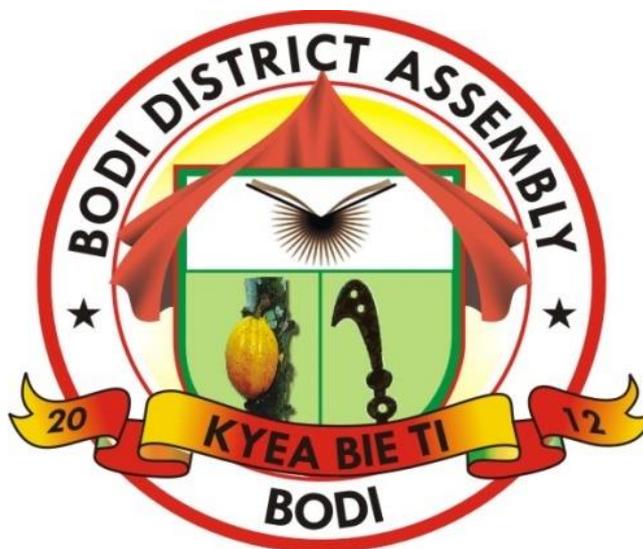


BODI DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



DRAFT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2014-2017)

ALIGNED TO GSGDA II OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

PREPARED BY THE DPCU
BODI DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
P.O.BOX 66
JUABOSO
WESTERN REGION

2014

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) in line with the guideline for the preparation of District Medium Term Development Plan under the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework 2014-2017' involved a cross section of groups, institutions and individuals in the preparation of this document. These included Heads of Departments, Hon.Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Area Council members, Traditional Rulers, Youth and women's organizations, NGOs and CBOs. To all these people and groups we extend our gratitude.

The District Assembly duly acknowledges the technical support provided by the NDPC, RPCU and USAID funded Local Governance and Decentralisation Programme (LOGODEP) .

For all persons and Institutions who contributed in diverse ways in the preparation of this document but whose names have not been mentioned, we extend our sincere gratitude.

Finally, this document remains the property of the Bodi District Assembly and we are solely responsible for its contents.

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HON. SOLOMON FUACHIE
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Bodi District Assembly formerly under the Juaboso District was privileged to be covered in the implementation of plans and programmes in the 2002-2005, 2006 -2009 and 2010-2013 District Medium Term Development Plans. In its effort to effectively formulate and implement plans and programmes of the District in the current planning period, the District embarked on the preparation of the 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP). The objective of this Four Year Plan in broad terms is to build on the achievements made in the implementation of plans and programmes under the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGDA I).

There has been striking improvement in infrastructural development in our Roads, Water and Sanitation, Education and the Health sectors. These achievements have resulted in raising the standard of living of the people since 2010. Despite these significant improvements there remain a number of development issues that need to be addressed to ensure accelerated development of the District and enhance further the quality of life of the people.

The document contains the developmental projects and programmes of the district designed to respond directly to the needs of the people.

The Plan is formulated to conform to the GSGDA II. In this perspective, the District's Development interventions have been categorized under the seven thematic areas outlined in the National Policy Framework which are:-

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

PLAN PREPARATION PROCESS

In preparing this DMTDP the Bodi District Assembly made full use of its competent professional and technical staff. A Plan Preparation Technical Team was formed within the DPCU to collect, analyse 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 analysed with all the stakeholders at a planning workshop.

The Plan is divided into seven chapters. The first part begins with a Review of the Implementation of the previous MTDP 2006-2013 prepared by the Juaboso District Assembly. This review gave an insight into projects and programmes which could not be implemented. The chapter also looked at the extent to which objectives under each of the themes under the GSGDA I were met. The situational analysis or the baseline information is also elaborated here. 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 development priorities, here the gaps that were identified are prioritized and subjected to a **POCC** analysis to have a better understanding on how to devise appropriate interventions to address them. Goals, objectives and specific strategies that are consistent with the goals of the GSGDA I themes are set for each of the identified priorities, in the third chapter. With the introduction of the composite budget, Under the GSGDAII the objectives and strategies of the plan were aligned to the composite budget. The fourth chapter indicates a composite programme of action to be undertaken over the plan period indicating specific programmes and projects to be implemented. Chapter five elaborates on how the District Annual Action Plan would be implemented.

The sixth chapter deals with monitoring and evaluation arrangements. The seventh chapter looks at 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.

To ensure sustainability of the District's policies and programmes, sustainability analysis tools like the compound matrix, compatibility matrix and sustainability tests were applied to activities that would be implemented in the MTDP. A comprehensive Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) report is prepared on District policies, plans and programmes. Summary of the analysis are presented in the last chapter of the document.

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. 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 inculcated in the final plan. The participants of the public hearing comprised Unit Committee members, Area Councillors, Traditional Authorities, Decentralized Departments, CBOs, NGOs, Religious Leaders and other Civil Society Organisations.

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

To accelerate growth and development of the district so as to improve the living conditions of the people, a district goal, objectives and strategies have been developed. The following provide the details

Overall District Goal:-

To facilitate the Improvement of the living standards of the people in the District through increased access to basic services and the promotion of socio-economic development within the context of effective grassroots participation in decision making.

Objectives and corresponding activities under the seven thematic areas of the framework have been developed to enhance speedy implementation of targeted programmes. These can be found in the programme of action (PoA).The objectives in the programme of action are aligned to those of the GSGDA II

INDICATIVE FINANCIAL PLAN

The implementation of the projects earmarked for the plan period would require funds which would be obtained from various sources. Notable among the sources are the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF), Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFUND), District Assembly's Internally Generated Funds (IGF), Government of Ghana Funds(GoG), Donor Funds and Communities' contribution to projects

CHAPTER ONE

Performance of the District in implementing Programmes and projects under GSGDA I (2010-2013)

The evaluation of the 2010-2013 plan is an assessment of the overall achievements in the implementation of the 2010-2013 planning period under the GSGDA I. It examines the strengths and weaknesses in the implementation of projects and gives recommendations and suggestions to guide implementations of plans and projects for the 2014-2017 plan period. The remarks provide a basis for further improvement in the planning of development for the district which will ensure maximum growth and effective utilization of mobilized resources.

Goal of the 2010-2013 plan

The Assembly in the past plan intended 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 line with this laudable expectation, the following goals and objectives were set to measure achievements over the period.

The overall district goal is to work in partnership with community members and civil society organization to:

- improve access to basic services
- create opportunities for wealth creation
- ensure effective grassroots participation in decision making

Development Programmes

The table below seeks to analyze development activities in the 2010-2013 Medium Term Development plan under the following thematic areas

- Human Development , Productivity And Employment
- Enhanced Competitiveness Of Ghana's Private Sector
- Accelerated Agricultural Modernization And Sustainable Natural Resource Management.
- Infrastructure And Human Settlements Development
- Transparent And Accountable Governance

Objectives set under the above thematic areas as well as strategies and indicator status are clearly analyzed to guide and inform the current implementation of 2014-2017 DMTDP

PERFORMANCE REVIEW 2010-2013 MTDP UNDER THE GHANA SHARED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDA (GSGDA) I

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE/CODE	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	0116 Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	Construction of 12 No 6-Unit Classroom Block , Office and Store and Ancillary Facilities under GETFUND	Classroom Blocks constructed	20% of the target met			>>>	>>>	Target could not be met due to delay payments to contractors
							>>>	>>>	
							>>>	>>>	
							>>>	>>>	
ENHANCED COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR	0014 Attract private capital from both domestic and international sources	Construction of 28 No 6-unit classroom Blocks	-do-	50% of target achieved			>>>	>>>	-do-
		Construct access routes, provide HEP, facilitate land acquisition in communities with small scale Industries	Access routes constructed	Construct 15 access routes across the district			>>>	>>>	Target could not be met due to resources constrains
							>>>	>>>	
							>>>	>>>	
							>>>	>>>	
		Establishment of Ricemill	Ricemill constructed	Construct seven(7) ricemills across the district			>>>	>>>	-do-
					>>>	>>>	-do-		
Support women	Women groups	Form women			>>>	>>>			

in gari Processing business	supported	groups across the district and support them	>>>	>>>	-do-
			>>>	>>>	
			>>>	>>>	
Processing of cocoa bye product (Potash)	Product of cocoa bye products	Production of Potash in all cocoa production towns and villages in the district to produce employment opportunities	>>>	>>>	-do-
			>>>	>>>	
			>>>	>>>	
			>>>	>>>	
			>>>	>>>	
Identify and support rice farmers with inputs to increase production	Rice farmers supported	35 farmer groups formed and supported	>>>	>>>	65% of target met through the Department of Agric
			>>>	>>>	
			>>>	>>>	
Create, facilitate and enhance private partnership in agro processing		Implementati on of the Public Private Partnership programme	>>>	>>>	Target could not be met due to resources constrains
			>>>	>>>	
			>>>	>>>	
			>>>	>>>	

**ACCELERATED
AGRICULTURAL
MODERNISATION
AND SUSTAINABLE
NATURAL
RESOURCE MGT.**

					>>>		
	0029 Promote selected crop development for food security	Train 200 farmer based groups to adopt the cultivation of other food crops either than the traditional cash crop 'cocoa'	Number of farmers trained	Train 200 farmer based groups	>>>	>>>	Target could not be met due to resources constrains
					>>>	>>>	
					>>>	>>>	
					>>>	>>>	
	0348 Reverse forest and land degradation	Engage community members in reforestation programmes	Number of trees planted	Engage 45 community members in reforestation programmes	>>>	>>>	Target could not be met due to resources constrains
					>>>	>>>	
					>>>	>>>	
					>>>	>>>	
					>>>	>>>	
	0030 Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Train farmers in the rearing of domestic life stocks keeping (poultry)	Increase in the level of food security	Train 200 farmers in the rearing of domestic life stocks keeping (poultry)	>>>	>>>	Target could not be met due to resources constrains
					>>>	>>>	
					>>>	>>>	
					>>>	>>>	
	0031 Promote fisheries development for food security and income	Promoting fish farming (aquaculture) around the	Number farmers engaged in fish farming	Train 20 farmers in aquaculture	>>>	>>>	Target could not be met due to resources constrains
					>>>	>>>	

		various rivers (Sui)			>>>>	>>>>	
	0053 Mitigate and reduce natural disasters and reduce risks and vulnerability	Through a collaborative effort of NADMO and Agric, engage communities in the measures that will mitigate and reduce natural disasters and the reduction in vulnerability	Reduction in the level and rate of natural disaster occurrences	Engage 60 communities in measures that will mitigate and reduce natural disasters and the reduction in vulnerability	>>>>	>>>>	Target could not be met due to resources constrains
	0050 Adapt to the impacts and reduce vulnerability to climate variability and change	Engage farmers to adapt positive practices that will affect climate change and vulnerability	Number of farmers engaged in climate change prevention activities	Engage 500 farmers to adapt positive practices that will affect climate change and vulnerability	>>>>	>>>>	Target could not be met due to resources constrains
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meet user need	Maintenance of feeder Roads	Number of roads reshaped		>>>>	>>>>	20% of Target was met while the rest could not be met due to resources constrains
		Construction of 12 No Culvert (2/2000x2000), (1,200x1,200),	Culverts constructed		>>>>	>>>>	

	(1800x1,800), (900x700)		>>>	>>>	
0073 Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure	Construct ICT Centres /Establish Computer centres for training of Basic school pupils	ICT centre constructed	>>>	>>>	
	Purchase and distribute computers/Laptops to 20 Rural Basic Schools	Laptops purchased and distributed to schools	>>>	>>>	43% of target met
	Installation and furnishing of community library/ICT centres.	Community library furnished and installed with computers	>>>	>>>	Target could not be met due to resources constrains
	Construction of Post office	Post office constructed	>>>	>>>	Target could not be met due to resources constrains
			>>>	>>>	
			>>>	>>>	
			>>>	>>>	
0080 Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the need of Ghanaians and export	Connect 30 communities to the national grid by December 2013 (Phase 1)	Number of communities connected to the national grid	>>>	>>>	100% of target met during the planned period
			>>>	>>>	

0110 Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water	Drilling of 60 Boreholes for rural communities	Number of boreholes drilled	>>>	>>>	64% of target met
			>>>	>>>	
			>>>	>>>	
	Construct 25 Hand Dug Wells for smaller rural communities	Number of hand dug wells constructed	>>>	>>>	71% of target met
			>>>	>>>	
			>>>	>>>	
	Rehabilitation 44 existing Boreholes	Number of bore holes rehabilitated	>>>	>>>	30% of target met
			>>>	>>>	
			>>>	>>>	
	Organise Half yearly review meetings for stakeholders in water and sanitation activities.	Minutes of review meetings	>>>	>>>	Target could not be met due to resources constrains
			>>>	>>>	
			>>>	>>>	
0111 Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation	Construction of Public toilet facilities	Public toilets constructed	>>>	>>>	Target could not be met due to resources constrains
			>>>	>>>	
			>>>	>>>	
0112 Ensure the development and implementation of health education as a	Construction of 12 seater Aqua Privy Toilets/Urinals	Household toilets/urinals constructed at market centres	>>>	>>>	Target could not be met due to resources constrains
			>>>	>>>	
			>>>	>>>	

component of all water and sanitation programmes	for existing markets		>>>	>>>	Target could not be met due to resources constrains
	Construction of 120 Household toilets	Household toilets constructed	>>>	>>>	
	Demolish and re-construct 6-seater KVIP for school	A number of KVIPs constructed	>>>	>>>	Target could not be met due to resources constrains
	Construction of 24 Institutional Latrines for Schools, Clinics and Other institutions	A number of institutional latrines constructed	>>>	>>>	25% of target met due to resources constrains
	Conduct quarterly Clean-up exercise in major town.	Clean-up exercises conducted	>>>	>>>	60% of target met
	Organise sensitization programmes annually on environmental sanitation in 21 schools	A number of sensitization programmes organised in schools	>>>	>>>	63% of target met
	Reconstitute and train WATSAN	WATSAN committees	>>>	>>>	Target could not be

		Committees in 60 communities where WATSAN are not functional	reconstituted and trained	>>>	>>>	met due to resources constrains	
				>>>	>>>		
				>>>	>>>		
		Identify and map out all tourist sites in the District	A number of tourist sites mapped out	>>>	>>>	Target could not be met due to resources constrains	
				>>>	>>>		
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE	0157	Ensure efficient internal revenue generation and transparency in local resource management	Involve Town /Area Councils in revenue mobilization.	Revenue mobilisation register	>>>	>>>	Target could not be met due to resources constrains
					>>>	>>>	
					>>>	>>>	
	0153	Mainstream the concept of local economic development into planning at the district level	Establish DDS Centre for improved Revenue Generation	District Data System established	>>>	>>>	Target could not be met due to resources constrains
					>>>	>>>	
	0152	Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Service Act	Construction of meat shops and slaughter slabs	Meat Shop constructed	>>>	>>>	Target could not be met due to resources constrains
					>>>	>>>	
	0156	Strengthen and operationalize the sub-district structures and ensure consistency with local Government laws	Train Area Council staff in participatory monitoring and evaluation and	Minutes and training manuals on participatory monitoring and	>>>	>>>	Target could not be met due to resources constrains
					>>>	>>>	

	other local governance issues.	evaluation and other local governance issues	>>>>	>>>>	
			>>>>	>>>>	Target could not be met due to resources constrain
0170 Improve transparency and public access to information	Disseminate District assembly and government policies and programmes on air	Receipts of payments made to Radio stations of programmes aired	>>>>	>>>>	60% of Target met
			>>>>	>>>>	
	Organise Town Hall meetings	A number of Town Hall Meetings held	>>>>	>>>>	
	Undertake Community visits annually (20 Communities Per year)	A Number of communities visited	>>>>	>>>>	
			>>>>	>>>>	
			>>>>	>>>>	
			>>>>	>>>>	
			>>>>	>>>>	

Conclusion

The evaluation of the plan as tabulated above has confirmed that the resources invested in the implementation of projects for the 2010-2013 plan period has produced some positive results. Some of the objectives have been achieved and are still relevant. Some projects and programmes have been completed in the planned period and are in operation as a result of the fact that at the time the district was not created, the uncompleted ones will be carried to the next plan for completion. The completed projects need to be regularly maintained in order to prolong their life span.

