.00	BAC	DA/REP	
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	29. Facilitate Creation of 50 new business in the district	District wide	50 new jobs created	←	→				20,000.00		BAC	DA/Agricultic/IPEP	
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	30. Update the Register for Persons with Disability (PWDs)	District wide	All person with disabilities in the district registered	←	→				4,000.00	0	0	SWCD	DA/MoCGSP
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	31. Provision of support services for PWDs (Eg. White canes, wheel chairs, automated bikes, pair of clutches, pair of spectacles, etc.)	District wide	Support services for the PWDs provided	←	→				10,000.00	0	0	SWCD	DA/MoCGSP
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	32. Registration of the Aged and Provision of support Services Hospital Welfare Services	District wide	All persons in the district registered and supported	←	→				2,000.00	0	0	SWCD	DA/MoCGSP
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	33. Assistance to Abandoned Children, Child survival and Development	District wide	Assistance to Abandoned Children, Child survival provided	←	→				10,000.00	0	0	SWCD	DA/MoCGSP
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	34. Management and Monitoring beneficiary of Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme-	District wide	Beneficiary of Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Increased	←	→				10,000.00	0	0	SWCD	DA/MoCGSP
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	35. Facilitation for NHIS registration for the vulnerable(PWDs, the aged and children with poor background)	District wide	PWDs and the vulneralbles regisgistered	←	→				0	5000.00	0	DSWCD	DA/MoCGSP
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	36. Facilitation for education and on the provision community based rehabilitation centre at Bodi	Bodi	Suported provided for rehabilitation center	←	→				4,000.00	0	0	DSWCD	DA/MoCGSP

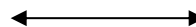
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	37. Facilitate the registration and supervision of non-governmental organization(NGOs)	District wide	Increase the registration and supervision of non-governmental organization	←					0	2,500.00	0	DSWCD	DA/MoCGS P/DPC U
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	38. Sensitization on child labour issues, child abuse, juvenile delinquency, family reconciliation/CLCs	District wide	Ensure sensitization of child labour is increased	←					6,000.00	0	0	DSWCD	DA/GHS
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	39. Education on Domestic violence and child neglect issues	District wide	To reduce the domestic violence and child neglect in the district	←					5,000.00	0	0	DSWCD	DA/GHS
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	40. Ensure Gender mainstreaming in planning and decision making	District wide	Gender issues are included in all major decisions	←					2,285.00	0	0	DSWCD	
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	41. Educate citizens on the rights of PWDs	District wide	PWDs are recognised						2,000.00	0	0	DSWCD	DA
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	42. Organize Literacy and adult education classes	District wide	Improve and enrich rural life by literacy and adult education classes	←					2,000.00	0	0	DSWCD	GES/DA
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	43. Facilitation for the training of deprived and rural women in alternative livelihood skills and home management	District wide	Living standards enhanced	←					3,831.00	0	0	DSWCD	BAC/DA
<b>Goal Two; create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society</b>														
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	44. Procure 500 dual 500 mono desks for 47 primary schools, 27 JHS and 1 SHS	Bodi	1500 desks provided	←					300,000.00	0	0	DDE	DA/Works Dep't
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	45. Construction of 2no 3 unit classroom blocks for selected JHS	Selected schools	2 no 3 unit JHS blocks constructed	←					500,000.00	0	0	DDE/works	DA/MoE/D onors

Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	46. Organize capacity building workshop for basic School Teachers	Bodi	Capacity of teachers enhanced					10,000.00	0	30,000.00	DDE	DA/MoE/D onors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	47. Procure TLMS for all Basic Schools by end of 2021	District wide	TLMS procured and supplied all schools					50,000.00	0	0	DDE	DA/MoE/D onors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	48. Organize one District School Performance Appraisal Meeting (SPAM) for teachers by end of 2021	Bodi	SPAM organised for stakeholders teachers					10,000.00	0	0	DDE	DA/MoE/D onors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	49. Re-habilitation of 5 Basic Schools	5 selected schools	4 schools rehabilitated					50,000.00	0	0	DDE/works	DA/MoE/D onors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	50. Organize major events ( best Teacher award, My First Day at School, independent Day Celebration and etc)	Bodi	Best Teacher award, My First Day at School and independent Day Celebration Organized					20,000.00	0	0	DDE	DA/MoE/D onors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	51. Organize 2 sets of mock exams for 2021 B.E.C.E Candidates	Bodi	2 sets of mock exams for 2021 B.E.C.E Candidates Organized					38,000.00	0	0	DDE	DA/MoE/D onors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	52. Organize District Quiz, District Sports Competitions	Bodi	District Quiz, District Sports Competitions Organized					17,000.00	0	0	DDE	DA/MoE/D onors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	53. Procure Sports kits for the District (U-13 & U-15)	Bodi	Sports kids procured and supplied to (U-13 & U-15)					12,000.00	0	0	DDE	DA/MoE/D onors
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	54. Develop 2 football field to improve passion for sports for youth in two communities	Bokabo KwasiKrom	2 football fields developed					30,000.00	0	0	Works	DDE/DA/Philanthropists
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth	55. Liaise with MoE to Build Office Complex for the Education directorate	Bodi	office complex constructed and					5,00,000.00	0	0	DDE	DA/MoE/D onors

