

NORTH TONGU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

Bankers:
North Tongu Rural Bank, Batt
Agric. Dev. Bank, Juapong



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Our Ref: NTDA/ADM.32/V.1/2

Your Ref.....

Date: 3/08/2018

SUBMISSION OF REVISED/CORRECTED DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)

Attached, please, find the revised/corrected District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) for the North Tongu District Assembly for your study and necessary action.

Submitted, please.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'S. Adom'.

**SIMON ADOM
AG. DISTRICT CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR
FOR: DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

**THE CHIEF DIRECTOR
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION
ACCRA**

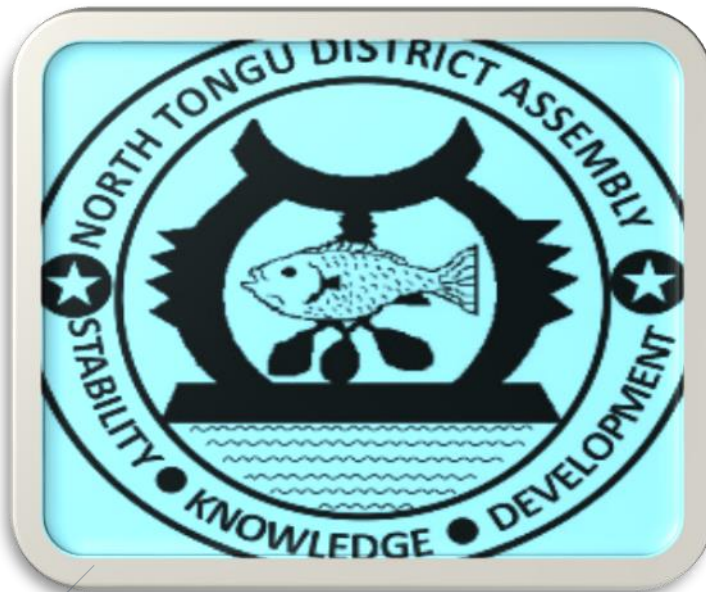
'THRO'

**THE CHIEF DIRECTOR/RCD
VOLTA REGIONAL CO-ORDINATING COUNCIL
HO**

ATTN.: REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING OFFICER

**CC: All Heads of Department
NTDA**

NORTH TONGU DISTRICT



DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)

DECEMBER, 2017

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ACRONYMS

AAP	ANNUAL ACTION PLAN
CAP	COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN
CBOs	COMMUNITY BASE ORGANISATIONS
DA	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
DACF	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND
DDE	DISTRICT DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION
DDF	DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT FUND
DOA	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DMTDP	DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DWD	DISTRICT WORKS DEPARTMENT
ECG	ELECTRICITY COMPANY OF GHANA
GHS	GHANA HEALTH SERVICE
GOG	GOVERNMENT OF GHANA
IGF	INTERNAL GENERATED FUND
M&E	MONITORING AND EVALUATION
MOFEP	MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING
MOFA	MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
MTDP	MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
NDPC	NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION
NGOs	NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS
POA	PROGRAMME OF ACTION
PWDs	PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
RCC	REGIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL
REP	RURAL ENTERPRISE PROGRAMME
RPCU	REGIONAL PLANNING COORDINATING COUNCIL
GSGDA	GHANA SHARE GROWTH DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

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PREFACE

This 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan for North Tongu District is a result of three main series of dialogue held at the Community, Area council and the District Levels. After the inauguration of the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan process by the District Chief Executive followed by District Planning Coordinating Unit meeting to discuss the work plan and budget and form the plan preparation team, performance review of the 2014-2017 MTDP. The first series of workshops involved, organising community Level planning meeting with members to come up with Community Action Plans (CAPs). The Community Action Plans were later validated and harmonized at the Area Council levels into Area Council Plans. The Area Council Plans were later harmonised by the District Planning and Coordinating Unit at a forum into the various thematic areas and sectors and were forwarded to the respective departments for comments on the technical feasibility of the projects in line with sector, district and national policy direction.

Agreement on the contents of the plan was preceded by deliberation and critical analysis of issues and proposals. At the end, participants were confident that the plan clearly reflects the needs and aspirations of the whole citizenry hence the district. Thereafter, the draft plan was presented at a public hearing forum held on 20th, November 2017 for inputs to be made. Participants at the public forum included Chief Regional Economic Planning Officer, members of DPCU, Assemblypersons, Chiefs, Opinion leaders and development partners from all the Area Councils. Representatives of interest groups, faith based organizations and trade associations in the district.

For the successful implementation of this plan, the collective and harmonious contributions from all stakeholders in the implementation of earmarked Programmes and projects are required for the harmonious development of the North Tongu District Assembly.

HON. RICHARD COLLINS ARKU
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
NORTH TONGU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

North Tongu was established as a District Assembly in the year 2012 with LI 2081. The North Tongu District is located along the Volta River and has majority of its communities interspersed along the River. The District has a total land size of about 1,131.64sqkm representing 6 percent of total land area of the Volta region. The District has a vast arable land available for agricultural development. The District lays within latitudes 5047’N to 60N and longitude 005’ E to 0045’E and shares boundaries with Central Tongu to the East, Asuogyaman and Lower Manya to the West, to the South is Shai Osudoku and Ningo Prampram and Ho municipal to the North.

Among the functions and responsibilities of District Assemblies since the enactment of the Local Government Act, 1993, Act 462 and now the Act 936 is the preparation of Medium Term Development Plan to guide the development of the District which will be used as a basis for the subsequent preparation of the Regional and National plans. Also, they are to take steps and measures that are necessary and expedient to execute approved development plans for the district, monitor the execution of projects and assess and evaluate their impact on the development of the district and national economy in accordance with government policy and also co-ordinate, integrate and harmonise the execution of programmes and projects under approved and other development programmes promoted or carried out by Ministries, Departments, public corporations and other statutory bodies and non-governmental organisations in the district.

The MMDA’s are required to prepare development plans in relation to the guidelines provided by the NDPC, and this is to facilitate the translation of the MTDPF into programmes, projects and activities to be implemented for the benefit of the people. The preparation of this 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan for North Tongu district is a fulfillment of requirements under Ghana’s decentralization policy which is anticipated to be implemented at a cost of **Gh¢ 29,412,414.30** after feasibility studies and consultations. It is expected that, by the end of the plan period, the district will be able to ensure betterment of the life of its inhabitants by providing basic social and economic amenities in order to improve the general welfare and material well-being of the people and also *“achieve sustained accelerated growth, sound environmental management and rapid poverty reduction within decentralised democratic governance.”* as the ultimate development focus of the medium term plan, which has been set within the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework.

Stakeholder participation is one of the tools adopted in preparation of the plan and also to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of the plan. Public hearing was also included in the process for all to have their share in the process and be abreast with issues within the district. It is based on these processes undertaken that help in identification of the needs/ aspiration of the community.

This document is divided into six main parts. Part one which is the description of the vision, mission, core values and functions, analysis of the performance of the DAs in implementing programmes and projects under the seven GSGDA II (2014-2017) themes and other interventions from 2014 to 2017, analysis of current sector development situation and profile of the DA and a summary of key development problems/gaps identified from the situation analysis. Chapter two discusses prioritised development issues linked to the relevant areas of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021)

Chapter three looks at the projected development requirements for 2018-2021, adopted development issues, thematic goals, objective and strategies from NMTDPF, 2018-2021.

Chapter four proceeds with the Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the DA linked to the programme-based budgeting, strategic environmental assessment of projects and Indicative Financial Strategy

The next chapter (5) introduces us to the Annual Action Plan developed as a basis for the DA Budget and Structure plans, local plans etc.

Chapter six entails, monitoring and evaluation and communication strategies are put in place to ensure that the plan remains on course over the plan period.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The North Tongu District Assembly would like to thank God Almighty for the strength, wisdom and knowledge and also seeing as through the preparation of this awesome District Medium Term Plan for 2018-2021.

Our exceptional thanks goes to the Region Minister, Hon. Dr. Archibald Yao Letsa and National Development Planning Commission for the confidence imposed on us and for given us the necessary push and also enriching the Medium Term Development Plan with their comments and suggestions into producing this all important document.

Also our special thanks goes to Mr. Isaac Tettey, the Chief Regional Economic Planning Officer; RCC/ RPCU for his selfless and useful contribution towards the preparation of the Medium Term Development Plan.

Also we would like to acknowledge the priceless contributions made by District Chief Executive, District Coordinating Director, District Planning and Coordinating unit, Chiefs and Queens of the land, all religious leaders, all Assembly persons, Town/Area counselors, and the entire community members towards the preparation of this plan.

Finally, the North Tongu District Assembly therefore wishes to express its gratitude to all who worked in diverse ways toward the successful completion of this document but have not been specifically mentioned.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND DISTRICT PROFILE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

A review of the performance of the North Tongu District in the implementation of 2014-2017 MTDP is critical to provide the basis for informed decision making. An assessment of the performance of the District in the past four years took the form of monitoring the achievements with the set targets in all sectors. However, the review of the performance of District for the just ended plan period has shown an improvement in the provision of education infrastructure and water and sanitation facilities. Little progress was made in the areas economic and spatial development. Also, some interventions were made in the area of agriculture with some programmes implemented during the plan period. This has clearly manifested in the overall performance of the District as private sector played an insignificant role in the District's development Agenda.

1.2 VISION

The vision of the North Tongu District Assembly is to ensure the betterment of the life of its inhabitants by providing basic social and economic amenities for the general well-being of its citizenry.

1.3 MISSION STATEMENT

The Mission of the North Tongu District is to improve the quality of life of the inhabitants through effective participation of communities in the mobilization of the needed resources, provision of social services and the creation of an enabling environment for private sector development.

1.4 SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS (NON-FINANCIAL AND FINANCIAL)

Table 1.1 Non-financial Performance 2014- Sept 2017

Year	Total No. of project	Fully implem ented	Not fully implem ent ed	Not implem ent ed	On- goin g	Abandon ed	Implem ent ed but not in the MTDP
2014	60	34	10	15	-	1	-
2015	71	30	21	19	-	1	-
2016	75	34	24	16	-	1	-
2017	67	12	-	20	34		1
TOT	273	110	55	70	34	3	1
A							

SOURCE: NTDA DPCU CONSTRUCT, 2017

Table 1.1 above show the performance of the non-financial projects of North Tongu District Assembly during the period of 2014-2017. During the period between 2014 and 2017, records show that 40% representing 110 out of 273 of the non-financial projects were fully implemented with 26% representing 70 out of the 273 not implemented. Although 40% of the non-financial projects were fully implemented, 20% of them representing 55 out of the 273 were implemented but not fully. In relations to on-going projects, the district has 13% of the non-financial projects still going on with 1% representing 3 projects abandoned due to some unforeseen happenings. Finally, the District also wants to establish that, projects were also implemented within the four years' periods which are not captured in the MTDP.

1.5 PERFORMANCE REVIEW ON NON-FINANCIAL PROJECTS FROM 2014 TO DECEMBER, 2017

Table 1.2 representing the Performance Review on Non-Financial Projects from 2014 to December, 2017

Period	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	Policy Objective 1: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralisation policy and programmes						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION	General Administration	Organize statutory meetings		Organise 4 Assembly Meetings, 4 Executive Committee, 4 Statutory Sub-Committee meetings for 5 committees, Commission Assembly completed Projects, Visit at least 6 Traditional Councils	4 Assembly Meetings, 4 Executive Committee, 4 Statutory Sub-Committee meetings for 5 committees held, Commission Assembly completed Projects, at least 6 Traditional Councils visited	Fully implemented
	Policy Objective 2: Improve the responsiveness of the public service in service delivery						
	MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION	Human Resource Management	Build capacity of staff in the various departments & units to improve the quality of service		Capacity Building and Training Plan Developed	Capacity Building and Training Plan has been Developed	Fully implemented

			delivery				
					Staff Appraisal conducted	5 staffs appraised	Fully implemented
					Staff Capacity Enhanced	1 staff capacity trainings organised	Fully implemented
Objective 3: Integrate and institutionalise district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels							
	MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION	Budgeting, Planning and Co-ordination	DPCU mandated activities carried out		Annual Report on the implementation of programme and projects prepared and submitted	2014 annual report submitted	Fully implemented
					4 Quarterly monitoring and evaluation	4 Quarterly monitoring and evaluation was conducted	Fully implemented
					2015 Composite Budget Prepared and submitted	2015 Composite Budget Prepared and submitted	Fully implemented
					DMTDP prepared and submitted	DMTP was prepared and submitted	Fully implemented
THEMATIC AREA: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY							
Objective 1: Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and management							
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
	MANAGEMENT	Finance and Revenue	Organise Fee-Fixing				Not implemented

	ADMINISTRATION	Mobilization	Resolution stakeholders Meeting				
			Organise 4 ARIC Meetings held				
			Train Revenue collectors				
			Build Revenue Check points		four revenue check point	One revenue check point	Not fully implemented
			Form revenue task force		One Revenue Task Force	Revenue task force formed	
THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR							
Objective 1: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs							
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Upgrade the technical and entrepreneurial skills of rural MSEs by providing access to Business Development Services (BDS)		Train 6 MSEs	4 trained	Not fully implemented
			Upgrade the level of technology of rural MSE sector through acquisition and development of agro-processing equipment and		Train 4 MSEs	2 trained	Not fully implemented

			prototype and technology dissemination (Agriculture Commodity Processing Infrastructure Development – ACPID)				
			Enhance access to finance by rural MSEs		Advance loan to one MSE	None supported	
			Strengthen and mainstream MSE system		Organise 4 meetings for MSEs	4 meetings held	Fully implemented
THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT							
Objective 1: Promote the development of selected staple and horticultural crops							
		Agricultural Development	To trained rice growers on safe use of agrochemicals.	45 trained rice growers	Train 65 rice growers	60 rice growers trained. On-going 50% done	Not fully implemented
			Field days demonstration organized.	2 organized	Organise 4	3 Field days' demonstration organized. 40% done	Not fully implemented
			Ruminant farmers trained on use of saltlick and	12 ruminant farmers trained	Train 20 ruminant farmers	Zero trained	Not implemented

			supplementary feeding in 2 communities.				
Objective 2: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education							
			Carry out a one, (1) day training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for 50 farmers in cassava, rice, maize and pepper production	15 farmers	Train 20 farmers	14 farmers trained. 70% done	Not fully implemented
Objective 3: Enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability							
	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	Disaster prevention and Management	Support natural disaster victims			49 communities support on different types of disasters	Fully implemented
			Carry out public education on natural disaster prevention and management		At least 800 persons from 30 communities in the District understand and are adhering to disaster prevention practices and	Disaster prevention education on various types of disasters (bush and domestic fires, flooding	Fully implemented

					preparedness.	etc.) had been conducted in 45 communities in the district during the period of review.	
			Clearing of weeds from the surface of water bodies 20 communities			Not implemented	Not implemented
			Organize tree planting exercise in 15 communities in the district		At least an acre of trees is planted in each of 15 communities in the district	Not implemented	Not implemented
THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT							
Objective 1: Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels							
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 10No 6units classroom blocks		2No 6unit classroom block	1No started. 70% completion state	Not Fully implemented
			Construction of a 5No 3-unit classroom block		1No 3unit classroom block		Not implemented
Objective 2: Improve management of education service delivery							
	SOCIAL SERVICES	Education and Youth	Conduct monitoring and		conduct monthly monitoring	Monthly monitoring	Fully implemented

	DELIVERY	Development	supervision of Schools			conducted	
			Education of pupils on drug abuse		School pupils educated on drug abuse	School pupil were educated	Fully implemented
			Community sensitization of parents on the need/relevant of their Girl Child Education.			Communities sensitised	Fully implemented
			Conducting District Mock Examination for BECE candidates.		Conduct one district mock	One district mock	Fully implemented
			Conducting orientation service for newly trained teachers posted to the District.		Organise on orientation workshop	Newly trained teachers oriented	Fully implemented
			Conducting School Performance and Appraisal Meeting in the various circuit centers (SPAM)		Conduct SPAM in 8 circuits	SPAM was conducted	Fully implemented

			Support for needy but brilliant students				
Objective 3: Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care							
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Construction of doctor's bungalow		1No bungalow	Construction was started. 40% completion stage	Not fully implemented	
Objective 4: Improve governance, management and efficiency in health service management and delivery							
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Conduct data validation of reports submitted to DHD		Monthly validation	Monthly validation conducted		
		Train 20 midwives and CHNs in PMTCT and jadelle insertion		20 midwives and CHNs trained across the district	Facilities were selected for the training but no approval received from regional health directorate	Not fully implemented	
		Conduct routine monitoring of health facilities		12Monthly monitoring	4 quarterly monitoring was carried out	Fully implemented	
		Organize DHMT meetings		4 quarterly meetings	Two meetings organised		
Objective 5: Enhance national capacity for the attainment of lagging health MDGs, as well as non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)							
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Facilitate the commemoration of world TB		Education across the district	Education was conducted at CWC clinics,	Fully implemented	

			and AIDS day			community durbars and on radio	
			Assess disease surveillance and investigate diseases outbreak		All suspected cases	One visit per quarter was carried out and all suspected outbreaks were investigated	Fully implemented
			Conduct health education across the District		Health awareness created	Talk conducted at churches and mosque	Fully implemented
			Conduct Polio Immunization across the District		Children across the district immunized	Immunization carried out	Fully implemented
Objective 6: Make social protection more effective in targeting the poor and the vulnerable							
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organise public education on disability issues on local FM station		Mass education cross the district	Carried out	Fully implemented
			Register at least 100 PLWHA and their OVC under the NHIS in the			Not implemented	Not implemented

			District				
			Collect and collate data on PWDs			The Disability fund management committee vetted 55 PWD	
			Identify and compile list of Early Childhood Development Centres			Five centres were identified	Fully implemented
			Educate LEAP beneficiaries to be abreast with issues concerning the programme			It was carried out as a result beneficiaries were able to assist officers to stop a care giver from taking money when a beneficiary dies	Fully implemented
			Identify Child Abuse Cases and handle them			3 cases were received and handled	Fully implemented
			Conduct follow up visits to monitor proposed activities of NGOs/CBO			Not implemented	Not implemented

			Conduct 50 mass meetings in 50 communities on Open Defecation		50 communities	35 Communities were sensitization 7 electoral areas	Not fully implemented
			Supervise and monitor Early Childhood Development Centres In The District		Four Quarterly monitoring	Implemented	Fully implemented
Objective 7: Develop targeted economic and social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups							
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Build capacity of business women				Not implemented
THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT							
Objective 1: Establish Ghana as a transportation hub for the West African sub-region							
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Infrastructure Development	Reshape roads in 9 communities				
			Supply materials for the construction of				Not implemented

			a landing bay at Alabonu				
			Construction of 2No. 20 Seater capacity wooden boats for Torgorme/Dof or Kome				Not implemented
			Extend 6.9km Feeder road from Ayiwata to Wuhor			Completed -The road after completion was eroded after a heavy down poor	Fully implemented
Objective 2: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation and facilities							
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Facilitate quarterly clean up exercise and health education		4 quarterly clean up exercise and health education	Four clean up exercises were carried out	Fully implemented
			Mobilize medical screening of 2000 food, drink and drug vendors		Screen 2000 food, drink and drug vendors		Not implemented
			Facilitate data collection and			Not updated	Not implemented

			update of District Environmental Sanitation Strategy Action Plan (DESSAP)				
			Construct 2 No. slaughter house and meat shop		2 No. slaughter house and meat at Aveyime and Battor	One constructed No	Fully completed
			Acquire solid and liquid waste disposal sites		Acquire permanent waste disposal site around Battor	Site Selection. Negotiation With Land Owners.	Not implemented
			Construct 2 No. WC public toilets		2 No. WC public toilets at Dedukope and Torgorme	2 No. WC public toilets completed	Fully completed
			Dislodge 10 filled up public latrines		10 filled up public latrines	Not implemented	Not implemented
			Organize public		20 communities	Implemented	Fully implemented

			education on cholera in 20 communities				
			Organize annual sanitation week celebration			Annual sanitation week was celebrated	Fully implemented
			Organize quarterly social sanitation marketing on Dela radio			Implemented	Fully implemented
			Sensitize communities on open defecation			Public education on open defecation and indiscriminate garbage dumping was carried out on Dela radio	Fully implemented
			Construct 20No. Institutional latrines in 20 schools			Not implemented	Not implemented

Period	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	Policy Objective 1: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralisation policy and programmes						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2015	MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION	General Administration	Organize statutory meetings and perform other mandated functions		4 Assembly Meetings Held 4 Executive Committee Meetings Held 5 Statutory Sub-Committees Held Projects Commissioned Community Durbars Organized Traditional Councils Visited	4 Assembly Meetings, 4 Executive Committee, 4 Statutory Sub-Committee meetings for 5 committees held, Commission Assembly completed Projects, at least 2 Traditional Councils visited	Fully implemented
Policy Objective 2: Improve the responsiveness of the public service in service delivery							
	MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION	Human Resource Management	Building the capacity of staff in the various departments & units to improve the quality of service delivery		Capacity Building and Training Plan Developed	Capacity Building and Training Plan has been Developed	Fully implemented

					Staff Appraisal conducted	3 staffs appraised	Fully implemented
					Staff Capacity Enhanced	4 staff capacity trainings organised	Not fully implemented
Objective 3: Integrate and institutionalise district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels							
	MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION	Budgeting, Planning and Co-ordination	Carry out DPCU mandated activities		Annual Report on the implementation of programme and projects prepared and submitted	2015 annual report submitted	Fully implemented
					4 Quarterly monitoring and evaluation	4 Quarterly monitoring and evaluation was conducted	Fully implemented
					2016 Composite Budget Prepared and submitted	2016 Composite Budget Prepared and submitted	Fully implemented
					DMTDP reviewed	DMTP was reviewed	Fully implemented
					4 Quarterly monitoring of Area/Town Councils conducted	One Quarterly monitoring was carried out	Not fully implemented
THEMATIC AREA: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY							
Objective 1: Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and management							
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remark

	MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION	Human Resource Management	Organise Fee-Fixing Resolution stakeholders Meeting				
			Organise 4 ARIC Meetings held		4 ARIC Meetings held	2 ARIC Meetings held	Not fully implemented
			Train Revenue collectors				
			Build Revenue Check points		four revenue check point	two revenue check point	Not fully implement
			Train revenue task force		One training for Revenue Task Force	10 Revenue Task Force members trained	Fully implemented
Thematic Area: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR							
Objective 1: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs							
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Upgrade the technical and entrepreneurial skills of rural MSEs by providing access to Business Development Services (BDS)		Train 4 MSEs	3 trained	Not fully implemented
			Upgrade the level of technology of rural MSE sector through acquisition and		Train 3 MSEs	2 trained	Not fully implement

			development of agro-processing equipment and prototype and technology dissemination (Agriculture Commodity Processing Infrastructure Development – ACPID)				
			Enhance access to finance by rural MSEs		Advance loan to 10 MSE	None supported	Not fully implemented
			Strengthen and mainstream MSE system		Organise 4 meetings for MSEs	4 meetings held	Fully implemented
THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT							
Objective 1: Promote the development of selected staple and horticultural crops							
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agricultural Development	Promote the production and consumption of protein fortified maize (obaatampa etc.), rice, sweet potato for (vitamin A)			60 rice seed growers trained on safe use of agrochemical; 2 number 5 field days organized in for results demonstration; 20 household	Not fully implemented

			and moringa and other green vegetables to thirty(30) farm families			trained on the use of green leafy vegetables and fortified maize to improve their nutrition.	
			Conduct 270 farm and home visits to farmers in the district.		270 farmers	360 Farm and home visits conducted	Fully implemented
Objective 2: Promote Agriculture Mechanisation							
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agricultural Development	Procure 1No tractor			Not procured	Not implemented
Objective 3: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education							
			Carry out a one, (1) day training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for 50 farmers in cassava, rice, maize and pepper production	15 farmers	Train 20 farmers	14 farmers trained 70% done	Not fully implemented
			Carry out		6 supervisory visits	6 supervisory	Fully

			routine field work supervision, planning and coordination.			visits were carried out	implemented
			Carry out monthly Animal health extension and livestock disease surveillance annually.			20 ruminant farmers were trained on use of saltlick and supplementary feeding. 10 livestock farmer groups trained on fodder production, preservation and housing	Fully implemented
			Conduct 350 monitoring and supervisory visit to AEAs engaged in Block Farm/Crops and Livestock demonstrations .		350 visits	Not implemented	Not implemented
			Organize 12 monthly review meetings for			Technical staff meeting and management meeting	Not fully implemented

			18 MOFA staffs.			organized	
Objective 4: Enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability							
	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	Disaster prevention and Management	Support natural disaster victims			49 communities support on different types of disasters	Fully implemented
			Organized disaster prevention education on various types of disaster and Climate change in 30 communities		At least 1,000 persons from 30 communities in the District understand and are adhering to disaster prevention practices and preparedness.	Disaster prevention education on various types of disasters (bush and domestic fires, flooding etc.) had been conducted in 40 communities	Fully implemented
			Organize tree planting exercise in 15 communities in the district		At least an acre of trees is planted in each of 15 communities in the district		Not implemented
			Clearing of weeds from the surface of water bodies 20 communities				Not implemented

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT							
Objective 1: Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels							
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 10No 6units classroom blocks		4No 6unit classroom block	2No started (Japong JTL, Avedzi)35% stage of completion	Not fully implemented	
		Construction of a 5No 3-unit classroom block		5No 3unit classroom block	3 started (Melenu, Aglobakpo and Avedotoe)15% stage of completion	Not fully implemented	
		Construction of a 6No 2-unit KG block		4No 2-unit KG block	10No started. At various stages of completion	Not fully implemented	
Objective 2: Improve management of education service delivery							
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Conduct monitoring and supervision of Schools		conduct monthly monitoring	Monthly monitoring conducted	Fully implemented	
		Education of pupils on drug abuse		School pupils educated on drug abuse	School pupil were educated	Fully implemented	
		Community sensitization of parents on the need/relevant of their Girl Child Education.			Communities sensitised	Fully implemented	
		Conducting District Mock Examination		Conduct one district mock	One district mock	Fully implemented	

			for BECE candidates.				
			Conducting orientation service for newly trained teachers posted to the District.		Organise orientation workshop	Newly trained teachers oriented	Fully implemented
			Conducting School Performance and Appraisal Meeting in the various circuit centers (SPAM)		Conduct SPAM in 8 circuits	SPAM was conducted	Fully implemented
			Support for needy but brilliant students				
Objective 3: Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care							
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Construction of doctor's bungalow		Complete one	1No on-going. 40% completion stage	Not fully implemented
			Rehabilitate 3 Health Centres		Volo, Podoe and Dorfor Adidome	Rehabilitation of Podoe Health Centre started. 90% completed	Not fully implemented
			Construct 6No CHPS		2No		Not implemented

			compound				
			Set up laboratory at Podoe Health Centre				Not implemented
Objective 4: Improve governance, management and efficiency in health service management and delivery							
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Conduct data validation of reports submitted to DHD		Monthly validation	Monthly validation conducted	Fully implemented
			Train 20 midwives and CHNs in PMTCT and jadelle insertion		20 midwives and CHNs trained across the district	Facilities were selected for the training but no approval received from regional health directorate	Not implemented
			Conduct routine monitoring of health facilities		12Monthly monitoring	4 quarterly monitoring was carried out	Not fully implemented
			Organize DHMT meetings		4 quarterly meetings	No meetings organised	Not implemented
Objective 5: Enhance national capacity for the attainment of lagging health MDGs, as well as non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)							
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Facilitate the commemoration of world TB and AIDS day		Education across the district	Education was conducted at CWC clinics, community	Fully Implemented

						durbars and on radio	
			Assess disease surveillance and investigate diseases outbreak		All suspected cases	One visit per quarter was carried out and all suspected outbreaks were investigated	Fully implemented
			Conduct health education across the District		Health awareness created	Conducted community-durbar on Yaws/TB	Fully implemented
			Conduct Polio Immunization across the District		Children across the district immunized	Immunization carried out	Fully implemented
Objective 6: Make social protection more effective in targeting the poor and the vulnerable							
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organise public education on disability issues on local FM station		Mass education cross the district	Carried out	Fully implemented
			Register at least 100 PLWHA and their OVC under the NHIS in the District			Not implemented	Not implemented

			Collect and collate data on PWDs			DNA	
			Identify and compile list of Early Childhood Development Centres			Five centres were identified	Not fully implemented
			Make payment to LEAP beneficiaries			DNA	
			Identify Child Abuse Cases and handle them			DNA	
			Conduct follow up visits to monitor proposed activities of NGOs/CBO			Not implemented	Not implemented
			Conduct 50 mass meetings in 50 communities on Open Defecation		50 communities	35 Communities were sensitization 7 electoral areas	Not fully implemented
			Sensitise 43		35 communities	27 communities	Not fully

			communities on the promotion of self-help projects and environmental cleanliness			sensitised	implemented
Objective 7: Develop targeted economic and social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups							
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Build capacity of business women		6 women group	Not implemented	Not implemented
THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT							
Objective 1: Establish Ghana as a transportation hub for the West African sub-region							
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Infrastructure Development	Reshape roads in 9 communities				Not implemented
			Supply materials for the construction of a landing bay at Alabonu			Not implemented	Not implemented
			Construction of 2No. 20 Seater capacity wooden boats for			Not implemented	Not implemented

			Torgorme/Dof or Kome				
			Spot Improvement of workpoe Junction to Workpoe (0.00-2.00km)			Started	Not fully implemented
Objective 2: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation and facilities							
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Facilitate quarterly clean up exercise and health education		4 quarterly clean up exercise and health education	Four clean up exercises were carried out	Fully implemented
			Mobilize medical screening of 2000 food, drink and drug vendors		Screen 2000 food, drink and drug vendors	Not implemented	Not implemented
			Facilitate data collection and update of District Environmental Sanitation Strategy Action Plan			Not updated	Not implemented

			(DESSAP)				
			Construct 2 No. slaughter house and meat shop		2 No. slaughter house and meat at Aveyime and Battor	One constructed. No Completed and in use	Fully completed
			Training of 20 WASTAN committee members on water and sanitation activities		20 communities	15 WASTAN committee members trained, repaired, works carried out in 12 community standpipes	Not fully implemented
			Construct 2 No. WC public toilets		2 No. WC public toilets at Dedukope and Torgorme	2 No. WC public toilets completed In use	Fully implemented
			Dislodge 10 filled up public latrines		10 filled up public latrines	Not implemented	Not implemented
			Organize annual sanitation week celebration			Annual sanitation week was celebrated	Fully implemented
			Organize quarterly social			Implemented	Fully implemented

			sanitation marketing on Dela radio				
			Sensitize communities on open defecation			Public education on open defecation and indiscriminate garbage dumping was carried out on Dela radio	Fully implemented
			Construct 20No. Institutional latrines in 20 schools			Not implemented	Not implemented
			Household and Institutional dustbins provided		150 dustbins distributed to Juapong, Battor, Aveyime and Mepe.	120 dustbins distributed by Zoomlion Limited to households and institutions	Not implemented
			Control of stray animals		Mepe, Battor, Juapong. (District wide)	Partially done by farm owners and some individuals at Juapong, Mepe, Aveyime and Battor	Not fully implemented
Objective 3: Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water							
			Drill 25No boreholes			25No was on-going	Abandoned