DISTRICT PROFILE

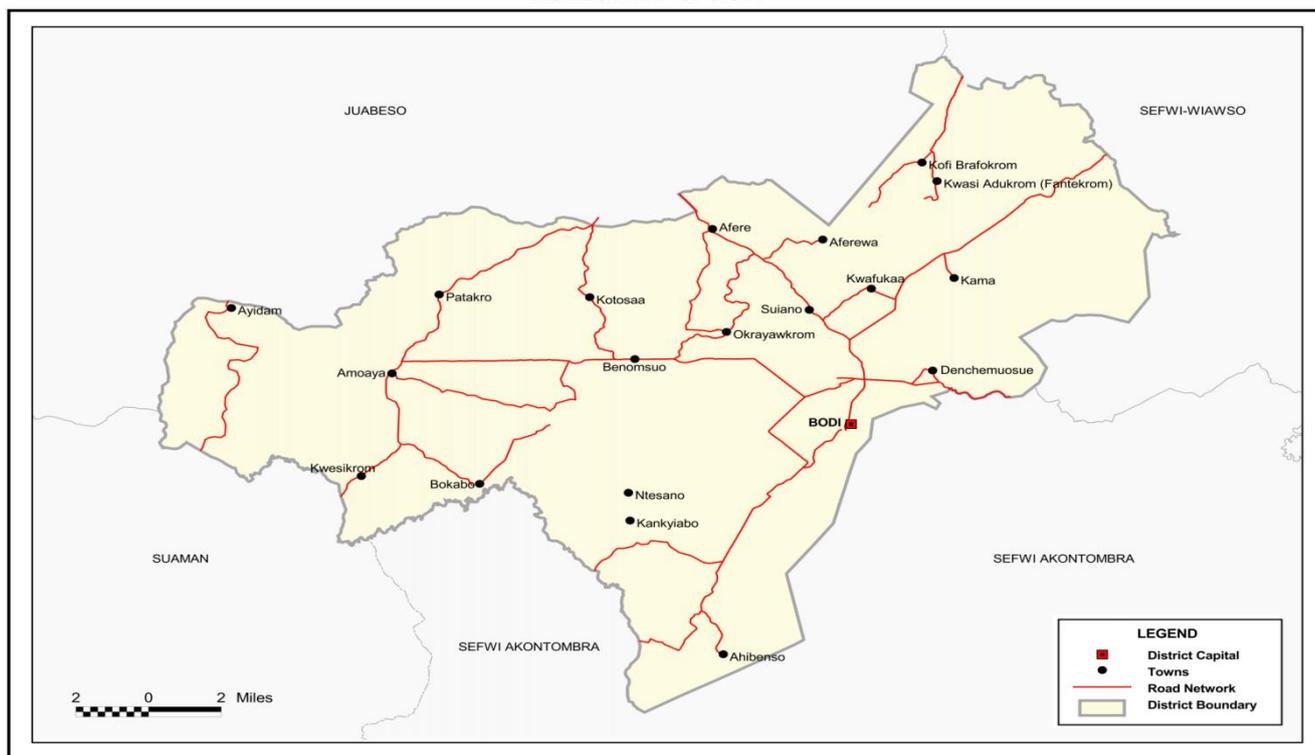
Current Situation

Background

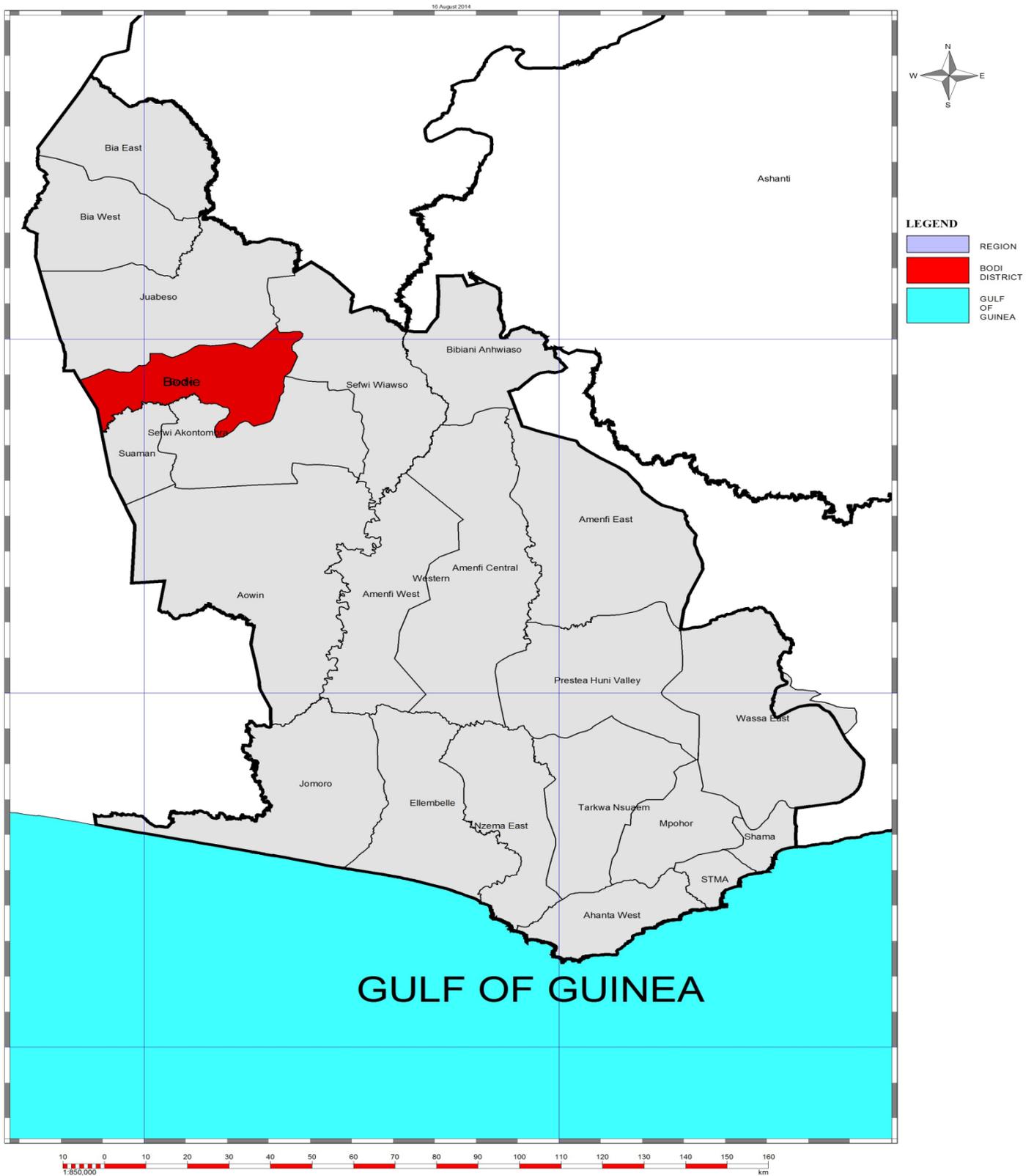
The Bodi District is one of the twenty two districts in the Western region of Ghana. It was created out of the Sefwi Juaboso District in 2012 with the Legislative Instrument (LI) 2021. The District has a land size of about 662.404 square kilometres. It is also located in the Northern part of Western Region of Ghana with Sefwi Bodi as its capital. Bodi district has 11 Electoral Areas, 4 Government Appointees, 1 constituency and 3 Area Councils. The District shares borders with Juaboso District to the North, Sefwi Wiawso Municipal to the West and Akontombra and Suaman Districts to the South.

Source: DMTDP (2010-2013)

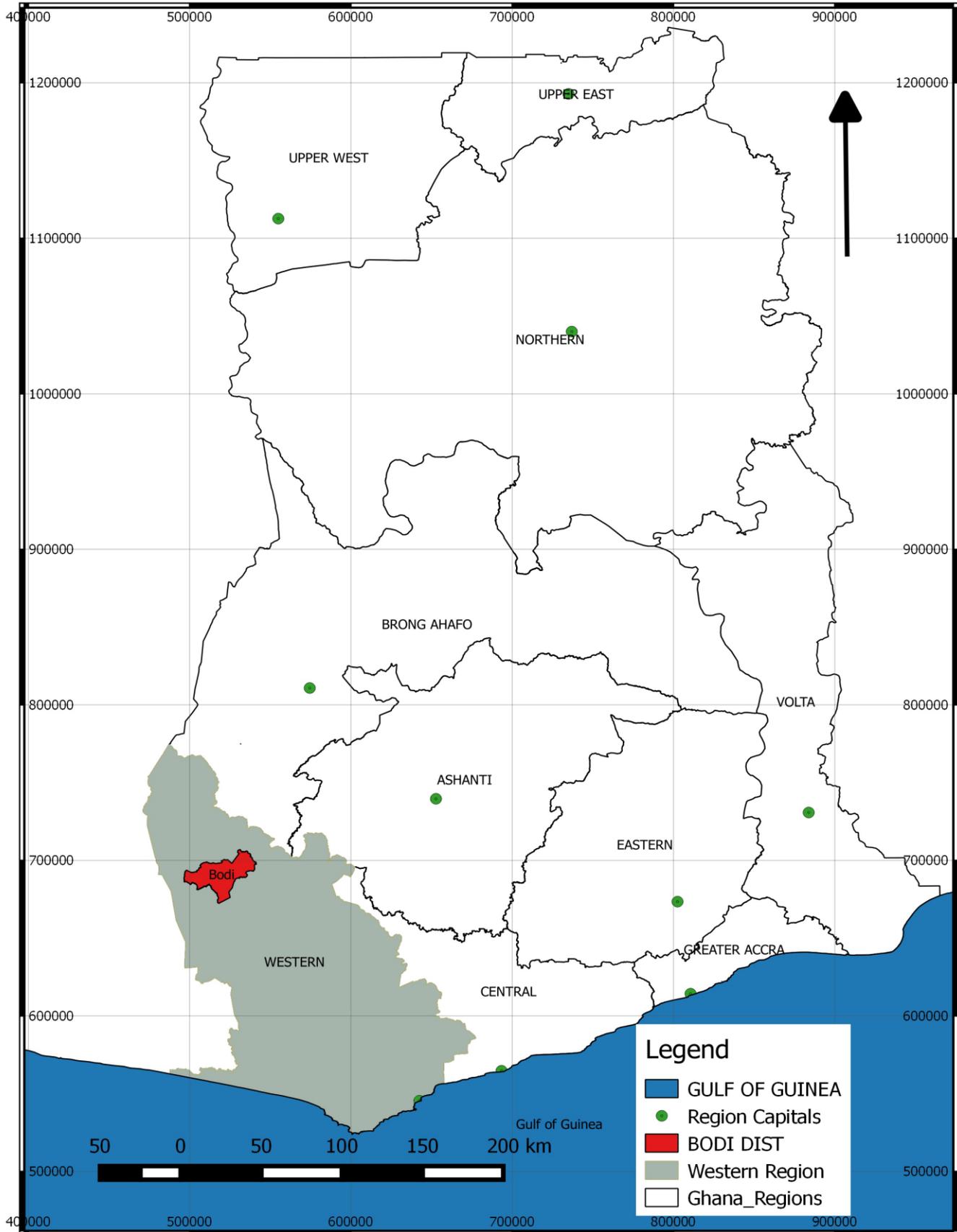
DISTRICT MAP OF BODI



BODI DISTRICT IN REGIONAL CONTEXT



BODI DISTRICT IN NATIONAL CONTEXT



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.

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 641 square kilometres. It has a population of about 64,931. It is located in the Northern part of the Western Region of Ghana with Sefwi Bodi as its capital.

Geology

The district geological composition is mainly of the Birimian formation. There are also granite rocks, which covers about three quarters of the closed forest zone is said to be the most important mineral bearing rocks. Figure 2 shows the districts geology and soil.

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. This makes the district have comparative advantage in agriculture production and also a fertile ground for agro-processing.

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 respectively.

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.

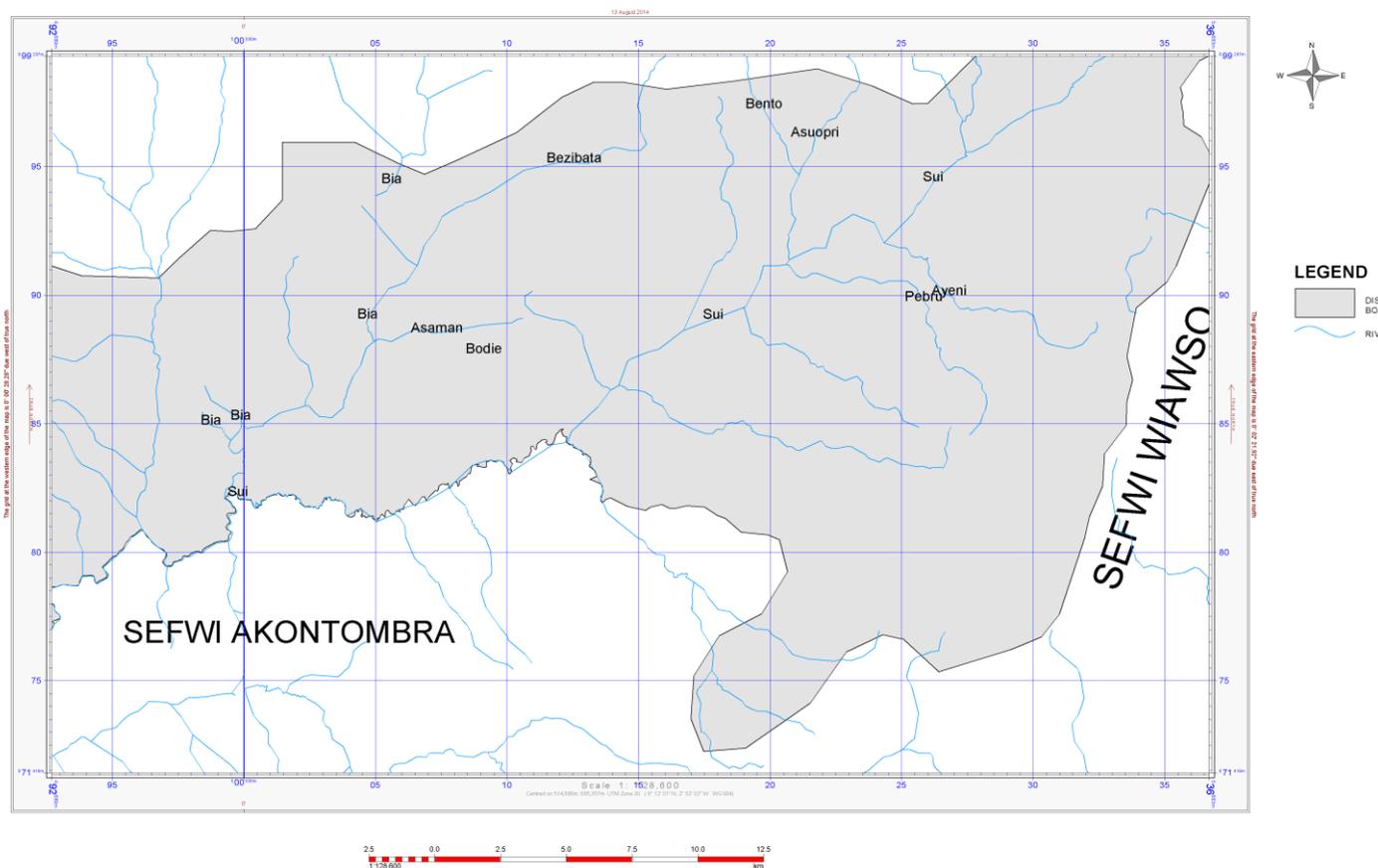
The district experiences high intensity of sunlight and this provides cheap solar energy for the drying of farm produce especially cocoa and cereals. The relatively long wet (rainy) season as well as the abundant rains had been favourable for the cultivation of food and cash crops. However, the brief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

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

DRAINAGE SYSTEM IN BODI DISTRICT



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, Ofram, Edinam, Onyina, Kyenkyen and Odum. This explains 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.

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 unearth the main environmental problems and their impact in the district.

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 have 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.

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 throw butts anywhere. 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.

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.