	Development			in use					(GoG/GET fund)					
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	56. Build No. 2 unit Classroom block and ancillary facility for 5 kindergarten Schools	5 selected schools	12 number 2 units classroom blocks contracted	←	→			300,000.00	0	0	Works dep't	DA, DDE	
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	57. Liaise with cocoa buying companies to Ass communities with Building materials and technical staff to construct 4No. 3unit Classroom block for Four (4) Basic Schools	Yeboano, Okwabena, Suiano K. and Awudome.	Decent classrooms constructed		←	→		60,000.00	00	00	works	DA, DDE	
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	58. Liaise with Get FUND to Construction of 3no 6 unit classroom block	3 selected communities	3 no 6 units classroom constructed	←	→			900,000.00 (GETfund)	10,000.00	0	works	DA, DDE, Get FUND	
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	59. Organization and Monitoring of 2021 B.E.C.E and WASSCE	Bodi	2021 B.E.C.E and WASSCE Organize according to regulations	←	→			3,500.00	0	0	DDE	DEOC	
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	60. Extension of Ghana School Feeding programme in 10 deprived schools	District wide	GSFP extended to 10 more schools		←	→		-	-	-	DSFC	DA/MoCG SP/GSFP	
<b>Management And Administration</b>	General Administration	61. Provision of building materials for self-help projects in the elected communities	District wide	Building materials for self-help provided to various communities	←	→			150,000.00	50,000.00	0	Centra 1 Adm/MP	DA/GES/GHS	
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	62. Construction of 2No CHPS compounds	Yayaso, Tmantu	2 no CHPS Compound Constructed	←	→			500,000.00			GHS	DA/MoH/N GOs/Donors	
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	63. Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes	District wide	HIV/AIDS testing and counselling carried out in major communities	←	→			30,000			GHS /DAC	DA/MoH/N GOs/Donors/GAC	
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	64. Intensify education to reduce HIV/AIDS stigmatization	District wide	Stigma agaist PLHIV reduced	←	→			10,000			GHS /DAC	DA/MoH/N GOs/Donors/GAC	
Social Services	Health Delivery	65. Liaise with MoH and IPEP to Establishment of Government health	Bodi	One Government health facility at	←	→			400,000.00 (IPEP)	0	0	GHS	DA	

Delivery		facility (District hospital)		Bodi										
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	66. Conduct health outreach service	Bepoase Amoaya Bodi Ahibenso	Four (4) outreach services conducted in the district	←		→	0	16,000.00	0		GHS	DA	
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	67. Training of health staff on the proper use and accountability of health funds, leadership, management skills and DHIMS-2 Platform	Amoaya Bodi Suiano	Percentage (%) of Health Staff trained on financial management	←		→	10,000.00	5,000.00	0		GHS	DA/MoH	
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	68. Organize quarterly facility management and stakeholder meeting	Amoaya Bodi Suiano	Number of stakeholders meetings conducted	←		→	0	7,000.00	0		GHS	DONORS	
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	69. Intensify collaboration with District Assembly and MP in the disbursement of the NHIA District Health Fund	Bodi District	Number of meetings held with DCE and MP on NHIA fund (4 meetings in a year)	←		→	80,000.00	-			GHS	DA	
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	70. Conduct regular Monitoring and evaluation in health facilities	Bodi District	Regular monitoring and evaluation conducted				0	2,000.00	0		GHS	DONORS	
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	71. Organize two (2) clients and two(2) staff satisfaction survey	Bodi District	Two(2) clients /staff satisfaction survey organised			←	0	7,000.00	0		GHS	DA	
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	72. Establishment of mental health unit	Bodi District	Mental health unit established	←		→	0	10,000.00	0		GHS	DA DONORS	
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	73. Implement infection, prevention and control measures in all health facilities	Bodi District	Percentage of health facilities with functioning veronica buckets	←		→	0	7,000.00	0		GHS	DONORS	
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	74. Conduct quarterly training on maternal and child health programmes	Bodi District	Percentage o staff trained on maternal and child health programme	←		→	0	30,000.00	0		GHS	DA DONORS	

Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	75. Improve family planning acceptor rate by 20%	Bodi District	% increase Family planning acceptor rate	←		→	0	5,000.00	0	GHS	DONORS
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	76. Conduct health talk on radio programmes	Bodi	Number of health talks organised	←		→	0	5,000.00	0	GHS	DA DONORS
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	77. Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)	District wide	mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) eliminated	←		→	DACF	3,000.00			
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	78. Organization of community durbar in various communities on the need to register for NHIS	District wide	community durbars in various communities Organized on the need to register for NHIS	←		→				NHIS	DA/GHS
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	79. Organize community durbars on children rights, responsibilities and protection	Electoral areas headquarters	List of communities pictures of activities	←		→	8,000.00	0	0	NCCE	DCWD/GE S
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	80. Undertake social auditing engagements to empowered community members to demand accountability from public office holders	Electoral area headquarter	List of communities pictures of activities list of FBOs	←		→	4,000.00	0	0	NCCE	Works department/ DA
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	81. Engage the marginalized and excluded(women, PWDS etc) on participation in governance	All area council	List of participants and pictures of participant activities	←		→	6,000.00	0	0	NCCE	DSW
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	82. Organize sensitization on rule of law and anti-mob action and corruption	Selected	List of communities pictures at forum	←		→	8,000.00	0	0	NCCE	Police/BNI/ Media
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	83. Hold citizenry engagement on proposed constitutional amendments and possible referendum	Major communities	List of radio station with time boked and list of participant at the forum	←		→	10,000.00	0	0	NCCE	ISD/media
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	84. Organize civic education on environmental governance (focus on sanitation, galamesey, illegal felling of trees etc)	Bodi	List of radio stations ,list of FBOs, communities and				8,000.00	0	0	NCCE	Environmental health department/ forestry



				pictures of activities during forum								division and media
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	85. Organize Annual constitution/citizenship week celebration	District wide	Citizenship week celebration organized	←	→		6,000.00	0	0	NCCE	GES
Management And Administration	General Administration	86. Organize Town hall meetings to disseminate gov't policies	Bodi	Policies disseminated to the police	←	→		10,000.00	0	0	DA	ISD
Management And Administration	General Administration	87. To showcase to the outside world the district developmental projects and other programmes on the media (eg Adom TV)	District wide	The district marketed and outside the district	←	→		15,000.00	0	0	DA	ISD
<b>GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL-PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT</b>												
Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	88. Improve collaboration with NADMO in addressing gaps in disaster prevention and response	District wide	Resources available to address disaster cases	←	→		40,000.00	0	0	NADMO	DA
Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	89. Develop and implement sustained awareness creation programmes on Environment, Natural Resource Management and Land Degradation at 20 major communities	District wide	Awareness on the natural resource management created	←	→		0	2,800.00	0	DDA, DDOs, AEAs, Farmers	DA/Tro pinble
Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	90. Facilitate planting of 5000 trees across the district	District wide	5000 trees planted			←	12,000			Forestry division	Cent. Adm/ NGOs
Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	91. Enforce environmental laws on mining activities.	District wide	Environmental bye-laws enforced	←	→			2000.00	0	Cent Adm	Police
Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	92. Form climate clubs in 15 schools and support them to Carry out tree planting exercise in schools and other institutions	Selected schools	15 climate clubs formed	←	→		15,000.00			Forestry division	Cent. Adm
<b>GOAL FOUR BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS</b>												
Management and Administration	Central Administration	93. Equip finance Department with logistics (ie Money Safe, 1 laptops and two desktop computers)	Bodi		←	→		200,000.00	0	0	Finance	Cent. Adm
Management and Administration	Central Administration	94. Liaise with Cocoa Buying Companies to Provide 10 number boreholes in selected communities	Selected communities	10 boreholes constructed	←	→				255,000.00	DWST/cent. Adm	DA, LCBC
Management and Administration	Central	95. Provision for 100 support for	Selected	100 household				25,000.00		100,000	EHU,	DA,

Administration	Administration	household toilets construction	communities	toilets constructed							.00	DWST/Ce nt. Adm	LCBC	
Management and Administration	Central Administration	96. Provision and renovation of office space for NHIS	Bodi	Office space provided	←	→				5000.00	0	0	NHIS	DA/Do nors
Management and Administration	Central Administration	97. Provide logistical support for NHIS (cash safe) for effective targeting of the poor	Bodi	Logical support provided	←	→				30,000.00 (NHIS Fund)			NHIS	DA/Do nors
Management and Administration	Central Administration	98. Acquisition of printing materials and stationary for departments of the Assembly	District wide	Stationery provided	←	→				0	3,000 .00	0	DSWCD	
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	99. Embark on revenue improvement derive to increase revenue by 10% by Dec. 31 2021	Bodi	Revenue improved by 10%	←	→					15,00 0		Finance	Cent. Adm
Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	100. Organized training for all WSMT and WATSANs on their roles	District wide	Capacity of WSMT and WATSANs improved	←	→				15,000			DWST/Ce nt. Adm	Cent. Adm/C WSA
Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	101. Capacity Building for staff and Assembly members	Bodi	Capacity building for staff and assembly members provided		←	→			20,000 (DACF)			HR unit	Cent. Adm
Management and Administration	Central Administration	102. Provision of Scholarship support for teacher trainees, nurse trainees and other needy student in colleges and SHS	Bodi	Support provided	←	→				15,000.00			Cent. Adm	
Management and Administration	Central Administration	103. Support activities of DEOC and Monitoring	Bodi	DEOP activities supported	←	→				30,000.00			DDE	Cent. Adm
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	104. Organize monitoring and Evaluation activities quarterly for all ongoing projects	District wide	Quarterly activities monitoring and Evaluation Organized	←	→				50,000.00			DPCU	MLGR D
Management and Administration	Central Administration	105. Maintenance of General Equipment	Bodi	All equipment and vehicles maintained	←	→				50,000.00	0	0	Cent. Adm	DA, MLGR D
Management and Administration	Central Administration	106. Organize General Assembly and management and other meetings	Bodi	General Assembly and management meetings	←	→				50,000.00			Cent. Adm	MLGR D