Period	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	Policy Objective 1: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralisation policy and programmes						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2016	MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION	General Administration	Organize statutory meetings and perform other mandated functions		4 Assembly Meetings Held 4 Executive Committee Meetings Held 5 Statutory Sub-Committees Held Projects Commissioned Community Durbars Organized Traditional Councils Visited	3 Assembly Meetings, 3 Executive Committee, 3 Statutory Sub-Committee meetings for 5 committees held, Commission 24 Assembly completed Projects,	Not fully implemented
	Policy Objective 2: Improve the responsiveness of the public service in service delivery						
	MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION	Human Resource Management	Building the capacity of staff in the various departments & units to improve the quality of service delivery		Capacity Building and Training Plan Developed	Capacity Building and Training Plan has been Developed	Fully implemented
					Staff Appraisal	2 staffs appraisal	Fully

					conducted	conducted	implemented
					Staff Capacity Enhanced	4 staff capacity trainings organised	Not fully implemented
Objective 3: Integrate and institutionalise district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels							
	MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION	Budgeting, Planning and Co-ordination	Carry out DPCU mandated activities		Annual Report on the implementation of programme and projects prepared and submitted	2016 annual report submitted	Fully implemented
					4 Quarterly monitoring and evaluation	2 Quarterly monitoring and evaluation was conducted	Not fully implemented
					2016 Composite Budget Prepared and submitted	2017 Composite Budget Prepared and submitted	Fully implemented
					DMTDP reviewed	DMTP was reviewed	Fully implemented
					4 Quarterly monitoring of Area/Town Councils conducted	Two Quarterly monitoring was carried out	Not fully implemented
THEMATIC AREA: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY							
Objective 1: Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and management							
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remark

	MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION	Human Resource Management	Organise Fee-Fixing Resolution stakeholders Meeting			Not implemented	Not implemented
			Organise 4 ARIC Meetings held		4 ARIC Meetings held	2 ARIC Meetings held	Not fully implemented
			Train Revenue collectors			36 revenue collectors trained (A/T council and assembly collectors)	
			Build Revenue Check points		two revenue check point	Not implemented	Not implemented
THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR							
Objective 1: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs							
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Upgrade the technical and entrepreneurial skills of rural MSEs by providing access to Business Development Services (BDS)		Train 6 MSEs	6 trained	Fully implemented
			Upgrade the level of technology of rural MSE sector through acquisition and		Train 2 MSEs	2 trained	Fully implemented

			development of agro-processing equipment and prototype and technology dissemination (Agriculture Commodity Processing Infrastructure Development – ACPID)				
			Enhance access to finance by rural MSEs		Advance loan to 10 MSE	None supported	Not implemented
			Strengthen and mainstream MSE system		Organise 4 meetings for MSEs	4 meetings held	Fully implemented
THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT							
Objective 1: Promote the development of selected staple and horticultural crops							
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agricultural Development		Introduce improved varieties (high yielding, short duration, and disease and pest resistance) to farmers through		5,000 farmers introduced to high yielding varieties	2,560 farmers were introduced to high yielding varieties	Not fully implemented

			demonstrations				
			Cassava varietal demonstration / acre		4 Cassava varietal demonstration / acre	2 Cassava varietal demonstration / acre carried out	Not fully implemented
			Sensitize and supervise the establishment of 20 community grazing grounds with demarcated routes to the grazing grounds in cattle rearing communities		20 community grazing ground	2	
			Train Farmers on baby corn cultivation in 4 zones.		4 zones	4 zonal trainings conducted	Fully implemented
			20 household trained on the use of green leafy vegetables and fortified maize to improve		20 household	20 household trained on the use of green leafy vegetables and fortified maize to improve their nutrition	Fully implemented

			their nutrition				
			Organise farmers' day celebration			farmers' day celebrated	Fully implemented
			To trained rice growers on safe use of agrochemicals.		65 rice farmers	60 rice farmers trained	Not fully implemented
Objective 2: Promote Agriculture Mechanisation							
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agricultural Development	Procure 1No tractor			Not procured	Not implemented
Objective 3: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education							
			Carry out a one, (1) day training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for 50 farmers in cassava, rice, maize and pepper production	15 farmers	Train 20 farmers	14 farmers trained. 70% done	Not fully implemented
			Carry out routine field		6 supervisory visits	6 supervisory visits were carried	Fully implemented

			work supervision, planning and coordination.			out	
			Carry out monthly Animal health extension and livestock disease surveillance annually.			20 ruminant farmers were trained on use of saltlick and supplementary feeding. 10 livestock farmer groups trained on fodder production, preservation and housing	Fully implemented
			Conduct 350 monitoring and supervisory visit to AEAs engaged in Block Farm/Crops and Livestock demonstrations		350 visits	Not implemented	Not implemented
			Organize 12 Monthly Technical Review Meeting for Districts staff			Six Technical staff meeting and management meetings organized	Not fully implemented

			and M/DDAs				
Objective 4: Enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability							
	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	Disaster prevention and Management	Support natural disaster victims			49 communities support on different types of disasters	Not fully implanted
			Organized disaster prevention education on various types of disaster and Climate change in 30 communities		At least 600 persons from 30 communities in the District understand and are adhering to disaster prevention practices and preparedness.	Disaster prevention education on various types of disasters (bush and domestic fires, flooding etc.) had been conducted in 40 communities in the District during the period of review	Fully implemented
			Organize tree planting exercise in 15 communities in the district		At least an acre of trees is planted in each of 15 communities in the district	Not implemented	Not implemented
			Clearing of weeds from the surface of water bodies	20		Not implemented	Not implemented

			communities				
			Training of 100 DVG members in 10 Communities			Not implemented	
THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT							
Objective 1: Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels							
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 10No 6units classroom blocks		Complete of 2No 6unit classroom on-going block and 2 new one	1No newly started, 1No completed and 1No old on-going	Not fully completed
			Construction of a 5No 3-unit classroom block		Complete 3No 3unit classroom block and 2New ones	2No completed (Aglobakpo and Avedotoe) and 2No started (Vome, Tsidzenu)	Not fully completed
			Construction of a 6No 2-unit KG block		Complete 10 No 2-unit KG block	8No completed and 2No at various stages of completion	Not fully completed
Objective 2: Improve management of education service delivery							
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Conduct monitoring and supervision of Schools		conduct monthly monitoring	Monthly monitoring conducted	Fully completed
			Education of pupils on drug abuse		School pupils educated on drug abuse	School pupil were educated	Fully completed
			Community sensitization of parents on the need/relevant			Communities sensitised	Fully completed

			of their Girl Child Education.				
			Conducting District Mock Examination for BECE candidates.		Conduct one district mock	One district mock	Fully completed
			Conducting orientation service for newly trained teachers posted to the District.		Organise orientation workshop	Newly trained teachers oriented	Fully completed
			Conducting School Performance and Appraisal Meeting in the various circuit centers (SPAM)		Conduct SPAM in 8 circuits	SPAM was conducted	Fully completed
			Support for needy but brilliant students				
Objective 3: Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care							
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Construction of doctor's bungalow		Complete one	65% completion stage	Not fully completed
			Rehabilitate 3		Volo, Podoe and	Rehabilitation of	Fully

			Health Centres		Dorfor Adidome	Podoe Health completed	completed
			Construct 6No CHPS compound		2No	3No started (Deve, Alabonu and Dedukope)	Not fully completed
			Set up laboratory at Podoe Health Centre			Not implemented	Not implemented
Objective 4: Improve governance, management and efficiency in health service management and delivery							
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Conduct data validation of reports submitted to DHD		Monthly validation	Monthly validation conducted	Fully completed
			Conduct routine monitoring of health facilities		12Monthly monitoring	4 quarterly monitoring was carried out	Not fully implemented
			Organize DHMT meetings		4 quarterly meetings	No meetings organised	Not implemented
Objective 5: Enhance national capacity for the attainment of lagging health MDGs, as well as non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)							
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Facilitate the commemoration of world TB and AIDS day		Education across the district	Education was conducted at CWC clinics, community durbars and on radio	Fully implemented
			Assess disease		All suspected cases	One visit per	Fully

			surveillance and investigate diseases outbreak			quarter was carried out and all suspected outbreaks were investigated	implemented
			Conduct Polio Immunization across the District		Children across the district immunized	Immunization carried out	Fully implemented
Objective 6: Make social protection more effective in targeting the poor and the vulnerable							
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organise public education on disability issues on local FM station		Mass education cross the district	Carried out	Fully implemented
			Register at least 100 PLWHA and their OVC under the NHIS in the District			Not implemented	Not implemented
			Collect and collate data on PWDs			DNA	
			Make payment to LEAP beneficiaries				Fully implemented
			Identify Child				Not fully

			Abuse Cases and handle them				implemented
			Conduct follow up visits to monitor proposed activities of NGOs/CBO			Not implemented	Not implemented
			Conduct 50 mass meetings in 50 communities on Open Defecation		50 communities	35 Communities were sensitization 7 electoral areas	Not fully implemented
			Sensitise 43 communities on the promotion of self-help projects and environmental cleanliness		35 communities	27 communities sensitised	Not fully implemented
			Supervise and monitor Early Childhood Development Centres In The District		Four Quarterly monitoring	Implemented	Fully implemented
Objective 7: Develop targeted economic and social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups							
	SOCIAL	Social Welfare	Build capacity		6 women group	Not implemented	Not

	SERVICES DELIVERY	and Community Development	of business women				implemented
THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT							
Objective 1: Establish Ghana as a transportation hub for the West African sub-region							
	INFRASTR UCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEM ENT	Infrastructure Development	Reshape roads in 9 communities				
			Supply materials for the construction of a landing bay at Alabonu			Not implemented	Not implemented
			Construction of 2No. 20 Seater capacity wooden boats for Torgorme/Dof or Kome			Not implemented	Not implemented
			Spot Improvement of workpoe Junction toWorkpoe (0.00-2.00km)			Completed	Fully completed

Objective 2: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation and facilities							
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Facilitate quarterly clean up exercise and health education		4 quarterly clean up exercise and health education	Four clean up exercises were carried out	Fully completed
			Mobilize medical screening of 2000 food, drink and drug vendors		Screen 2000 food, drink and drug vendors	Not implemented	Not implemented
			Facilitate data collection and update of District Environmental Sanitation Strategy Action Plan (DESSAP)			Updated	Fully implemented
			Construct 2 No. slaughter house and meat shop		2 No. slaughter house and meat at Aveyime and Battor	One No constructed. Completed and in use	Fully completed
			Training of 20		20 communities		Not

			WASTAN committee members on water and sanitation activities				implemented
			Acquire solid and liquid waste disposal sites		Acquire permanent waste disposal site around Battor	Site Selection. Negotiation With Land Owners.	Not fully implemented
			Dislodge 10 filled up public latrines		10 filled up public latrines	1No. filled up public toilet dislodged	Not fully implemented
			Organize public education on cholera in 20 communities		20 communities	Implemented	Fully implemented
			Organize annual sanitation week celebration			Annual sanitation week was celebrated	Fully implemented
			Sensitize communities on open defecation			Public education on open defecation and indiscriminate garbage dumping	Fully implemented

						was carried out on Dela radio	
			Construct 20No. Institutional latrines in 20 schools			17No started	Abandoned
			Control of stray animals		Mepe, Battor, Juapong. (District wide)	Partially done by farm owners and some individuals at Juapong, Mepe, Aveyime and Battor	Not fully implemented
			Construction of 2No public animal pond at Battor and Juapong			Not implemented	Not implemented
Objective 3: Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water							
			Drilling of 12No Borehole (2No. mechanized type and 10No Afridev Hand pump type		12No in 10 communities	12No on-going	Not fully implemented
Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad		Indicators		Remark

			project/activity	Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2017	MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION	General Administration	Organize statutory meetings and perform other mandated functions		4 Assembly Meetings Held 4 Executive Committee Meetings Held 5 Statutory Sub-Committees Held Projects Commissioned Community Durbars Organized Traditional Councils Visited	1 Assembly Meeting held	On-going
			Construction of 1 No. 4 bedroom house with boys quarters as DCE's official residence (phase 1)		1 no. 4 bedroom house with boys quarters constructed as DCE's official residence	Not initiated	Not implemented
	Policy Objective 2: Improve the responsiveness of the public service in service delivery						

	MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION	Human Resource Management	Building the capacity of staff in the various departments & units to improve the quality of service delivery		Capacity Building and Training Plan Developed	Capacity Building and Training Plan has been Developed	Implemented
					Staff Appraisal conducted	2 staffs appraisal conducted	Implemented
					Six Staff Capacity training carried out	1 staff capacity trainings organised	On-going
Objective 3: Integrate and institutionalise district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels							
	MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION	Budgeting, Planning and Co-ordination	Carry out DPCU mandated activities		Annual Report on the implementation of programme and projects prepared and submitted	Two quarterly reports submitted	On-going
					4 Quarterly monitoring and evaluation	2 Quarterly monitoring and evaluation was conducted	On-going
					2017 Composite Budget Prepared and submitted	2018 Composite Budget Prepared and submitted	On-going
					DMTDP prepared	50% completed	On-going,
					Town/councils trained on the preparation of	Four councils trained	Implemented but not in the MTDP

					council action plan		
THEMATIC AREA: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY							
Objective 1: Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and management							
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
	MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION	Human Resource Management	Train Revenue collectors		50 revenue collectors trained		Not implemented
			Build Revenue Check points		Two revenue check points built		Not implemented
	Thematic Area: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR						
	Objective 1: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs						
	ECONOMIC	Trade, Tourism	Train 25		25 beauticians	25 beneficiaries	Fully

	DEVELOPMENT	and Industrial development	beneficiaries Bridal Décor, Make-up, massage and hair treatment			trained	implemented
			150 people undertake One day industrial study tour		150 MSEs members	50 People undertook a one day study tour	On-going
			Enhance access to finance by rural MSEs		Advance loan to 10 MSE	None supported	Not implemented
			Strengthen and mainstream MSE system		Organise 4 meetings for MSEs	4 meetings held	On-going
THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT							
	Objective 1: Promote the development of selected staple and horticultural crops						
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agricultural Development	Introduce improved varieties (high yielding, short duration, and		5,000 farmers introduced to high yielding varieties	2,560 farmers were introduced to high yielding varieties	On-going

			disease and pest resistance) to farmers through demonstrations				
			Cassava varietal demonstration / acre		4 Cassava varietal demonstration / acre	2 Cassava varietal demonstration / acre carried out	On-going
			Sensitize and supervise the establishment of 20 community grazing grounds with demarcated routes to the grazing grounds in cattle rearing communities		20 community grazing ground	2 community grazing ground	Not fully implemented
			Train Farmers on baby corn cultivation in 4 zones.		4 zones	4 zonal trainings conducted	Fully implemented
			Organise farmers' day celebration			farmers' day celebrated	On-going

Objective 2: Promote Agriculture Mechanisation							
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agricultural Development	Procure 1 No tractor			Not procured	Not implemented
Objective 3: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education							
			Carry out routine field work supervision, planning and coordination.		6 supervisory visits	2 supervisory visits were carried out	On-going
			Conduct 350 monitoring and supervisory visit to AEAs engaged in Block Farm/Crops and Livestock demonstrations		350 visits		On-going
			Organize 12 Monthly Technical Review Meeting for Districts staff			Six Technical staff meeting and management meetings organized	On-going

			and M/DDAs				
	Objective 4: Enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability						
	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	Disaster prevention and Management	Support natural disaster victims			49 communities support on different types of disasters	On-going
			Organized disaster prevention education on various types of disaster and Climate change in 30 communities		At least 600 persons from 30 communities in the District understand and are adhering to disaster prevention practices and preparedness.	Disaster prevention education on various types of disasters (bush and domestic fires, flooding etc.) had been conducted in 40 communities in the District during the period of review	On-going
			Organize tree		At least an acre of	Not implemented	Not

			planting exercise in 15 communities in the district		trees is planted in each of 15 communities in the district		implemented
			Clearing of weeds from the surface of water bodies 20 communities			Not implemented	Not implemented
THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT							
Objective 1: Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels							
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 10No 6unit classroom blocks		Complete of 2No 6unit classroom on-going block		
			Construction of a 5No 3-unit classroom block		Complete 2No 3unit classroom block	2No completed on-going (Vome, Tsidzenu)	On-going
			Construction of a 6No 2-unit KG block		Complete 2 No 2-unit KG block	2No on-going	On-going
Objective 2: Improve management of education service delivery							
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Conduct monitoring and supervision of Schools		conduct monthly monitoring	Monthly monitoring conducted	On-going
			Education of pupils on drug		School pupils educated on drug	School pupil were educated	On-going

			abuse		abuse		
			Community sensitization of parents on the need/relevant of their Girl Child Education.			Communities sensitised	Fully implemented
			Conducting District Mock Examination for BECE candidates.		Conduct one district mock	One district mock	Fully implemented
			Conducting orientation service for newly trained teachers posted to the District.		Organise orientation workshop	Newly trained teachers oriented	Not implemented
			Conducting School Performance and Appraisal Meeting in the various circuit centers (SPAM)		Conduct SPAM in 8 circuits	SPAM was conducted	On-going
			Support for needy but brilliant students				Fully implemented

Objective 3: Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care							
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Construction of doctor's bungalow		Complete one	65% completion stage	On-going
			Rehabilitate 3 Health Centres		Volo, Podoe and Dorfor Adidome	Rehabilitation of Podoe Health completed	Not implemented
			Construct 6No CHPS compound		Complete 2No	2No on-going (Deve and Alabonu)	On-going
Objective 4: Improve governance, management and efficiency in health service management and delivery							
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Conduct data validation of reports submitted to DHD		Monthly validation	Monthly validation conducted	
			Train 20 midwives and CHNs in PMTCT and jabelle insertion		20 midwives and CHNs trained across the district		Not implemented
			Conduct routine monitoring of health facilities		12Monthly monitoring	2 quarterly monitoring was carried out	Ongoing
			Organize DHMT meetings		4 quarterly meetings	No meetings organised	Not implemented
Objective 5: Enhance national capacity for the attainment of lagging health MDGs, as well as non-communicable diseases (NCDs)							

and Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)							
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Facilitate the commemoration of world TB and AIDS day		Education across the district		On-going
			Assess disease surveillance and investigate diseases outbreak		All suspected cases		Not implemented
			Conduct health education across the District		Health awareness created	Conducted community-durbar on Yaws/TB	On-going
			Conduct Polio Immunization across the District		Children across the district immunized	Immunization carried out	Fully implemented
Objective 6: Make social protection more effective in targeting the poor and the vulnerable							
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organise public education on disability issues on local FM station		Mass education cross the district		Not carried out
			Register at least 100 PLWHA and their OVC under the NHIS in the			Not implemented	On-going

			District				
			Collect and collate data on PWDs			DNA	On-going
			Identify and compile list of Early Childhood Development Centres				Not implemented
			Make payment to LEAP beneficiaries			DNA	On-going
			Identify Child Abuse Cases and handle them			DNA	Fully implemented
			Conduct follow up visits to monitor proposed activities of NGOs/CBO			Not implemented	Not implemented
			Conduct 50 mass meetings in 50 communities on Open Defecation		50 communities		Not implemented

			Sensitise 43 communities on the promotion of self-help projects and environmental cleanliness		35 communities		Not implemented
			Supervise and monitor Early Childhood Development Centres In The District		Four Quarterly monitoring		Not implemented
	Objective 7: Develop targeted economic and social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups						
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Build capacity of business women		6 women group	Not implemented	Not implemented
THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT							
Objective 1: Establish Ghana as a transportation hub for the West African sub-region							
	INFRASTR	Infrastructure	Reshape roads				Not fully

	UCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Development	in 9 communities				implemented
			Supply materials for the construction of a landing bay at Alabonu			Not implemented	Not implemented
			Construction of 2No. 20 Seater capacity wooden boats for Torgorme/Dof or Kome			Not implemented	Not fully implemented
			Spot Improvement town roads		10km (Battor, Mepe, Aveyime & Juapong)		On-going
Objective 2: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation and facilities							
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Facilitate quarterly clean up exercise and health education		4 quarterly clean up exercise and health education	Two clean up exercises were carried out	Not fully implemented
			Mobilize medical		Screen 2000 food, drink and drug		Fully implemented

			screening of 2000 food, drink and drug vendors		vendors		
			Facilitate data collection and update of District Environmental Sanitation Strategy Action Plan (DESSAP)			Not updated	On-going
			Construct 2No animal pond		2No animal pond Juapong and Battor		Not implemented
			Training of 20 WATSAN committee members on water and sanitation activities		20 communities	20 WATSAN were reconstituted	Fully implemented
			Acquire solid and liquid waste disposal sites		Acquire permanent waste disposal site around Battor	Site Selection. Negotiation With Land Owners.	On-going
			Dislodge 10 filled up public latrines		10 filled up public latrines	2No dislodged	Not fully implemented

			Sensitize communities on open defecation			Public education on open defecation and indiscriminate garbage dumping was carried out on Dela radio	Fully implemented
			Construct 20No. Institutional latrines in 20 schools		Complete		Abandoned
			Household and Institutional dustbins provided		150 dustbins distributed to Juapong, Battor, Aveyime and Mepe.	120 dustbins distributed by Zoomlion Limited to households and institutions	On-going
			Control of stray animals		Mepe, Battor, Juapong. (District wide)	Partially done by farm owners and some individuals at Juapong, Mepe, Aveyime and Battor	On-going
Objective 3: Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water							
			Drilling of 12No Borehole (2No. mechanized type and 10No Afridev Hand		Complete 12No in 10 communities	12No on-going	On-going

			pump type				
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SOURCE: NTDA DPCU, 2017

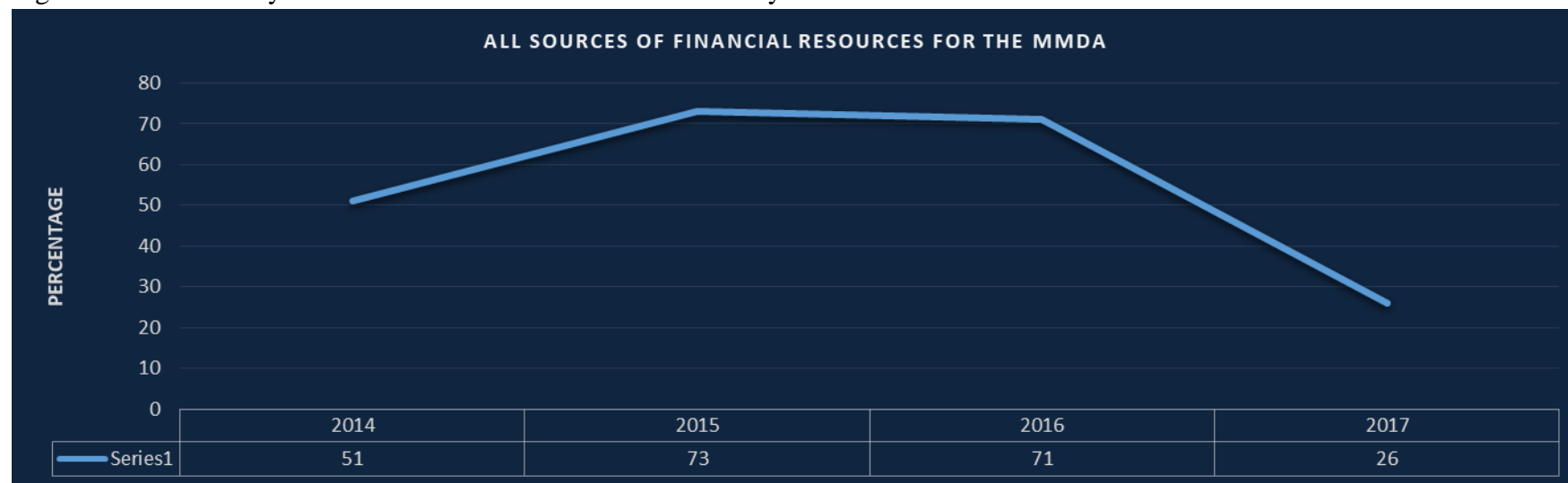
1.6 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Table 1.3 Summary of the Planed and Actual Source of Finance to the Assembly

YEAR	PLAN	ACTUAL	PERCENTAGE (%)
2014	3,967,864.00	2,041,428.32	51.00
2015	5,457,781.17	3,970,808.92	73.00
2016	7,146,939.21	5,087,163.53	71.00
2017	6,081,660.35	1,558,603.58	26.00

SOURCE: NTDA DPCU CONSTRUCT, 2017

Figure 1.1 Trend Analysis of all Source of finance to the Assembly



SOURCE: NTDA DPCU CONSTRUCT, 2017

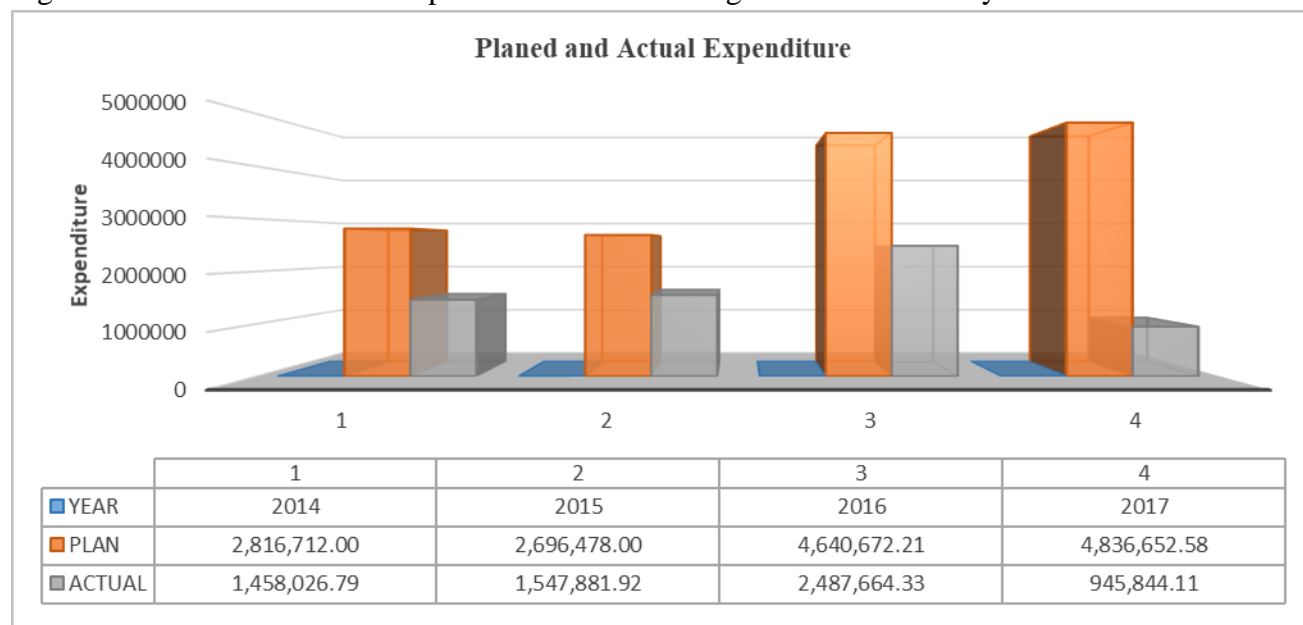
Table 1.4 above illustrate the summary of the planned and actual source of finance to the District assembly and it has been established that, with the period of 2014 and 2017 the target of the district thus financial wise has not been met with only 2015 and 2016 which came close to meeting the target at a percentage of 73 and 71 respectively. In exception of the finance accrue in 2015 and 2016, 2017 as at August had only 26% of the money planned for which is 1,558,603.58 out of 6,081,660.35 which impeded development from its desired state for the year.

Table 1.4 Planed and Actual Expenditure of the District

YEAR	PLAN	ACTUAL	PERCENTAGE. (%)
2014	2,816,712.00	1,458,026.79	51.76
2015	2,696,478.00	1,547,881.92	57.40
2016	4,640,672.21	2,487,664.33	53.61
2017	4,836,652.58	945,844.11	19.56

SOURCE: NTDA DPCU CONSTRUCT, 2017

Figure 1.2 Planed and Actual Expenditure of North Tongu District Assembly

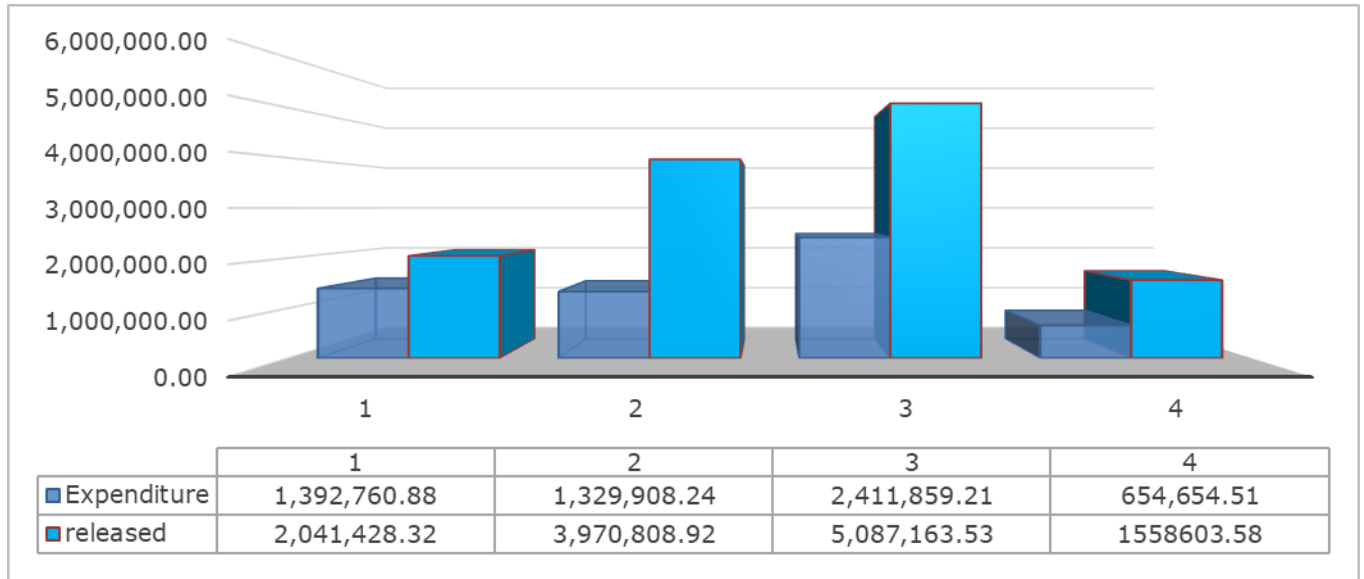


SOURCE: NTDA DPCU CONSTRUCT, 2017

The figure 1.2 above represent the amount of money the district anticipated and planned to spend within the four years period but it can be seen that, the actuals that were spend is less than the

planned expenditure which came as a result of the amount of money accrue by the district for developmental purpose not up to target, hence the need for the assembly to manage its scares resource for development.