LAND COVER IN BODI DISTRICT

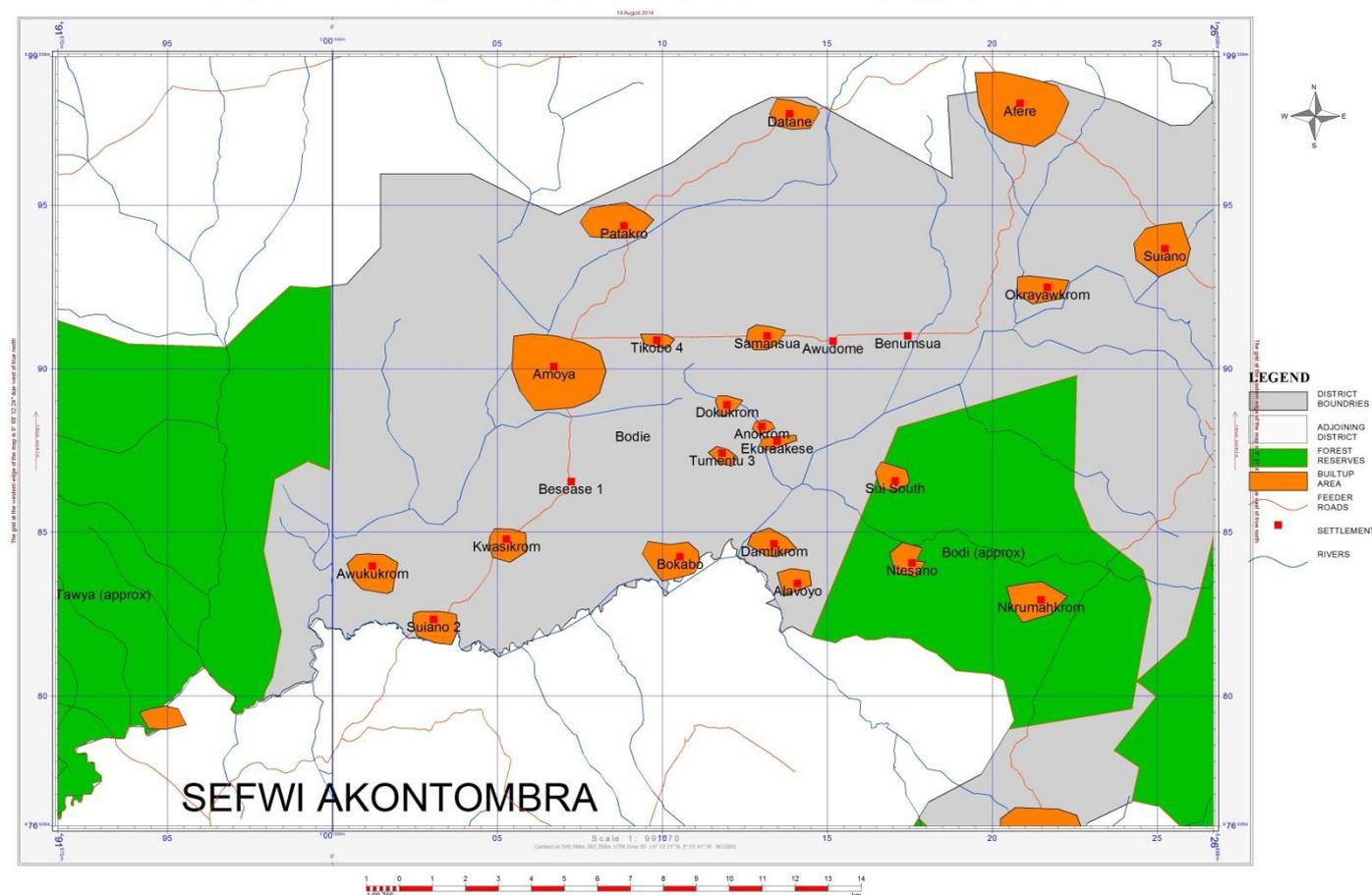


Table: Stock of houses and households by type of locality

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.

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.

Most houses in the district are of very 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.

Land Management

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

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.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Population size, composition and age-sex structures are necessary in understanding the components of population variation, change 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 and change like fertility, mortality and migration dynamics.

Population Size and Densities

Table 2.1a shows the age 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).

Table2. 1: Population by Age, Sex and type of locality

Age Group	Both Sexes	Sex		Type of locality		
		Male	Female	Sex ratio	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	252	1,544
Age-dependency ratio	83.1	82.5	83.7	82.1	83.3	
Child dependency ratio	76.7	76.6	77.3	75.6	77.1	
Old aged dependency ratio	6.2	5.9	6.4	6.5	6.1	

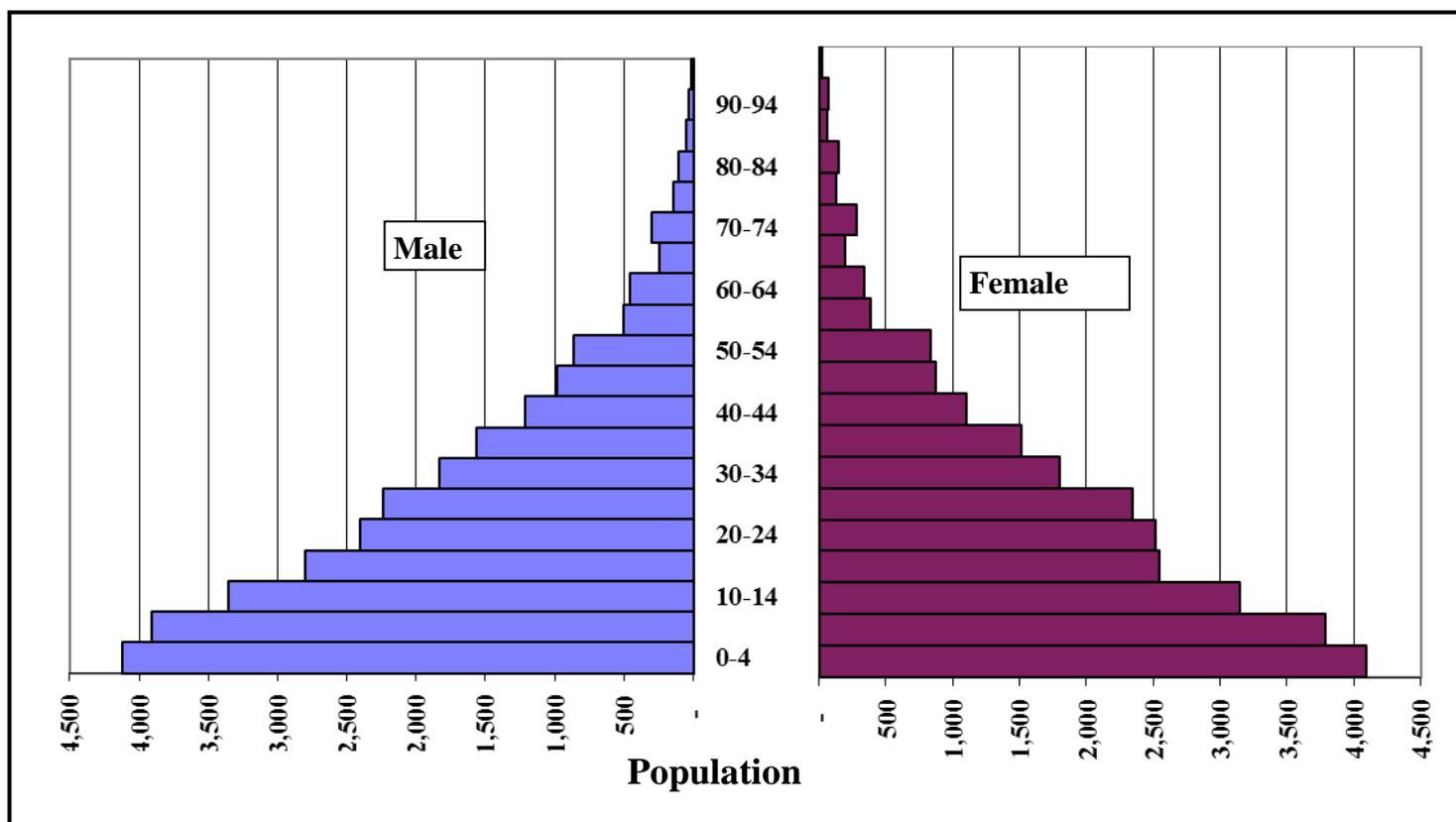
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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 2.1: Population Pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

As shown in Figure 2.1 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.

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 2013. In this regard the following assumptions have been made about the projections.

1. The district's growth rate of 3.5% will remain constant up to the 2017.
2. Child mortality rate of 132/100 live births will not change during the plan period 2014 – 2017
3. Life expectancy at birth of 55 years of the country will remain unchanged till the year 2017.
4. Migration rate in the district will be constant till the plan period 2014-2017

Table Projected Population 2014 – 2017

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
2004	76,759	69,435	146,194
2005	79,438	71,873	151,311
2010	82,125	79,419	156,428
2011	84,811	76,733	161,544
2012	87,497	79,164	166,661
2013	90,183	81,595	171,778
TOTAL			

Source: Field Survey

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

Rural Urban Split

The district is basically rural. The 2000 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.

Ethnicity

The district is ethnically diverse as indicated in the table below:-

Table 3: Ethnicity

ETHNICITY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Sefwi	26.1	26.1	52.4
Brong/Ahafo	14.3	11.2	24.1
Ashanti	5.1	3.3	8.4
Northerners	3.2	4.6	7.8
Fantis	2.2	2.1	4.2
Others	1.2	1.6	3.1
TOTAL	52.1	48.9	100

Source: Field survey – Bodi District Assembly 2013

The ethnic composition shows that Sefwis are the predominant group with pockets of other ethnic groups the Sefwis who are indigenous and belonging to the Akan ethnic group form 52.4% of the district's population whilst settlers account for 48.6% of the population. The largest group among the settlers are the Brongs (24.1%) followed by Ashanti's (8.4%)

The major ethnic group in the district is the Akan comprising mainly of Sefweis, Fantis, Ewes, Bonos, the Northern Tribes and other non-nationals. 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 four districts. These are Sefwi Wiawso, Bodi, Juaboso and Bia 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.

Religious Affiliation

The 2010 population and Housing Census shows that Christians form 72.0%, Islam 12.4% traditional religion 16.2% and pockets of other religious groups 9.3% irrespective of the diverse religions groups in the district there is religious tolerance and peace prevails.

Table: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	53,314	100.0	27,111	100.0	26,203	100.0
No religion	3,686	6.9	2,459	9.1	1,227	4.7
Catholic	8,903	16.7	4,368	16.1	4,535	17.3
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	11,376	21.3	5,524	20.4	5,852	22.3
Pentecostal/Charismatic	16,152	30.3	8,000	29.5	8,152	31.1
Other Christian	8,043	15.1	3,949	14.6	4,094	15.6
Islam	4,396	8.2	2,434	9.0	1,962	7.5
Traditionalist	252	0.5	125	0.5	127	0.5
Other	506	0.9	252	0.9	254	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Household Characteristic

Household

A household was 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.

Head of Household

The household head was defined as a male or female member of the household recognized as such by the other household members. The head of household is generally the person who has economic and social responsibility for the household. All relationships are defined with reference to the head.

Household and Non-household population

Household population comprised of all persons who spent the census night in a household setting. All persons who did not spend the census night in a household setting (except otherwise stated) were classified as non-household population. Persons who spent census night in any of the under listed institutions and locations were classified as non-household population:

- (a) Educational Institutions
- (b) Children's and Old People's Homes
- (c) Hospitals and Healing Centres
- (d) Hotels
- (e) Prisons
- (f) Service Barracks
- (g) Soldiers on field exercise
- (h) Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:

- i. All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, Public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, Pavements and all such places which are not houses or compounds.
- ii. Hunting and fishing camps.
- iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

The 2010 Population and Housing Census, for instance 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.

The average household size in the district is 5.2% as compared with 4.4% and 4.0% for the region and the national 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.

Employment Situation and Occupational structure

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 were 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”.

Employment Sector

This refers to the sector in which a person worked. The employment sectors covered in the census were public, private formal, private informal, semi-public/parastatal, NGOs and international organizations.

Working children

International labour regulations stipulate 15 years as the minimum working age. According to the 1998 Children’s Act of Ghana, children under 15 years of age are not expected to be employed. However, children aged 13 and 14 can do light work. Therefore, a child below 13 years is not expected to engage in any economic activity.

Occupation

This referred to the type of work the person was engaged in at the establishment where he/she worked. This was asked only of persons 5 years and older who worked 7 days before the census night, and those who did not work but had a job to return to as well as those unemployed who had worked before. All persons who worked during the 7 days before the census night were classified by the kind of work they were engaged in. The emphasis was on the work the person did during the reference period and not what he/she was trained to do. For those who did not work but had a job to return to, their occupation was the job they would go back to after the period of absence. Also, for persons who had worked before and were seeking for work and available for work, their occupation was on the last work they did before becoming unemployed. If a person was engaged in more than one occupation, only the main one was considered.

Industry

Industry referred to the type of product produced or service rendered at the respondent’s work place. Information was collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period.

Economic Activity

The question on economic activity was asked of all persons five years and above who engaged in any activity for pay (cash or kind) or profit or family gain for at least one hour during the seven days preceding census night.

Economically Active Population

The economically active population was defined as persons who:

- Worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least one hour within the seven days preceding census night. This category of persons included those who were in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers;
- Did not work, but had job to return to;
- Were unemployed and actively looking for work.

Economically Not Active Population

The economically not active persons were those who did not work and were not seeking for work. The category included homemakers, full time students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who were unable to work because of their age or ill-health.

Labour force

The labour force comprised employed persons who had jobs or businesses and the unemployed. The term economically active population by the census definition was the same as the labour force. Therefore, these terms are used interchangeably in the chapter as appropriate.

Workforce (the employed)

Workforce represents the total number of workers actively employed, or available for work. It consisted of all persons aged 15 years and above, who during the reference period, were in the following categories:

- At work, that is, persons who during the reference period performed some work for wage or salary either in cash or in kind or worked without pay.
- Had a job to go back to, but did not work within the reference period.

The Unemployed

This comprises all persons aged 15 years and above, who during the reference period were:

- Without work and had no fixed jobs;
- Currently available for work;

Seeking for work by taking specific steps to look for work (e.g. writing applications, visiting job sites, visiting employment agencies and seeking help from friends and relatives in the search for

CULTURE

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 four districts. These are Sefwi Wiawso, Bodi, Juaboso and Bia 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 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.

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 culture flames of the Sefwi high 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.

SPATIAL ANALYSIS

With a population density of 54.5 persons per kilometre, the district is sparsely populated as compared with 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', Kwasirom 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.

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, Kwasirom 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, Kwasirom and Ahibenso that are within the high density populated area fall under fourth level settlement because they have few services.

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.

However 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.

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.

Accessibility to Other Services

Market Centres: - Market centres in the district mainly function briskly.

There are two major weekly market centres. These are located at Bodi and Amoaya. 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. These aggravate poverty situation of the people especially food crop farmer whose produce could not be stored for a longer period.

Extension Services: - Agricultural Extension Service is not accessible to certain areas. There are only 18 Extension service stations in the district manned by a single MOFA officer. Some of them lack logistics such as motor-bikes and fuel. As a result they are not able to reach the numerous scattered hamlet settlements in the district.

Banking Service: - There is only one rural bank and three other financial institutions operating in Bodi. 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.

Accessibility to Health Service: - The existing District Hospital at Juaboso and the other five sub-district health centres are accessible to people living in the district. The majority of the people in the inaccessible areas are served by various private and mission clinics. However these health centres deliver first aid,

maternity and child health care services. The on-going road projects are expected to enhance access to all government facilities.

Accessibility to Police Station

There are police stations in the district located at Bodi, Amoaya and Kwasikrom. All the Police stations are understaffed and lack logistics, therefore their services are not able to cover the entire population.

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.

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.

Major Economic Activities: - The main economic activity in the district is agriculture. Over 90% 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

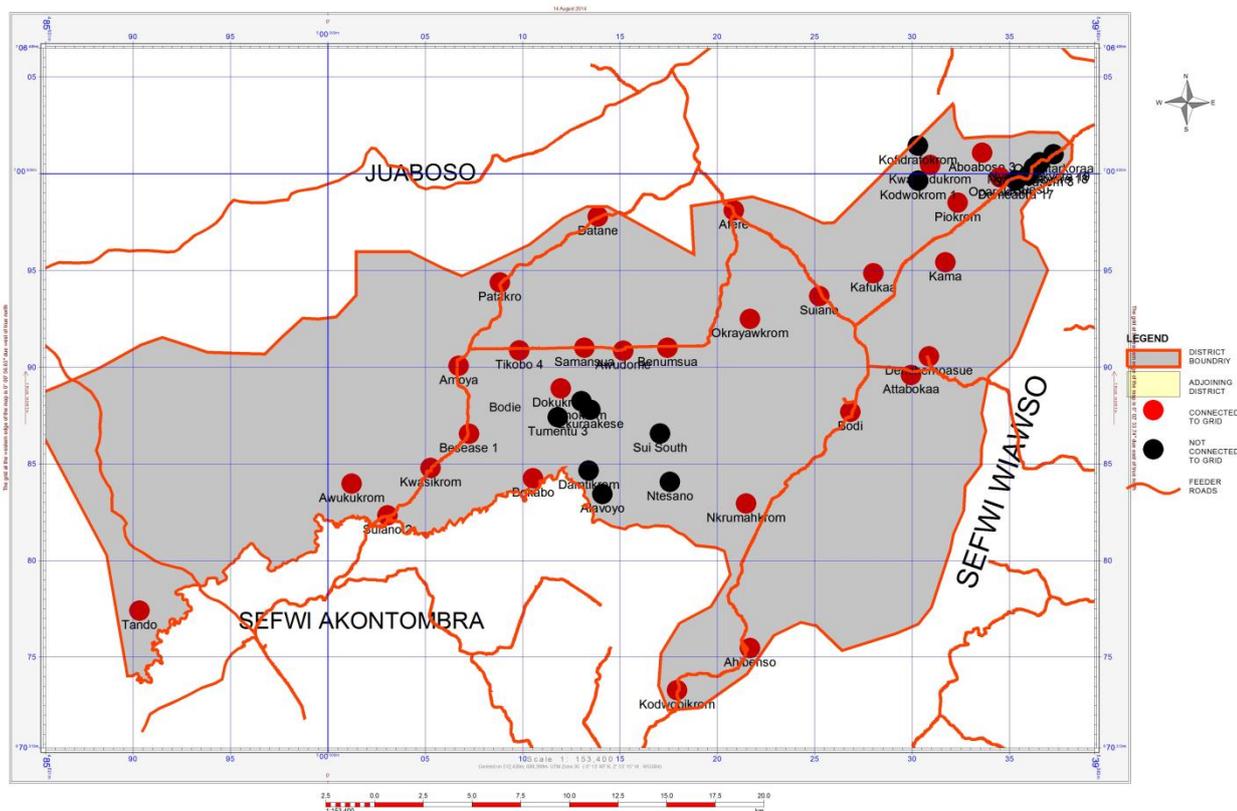
Fire Service

The district has no fire service station.