				organised											
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	107. Provide logistics for DPCU activities	Bodi	Logistics provided for DPCU activities	←	→				30,000.00				Cent.Adm	MLGR D
Management and Administration	Central Administration	108. Provision of logistical support to 3 Area Councils	Bodi, Afere and Amoaya	Area Councils well equipped	←	→					50,000			Cent. Adm	DA, MLGR D
Management and Administration	Central Administration	109. Construction 4bedroom and 2unit boys quarters bungalow for DCE	Bodi	4 bedroom and 2 unit boys quarters bungalow Constructed for DCE			←	→		420,000.00	0	0		Works	D/A
Management and Administration	Central Administration	110. Construction of 4 bed room bungalow for District co-ordinating Director	Bodi	4 bed room bungalow Constructed for DCD			←	→		400,000.00	0	0		Works	D/A
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Infrastructure Development	111. Construction of 2No 3units staff bungalow	Bodi	1No 3 unit staff bungalow competed			←	→		90,000.00				Works	Cent.A dm
										<b>5,993,616.00</b>	<b>244,300.00</b>	<b>663,000.00</b>			

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS**

#### **6.1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION**

The Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is a flexible guide to measure progress towards achievement of the 2018-2021 DMTDP goal and Objectives in a structured way. The Plan provides detailed information on how specific activities and output will be monitored and evaluated within the plan period.

The Bodi District intends to establish an effective monitoring and evaluation system that will provide information to enable tracking of progress in its Development efforts and to generate timely reports and reliable information to The NDPC and other stakeholders.

The plan preparation was participatory. The District Assembly through the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) involved all key stakeholders in the plan preparation. The involvement of the stakeholders was to ensure acceptance and commitment to plan implementation to achieve the desired results to improve quality of life of the people.

The M & E Indicators and Targets as well as the M&E Matrix and calendar of activities are elaborated in this chapter. The calendar is very important as it identifies the actors, (i.e. who should do what), the time frame and a budget line relating to each activity. The calendar also details out the specific date to carry out various activities for the plan period.

Indicators and targets set are the most appropriate measures that are achievable and directly related to the DMTDP goals and objectives. The appropriate indicators are needed to measure progress whilst the targets will serve as sign-post that will lead the District to the stated goals and objectives of the DMTDP.

The various quarterly and annual progress report will only become useful when the distributed/disseminated to all relevant stakeholders for consumption.

In this regard, copies of the APR and quarterly reports would be forwarded to the RPCU, NDPC and other MDAs and stakeholders in both within and out the District.

One of the main characteristics of the district development effort is strong commitment towards conducting thorough impact evaluations. In this vein, mid-term and terminal evaluations of the DMTDP will be conducted throughout the plan implementation period.

The DPCU will embark on a systematic reporting, monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) of the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) activities to determine the extent of progress made towards the implementation of activities earmarked for the 4 years (2018 – 2021)

## **6.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement**

A six member District Development Monitoring Group is to be formed out of the DPCU and made up of the following officers;

District Co-coordinating Director– Chairman

District Development Planning Officer – Secretary

District Budget Analyst - Member

District Social Welfare and Community Development Officer - Member

District Works Engineer- Member

District Finance Officer Member

The mandate of the group members and other things is to execute the following functions:-

- Prepare a comprehensive monitoring and Evaluation plan to form the basis of a thorough Monitoring & Evaluation of District Development Plan activities.
- Facilitate the collection, analysis & dissemination of information on performance & outcomes to assess whether MTDP developmental targets are being met.

### **6.2.1 What would be monitored?**

The DPCU will carry out overall monitoring of all District Development Plans and projects with the active participation of the project beneficiaries. The following would be strictly monitored:-

- Start date and completion dates of each project or programme.
- Indicators of programmes, projects and activities.
- Impact of programmes and projects.
- Objectives and Goals.

### **6.2.2 Frequency of Monitoring & Reporting.**

Projects and programmes will be monitored quarterly by the DPCU. Monitoring will be done any time payment of contract become necessary, reports of this exercise will serve as an authentication for payment However; the DA may request specific monitoring assignments to be carried out at any time.

Project monitoring reports prepared quarterly will be submitted to the District Chief Executive, The Presiding Member, Development Planning and Works Sub-committees.

Reports on projects and activities would also be quarterly reported to the Ministry of Local Government Rural Development, The Regional Economic Planning Unit of the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) and Donors.