Figure 1.3 Trend Analysis on the Expenditure as against income from Government



SOURCE: NTDA DPCU CONSTRUCT, 2017

Figure 1.3 above show a trend analysis between the expenditure and releases from government to North Tongu District Assembly. It can be seen that the district was not able to spend the entire money released by Government of Ghana. This happening occurred due to the delay in releases of fund to the assembly which made it appear that, the district was not able to implement all of its programmes although they were enough money for project execution but was not done.

1.6.1 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW FOR 2014-2017

Table 1.5 shows the Total Releases from Government of Ghana

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actuals received	Variance	Planned	Actuals received	Variance	Planned	Actuals received	Variance	Planned	Actuals received (As @ 31 st August)	Variance
GOG	298,302.00	96,373.41	201,928.58	1,042,947.00	548,066.63	494,880.37	1,087,733.00	1,001,561.16	86,171.84	1,175,741.00	753,401.73	422,339.00
IGF	124,117.00	242,468.07	(118,351.07)	407,986.00	447,825.67	(39,839.67)	428,450.00	519,292.09	(90,842.09)	593,950.00	327,248.00	266,702.00
DACF	2,244,959.54	757,998.59	1,486,960.95	2,962,659.65	2,181,205.39	781,454.26	4,352,970.00	2,424,207.37	1,928,762.63	4,736,940.75	291,081.86	4,445,859
DDF	374,696.00	479,983.11	(105,281.11)	615,981.50	443,853.00	172,128.50	948,506.00	634,019.00	314,487.00	889,824.48	-	889,824.48
MPs CF	100,000.00	103,256.67	(3,256.67)	172,000.00	236,238.45	(64,238.45)	120,000.00	372,101.15	(252,101.00)	300,000.00	125,579.72	174,420.00
MP-SIF	-	25,000.00	-	25,000.00	25,000.00	-	25,000.00	-	-	-	-	-
GSFP	295,376.00	326,207.00	(30,831.00)	295,376.00	154,344.00	141,032.00	-	610.00	-	-	-	-
Sector	114,859.	86,704.8	28,154.4	30,952.0	36,996.6	(6,996.6	-	-	-	154,894.	61,292.	93,603.

Specific transfers(Decen Dpt)	27	3	4	0	6	6)				80	27	00
DDF Relater recurrent Transfer	42,720.00	-	-									
DACF Direct Transfers	30,952.00	23,679.75	7,272.25									
MSHAP				-	12,830.05		38,800.21	135,372.76	(96,572.55)			
TOTAL	3,967,864.00	2,041,428.32	1,926435.68	5,457,781.17	3,970,808.92	1,486,972.25	7,146,939.21	5,087,163.53	2,059,775.68	6,081,660.35	1558603.58	
SOURCE: NTDA BUDGET UNIT 2017												

Table 1.6 PERSONNEL EMOLUMENT AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE/ASSEST OF THE ASSEMBLY

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested as planned(A)	Approved as per ceiling (B)	Released (C)	Deviations		Actual Expenditure D	Variance(C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2014		424,964.00	96,373.41		328,590.59	96,373.41	-
2015		932,047.00	396,401.55		535,645.45	396,401.55	-

2016		1,233,213.00	1,001,561.16		231,651.84	1,001,561.16	-
2017		1,245,007.77	755,401.73		726,254.57	755,401.73	-
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
Year							
2014		1,353,661.00	755,879.06		597,781.94	755,872.06	7.00
2015		1,920,639.00	575,209.00		1,345,430.00	575,207.08	1.92
2016		2,908,393.00	1,468,274.68		1,440,118.32	1,370,019.78	98,254.90
2017		2,007,710.00	291,081.86			259,391.71	31,690.00
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014		1,463,051.00	702,147.73		760,903.27	636,888.82	65,258.91
2015		775,839.00	972,672.92		(196,833.92)	754,701.16	217,971.76
2016		1,732,279.21	1,019,389.65		712,889.56	1,041,839.43	(22,449.78)
2017		2,828,942.58	654,762.25			395,262.80	259,499.00

SOURCE: NTDA BUDGET UNIT 2017

1.7 KEY CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION STAGE

1. Untimely and inadequate release of funds to implement prioritised activities earmarked for implementation
2. Lack or poor co-ordination in the implementation process especially by the decentralized departments
3. Poor monitoring and evaluation of the implementation process to measure performance over the years
4. Inadequate logistics and data for effective and efficient mobilization of internally generated funds to finance the plan.
5. Logistical challenges such as vehicle for the DPCU to effectively perform its core functions

1.8 LESSONS LEARNT WHICH HAVE IMPLICATIONS FOR THE DMTDP (2018-2021).

1. There is the need to expand the District's revenue base to increase the IGF to implement some of the activities to avoid the over reliance on DACF which in most cases distract smooth implementation due to its untimely release.
2. Also, there should be a more coordinated effort in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation by all players in the development process to ensure all activities to be implemented reflect in the plan
3. Political commitment is needed to ensure the DMTDP is adhered to
4. Activities to be earmarked for implementation shall not be too loaded
5. Chieftaincy and political disputes in the District must be resolved to ensure successful implementation of the plan

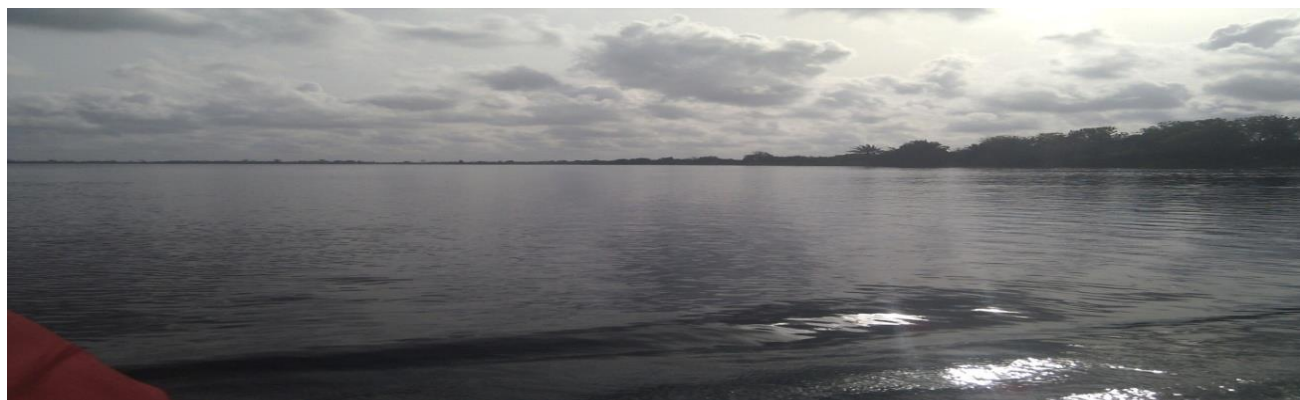
1.9 DISTRICT PROFILE

The North Tongu District is one of the newly created District Assemblies in 2012. Carved out of the then North Tongu District which is now Central Tongu with its capital at Adidome, the newly created North Tongu District has Battor as its capital. The District abounds in natural resources such as huge arable land for rice production and more, has the potential of becoming one of the productive and vibrant Districts in the Volta Region and Ghana as a whole with the necessary measures put in place to harness its full potential.

1.9.3 DRAINAGE

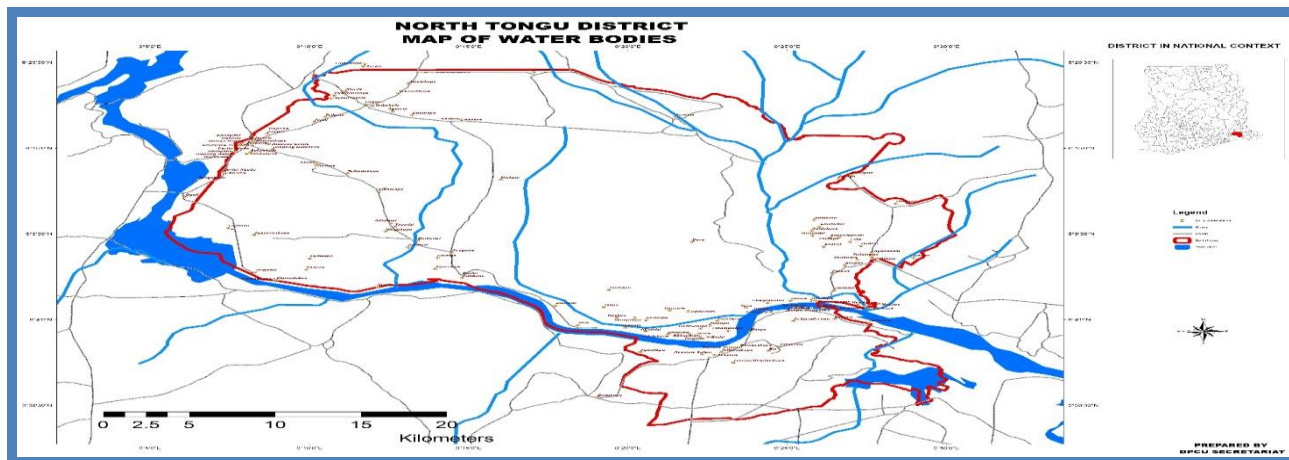
The main water body watering the North Tongu District is the Volta River. The District is also drained by the Alabo, Kolo, Aklakpa, Gblor, Bla (Bla-Battor), Anyorgborti (Aveyime) and Nyifla streams and their numerous tributaries into the Volta River, which runs North – South through the District. In the rainy season, these streams overflow their banks, causing damage to roads and farms. Channeling, diversion, basin clearing or other means of correction could re-drain large areas of agricultural lands and boost agricultural production. There are large numbers of inland creeks including Anyorgborti and Aklamadawu, Bla which could be developed into fish breeding grounds. The figure 1.5 below shows the pictorial view of the Volta River and a map to the water bodies within the district.

Figure 1.5 Volta River



SOURCE: NTDA DPCU CONSTRUCT, 2017

Figure 1.6 Drainage systems in North Tongu District



SOURCE: NTDA DPCU CONSTRUCT, 2017

1.9.4 CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

Temperature and relative humidity vary little throughout the year. The mean temperature is 27° C and the maximum and minimum vary from 22° C to 33° C. respectively. March is the hottest month while July and August are the coolest months. Average relative humidity is about 80%, making the weather quite conducive for human activities, such as habitation, farming and recreation.

The climate of the District is Tropical, greatly influenced by the South – West Monsoons from the South Atlantic and the dry Harmattan winds from the Sahara. There are two rainy seasons, the major one from mid – April to early July and the minor from September to November. The average annual rainfall varies from 900mm to 1100mm with more than 50 per cent of it falling in the major season. Rainfall generally is inadequate even during the major season, which adversely affects both crop and cattle production in the District.

The District lies within the tropical savannah grassland zone. The vegetation is dense along the Volta River and along the stream basins. This is basically due to the presence of more fertile soils and better subsoil moisture. This vegetation consists of mangoes, oil palms, baobab, silk cotton, acacia etc. Farther from the river the vegetation is sparse, predominantly grassland, interspersed with neem trees and guinea grass, digitaria decumbent and fan palms, which dot some areas in the District. Neem and other trees are harvested throughout the district for fuel and charcoal burning. These activities, though providing sources of revenue, have completely destroyed the vegetation cover with consequent ecological problems. The most affected areas in the District are Alabo, Volo, Dorfor and Dedukope.

The shrub and grassland areas present suitable grounds for cattle grazing which make the District one of the largest cattle producing areas in the country. Uncontrolled grazing and the frequent bush fires are however, gradually reducing such areas into near desert lands.

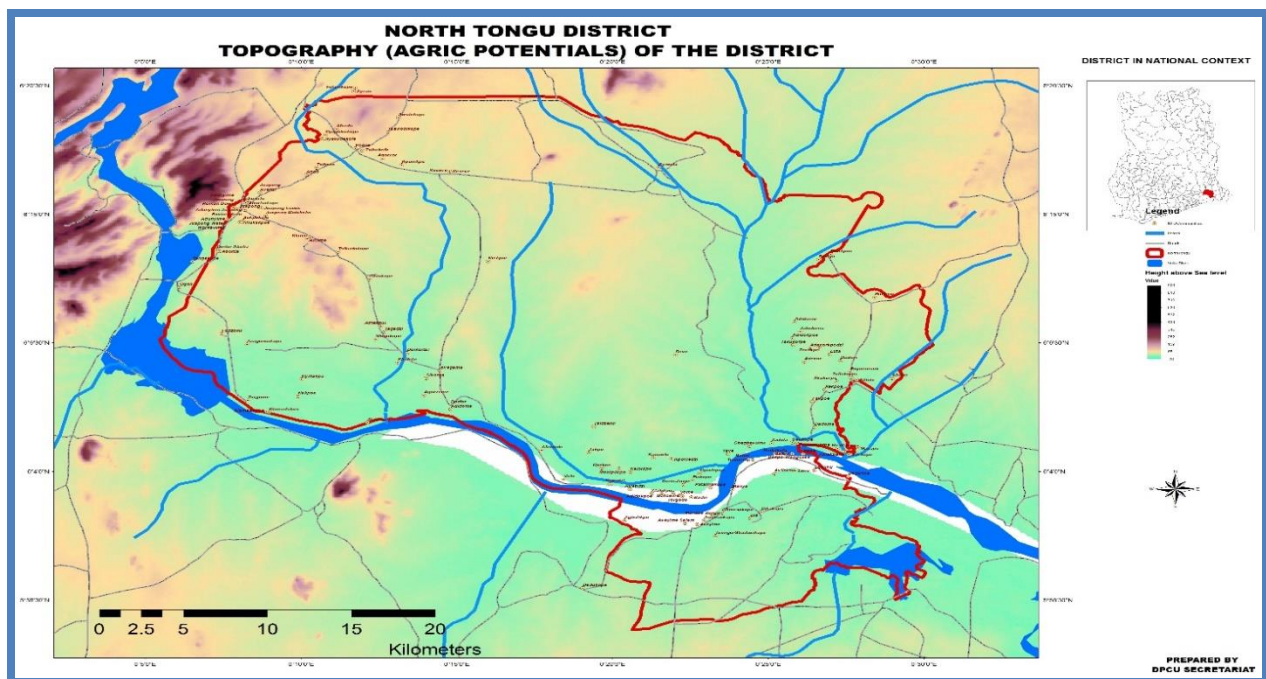
1.9.5 TOPOGRAPHY AND SOIL

The topography of the North Tongu District is gentle, ranging from near sea level to about 18 meters (60 feet) above sea level, with slopes less than 5 per cent. The areas near the Volta River are at a higher elevation, falling gradually backwards. The gentle topography brings about low development costs and favours large-scale mechanized farming. However, there are serious overflows during the rainy season, which calls for channeling, diversion or other means of correction to make the area productive.

There are dominantly medium to moderately coarse textured alluvial soils along the Volta River. Below these are the heavier clay soils that characterize most parts of the District, leading to poor surface and sub-surface drainage, making road development difficult. These soils are also very difficult to cultivate because they have low water holding capacity. They are also shallow (low effective rooting depth). They are however, suitable for rice and sugarcane cultivation under irrigation. They form the raw material for pottery, brick and tile industries.

Areas between Battor and Mepe consist of moderately coarse or sandy loams, which drain easily and are suitable for agricultural purposes. These soils however, have low capacity to retain soil nutrients for plant use, and so need regular use of fertilizers. The undulating topography and the loose nature of these soils have led to serious gully erosion in most settlements, affecting road and drainage construction. Figure 1.7 below shows the Topography map of the North Tongu District.

Figure 1.7 Topography of North Tongu District



SOURCE: NTDA DPCU CONSTRUCT, 2017

1.9.6 CULTURE

The people of the North Tongu District are mainly Ewe speaking people organized under traditional authorities. The main source of inheritance in the area is patrilineal. The District is organized into six

(6) traditional areas and the traditional authorities play a major role in fostering the development of the area by supporting the District Assembly in the areas of revenue mobilization and the mobilization of human resources during communal labour.

Christianity is the predominant religion in the District constituting about 83 percent of the total population with Traditionalist and Islam forming 6.4 and 3.6 percent respectively. Those who practice no religion in the District stand at 6.3 percent. In terms of different Christian denominations, 32.6 percent and 26.4 percent of the population are affiliated to Pentecostal/charismatic and Protestant religion respectively.

Out of the total female population, 84.6 percent are Christians, 3.3 percent belong to Islam and 6.1 percent are traditionalist. The male population on the other hand has 81.3 percent as Christians, 4.0 percent belonging to Islam and 6.7 percent being traditionalist. Besides, there more males (7.4%) practicing no religion than females (5.3%).

There are six traditional areas in the district, namely Dorfor, Mepe, Battor, Fodzoku, Torgorme and Volo. Being the custodians of the land and playing their constitutional role in the process of nominating the District Chief Executive and the Members of Parliament of the Constituencies, the traditional authorities have a great influence in the governance and land administration in the district.

1.9.7 FESTIVALS

There are various festivals celebrated by the various traditional authorities in the area, which serves as a unifying instrument to mobilize resources for development. Festivals represent the re-enforcement of the traditional norms and values of the people as the celebrations are characterized by cultural performances. Table 1.7 show the traditional areas, festivals they celebrate and the month in which its celebrated.

Table 1.7 Festivals and Celebrated by the Various Traditional Areas

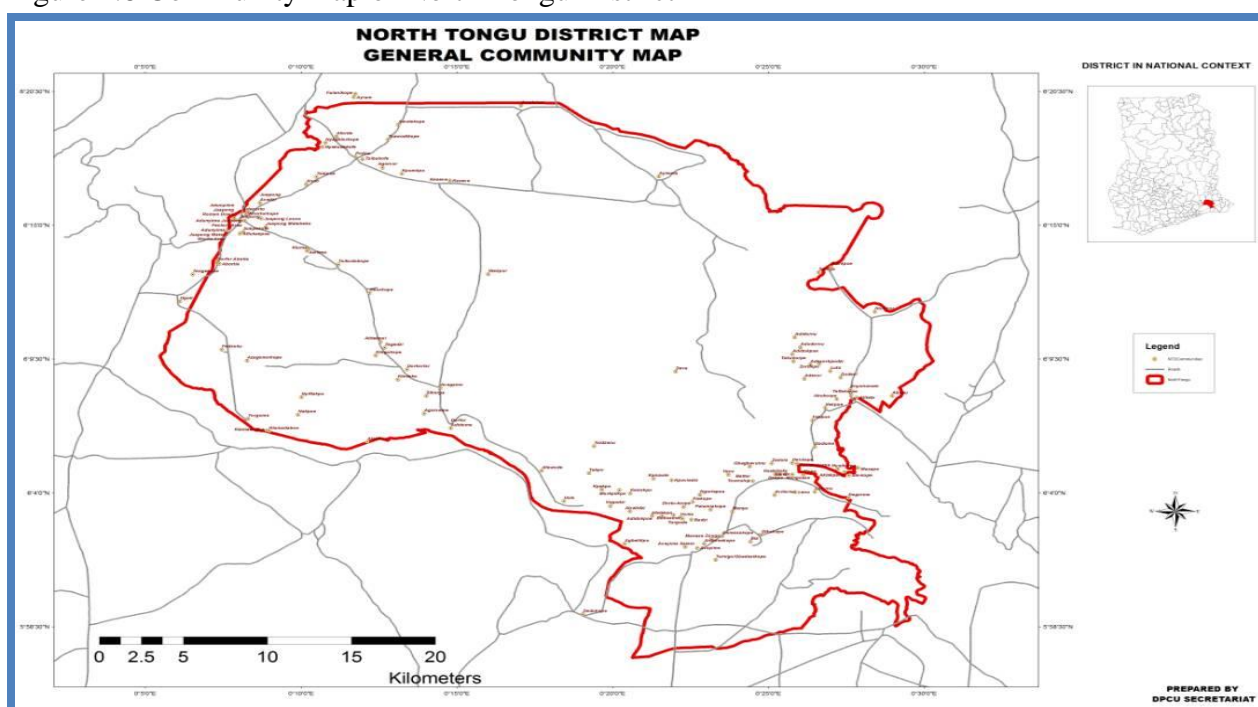
S/N	Traditional Areas	Festival	Month of the Year
1	Battor	Hogbeza	December
2	Dussor	Ayimagonu	November
3	Mepe	Afenorto	August
4	Volo	Tugbedzo	September

SOURCE: NTDA DPCU CONSTRUCT, 2017

1.9.8 SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS

Human settlement in the North Tongu District is uncontrolled thus posing serious challenges to proper town planning. Majority of the developers seem to be unaware of the essence of following building rules and regulation thus sticking to their own ways of land development. The situation if not controlled may pose serious challenges to spatial development thus having subsequent consequence on the overall development of the District. Majority of settlements are linked up with untarred roads and foot paths. Figure 1.8 shows the District maps depicting the various communities.

Figure 1.8 Community map of North Tongu District



SOURCE: NTDA DPCU CONSTRUCT, 2017

1.9.9 FUNCTIONAL HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENTS

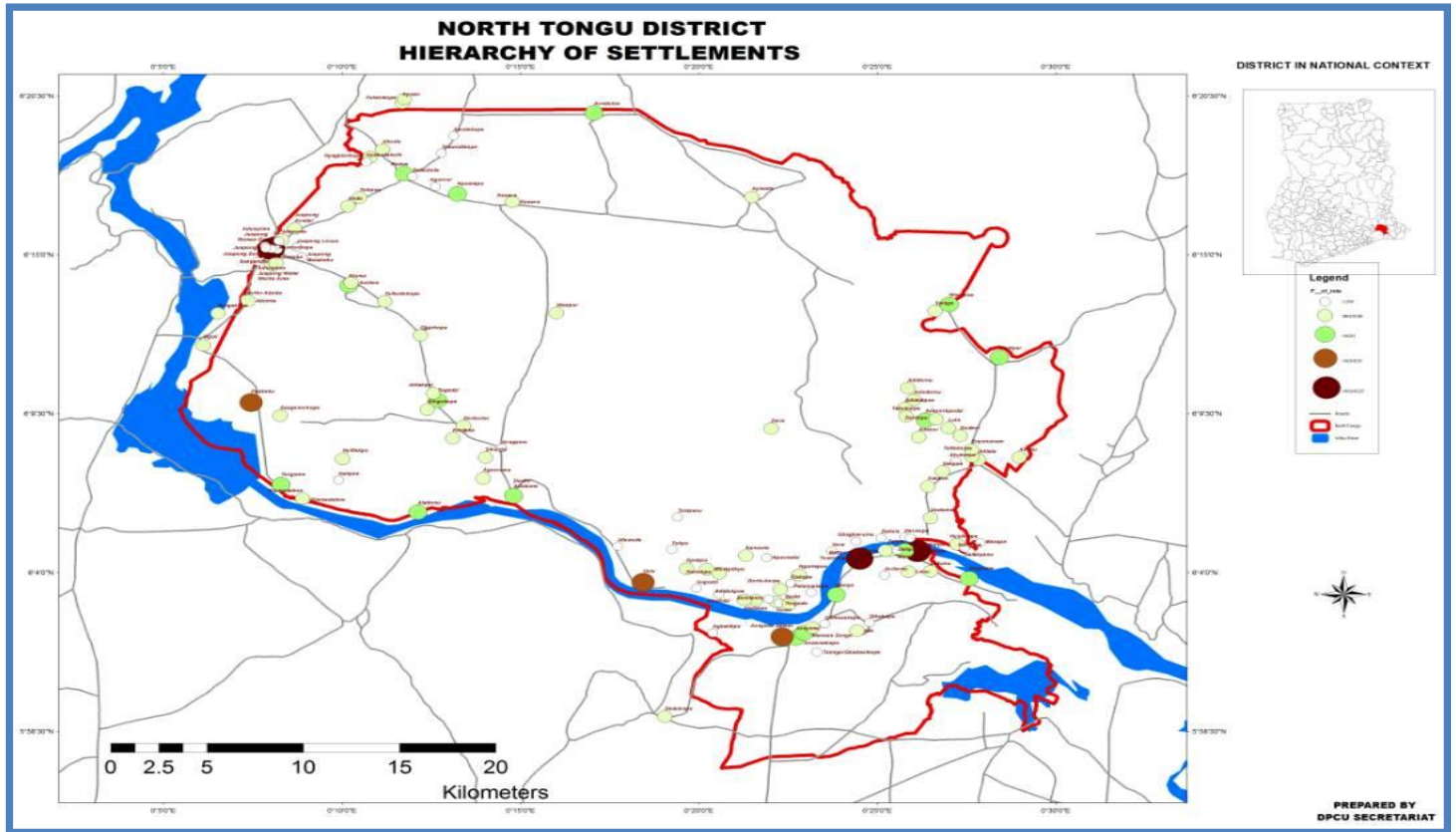
Juapong remains the largest community in the District with the second highest forms of functions mainly as a result of its location along the main Accra-Ho road and other industrial activities eg.

Juapong Textile Limited within the town being a pull factor for employment, hence migration. Although Battor has the highest form of function and 3rd in population wise, the magnitude of the functions there lead to people migrating there so as to access such facilities. Also, it has been realized that, Battor, Mepe, Aveyime are increasingly becoming urbanized due to their proximity to the national capital city Accra, Tema etc and erection of basic facilities of life. It is therefore established that, development in relations to basic amenities of life in North Tongu District is skewed across the entire District considering the 1st to 30th densely populated communities. The table 1.8 and figure 1.9 below presents functional hierarchy of development within the district across the top thirty (30) communities. Although the Scalogram indicates that north Tongu is developed, most of the functions considered are basic function and also serve as opportunity for investors due to the presence of these basic functions of life which guarantee healthy and good living.

Table 1.8 Scalogram of 30 Towns/Communities in North Tongu in other of Hierarchy

SETTLEMENT	Population 2017	CHPS	HEALTH CENT	HOSPITAL	KG	PRIMARY	JHS	VOCATIONAL SCH	SHS	POLICE POST	PUBLIC TOILET	MARKET	DUBAR GROUND	ICT CENTER	TELECOMMUNICATION	BANK	TARED ROAD	5/3 DISTRICT WATER	ELECTRICITY	NON-FUNCTIONING BH	FUNCTIONING BH	GWCL	DAMS /DUGOUTS	No. OF FUNCTIONS	TOTAL CENTRALITY SCO.	HIERARCHY LEVEL
WEIGHT		1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1			
Juapong	19113																							12	450.24	2 nd
Mepe	12460																							14	394.45	3 rd
Battor Township	9785																							11	570.88	1 st
Adexorto	7850																							4	38.34	20 th
Aveyime	3995																							7	96.8	11 th
Aflukakpoe	3715																							4	38.34	20 th
Sokpekofe	3180																							2	13.85	23 rd
Hesusu	2850																							0	0	27 th
Flato	2800																							0	0	27 th
Volo	2610																							8	214.46	4 th
Ahortorkope	2500																							0	0	27 th
Podoe	2384																							7	108.94	8 th
Fodzoku	2167																							10	161.36	6 th
Manya	2088																							6	65.13	16 th
Salem	1800																							5	60.37	17 th
Torgome	1701																							7	90.37	12 th
Dorfor Adidome	1637																							6	78.03	14 th
Kpomkpo	1506																							7	105.37	9 th

FIGURE 1.9 FUNCTIONAL HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENT



SOURCE: NTDA DPCU CONSTRUCT, 2017

1.10.1 SURFACE ACCESSIBILITY

Majority of the roads in the North Tongu District are untarred and highly unmotorable making accessibility to some areas difficult. Due to the nature of the land, graded roads do not take a lot of time before going bad again. The only tarred road in the District is the Mepe - Sege road. This has made the movement of goods and services from the hinterlands to the major market centres difficult. The poor road network is discouraging investment in the District as some investors are scared off by the nature of the roads which hampers the transportation of materials and finished products. The Adidome – Volo – Juapong and Aveyime-Juapong feeder roads, which has been constructed, has form a major outlet for the District and is expected to greatly improve surface accessibility in the District. The figures 1.10 below show the various road networks in the North Tongu District.

Figure 1.10 Road Networks within the District



SOURCE: NTDA DPCU CONSTRUCT, 2017

Water transportation is also one of the means of transport used in the North Tongu District. It provides the easiest and shortest access to other parts of the district as the Volta River virtually divides the district into two. It is therefore imperative to develop the system of water

transportation in the District in order to make it safer for the users as outboard motors are used for the transportation. The figure 1.11 below shows a view of transportation on the Volta River.

Figure 1.11 Water Transportation



SOURCE: NTDA DPCU CONSTRUCT, 2017

1.10.2 DISTRICT ECONOMY

1.10.2.1 LABOUR FORCE

The North Tongu District has 61.9 percent representing 64,804 of persons aged 15 years and older. However, 66.3 percent are economically active and the economically not active constitute 33.7 percent. The percentage of unemployed in the District is 4.2 percent and the employed constitute 95.8 percent.

The economically active male population is 65.1 percent of which 95.6 percent are employed and 4.4 percent are unemployed and the female economically active population is 67.2 percent of which 95.9 percent are employed and 4.1 percent are unemployed.