Electricity

21 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 may pose as a threat to prospective industries who may wish to invest in the district.

ELECTRICITY NETWORK IN BODI DISTRICT



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.

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.

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.

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 winning. 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.

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.

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.

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:-

Table: 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

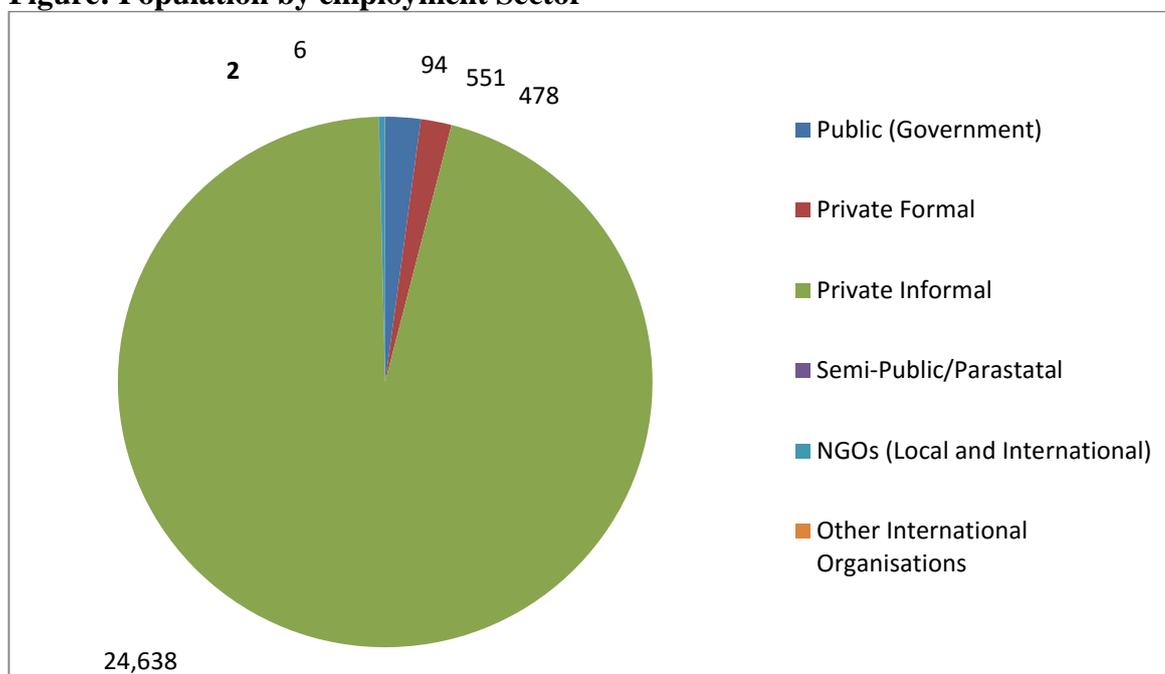
Private Informal	24,638	95.6	12,574	94.3	12,064	97.0
Semi-Public/Parastatal	6	0.0	4	0.0	2	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	94	0.4	60	0.4	34	0.3
Other International Organisations	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0

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: 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 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.

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.

Roads

The district has about 275 km of roads. All the 275 km of this road length are primary roads which traverse the district from Bodi – Juaboso, Bodi-Amoaya, Bodi – Ahibenso, and Bodi – Bokabo. 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 latrite 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.

Market

Bodi district has one major periodic market at Bodi held on every Saturday to keep economic activities in the district booming. There are other minor markets at Amoaya (Saturday), Ahibenso (Wednesday) and Bokabo (Thursday) Kwasiakrom (Wednesday) among others. However, none of these markets can boast of adequate stores, stalls, sheds warehouse, sanitary facilities and drainage systems. Most traders sell along roads and lorry station which create vehicular traffic blocks and also endanger the lives of the traders.

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 Paramouncy 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 Paramouncy or its authorized agents. Interest in land in the district is as tabulated below.

Table: Land Holding Arrangements in Bodi-District

Ownership	% of land
Personal	53
Family	34
Abunu/Abusa Share cropping	12
Leasehold	1
Total	100

(Sources: MOFA records).

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

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 and the Assembly's own Internally Generated Fund. The Assembly's revenue source is solely dependent on District Assemblies Common Fund for its developmental project as the IGF collected are inadequate to meet its recurrent expenditure, thus making it difficult for the Assembly to use part of IGF to undertake its development projects.

Table: Revenue Analysis for 2012– 2013

NO.	REVENUE HEAD	REVENUE SUMMARY CUM. ACUTUAL FOR 2012	APPROVED BUDGET 2013	CUM. ACUAL REVENUE 2013
1.	Rates		200,956.63	28,682.01
2.	Lands		50,000.00	10,000.00
3.	Fees & Fines		241,147.95	15,003.40
4.	Licence		61,721.93	35,742.61
5.	Rent		---	---
6.	Grant		3,410,888.28	580,676.07
7.	Investment		---	---
8.	Miscellaneous		---	---
TOTAL			3,964,714.79	670,104.09

General Expenditure for 2012 – 2013

2012	2013
GH¢ -	GH¢ 670,104.09

DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND SOURCE DEDUCTIONS

2012	2013
GH¢	GH¢ 214,326.22

ACTUAL NET INFLOW

2012	2013
GH¢	GH¢ 617,014.53

Problems Associated with Revenue Collection

The Bodi Assembly is not able to meet its revenue target due to the following factors:

Inadequate of Revenue Collectors: - The Assembly has few permanent revenue collectors and commission collectors.

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.

Transportation – The Assembly has no revenue mobilization vehicle, making the cost of revenue collection high. Revenue Collection Data are inadequate for example data collection on Property Rate is non-existence.

Measures being taken to Arrest the Situation

Revenue superintendent has been posted to the district and has since reported and work is on-going. Revenue Vehicle will be procured and the property addressing system of all properties in the district is on the way to facilitate the collection of property rates in the district.

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.

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.

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.

District Assembly

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

It is principally responsible for the overall development policies and programmes co-ordinated by the Regional Co-ordinating Council under the Local Government Act 1993 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:

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

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.

Sub-structures of the Assembly

The Bodi District Assembly is sub divided into three Area Councils. It is worthy to note that these three Area Councils are not functioning because of logistical inadequacies. There are 11 Unit committees but not all of them have the full complement of members.

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

- Finance Department
- Education, Youth Sports Department
- Health Department
- Physical Planning Department
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Social Welfare and Community Development
- Works Department
- Central Administration
- Industry and Trade Department
- Disaster Prevention Department
- National Commission For Civic Education (NCCE)

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

SOCIAL SERVICES

Educational and health 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. There is no hospital in the district. There are four (4) Health Centres, five (5) Community-Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) Compound and one (1) Maternity Home.

Education Statistics

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

NO. OF SCHS	NO. OF CIRCUITS	No. OF HEADS		ENROLMENT									STAFFING						VACANCY
				KG1			KG2			GRAND TOTAL			TRAINED			UNTRAINED			
		M	F	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
46	4	0	0	1243	1262	2505	853	870	1723	2096	2132	4228	3	11	14	2	56	58	50

PRIMARY

NO. OF SCHS	NO. OF CIRCUITS	No. OF HEADS		ENROLMENT																				
				P1			P2			P3			P4			P5			P6			GRAND TOTAL		
		M	F	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
46	4	45	3	765	764	1529	795	747	1555	758	773	1531	724	745	1469	651	629	1258	642	587	1229	4348	4245	8593

STAFFING						VACANCY
TRAINED			UNTRAINED			
M	F	T	M	F	T	
83	15	98	95	29	124	48

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

NO. OF SCHS	NO. OF CIRCUITS	No. OF HEADS		ENROLMENT									STAFFING						VACANCY			
				JHS 1			JHS 2			JHS 3			GRAND TOTAL			TRAINED				UNTRAINED		
		M	F	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T		M	F	T
26	4	4	0	567	474	1041	513	437	950	399	341	740	1450	1229	2679	72	5	77	36	0	36	20

KG**PRIVATE**

NO. OF SCHS	NO. OF CIRCUITS	No. OF HEADS		ENROLMENT									STAFFING						VACANCY
				KG1			KG2			GRAND TOTAL			TRAINED			UNTRAINED			
				M	F	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	M	F	T	M	
22	4	0	0	1243	1262	2505	853	870	1723	2096	2132	4228	0	0	0	38	41	79	-40

PRIMARY

NO. OF SCHS	NO. OF CIRCUITS	No. OF HEADS		ENROLMENT																				
				P1			P2			P3			P4			P5			P6			GRAND TOTAL		
				M	F	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	M	F	T	M
22	4	45	3	193	194	387	208	174	382	173	172	345	147	172	319	127	118	245	124	119	243	972	949	1921

STAFFING						VACANCY
TRAINED			UNTRAINED			
M	F	T	M	F	T	
1	0	1	69	22	91	28

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

NO. OF SCHS	NO. OF CIRCUITS	No. OF HEADS		ENROLMENT												STAFFING						VACANCY
				JHS 1			JHS 2			JHS 3			GRAND TOTAL			TRAINED			UNTRAINED			
				M	F	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	M	
12	4	4	0	84	76	160	91	88	179	82	61	143	257	225	482	0	0	0	14	2	16	-1

Enrolment and Staffing

Enrolment Situation

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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 literate 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.

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:

Health Facilities

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

Table 13: Distribution of Health Facilities Providing Care

The Bodi District health Directorate has been endowed with several 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.

Table

NO.	FACILITY NAME	SUB-DISTRICT	OWNERSHIP	REMARKS/REQUEST
2.	Suiano Health Centre	Bodi	Gov/EU	Completion of ward
3.	Amoaya Rural Clinic	Amoaya	Gov/EU	Renovation
4.	Kwasikrom health Centre	Amoaya	Gov/EU	Renovation
5.	Ahibenso Rural Clinic	Bodi	Gov/EU	Renovation
8.	Puakrom CHPS	Afere	Rented	New structure
10.	Patakro CHPS	Amoaya	Gov/EU	Renovation

15.	Bodi CHPS	Bodi	CBRDP	Handed Over
18.	Denchemous	Bodi	World vision	Renovation

Source: GHS Bodi District

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 67 health personnel working in the district. This has led to the closure or non-functioning of eleven primary health centres and community clinics established to augment existing health facilities. The number of staff manning the health facilities is about one-third of their required levels. 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.

Community-Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS)

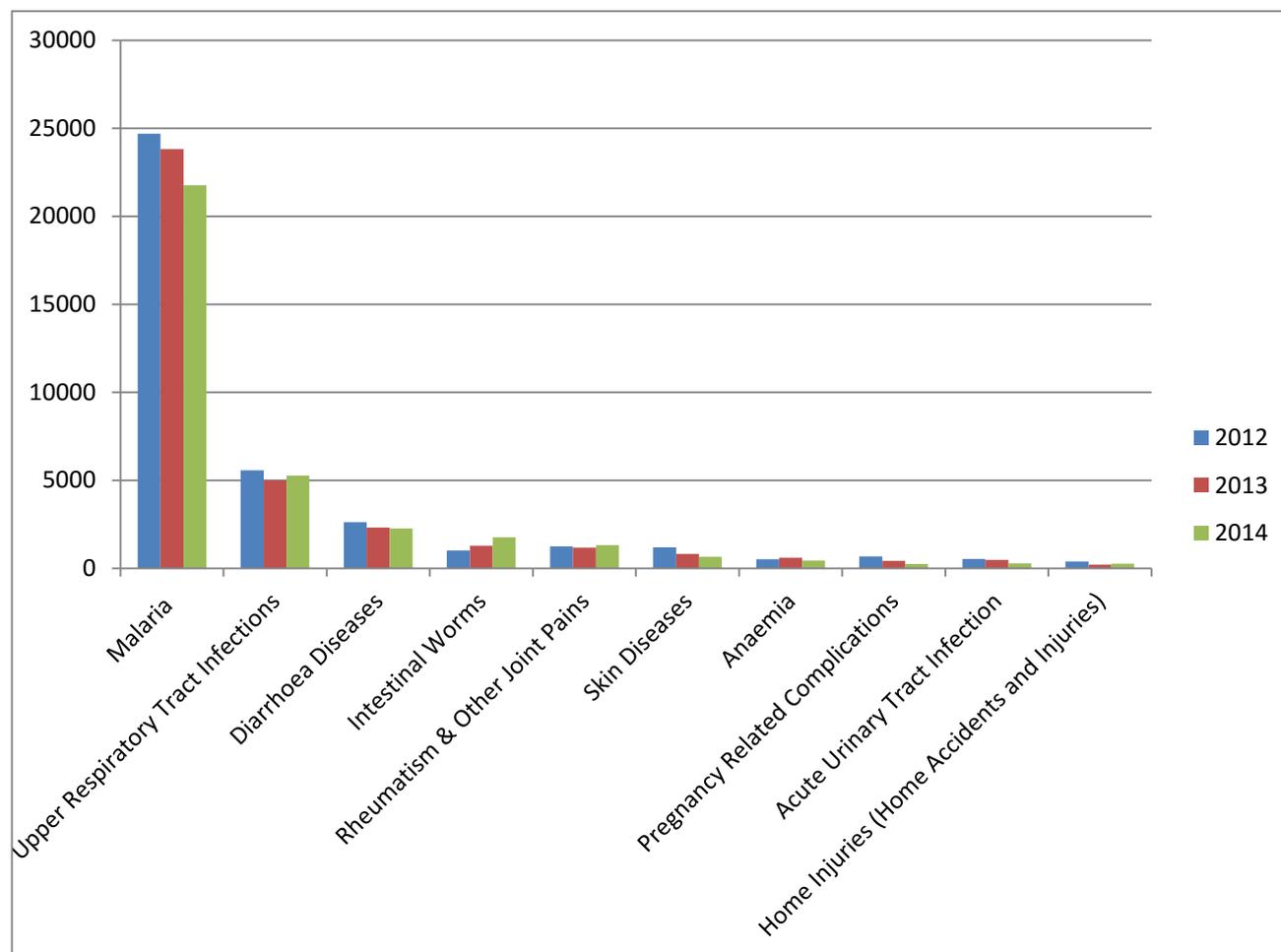
In response to Community Oriented Primary Health Care Programme initiated by the Health Ministry, most of the personnel in the district have been re-posted to serve in the sub-district centres. This programme seeks to improve access to health care to the consequently provide affordable health care to the people. Currently four (4) out of the seven sub-districts are benefiting from the programme. Even though the district health service had intention to expand it to cover the rest of the sub-districts, the current status of the already established ones leaves much to be desired. They are plagued with lack of logistics and personnel and thus rendering them ineffective in quality health care delivery.

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 ten causes of OPD attendance in the district for the half year of 2013 (ie January – June, 2013)

Table: TOP 10 causes of OPD Attendance Bodi District 2014

Disease/Condition	2012	2013	2014	TOTAL	%
Malaria	24684	23811	21769	70264	54.0
Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	5569	4992	5270	15831	12.2
Diarrhoea Diseases	2621	2316	2264	7201	5.5
Intestinal Worms	1017	1288	1773	4078	3.1
Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	1247	1172	1325	3744	2.9
Skin Diseases	1201	823	663	2687	2.1
Anaemia	513	612	450	1575	1.2
Pregnancy Related Complications	669	417	244	1330	1.0
Acute Urinary Tract Infection	534	472	274	1280	1.0
Home Injuries (Home Accidents and Injuries)	385	210	256	851	0.7
All other Diseases	9933	5633	5815	21381	16.4
	48373	41746	40103	130222	100.0



Source: Bodi District Health information unit.

District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme

The National Health Insurance Act, 2003 (Act 650) was enacted to provide the legal and regulatory framework for the operation of a National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) which would enable residents in Ghana to obtain at least basic health care services without paying money at the point of delivery of the service. The aim is to replace the cash and carry system with a mechanism to reduce the burden of the ordinary people.