### 6.2.3 Evaluation

The objective of evaluation of The Bodi District Assembly's planned projects & programme is to achieve the following:

1. Identify achievement, Constraints & Failures so that improvements can be made to policy & project designs to achieve better impact.
2. Provide District Assembly authorities, the government, development partners and the general public with better means for learning from the past experience.
3. Improve service delivery, planning & allocation of resources

### 6.2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Activities and Budget

Monitoring and Evaluation calendar is vital in the implementation of the Plan. This was developed through a participatory process by members of the DPCU. The actors to undertake various responsibilities, the time frame and a budget for each activity have all been spelt out. The calendar specifies months in which the activities would be carried out and it spans from the years 2018 to 2021.

**Table 6.1: Monitoring and Evaluation Activities and Budget**

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				ACTORS	BUDGET GH¢
	Year 1 2018	Year 2 2019	Year 3 2020	Year 4 2021		
<b>DMTDP Evaluations</b>						
Mid-term Evaluation	Start from 1 <sup>st</sup> January, 2020				DPCU	5000.00
Terminal Evaluation	Start from 15 <sup>th</sup> February, 2022				DPCU	4000.00
Specific Evaluation and studies	15 <sup>th</sup> July 2019				DPCU	5,000.00
Participatory M&E	Quarterly				DPCU & other stakeholders	5,500.00
<b>Implementation Monitoring</b>						
Monthly/Quarterly Field Visit	1 <sup>st</sup> week of April, July, Oct. and Jan every year				DPCU	30,000.00
Quarterly Review Meetings	1 <sup>st</sup> week of April, July, Oct. and Jan. every year				DPCU	20,000.00
Preparation and submission of Quarterly Progress Reports	15 <sup>th</sup> of April, July, Oct. and Jan. every year				DPCU	1,600.00
<b>APR preparation and dissemination</b>						
Data collection & collation	From 10 <sup>th</sup> January annually				DPCU	1000.00
Data analysis and validation	From 10 <sup>th</sup> January annually				DPCU	-
Draft composite APR prepared	5 <sup>th</sup> February, annually				DPCU	2000.00

Organize draft APR review workshop	10 <sup>th</sup> February annually	DPCU	12,000.00
Final APR submitted to RPCU/NDPC	28 <sup>th</sup> February annually	DPCU	4,000.00
Dissemination of District APR	10 <sup>th</sup> March annually	DPCU	4,000.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>94,100.00</b>

*Source: Bodi DPCU, December, 2017*

## **6.3 Data collection, collation, analysis and use of results**

This involves the entire process of data collection and collation, data analysis and use of results.

### **2.3.1 Data Collection and Collation**

Annex 1 is a compilation of all on-going programmes and projects in the district. This is updated in on quarterly basis after the M&E team's visit to the project sites. The register has details on each activity including the sector in which the said project is being executed, the contract sum, start and end time, location, source of funding and status of project which as well as the remarks made by the M&E team which provides additional information on the projects.

The data to be gathered for the purpose of monitoring would be both quantitative and qualitative. Areas that would be concentrated includes demographic, socio-economic, revenue and expenditure and other areas relevant to the demands of the Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit (RPCU), NDPC and other MDAs. The data would be categorised into:

- Process data which includes operations of the DPCU and sub-district structures, tendering and contract awards and compliance with audit recommendations.
- Input data which includes government transfers (DACF, DDF) and other transfers from development partners and NGOs and the Internally Generated Fund.
- Output data which includes physical projects, crops and livestock production, school enrolment, and
- Outcome/impact data which is measured at the policy level (changes in livelihood as a result of certain interventions) such as level of literacy rate, BECE results, and infant mortality.

Secondary data would also be collected by the DPCU from NGOs, MDAs and other decentralised agencies like Community Water and Sanitation Agency, MOFA, GHS, Ghana Statistical Service surveys and the National Population Census reports.

### **2.3.2 Data Analysis and Use**

The DPCU would collate all Monitoring and Evaluation data in the district including those gathered by the decentralised agencies and CSOs which is one of their roles identified during the stakeholder analysis. The DPCU would then analyse them at the stakeholder's fora and at the DPCU secretariat and report to the RPCU, NDPC and other MDAs as well as all the identified stakeholders. The Monitoring and Evaluation data would be analysed to obtain interpretation on key areas of concern. This would

make it possible to identify interventions for development and poverty reduction strategies in the district. An assessment would be done to further identify the results being produced by each project implemented.

The analysis of the data will further show how the district is performing with regards to all the indicators especially in the Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix and the critical areas of concern for the citizens. Here, each indicator would be examined and the appropriate action taken to address the findings. The progress of each indicator towards meeting the goal, objectives and targets of the DMTDP would be assessed. The data would be analysed in a systematic way so that lessons learned can be fed into the District Composite Action Plans and the next DMTDP. Analyses of data collection matrix have been summarized in table 6.4.