The economically not active population is 33.7 percent with those in full time education recording the highest percentage of (53.3%) and pensioners recording the lowest of 1.9 percent. The proportion of male to female who are economically not active in the District is 34.9 percent and 32.8 percent respectively with 63 percent of males and that of females 44.5 percent in full

time education respectively. Table 1.9 below represents Population 15 Years and Older by Activity Status and Sex

Table 1.9 Population 15 Years and Older by Activity Status and Sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	64,804	100.0	29,717	100.0	35,087	100.0
Economically active	42,965	66.3	19,346	65.1	23,578	67.2
Employed	41,161	95.8	18,495	95.6	22,611	95.9
<i>Worked</i>	38,526	93.6	17,404	94.1	21,073	93.2
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	2,511	6.1	1,036	5.6	1,470	6.5
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	124	0.3	55	0.3	68	0.3
Unemployed	1,805	4.2	851	4.4	967	4.1
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	762	42.2	363	42.6	405	41.9
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,043	57.8	488	57.4	562	58.1
Economically not active	21,839	33.7	10,371	34.9	11,509	32.8
Did home duties (household chore)	4,280	19.6	1,296	12.5	2,981	25.9
Full time education	11,640	53.3	6,534	63.0	5,122	44.5
Pensioner/Retired	415	1.9	311	3.0	104	0.9
Disabled/Sick	1,157	5.3	467	4.5	679	5.9
Too old/young	2,403	11.0	779	7.5	1,657	14.4
Other	1,944	8.9	984	9.5	955	8.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census, DPCU Projections, 2017.

The North Tongu District being an agrarian economy has more than half representing 57.2 percent of employed population engaging in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery whilst 15.3 percent are involved in service and sales as shown in Table 1.10

Majority of the employed population who engage in skilled agriculture and fishery are women constituting 12,481 (53%) as compared to males figure 11,042 (47%). A similar phenomenon prevails in those engaged in service and sale where females constitute 5,178 (82%) and males 1,128 (18%).

Table 1.10 Employed Population 15 Years and Older by Occupation and Sex

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	41,161	100.0	18,495	100.0	22,611	100.0
Managers	535	1.3	203	1.1	317	1.4
Professionals	1688	4.1	1,054	5.7	633	2.8
Technicians and associate professionals	494	1.2	351	1.9	136	0.6
Clerical support workers	206	0.5	148	0.8	68	0.3
Service and sales workers	6,298	15.3	1,128	6.1	5,178	22.9
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	23,544	57.2	11,042	59.7	12,481	55.2
Craft and related trades workers	5,227	12.7	2,571	13.9	2,645	11.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,317	3.2	1,202	6.5	113	0.5
Elementary occupations	1,852	4.5	777	4.2	1,063	4.7
Other occupations	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census, DPCU projections, 2017.

The location of the District serves as a great potential of becoming fast growing District especially with its nearness to the Greater Accra Region and for that matter Tema i.e. the industrial hub of Ghana.

1.10.2.2 AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the leading sector in the district's economy, although it is still dominated by small-scale unorganized farmers who depend mainly on simple, labor-intensive production techniques. This creates opportunities for nucleus agricultural sector investor who could use the district's farmers as out-growers, raising their productivity and ultimately reaping handsome profits. There are currently some notable commercial agricultural investments in the District like the Praire Volta Limited, Musahamat Farms and Vegpro among others.

The **quantity** and **affordability** of food to a large extent depend on increased food production as well as income to meet the household's consumption needs. But farmers in North Tongu District lack funds to carry out timely purchase of cash inputs such as fertilizer, quality seeds, herbicides and pesticides into agricultural production, as well as to buy capital equipment like hoes, cutlasses, and tractor and water pumps has long been critical constraints inhibiting increased food productivity in North Tongu District. Farmers in this district finance their agricultural

activities through equity funds from their own on-farm and off-farm activities and due to subsistence nature of agriculture practices, usually small scale and yield little income. As such, farmers are not able to invest in improved production technologies that will increase food production in the district, thereby affecting food security in the district. However, A.E.A to farmer ratio is 1: 2,244 as compared to the 1:500 standards. Table 1.11 below shows the Staff Strength of the Agric Department

Table 1.11 Staff Strength of the Agric Department

PROFESSIONAL	SUB-PROFESSIONAL	TECHNICAL	SUPPORTING STAFF	TOTAL
3	2	6	3	14

Source: Department of Agric, NTDA, 2017

1.10.2.3 PLANTING FOR FOOD AND JOBS.

The on-going support programme in the district now is *Planting for Food and Job* which aims to promote growth in food production and create job across the country for the teeming youth.

Sensitization and awareness creation is on-going in the District and 251 farmers have been registered under the programme and registration is ongoing. 146 participants farmers have benefited from subsidize high yielding and improved seed and fertilizer in the District. Currently the District has been supplied with 1,525 50kg bags of NPK, 775 50kg bags of Urea, 150 50kg bags of maize seed and 125 at 100gram sachets of pepper seed. One Agricultural Extension Agent under the program to give technical backstop to farmers on good agricultural practice to boost their production thereby enhancing food security in the district. Out of the 251 registered farmers, 130 representing 52 percent are males and 48 percent females. About 350 hectares invaded fields were reported to the District Department of Agriculture and 260 farmers have been given insecticide provided by the government to control the menace. A task force has been set up in the district to help supervise the control and manage the outbreak. Farmer have been advised to always keep their farms clean, stop late planting, and also burn the stalk after harvesting to the eggs in the plant debris. The table 1.12 below shows the area under cultivation for selected crops in the District.

Table 1.12 Areas under Crop Cultivation and Yields of Selected Crops

Crop	Cultivated area (ha)		Yield (MT/ha)		Production (MT)	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Maize	1,080.00	1,250.00	3.0	3.0	3,240.00	3,750.00
Rice (milled)	750.00	780.00	4.8	4.8	3,600.00	3,744.00
Cassava	2,010.00	2,400.00	20	20	40,000.00	48,000.00
Pepper	1,480.00	1,550.00	12	12	17,760.00	18,600.00
Okro	380.00	380.00	10	10	3,800.00	5,800.00
Onion	20.00	24.50	6.0	6.0	120.00	147.00

Source: Department of Agriculture, NTDA, 2017

1.10.2.4 LIVESTOCK

There are about 197,507 livestock in the district with 6,789 keepers. The major constraint to the production of ruminant live stock in the district is the scarcity and fluctuating of quality forage supply all year round especially in the dry season.

Poor nutrition in the dry season is bane of livestock production in North Tongu District. Natural pastures are the most important sources of feed for ruminant livestock but during the dry season, ruminant livestock do not get enough good quality forage on the rangeland. This is because most grasses wither off due to lack of rainfall. Ruminants therefore lose weight and some young ones die because of this. Several pregnant animals may abort their pregnancies leading to major losses to the farmer. The impact of these nutrient shortages on reproductive turnover is significant thereby causing food insecurity in the district.

Livestock poultry farmers in the district practice free range system. In free range system, the birds scavenge for their own feed and are associated with these problems: inclement to weather (rain, cold, and heat), accidental injuries and many diseases that are carried out by wild animals and micro-organisms.

There are four (4) small scales intensive system poultry farms with total birds of about 2000 plus in the district.

Both ruminant and poultry livestock farmer has problem of access to vert officer and quality feedstuff to their animals. This has effect on food security in the district.

1.10.2.5 FISHING

River fishing mostly in the Volta River has declined considerably due to the formation of the Volta Lake. The principal traditional fishing communities (Mepe, Battor, Aveyime and Volo), which are close to the Volta, have had their economic base eroded.

Many of the economically active population have been lost to areas along the Volta Lake in the Kete-Krachi, Nkwanta, Kpando, Atebubu, Gonja–East, Afram Plains and other district. It is important to note aquaculture is becoming increasingly popular in the district using the cage techniques in the river because of the presence of the Volta river and other ponds and creeks in the district. This will be a lucrative business opportunity with high returns in the future, especially with the increasing demand for tilapia. The table 1.13 below shows data on the various investments in the agricultural sector in the District.

Table 1.13 Agriculture Investments in the District

Name of Farm	Crop	Location
Prairie Volta Rice	Rice	Aveyime
Musahamat Farm	Banana	Aveyime
Vergpro	Maize	Torgorme-Fodzoku
Anyako Farm	Pepper	Fodzoku Torgorme
Fresh field	Pepper	Yaeweh
Quist Farm	Mushroom	Aveyime

Source: Department of Agric, NTDA 2017

1.10.2.6 IRRIGATION FARMING

Agricultural production in the North Tongu District has been low due to traditional methods and tools applied during production coupled with the subsistence nature of farming in the District. Though the District offers much potential in the areas of arable land and water for irrigation, not much has been done to tap this potential in order to increase productivity. Table 1.12 below shows the existing dams and dugouts that can be developed into irrigation schemes for all year-round production.

Table 1.14 Dams and Dugouts

S/N	LOCATION OF DAMS /DUGOUTS	ZONES	DAM SIZE	NO.	STATE/CONDITION
1.	HORKPO	TORGODO	SMALL		NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
2.	WORKPOE	TORGODO	LARGE	1	NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
3.	VODZA	TORGODO	SMALL		NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
4.	ADUDORNU	TORGODO	LARGE		NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
5.	ADEXOR-KPODZI	TORGODO	SMALL		NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
6.	MEPE DUDEVI	TORGODO	SMALL		NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
7.	ATITETI	TORGODO	LARGE	1	NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
8.	XEKPOE	TORGODO	SMALL		NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
9.	ZOMAYI	TORGODO	SMALL		NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
10.	AGLOBAKPO	TORGODO	LARGE	2	NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
11.	NYATIKPO	TORGODO	LARGE	1	NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
12.	BLOKOTORVUI	TORGODO	LARGE		NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
13.	GBETO	TORGODO	SMALL		NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
14.	GBETELEKPO	TORGODO	SMALL	3	NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
15.	LOGOKPO	TORGODO	LARGE	1	NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
16.	DEVE	TORGODO	LARGE	1	NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
17.	MEMPASEM – DEVE	TORGODO	LARGE		NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
18.	KLOKOPE	TORGODO	SMALL		NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
19.	SALUKOPE	TORGODO	SMALL		NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
20.	AGORKPOME	TORGODO	SMALL	2	NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
21.	ANLORYITSI	TORGODO	LARGE	1	NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
22.	AKUTA	TORGODO	SMALL	2	NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
23.	VUXOR	TORGODO	SMALL		NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
24.	XEVITOE	TORGODO	SMALL		NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION

25.	TSIVANYOKOPE	TORGODO	LARGE	1	NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
26.	TSIDZENU	JUAPONG	LARGE	1	NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
27.	TAGADZI	JUAPONG	SMALL		NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
28.	GBORKOPE	JUAPONG	SMALL		NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
29.	MELENU	JUAPONG	SMALL		NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
30.	AGLAGOKOPE	JUAPONG	SMALL	2	NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
31.	KPEVEKOR	JUAPONG	SMALL		NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
32.	TSIKPOE	JUAPONG	SMALL		NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
33.	AVEDOTOE	JUAPONG	SMALL	3	NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
34.	CAMP	JUAPONG	SMALL		NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
35.	GBETEKPO	JUAPONG	LARGE	1	NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
36.	BLA-BOTIKOPE	AVEYIME	SMALL		NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
37.	MAFI LUTA	AVEYIME	SMALL		NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
38.	DEDUKOPE	AVEYIME	LARGE	1	NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
39.	KOFEDEKE	AVEYIME	SMALL		NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
40.	KPEYIBOR	AVEYIME	SMALL	2	NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
41.	MAFI DUDEVI	AVEYIME	SMALL	2	NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION
42.	CATTLE RANCH	AVEYIME	LARGE	2	NEEDS TO BE DESILTED/REHABILITATION

Source: Department of Agriculture, NTDA 2017

1.10.2.7 POTENTIALS AREAS OF AGRIC INVESTMENT IN NORTH TONGU DISTRICT

Table 1.15 Areas Of Agricultural Investment in the District

No	PROJECT TYPE	SPECIFIC LOCATION	PROPOSED AREA (HA)	BENEFICIARY COMMUNITY	ACCESSIBILITY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	ASSISTANCE REQUIRED	REMARKS
1	Rice production	Aveyime, Kpekpo Adudornu, Tagadzi Alabonu, Kluma, Dadome, Adidokpavu.	360	Almost all communities	Road network needs to be developed	i. Topography: - Gentle, slope, flat land. ii Clay loam soil type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land preparation Inputs Harvesting machines Irrigation facilities 	The entire area is suitable for rice cultivation
2	Fish farming	Stretch from the Volta river Bank through Fodzoku/Torgorme to Mepe, Saikope areas .	Unlimited	Many communities	Fairly accessible	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cages Fingerlings Feed Cold storage facility 	Cage type/pond are already being practiced on small scale at Mepe and Juapong
3	Irrigation facility for vegetable production	a. Communities along the Volta river Bank and other tributaries e.g. Aklakpa. Abandoned Dam at Adudornu b. Abandoned irrigation facilities at Volo, Afaode and Agorveme to be rejuvenated	Unlimited 430	 3 communities	Fairly accessible	i. Clay loams soil type ii.Flat land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pumps and accessories Improved seeds Establishment of pack house 	This will guarantee all year round vegetable farming.
4	Milk processing facility	Juapong (Sokpekope)	-	Sokpekope, Tagadzi Melenu Juapong, Abotia, Kluma	Fairly accessible	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To involve private partnership participation ii. Logistics e.g. motor bikes and push trucks and bicycles iii. Capacity 	There is already milk processing facility at Juapong which is not in use. Light and water available at the premises

							building, and handling of machines and record keeping	
5	Guinea fowl	Kpeyibor, Dedukope, Dikakope Dudev, Dorfor Adidome Betelekpo, Tsidzenu Zomayi, Adexorkpodzi, Logokpo	-	All communities	Fairly accessible	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved breeding stock Incubator to address hatching difficulties Capacity building improved rearing systems and husbandry practices Improved housing 	Currently about 200 farmers totaling to about 4500 birds
6	Small and Large ruminant production	Entire District	Unlimited	All Communities in the District		Clay loam soil	Involvement of private Partnership in the animal industry	
7	Arable Land	Kpomkpo	400ha	Kpomkpo and Melenu.	Fairly accessible	Gentle ,slope flat land	Investment	
8	Ruminant Fattening Lot	Throughout the District						
9	Dairy Cattle	Throughout the District especially Avedotoe Area.						Use Friesian-Sanya crosses, Wagashie, Yoghourt.
10	Piggery	Fodzoku/Torgorme, Aveyime ,Dedukope			Accessible			Proximity to rice mills for Rice bran
11	Bee Keeping	Around Permanent Source of Water		Betelekpo				
12	Grass cutter	Around						Ready Market

	production Around Permanent Source of Water	Permanent Source of Water						Exist
13	Mango Production	Fodzoku, Torgorme Juapong Area						For export
14	Mushroom Production	Aveyime		Aveyime				

Source: Department of Agriculture, NTDA 2017

1.10.2.8 SAND WINNING

It is important to note that sand winning has become a major economic activity in the district and serving as a major source of revenue for the District. This is done along the banks of the River Volta using sand dredging machines that dredge Fine River sand from the river which deepen the depth of the river which is a remedy to displacement of people during heavy down pour because it allowed the river to accommodate more water. This sand serves as raw materials for various industries in Ghana; and patrons come from all over the Southern Belt to purchase these sands.

In as much as sand winning contribute much to the Assembly's internal generated fund, it also causes displacement of aquatic animals and also create holes in the river which becomes dangerous to individuals who uses the water. In regulating this activity, the Assembly in partnership with the Volta River Authorities seeks to commission the act to an investor to ensure the sand winning is done with diligent. The main areas currently engaged in this economic activity are Battor, Aveyime and Mepe. The Figure 1.12 below show one of the sand winning sites in the District.

Figure 1.12 Sand Winning Site at Battor



SOURCE: NTDA DPCU, 2017

1.10.2.9 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The North Tongu District is laced with three rural banks and a commercial bank and a number of microfinance institutions. These are listed below:

- ❑ Agricultural Development Bank at Juapong - It serves customers from Yilo – Krobo, Asuogyaman, Manya – Krobo, Dangbe West and others
- ❑ Amuga Rural Bank at Battor and Juapong – These banks are subsidiaries of the Amuga Rural Bank at Adidome and serves the needs of around Battor, Juapong, Mepe and Aveyime.
- ❑ The Anum Rural Bank, which serves Juapong and its environs
- ❑ Mepe Area Rural Bank – The bank with its headquarters in Mepe serves customers around Mepe and its environs.

It is important to note that there are fewer banks and no insurance service provider in the district. This can be attributed to the non-viability of economic activity in the district. But with the onset of increasing economic activity such as sand and oyster shell winning, it is expected that these economic activities will boost the financial services portfolio of the district. Going forward it is important to encourage formal institutional credit to support agricultural production and improvement in the non-formal industrial and commercial sector of the district. Figure 1.13 North Tongu Rural Bank, Battor

Figure 1.13 North Tongu Rural Bank, Battor



SOURCE: NTDA DPCU, 2017

1.10.2.10 POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATION

1.10.2.10.1 POSTAL SERVICES

Postal Services in the District are not up to standard due to the poor nature of the roads and low volume of mails from the existing Post Offices and Postal Agencies. There is only one existing Post Office at Juapong. There are agencies at Battor, Mepe, Volo and Dorfor Adidome.

1.10.2.10.2 TELECOMMUNICATIONS

There are only a few public telecommunication facilities at Mepe, Battor and Juapong. This has hampered communications with other parts of the country especially Ho and Accra from where contacts have to be made continuously for the administration of the District. It is worth noting also that there are two GIFEC-sponsored ICT centres at Juapong and Aveyime which provide varied ICT services such as internet connectivity and typesetting services to these communities and their environs. In terms of mobile telecommunication, MTN, Vodafone, Tigo all work in the District though characterized by poor services.

1.10.2.11 TOURISM AND RECREATION

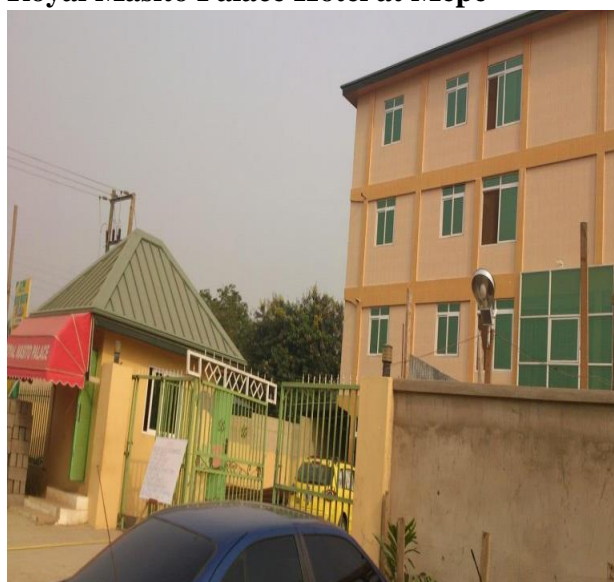
Though the district abounds in tourism potential, especially in the areas of leisure tourism and eco-tourism for those who want to be closer to nature, most of these potential is still undeveloped. The potential includes quite a lengthy stretch of the Volta River with relatively steep banks suitable for the location of lakeside motels and hotels, Trokosi Shrines, Ostrich Farms and Hatchery, extensive low-lying plains interspersed with large rock outcrops, which are a delight to watch.

In addition, Agbadza, Atokoe, Awuna and Gadzo traditional dance forms exist in the district, which visitors (or tourists) could be treated to. Even more attractive is the fact that some of these dance forms are performed by all-women groups. Most of these tourist attractions are still in their raw state and require some amount of development. It should be added that specific areas under tourism, for example, the Dorfor and Volo Kome area, have access roads leading to the tourist sites, electricity supply and the construction of rest and relaxation spots at the various tourist sites, hotels and conference centers is ongoing. Battor, the district capital, is located within a very natural environment overlooking the Volta River and free from the hustle and bustle of city life, is an ideal place for anyone who wants a change of environment.

1.10.2.11.1 HOTELS AND RESTAURANT

The North Tongu District Assembly boasts of three Hotels with a couple of restaurants where tourists who wish to stay in the District can lodge for relaxation. The Royal Masito Palace Hotel at Mepe, Hotel Lenza at Juapong and Joy Beach Resort (Hotel and Restaurant) at Battor are the hotels found in the District. There are also rest houses in the major towns. There are other restaurants, drinking bars and chop bars within the markets and along the main roads throughout the District. Below are pictorial views of some of the hotels in the District.

Royal Masito Palace Hotel at Mepe



Joy Beach Resort at Battor



SOURCE: NTDA DPCU, 2017

1.10.2.11.2 MINERAL DEPOSITS

The main mineral deposits in the District are:

Clay: The soils around Volo are rich in clay deposits. These are suitable for the manufacture of bricks and tiles, ceramic products and local pottery products.

Oyster shells: Large deposits of calms shells used for paint, animal feed among others are found in several areas of the District, notably at Battor, Mepe, Volo, Dorfor – Gborkpo, Afaode, and Alabo.

Feldspar: Deposits of feldspar (sum of alkali and alumina units) suitable for glaze manufacture are found at Dorfor London.

Nepheline Gneiss: Deposits of this mineral suitable for glass, ceramic and porcelain wares are also found at Dorfor and Ogoli. Tests are however required to establish a process of obtaining good quality material for industrial use.

Sand: Good quality river sand for the construction industry is found all over the District. Biggest deposits are however located at Battor, Aveyime, Mepe, Torgorme and Fodzoku. However, the exploitation of sand along the Volta River is being controlled to prevent the degradation of the river and along the river.

Granite: Fine unexploited aggregates can also be found at Kpeyibor. These can support the construction industry.

1.10.2.12 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The people of the North Tongu District are mainly into subsistence farming and petty trading. Though agriculture and agro-processing remain the predominant economic activity in the District, large scale industries such as Volta Star Textile factory in Juapong and Praire Volta Company Ltd exist in the District.

1.10.2.12.1 MARKETS

The North Tongu District has two major markets in the District with the largest market located in Juapong. The Juapong market which is the largest market in the District is expected to serve as the main source of revenue for the District if properly managed. However, conflicts ranging from political to cultural have made it difficult for the District Assembly to collect revenue from this part of the District thus making the smaller markets in Battor and Aveyime the only source of revenue for the Assembly. The situation if not solved within the short term would adversely affect the overall running of the Assembly as a greater proportion needed to run the Assembly is locked up. The figure 1.14 is a pictorial view of the Juapong market.

Figure 1.14 Juapong Market



SOURCE: NTDA DPCU, 2017

Both markets have bi-weekly market days. The Juapong market comes off on Wednesdays and Saturdays; while the Battor market comes off on Tuesdays and Fridays. The Juapong market; which is the bigger of the two, was reconstructed with proper structures and facilities under a Government / World Bank (VIP) sponsorship. Other smaller markets are found at Aveyime and Mepe but they lack proper structures and need to be improved upon. It is important to note that the markets in the district are patronized by traders from Accra, Koforidua, Aflao and other places beyond the Region.

1.10.2.12.2 SHOPS

A large number of shops are situated at major towns in the District; and these are located mainly around markets and irregularly along the main roads of towns. These shops trade in various goods ranging from household items to construction materials and equipment. Some also deal with the supply of agricultural implements and chemicals. The District also has large number chemical shops, which supply the populace with first aid drugs. However, the Rural Enterprise Project in the District is embarking business registration in order to provide the needed support to Medium and Small scale business owners.

1.10.2.12.3 INDUSTRIALIZATION AND INVESTMENT POTENTIAL

Industrialization has become the bedrock for development in contemporary development theories thus making it a major development path for many countries and for that matter local development. The North Tongu District boasts of two main industries in the country and has the

potential of becoming the industrial hub of the country if managed properly. The Volta Star Textile factory in Juapong is one of the largest industries in the District who are into the production of textiles. The Juapong Textiles Limited, now Volta Star Textiles Ltd was established as a public-private partnership in 1968 to produce grey aft, but folded up following the filing for liquidation by the Dutch giant Briscoe, that was operating it.

The company was subsequently re-opened and renamed Volta Star Limited during President Kufuor's regime. The refurbished factory is being operated as a joint partnership between the Government and U-Rich Limited, a Chinese textiles and garments giant. Currently, and it is employing 185 people including five management staff from China and at full capacity, the personnel would number 800. The factory is intended to serve as a market for locally grown cotton and accelerate the economic development of the district and the adjoining ones and help to resuscitate the nation's textile industry. The figure 1.15 below is the pictorial view of the Volta Star Textile Company Ltd in Juapong.

Figure 1.15 Volta Star Textile Company LTD



SOURCE: NTDA DPCU, 2017

Also in the North Tongu District is the Praire Volta Ltd, an American company partnering Government to invest in rice production and processing. The company business premises located in Aveyime with her farms located in some parts of the Districts. This offers more investment opportunities to other investors who intend to venture into rice production as the District abounds

in favourable land for rice production. The figure below is the pictorial view of processing plants of Praire Volta at Aveyime.

Figure 1.16 Rice Millers of Praire Volta

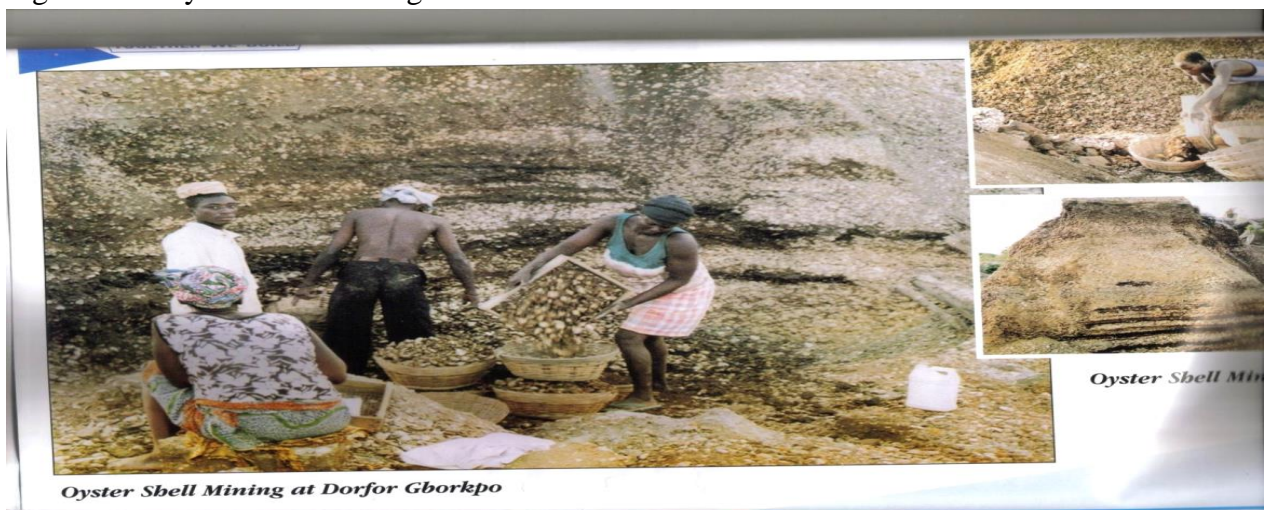


SOURCE: NTDA DPCU, 2017

1.10.2.12.4 AGRO PROCESSING

Gari processing is done by women using various traditional methods mainly in the Juapong area of the district. The technology and equipment used are indigenous. The main weakness of the traditional processing however is the low labour productivity and product quality. In some parts of the District, lime production using oyster shells is undertaken by some of the local people for export to Togo for cement production.

Figure 1.17 Oyster Shell Mining



SOURCE: NTDA DPCU CONSTRUCT, 2017

1.10.2.12.5 FOOD SECURITY

Agriculture constitutes the highest employing sector of the District economy implying the availability of food in the District all year round. However, the availability of river bodies in the District constitutes a great potential for food production through irrigation the whole year. Also, the emergence of agriculture food producing and processing companies in the District adds to the District ability to produce food to feed the local population and other markets in the country.

1.11.1 GOVERNANCE

The North Tongu District Assembly is the highest political and administrative institution in the District backed by L.I. 2081 and headed by the District Chief Executive. The District Assembly has eleven Decentralized departments as stipulated in LI 1961 such as District Directorate of Education Youth and Sports, District Health Department, Physical Planning Department, Agric Department, Department of Social Welfare and Community Development and NADMO.

The North Tongu District has 42 Assembly Members with 39 of them being males and the females 3. Out of the 42, 28 of them are elected members which 1 is a female and the remaining 27 males. Also the District has 13 of the Assembly members being government appointees which the females are 2 and the males 11. This shows that women population in the Assembly is not encouraging hence the need to inculcate more women into the assembly so as to represent the interest of women and children.

These assembly members are charged to maintain a very close relationship with the citizenry in order to collate their issues and attempt addressing it and if beyond his/her capability, then transmit to be discussed as the assembly meeting level for a solution.

It can be seen that; Assembly members key a critical role by getting to the grassroots level where the time would not allow the assembly officials to be.

The North Tongu District currently has four (4) sub-district structures namely Battor, Mepe, Dusor Area Council and Juapong Town Council which through thick and thin support the Assembly when needed. In recent times, this substructures assistant in the collection of data for property rating and fee fixing to increase the revenue base of the assembly. Unfortunately, the Area Councils are not living up to as anticipated due to the low level of revenue to reimburse area council staffs who as a result shed their responsibility to serve the district. Sub-committees within the assembly also help in bring ideas and helping to implement the policies and activities

of the assembly. The District Assembly also partners with Traditional Authorities, CBOs, NGOs and the entire citizenry to deliver on its mandate through planning budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This partnership with all stakeholders has development implications especially in the area of plan ownership during planning and implementation.

1.12 SOCIAL SERVICES

1.12.1 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Education is essential for the development of the requisite human resources needed for accelerated socio-economic development society. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth (United Nations Development Programme, 2011).

1.12.2 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE RELATED TO EDUCATION

The District is currently divided into eight educational circuits. Find below the names of the respective circuits, the number of the schools in each arranged according to levels.

Table 1.16 showing Circuits and the Number of Schools

S/N	NAME OF CIRCUIT	NO. OF SCHOOLS				
		KG	PRIM	JHS	SHS	TOTAL
1	AVEYIME	8	8	6	1	23
2	BATTOR	6	6	5	1	18
3	DORFOR ADIDOME	9	9	3		21
4	JUAPONG	10	10	10	1	31
5	MEPE	11	11	10	1	33
6	PODOE	10	10	3	-	23
7	TORGORME	8	8	5	-	21
8	VOLO	11	11	8	1	31
	GRAND TOTAL	73	73	50	5	201

Source: Department of Education-NTDA, 2017

1.12.3 POPULATION 11 YEARS AND OLDER BY SEX, AGE AND LITERACY STATUS

As indicated in Table 1.17 below, there are more literates (47,454) than illiterates (16,615) out of which majority (70%) are literates in English and Ghanaian language. However, persons between the ages of 15-19 years constitute the highest literates (9, 911) of the total literate population out

of which 71.1 percent are literates in English and Ghanaian language. On the other hand, persons of 65 years and above form the highest non -literate's population (3,952) of the total illiterate's population.