In response to this, the Juaboso District Health Insurance Scheme was introduced in 2005 and became operational in February, 2006. A total number of 19,750 people have registered with the scheme as at June 2009. A summary of operational status and financial reports are presented below September 2012 to August 2013 since the district came into creation in June 2012:

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONAL STATUS REPORT

JUABOSO DMHIS

EXEMPT GROUP

TOTAL ID CARD

MONTH	TOTAL REGISTERED	INFORMAL SECTOR (FULLY PAID)	SSNIT CONTRIBUTORS	CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	AGED OVER 70 YEARS	SSNIT PENSIONERS	INDIGENT	MEMBERS HIP (FULLY PAID + EXEMPT GROUP)	INFORMAL	EXEMPT	TOTAL	TOTAL PREMIUM COLLECTED GH¢
As at April Ending 2012	23.902	6.150	1.586	14.264	961	79	110	23.150	257	7300	11.557	441.6m
To	117	-	117	-	-	-	-	19,534	517	1234	1751	-
August 2013	99	-	99	-	-	-	-	19,651	200	702	902	-
Total	19.702	6.150	1.802	14.264	961	79	110	19.750	4,974	9,236	14.210	441.6m

JUABOSO DMHIS FINANCIAL REPORT
HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE, 2013

MONTH	HOSPITAL ATTENDANCE			P A Y M E N T S				TOTAL
				OUT-PATIENTS		IN-PATIENTS		
(2013)	OPD	IPO	TOTAL	SERVICE AMOUNT ₪	DRUGS AMOUNT ₪	SERVICE AMOUNT ₪	DRUGS AMOUNT ₪	
January	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
February	346	-	346	7,102,341	18,982,720	-	-	26,085,061
March	633	30	663	12,086,210	31,100,190	6,374,324	8,610,834	57,171,558
April	847	21	868	23,337,908	48,454,608	6,913,000	9,261,734	87,968,050
May	869	53	922	21,001,843	36,114,304	14,034,240	29,481,527	100,631,914
June	1,458	54	1,513	23,534,520	55,697,638	24,356,000	32,769,000	136,357,158

Source: District Mutual health Insurance office

The health Insurance has made a remarkable improvement in health care financing in the district since its introduction. Currently, Eleven (11) facilities are providing care to the clients in the district while the scheme has contracted four health facilities outside the district.

However the scheme is bedevilled with a number of problems such as lack of office accommodation, lack of properly defined condition of service for staff, lack of vehicle for monitoring service for staff, lack of vehicle for monitoring high bills or claims by clients and the problem of separating that of the Bodi district from that of Juaboso. There are also many unregistered people in the district.

HIV/AIDS

The emergence of Human immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection and the disease Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) have been a great concern to the world and Ghanaian communities due to its devastating effect on the Social and Economic development. Juaboso district is no exception to the effects of this dreadful disease which has now become socio-economic problem.

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 prevalence rate of about 3.1%. 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.

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 3.5% which is higher than the national and regional rates of 2.7 and 3.2 respectively. The high growth rate is mainly due to high fertility rate of women within the child bearing age, early marriage, teenage pregnancy and influx of migrants from all over the country into the district to engage in farming and small scale mining activities.

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.

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 insecticides treated bed nets to pregnant women and children less than 2 years.

The District Fire Service

The district has no Fire Station. There are however o 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.

Water and Sanitation

Water

Bodi District in the Western Region of Ghana is generally considered as deprived, in the sense that more than 60% of the people do not have access to portable water.

About 40% of the people have access to portable water. The main source of these water come from Boreholes and hand dug wells. Bodi, the district capital, enjoys a small town water facility similar to pipe borne water.

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 incidences of water-borne diseases like typhoid, guinea worm and bruli ulcer which are routinely reported at the health facilities are ample evidence of water problem besetting 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.

STWS, Afere, Bodi, and Amoaya and Bokabo Sponsored by USAID had been provided.

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 50% of the 89 boreholes in the district are broken down. In this regard such communities fall back to depend on streams and rivers which are contaminated. Luckily, Water Aid has come to the rescue of the District. They rehabilitated 25 Hand Dug Wells in 13 Communities. What was officially handed over by the Country Director, Water Aid

New Boreholes have also been constructed by the World Bank through the Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation project, the Government of Ghana through the MP, Cocoboard, Apex and Amajaro. These go a long way to assist in the water delivery in the District.

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.

Waste management

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 Zoomlion 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.

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 : 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.

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.

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 Denchemosue is woefully inadequate and poorly resourced. As such it is no longer functioning and needs to be revived.

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.

Vulnerability – Analysis

Just as in the previous plan 2010-2013 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.

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.

Farm Labourers

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.

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.

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

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.

SUMMARIES OF KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS/ISSUES

A number of development issues were identified in the situation analyses. Due to resource constraints these issues were prioritized. The underlisted problems /development issues under the thematic areas are the issues that attention will be focused for redress to eliminate hindrances in the quest for rapid development of the District:

ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO ECONOMIC STABILITY

- Low DA revenue for Development projects
- Weak capacity of DA to generate and manage internally generated Revenue
- General apathy of tax payers in honouring tax responsibilities
- Government policy against the taxation of the major economic activity (cocoa)

ENHANCED COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

- Dwindling employment opportunities
- Poorly resourced community training centres
- Limited access to start-up capital
- Limited small scale industries
- Poor access to credit facilities

ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

AGRICULTURE

- High post-harvest losses
- Over reliance on cocoa
- Inadequate market for farm produce
- Dwindling land for farming
- Limited access to credit facilities for farmers
- Poorly developed tourist attractions

Climate Change

- Lack of awareness on climate change and its impact
- Increased land degradation and loss of cropable land
- Possibilities of emergence of new disease vectors in some areas
- Disruption in industry productivity due to possible crises in the energy sector

Natural resource Land degradation and land use

- Illegal and indiscriminate harvesting of natural resources
- Haphazard, uncontrolled and uncoordinated urban development
- Risk associated with fire, floods, and other natural disasters to life and properties
- Lack of basic equipment to manage disasters

Natural disaster risk and vulnerability

- Risk associated with fire, floods and natural disasters to life and properties.

Mineral extraction (including oil and gas)

- Ineffective monitoring and management of illegal mining/small scale mining.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT***Water Environmental sanitation and Hygiene***

- Inadequate access to portable water
- Upsurge of water borne diseases
- Inadequate logistics for portable water delivery
- Poor community participation in water delivery
- Poor environmental sanitation
- Inadequate environmental Health personnel
- Poor public education on environmental sanitation

Transport Infrastructure (Roads)

- Deplorable Condition of feeder roads

ICT

- Low level of science, technology and innovation culture in all aspect of the society

Energy

- Lack of electricity in some rural communities

Human settlement Development

- Persistent land disputes
- Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY***Education***

- Poor academic performance
- 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
- Low level of enrolment
- Ineffective supervision
- High school drop-out-rated
- High illiteracy rate

Human Resource Development productivity and employment

- Low level of entrepreneurial development

Health

- Lack of District Hospital
- High incidence of preventable disease
- Inadequate Health Personnel
- Inadequate logistics
- Poor geographical accessibility
- Inadequate residential accommodation for health personnel
- Poor public health education
- Lack of incentives for health personnel
- High maternal and infant mortality rate
- High morbidity and mortality from malaria
- High infant mortality

HIV and AIDS

- Adverse effect of HIV/AIDS/STI/TB on quality of life and life expectancy of the people
- High stigmatization of PLWHIV
- Lack of credible database on HIV/AIDS
- Ineffective school based prevention programmes
- High level of stigmatization
- Inadequate NGOs/Civil society involvement in HIV/AIDS campaign
- Lack of anti-retroviral drugs
- Poor work based programmes

Population Management

- Unwillingness of people to use modern contraceptives
- High population growth rate
- High rate of teenage pregnancy
- Low public education on reproductive health

Child Development and Protection

- The need to Strengthen measures to eliminate the worst forms of child labour (WFCL)

Social Policy and Social Protection

- Lack of support for the aged and the disabled
- High illiteracy rate among people with disabilities
- Low skill development among PWDs
- Negative attitudes towards PWDs
- Poor accessibility of PWDs to public places
- Poor knowledge on the right of the PWDS
- Inadequate skill development Programmes for the vulnerable

TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE***Local Governance and Decentralization***

- 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
- Inadequate logistics for decentralized departments

Women Empowerment

- Prevalence and practice of outmoded customs inimical to women's rights
- Weak institutional capacity
- Low participation of women in decision making

Rule of Law and Justice /Public Safety and Security

- High level of violent crimes including robbery
- Inadequate accommodation for law enforcement agencies.
- Lack of accommodation for judicial service delivery
- High rate of drug abuse and alcoholism.

National Culture for Development

- Undeveloped Tourist Potentials
- Increasing Adulteration of our Culture.

CHAPTER TWO

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

1. ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

Under this thematic area efforts would be directed to enhancing revenue mobilization and its management. Activities would be geared towards improving internally generated revenue with the use of ICT and the involvement of the private sector and the District Assembly sub structures.

On management of the local economy to realize the needed impact on job creation and poverty reduction a wide range of Local Economy Development (LED) activities would be carried out. For a start data on existing small and medium scale enterprises would be collected and analysed to the guide types of interventions to improve the local economy

2. ENHANCED COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

The District would encourage and support private sector led activities to undertake agro processing, large scale rice cultivation and skills training. Efforts to provide socio-economic facilities like roads hydroelectric power water and health facilities would be provided to identify communities to enhance the private sector's efforts in the District's development.

3. ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Accelerating the Provision of Irrigation Infrastructure

There is almost rainfall throughout the year in the Bodi District yet certain crops like maize and vegetables (garden eggs, tomatoes and pepper) cannot be grown throughout the year particularly during the peak of dry season i.e. November – April. The reason for this is lack of irrigation facilities.

Under this thematic area the District will take advantage of the wet lands in the valleys, the Agric department will embark on the Inland Valleys Rice Development Project (IVRDP).

Under this project the Assembly will undertake the following:

Four (4) communities to be introduced to the IVRDP

Farmer based Groups to be assisted with Agric inputs to undertake small scale valley bottom irrigation scheme by 2017

Assist 500 youth interested in Agric to use hand dug wells to irrigate their produce by 2017.

The District Assembly through the Cooperative Department intends to

1. Organizing farmers into groups of 20 member maximum to access loans from the Rural Banks and ADB.
2. To assist 100 Farmers with funds from Food and Agricultural Budgetary support.

Livestock Development

To ensure adequate expansion in the industry to boost growth there is urgent need to assist farmers to

1. Train 200 livestock farmers to in improved animal husbandly practices.
2. Increase the number of Veterinary Officers from 2 to 5 by 2017
3. Provide credit facilities for prospective livestock farmers.

Cocoa Hi Tech. Programme

To increase cocoa production to regain Ghana's original status as the leading cocoa producer in the world, the government of Ghana in the year 2002 introduced the cocoa Hi Tech programmes to run side by side with the mass spraying exercise.

The main aim of the programme is to increase cocoa production. The programme has so far benefited over 70,000 farmers. Consequently cocoa production in the district has doubled from 2900 metric tons as at 2000 to over 8000 metric tons as at the end of 2013.

It is expected that with current application of the Hi-tech programmes, production will increase to 25,000 metric tons by 2017. To achieve this fact the following programmes will be pursued.

1. Increase number of cocoa spraying gang by 25%.
2. Set up a complaint unit to look into complaints against mass sprayers
3. Give out loans for farmers to purchase cocoa inputs.

On environmental management the Assembly will embark on programmes to ensure sustainable land use and orderly development especially in major communities of the District .All small scale mining ventures would be streamlined to ensure that the general environment is not degraded. In an effort to pursue its sustainability agenda the District would bark agencies and NGOs to conserve and regenerate the forest Assistance would be given to institutions to effectively control and manage disasters

4. INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT

Developing Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

As a result of the districts remoteness from major cities attempt are being made to introduce the district to ICT. Almost all the cellular phones are present in the District.

Most of the organisations are now using computers in the district. Some individuals have similarly opened business centres using computers to provide related services to the people.

Over the planning period the district intends to establish ICT centres in the district capital Bodi and some major towns in the district, i.e. Amoaya, Ahibenso, Afere and Kwasikrom.

Market

Market infrastructure plays a crucial role in improving production and productivity levels across all the sectors of the local economy. The major weekly market that is Bodi (Saturdays) lacks adequate stores, stalls and space for the numerous traders who troop to the centre from other parts of the country especially Kumasi to transact business. The market lack ancillary facilities like toilet, urinals, Day care centres and office.

Improving market infrastructure is a priority of the district. Thus the district plans to;

Develop an ultramodern market centre with all the facilities on the land given by the Chiefs of the Land. These facilities will include; Toilets, Urinals, Day Care Centre and offices for Fire Service and Environmental Sanitation and a lorry station.

Energy

Efforts to improve conditions in this sector would include energy supply to support industries and households

Water and sanitation

Limited access to safe drinking water remains a major problem in most of the communities. About 40% of the people have access to potable water. Out of this 2.8% uses pipe borne through a small town water supply system with the rest relying on bore holes and hand dug wells. A number of boreholes are broken down due to lack of spare parts and skill personnel to maintain them. Thus about 60% of the people rely on streams and wells which are unsafe for domestic use.

Only 30% of the households have access to toilet facilities. The rest use free range and communal toilets which creates a lot of environmental hazards. Disposal of waste is also not properly managed.

Sanitation facilities are inadequate for communities and institutions. Over the planning period issues on provision of standard water and sanitation facilities would be a priority for the District

WATSANS and DWST will be strengthened to manage water facilities in the communities.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

Education

The key issues in the sub-sector that need to be addressed including low enrolment levels in schools

Bodi District is also bedevilled with geographical and gender disparities in access to education. Pupils, especially JHS pupils, walk long distances to school and thus causing some children especially girls, to drop-out of school. For example, gross enrolment rate of girls in JHS is 38.0% as against 55.6% for boys.

Some education problems include low community participation in the management of schools, inadequate logistics and inadequate qualified teachers for most schools. About 34% are headed by untrained teachers mostly middle school leavers.

To achieve the millennium development goal in education, the district expects that the following targets should be attained by the end of the plan period.

Gross enrolment rate is expected to increase from 85% to 98% at the primary level.

Between 2014 and 2017, the Gross Admission rate to primary will increase from 96.1% to 100% thereby absorbing all children of school going age into schools. Classroom infrastructure is expected to increase from the current 47% to 82% by the end of 2017. Furniture situation which is a problem will be solved. Access to potable water in schools and toilet facilities would increase by 40% and 63% respectively.

Teacher attrition rate will reduce from 8.0% to 3.5%. Trained teacher percentage is expected to increase from 38.7% to 85%.

Health Care, Malaria Control and HIV/AIDS

Inadequate health personnel have rendered most of the health facilities ineffective. Logistical constraints also make access to improve health care difficult to the people.

Malaria continues to be the top killer disease in the district, about 30% of OPD attendance is malaria cases. This is due to poor environmental sanitation.

There is inadequate data on HIV/AIDS, high stigmatization and poor HIV/AIDS response management among other remains a headache to the Assembly.

The District will strengthen the DMHIS to improve access of the poor to health care delivery. The DA will also ensure adequate supply of staff by sponsoring students who gain admission to pursue health related courses in tertiary institutions.

In addition, on malaria control and prevention, the district target is to reduce the prevalence rate by 58% by 2017. This can be achieved by improving environmental sanitation and implementing strategic advocacy programmes.

With regards to HIV/AIDS prevention, the DA intends to reduce new HIV/AIDS transmission, reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS related vulnerability, mobility and mortality and also improve the district response initiatives.

Population Management

As stated earlier, high population growth rate has a negative effect on socio-economic development. The existing population growth rate of 3.5% is far above the national rate of 2.7%. This has resulted in increased pressure on the few social facilities like schools; health programmes among others few people adopt family planning methods and birth control measures.

The objective of the DA is to reduce population growth rate from the current 3.5% to 1.5% by 2017. The district will improve database on population and promote family planning services.

Integrated Child Development

The District will pursue social Protection Policies which will enhance the child's development.

- To thus ensure their protection and proper growth of children in the district. Plans are in motion to establish proper day care centres managed by trained attendants, GES and the community.
- The Department of Social Welfare is also in the process of compiling data on existing Day care centres to ensure that they render good services.
- The development of the child's physical psychological emotional social and educational needs of the child is a priority of the Assembly.

5. TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE.

Good governance implies sharing, power and responsibilities between levels of government. It also implies on one hand, giving local governments financial, legal, institutional and managerial resources to fulfil those duties.

The Bodi District Assembly which is to ensure good governance has taken the following initiative: Unit Committees to enhance greater community access to decision-making by putting up office accommodation for the Area Councils and appointing Acting Area Council Secretaries to man them

Additionally, plans are far advanced to furnish all the offices of the Area Councils and engage services of typists. It is our plan to appoint auxiliary staff to man all the three Area Councils to enable them coordinate development activities at the council level for onward transmission to the DA.

Security and Rule of Law

The D/A has awarded for the constructed a permanent District Police headquarter and quarters at Bodi to boost security in the district. The Assembly intends to furnish them during the plan period. Plans are also far advanced to rent a space for use as a magistrate court for handling the judicial cases that arise in the day to day activities of the populace.

Tourism

Bodi District is blessed with a lot of cultural and eco-tourism potentials including cultural festivals, forest reserves with enormous plant and animal species and Historical rock. Prominent among them is the Krokosue forest reserve which has been identified as a Global Biodiversity significant area. It harbours primates such as black and white Columbus which is said to be an endangered species and can be found in few areas in the world.