**Table 6.2: Evaluation Matrix**

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub-Questions			
Relevance	Are the objectives of the projects / programmes relevant?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is the activity/project objective in line with beneficiary requirements?</li> <li>2. Does the intervention comply with development policy and planning of the government?</li> <li>3. Does the strategies outlined or implemented corresponds with crosscutting issues like vulnerability issues, gender and HIV/AIDs</li> </ol>	Project impact assessment reports	Project beneficiaries, DPCU and community members	Questionnaire administration, interview guide, project closure meeting, project site reports
Efficiency	Was the project /programme completed on time?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Was the project implemented within the scheduled timeframe</li> <li>2. Was the project implemented within the specified budget?</li> </ol>	Project implementation plans, Quarterly Progress Reports	Project consultants Reports, Contractors, DPCU minutes and reports	Questionnaire administration and Interview guides, Discussions with DPCU members, cost-benefits analysis
Effectiveness	Has the project/programme well implemented?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To what extent have the objectives of the interventions been achieved in accordance with targets?</li> <li>2. To what extent is the target group reached?</li> <li>3. To what extent will the objectives of the intervention be achieved?</li> </ol>	Projects progress reports	Project managers, Contractors, Planning officer, District Engineers and Project Beneficiaries	Questionnaire administration and Interview guides, Project impacts Assessment
Impacts	What benefits have you received from the implementation of the project / programme	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What has happened as a result of the programme or project/activities</li> <li>2. What real difference has the activity made to the beneficiaries</li> </ol> <p>How many people have been affected</p>	Social Impact Assessment reports of	Project consultants reports Contractors, DPCU Beneficiary communities	Questionnaire administration and Interview guides, community for Economic and impacts Assessments
Sustainability	What is the lifespan of the project?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To what extent will activities, results and effects be expected to continue after implementation</li> <li>2. To what extent does the intervention reflect on the lives of the people.</li> <li>3. How long will the project last taking into consideration technical factors</li> </ol>	Impact Assessment reports, Annual Progress Reports	Project consultants Contractors, DPCU Beneficiary communities	Questionnaire, Interview guides, community fora, Economic Environmental impacts Assessments,

**Table 6.3: Core District and District Specific Indicators and Targets**

S/N	Core District And District Specific Indicators	Indicator Definition	Type	Baseline (2017)	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				District	2018	2019	2020	2021			
	Development Dimension: Economic Development Policy Objective: Promote a demand driven approach to agricultural development										
1	<b>Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected Crops, livestock, and fish.</b>										
	Maize		Output	10,050mt	11,900 mt	13,000 mt	13,500 mt	13,500 mt	Male and female farmers	Quarterly	Agric Dep't
	Rice		Output	2,639mt	4,896mt	5,500mt	5,500mt	5,500mt	Male and female farmers	Quarterly	Agric Dep't
	Cassava		Output	52,366mt	66,000	6,800mt	8,000mt	8,000mt	Male and female farmers	Quarterly	Agric Dep't
	Plantain		Output	68,590mt	80,000	80,000 mt	10,000 mt	11,000 mt	Male and female farmers	Quarterly	Agric Dep't
	Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services										
2	<b>Proportion / Length of roads maintained /Rehabilitated</b>										
	Trunk Roads (km)		Output	78 km	36 km	40 km	40km	40km	NA	Quarterly	Works Dep't
	Urban Roads (Km)		Output	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Quarterly	Works Dep't
	Feeder Roads (Km)		Output	182km	200km	200km	300km	190km	NA	Quarterly	Works Dep't
	Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements Policy Objective: Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system										
3	<b>Electricity</b>										
	Percentage change in		Output	15%	15%	15%	20%	10%	Male and female	Quarterly	ECG

	number of households with access to electricity										
Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements Policy Objective: Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources											
4	<b>Hectors of degraded forest, mining ,dry and wet lands rehabilitated /restored</b>										
	Forest		Output	NA	100	100	NA	NA	NA	Quarterly	FC
	Mining		Output	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Quarterly	DCIM
	Dry and wet Land		Output	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Quarterly	FC
5	% increase in tourist arrivals		Output	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Quarterly	NA
Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements Policy Objective: Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system											
6	<b>Teledensity/Penetration rate</b>										
	Fixed Lines		Output	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Male and female	Quarterly	Telecom cos.
	Mobile		Output	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Male and female	Quarterly	Telecom cos.
Development Dimension: Social Development Policy Objective: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)											
7	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15 - 49 yrs HIV positive)		Outcome	NAD	NAD	NAD	NAD	NAD	Male and female	Monthly	GHS
8	Maternal Mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)		Outcome	NAD	NAD	NAD	NAD	NAD	Only females	Monthly	GHS
9	Under- five mortality rate ( Number deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)		Output	NA	11/1,000	11/1,000	11/1,000		Males and females	Monthly	GHS