Table 1.15 also shows that there are more literate males (24,508) than females (22,946) whilst the proportion of illiterate's female (11,473) is also higher than males (5,142). The highest number of literates both males and females are in the age group of 15-19 years recording 5,036 and 4,875 respectively whilst the proportion of male illiterates and female illiterates are more within the same age group of 65 + years with recordings of 1,071 and 2,881 respectively.

Education being the back bone of development and the district having about 71.1% of literates which are youths, it implies that, future wise, most of them assuming they further their education to the highest level and gaining employment will help reduce the dependency rate of the working force hence a future development. Also, it has been realized that most of the females are illiterates to males hence the need to intensify the awareness on girl child education.

Table 1.17 Population 11 Years and Older by Sex, Age and Literacy Status

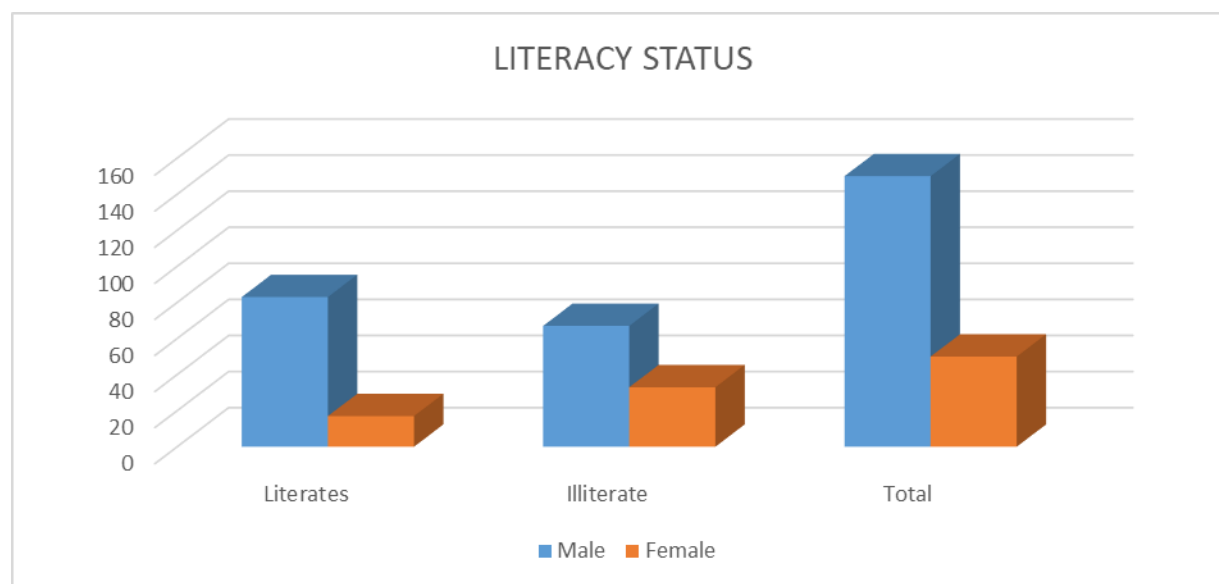
	None (illiterate s)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language	Other
Total	16,615	47,454	100.0	16.0	13.4	70.0	0.2	0.4	0.0
11-14	583	7,876	100.0	24.8	13.5	61.2	0.1	0.4	0.0
15-19	815	9,911	100.0	19.0	9.3	71.1	0.1	0.5	0.0
20-24	1,271	7,004	100.0	16.5	9.7	73.3	0.1	0.4	0.0
25-29	1,394	5,260	100.0	14.7	13.7	71.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
30-34	1,539	3,885	100.0	12.7	15.5	71.0	0.3	0.5	0.0
35-39	1,470	3,231	100.0	11.7	17.3	70.3	0.2	0.4	0.0
40-44	1,511	2,538	100.0	10.3	17.9	71.2	0.2	0.4	0.0
45-49	1,219	2,049	100.0	9.1	18.3	72.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
50-54	1,254	1,748	100.0	9.6	16.9	72.9	0.2	0.3	0.0
55-59	709	1,263	100.0	9.2	14.3	75.9	0.2	0.4	0.0
60-64	898	1,033	100.0	7.7	17.1	74.5	0.2	0.4	0.0
65+	3,952	1,656	100.0	8.9	19.5	71.1	0.0	0.4	0.0
Male Total	-	24,508	100.0	14.7	10.8	73.9	0.2	0.5	0.0

	5,142								
11-14	336	3,813	100.0	23.1	12.5	63.9	0.1	0.4	0.0
15-19	391	5,036	100.0	18.5	8.7	72.3	0.1	0.4	0.0
20-24	428	3,619	100.0	15.7	7.2	76.4	0.1	0.5	0.0
25-29	489	2,546	100.0	14.5	11.4	73.3	0.2	0.6	0.0
30-34	482	1,894	100.0	11.4	11.4	76.1	0.3	0.8	0.0
35-39	410	1,691	100.0	9.9	11.7	77.6	0.3	0.5	0.0
40-44	388	1,353	100.0	8.6	13.5	77.1	0.3	0.5	0.0
45-49	353	1,143	100.0	8.2	13.5	77.7	0.3	0.3	0.0
50-54	359	1,008	100.0	8.1	12.3	78.9	0.4	0.3	0.0
55-59	211	719	100.0	7.9	10.3	81.1	0.3	0.4	0.0
60-64	224	613	100.0	6.9	11.4	80.9	0.2	0.7	0.0
65+	1,071	1,073	100.0	6.6	15.0	78.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Female		-							
Total	11,473	22,946	100.0	17.4	16.2	65.9	0.1	0.3	0.0
11-14	247	4,063	100.0	26.4	14.5	58.6	0.0	0.4	0.0
15-19	424	4,875	100.0	19.4	9.8	70.0	0.1	0.6	0.0
20-24	843	3,385	100.0	17.3	12.3	69.9	0.1	0.3	0.0
25-29	905	2,714	100.0	14.9	15.9	68.8	0.3	0.1	0.0
30-34	1,057	1,991	100.0	14.0	19.4	66.1	0.3	0.2	0.0
35-39	1,060	1,540	100.0	13.6	23.5	62.3	0.2	0.3	0.0
40-44	1,123	1,185	100.0	12.2	22.9	64.6	0.1	0.3	0.0
45-49	866	906	100.0	10.3	24.4	65.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
50-54	895	740	100.0	11.5	23.2	64.9	0.0	0.4	0.0
55-59	498	544	100.0	10.8	19.7	68.9	0.2	0.4	0.0
60-64	674	420	100.0	9.0	25.5	65.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
65+	2,881	583	100.0	13.2	27.8	58.5	0.0	0.5	0.0

SOURCE: NTDA DPCU CONSTRUCT, 2017

1.12.4 LITERACY STATUS

The figure below illustrates the literacy status of persons 11 years and older. There are more male literates (82.7%) than females (66.7%). Illiterates on the other hand have more females (33.3%) than males (17.3%).



SOURCE: NTDA DPCU, 2017

1.12.5 LEVEL OF EDUCATION, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND SEX

School attendance represents future human resource prospect of the District and that data on the population currently attending school is important for planning to sustain the socio-economic development in the country.

Out of the population of person 3 years and older, who are currently in school, 49 percent are currently in primary school with 19.8 percent currently in JHS. Currently, there are more males attending school than females with the male population of persons currently in school constituting 51.2 percent as compared to 48.8 percent of their female counterparts. However, there are still higher proportions of males (50.8%) than females (49.2%) who have attended school. Also, 9.4 percent of the total male population of persons 3 years and older currently in school are attending SHS compared to females (7.4%) whilst 9.5 percent of males have attended school at this same level compared with 7.9 percent of females. This indicate that most of the females are not encourage to attend school and also most of the children and their parent seems not to understand the merit of education hence the need to intensify education on that. Also, to

achieve holistic development, it is required that both males and females are given the same opportunity to education so as to be able to represent the needs of both side equally to enrich decision making.

Table 1.18 Population 3 Years and older by Level of Education, School, Attendance and Sex

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Num ber	%	Num ber	%	Num ber	%	Numb er	%	Numb er	%	Numb er	%
Total	40,470	100.0	17,754	100.0	16,950	100.0	28,639	100.0	14,541	100.0	14,098	100.0
Nursery	2,508	6.2	1,048	5.9	1,103	6.5	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	6,120	15.1	2,636	14.8	2,612	15.4	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	19,821	49.0	8,401	47.3	8,596	50.7	7,115	24.8	2,966	20.4	4,149	29.4
JSS/JHS	8,001	19.8	3,683	20.7	3,178	18.7	8,672	30.3	3,915	26.9	4,757	33.7
Middle		0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	7,280	25.4	4,176	28.7	3,104	22.0
SSS/SHS	3,412	8.4	1,677	9.4	1,249	7.4	2,494	8.7	1,385	9.5	1,109	7.9
Secondary		0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	809	2.8	559	3.8	250	1.8
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	120	0.3	50	0.3	53	0.3	642	2.2	390	2.7	252	1.8

Post middle/secondary certificate	142	0.4	61	0.3	61	0.4	668	2.3	390	2.7	278	2.0
Tertiary	345	0.9	198	1.1	98	0.6	959	3.3	760	5.2	199	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The educational sector of the newly created North Tongu District is characterised by limited infrastructure and teachers indicating the low or poor performance of pupils in Basic Education Certificate Examination. The District is ranked 16th in the Volta region and 160th nationally in the 2012 ranking of BECE performance of Districts. This implies that much more needed to be done in the educational sector of the District to make it one of the hubs of human resource in the Volta region and the nation as whole. The North Tongu District Assembly boasts of four (4) Senior High Schools (SHS), forty (40) JHS, ninety-six (96) Primary Schools and sixty (60) pre-schools. The level of infrastructure development in the educational sector of the District needs maximum attention if an improvement in the current situation is a priority. Table 1.19 below shows the educational infrastructure base of the North Tongu District Assembly.

Table 1.19 Education Infrastructure Base of North Tongu District

Type of School	No.	Enrolment	Public Teacher Population			Private Teacher Population			Total school		
			Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total			
SHS	5	1,713	119	9	128	1	340	16	0	16	5
JHS	50		154	43	197	13	975	2	67	69	53
Primary	73		200	69	269	23	2,760	2	96	98	119
Pre-Sch	73		35	50	85	19	380	1	32	33	79
Special sch	1	-	-	-	-	1	99	4	8	12	1

Source: GES, Battor, 2017

Table 1.20 Public Schools Teachers-Pupil Ratio

Circuits	PRE-SCHOOL			PRIMARY			JHS		
	Total enrolment	Total Teacher Population	Teacher-Pupil Ratio	Total enrolment	Total Teacher Population	Teacher-Pupil Ratio	Total enrolment	Total Teacher Population	Teacher-Pupil Ratio
Aveyime	1,113	11	1:101	2,783	67	1:42	1,045	42	1:25
Dofor-Adidome	680	6	1:113	1,285	22	1:58	419	18	1:23
Juapong	1,054	29	1:36	3,115	88	1:35	1,390	71	1:20
Mepe	957	17	1:56	2,828	39	1:73	959	41	1:23
Podoe	810	11	1:74	1,142	20	1:57	192	9	1:21
Volo	743	11	1:68	1,571	33	1:48	403	16	1:25
Total	5,357	85	1:63	12,724	269	1:47	7,176	197	1:36

Source: GES, Battor, 2017

The above information clearly indicates how almost all the schools in the District are incapacitated by inadequate trained and untrained teachers. The focus of the District's medium-

term development plan would focus on the fair distribution of teachers in the various schools in the District coupled with massive investment in educational infrastructure development. The figure below is a pictorial view of current infrastructure development in the Battor Township.

Figure 1.18 Battor R/C School Block



SOURCE: NTDA DPCU, 2017

1.12.6 SCHOOL ENROLMENT AND GIRL CHILD EDUCATION

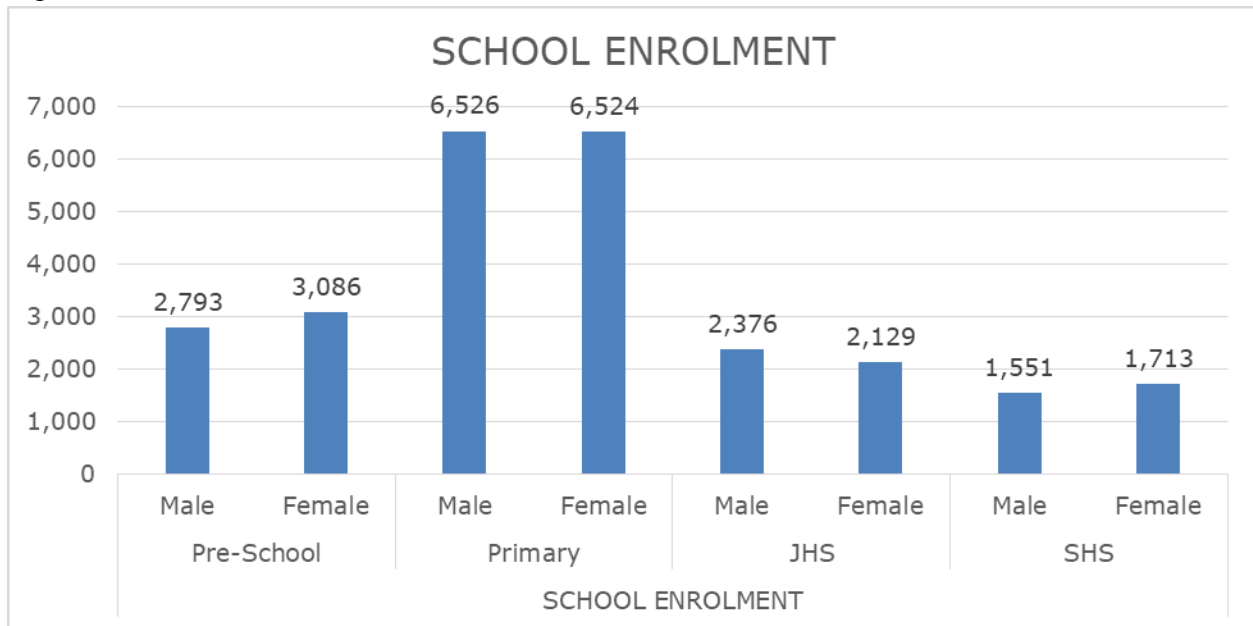
School enrolment in the North Tongu District is encouraging over the years as a result of the interventions in the provision of school infrastructure and other pro-poor programmes such as school feeding programme. Girl child education in the North Tongu District is seeing much improvement as 52.6 percent of total pre-school enrolments are girls as compared to that of 47.4 boys. This indicates the level of girl child education in the District though much needs to be done. In terms of primary education, enrolment is fairly distributed with girl's enrolment constituting 49.8 percent. However, girl's enrolment into JHS and SHS seems to be declining with an enrolment level of 46.8 percent due to school drop outs and this is related to poor parental control, inadequate knowledge on the importance of education by the citizenry, name callings by other colleague, teenage pregnancy, early childhood marriage, prioritization of other activities such as wake keeping, fishing etc over education. The table 1.21 and the figure 1.19 below show the school enrolment levels.

Table 1.21 Enrolment Levels

SCHOOL ENROLMENT							
Pre-School		Primary		JHS		SHS	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2,681	2,713	6,839	6,836	2,409	2,359	1,551	1,713

Source: Department of Education, 2017.

Figure 1.19 Enrolment Levels



Source: DPCU Extracts, 2017

Figure 1.20 Aveyime SHS School Bus and Classroom Block



SOURCE: NTDA DPCU, 2017

1.12.7 DISTRICT BASIC EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION PERFORMANCE

The performance of the North Tongu District in BECE has been on the decline over the years calling an effective and efficient educational review to bring the problem under control. Some of the factors accounting for the poor performance of the District include the following;

- Inadequate trained teachers
- Rejection of posting of newly trained teachers to remote areas in the District
- Inadequate social amenities in the remote areas of the District to attract teachers
- Lack of commitment by pupils and parents
- Inadequate infrastructure conducive for teaching and learning

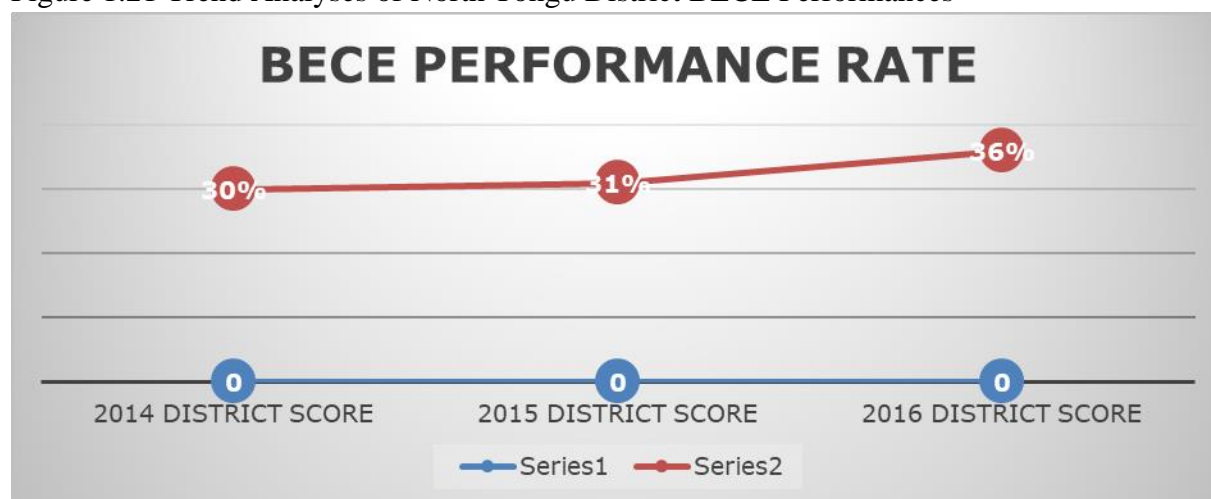
The multi-faceted nature of the educational challenges contributed significantly to the District’s poor performance in BECE thus the District been ranked 16th and 160th in the region and nation respectively. Table 22 and figure 21 shows the trend of the District’s performance from 2014 to 2016.

Table 1.22 District Score

	2014 District Score	2015 District Score	2016 District Score
North Tongu District	30%	31%	36%

Source: GES, 2017

Figure 1.21 Trend Analyses of North Tongu District BECE Performances



Source: DPCU extract, 2017

1.12.8 HEALTH

Health remains one of the topmost priorities of the District coupled with the fact that good health is a major determinant of development. The North Tongu has several health facilities ranging from a mission hospital to a CHPS compound. The Battor Catholic Hospital serves the health needs of the entire District and even beyond as cases are sometimes referred to the hospital for treatment from other Districts. The District also has some health centers and CHPS compound spread across the District.

Table 1.23 Human Resource Capacities of Health Facilities

S/N	FACILITIES	LOCATION	EXISTING			
			Doctors/MA	Nurses	Midwives	Beds
1	Battor RCH	Battor	14	40	23	259
2	Merciful Hospital	Juapong	1	4	2	30
3	Juapong H/C	Juapong	1	7	3	10
4	Podoe H/C	Podoe	-	2	2	5
5	Dofor- Adidome H/C	Dofor Adidome	-	2	2	5
6	Volo H/C	Volo	-	3	2	7
7	Fodzoku H/C	Fodzoku	-	2	1	7
8	Torgorme H/C	Torgorme	-	3	1	6
9	Avedotoe CHPS	Avedotoe	-	1	-	1
10	Afaode CHPS	Afaode	-	-	-	-
11	Dedukope CHPS	Dedukope	-	1	-	-
12	Workpoe CHPS	Workpoe	-	1	-	1
13	Fakpoe CHPS	Fakpoe	-	2	-	-
14	Alabonu CHPS zone	Alabonu	-	-	-	-
15	Tornu CHPS zone	Tornu	-	-	-	-
16	Degorme CHPS Zone	Degorme	-	-	-	-
17	Horme Kpekpo Zone	Horme-kpekpo	-	-	-	-
18	Battor Dugame Zone	Battor Dugame	-	-	-	-
19	St. Anne's Poly Clinic	Tagadzi	-	3	2	30
20	Yayrafe CHPS Zone	Yayrafe	-	-	-	-
21	Mepe CHPS Zone	Mepe	-	1	-	-
22	Adafef CHPS Zone	Adafef	-	-	-	-
23	Kpomkpo CHPS Zone	Kpomkpo	-	-	-	-

Source: District Health Directorate, 2017

Table 1.24 Health Facilities

HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE OF NORTH TONGU DISTRICT					
Name of Facility	Location	Communities served	Level	Ownership	Services Available
Battor Catholic Hospital	Battor	Entire District	District Hospital	Mission	Surgical, eye, OPD, Laboratory, mortuary, Gynaecological, Radiology, Paediatrics, Reproductive Health, Pharmacy, ART
St. Anne's Polyclinic	Tagadzi	Tagadzi, and surrounding villages	Poly Clinic	Mission	OPD, Dispensary Laboratory services
Merciful Hospital	Juapong	Juapong and its environs	Hospital	Private	OPD, Dispensary
Health Centres	Juapong	Juapong and its environs	Health Centre	Government	OPD, Dispensary, Child Welfare Clinics, Delivery
	Podoe	Podoe, Aforde, Tsikpoe, Awutekope, and its environs			
	Fodzoku	Fodzoku and its environs			
	Dofor-Adidome	Agorveme, Dofor-Adidome and its environs			
	Volo	Salem, Gborne, Nyale, Menuofeme, Gbagakope and its environs			
	Torgorme	Torgorme, Azagonorkope, Klamadaboe and its environs			
CHPS Compound	Avedotoe	Avedotoe	CHPS Zone	Government	Child Welfare Clinics, First Aid, Dispensary services
		Kojokope No 1 and 2			
		Gawukope			
		Gbadzekope			
		Barugukope			
		Kpevekor			
Salaga					

		Dedukope			
	Afoade	Afoade, Gblorkpo, Dorfor-London, Togbekope, Fortikope, Korsive, Avenu, Akpatanu, Hedzikope, Natifdome, Kome			
	Dedukope	Mafi-Dedukope, Mafi-Luta, Mafi-Dufevi, Mafi-Kpeyibor			
		Tagadzi, Atitekope, Adramanikope, Nungokpoe			

Source: District Health Directorate, 2017.

1.12.9 INCIDENCE OF DISEASES

Malaria infection continues to be the most prevalent disease in the District recording high OPD cases in all the District facilities. This is as a result of the poor sanitary conditions in many parts of the District with most communities showing less interest in communal labour to clean their respective communities. In view of this the spirit of self-development needs to be encouraged to urge all communities embark on periodic clean up exercises to keep their environments clean. Data gathered from the Health Directorate indicates the top ten diseases in the District as represented in Table 1.25 below.

Table 1.25 Top Ten Diseases

N o.	2013			2014			2015			2016		
	Condition	No.	%	Condition	No.	%	Condition	No.	%	Condition	No.	%
1	Malaria OPD cases Clinical & confirmed	326 54	33	Malaria OPD cases Clinical & confirmed	338 16	26 .9	Malaria OPD cases Clinical & confirmed	172 13	14 .2	Malaria OPD cases Clinical & confirmed	358 52	25 .1
2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	103 62	10 .5	Hypertension	103 75	8. 2	Gynaecological conditions	158 79	13 .1	Anaemia	189 01	13 .2

3	Hypertension	7545	7.6	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	9342	7.4	Hypertension	15703	13	Gynaecological conditions	18366	12.8
4	Anaemia	5948	6	Anaemia	8790	7	Anaemia	15114	12.5	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	15591	10.9
5	Intestinal Worms	5494	5.6	Gynaecological conditions	6710	5.3	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	14579	12	Hypertension	14214	9.9
6	Gynaecological conditions	4105	4.1	Intestinal Worms	4353	3.5	Rheumatism & other joint pain	11576	9.6	Rheumatism & other joint pain	13297	9.3
7	Rheumatism & other joint pain	3531	3.6	Diarrhoea Diseases	3880	3.1	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	6034	5	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	6828	4.8
8	Diarrhoea Diseases	3024	3.1	Rheumatism & other joint pain	3094	2.5	Diarrhoea Diseases	4397	3.6	Diabetes Mellitus	3419	2.4
9	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	1599	1.6	Skin Disease & Ulcers	3001	2.4	Intestinal Worms	4102	3.4	Pregnancy Related Diseases	2227	1.6
10	Acute Eye Infection	1502	1.5	Acute Eye Infection	995	0.8	Diabetes Mellitus	3477	2.9	Skin Diseases	2046	1.4
	All Other Diseases	23202	23.4	All Other Diseases	41451	32.9	All other Diseases	13022	10.8	All Other Diseases	12351	8.6

Source: Health Directorate, NTDA, 2016

1.12.10 FERTILITY

Fertility refers to the number of children that woman would have as she goes through reproductive years. Fertility significantly impacts a country's age–sex composition, because birth rates largely determine the composition and size of different age groups, unless there are high levels of migration.

Measures of fertility are important in determining the size and structure of the population. Information on fertility in the region is, therefore, critical for the management of the population for social and economic development

As shown in Table 1.26, the North Tongu District recorded a total fertility rate of 2.9, lower than the regional average figure of 3.38. This means that a woman living in the District would have, on average, 3 children by the end of her reproductive period conforming to the age-specific fertility rates prevailing at the time. The general fertility rate for the district is 84.4. North Tongu District has a crude birth rate of 21.5 compared to the regional crude birth rate of 24.2.

Table 1.26 Reported Total Fertility Rate, General Fertility rate and crude Birth Rate by District

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,118,252	517,313	51,292	3.38	99.2	24.2
South Tongu	87,950	21,325	2,209	3.6	103.6	25.1
Keta Municipal	147,618	36,102	3,204	3.1	88.7	21.7
Ketu South	160,756	41,944	3,887	3.1	92.7	24.2
Ketu North	99,913	24,604	2,439	3.4	99.1	24.4
Akatsi	95,426	24,128	2,492	3.6	103.3	26.1
Central Tongu	59,411	14,512	1,377	3.3	94.9	23.2
AgotimeZiope	34,456	8,788	726	2.9	82.6	21.1
Ho Municipal	177,281	49,729	3,702	2.6	74.4	20.9
South Dayi	46,661	11,048	1,052	3.3	95.2	22.5
Kpando Municipal	53,736	13,506	1,177	3.0	87.1	21.9
Hohoe Municipal	167,016	42,220	4,052	3.3	96.0	24.3
Biakoye	65,901	15,067	1,484	3.4	98.5	22.5
Jasikan	59,181	13,924	1,455	3.5	104.5	24.6
Kadjebi	59,303	13,652	1,430	3.6	104.7	24.1
Krachi East	116,804	26,146	3,319	4.3	126.9	28.4
Krachi West	49,417	11,225	1,245	3.7	110.9	25.2
Nkwanta South	117,878	27,226	3,304	4.0	121.4	28.0
Nkwanta North	64,553	14,758	2,043	4.6	138.4	31.6
North Tongu	104,622	26,397	2,228	2.9	84.4	21.5
Akatsi North	33,035	7,797	723	3.3	92.7	21.9
Adaklu	29,948	7,406	687	3.2	92.8	22.9
Ho West	94,600	21,926	2,294	3.6	104.6	24.2
Afadzato South	95,030	21,842	2,373	3.9	108.6	25.0
North Dayi	39,913	9,115	865	3.3	94.9	21.7

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU projections

Note: * Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

1.12.11 MATERNAL MORTALITY

The Catholic Hospital within the District serves as the main facility responsible for maternal health issues including antenatal care among others. However, other health facilities such as the health centers and CHPS compound provide ANC services to pregnant mothers across the District. Data regarding maternal mortality are depicted in tables 1.27 to 1.30

Table 1.27 ANC registrants and Attendance 2013-2016

YEAR	Target	Registrants	
		Achieved.	%
2013	3596	2773	77.1
2014	3852	2644	68.6
2015	4063	2486	61.2
2016	4165	2339	56.2

Source: District Health Directorate, 2017

Table 1.28 Mothers Making 4th Visit to ANC 2013-2016

YEAR	Target	4 th visit	%
2013	2565	2460	95.9
2014	2644	2360	89.3
2015	2486	2400	96.5
2016	2339	2001	85.5

Source: District Health Directorate, 2017

Table 1.29 Supervised Deliveries for the Period 2013-2016

Year	Expected	Deliveries	Percent
2013	3596	2663	74.1
2014	3852	2499	64.9
2015	4063	2377	58.5
2016	4165	2426	58.2

Source: District Health Directorate, 2017

Table 1.30 Trend of Maternal, Still and Neonatal Death 2013-2016

Indicator	2013	Rate	2014	Rate	2015	Rate	2016	Rate	
Maternal deaths	7	0.0	8	0.0	8	0.0	10	0.0	
Maternal audited	7	100%	8	100%	8	100%	10	100%	
Still birth	Fresh	28	0.01	38	0.01	42	0.01	38	0.01
	Macerated	31	0.01	29	0.01	33	0.01	37	0.01
Neonatal deaths	(birth to 7days)	0	0	3	0.00	14	0.00	28	0.01
	(<1 month)	7	0.00	4	0.00	23	0.00	30	0.01
	(1-11 months)	0	0	0	0	6	0.00	11	0.00

Source: District Health Directorate, 2017

1.12.11 HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is gradually becoming a concern despite the many strides made over the years to minimize the pandemic. Included are some of the HIV activities undertaken over period

- Tested pregnant women during ANC – PMTCT
- Had series of planning meetings with the district HIV/AIDS committee members.
- Project 90, 90, 90 campaigns done:
- Tested community members during major festivals including Afenorto festival, Battor festivals where free condoms were distributed.
- Collaborated with Proswrites Foundation.
- Tested member of keep feet club.
- Celebrated HIV Day.

However, despite the numerous intervention as indicated above the level of infection has been on the rise with the youth among the mostly affected as depicted in table 1.30 below.

Table 1.31 Trend of HIV/AIDS Infection

Indicator	Gender	2013	2014	2015	2016
Receiving Pretest Information Tested	Male	633	595	616	650
	Female	894	914	1,099	1,402
Positive	Male	163	133	127	150
	Female	261	260	265	325

Source: District Health Directorate, 2017

National Health Insurance Scheme

The District has quite a sizeable number of the residents registered under the National Health Insurance Scheme. However, more education is needed to create awareness on the scheme and also the need for an office space with qualified staff to implement the policy. Registration of beneficiaries currently takes place at the Battor Catholic Hospital whiles person living at the other side of the District such as Juapong go to neighboring Districts to get registered due to the unavailability of NHIS office in the District.