However due to poor roads and social facilities among others, this sector's contribution to the local economy has been abysmal.

Women Emancipation

In Bodi District, the women population is 49% which is less than the male population. The women have heavier time burdens, lower rates of utilization of production resources and lower literacy rates.

Inequalities with respect to access to and control of assets such as land, credit, education, human and social assets such as participation at various levels of decision making, legal rights and protection, do not favour women in the district. Their participation in decisions affecting their communities is very low.

Apart from the sacrifices they make a greater percentage of domestic violence that occur are perpetrated against women, these are particularly evident in the semi-urban town of Afere, Amoaya, Ahibenso Bodi and Kwasikrom.

HIV prevalence rate in the district is higher among women than men. The risk factors and vulnerability are greater among women than men. Economic, political social and cultural emancipation of women is a priority of the district.

Programmes to address the issue include organizing them into co-operative groups to access credit from the rural banks and organise advocacy and empowerment workshops for women groups.

It is expected that the poverty levels of women who form about 49% of the district population would reduce by 5% by the end of 2017.

POTENTIALS, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES (POCC) ANALYSIS OF PRIORITIZED ISSUES

Introduction

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.

The results of the POCC identified are structured in the following thematic areas:

Table

Key development problem	Potentials	Opportunities	Constrains	Challenges
Weak capacity of DA to generate and manage internally Generated Revenue.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of Revenue generating Agencies. -List of valued residential and commercial property -Existence 3 viable market centres -Large population that serve as potential market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Access to government interventions such as DACF, CBRD, DDF, IDA. -Presence of large numbers of cocoa buying agencies. Community support from timber firms. Four cellular phone firms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor nature of roads. -Inadequate DA Revenue -Low level of micro enterprises. -Over dependence on cocoa(not taxed) -Low community awareness on taxation -Cocoa prod. as a dominant econ. activity not taxable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low Central Government support -Delay in the release of DACF
Dwindling employment opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Presence of NBSSI, REP. -Existence of market -Presence of large numbers of youthful population. -National Youth Employment Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Favourable climate and vegetation -Availability of mineral resources.(clay) -Availability of electricity. -Fertile land for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Land litigation. -Off season migration. -Low savings. -Inadequate alternative livelihood programmes. -Poor nature of roads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Limited credit facilities. -High rainfall pattern. -Inadequate vocational/technical educational centres.

	-Presence of Extension Agents, Dept. of Co-operative and Feeder Roads	agricultural activities. Availability of commercial banks.		
Low level of entrepreneurial skills	- Existence of large pool of unskilled labour -Presence of commercial and development Banks. -Existence of various trades.	- D/A support to trained unskilled labour - Existence and operation of Business advisory centre and the Rural technology facility -Establishment of the National Youth employment Programme	- Lack of master Tradesmen in the District - Absence of Vocational training centres -Unwillingness of the youth to engage in vocational training -Youth resort to ‘Galamsey’ and other quick ways to make money	- Lack of funds to establish more vocational centres that will be accessible. - Lack of tools for the trainees. - Lack of Donor support to establish and sustain training centres

Key development problem	Potentials	Opportunities	Constrains	Challenges
Poor Sanitation Conditions	Existence of Environmental Health Staff. -Operations of ‘Zoomlion’ in waste collection and management -Existence of basic equipment for Sanitation activities	- D/A support to Environmental Health Staff. - Educational campaign on sanitation by Environmental Health Staff - Commitment of the DA to Purchase sanitary equipment and tools annually - Presence of devt. Partners like relief International, to support sanitation activities.	Community members’ unwillingness to undertake clean up exercise. - Public apathy to sanitation management - Communities reluctant to release land for refuse dumping site - Inadequate educational campaign on sanitation	- Insufficient Environmental Staff. - Lack of funds for sanitation management - Lack of Donor support in envt .sanitation sector
Inadequate sanitation Facilities	- Existence of Environmental Health Office.	-Donors’ readiness to construct environmental Health offices in the	- Lack of funds to purchase sanitary tools.	- Lack of Funds to construct Health facilities

	-Small town water system in 4 communities.	District. - D/A readiness to construct offices - Provisions in the Medium Term to construct environmental Health Offices	-Low DA revenue. -Inadequate social services.	-Lack of fiscal decentralization
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Key development problem	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low Agricultural production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of farm lands. - Abundance of labour force in the District. - Favourable weather condition. - Fertile lands. - District Assembly support to farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of agric extension officers. - Availability of farm inputs -Government's commitment to modernize Agriculture -Proximity to major market centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - land litigation - limited number of large scale farming - Poor state of feeder road. - Lack of ready market for some agric products. - Apathy of farmers to adapt to modern farming techniques. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of credit facilities to farmers - Inadequate Extension officers - Unreliable rainfall pattern. - Unavailability of modern farming implements and equipment.
Limited credit facilities for farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of financial institutions - Existence of farmer groups. - Existence of cooperative societies. -Presence of Donor Interventions (CBRDP, REP, FABS.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government support to farmers. - Availability of Donor support to farmers - D/A support to farmers. - Training of farmers. -Govt's commitment to youth in Agric Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate financial institutions to support farmers. - Inadequate farmers groups and co-operatives. - Lack of capable Buildings for farmers. - Low recovery of loans by Banks from farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate funding from Central Government to support farmers. - Inadequate donor support - Insufficient funds to support training programmes for farmers.
Diseases and Pest affecting cocoa.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Presence of Agric Extension Service. -Existence of MOFA office. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cocoa firms support devt social project -High prices for cocoa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Over reliance on cocoa. -Limited land for food production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Child labour on cocoa farms. -Unfavourable weather conditions affect cocoa

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fertile land for cocoa production -Large number of cocoa buying companies . -High cocoa output. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor nature of roads. -Financial mismanagement on the part of cocoa farmers. 	production.
Deplorable conditions of feeder roads.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establishment of the dept. of feeder roads. - Abundance of labour force in the area. - Communal spirit of community members to rehabilitate roads. -Availability of DA equipment for roads eg Grader 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intervention of donor support in the District - Communities willingness to support road rehabilitation. - Rehabilitation of roads by D/A - Provision in the MTDP to guide rehabilitation of roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land owners do not want their farm lands to be degraded. - Majority of roads are farm track. -High cost of road construction and maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deterioration of roads due to heavy rains in the District - Delay in the payment of contractors. - Delay in the award of the contracts.
Poor power supply network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DA's commitment to curb the situation. -Presence of Generators -Presence of gas cookers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supply of low Tension poles to some of the communities. - Presence of Electricity Company of Ghana in the District. - Presence Electricity contractor in the District. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communities inability to purchase low tension poles. - Most communities located far away from the National grid . - Absence of major economic activities in the District. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lack of funds to external electricity to the area - Insufficient donor support. - Extension of electricity to the areas may not be the priority of the District. -High utility bills especially for companies.
High rate of Water related disease.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High ground table in the District. - Existence of stream & well. - Availability of well diggers. - Availability of boreholes and Hand dug wells. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High rainfall patterns in the District. - Donor support for the provision of water facilities eg. Relief Int. , EU, IDA - On-going water projects in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inability of beneficiaries to pay 5% support to water projects. - Inadequate hand dug wells and boreholes in the District. - Lack of maintenance of existing water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delays of donor support. - Delays of DACF to support communities. - Inadequate pipe borne system in the District. - Inadequate Health Personnel to educate the populace on

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Pipe-borne water - Availability of Area mechanics - Establishment of Dist. Env'tal health office. 	<p>(CWSA/SRWSP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of water Board in the communities. - Existence of District Health Management Team in the District. 	<p>facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate Area Mechanics for the maintenance of water facilities - Beneficiaries preference for the use of streams and rivers instead of pipe borne, Hand dug wells and bore holes. 	<p>water related disease</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate Environmental health education
Poor state of identified Vulnerable and Excluded groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Dept. of social welfare, DOVVSU and District Court. - Existence of association of people with Disability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of % support in the DACF so support people with Disability. - Existence of Day Care Centres in most of the communities in the District. - Existence of Master Tradesmen to provide skill training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inability of women to access the legal system. - Lack of resources (funds) to Assist Orphans and the excluded. - Non-existence of institution for V & E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Absence of NGO's to support vulnerable and excluded in the District. - Absence of financial institutions to provide credit facilities to the Vulnerable and excluded.
Ineffective functioning of sub district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity Development programmes by Governmental and Non-Governmental organisations.(LOG ODEP) - Availability of DACF allocation for sub District structures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of institutional and legal framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds to finance activities of sub – dist. Structures - Inadequate office accommodation for A-Cs - Absence of staff to man the A-C offices - Inadequate Revenue collectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High number of unit committees. - Lack of confidence in the A-C and UC - Inadequate funds for capacity building programmes - Unwillingness of the people to pay their fees (Taxes)
Poor Performance in Schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of Ghana Education Service. - DA support - District Development Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of trained teachers. - DACF support for Education. - School feeding programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor educational attitudes on the part of parents. - High Obert and Cobert educational costs. - Inadequate motivation given to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor supervision - Low Educational Facilities. - Low Central Government Support. - Staff not accepting postings to some part

			<p>teachers.</p> <p>-Inadequate logistics.</p> <p>-Inadequate school infrastructure.</p>	of the district.
High incidence of malaria.	<p>-Existence of District Hospital.</p> <p>-Existence District Health Management Team.</p> <p>-Traditional authorities.</p>	<p>-Support from the donor Agencies.</p> <p>-Presence of NGO's</p>	<p>-Inadequate drains within the community.</p> <p>-Low level of public awareness.</p> <p>-Low communal spirit.</p>	<p>-Poor community sanitation.</p> <p>-Poor housing conditions</p>
High maternal and child mortality.	<p>- Existence of District Hospital.</p> <p>-Existence District Health Management Team</p>	<p>-Use of National Health Insurance</p> <p>-Willingness of health officials towards work.</p>	<p>-Financial constraints' due to poverty.</p> <p>-Low savings.</p> <p>-Inadequate alternative Livelihood Programmes.</p> <p>-Inadequate health infrastructure.</p>	<p>-Poor nature of roads.</p> <p>-Low accessibility to health facilities or centres.</p> <p>-Low central government support.</p>
Lack of Knowledge of climatic change issues	-DA's commitment to organize sensitization on climate change	- NGOs in the District working on afforestation and climatic change issues	-Difficulty in reaching out to communities due to bad roads	General apathy of the general public to improve environmental and climatic change problems

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOAL 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 line with this laudable expectation, the following goal and objectives have been set

GOAL

To facilitate the Improvement of the living standards of the people in the District through increased access to basic services and the promotion of socio-economic Development within the context of effective grassroots participation in decision making.

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

Objectives outlined in the district development plan in line with the seven thematic areas are stated below. The district objectives were aligned to the objectives of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) objectives

Table

OBJECTIVES AND CODES

1	ENHANCED COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR		
	KEY FOCUS AREA	OBJECTIVES	OBJ. CODE
	(1) Private Sector Development	1) Attract private capital from both domestic and international sources	0014
2	ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MGT.		
	(1) Accelerated Modernization of Agriculture	1) Improve Agricultural productivity	0026
		2) Promote selected crop development for food security	0029
		3) Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income	0030
		4) Promote fisheries development for food security and income	0031
	(3) NATURAL RESOURCE Land Degradation and Land Use	Encourage appropriate land use and management	0040
		Manage waste, reduce pollution and noise	0046
	(6) Mineral Extraction (including Oil and Gas)	Promote sustainable extraction and use of mineral resources	0034
	(7) Community Participation	Reverse forest and land degradation	0348
	(8) Natural Disaster Risk and Vulnerability	Mitigate and reduce natural disasters and reduce risks and vulnerability	0053

	Climate variability and change	Adapt to the impacts and reduce vulnerability to climate variability and change	0050
3	INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT		
	(1) Transport Infrastructure (Roads)	Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meet user need	0065
	(3) Information Communication Technology Development for growth	Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure	0073
	(5) Energy Supply to support Industries and Households	Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the need of Ghanaians and export	0080
	(8) Water and Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene	Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water	0110
		Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation	0111
		Ensure the development and implementation of health education as a component of all water and sanitation programmes	0112
	Recreational infrastructure	Develop recreational facilities and promote cultural heritage and nature conservation in both urban and rural areas	
4	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT		
	KEY FOCUS AREA	OBJECTIVES	OBJ. CODE
4	(1) Education	Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	0116
	(3) Health	Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health service	0124
		Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangement that protect the poor	0122
	(4) HIV, AIDS, STDs and TB	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs/TB transmission	0127
	(7) Social Policy and Social Protection	Progressively expand social protection interventions to cover the poor	0131
	(9) Population Management	Re-position family planning as a priority in national development	0134
	(10) Child Development and Protection	Promote effective child development in all communities especially deprived areas	0136

		Children's physical social emotional and psychological development enhanced	0138
5	TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE		
	(2) Local Governance and Decentralisation	Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Service Act	0152
		Strengthen and operationalize the sub-district structures and ensure consistency with local Government laws	0156
		Ensure efficient internal revenue generation and transparency in local resource management	0157
		Mainstream the concept of local economic development into planning at the district level	0153
		Deepen on-going institutionalization and internalization of policy formulation ,planning and M&E systems at all levels	0163
	(6) Development Communication	Improve transparency and public access to information	0170
	(7) Women Empowerment	Empower women and mainstream gender into socio-economic development	0174
	(9) Rule of Law and Justice/Public Safety and security	Increase the capacity of the legal system to ensure speedy and affordable access to justice for all	0181
		Improve the capacity of security agencies to provide internal security for human safety and protection	0185

STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES

ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

OBJ: Attract private capital from both domestic and international sources

Strategies

1. Expand the face for private sector investment and participation
2. Guarantee and protect security of investment and personal security
3. Provide predictable and speedy resolution of commercial disputes

ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

MODERNIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL

OBJ: Improved agricultural productivity

Strategies

1. 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 Intensify and extend the mass spraying exercise.
2. Rehabilitate the road network in cocoa growing areas to facilitate the evacuation of crops

3. Introduce special incentives to stimulate investments in the processing of cocoa by Local and foreign entrepreneurs
4. promote the adoption of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) by farmers

OBJ: Promote Livestock and poultry development for food security and income

1. Enhance performance of indigenous breeds of livestock/poultry through a selection programme.
2. Prioritize the development of integrated commercial livestock/poultry for improving meat supply in the short to medium-term
3. Introduce policies to transform smallholder production into medium and large scale enterprises
4. Strengthen the institutional collaboration for livestock/poultry statistics and monitoring
5. Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases

Inland and Aquaculture development

OBJ: Promote fisheries development for food security and income

Strategies

1. Develop aquaculture infrastructure including fish hatcheries
2. Promote private investment in aquaculture
3. Utilize irrigation systems and other impounded reservoirs for aquaculture

Climate variability and change

OBJ: Mitigate the impacts of climate variability and change

Strategies

1. Promote various mitigation options in the agricultural sector including education and efficient management practices
2. Development and implementation of environmental sanitation strategies to adapt to climate change
3. Manage water resources as a climate change adaptation strategy to enhance productivity and livelihoods
4. Minimize climate change impacts on human health through improved access to healthcare

Lands and forestry

Strategies

1. Encourage reforestation of degraded forest and off- reserve areas through the Plantations Development and Afforestation programmes
2. Encourage private investment in commercial forestry outside forest reserves and along dried-up and flowing streams and rivers
3. Promote plantation/woodlot development among communities to meet the needs of society
4. Improve the capacity and the operations on the small scale mining sector, and reduce illegal artisanal mining (galamsey)
5. Improve support to scale miners (especially legally registered ones)

Manage waste, reduce pollution and noise

Strategies

1. Promote the education on the public of the outcome of improper disposal of waste should be carried out
2. Provision of waste collection bins at vintage places in the communities and these bins should be emptied regularly
3. Enforcement of all sanitation laws

4. Set up new/renovate all old waste recycling plants
5. Promote the education of the public on the effects of noise pollution on the health of citizens

INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

ROADS

OBJ: Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user need

1. Priorities the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future

ENERGY

OBJ: Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of Ghanaians and for export

Strategy

1. Increase access to electricity of consumers, especially in the rural areas

PROMOTION OF ICT FOR DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT

Strategies

1. Provide affordable equipment to encourage the mass use of ICT
2. Increase coverage of ICT infrastructure particularly in rural and peri-urban communities
3. Facilitate the development of community information centres (CICs) nationwide

WATER ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water

Strategies

1. Implement District water and Sanitation Plan (DWSP)
2. Strengthen public –private and NGO partnerships in water provision
3. Strengthen the human resource capacity in water management
4. Extend distribution network to subserviced communities
5. Support relevant state agencies, MMDAs and local communities to undertake reforestation programmes for watershed protection
6. Improve human resource capacity in water management