10	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 populations.		Output	NA	10.9/1000	10.9/1,000	10.9/1,000		Male and female	Monthly	GHS
Development Dimension: Social Development Policy Objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all											
11	Percentage of rural population with sustainable access to safe water sources		Output	40%	50%	65%	65%		Male and female	Quarterly	DWS T
12	Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrines)		Output	10%	35%	40%	40%	40%	Male and female	Quarterly	EHU
Development Dimension: Social Development Policy Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels											
13	<b>a. Gross Enrolment Ratio</b>										
	KG		Output	109%	217.30%	260.00%	260.00%	260.00%	boys and girls	Quarterly	GES
	Primary		Output	113%	155.70%	152.70%	152.70%	152.70%	boys and girls	Quarterly	GES
	JHS		Output	119%	121.60%	116.40%	116.40%	116.40%	boys and girls	Quarterly	GES
	SHS		Output		49.70%	45.30%	45.30%	45.30%	boys and girls	Quarterly	GES
14	<b>Net Admission Rate in primary schools (Indicates primary 1 enrollment of pupils aged 6yrs )</b>										
	Primary			NA	0.00%	15.50%	15.50%	15.50%		Quarterly	GES
15	<b>Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls and boys enrolment rates, the balances of parity is 1.00)</b>										
	KG		Input	NA	1.03	1.06	1.07	1.07	boys and girls	Quarterly	GES
	Primary		Input	NA	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.03	boys and girls	Quarterly	GES
	JHS		Input	NA	0.94	0.99	0.99	0.99	boys and girls	Quarterly	GES
	SHS		Input	NA	0.81	0.77	0.78	0.78	boys and girls	Quarterly	GES
	TVET		Input	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	boys and girls	Quarterly	GES

	Development Dimension: Economic Development Policy Objective: Support entrepreneurs and SME development (Employment)										
16	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training		Outcome	350	360	360	400	400	Males and female	Quarterly	BAC
	Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability Policy Objective: Strengthen fiscal decentralization										
17	Total amount of internally generated revenue		Output	74,074.00	129,600	129,708	130,896	132,084	N/A	Monthly	Finance
	Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation		Output	2,300.00	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	N/A	Monthly	Finance
18	% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (How much DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget?)		Output	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	N/A	Quarterly	Budget Unit
	Development Dimension: Social Development Policy Objective: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system										
19	<b>Number of reported cases of abuse</b>										
	Children		Output	NAD	NAD	NAD	NAD	NAD	Male and female	Quarterly	SWCD
	Men		Output	NAD	NAD	NAD	NAD	NAD	Male	Quarterly	SWCD
	Women		Output	NAD	NAD	NAD	NAD	NAD	female	Quarterly	SWCD
20	<b>Police citizen ratio</b>		Input	NAD	1:3,521	1:3,521	1:3,521	1:3,521	Male and female	Quarterly	Police unit

## 6.4 Roles of Stakeholders

Efforts would be made to sensitize identified key stakeholders on their roles in implementation of the district's programmes and projects. This will be done at the Town Hall Meetings, General Assembly and project site meeting.

Stakeholders identified in the Bodi District are as analysed below. These are organisations and groups of people who are involved and are closely connected with the activities of the District in its effort to carry out poverty reduction interventions in the District.

**Table 6.4 Key stakeholders and responsibilities Bodi District Assembly**

STAKEHOLDER	RESPONSIBILITY/ INTEREST
General Assembly (DCE and PM, Assembly members)	Ensure the preparation of DMTDP
	Disseminate information to their communities
Unit Committee, Assembly members, Town Development Committees	Provision of Baseline data, Indicators & Targets
District Coordinating Director	Coordinate activities of DA and other interest groups
Regional Coordinating Council	Policy, Planning and development coordination
Member of parliament	Information dissemination (To brief constituents on government Policies and Legislative activities)
District Chief Executive	Give approval and ensure the release of funds for M and E activities
Unit Committee, Assembly members, Town Development Committees	Provide information or feedback from the community to the DPCU
District Coordinating Director	Chair DPCU meetings and spending Officer
District Chief Executive	Give approval and ensure the release of funds for M and E activities
Heads of Departments and Units	Preparation of Department plans and Implementation of planned activities.
Heads of Departments and Units	Source of secondary data
District Planning Officer	Coordination of programmes and projects, collation of department/unit reports
Heads of Departments and Units	Ensure timely release of information/preparation of departmental reports
Local Communities	To demand accountability and support data collection
DA Sub-structures (Town /Area Councils, Unit committees )	Information dissemination, Assist in Project implementation and monitoring
DA Sub-structures (Town /Area Councils, Unit committees )	Monitor projects at the community level and provide feedback to the DPCU
	Assist in data collection at the community level