1.12.12 WATER AND SANITATION

The mandate of every District Assembly includes the provision of safe drinking water to the local people. The 2010 Population and Housing Census revealed that about one-third (34.2%) of households use the river/stream as their main source of drinking water. However, 44.6 percent of households in the rural areas use river/stream as their main source of drinking water as compared to 19.2 percent in urban areas of the District. Also, 16.3 percent of households in the District use public tap/standpipes as their main source of drinking water whilst 14.7 percent use pipe borne water outside the dwelling. Only 10.0 percent of households use pipe borne water inside the dwelling for drinking. This implies more work need to educate the public on how to treat the river water before use as quite a greater percentage of the citizenry use the river water as their main source of drinking water.

As shown in Table 1.32, 38.3 percent of households use the river/stream as their main source of water for other domestic use. In rural areas, the figure is 48.4 percent and in urban 23.6 percent. Also, 14.2 percent use pipe borne water outside the dwelling for domestic use. Only 10.2 percent of households use pipe borne water inside the dwelling for other domestic use. As indicated in Table 1.32, more than half (55.2%) of households living in urban areas of the District have access to pipe borne water whilst only 23.7 percent have access in the rural areas for domestic use.

Table 1.32 Main Source of Water of Dwelling Unit for Drinking and other Domestic Purposes

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	21,663	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	36,536	2,166	10.0	21.1	2.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	93,019	3,185	14.7	26.6	6.5
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	95,209	3,524	16.3	12.2	19.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	81,286	1,446	6.7	2.1	9.8
Protected well	321,091	22,577	1,140	5.3	12.5	0.3
Rain water	39,438	15,627	82	0.4	0.1	0.6
Protected spring	19,345	1,626	42	0.2	0.1	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	761	20	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	16,196	384	1.8	3.4	0.7
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	2,120	9	0.0	0.0	0.1
Unprotected well	112,567	24,012	556	2.6	2.5	2.6
Unprotected spring	12,222	2,677	407	1.9	0.1	3.1
River/Stream	502,804	81,663	7,415	34.2	19.2	44.6
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	21,897	1,286	5.9	0.0	10.0
Other	3,972	394	1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Main source of water for other domestic use of household

Total	5,467,054	495,600	21,663	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	36,186	2,201	10.2	20.9	2.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	74,062	3,080	14.2	25.5	6.5
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,508	2,625	12.1	8.8	14.4
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	73,484	1,443	6.7	2.9	9.3
Protected well	465,775	38,510	1,280	5.9	14.1	0.3
Rain water	39,916	14,834	69	0.3	0.1	0.5
Protected spring	18,854	1,986	35	0.2	0.2	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	2,325	40	0.2	0.0	0.3
Unprotected well	152,055	38,472	571	2.6	3.1	2.3
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,942	451	2.1	0.3	3.3
River/Stream	588,590	100,918	8,291	38.3	23.6	48.4
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	27,098	1,481	6.8	0.3	11.4
Other	10,302	1,275	97	0.4	0.3	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU projections 2017.

1.12.13 WASTE MANAGEMENT

One of the most intractable challenges of both urban and rural areas in Ghana is adopting modern and hygienic solid and liquid waste disposal systems. Acceptable waste management helps to prevent the spread of some types of infections and improves the quality of the environment.

As indicated in Table 1.33, a higher proportion of households 7,408 representing 34.6% use public dump (open space) as their main source of refuse disposal. Out of the total rural households, 30.0 percent use public dump (open space) as compared to 41.1 percent of the urban households. The next major form of solid waste disposal in the District is by burning by households where 6,059 (28.3%) households burn their solid waste.

In terms of waste water disposal, 14,116 (65.8%) of households dispose waste water indiscriminately by throwing onto compounds. Out of the total urban households, majority (55.3%) dispose waste water on compounds as compared to 73.1 percent in rural areas. There are

only 200 (0.9%) households in the District who dispose their waste water through the sewerage system. Only 1.9 percent of households in urban areas and 0.3 percent of rural households dispose waste water through a sewerage system 18.5 percent in rural areas. Also about 32.5% of the total population has access to improved toilet facility within the district.

Table 1.33 Method of Rubbish and Liquid Waste Disposal by Households

	Total country	Region	District			
			Total	%	Urban %	Rural %
Method of rubbish disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	21,634	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	30,430	1,639	7.6	4.8	9.5
Burned by household	584,820	78,604	6,114	28.3	31.2	26.2
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	82,361	1,551	7.2	13.6	2.7
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	204,656	7,475	34.6	41.1	30.0
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	67,801	3,669	17.0	5.2	25.1
Buried by household	182,615	26,014	876	4.0	2.7	5.0
Other	53,805	5,734	310	1.4	1.3	1.5
			-			
Method of liquid waste disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	21,634	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	4,906	201	0.9	1.9	0.3
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,540	387	1.8	3.9	0.4
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,493	437	2.0	3.2	1.2
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	154,009	4,953	22.9	24.2	22.0
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	46,100	964	4.5	7.9	2.1
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	258,942	14,245	65.8	55.3	73.1
Other	38,294	7,610	447	2.1	3.5	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU projections 2017

1.12.14 HOUSING

There are 16,340 houses in the District representing 4.1% of the regional housing stock. Out of this figure, 4,926 (30%) are in the urban areas and 11,414 (70%) in the rural areas. This implies that, there are more houses in the rural areas than urban areas in the District.

The number of households in the District is 18,577 with 7,577 and 11,000 households in the urban and rural areas respectively. The average number of households per house is 1.1 which is slightly lower than the regional figure of 1.2. The household size is 4.8 persons per household (4.7 urban and 4.9 rural). This is higher than the regional (4.3) and national average (4.5).

Table 1.34 Stocks of Houses and Households by Type of Locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,118,252	104,622	35,823	53,954
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	88,866	35,377	53,489
Number of houses	3,392,745	399,953	16,340	4,926	11,414
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	18,577	7,577	11,000
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.0
Population per house	7.3	5.3	5.5	7.3	4.7
Average household size	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Ownership status of dwelling

The ownership status of dwelling disaggregated by sex of household head and type of locality is shown in Table 1.35. It shows that, 69.2 percent of the housing units in the District are owned by household members. This is followed by ownership by relative not a household member and ownership by other private individual constituting 15.4 percent and 12.8 percent respectively.

Of the ownership of dwelling unit by household member, there are more male heads (72.9%) than females (64.1%) whilst with ownership of dwelling unit by relative not a household member, there are more female heads (20.4%) than males (11.8%). However, there is a high proportion of dwelling unit owned by household member in the rural areas (79.7%) than urban areas (54.0%).

Table 1.35 Ownership Status of Dwelling by Sex of Household

	Total Country	Region	District					
			Total	%	Male headed %	Female headed %	Urban %	Rural %
Total	5,467,054	495,600	21,634	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	304,481	14,973	69.2	72.9	64.1	54.0	79.7
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,075	109	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.1
Relative not a household member	851,630	91,956	3,334	15.4	11.8	20.4	17.8	13.7
Other private individual	1,439,021	81,191	2,760	12.8	12.4	13.2	24.0	5.0
Private employer	83,610	3,475	112	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.4
Other private agency	21,123	1,419	26	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	8,003	197	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.6
Other	24,000	2,000	123	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU projections 2017

Type of Dwelling Units (Occupied)

The types of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality is shown in Table 1.36. The commonest dwelling unit occupied in the District is the separate house (9,075) constituting 48.9 percent of the total dwelling units. The second most common dwelling unit occupied is compound houses (6,106) constituting 32.9 percent with living quarters attached to office/shop accounting for the smallest of (0.1%) the total dwelling unit.

About one-half of male headed households (51.1%) are found separate houses compared with female headed (45.7%). Conversely one-half of the female headed households are in compound houses, the figure for male-headed households in compound houses is 36.5 percent.

By locality, the most common dwelling units in rural areas are separate houses while in urban areas it is the compound house. Just over 60 percent (60.9%) of dwelling units in rural areas are separate houses (urban is 31.4%). Half of dwelling units in urban areas (49.9%) are compound houses compared with only 21.1 percent in rural areas.

Table 1. 36 Type of Occupied Dwelling Unit by Sex of Household Head and Type of Locality

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total N	%	Male headed %	Female headed %	Urban %	Rural %
Total	5,467,054	495,600	21,634	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	212,170	10,568	48.9	51.1	45.7	31.4	60.9
Semi-detached house	391,548	33,286	1,572	7.3	7.4	7.1	4.7	9.0
Flat/Apartment	256,355	7,668	323	1.5	1.6	1.3	3.1	0.4
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	219,276	7,111	32.9	30.3	36.5	49.9	21.1
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	15,705	1,324	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.2	6.1
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,781	246	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.6	1.5
Tent	10,343	989	36	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	1,198	70	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,157	27	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	858	91	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Other	9,846	512	267	1.2	1.5	0.9	2.9	0.1

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

Room Occupancy

Table 1.36 shows that of the total households (21,634) in the district, 40.2 percent have single sleeping rooms whilst 33.0 percent have two sleeping rooms and the rest (26.8%) occupy more than two sleeping rooms. Forty-one percent of households with four members have only one sleeping room. Similarly, one-fifth (21.8%) of six-member households have only one sleeping room.

Table 1.37 Household Size and Number of Sleeping Rooms Occupied in Dwelling Unit

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more	
Total	21,663	100.0	40.2	33.0	14.0	6.5	2.7	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.7
1	2,946	100.0	84.2	12.2	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
2	2,795	100.0	60.8	32.3	3.5	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
3	2,841	100.0	50.6	35.8	9.4	3.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
4	2,886	100.0	40.7	40.9	12.2	4.0	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1
5	2,687	100.0	31.9	40.3	17.8	5.5	2.3	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.3
6	2,119	100.0	21.8	43.6	20.5	8.1	2.9	1.8	0.7	0.1	0.6
7	1,602	100.0	16.9	41.6	21.9	10.6	5.0	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5
8	1,231	100.0	12.2	34.8	28.5	13.2	5.3	3.5	0.9	0.9	0.7
9	768	100.0	8.5	30.0	26.9	17.9	6.8	5.6	1.5	1.8	0.9
10+	1,788	100.0	6.6	20.2	24.6	18.1	10.8	10.4	2.3	2.2	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU projections, 2017.

1.12.15 VULNERABILITY WOMEN

Women participation in decision making is very significant within the district and also lacks the skills that would empower them economically. It's very evidential that, out of the 42 assembly members only 3 are females. This trend means very little representation in governances for the females which needed to be given rap attention to improve the situation. It is towards empowering the female with economically gainful skills which the Rural Enterprises organized sensitization and training workshop to equip the women to be empowered economically as a way of making them invulnerable.

CHILDREN

The welfare of the children is of principal importance to the department of social welfare and community development. To this end the department place prominence on some areas to enhance the development and the wellbeing of children in relation to the children act. About 14 cases were recorded in relation to child maintenance, paternity and general welfare.

Currently about 3 children who were trafficked are currently at a rehabilitation center and would be moved if done with the rehabilitation. The social welfare and community development department is currently monitoring to avoid such happing's within the district.

PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

Government and civil society organizations in recent years have made progress in addressing disability issues especially through the introduction of the Disability Act (2006, Act 715) resulting in some positive gains in improving the lives of persons with disabilities (PWDs) in the District and the country as a whole. Consequent upon this, the North Tongu District has therefore assisted some PWDs in the District through the administration of DACF. The District has a total of 4,422 persons with Disability in the District representing 4.3 percent of the total population. Among the sexes, the males recorded 3.9 percent PWDs and females 4.7 percent. This poses a great challenge to the Assembly as efforts must be made to provide support for these persons. The Disability can be categorized into the following: physical, sight, speech, intellectual and emotional

The table shows that visual (sight) impairment is the highest form of disability in the district (51.9%), followed by physical disability (22.8 %). Again, PWDs with emotional disability

constitutes 21.1 percent. Also, 13.3 percent of persons with Disability have speech impairment. Among PWDs the proportion of females with sight disability (55.0%) is higher than males (47.8%) whereas 23.9 percent of male population has physical disability compared to 22.0 percent of female population.

Figure 1.22 Special School for Mentality Handicapped



SOURCE: NTDA DPCU, 2017

1.12.16 DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF LOCALITY

Table 1.38 reveals that, PWDs constitute 3.6 percent and 4.8 percent of the urban and rural population respectively in the district. The proportions of PWDs for the various type of disability in both urban and rural areas are similar to the district pattern. Out of the 4,422 PWDs aged three years and older in the district, (67.2%) live in rural areas. About 60.0 percent of PWDs in rural areas have sight disability compared with 35.5 percent in urban areas. As shown in Table 1.37, there is higher percentage of persons with emotional (31.8%) and other forms (10.3%) of disability in the urban areas as compared to rural areas. However, the remaining forms of disability have higher percentages in the rural areas than urban areas.

Table 1. 38 Population by Type of Locality, Disability Type and Sex

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	104,622	100.0	51,327	100.0	53,295	100.0
No disability	85,898	95.7	40,816	96.1	45,082	95.3
With a disability	3,879	4.3	1,676	3.9	2,203	4.7

Sight	2,013	51.9	801	47.8	1,212	55.0
Hearing	638	16.4	254	15.2	384	17.4
Speech	515	13.3	251	15.0	264	12.0
Physical	884	22.8	400	23.9	484	22.0
Intellectual	494	12.7	243	14.5	251	11.4
Emotional	817	21.1	367	21.9	450	20.4
Other	279	7.2	123	7.3	156	7.1
Urban						
Total	35,823	100.0	16,597	100.0	19,226	100.0
No disability	34,551	96.4	16,043	96.7	18,508	96.3
With a disability	1,272	3.6	554	3.3	718	3.7
Sight	452	35.5	159	28.7	293	40.8
Hearing	161	12.7	65	11.7	96	13.4
Speech	112	8.8	60	10.8	52	7.2
Physical	272	21.4	134	24.2	138	19.2
Intellectual	142	11.2	74	13.4	68	9.5
Emotional	404	31.8	192	34.7	212	29.5
Other	131	10.3	62	11.2	69	9.6
Rural						
Total	53,954	100.0	25,895	100.0	28,059	100.0
No disability	51,347	95.2	24,773	95.7	26,574	94.7
With a disability	2,607	4.8	1,122	4.3	1,485	5.3
Sight	1,561	59.9	642	57.2	919	61.9
Hearing	477	18.3	189	16.8	288	19.4
Speech	403	15.5	191	17.0	212	14.3
Physical	612	23.5	266	23.7	346	23.3
Intellectual	352	13.5	169	15.1	183	12.3
Emotional	413	15.8	175	15.6	238	16.0
Other	148	5.7	61	5.4	87	5.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU projections, 2017.

1.12.17 CHILD LABOUR

Child labour and child trafficking in the District remain one of the core mandates of the Department of Social Welfare. Some international organizations and NGOs such as International Organization on Migration (IOM) and “Right to Play” among others work in collaboration with the Department of Social to minimise issues relating to Child Labour and Trafficking in the District.

1.12.18 FLOODING

The North Tongu District has quite a number of communities along the Volta River with some subsistence and commercial farms also along the Volta River. These homes and farms are at risk of flooding especially during the times of spillage from the Kpong Power dam. Communities

such as Torgorme, Battor Torgodo, and Vome among others are liable to flooding due to their proximity to flooding.

1.12.19 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) play an integral role in promoting development at all levels. It is therefore important that ICT issues are considered in all development discourse as it can make an important contribution to the socio-economic development of the District. This section of the report presents information on the access and use of ICT by households in the North Tongu District.

Ownership and use of Mobile Phones

The use of mobile phones has been an important mode of communication for social and business activities for the majority of Ghanaians since as far back as 2003 (Ayensu, 2003).

Table 1.38 shows the population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage disaggregated by sex. The Table shows that in the district, 37.3 percent own mobile phones. The percentage of males who own mobile phones is 53.7 percent while the females is 46.3 percent. This implies that a higher proportion of males than females own mobile phones.

Use of Internet

The percentage of the population 12 years and older who use internet in the district is 2.2 percent. Table 1.39 also shows that, more males (70.1%) use the internet than their female counterparts (29.9%).

Table 1.39 Population 12 Years and Older by Mobile Phone Ownership, Internet Facility Usage, and Sex

I C T Indicators	Number		Percent		Number		Percent	
	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility			
Total	70,789	100.0	26,735	100.0	1,373	100.0		
Male	32,563	46.2	12,446	53.7	962	70.1		
Female	37,518	53.8	10,721	46.3	411	29.9		

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census, DPCU projections, 2017

Household ownership of Fixed Telephone Line

The number of households in the district with fixed telephone lines which constitutes 0.1 percent of all households. Out these households, the male headed household's accounts for (52.2%) and the females, (47.8).

Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop computer

Table 1.40 shows that, 444 households have desktop/laptop computers and this represents 2.4 percent of the total households in the district. About three percent (76%) of male headed households and 24 percent of female headed household's h in the district have desktop or laptop computers.

Table 1.40 Households Having Desktop/Laptop Computers, Fixed Telephone Lines and Sex of Head

	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers		Households having fixed telephone lines	
Total	21,663	100.0	513	100	27	100.0
Male	12,565	58.4	390	76	14	52.2
Female	9,098	41.6	123	24	13	47.8

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

ICT Centres

The North Tongu District has three (3) ICT centres constructed by GIFEC in Aveyime, Juapong, and Mepe with an additional construction in Battor currently on-going. The availability of these facilities in the District has improved significantly, access to internet in the District as the centres are opened to the people every day for access. Schools in the District are allowed computer lessons at the centre thus improving ICT education in some schools in the District. This has development implications on the District's Socio-economic development as quite a sizeable number of the population can easily understand and interpret development policies that affect their livelihoods.

Figure 1.23 Pictorial View of ICT Center at Mepe



SOURCE: NTDA DPCU, 2017

1.12.20 ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND GREEN ECONOMY

Climate change issues are critical to the District's Development process and are being given the necessary consideration. Efforts to minimise the impact of climate change on the socio-economic development in place with sand winning activities from the Volta River being regulated. All physical developments are controlled by the District. Also, tree planting programmes and forestry management programmes would remain development priorities for the District.

1.13 POPULATION

1.13.1 POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH RATES

The Projected Population of the District currently stands at 104,622 of which 51,327 are males representing 47.3 percent with females constituting 53,295 representing 52.7 percent. The District contributes 4.2 percent of the total population of the Volta region and 0.4 percent of the total population of Ghana. The population density is estimated at 109.5 persons per square kilometer as compared to the regional and national population densities of 103.0 and 103.4 persons per square kilometer respectively. The District has 62,905 of residents representing 60.0 percent living in rural areas as compared to the regional and national figures of 66.3 percent and 49.1 percent respectively

Age-Sex Structure

Table 1.42 presents information on the population by age, sex and type of locality. Table 1.41 shows that 12.8 percent of the population is in the age group 0-4 years followed by 5-9 years and 10-14 years representing 12.6 percent and 12.6 respectively while the 65 years and above are 5,60, this is an indication that the population decreases with increasing age

The table also shows that, female population is higher than male population in all the age groups with the exception of the age group 15-19 years where male population is 12.8 percent and that of female is 11.2 percent.

Table 1.41 Population by Age, Sex and Type of Locality

	Both	Percentage	Sex	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Sex	Type of locality	
	sexes		Male				ratio	Urban	Rural
All Ages	104,622	100	51,327	100	53,295	100	89.9	41,717	62,905
0 – 4	13,369	12.8	6,683	13.5	6,686	12.1	100	4,949	8,420
5 – 9	13,222	12.6	6,602	13.3	6,620	12	99.7	4,815	8,407
10 – 14	13,198	12.6	6,502	13.1	6,696	12.2	97.1	5,421	7,777
15 – 19	12,491	11.9	6,320	12.8	6,171	11.2	102.4	5,445	7,045
20 – 24	9,637	9.2	4,713	9.5	4,924	8.9	95.7	4,272	5,365
25 – 29	7,749	7.4	3,534	7.1	4,214	7.7	83.9	3,384	4,365
30 – 34	6,316	6	2,767	5.6	3,550	6.4	78	2,606	3,710
35 – 39	5,475	5.2	2,447	4.9	3,028	5.5	80.8	2,321	3,154
40 – 44	4,715	4.5	2,027	4.1	2,688	4.9	75.4	1,805	2,910
45 – 49	3,806	3.6	1,742	3.5	2,064	3.7	84.4	1,425	2,380
50 – 54	3,496	3.3	1,592	3.2	1,904	3.5	83.6	1,360	2,136
55 – 59	2,296	2.2	1,083	2.2	1,213	2.2	89.3	947	1,350
60 – 64	2,249	2.2	975	2	1,274	2.3	76.5	868	1,381

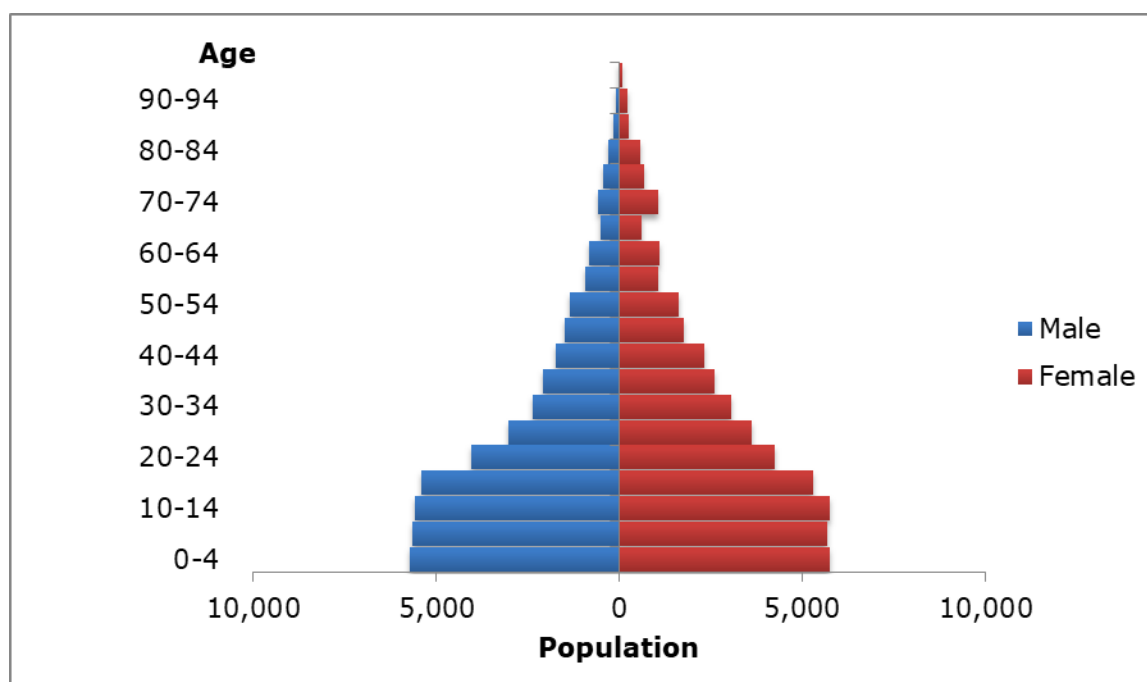
65 – 69	1,324	1.3	616	1.2	708	1.3	87	510	814
70 – 74	1,898	1.8	664	1.3	1,234	2.2	53.8	607	1,291
75 – 79	1,298	1.2	518	1	780	1.4	66.4	395	904
80 – 84	1,027	1	353	0.7	674	1.2	52.3	316	712
85 – 89	481	0.5	186	0.4	295	0.5	63.2	125	356
90 – 94	366	0.3	119	0.2	247	0.4	48.1	104	262
95 – 99	136	0.1	41	0.1	95	0.2	42.7	43	93
All Ages	104,622	100	51,327	100	53,295	100		41,717	62,905
0-14	39,789	38.1	19,787	40	20,002	36.3		15,186	24,603
15-64	58,230	55.7	27,200	55	31,029	56.3		24,433	33,796
65+	6,531	6.2	2,497	5	4,034	7.3		2,099	4,432
Age-dependency ratio	79.5		81.9		77.5			70.7	85.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census, DPCU projections, 2017

1.13.2 POPULATION PYRAMID

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population. Its shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality, migration. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration. Figure 1.24 is a pyramid representing the structure of the total population by sex of the North Tongu District.

Figure 1.24 Population Pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU projections 2017.

The projected population of the District as at 2017 is 104,622 of which 47.3 percent are males and 52.7 percent are females. The pattern of age structure and sex composition of the population of the District did not deviate much from that of the regional and national. The age structure of the District shows a broad base and narrow apex which demonstrate a youthful population (larger proportion of people in the younger age groups). It also shows a decline in population with advancing age.

1.13.3 AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO

Table 1.43 indicates the District age dependency ratio at 79.5 dependents (children and old age) for every 100-people working. Again, Table 1.41 shows age dependency ratio by sex, indicating that, for males in the District, there are 81.9 people in the dependent age groups for every 100 persons in the working ages whereas for females, there are 77.5 persons in the dependent age group for every 100 persons in the working ages.

Sex Ratios

The sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females in a given population. The sex composition of a population is influenced largely by the sex ratio at birth (ratio of male births to female births) as well as sex differences in death rates and migration. In most populations, the sex ratio favours males at birth. After birth, sex ratio varies because of different patterns of mortality and migration for males and females within the population. Sex ratios that are higher than 100 indicate that there are more males than females but sex ratios under 100 indicate that there are more females than males. The sex ratio decreases with age as a result of differences in death rates at all ages which favour females. Table 1.41 indicates that the sex ratio for the district is 89.9 which means that there 90 males to every 100 females.

Table 1.42 Community Populations

PROJECTED COMMUNITY POPULATION OF NORTH TONGU DISTRICT						
LOCALITY NAME	POPULATION PHC 2010			PROJECTED 2017		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
<i>NORTH TONGU</i>	<i>89,777</i>	<i>42,492</i>	<i>47,285</i>	<i>104,622</i>	<i>51,327</i>	<i>53,295</i>
ABORBORFORVI	1	1	0	1.21	1	
ABORKOPE	54	25	29	63	30	33
ADAKOPE	0	0	0	-	-	-
ADALUTA	1	0	1	1	-	1
ADEHENUKOPE (AVAKPOE)	8	7	1	10	8	1
ADEHOR	177	89	88	207	108	99
ADIDEKOPE	6	3	3	7	4	3
ADIDOKOPE	760	381	379	887	460	427
ADIDOKPAVUI	73	33	40	85	40	45
ADIDOKPOE	108	56	52	126	68	59
ADIDOVENU	39	15	24	45	18	27
ADOBOENAKOPE (SEFEKOPE)	38	18	20	44	22	23
ADUDORNU-AGLOGUKOPE	387	169	218	450	204	246
ADUDORNU-YIBORKOPE	184	94	90	215	114	101
ADZOKOPE	40	20	20	47	24	23
AFALEKPO	193	82	111	224	99	125
AFALIKPO	142	63	79	165	76	89
AFLAVENUO	77	35	42	90	42	47
AFLOKOPE	107	44	63	124	53	71
AFOADE (AOWUDZI)	298	145	153	348	175	172

AFODE	166	80	86	194	97	97
AFORKPAKOPE	245	117	128	286	141	144
AFRICAKPE	175	76	99	203	92	112
AGBALEKOPE	1	1	0	1	1	-
AGBEKOTSEKPO	0	0	0	-	-	-
AGBETIKPO	751	375	376	877	453	424
AGLOBAKPO	416	219	197	487	265	222
AGLOBAKPO	0	0	0	-	-	-
AGOR VEME	398	204	194	465	246	219
AGORKPAKOPE	0	0	0	-	-	-
AGORTIVE	580	311	269	679	376	303
AGUKOPE	70	31	39	81	37	44
AGYIMAKOPE	45	17	28	52	21	32
AHUMAKOPE	36	20	16	42	24	18
AKLAKPANU	32	16	16	37	19	18
AKLAMADOR	295	131	164	343	158	185
AKLAYA	133	50	83	154	60	94
AKPAKUKOFE (TORUNU)	149	78	71	174	94	80
AKPATANU	20	4	16	23	5	18
AKUKORKPUI	31	19	12	36	23	14
AKUTA	378	183	195	441	221	220
ALABONU	786	358	428	915	432	482
ALABOTA ADAKOPE	93	57	36	109	69	41
ALOE II	172	87	85	201	105	96
AMATOKOPE	11	6	5	13	7	6
AMELORKPOE	0	0	0	-	-	-
AMPENIKOPE	0	0	0	-	-	-
ANAWOEOPE	758	363	395	884	438	445
ANDOKOPE	253	117	136	295	141	153
ANLOHETSI BATTOR	48	25	23	56	30	26
ANUDEKO	224	94	130	260	114	147
ASHIEKPE (ASHIEKOPE)	396	186	210	461	225	237
ASIMEKOFE	140	71	69	164	86	78
ATIEKPOE	84	42	42	98	51	47
ATIGAKOPE	99	45	54	115	54	61
ATIGONU	20	12	8	24	14	9
ATITEKPOE	318	152	166	371	184	187
ATITETE	67	35	32	78	42	36
ATIVERKOPE	1	0	1	1	-	1
ATIVIKOFE	12	7	5	14	8	6
AVADZIKIPE (GBETO)	82	44	38	96	53	43

AVAKOPE	15	7	8	17	8	9
AVEDOTE	911	438	473	1,062	529	533
AVEDZI	575	264	311	669	319	351
AVEGAME	222	104	118	259	126	133
AVEGBORME	50	28	22	59	34	25
AVEGODO	19	10	9	22	12	10
AVEGOENU	27	16	11	32	19	12
AVENUIKOPE	54	26	28	63	31	32
AVETAKPO	179	79	100	208	95	113
AVEYIME	3,460	1,584	1,876	4,028	1,913	2,114
AVEYIME Cattle Ranch	43	24	19	50	29	21
AVLIKOR	19	9	10	22	11	11
AVORLUKOPE	155	78	77	181	94	87
AWEKPO	65	29	36	76	35	41
AWLIME (AVLIME)	50	18	32	58	22	36
AWULAKOPE	46	25	21	54	30	24
AWUTEKOFE (ADADO)	0	0	0	-	-	-
AWUTEKOFE (ADAKPO)	62	35	27	73	42	30
AYIKOKOPE	0	0	0	-	-	-
AYIRAM-ADRAKOPE	75	34	41	87	41	46
AYIRAM-ADZEKOPE	0	0	0	-	-	-
AYIRAM-KLAGBOKOPE	1	1	0	1	1	-
AYIWA	170	72	98	197	87	110
AYIWATA	91	55	36	107	66	41
AZAGBAKOPE	35	17	18	41	21	20
AZARGUNRKOPE	273	128	145	318	155	163
BADASE (NYAMEDIKOPE)	28	14	14	33	17	16
BADZI	8	5	3	9	6	3
BAGER	15	8	7	18	10	8
BATTOR	8,474	3,925	4,549	9,868	4,741	5,127
BATTOR TOGODO	302	133	169	351	161	190
BLA (BORTIKOPE)	346	150	196	402	181	221
BLA AGLIMAGAKOPE	49	23	26	57	28	29
BOKLOTORVUI	256	126	130	299	152	147
BOKWEME	285	143	142	333	173	160
BUTSORMEKPOR	10	6	4	12	7	5
DADOME-AWLESUKORPE	477	206	271	554	249	305
DAFLISOKOPE	16	8	8	19	10	9
DEGORME	242	105	137	281	127	154
DEKPOE	129	55	74	150	66	83
DEKPOE	0	0	0	-	-	-