Expand the provision of adequate and disability friendly sanitation facilities

1. Promote the construction and use of appropriate and low cost solid waste facilities
2. Enforce laws on the provision of sanitation facilities by landlords
3. Improve household and institutional sanitation
4. Integrate hygiene education into water and sanitation delivery
5. Acquire and develop land/sites for the treatment and disposal of solid waste in major towns
6. Support public private partnership in solid waste management
7. Build the capacity of District Assemblies to better manage environmental sanitation
8. Promote recycling and cost recovery principles in waste management

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

EDUCATION

OBJ: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels

Strategies

1. Provide infrastructure facilities for schools at all levels across the country particularly in deprived areas
2. Promote increased private sector participation in the establishment of schools within set guidelines, especially in deprived areas
3. Provide uniforms in public schools in deprived communities
4. Establish basic schools in all underserved communities
5. Accelerate the rehabilitation/ development of basic school infrastructure especially schools under trees
6. Promote the achievement of universal basic education

Non Formal education

7. Re-invigorate the Non-formal Education Programme
8. Promote the acquisition of literacy and ICT skills and knowledge at all levels
9. Increase the number of trained teachers, trainers, instructors and attendants at all levels
10. Intensify awareness creation on the importance of girls' education, especially underserved areas
11. Ensure that rehabilitated/new infrastructure are friendly to students with disabilities
12. Undertake more efficient teacher development, deployment and supervision
13. Streamline education delivery supervision at all levels

HEALTH**OBJ 1. Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent Health service****OBJ 2. Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangement that protect the poor****Strategies**

1. Accelerate implementation of CHPS strategy in under-served areas
2. Expand access to primary health care
3. Scale up NHIS registration of the very poor through strengthening linkages with other MDAs, notably MESW and the national social protection strategy
4. Improve the quality of health sector governance
5. Improve case detection and management at health facility level
6. Scale-up community and home-based management of selected diseases

HIV/AIDS**OBJ: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs/TB transmission****Strategies**

1. Intensify behavior change strategies especially for high risk groups
2. Intensify advocacy to reduce infection and impact of HIV, AIDS and TB
3. Prevent mother-to-child transmission
4. Promote safe sex practices
5. Address gender based vulnerability including violence and coercion and marginalization of PLHIV

SPORTS DEVELOPMENT**Strategies**

1. Promote the development of sports with emphasis on the lesser known sports
2. Promote schools sports
3. Promote the establishment of community sports facilities

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION MANAGEMENT**OBJ: Re-position family planning as a priority in national development****Strategies:**

1. Introduce measures that can improve the livelihoods in places of origin
2. Strengthen capacity of relevant stakeholders to integrate population issues into development planning
3. Integrate family planning into plans and activities of MDAs and MMDAs
4. Integrate Sexual and Reproductive Health and HIV and AIDs

CHILD DEVELOPMENT**OBJ 1. : Promote effective child development in all communities especially Deprived areas****OBJ 2: Children's physical social emotional and psychological development Enhanced****Strategies:**

1. Enhance the implementation of the early Childhood care and Development Policy
2. Create equal opportunities for all children
3. Improve resource allocation for child development, survival and protection
4. Mainstream children issues in development planning at all levels
5. Create public awareness on children's rights

TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE**LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY****OBJ 1: Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Service Act****OBJ 2: Strengthen and operationalize the sub-district structures and ensure consistency with local government laws****Strategies**

1. Strengthen existing sub-district structures to ensure effective operation
2. Strengthen the capacity of MMDAs for accountable, effective performance and service delivery
3. Institutionalize regular meet-the-citizens session for all assembly members
4. Develop the capacity of the MMDAs towards effective revenue mobilization
5. Revaluation of property rates and strengthening of tax collection system

ENHANCE INFORMATION DISSEMINATION**Strategies****OBJ: Mainstream development communication across the public sector and policy cycle**

1. Streamline development communications across MDAs and MMADs
2. Promote social responsibility among media house
3. Develop behavior change communication models in support of development
4. Increase awareness on Government policies and programmes especially to socially disadvantaged groups

EMPOWER WOMEN AND MAINSTREAM GENDER INTO SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVT.**OBJ Empower women and mainstream gender into socio-economic devt.****Strategies**

1. Institute measures to ensure increasing proportion of women government appointees in District Assemblies
2. Sustain public education, advocacy and sensitization on the need to reform outmoded socio-cultural practices, beliefs that promote gender discrimination
3. Build capacities on gender mainstreaming for all MMDAs and MDAs (gender desk Officers)
4. Develop community based response to violence on women using traditional leaders, FBOs and ADR
5. Provide shelter and support for victims of violence

RULE OF LAW AND JUSTICE

Strategies

1. Strengthen collaboration between all criminal justice sector agencies at the national, regional and district levels
2. Enforce compliance with laws regulations and procedures
3. Increase safety awareness of citizens
4. Enhance institutional capacity of the Ghana National Fire Service, the NADMO and other similar agencies

CHAPTER FOUR

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Projects and activities earmarked for 2014 to 2017 are set out in tabular form for the thematic Areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II 2014-2017. The programmer goals and objectives are indicated followed by list of activities, location, time frame (Year) of implementation of activity, as well as indicators, sources of funding and implementing agencies

District Goal: Toward enhancing the quality of life of residents in Bodi District by improving the provision of socio-economic infrastructure with improved revenue mobilization in a transparent and accountable governance

District Objective: Improve Fiscal Resource Mobilization

Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

SECTOR	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT OF THE DA	
		2014	2015	2016	2017				LEAD	COLLABORATING
ACTIVITIES										
Procure Revenue Van with full mounted speakers	Bodi					100,000.00	Revenue van procured	DACF	DA	Finance Department
Commence the collection of property rate	District Wide					15,000.00	Increased revenue	DACF/IGF	DA	Finance Department
Commence the collection of basic rate	District Wide					15,000.00	Increased revenue	DACF/IGF	DA	Finance Department
Make the three area councils functional by ceding some revenue items like basic rate, arrest of stray animals, kilo kilo deductions etc.	District Wide					15,000.00	Increased revenue	DACF/IGF	DA	Finance Department

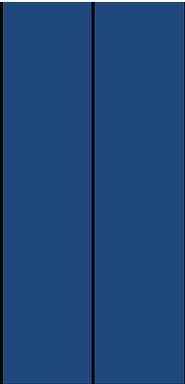
Construct three main barrier entry points i.e., Ahibensu road, Bodi and Amoaya road	Ahibensu, Bodi and Amoaya				60,000.00	improved security and revenue generation	DACF/IGF	DA	Finance Department
Construction of 100 additional market sheds at the Bodi main market.	Bodi				100,000.00	Market Sheds constructed	DDF/DACF/IGF	DA	Works Department
Build the capacities of revenue officers and commission collectors.	Bodi				20,000.00	Capacity of revenue collectors improved	DDF	DA	Finance Department

District Goal: Toward enhancing the quality of life of residents in Bodi District by improving the provision of socio-economic infrastructure with improved revenue mobilization in a transparent and accountable governance

District Objective: Attract private capital from both domestic and international sources

Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

SECTOR ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT OF THE DA	
		2014	2015	2016	2017				LEAD	COLLABORATING
Facilitate the Establishment of 2 Rice mill	Afere					10,000.00	2 Rice mills Established	Private Sector, GoG,DACF	BAC	DA
Support women in gari Processing business	Benomsuo					10,000.00	Gari processing improved in quality	Private Sector, GoG,DACF	BAC	DA
Organize Training workshops on commercial production of Snails and Mushroom for 300 participants	District Wide					10,000.00	Increased in the number of people in snails and mushrooms production	Private Sector, GoG,DACF	BAC/MoFA	DA
Organize Training workshops on commercial production of Fish for 200 participants	District Wide					10,000.00	Increased in the number of people engaged in fish production	Private Sector, GoG,DACF	BAC/MoFA	DA

Facilitate the production of poultry mainly 1000 layers and 1000 broilers to mitigate the protein needs, create jobs and serve as a learning centre for the students and other stakeholders in the District by December annually	Bodi			150,000.00	2000 birds capacity rearing/learning centre established	Private Sector, GoG,DACF	BAC/MoFA	DA
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District Goal: Toward enhancing the quality of life of residents in Bodi District by improving the provision of socio-economic infrastructure with improved revenue mobilization in a transparent and accountable governance

District Objective: Improve Fiscal Resource Mobilization

Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

SECTOR	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT OF THE DA	
		2014	2015	2016	2017				LEAD	COLLABORATING
ACTIVITIES										
Procure Revenue Van with full mounted speakers	Bodi					100,000.00	Revenue van procured	DACF	DA	Finance Department
Commence the collection of property rate	District Wide					15,000.00	Increased revenue	DACF/IGF	DA	Finance Department
Commence the collection of basic rate	District Wide					15,000.00	Increased revenue	DACF/IGF	DA	Finance Department
Make the three area councils functional by ceding some revenue items like basic rate, arrest of stray animals, kilo kilo deductions etc.	District Wide					15,000.00	Increased revenue	DACF/IGF	DA	Finance Department

Construct three main barrier entry points i.e., Ahibensu road, Bodi and Amoaya road	Ahibensu, Bodi and Amoaya				60,000.00	improved security and revenue generation	DACF/IGF	DA	Finance Department
Construction of 100 additional market sheds at the Bodi main market.	Bodi				100,000.00	Market Sheds constructed	DDF/DACF/IGF	DA	Works Department
Build the capacities of revenue officers and commission collectors.	Bodi				20,000.00	Capacity of revenue collectors improved	DDF	DA	Finance Department

District Goal: Toward enhancing the quality of life of residents in Bodi District by improving the provision of socio-economic infrastructure with improved revenue mobilization in a transparent and accountable governance

District Objective:: To improve access and create equal opportunity in basic social services in a healthy environment

Thematic Area: Infrastructure, and Human Settlements Development

SECTOR	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT OF THE DA	
		2014	2015	2016	2017				LEAD	COLLABORATING
(1) Transport Infrastructure (Roads/Culverts)	District wide					360,000.00	Feeder roads reshaped	DACF/DDF	DA	Works Department
Maintenance of feeder Roads- Reshaping of roads										
Construction culverts	10 communities					554,956.20	Culverts constructed	DDF	DA	Works Department
Construction of 4-No 3unit Semi-detached Bungalow for Staff	Bodi					408,000.00	Staff Bungalows constructed	DACF	DA	Works Department
Supply of skip Containers	District wide					95,000.00	Skip containers supplied	DACF	Zoomlion Ghana Ltd	DA

Drilling of 2 No boreholes	Kwasikrom, Besease, Timtimhwe, Manhyia, Patakro, Akomkrom and Abuaboso					714,000.00	Boreholes drilled	DACF	DA	DWST
Construction of Police station	Ahibenso, Kwafukaa and Afere,					294,000.00	Police station constructed	DACF/MP	DA	Works Department
Procurement of project monitoring Vehicle	Bodi					125,000.00	Project vehicle procured	DACF/DDF	DA	DA
Supply of street bulbs	District wide					25,000.00	Street bulbs supplied	DACF	DA	Works Department
Development of District Waste management Plan	District wide					45,000.00	Waste Management plan developed	DACF	DA	DA
Construction of 1 No 5 unit NSS transit quarters	Bodi					120,442.00	NSS transit quarters constructed	DACF	DA	DWST
Construct ICT Centres /Establish Computer centres for training of Basic school students	Bodi						ICT Centre constructed	Huawei Foundation	DA	Works Department

Acquire additional desktop computers for the revenue unit and accounts department	Bodi					10,000.00	Computers procured	DACF/IGF	DA	Finance Department
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District Goal: Toward enhancing the quality of life of residents in Bodi District by improving the provision of socio-economic infrastructure with improved revenue mobilization in a transparent and accountable governance

District Objective: To improve the quality of life of residents in the District

Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

SECTOR	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT OF THE DA	
		2014	2015	2016	2017				LEAD	COLLABORATING
1. EDUCATION										
Construction. of 11 No 6 Unit Classroom Block , Office and Store and Ancillary Facilities	Bodi, Datano, Kwasiadukrom, Yayaso, Ntesano Amoaya, Okwabena, Atabokaa, Besease, Adukrom and Patakro					2,152,162.54	Classrooms Constructed	DACF,DDF and GETFUND	GES	DA (Works Department)

Construction. Of 3 No 3 Unit Classroom Block , Office and Store and Ancillary Facilities	Afere, Kankyiabo , Kwasiadukrom, Tumantu, Denchemuasue, Kojobikrom Puakrom, Kwafukaa and Aferewa				185,815.35	Classrooms Constructed	DACF	GES	DA (Works Department)
Construction. Of 15 No 3 Unit Classroom Block , Office and Store and Ancillary Facilities	15 Communities				1,449,631.08	Classrooms Constructed	DDF	GES	DA (Works Department)
Offer Scholarship to 300 Teacher Trainees (From second year onwards)	Nation Wide				60,000.00	300 Teacher Trainees sponsored	IGF	GES	DA (Works Department)
Construction of 8 No. 4 Unit Teachers Quarters	Kwasiadukrom, Atabokaa, Dokukrom, Yayaso, Bokabo, Besease and Kankyiabo				1,480,000.00	Teachers Quarters constructed	DACF	GES	DA
Construction. of 8 Unit Classroom Block(Single Storey) Phase I	Bodi (SHS)				165,001.75	Classrooms Constructed	DDF	DA	DA (Works Department)
Procure 70 Cupboards for Basic Schools	District Wide				28,000.00	70 Cupboards Procured	GPEG	GES	DA

Construct 13 No. urinals for Basic Schools	District Wide				72,000.00	13 Urinals constructed	GPEG	GES	DA (Works Department)
Procure TLMs for KGs & Primary Schools	District Wide				28,000.00	TLMs Procured	GPEG	GES	DA
Procure School uniforms for Basic Schools	District Wide				109,520.00	School uniforms procured and distributed	GPEG	GES	DA
Procure Dual Desk for Basic Schools	District Wide				25,000.00	Dual Desk procured for Basic Schools	GPEG	GES	DA
Procure White Board for Basic Schools	District Wide				54,000.00	White Board procured for Basic Schools	GPEG	GES	DA
Procure Teachers' Tables for Basic Schools	District Wide				9,000.00	Teachers' Tables procured for Basic Schools	GPEG	GES	DA
Procure Teachers' Chairs for Basic Schools	District Wide				9,000.00	Teachers' Chairs procured for Basic Schools	GPEG	GES	DA
Procure Dusbins for Basic Schools	District Wide				15,000.00	Dustbins Procured for	GPEG	GES	DA

						Basic Schools			
Construct 2 No. 5 seater Institutional latrines for Basic Schools					64,000.00	Institutional latrines constructed for Basic Schools	GPEG	GES	DA (Works Department)
Organise & Promote Gender Clubs in Basic Schools	District Wide				9,462.00	Gender Clubs formed in Basic Schools	GPEG	GES	DA
Organise INSET for KG Teachers	District Wide				10,520.00	INSET for teachers organised	GPEG	GES	DA
Procure TLMs for JHS	District Wide				26,000.00	TLMs Procured	GPEG	GES	DA
Organise District SPAM	Bodi				13,000.00	District SPAM organised	GPEG/DACF	GES	DA
Monitoring of enrolment	Low enrolment Schools				22,000.00	Enrolment increased in schools	DACF	GES	DA
Enrolment drive-Girls	Low enrolment Schools				10,000.00	Enrolment of girls increased in schools	DACF	GES	DA

Rehabilitation of School	Afere Islamic Basic School				30,000.00	School rehabilitated	DACF	DA	GES
Organise District STMIE Clinic	Bodi				96,000.00	STMIE Clinic organised	DACF	GES	DA
Organise District Best Teachers' Award	District Wide				192,000.00	Best Teachers' Award organised	DACF	GES	DA
My First Day at School	District Wide				64,000.00	My First Day at School organised	DACF	GES	DA
District Mock Examination	District Wide				50,400.00	District Mock Examination conducted	DACF	GES	DA
Role Model Conference for Girls	District Wide				40,000.00	Role Model Conference for Girls organised	DACF	GES	DA
Independence Day Celebration	District Wide				120,000.00	Independence Day Celebrated	DACF	GES	DA/Other Departments
Organize District Quiz Competition	District Wide				48,000.00	District Quiz Competition organised	DACF	GES	DA

Organise District Sports Competition	District Wide					180,000.00	District Sports Competition organised	DACF	GES	DA
Promote School Health Promotion	District Wide					20,000.00	School Health Promotion Organised	DACF	GES	DA
Sensitization of pupils on HIV/AIDS Prevention	District Wide					48,000.00	HIV/AIDS Sensitization done	DACF	GES	DA & HIV/AIDS Focal Person
Form girls clubs in primary schools	District Wide					20,000.00	Girls clubs in primary schools formed	DACF	GES	DA
Completion of 4 No 3 unit classroom block and its ancillary facilities	Afere Kwasiadukrom Besease and Kwasikrom					108,202.33	Classrooms Constructed	DACF	GES	DA (Works Department)
Completion of 2 No 6 unit classroom block and its ancillary facilities	Samansuo Kankyiabo and Manhyia					100,338.55	Classrooms Constructed	DACF	GES	DA (Works Department)
Supply of 8000 dual desk	District Wide					320,000.00	Dual Desk procured for Basic Schools	DACF/DDF	GES	DA (Works Department)