Political Parties	To evaluate performance of government
Community members	Demand accountability and transparency
Media	Information dissemination and ensure accountability
Civil society groups (Youth groups, NGOs, CBOs)	To demand accountability, and transparency, information dissemination and advocacy and provision support for communities programme and projects
Religious bodies	Information dissemination and ensure accountability
Development partners ( Relief Int. IDA, , Safe Water Network, Global Communities , etc)	Facilitate policy dialogue and policy advocacy and assist in the provision of community needs Monitor utilization of funds inflow
Development partners ( Relief Int. IDA, , Safe Water Network, Global Communities	Assist District Assembly to develop efficient information and reporting systems
Cocoa Buying Companies	Financial support for projects implemented
Traditional Authorities (TAs)	Demand accountability and transparency
Traditional Authorities (TAs)	Mobilize the community members
Traditional Authorities (TAs)	Disseminate information
Traditional Authorities (TAs)	Participate in policy dialogue to ensure that their interests are reflected

### **6.5 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement.**

To ensure closer collaboration with the people and also promote transparency in the Assemblies dealings, the assembly's quarterly general assembly sessions would be broadcasted live on the local FM stations (Akwaaba Radio, Rain Bow Radio) The Assembly also intends to arrange with radio station for airtime to explain its policies and other central government programmes. Key officers of the District will from time to time visit selected communities to interact with them and to get feedback on implementation of communities' projects and programmes. Other activities to promote access and manage expectations are the periodic town Hall meetings that will be held in the community centre at the District capital and other Major Towns.

To manage expectations of the communities, the DA will present cash flow in a particular year and how the DA intends to utilize the funds through implementation of projects from the DMTDP. .Complaints and misunderstandings with regards to the DA's developmental activities would be channelled through the complaints committee chaired by the Presiding Member.

## **6.6 Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports Format**

The activities of the Plan will report on Annual and Quarterly basis to the stakeholders; NDPC, Regional Co-ordinating Council, Regional Economic Planning Unit and internal and external users including NGOs and CSOs. In the reporting, the format per the NDPCU guidelines will be used. Below is the outline of the format for both quarterly and annual reporting.

### Title Page

- i. Name of the MMDA
- ii. Time period for the M&E report

### Introduction

- i. Summary of achievements and challenges with the implementation of the DMTDP
- ii. Purpose of the M&E for the stated period
- iii. Processes involved and difficulties encountered

### M&E Activities Report

- i. Programme/Project status for the quarter or year
- ii. Update on funding sources and disbursements
- iii. Update on indicators and targets
- iv. Update on critical development and poverty issues
- v. Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations
- vi. Participatory M&E undertaken and their results

### The Way Forward

- i. Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed
- ii. Recommendations

## **6.7 Dissemination and communication Strategy**

Disseminating of information about the status of implementation of the development programmes/projects and activities to stakeholders at the local, regional and national levels respectively at the right time plays crucial role in the successful implementation of the 2018-2021 DMTDP. This is because the various stakeholders can only play their roles and responsibilities well towards the implementation of the plan when they are adequately informed.

### **6.7.1 Dissemination of DMTDP and Composite Annual Action Plans**

To solicit for support for funding, logistics and human resources for effective implementation of the DMTDP, the Assembly will disseminate the plans to all stakeholders and other interest groups to increase community and stakeholder participation. The district communication strategy provides framework for disseminating information on the following:

- ❖ Arrangements for the distribution of Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports
- ❖ Composite Annual Action Plans and Budgets
- ❖ Creation of awareness, promotion of dialogue and generation of feedback among stakeholders and interest groups

- ❖ Management of public expectations concerning the services of the district.

Summary of the district dissemination and community strategies and how M&E information will be shared are presented in the table below.

**Table 6.5: Communication activity matrix**

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Methods /Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility
Meeting with political and traditional authorities	To disseminate DMTDP and sensitize stakeholders on the their roles and responsibilities on implementation of the DMTDP	DCE, PM, traditional authorities, Heads of departments, NGOs, CBOs, Media, Farmers groups and business associations	District level public hearings / community durbars / public forums and media engagements	December every year	DPCU
Quarterly meetings with stakeholders and interest groups	To create sensitize and disseminate quarterly monitoring and progress reports	Heads of decentralized departments, NGOs, CSOs and other development partners	Departmental / DPCU quarterly meetings	10 <sup>th</sup> of January, April, July and October every year	DPCU
Annual meetings with stakeholders and interest groups	To disseminate Annual Progress Reports and composite Annual Action Plans and Budgets	DCE, Presiding member ,DPCU members, Chairpersons of sub-committee members	Annual district level review workshops	2 <sup>nd</sup> week of February every year	DPCU
			Discussions and power Point presentations		
			Disseminate copies of Annual Progress Reports, Annual Action Plans and Budgets to various interest groups		
		Assembly members, Heads of departments and other interest groups	General Assembly meetings	1 <sup>st</sup> week of December every year	DCE, PM, DCD
Community Sensitizations	To create awareness, promote dialogue and generate feedback from community	Community members and traditional leaders	Community durbars, media engagements / discussions	July every year	DCE, DCD, DPO, NCCE,

	members for re-planning				PM, Chairman of Developm ent Planning sub- committee
	To manage expectations from community members and other interest groups of the intended services to be delivered by the DA				

*Source: DPCU, December, 2017*