DELADORKOPE	38	18	20	44	22	23
DEVE NO.1 & NO.2 * NO.3	622	314	308	726	379	347
DEVENU	8	4	4	9	5	5
DOGBOKOPE	17	11	6	20	13	7
DOKOTSI	47	27	20	55	33	23
DORFOR ABORTIA	352	184	168	412	222	189
DORFOR ADIDOME	791	389	402	923	470	453
DORFOR KOME	228	106	122	266	128	138
DORFOR NEW LONDON	148	76	72	173	92	81
DORTOKOPE	24	8	16	28	10	18
DRAMANI KOPE	64	32	32	75	39	36
DUDEVI	127	64	63	148	77	71
DUGBLEKOPE	92	48	44	108	58	50
DZADAMKOR	122	57	65	142	69	73
DZADANKOR	37	20	17	43	24	19
DZAKPASUKORFE	37	25	12	44	30	14
EFOKOPE	16	4	12	18	5	14
ETEN	2	1	1	2	1	1
FAKPOE	337	167	170	393	202	192
FAKPOE	29	17	12	34	21	14
FIEKPE	513	225	288	596	272	325
FORTIKPOE	49	25	24	57	30	27
FULANIKOPE	16	10	6	19	12	7
FULANIKOPE	143	55	88	166	66	99
FULLAHKOPE	34	15	19	40	18	21
FULNKOPE	73	33	40	85	40	45
GADZOKOPE	0	0	0	-	-	-
GASOEKOPE/ALAVANYO	38	22	16	45	27	18
GBAGBAVUINU	0	0	0	-	-	-
GBETEKPO	179	90	89	209	109	100
GBLORNU	414	209	205	484	252	231
GBORKOPE	616	288	328	718	348	370
GBORKPO	122	49	73	141	59	82
GBORSIKEKOPE	13	6	7	15	7	8
GHANAKOPE	11	7	4	13	8	5
GLADONYA (NGONUKOPE)	35	20	15	41	24	17
GOMEKOPE	0	0	0	-	-	-
HEDZIKPE	50	23	27	58	28	30
HEKPO	120	50	70	139	60	79
HEKPOE (AVENORKOPE)	294	152	142	344	184	160
HEVITOE	0	0	0	-	-	-

HLOVE	0	0	0	-	-	-
HODZIKOPE	20	11	9	23	13	10
HOMADIKOPE	15	5	10	17	6	11
HORKOPE	216	94	122	251	114	138
HOW FOR DO	58	23	35	67	28	39
JUAPONG	16,552	7,649	8,903	19,274	9,239	10,035
KAKAKOFE	31	12	19	36	14	21
KANUWLOE	279	129	150	325	156	169
KANYIKOPE	206	93	113	240	112	127
KASA MATAHEKO	23	13	10	27	16	11
KEKPOE	719	319	400	836	385	451
KELEKOR	97	51	46	113	62	52
KELORKPO	228	108	120	266	130	135
KESEGAKOPE	102	51	51	119	62	57
KESEWE	112	61	51	131	74	57
KETIKPOE	0	0	0	-	-	-
KLAMADOBOE	230	99	131	267	120	148
KLEBETIKOPE	48	21	27	56	25	30
KLEDEKE	105	50	55	122	60	62
KLODOSUKOPE (ATRATIDZI)	24	8	16	28	10	18
KLUKOPE	105	44	61	122	53	69
KLUMA DORFOR	1,055	512	543	1,230	618	612
KOBLA KOPE	12	6	6	14	7	7
KODOKOPE	578	285	293	674	344	330
KOMLAKOPE	74	38	36	86	46	41
KOPEDEKE	179	99	80	210	120	90
KORFEYEEA	60	32	28	70	39	32
KORFORSIKOPE	2	1	1	2	1	1
KORSIVE	96	46	50	112	56	56
KPEKPO	456	219	237	532	265	267
KPEKPO	119	53	66	138	64	74
KPETUXOR	0	0	0	-	-	-
KPEVEKOR	2	1	1	2	1	1
KPODZI	233	123	110	273	149	124
KPOGADZI	104	41	63	121	50	71
KPOKPONU	111	59	52	130	71	59
KPOMPO	1,305	644	661	1,523	778	745
KPONKOPE	90	46	44	105	56	50
KPORDIWL;OR	0	0	0	-	-	-
KPORDZIKOFE	17	4	13	19	5	15

KPOTORKOPE	306	151	155	357	182	175
KPOTSENU	18	11	7	21	13	8
KUKUDOR	86	40	46	100	48	52
KUMIKPO	173	70	103	201	85	116
KUTOAMEKOFE	51	34	17	60	41	19
KWABENA GBEVE	0	0	0	-	-	-
KWASIKOFE	10	6	4	12	7	5
LASIVENU KPODZI	611	286	325	712	345	366
LAWEOKOPE	0	0	0	-	-	-
LIKPE MAFI	36	19	17	42	23	19
LOKOKPO	93	51	42	109	62	47
LONDON DORFOR	262	126	136	305	152	153
MAFI VODZA	140	74	66	164	89	74
MAFI-LUTA	307	156	151	359	188	170
MANASE ZONGO	24	7	17	28	8	19
MANGOASE	272	128	144	317	155	162
MANGOASE	104	44	60	121	53	68
MANGOASE	34	18	16	40	22	18
MANGORTIKPE	38	21	17	45	25	19
MANYA	912	409	503	1,061	494	567
MANYA VORTUAMEKOPE	319	155	164	372	187	185
MASAPE	18	9	9	21	11	10
MAWOEKPOR	22	11	11	26	13	12
MAYIKPOR	6	3	3	7	4	3
MDUDEVI	69	34	35	81	41	39
MELENU	268	145	123	314	175	139
MEMORDZI	231	113	118	269	136	133
MEPE	10,797	5,023	5,774	12,575	6,067	6,508
MEPE HUSIKOPE	214	102	112	249	123	126
MEPEKOPE	42	20	22	49	24	25
MEYIKPOR	23	11	12	27	13	14
MORKLIKPO	383	184	199	447	222	224
MORKLIKPOWUGODZI	76	31	45	88	37	51
NAKPOE	205	99	106	239	120	119
NEW AGOXORME	374	193	181	437	233	204
NEW FODZOKU	1,529	739	790	1,783	893	890
NEW VUXOR	0	0	0	-	-	-
NGORLIKPO (FIAKOPE)	518	268	250	605	324	282
NINGOKOPE	201	107	94	235	129	106
NKAWKWA	63	37	26	74	45	29
NTERPAW KPONKPO	176	91	85	206	110	96

NUHUKOPE	0	0	0	-	-	-
NUKUNUKOPE	11	5	6	13	6	7
NUWLOE	33	20	13	39	24	15
NYAGBLOKPO	47	26	21	55	31	24
NYAKUDEKOFE	33	16	17	38	19	19
NYATIPO	228	113	115	266	136	130
NYAWUNU-KPOTAME	51	27	24	60	33	27
NYIFLAKPO	65	31	34	76	37	38
NYIFLAKPO (DEYKOPE)	62	30	32	72	36	36
PATAMIAKOPE	157	65	92	182	79	104
PODOE	2,065	1,010	1,055	2,409	1,220	1,189
SAKPATEKOPE	4	2	2	5	2	2
SALAGA	230	126	104	269	152	117
SAMANKOPE (TAKA)	1	1	0	1	1	-
SAPAKOPE	119	71	48	140	86	54
SAPAKOPE-KOME	60	32	28	70	39	32
SAYIKOPE	102	41	61	118	50	69
SENTSE	291	153	138	340	185	156
SIKORGA	376	168	208	437	203	234
SOKOPE	384	210	174	450	254	196
SOKPEKOPE	441	213	228	514	257	257
SORKOPE	0	0	0	-	-	-
SORTOE-VENU	127	60	67	148	72	76
TADEME	0	0	0	-	-	-
TAGADZI	796	397	399	929	480	450
TAKPO	41	18	23	48	22	26
TAKUKOFE	31	14	17	36	17	19
TEGBEKOPE	70	32	38	81	39	43
TEHE	31	12	19	36	14	21
TELAFEANU (TEDEAPENU)	452	194	258	525	234	291
TITIKOPE	24	12	12	28	14	14
TOMEKOFE	9	3	6	10	4	7
TORGOME	1,436	668	768	1,673	807	866
TSAWODZIKOPE	17	8	9	20	10	10
TSIBUKOPE	246	117	129	287	141	145
TSIDRENU	305	169	136	357	204	153
TSIMORNOAKOPE	164	77	87	191	93	98
TSINIGOKOPE	42	23	19	49	28	21
TSOKPOE	815	379	436	949	458	491
TUTUKOPE	159	55	104	184	66	117
VOKPOE (TOGBENYA)	102	48	54	119	58	61

VOLO	1,424	671	753	1,659	811	849
VOME	975	455	520	1,136	550	586
VUDOKPO	43	22	21	50	27	24
VUGODZI	188	97	91	220	117	103
VUKPOE	88	46	42	103	56	47
VUXOR	217	106	111	253	128	125
WHUKPE	58	27	31	68	33	35
WOALEWEOKOPE	15	6	9	17	7	10
YAWE	211	106	105	246	128	118
YORKUMIKOPE	38	19	19	44	23	21
ZADOLA	59	28	31	69	34	35
ZIAKPOE	93	46	47	109	56	53
ZIKPONU	189	95	94	221	115	106
ZOMAYI	547	260	287	638	314	323
ZORTIKPO	61	34	27	72	41	30

Source: GSS, population projections, 2017.

1.13.4 HUMAN SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

Human settlement development patterns play critical role in overall development thus the need for effective human settlement planning. The North Tongu District is characterized by urban, semi-urban and rural settlement pattern dispersed mainly along the Volta River.

Development Control in the District is a challenge as a result of logistical problems coupled with the absence of spatial planners. This has made regulating development in the District difficult thus making communities characterized by interspersed development across the District.

1.13.5 SECURITY

The North Tongu District has some few chieftaincy and political disputes dotted across the District that pose some threat to the development of the District. Though there are three (2) police stations in the District located at Juapong and at Aveyime, they are inadequate given the size of the area, population and spread of settlements. The District currently has a District Police Headquarters at Aveyime; but without a District Commander, which will co-ordinate the overall security in the District. The police stations have logistics as well as human resource hurdles, making it difficult to effectively police the district. Because of human resource problems, a police post at Mepe is currently not working. The entire district has police staff strength of 12 officers. This gives a Police-to-residents ratio of 1:8719 for the entire district. There is only one Ghana National Fire Service Station in the entire district at Battor, housed in rented premises.

The Battor office has staff strength of 15 with a fire tender. The figure 1.25 below shows a pictorial view of the District Police Headquarters.

Figure 1.25 District Police Headquarters, Aveyime



SOURCE: NTDA DPCU, 2017

1.13.6 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Science and Technology has become a cross cutting issue in development such that undermining science, technology and innovation in the Development of the North Tongu District would be a travesty. The construction of ICT centres across the District has positive implications in shaping science and technology in the District. Also, the Rural Enterprise Programme in the District has helped develop some innovations and talents in the District thus propelling local economic development.

1.13.7 DISASTER

The North Tongu District is divided into two parts by the Volta River with quite a number of communities scattered along the river. However, with the river serving as a source of livelihood for the local people, it also poses serious threat to life and property especially in the area of flooding. Mostly, the spillage of water from the Kpong power station causes the over flow of the river into houses and farms along the river as the river overflow its banks.

1.13.8 Water Security

Most communities in the North Tongu District had no access to potable water until 1994, when the Volta Region Community Water and Sanitation Programme, under the Danish International Development Agency, commenced operation in the area. Since then, the water supply situation in the district has improved tremendously. Several water projects have been completed or are ongoing, bringing water to many communities. The water providers in the district include the Community Water and Sanitation Agency and the Three Districts Water Project, all stationed at Aveyime. The Three Districts Water Supply Project, which supplies portable water to the North Tongu, Central Tongu, Dangbe West and Ningo Districts is managed by Vicco Ventures Ltd; located at Sege.

Aveyime Water Treatment Centre

Water Reservoir at Aveyime



SOURCE: NTDA DPCU, 2017

Most communities in the District are characterized by poor sanitation due to the inadequate environmental officers coupled with logistics in most of the communities to enforce effective environmental laws. This has made the citizens reluctant in keeping their environments clean. In terms of public places of convenience, the District as part of its mother District's medium term development plan has implemented some projects in the area of Public toilets in some parts of the District with some currently on-going. With malaria the topmost killer disease in the District, it is imperative radical efforts are taken to improve the sanitation problem in the District.

1.13.8 MIGRATION (EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION)

There are 21,764 migrants in the District. In terms of duration of residence, a higher percentage of the migrants constituting 31.4 percent have stayed within a period of 1-4 years and 18.1 percent staying within the period 5-9 years.

Out of the total migrants, 13,789 (representing 63.3% of total migrants) were born elsewhere in the Volta Region, 34 percent were born elsewhere in another region, while the rest (2.7%) were born outside Ghana. As indicated in Table 2.3, there are 3,529 migrants born in Eastern region representing 16.2 percent of migrants making the group the largest percentage of migrants living in the District born elsewhere in another region. This may be attributed to the District sharing boundaries with other Districts in the Eastern Region, for example Asuogyaman District.

1.13.9 CHILD TRAFFICKING

Monitoring of Trafficked Child

The office is still playing its monitoring role on a rescued trafficked child in the year 2014 by an NGO called International Justice Mission. The victim is still in school and doing very well.

Rescuing:

Three children who were rescued from child trafficking/child labour are currently under rehabilitation at a shelter. The office visited them twice. After their rehabilitation, they will be reunited with their families.

Again, on the 22nd September, 2017, the office in collaboration with the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit of the Ghana Police Service, International Needs Ghana (NGO) and the Ghana Navy rescued three trafficked children with ages between 13 to 15 years on the Yeji River.

These children are from our district. After their rescue, they are receiving rehabilitation for their total healing from the trauma they went through.

CHAPTER TWO

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter seeks to bring to bear some development challenges within the district which after their identification lead to harmonisation and prioritisation of those developmental gaps with DPUC, Assemblymen, Area/Town Council Members, Unit Committee, Chiefs, Religious Leaders etc. in representing the views of the people and also to establish the impact of those gaps hence the ones to address before the others. After the Identification of the developmental issue/gaps and prioritising them, the prioritised development issues were linked to the relevant thematic areas of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021). This implies that, in solving the district developmental issues, one is also solving the national developmental gaps identified.

Table 2.1 Summary of key Issues development issues of GSGDA II

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	1) Inadequate internal revenue generation
	2) Lack of updated database on revenue areas
Enhancing the Competitiveness of the Private Sector	3) Underdeveloped tourism sector
	4) Lack of basic machinery to enhance productivity and support of MSE operations
	5) Inadequate professional, managerial and technical skills
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Resource Management	6) Lack of Agro-processing factory
	7) Use of obsolete technology by farmers
	8) Over reliance on rain fed agriculture
	9) Untimely released of agricultural input by government
	10) Inadequate tractor services
	11) Inadequate staffing at Agric department especially Agric Extension Officers
	12) Inadequate logistics especially mobility(transport) of AEOs
	13) Lack of financial and technical support for farmers
	14) High incidents of pest and disease (fall army worm)
	15) Low crop yields and post-harvest loss
	16) Low fish production
	17) Inadequate storage facilities
	18) Destruction of crops by livestock
	19) Inadequate capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change
20) Indiscriminate dumping	
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	21) Inadequate health facilities
	22) Increasing prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS pandemic
	23) Inadequate health personnel
	24) Inadequate equipment and logistics for health facilities

	25) Inadequate access to the National Health Insurance
	26) Poor performance of school pupil at BECE
	27) Inadequate teaching and learning materials
	28) Inadequate teachers
	29) Increasing rate of Teenage Pregnancy
	30) Inadequate and poor condition of educational infrastructure
	31) Low coverage of the school feeding programme
	32) A number of GETFund projects are on hold in the District
	33) Inadequate supervision and monitoring of the school
	34) Inadequate Teacher accommodation
	35) High rate of school dropout
	36) Low coverage for social protection programmes (LEAP)
	37) Lack of employment avenue for the youth
	38) High rate of poverty
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	39) Inadequate potable water especially in the hinter land
	40) Increasing rate of waste generation in the District and inadequate capacity to manage solid waste
	41) Increasing rate of open defecation
	42) Inadequate and ineffectiveness of environmental health officers
	43) Rural electrification – some communities are not connected to the national grid
	44) Poor condition of roads and road networks
	45) Overloading of boats and failure to use life jacket on the river Volta;
	46) Lack of proper town layout in the major communities
	47) Poor telecommunication network in the District
	48) Invasion of river Volta by weeds
	49) Haphazard use of land for development
	50) Inadequate logistics for the Physical planning and work department to enforce regulations
	51) Poor drainage systems
Transparent and Accountable Governance	52) Inadequate logistic support to decentralized

	departments to enhance performance
	53) Poor performance of Area councils due to inadequate technical and logistical support
	54) Inadequate interaction between the District Assembly and traditional authority and the citizens.
	55) Inadequate police personnel
	56) Inadequate police post/station
	57) Inadequate residents for police personnel posted to the District
	58) Lack of District/magistrate court
	59) Low level stakeholder participation
	60) Conflicts including land litigation and chieftaincy disputes
	61) Menace of Fulani heads men

Table 2.2 Summary of Community Needs and Aspirations

SECTOR	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/CONCERNS	NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS FROM AREA COUNCILS
EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of GETFund projects are on hold in the District • Inadequate and poor condition of educational infrastructure • Inadequate Teacher accommodation • Inadequate teachers • Inadequate supervision and monitoring of the school • High rate of school dropout • Poor performance of school pupil at BECE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of an enabling environment for teaching and learning (rehabilitation/construction of classrooms with electricity, recreational facilities, furniture etc.). • Provision of teachers' accommodation • Intensification of school supervisions • Improvement in the parent-teacher relationships • Strengthening of School Management Committees • Provision of ICT and library facilities • Low coverage of the school feeding programme • Posting of more teachers • Development of Battor SHS to a model school • Rehabilitation of ICT centre in Mepe • Computer labs for schools • Community libraries • Support for brilliant but needy children
WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate water supply systems • Non-functioning state of community water systems eg. Boreholes etc • Unsafe nature of water for domestic use • Poor drainage systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of water supply with maximum reliability • Undertake rehabilitation of broken down water facilities • Extension of water to educational and health facilities • Construction of drainage system

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, HYGIENE AND SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate solid and liquid waste management facilities and services. • Lack of sanitation by-laws • Poor hygiene practices among the people • Inadequate latrines in communities and institutions • Inadequate environmental health staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of institutional public toilets • Supply of refuse containers in communities and other sanitation equipment and tools • Enactment of By-Laws on sanitation • Promote the construction of household latrines • Promote the construction of hand washing with soap facilities and safe water storage facilities • Provision of adequate environmental health staff
HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate health care service delivery in rural and Island communities • Poor condition and inadequate health infrastructure and facilities/logistics • Inadequate health personnel • Inadequate accommodation for health staff • High incidence of diseases like malaria, HIV & AIDS etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of health infrastructure • Construction, expansion and furnishing of health facilities (CHPS compounds) • Improvement of health care service delivery • Provision of accommodation for health staff • Fight the High prevalence diseases like malaria, HIV & AIDS etc
ROADS AND TRANSPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road network systems • Poor water transportation systems and infrastructure • Inadequate drainage systems • Inadequacy of bridges, culverts etc. • Inadequate speed ramps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation, construction and spot improvement of roads. • Improvement of transportation systems on the Volta Lake • Provision of speed ramps in communities • Construction of drains and culverts • Desilting of drains
INDUSTRY, TRADE, TOURISM AND EMPLOYMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited job opportunities for the youth • Limited access to credit facilities for investment purpose • Limited exploitation of tourism potentials • Lack of investment in tourism • Unavailability of processing facilities • Limited storage facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of (small scale) manufacturing industries • Rehabilitation of market facilities. • Supply equipment and tools to entrepreneurs. • Development of the tourism industry • Promote accessibility to credit facilities • Undertake skills developing and training programmes for the youth • modernisation of markets • Provision of storage facilities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited entrepreneurial skills development • Inadequate and poor market facilities 	
ENERGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate extension of electricity and meters to newly developing areas due to high cost of extension • Inadequate promotion and development of other energy sources such as solar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of electricity and provision of meters • Extension of electricity to schools • Exploitation of other energy sources solar • Provision and repair of street light
AGRICULTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of agricultural inputs and technology • Low income of farmers • Small land holding impeding investment • Lack of reliable market • Lack of irrigation facilities • Lack of farm mechanization center • Low value addition to produce • Inadequate access to extension services • Lack of storage facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanization of agricultural activities • Construction and expansion of roads to link major farming areas • Provision of irrigation facilities • Creation of land banks for large scale farming and other investment • Provision of extension services • Provision of planting materials and other agricultural materials to farmers • Promotion of value chain systems • Provision of storage facilities • Provision of agro based processing factories • Provision of Farm tractors and power tillers needed • Development of aqua culture • Provision of Combined harvester • Financial and technical Support for farmers
GOVERNANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited support for women, PWDs and other vulnerable groups • Low access to information on Assembly's activities with the people at the grassroots • Low IGF capacity of the Assembly • Inadequate capacity building programmes for stakeholders such 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of motor bikes for Area Council • Construction (Mepe, Dussor Juapong), renovation (Battor) and supply of equipment to Area Council Offices • Establishment of fire station in Juapong • Construction of circuit court • Renovation of post office • Expansion of LEAP

	as staff and Assembly Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased transparency in resource utilization • Strengthen capacity of Assembly members and Area Councils to provide local leadership. • Assembly should intensify public engagement activities like town hall meetings, radio programmes etc • Increased interaction Between District Assembly and sub- District I structures • Increased participation of communities decision making activities • Institute measures to increase the IGF capacity of the Assembly • Provision of adequate office structures for zonal councils
PHYSICAL PLANNING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Planning schemes for communities • Lack of adherence to building and development regulations • Lack of enforcement of laws in relation to physical developments • Limited street naming and property addressing system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of building and development regulations • Continuation of the street naming and property addressing system in the District • Prepare planning schemes for the District and communities
ENVIRONMENT/ NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidence of natural disasters • Over exploitation of natural resources • Incidence of Bush fires • Pollution of water bodies • Environmental and water pollution • Degradation of ecosystem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enactment of By-Laws on the environment and natural resources • Carry out sensitization programmes on environmental protection and disasters

Table 2.3 Harmonization of Community needs and aspiration with identified development gaps

Definition	Score
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0

S/N	COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS	IDENTIFIED KEY DEVELOPMENT GAPS/PROBLEMS/ISSUES (FROM PERFORMANCE AND PROFILE)	SCORE
1	Basic school infrastructure	Inadequate and poor condition of educational infrastructure	2
2	Vocational Schools	Inadequate and poor condition of educational infrastructure	0
3	Rehabilitation of basic school infrastructure	Inadequate and poor condition of educational infrastructure	2
4	Teachers Bungalow	Inadequate Teacher accommodation	2
5	Development of Battor SHS to a model school	Inadequate and poor condition of educational infrastructure	1
6	Posting of more teachers	Inadequate teachers	2
7	Extension of GSFP	Low coverage of the school feeding programme	2
8	Development of feeder roads	Poor condition of roads and road networks	0
9	Need for bridges		1
10	Need for outboard motors	Overloading of boats and failure to use life jacket on the river Volta;	0
11	Reshaping and gravelling of town link roads	Poor condition of roads and road networks	2
12	Development of town layouts	Lack of proper town layout in the major communities	2
13	Need for life jackets for river transportation	Overloading of boats and failure to use life jacket on the river Volta.	2
14	Aquatic weed removal from the Volta river	Invasion of river Volta by weeds	2
15	Construction of speed ramps	Poor condition of roads and road networks	0
16	Construction of landing beach		
17	Borehole and Pipe	Inadequate potable water especially in the hinter land	2

18	Public Toilet	Increasing rate of open defecation	2
19	Drainage system	Poor drainage system	2
20	Zoom lion central refuse containers	Increasing rate of waste generation in the District and inadequate capacity to manage solid waste	2
21	Construction of animal pond		
22	Extension of water supply	Inadequate potable water especially in the hinter land	2
23	Sanitation by-laws	Inadequate and ineffectiveness of environmental health officers	2
24	Desilting of the main streams and oxidation pond within the community		
25	Development of landfill site	Increasing rate of waste generation in the District and inadequate capacity to manage solid waste	2
26	Public Cemetery		
27	Construction of a slaughter house and provision of animal pond		
28	Dust bins on the street	Increasing rate of waste generation in the District and inadequate capacity to manage solid waste	2
29	Upgrading of health centres to poly clinic	Inadequate health facilities	0
30	Construction of CHPS compound	Inadequate health facilities	2
31	Renovation of health facility (Mid-wife Bungalow)	Inadequate equipment and logistics for health facilities	0
32	Nurses Quarters (3 units)	Inadequate equipment and logistics for health facilities	1
33	Construction of health insurance office	Inadequate access to the National Health Insurance	1
34	Provision of Ambulance Services		
35	Need for more health workers, accommodation and equipment	Inadequate health personnel Inadequate equipment and logistics for health facilities	2
36	Provision of office space for Environmental Health Workers	Inadequate and ineffectiveness of environmental health officers	2
37	Irrigation facilities (Canal)	Over reliance on rain fed agriculture	2

38	Provision of agriculture equipment to the community	Untimely released of agricultural input by government	2
39	Financial and technical Support for farmers	Lack of financial and technical support for farmers	2
40	Construction and desilting of dams		
41	Combined harvester	Inadequate tractor services	1
42	Development of aqua culture	Low fish production	2
43	Fertilizer and seeds for sowing	Untimely released of agricultural input by government	1
44	Farm tractors and power tillers needed	Inadequate tractor services	2
45	Construction of a Market	Inadequate internal revenue generation	2
46	Provision of credit facilities to SMEs	Lack of basic machinery to enhance productivity and support of MSE operations	2
47	Upgrading of Juapong market	Inadequate internal revenue generation	2
48	Revamping of milk factory at Juapong	Lack of basic machinery to enhance productivity and support of MSE operations	2
49	Revamping Volta Star Textile factory in Juapong	Lack of basic machinery to enhance productivity and support of MSE operations	2
50	MASLOC		
51	Transport yard	Inadequate internal revenue generation	
52	Soft loans for business men and women	Lack of basic machinery to enhance productivity and support of MSE operations	2
53	Construction of Aveyime market	Inadequate internal revenue generation	2
54	Extension of electricity and provision of metres	Rural electrification – some communities are not connected to the national grid	2
55	Provision of Solar energy in remote areas	Rural electrification – some communities are not connected to the national grid	2
56	Replacement of Electric Poles	Rural electrification – some communities are not connected to the national grid	0
57	LEAP program should be extended	Low coverage for social protection programmes (LEAP)	2
58	Extension of GSFP	Low coverage of the school feeding programme	2
59	Inclusion of beneficiaries under Disability fund	Low coverage for social protection programmes (LEAP)	1
60	Support for brilliant but	High rate of school dropout	2

	needy children		
61	Computer labs for schools	Inadequate teaching and learning materials	2
62	Community libraries	Inadequate teaching and learning materials	2
63	Community centre		
64	Good telecommunication network	Poor telecommunication network in the District	2
65	Rehabilitation of ICT centre in Mepe		
66	Renovation of post office		
67	Police Station	Inadequate police post/station	2
68	Accommodation for Officers	Inadequate residents for police personnel posted to the District	2
69	Construction of circuit court	Lack of District/magistrate court	2
70	Provision and repair of street lights		
71	Control over Fulani menace	Menace of Fulani heads men	2
72	Establishment of fire station in Juapong		
73	Construction (Mepe, Dussor Juapong), renovation (Battor) and supply of equipment to Area Council Offices	Poor performance of Area councils due to inadequate technical and logistical support	2
74	Provision of motor bikes for Area Council	Poor performance of Area councils due to inadequate technical and logistical support	2
75	Support in the construction of office for the Traditional Council	Poor performance of Area councils due to inadequate technical and logistical support	2
Total			
Average Score			

Items			Percentage (%)
Number of issues with strong link	46	92	61.33
Number of issues with weak link	7	7	9.33

Number of issues with no link/relationship	7	7	9.33
Number of community needs without issues	15	15	20
Total	75	121	100
Average score		1.61	

The table above shows the number of issues with a strong link representing 61.33%, issues with weak link representing 9.33%, also, the issue with no relationship also representing 9.33% and also 20% of the community needs were not couldn't have an issue to be link with after harmonizing and scoring the community needs and aspiration as against the identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from performance and profile).

Averagely, it has been realized that, there is a strong link between the community needs and the key issues identified from performance and profile with a percentage of 1.61 approximately 2.