Supply of 1000 mono desk	District Wide				40,000.00	Mono Desk procured for Basic Schools	DACF/DDF	GES	DA (Works Department)
Renovation of 2 No classroom block	Bodi and Kasikrom				130,000.00	Classrooms blocks renovated	DACF	GES	DA (Works Department)
Construction of 7 No 3 unit KG Block with ancillary facilities	Amoaya, Atabokaa, Datano, Bodi, Ahibenso, Afere and Adukrom				600,000.00	KG blocks constructed	DACF/DDF/GeTFUND	GES	DA (Works Department)
2. HEALTH	Ahibenso, Tumantu, Timtimhwe, Akomkrom, Besease, Operekrom, Abuaboso Puakrom Kankyiabo and Nkurmahkrom				823,306.68	No CHPS compound constructed	DACF	GHS	DA
Construction of 9 No CHPS compound									
Construction of 5 No Clinic	Kama, Krayawkrom, Aferewa, Kwasiadukrom and Datano				400,000.00	No of clinics constructed	DACF	GHS	DA
Construction of 2 No Health Centres	Amoaya and Kwasikrom				127,706.40	Health centre constructed	DACF	GHS	DA

Improve collaboration with Bodi District Assembly, CSOs, Private Health providers and MP in the implementation and monitoring of health programs	District Wide				40,000.00	Cordial collaboration existing between departments and stakeholder	MP	GHS	DA
Quarterly meetings with all health facility management and key stakeholders in the district	District Wide				10,000.00	Minutes of quarterly meeting	DACF/GoG	GHS	DA
Implement the health sector ICT policy and E-health strategy focusing underserved areas	District Wide				5,000.00	ICT policy and E-health strategy focusing underserved areas Implemented	DACF	GHS	DA
Establishment of Medical Laboratory at Sui noa 'A' Health Center	Sui Ano				150,000.00	Medical laboratory established	DACF/GoG/MP	GHS	DA

Sensitize Health staff and District Assembly on the need to form Health Walk Clubs	Bodi				5000	Health embarked on monthly	DACF/GoG	GHS	DA
Sensitize and educate the public on Exclusive Breast feeding	District Wide				5,000.00	Increased in the number of mothers practicing exclusive breast feeding	DACF/GoG	GHS	DA
Development of District/sub-Districts' Epidemic Preparedness Plans	District Wide				15,000.00	District/sub-Districts' Epidemic Preparedness Plans Developed and implemented	DACF/GoG	GHS	DA
3. CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION									
Organize Gender Scholarship Meetings	Bodi				4,000.00	Gender Scholarship meetings organized	IGF	DA	DA

Organize Sensitization Workshop on Drug Abuse	District Wide				5,000.00	Sensitization Workshop on Drug abuse organized	IGF	DA	DA
Organize induction/orientation programmes for Assembly Members	Bodi				5,000.00	Induction/Orientation programmes for new Assembly Members organized	DACF/IGF	DA	DA
Organize 3 No. 1-day Assembly Meeting Annually	Bodi				20,000.00	3 No. 1-day Assembly Meetings Organized	DACF/IGF	DA	DA
Organize 4 annual Executive Committee Meetings	Bodi				12,500.00	7 Executive Committee meetings organized	DACF/IGF	DA	DA
Organize 4 annual Sub-committee meetings	Bodi				30,000.00	4 Sub-committee meetings organized	DACF/IGF	DA	DA
Organize 20 Evaluation Panel meetings	Bodi				10,000.00	20 Evaluation Panel meetings organized	DACF/IGF	DA	DA
Organize 6 annual Tender Review Board meetings	Bodi				10,000.00	6 Tender Review Board	DACF/IGF	DA	DA

						meetings organized			
Organize 10 No. Entity Tender Committee meetings	Bodi				10,000.00	10 No. Entity Committee meetings organized	DACF/IGF	DA	DA
Organize 3 No Staff Durbar annually	Bodi				36,000.00	Staff Durbar organized	DACF/IGF	DA	DA
Organize 12 Management meetings	Bodi				28,800.00	12 Management meetings organized	DACF/IGF	DA	DA
Organize 16 No. Area Council Committee meetings	Afere, Amoaya and Bodi				8,000.00	16 No. Area Council Committee meetings organized	DACF/IGF	DA	DA
Procure office stationary	Bodi				90,000.00	Office stationary procured	DACF/IGF	DA	DA
Running cost and maintenance of office vehicles	Bodi				250,000.00	Office vehicles maintained	DACF/IGF	DA	DA
Running cost of Presiding member's office	Bodi				5,000.00	PM's office Resourced	IGF	DA	DA

Maintenance of Assembly structures and equipment	Bodi					24,000.00	Assembly structures and equipment maintained	DACF/IGF	DA	DA
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District Goal: Toward enhancing the quality of life of residents in Bodi District by improving the provision of socio-economic infrastructure with improved revenue mobilization in a transparent and accountable governance

District Objective: To increase Agricultural Production for food security and poverty reduction

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

SECTOR	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT OF THE DA	
		2014	2015	2016	2017				LEAD	COLLABORATING
ACTIVITIES										
Organise 2 training programmes for 300 rice farmers on soil fertility management and water management	Afere, Datano, Suiano, Benumsuo and Amoaya					40,000.00	Training Manuals and Improved Farming practices	GoG/DACF	Department of Agriculture	DA
Organise 2 training programmes for 200 farmers on the use of improved planting materials in cassava production annually	Bodi Amoaya					15,000.00	Training Manuals and Improved Farming practices	GoG/DACF	Department of Agriculture	DA

Facilitate the distribution of improved cassava planting materials under West African Agricultural Productivity Programme (WAAPP) to at least 1000 annually	District Wide				20,000.00	No of cassava farms established	GoG/DACF	Department of Agriculture	DA
Facilitate the supply of improved breeds of Sheep and Goats to 6 farmers annually under (WAAPP)	District Wide				8,000.00	Increased in the No of improved Sheep and Goats in the District	WAAPP	Department of Agriculture	DA
Assist at least 100 youth in poultry, livestock,(Sheep, Goats and Pigs) and crop production in the district under the Youth in Agricultural Programme	District Wide				40,000.00	Training Manuals and Established Improved Breeds of Sheep, Goats,pigs and poultry farms and crop farms	GoG/DA	DDA/DDO/AEAs	DA
Train at least 500 poultry farmers on the use of I2 vaccination.	District Wide				20,000.00	Reduced incidence of New castle Disease in the District	GoG/DA	DDA/DDO	DA

Anti-rabies campaign in the District for at least 500 dogs, cats and monkeys	District Wide				200,000.00	Reduction in Rabies cases in the District	GoG/DA	DDA/DDO	DA
Facilitate the procurement of working tools for veterinary officers	Bodi				20,000.00	Working Tools Procured	GoG/DA	DDA	DA
Facilitate the procurement of office equipment (Computers printers etc)	Bodi				4000	Office Equipment Procured	DACF	DDA	MoFA
Facilitate the procurement of 3 sets of furniture	Bodi				6000	Furniture Procured	DACF	DDA	MoFA
Organise farmers' day to award deserving farmers by Dec annually	District Wide				120,000.00	Farmers' Day organised	DACF	Department of Agriculture	DA
Climate Variability and Change: Sensitise communities along the forest reserves on the need to protect forestry resources.	District Wide				20,000.00	Deforestation Minimised	GoG/DACF	Department of Agriculture	DA
Involve communities in protection and monitoring of illegal chainsaw operations.	District Wide				50,000.00	Deforestation Minimised	GoG/DACF	Department of Agriculture	DA

Set up disaster management fund to cater for emergency cases due to climate change, bush fires and other disasters	Bodi				100,000.00	Disaster management fund Set-up	DACF	DA	DA,FS,NADMO
Sensitise the people on prevention and management of disasters annually	District Wide				10,000.00	Reduction in the incidence of domestic disasters	DACF	GoG	DA,FS,NADMO
Procure fire tender for the district	Bodi				600,000.00	Fire tender Procured	GoG	GoG	DA
Organise awareness creation workshop on climate change for Assembly persons and unit committee members annually	District Wide				10,000.00	Work shop manuals and minutes	DACF	Forestry Services Division ,DA	DA,FS,NADMO
Train 200 farmers to adopt land saving techniques in cases of land degradation and loss of Arable land due to climate change	District Wide				6,000.00	200 farmers trained annually	DACF	Forestry Services Division ,DA/ MoFA	DA,FS,NADMO
Facilitate the increase of the cocoa mass spraying Gangs in the District by 65% by June annually	District Wide				0	Additional 60 Mass Spraying gang provided	Cocobod/GoG	CODAPEC	Department of Agriculture

Facilitate the supply of 1,000,000 Hybrid cocoa seedlings to at least 20,000 farmers annually	District Wide				20,000.00	Hybrid cocoa seedlings to 20,000 farmers	Cocobod/G oG	CODAPEC	Department of Agriculture
Facilitate the supply of Agro-Chemicals (fertilizer, insecticides, fungicides) to at least 20,000 farmers	District Wide				20,000.00	20,000 farmers supplied with Agro-Chemical	Cocobod/G oG	CODAPEC	Department of Agriculture
Facilitate the procurement of 2 power tillers	Afere and Amoaya				20,000.00	power tillers procured	DACF	Department of Agriculture	DA

District Goal: Toward enhancing the quality of life of residents in Bodi District by improving the provision of socio-economic infrastructure with improved revenue mobilization in transparent and accountable governance.”

District Objective: Enhance civil society and private sector participation in governance

Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance

SECTOR	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT OF THE DA	
		2014	2015	2016	2017				LEAD	COLLABORATING
Organize training workshops for revenue collectors to build their capacity	Bodi					10,000.00	Increase in revenue collection	IGF/DDF	DA	Finance Department
Complete street naming and House Addressing exercise to assist revenue collection and Physical development of the district	Bodi, Afere, Ahibensu and Amoaya					240,000.00	Sign poles / House numbers	DACF	DA	DA
Construction of a District Police Command	Bodi					275,987.00	Police Command constructed	DDF	DA	Ghana Police Service
Construction of Court Hall	Bodi					150,000.00	Court Hall Constructed	DDF	DA	Judicial Service of Ghana

Formation of 5 Women Advocacy Groups Annually	District Wide				8,000.00	5 Women groups formed	DACF	Social Welfare & Community Development	DA
Advocacy on the Rights of Persons With Disability	District Wide				8,000.00	Attitudes toward the disable changed positively	DACF	Social Welfare & Community Development	DA
Advocacy on Children's Rights, Child labour and Child Abuse	District Wide				8,000.00	Level of children rights and child labour incidence improved	DACF	Social Welfare & Community Development	DA
Formation of Child Labour Committees	District Wide				2,000.00	5 child Labour committees formed	DACF/GoG	Social Welfare & Community Development	DA
Education of communities on the Rights of a voter	District Wide				4,000.00	High voter turnout	DACF/GoG	Social Welfare & Community Development	DA

Education of communities on the Decentralization Concept and Functions of the District Assembly	District Wide				6,000.00	Community members actively participate in developmental issues	DACF/GoG	Social Welfare & Community Development	DA
Set-up records unit for the finance department	Bodi				10,000.00	Records unit constructed	DACF/IGF	DA	Finance Department
Build a revenue data of all rate payers in the district	Bodi				15,000.00	Revenue data of all rate payers in the district established	DACF/IGF	DA	Finance Department
Employ additional revenue collectors and commission collectors	District Wide				2,000.00	Revenue collectors employed	DACF/IGF	DA	Finance Department

CHAPTER FIVE

IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

ARRANGEMENT MADE TO IMPLEMENT THE BROAD COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION THROUGH ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

Implementation of planned activities would follow the annual planning cycle as outlined in the DPCU guideline. The District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) would ensure timely execution of planning and budgeting activities. The District Development Planning officer, the District Budget Analyst, and other identified members of the DPCU would constitute a core group and would take lead role in all planning, budgeting and other related activities in collaboration with the expanded DPCU. The key activities that would be carried out include the following:-

- Preparation of a detailed Annual Action Plan, indicating cost of projects There would be a Midyear review of the Annual action plan (AAP) every year in July
- Harmonization and consideration of plan and budget by DPCU for the executive committees' considerations – September.
- Review of Draft Action Plan and Budget based on executive committees' comments - October.
- Approval of Plans and Budget by the General Assembly – October
- Plan and Budget implementation and Coordination all year round.
- Monitoring of plan and budget implementation.
- Reporting on implementation – Quarterly.

The DPCU would prepare a register of all on-going projects and programmes in the District. This would cover all programmes and projects undertaken by the District Assembly, MDAs, Development Partners & NGOs. The register would be updated with details on each activity such as start-time, costs, location, source of funding expected, completion date, status of project etc. and how the objectives set under the DMTDP and being achieved.

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF MTDP

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

There will be 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 (2014 – 2017)

Monitoring

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 Officer - Member
Community Development Officer - Member
District Works Engineer- Member
Head of Dep. Member

The group members would perform 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.

What would be monitored

The DPCU would 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.

Tracking of these indicators is outlined and elaborated in the District's Medium Term Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

Frequency of monitoring & Reporting.

Projects and programmes will be monitored quarterly by the DPCU. 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, Concerned chairperson of Sub committees.

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

Evaluation

The objective of evaluation of The Bodi District Assembly 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

CHAPTER SEVEN

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

DISSEMINATION OF DMTDP AND ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

At the end of every year the DPCU will prepare annual progress reports. The annual progress report will sum up all Monitoring and Evaluation activities in the year and also key observations and findings in the DPCU's monitoring assignments. These will be disseminated to relevant stakeholders and decision makers.

In order to ensure effective participation of stakeholders in the progress of implementation of the DMTDP the Annual Progress Reports (APRs) information will be disseminated to community representatives, sector departments, representatives of traditional authorities, and other key DA actors. Copies of the APR and quarterly reports will be forwarded to the National Development Planning Commission, Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit and Sector Departments

In order to increase accountability and transparency of the DA as well as display commitment to development and poverty reduction, contents of the APR will be shared at the Sub Districts levels and targeted communities. It is expected that at meetings held to deliberate on key deliverables in the APR, representatives from the town/area councils and communities will be expected to give feedback on the general performance of the District Assembly.

CREATION OF AWARENESS ON EXPECTED ROLES OF STAKEHOLDERS

Efforts would be made to sensitize identified key stakeholders on their roles in implementation of district programmes and projects.

The list below is identified stakeholders and roles expected of them
Stakeholders identified in the Juaboso District are as analysed below. These are organisations and groups of people who are involved and closely connected with the activities of the District in its effort to carry out poverty reduction interventions in the District.

Key stakeholders and responsibilities Bodi District Assembly

Table 28

STAKEHOLDER	RESPONSIBILITY/ INTEREST
General Assembly (DCE and PM, Assembly members)	Ensure the preparation of DMTDP
	Disseminate information
	Baseline data, Indicators & Targets
	Give approval and ensure the release of funds for M and E activities
	Provide information or feedback from the community to the DPCU

District Coordinating Director	Chair DPCU meetings
	Give approval and ensure the release of funds for M and E activities
	Coordinate activities of DA and other interest groups
Regional Coordinating Council	Policy, Planning and development coordination
Heads of Decentralized Departments	Development planning and Implementation of planned activities.
	Source of secondary data
	Coordination of programmes and projects
	Ensure timely release of information
Local Communities	To demand accountability and support data collection
DA Sub-structures (Town /Area Councils, Unit committees)	Information dissemination Project implementation
	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
	Demand accountability and transparency
Media	Information dissemination
Civil society groups (Youth groups, NGOs, CBOs)	To demand accountability, and transparency, information dissemination and advocacy
Religious bodies	Information dissemination
Development partners (Relief Int.IDA,USAID,LOGODEP Etc)	Facilitate policy dialogue and policy advocacy
	Provide technical and financial assistance
	Monitor utilization of funds inflow
	Assist District Assembly to develop efficient information and reporting systems
	Training of DA functionaries
Member of parliament	Information dissemination (To brief constituents)
Cocoa Buying Companies	Financial support for projects implemented
Traditional Authorities (TAs)	Demand accountability and transparency

	Mobilize the community members
	Disseminate information
	Participate in policy dialogue to ensure that their interests are reflected

PROMOTION OF ACCESS AND MANAGEMENT OF EXPECTATION

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. The Assembly also intends to buy 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.

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.

CHAPTER EIGHT

SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

In the preparation of the District SEA report, 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 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.

The individual matrices for the activities and their record sheets are attached as appendix in the main SEA document. A summary of the performance of individual activities against the sustainability tests are outlined below;

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 20 policies /programmes/activities in the four criteria was quiet encouraging.

A few negative impacts recorded during the sustainability tests need to be addressed.

In general, most of the constructional activities showed red indicates that they could have negative impacts on the environment (Natural Resources), especially on the forests, degraded land, water resources etc.

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 shall adhere to the DA's guidelines on the environment.

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

Conclusions

The Bodi District Medium term Development Plan which spans the period 2014 – 2017 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.