Table 2.4 Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	1. Inadequate internal revenue generation
	2. Lack of updated database on revenue areas
Enhancing the Competitiveness of the Private Sector	3. Underdeveloped tourism sector
	4. Lack of basic machinery to enhance productivity and support of MSE operations
	5. Inadequate professional, managerial and technical skills
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Resource Management	6. Lack of Agro-processing factory
	7. Use of obsolete technology by farmers
	8. Over reliance on rain fed agriculture
	9. Untimely released of agricultural input by government
	10. Inadequate tractor services

	11. Inadequate staffing at Agric department especially Agric Extension Officers
	12. Inadequate logistics especially mobility(transport) of AEOs
	13. Lack of financial and technical support for farmers
	14. High incidents of pest and disease (fall army worm)
	15. Low crop yields and post-harvest loss
	16. Low fish production
	17. Inadequate storage facilities
	18. Destruction of crops by livestock
	19. Inadequate capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change
	20. Indiscriminate dumping
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	21. Inadequate health facilities
	22. Increasing prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS pandemic
	23. Inadequate health personnel
	24. Inadequate equipment and logistics for health facilities
	25. Inadequate access to the National Health Insurance
	26. Poor performance of school pupil at BECE
	27. Inadequate teaching and learning materials
	28. Inadequate teachers
	29. Increasing rate of Teenage Pregnancy
	30. Inadequate and poor condition of educational infrastructure
	31. Low coverage of the school feeding programme
	32. A number of GETFund projects are on hold in the District
	33. Inadequate supervision and monitoring of the school
	34. Inadequate Teacher accommodation
	35. High rate of school dropout
	36. Low coverage for social protection programmes (LEAP)

	37. Lack of employment avenue for the youth
	38. High rate of poverty
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	39. Inadequate potable water especially in the hinter land
	40. Increasing rate of waste generation in the District and inadequate capacity to manage solid waste
	41. Increasing rate of open defecation
	42. Inadequate and ineffectiveness of environmental health officers
	43. Rural electrification – some communities are not connected to the national grid
	44. Poor condition of roads and road networks
	45. Overloading of boats and failure to use life jacket on the river Volta;
	46. Lack of proper town layout in the major communities
	47. Poor telecommunication network in the District
	48. Invasion of river Volta by weeds
	49. Haphazard use of land for development
	50. Inadequate logistics for the Physical planning and work department to enforce regulations
	51. Poor drainage systems
Transparent and Accountable Governance	52. Inadequate logistic support to decentralized departments to enhance performance
	53. Poor performance of Area councils due to inadequate technical and logistical support
	54. Inadequate interaction between the District Assembly and traditional authority and the citizens.
	55. Inadequate police personnel
	56. Inadequate police post/station
	57. Inadequate residents for police personnel posted to the District
	58. Lack of District/magistrate court
	59. Low level stakeholder participation
	60. Conflicts including land litigation and chieftaincy disputes

Harmonisation of Key Development Issues under the GSGDA II with Implication for 2018-2021 with Agenda for Jobs 2018-2021

Table 2.5 Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for job 2018-2021

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		Agenda for job 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	Development Dimensions	ISSUES
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	1. Inadequate internal revenue generation	Economic development	1. Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes
	2. Lack of updated database on revenue areas		
Enhancing the Competitiveness of the Private Sector	3. Underdeveloped tourism sector		2. Poor tourism infrastructure and services
	4. Lack of basic machinery to enhance productivity and support of MSE operations		3. Limited access to credit by SMEs
	5. Inadequate professional, managerial and technical skills		
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Resource Management	6. Lack of Agro-processing factory		4. Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure
	7. Use of obsolete technology by farmers		5. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields

	8. Over reliance on rain fed agriculture		6. Low proportion of irrigated agriculture
	9. Untimely released of agricultural input by government		
	10. Inadequate tractor services		7. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
	11. Inadequate staffing at Agric department especially Agric Extension Officers		8. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
	12. Inadequate logistics especially mobility(transport) of AEOs		9. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
	13. Lack of financial and technical support for farmers		10. Lack of credit for agriculture
	14. High incidents of pest and disease (fall army worm)		11. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
	15. Low crop yields and post-harvest loss		12. Poor farm-level practices
	16. Low fish production		13. Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture
	17. Inadequate		15. Poor storage and

	storage facilities		transportation systems
	18. Destruction of crops by livestock		16. Inadequate feed and water quality standards for livestock
	19. Inadequate capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	17. Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
	20. Indiscriminate dumping		18. Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	21. Inadequate health facilities	Social Development	19. Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	22. Increasing prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS pandemic		20. High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons
	23. Inadequate health personnel		21. Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix
	24. Inadequate equipment and logistics for health facilities		22. Inadequate financing of the health sector
	25. Inadequate access to the National Health Insurance		23. Increased cost of healthcare delivery
	26. Poor performance of school pupil at BECE		24. Poor quality of education at all levels
	27. Inadequate teaching and learning materials		25. Poor quality of education at all levels
	28. Inadequate teachers		26. Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools

	29. Increasing rate of Teenage Pregnancy		27. Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates
	30. Inadequate and poor condition of educational infrastructure		28. Poor quality of education at all levels
	31. Low coverage of the school feeding programme		29. Infant and adult malnutrition
	32. A number of GETFund projects are on hold in the District		30. Inadequate funding sources for education
	33. Inadequate supervision and monitoring of the school		31. Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations
	34. Inadequate Teacher accommodation		32. Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment
	35. High rate of school dropout		33.
	36. Low coverage for social protection programmes (LEAP)		34. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
	37. Lack of employment avenue for the youth		35. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
	38. High rate of poverty		36. High incidence of poverty
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	39. Inadequate potable water especially in the hinter land		37. Increasing demand for household water supply

	40. Increasing rate of waste generation in the District and inadequate capacity to manage solid waste		38. Poor sanitation and waste management
	41. Increasing rate of open defecation		39. High prevalence of open defecation
	42. Inadequate and ineffectiveness of environmental health officers		40. Inadequate policy and institutional coordination and harmonization in sanitation and hygiene services delivery
	43. Rural electrification – some communities are not connected to the national grid	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	41. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
	44. Poor condition of roads and road networks		42. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	45. Overloading of boats and failure to use life jacket on the river Volta;		43. Limited safety facilities and poor services on inland waterways
	46. Lack of proper town layout in the major communities		44. Scattered and unplanned human settlements
	47. Poor telecommunication network in the District		45. Poor quality ICT services
	48. Invasion of river volta by weeds		46. Weak enforcement of regulations
	49. Haphazard use of land for development		47. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
	50. Inadequate logistics for the Physical planning and work department		48. Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning

	to enforce regulations		
	51. Poor drainage systems		49. Poor drainage system
Transparent and Accountable Governance	52. Inadequate logistic support to decentralized departments to enhance performance	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	50. Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers 51. Weak implementation of 52. administrative 53. decentralisation
	53. Poor performance of Area councils due to inadequate technical and logistical support		54. Ineffective sub-district structures
	54. Inadequate interaction between the District Assembly and traditional authority and the citizens.		55. Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development
	55. Inadequate police personnel		56. Inadequate personnel
	56. Inadequate police post/station		57. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure
	57. Inadequate residents for police personnel posted to the District		58. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure
	58. Lack of District/magistrate court		59. Limited number and poor quality of court buildings and infrastructure
	59. Low level stakeholder participation		60. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
	60. Conflicts including land litigation and chieftaincy disputes		61. Communal strife and disunity as a result of leadership succession and

			land disputes
	61. Menace of Fulani heads men		

SOURCE: NTDA DPCU CONSTRUCT, 2017

Table 2.6 ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS AND ISSUES OF SMTDP OF MMDAS

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	
Economic development	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes	
	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	
	Limited access to credit by SMEs	
	Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	
	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	
	Low proportion of irrigated agriculture	
	Lack of credit for agriculture	
	Poor farm-level practices	
	Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers)	
	Poor storage and transportation systems	
	Inadequate feed and water quality standards for livestock	
	Social Development	Gaps in physical access to quality health care
		High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons
Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix		
Inadequate financing of the health sector		
Increased cost of healthcare delivery		
Poor quality of education at all levels		
Poor quality of education at all levels		
Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools		
Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates		
Poor quality of education at all levels		

	Infant and adult malnutrition
	Inadequate funding sources for education
	Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations
	Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment
	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
	Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
	High incidence of poverty
	Increasing demand for household water supply
	Poor sanitation and waste management
	High prevalence of open defecation
	Inadequate policy and institutional coordination and harmonization in sanitation and hygiene services delivery
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	Limited safety facilities and poor services on inland waterways
	Scattered and unplanned human settlements
	Poor quality ICT services
	Weak enforcement of regulations
	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
	Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning
	Poor drainage system
Governance, Corruption and Accountability	Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers
	Weak implementation of administrative decentralisation
	Ineffective sub-district structures
	Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development
	Inadequate personnel
	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure
	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure
	Limited number and poor quality of court

	buildings and infrastructure
	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
	Communal strife and disunity as a result of leadership succession and land disputes

CHAPTER THREE

BROAD DISTRICT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND PROJECTIONS

3.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter comprises of an analytic tool which is used to streamline development gaps before encoded for implementation for development, thus the potentials, opportunities, constrains and challenges (POCC). Also, this chapter entails the adopted developmental goals, objectives, strategies that are suitable for the development of the district.

Finally, the chapter brings to bear the projected population within the period of 2018 to 2021 which is being planned for in terms of education, health, projection base on Town/Area council, population of the entire district which is then disaggregated into sex bases incognizance with some assumptions and there implication on development within the district.

3.2 POCC ANALYSIS

The POCC analysis is a tool used to streamline development gaps and interventions before they are programmed for implementation. This analysis is important in helping to fine-tune development goals, objectives, policies and strategies.

In this report, Potential, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges have been defined as follows:

- **Potentials:** Potentials are latent strengths or untapped resources in the district, which are capable of being tapped for the district's development. Example. Availability of ratable properties that are to be taxed
- **Opportunities:** They are positive and development enhancing factors that are external to the district, and on which the district does not have direct control. For example, The existence of Public Financial Management Act 2016, Act 921
- **Constraints:** Constraints are internal factors (within the district) that inhibit or restrict the district's efforts to unearth and fully utilize its potentials. Example, Inadequate logistics for Revenue Collectors
- **Challenges:** They are negative external factors that inhibit the pursuit of development interventions in the district. Example, Capital flight

Table 3.1 Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC)

Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
General Administration				
Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Availability of ratable properties that are to be taxed. Presence of Revenue Mobilisation Staff. High population that serves as potential market. Availability of taxable economic activities Availability of a legal framework for local revenue generation. Existence of structures to support revenue generation (market and lorry park etc.) Availability of tourism potentials. Existence of Town/Area Councils and unit Committees High number of investors	Decentralisation Policy. Co-operation from private sector organisations. Existence of MoFEP. Availability of DACF, The existence of Public Financial Management Act 2016, Act 921	Bad nature of roads. Low income among the inhabitants. Weak capacity of the Assembly to enforce bye-laws. Inadequate logistics for Revenue Collectors. Attitudinal problems of revenue collectors and poor supervision poor cooperation from tax payers Low capacity of revenue collectors Inadequate involvement of stakeholders in tax collection (chiefs, assembly persons, unit committees, area councillors, civil society organizations	Unpredictable weather conditions. Capital flight. Untimely release of funds (DACF)
Conclusion: Considering the enormous potentials and opportunities identified, if carefully exploited, and managed properly, the constrains will speedily become potentials to be exploited aside the revenue they will help generate.				
Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	Existence of the DA Availability of staffs in the various departments Availability of	Availability of DACF Existence of MLGRD Support from the MPCF	Inadequate / lack of office equipment. Inadequate office furniture Inadequate	Untimely release of the DACF Inadequate funds Unwillingness

	procurement department Availability of internally generated fund		stationary Inadequate / lack of means of transport Lack of internet accessibility. Inadequate communication facilities	of donors to support
Conclusion: Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies can be addressed since there exist potentials to help address the issue. Drawing inspiration from the potentials identified in the issue revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others, those potentials in relation to that of Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies can be harness to address those constraints. Finally, with the challenges, they can be addressed after most of the constraints are addressed.				
Non-functioning sub-district structures	DA Support Availability of personnel Readiness of the personnel for capacity building/enhancement	Availability of DACF Existence of MLGRD	Inadequate motivation Inadequate logistics Inadequate IGF Inadequate funds to support programmes	Inadequate funding
Conclusion: Non-functioning sub-district structures as an issue, is as a result of non-exploitation of the potentials identified and this can only be exploited if the above constrains are address by taking advantage of the first two issues identified in other to make sub-district structures functioning to effectively and efficiently.				
Non-functioning sub-district structures	Presence of area councils and council members Available labour force Availability of local government structures	Existence of MLGRD Existence of vibrant legislations	Inadequate funds Low level of education Low capacity of officials Lack of office for the logistics and officials Inadequate resources or funds(DACF) inadequate economic ventures	High cost of logistics level of IGF Lack of political will Low
Conclusion: Non-functioning sub-district structures as an issue, is as a result of non-exploitation of the potentials identified and this can only be exploited if the above constrains are address by taking advantage of the first two issues identified in other to make sub-district structures functioning to effectively and efficiently.				

Communal strife and disunity as a result of leadership succession and land disputes	Availability of land Availability of Chiefs Availability of police station	Existence of house of chiefs Lack of court and land litigators in the district	Heterogeneous nature of society High illiteracy. High incidence of Poverty Unavailability of Court within the district Lack of court and land litigators in the district Superiority complex among the community members Chiefs et al. Lack of district lay out	Inadequate DACF
<p>Conclusion: In order for development to progress in a society communal strife and disunity as a result of leadership succession and land disputes needed to address, by way of taking advantage of the potentials and the opportunity that exist so as to address such constraints and challenges for the betterment of the district and its indigenous.</p>				
<p>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</p>				
Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	Presence of the Department of Feeder roads Availability of grader Availability of labour Availability of Engineers	Existence of Ministry of Roads and Transport Presence of road fund Existence of DACF	Inadequate funds and logistics on the part of the Department of Feeder Roads High cost of road construction Inadequate routine maintenance Poor attitude towards the use of road by road users	Limited funds from government Limited donor support funds Destructive torrential rains
<p>Conclusion: Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks with its serious implication on the local economy can be addressed by positive change of attitude towards the use of the existing roads by road users and also exploiting the potentials identified and exploiting the links between the issues, potentials and opportunity so as to reduce or improve upon the existing conditions with regards to roads and transport network.</p>				
Lack of balanced urban	Presence of decentralised	Existence of town and country	Inadequate funds and logistics.	Limited funds from

and rural development	Physical Town and Country Planning Office Existence of engineers (building inspection officer)	planning Favourable building regulation policies	Scattered settlement patterns. Lack of planning scheme.	government Limited donor support. Destructive torrential rains
Conclusion: The haphazard development of lands causing the unbalanced urban and rural development can be addressed if a planning scheme is drawn so as to monitor land developers so as to reduce the unbalance urban and rural development.				
Inequitable access to and distribution of power	Existence of decentralised department of ECG	Favourable policies Existence of the Ministry of Energy National electrification programmes • DACF MPs CF	High tariff Unreliable power supply Poor road network	Inadequate and irregular flow of funds
Limited electronic access to all citizens	Existence of: Vodafone, Zain, MTN, Tigo. High interest of the youth in ICT Availability of CIC centre.	Government policies on enhancing information communication technology	Unstable mobile networks	Unresponsiveness to network problems by communication network providers
Conclusion: Infrastructure being the back bone of development, should quality services be delivered and maintenance culture being priorities, the challenges and constrains can become solutions to other potentials/opportunity since infrastructure itself it's an investment.				
Security				
Inadequate capacity to deal with emerging crimes (e.g. cybercrime, terrorism, organised crime, etc.)	Available human resource in the district Availability of land, sand, water for construction. Availability labour Available construction contractors		Lack of official residence for police personnel Insecurity due to the police people ratio High cost of building materials Low Internally Generated Fund Increase in security related issues	Inadequate funds

			High cost of rent Menace of Fulani heads men	
Inadequate capacity to deal with emerging crimes (e.g. cybercrime, terrorism, organised crime, etc.).	Availability of land. Availability of an uncompleted structure Availability of labour Availability of construction materials (Sand and water)		High cost of building materials	Inadequate funds Rejection of posting by personnel
Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure	Availability of land Availability of construction materials (water, sand, etc) Availability of labour	Existence of MOJAG Willingness of some consulted magistrates to work	Difficulty in the acquisition of documents regarding buildings secured to be used as courts by some area councils	Irregular/untimely flow/release of funds. Inadequate DACF
Conclusion: Insecurity being a threat to development, should the potentials and in the district be harness to solve security problems, it will not just assure investors of their security but also to the entire citizenry of the district.				
Social Service Delivery				
Inadequate financing of the health sector	Existence of DHMT. Existence of DA. Available land.	Available Government Health Support Policy. Existence of Donor support. Existence of MOH.	Low Internally Generated Fund Increase in Population	Untimely release of fund by central government
Poor attainment of literacy and numeracy	Presence of vibrant District Education Oversight Committee Existence of the School Feeding Programme. Girl Child Education Sponsorship package.	Availability of GETFund. Existence of UNICEF, Existence of Government support programme to combat school dropout eg. LEAP, free	Weak parental control of their wards. Inadequate educational infrastructure. Unwillingness of parents to send their children to school especially Senior High	Inadequate trained teachers. Lack of teaching and learning materials.

	Existence of PTAs	uniform and exercise books	School. High illiteracy rate among parents. High levels of poverty	
Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools	Existence of basic social amenities like electricity and water in most communities High community Support for newly posted teachers Existence of classroom blocks in most communities	Availability of teacher training institutions	Inadequate teacher's accommodation Lack of motivation for teachers	Inadequate enrolment quota for training colleges
Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level	Support from PTAs and SMCs Availability of vibrant education directorate Availability of DA to provide TLMs	Existence of MoE and GES Support from GETFUND and MPCF	Poor handling of available TLMs Inadequate support from PTAs and SMCs	Inadequate funds from central government Insufficient teaching and learning materials (TLMs) Untimely release of DACF
Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level	Presence of vibrant District Directorate of Education. Existence of the School Feeding Programme and other educational support programmes. Girl Child Education Sponsorship package. Availability of some basic educational	Government support policy/programmes earmarked to enhance school performance Existence of the best teacher award system initiated by Ministry of Education Study leave with pay Existence of Teacher Training	Weak parental control of their wards. High teacher-pupil ratio of Inadequate educational infrastructure. Unwillingness of some parents to send their children to school High illiteracy rate among parents.	Inadequate trained teachers. Lack of learning materials.

	<p>infrastructure Existence of some trained teachers Existence of extra class for students Availability of circuit supervisors</p>	Colleges	<p>Low level of income. Indiscipline on the part of the children Lack of effective and regular supervision</p>	
High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	<p>Existence of District AIDs Committee Presence of Health Personnel Existence of religious bodies in the District</p>	<p>Availability of DACF Support from GHS Support from Ghana AIDS Commission</p>	<p>Unwillingness of persons to be tested Low level of education Inadequate funding Absence of VCT Centers</p>	Untimely release of DACF
Inadequacy of social protection programmes to cover all the vulnerable groups	<p>Availability of farmers for food supply. High age dependency ratio Existence of labour Existence of schools Data base on potential beneficiaries Support from Assembly members Existence of Vibrant Social Welfare Department Existence of social service committee Existence of Poverty map Existence of DDE</p>	<p>Existence of social protection policies Existence of MOF Existence of MOE Existence of NGOs and CBOs</p>	High number of schools within the district	<p>Delay in the release of funds for the school feeding programme Quota system Beaurocratic system in the release of funds Inadequate funding for the programme</p>
Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education	<p>Presence of vibrant District Directorate of Education. Existence of some school infrastructure</p>	<p>Existence of DACF, MPCF, DDF Availability of GETFund. Existence of other</p>	<p>High enrolment level. Low Internally Generated Fund Low income levels of parents</p>	<p>Untimely release of fund by central government Inadequate resources to</p>

	Existence of PTA and SMC to support Availability of land for building	government Educational support fund Support from school under tree programme Existence of donors and NGOs	Shoddy works on school infrastructure	provide decent school infrastructure inadequate subvention
High prevalence of open defecation	Availability of Environment Health staff Availability of public latrines Promotion of household latrines Existence of WATSAN committee	Support from MLGRD Existence of ministry of Water Resource and Sanitation Availability of DACF Existence of CWSA	Low level of income for household projects Non-existence of Bye-laws Poor supervision on existing and new residential buildings Poor attitude of the citizenry towards open defecation free.	Untimely release of funds Low level of education on promotion of household latrines
Inadequate supply support for household sanitation demand	Availability of Environment Health staff Existence of WATSAN committee Existence of some Refuse containers Existence of Refuse disposal vehicle Existence of vast land for landfill site Existence of Zoomlion	Support from MLGRD Zoom lion Ghana Existence of ministry of Water Resource and Sanitation Availability of DACF Existence of CWSA	Difficulty in getting people for clean-up exercise Indiscriminate littering of the environment Poor management of Refuse disposal vehicle No bye-laws to regulate waste management locally Inadequate logistic/means to enhance education on sanitation and its effect Poor attitude towards refuse management	low commitment to environmental sanitation day Inadequate and untimely inflow of funds

Increasing demand for household water supply	Availability of labour. Good water table Availability of rivers in the District Presence of DA	Existence of ministry of Water Resource and Sanitation Governments commitment towards water and sanitation GWCL Existence of NGOs	Inadequate funds High cost of drilling a borehole.	Inadequate funds. High cost of water supply No donor support
Conclusion: with part of the District Goal focusing on quality social services delivery, should the potentials and opportunities be taken advantage of, the focus of the District Goal can be achieved with respect to the infrastructure delivery the district will be investing in couple with donor support within the stipulated time.				
Disaster Prevention and Management				
Limited safety facilities and poor services on inland waterways	Presence of River Presence of NADOM Availability of life jacket Existence of DA Presence of Local Authorities	Existence of NADMO	Poor attitude of the citizenry Inadequate personnel No-bye laws to regulate the use of the boat. Inadequate boats Lack of outboard motors. Failure of the citizenry on the use of Life jacket Low level of education on the use of life jacket Lack of supervision	Inadequate and unreliable flow of funds Politicisation of the Department Inadequate relief items
Conclusion: With the potentials and opportunity available, if not invested in financially will continue to inhibit the development and provision of employment to the citizenry of the district.				
Economic Development				
Weak infrastructure	Availability of land Availability of labour Availability of raw materials Availability of exportable commodities	Availability of MoFA and MOTI Favourable policies	Lack of technical know-how Poor access roads Inadequate donor support High Illiteracy rate	Untimely release of funds Inadequate funds from central Government

Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators	Existence of DADU Availability of arable land Availability of agrarian communities Availability of farmer and farmer organisation	Availability of FAO & Government Support Programmes. Support from MOFA	Inadequate office space Lack of logistics Inadequate funds	Inadequate funds Government employment policy
Inadequate access to appropriate financial products	Presence of farmers and farmer associations. Presence of some financial institutions Presence of DADU High potential in Cereal production Availability of rice processing factory Farmer readiness to accept of improved practices High potential in cash crop production such sheanut, Mango, etc	Presence of MoFA Existence of Central Government's Agriculture Mechanisation Policy/Programme Presence of IDA Existence ADB	Inadequate financial institution Poor attitude towards savings Inadequate sourcing High illiteracy of farmers	High interest rate on loans Inadequate sourcing
Limited access to finance	Existence of BAC Existence of LESDEP Existence of NYEP Presence of Banks Availability of Raw materials (rice etc.) Availability of indigenous technology	Government free zones	High cost of machineries Low income by MSE High interest rates High cost of raw materials	Inadequate funds High interest rates
High incidents of pest and disease (fall army worm)	Existence of DADU Existence of District Agriculture	Government subsidy on chemicals/pesticides	Use of primitive/traditional methods of farming	Limited access to credit facilities Inadequate

	Department staff who offer advice to farmers. Availability of traditional knowledge in controlling of pests and diseases	Existence of MoFA	Inadequate extension officers High illiteracy rate among farmers Poor method of application of pesticides	support from government
Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators	Availability of personnel Availability of DACF Willingness of the personnel to work Existence of DADU	Existence of MOFA	Inadequate funds	Inadequate funding Irregular flow of funds
High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	Existence of BAC Existence of LESDEP Existence of NYEP Availability of arable land Presence of DADU Availability of river for fishing etc.	Existence of NYA Existence of favorable policies Presence of SMEs.	Poor performance of NYA in the district High illiteracy rate among the youth. Inadequate opportunities for skills training.	Immigration of skilled labour. High cost of employable skill training.
Conclusion: Economically, the available potentials and opportunities with this programme and that of the general administration if harness will alleviate most of the developmental issues within the District				

Source: NTDA compiled, 2017

3.3 ADOPTION OF DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Table 3.3 Adoption of Focus Areas, Adopted Issues, Objectives and Strategies

DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
Focus Area	Adopted Development Issues	Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Global/Regional Linkages
STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes	Ensure improved fiscal Performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1)	SDG 16, 17
INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION	Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One district, One factory initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c)	SDG 9,
TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	Diversify and expand the Tourism industry for Economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9) Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target	SDG 8, 17

			17.17)	
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	Limited access to credit for SMEs	Support entrepreneurs and SME development	Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)	SDG 4, 8, 9, 16, 17
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	<p>Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure</p> <p>Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</p> <p>Low proportion of irrigated agriculture</p> <p>Lack of credit for agriculture</p> <p>Poor farm-level practices</p> <p>Poor storage and transportation</p>	<p>Improve postharvest management</p> <p>Improve production efficiency and yield</p> <p>Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation</p>	<p>Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level, and a warehouse receipt system (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.1, 12.3,12.a)</p> <p>Intensify and increase access to mechanisation along the agriculture value chain (SDG Targets 2.3)</p> <p>Promote commercial</p>	SDG 1, 2 ,4, 8, 12, 16, 17,

	<p>systems</p> <p>Inadequate feed and water quality standards for livestock</p>		<p>and block farming (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4)</p> <p>Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5,1.a, 2.a, 17.3)</p> <p>Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations (SDG Target 4.4)</p> <p>Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such</p>	
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			<p>as handling, processing, packaging and transportation</p> <p>(SDG Targets 1.1, 2.1, 2.3, 8.6)</p> <p>Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)</p> <p>Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)</p> <p>Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target 2.3)</p> <p>Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing</p>	
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			reserves for ruminants and livestock (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.1)	
FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT	Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture		Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery (SDG Target 2.a)	SDG 2

DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
Focus Area	Adopted Development Issues	Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Global/Regional Linkages
HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	<p>Gaps in physical access to quality health care</p> <p>Inadequate financing of the health sector</p> <p>Increased cost of healthcare delivery</p>	<p>Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</p>	<p>Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8,16.6)</p> <p>Expand and</p>	SDG 1, 3, 16

			equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8) Strengthen the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c)	
	Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	Strengthen healthcare Management system	Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff (SDG Target 3.c)	SDG 3
	High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons	Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7)	SDG 3

			<p>Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 3.3)</p> <p>Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3)</p> <p>Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</p>	
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<p>EDUCATION AND TRAINING</p>	<p>Poor quality of education at all levels</p> <p>Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools</p> <p>Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</p> <p>Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</p> <p>Inadequate funding sources for education</p>	<p>Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</p> <p>Strengthen school management systems</p>	<p>Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)</p> <p>Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)</p> <p>Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7,4.c)</p> <p>Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.c)</p>	
<p>FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY</p>	<p>Infant and adult malnutrition</p>	<p>Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)</p>	<p>Promote the production of diversified, nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods (SDG</p>	

			<p>Targets 2.1, 2.2)</p> <p>Promote healthy diets and lifestyles (SDG Target 2.1)</p> <p>Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</p> <p>Develop and implement a food and nutrition security strategy which adopts a life-cycle approach to addressing malnutrition at all levels (SDG Target 2.2)</p> <p>Scale up proven, cost-effective, nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2)</p>	
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SPORTS AND RECREATION	Weak capacity for sports development and management	Build capacity for sports and recreational development	Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition (SDG Target 9.1)	SDG 9
SOCIAL PROTECTION	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<p>Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4)</p> <p>Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people, including fisher folk (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b)</p> <p>Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes</p>	SDG 1, 2, 5, 10

			and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4,10.4)	
POPULATION MANAGEMENT	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school dropout rates	Improve population management	Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)	SDG 3, 5
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.6) Facilitate access to credit for the youth (SDG Target 8.10) Facilitate access to	SDG 4, 8, 16

			credit for the youth (SDG Target 8.10) Mainstream youth development in national development policies, programmes and projects across all sectors (SDG Target 16.7)	
EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK		Promote the creation of decent jobs	Regulate the job market and encourage the formal and informal economy to create decent employment (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5)	
POVERTY AND INEQUALITY	High incidence of poverty	Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life (SDG Target 1.4)	
WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Increasing demand for household water supply	Improve access to safe and reliable water	Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems	SDG 6, 11, 16, 17,

	<p>Poor sanitation and waste management</p> <p>High prevalence of open defecation</p> <p>Inadequate policy and institutional coordination and harmonization in sanitation and hygiene services delivery</p>	<p>supply services for all</p> <p>Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</p>	<p>(SDG Target 6.1)</p> <p>Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)</p> <p>Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2)</p> <p>Review, gazette and enforce MMDA by-laws on sanitation</p> <p>(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)</p> <p>Improve management of waste</p>	
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			<p>disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (SDG Target 11.6)</p> <p>Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale up investments in sanitation sector (SDG Targets 17.3, 17.5)</p> <p>Increase and equip front-line staff for sanitation (SDG Target</p>	
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			6.b)	
DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS				
Focus Area	Adopted Development Issues	Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Global/Regional Linkages
ENERGY AND PETROLEUM	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Expand the distribution and transmission networks (SDG Target 7.b)	SDG 7
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR)	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network Limited safety facilities and poor services on inland waterways	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services Enhance the contribution of inland waterways to safe and efficient transportation	Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2) Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2) Promote training of	SDG 7, 9, 11, 16

		of goods and people	<p>operators on inland waterways (SDG Targets 9.1, 16.6)</p> <p>Develop standards for boat construction and operations on inland waterways (SDG Target 9.1)</p> <p>Ensure strict enforcement of laws, regulations and standards for operations on the inland waterways to help improve services and safety (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)</p>	
DISASTER MANAGEMENT	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and	SDG 3, 13, 11, 16

	and response	and mitigation	<p>disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)</p> <p>Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)</p> <p>Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)</p>	
ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	Reduce environmental pollution	<p>Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution, including open burning (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.b)</p> <p>Promote the use of environmental</p>	SDG 9, 11, 12, 16, 17

			ly friendly methods and products (SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4, 17.7)	
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING	Scattered and unplanned human settlements Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning	Promote sustainable , Spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a)	SDG 11, 16, 17
LAND ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT	Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership	Develop efficient land administration and management system	Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide	
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION	Poor quality ICT services	Enhance application of ICT in	Improve telecommunications	SDG 9, 17

TECHNOLOGY (ICT)		national development	accessibility (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8) Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide (SDG Target 17.17)	
	Weak enforcement of regulations	Protect forest reserves	Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)	SDG 16
DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL	Poor drainage system	Address recurrent devastating floods	Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste (SDG Target 11.6) Construct storm drains in Accra and other cities and towns to address the	SDG 9, 11

			recurrent devastating floods. (SDG Targets 9.a, 11.3)	
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY				
Focus Area	Adopted Development Issues	Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Global/Regional Linkages
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)	SDG 16, 17
	Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers		Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17)	SDG 17
	Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels	Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	SDG 16, 17
	Weak implementation of administrative decentralisation	Deepen political and administrative	Institute mechanism for effective inter-	SDG 16

		decentralisation	service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	
	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7)	SDG 16
	Weak capacity of CSOs to participate effectively in public dialogue		Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and	SDG 16, 17

			NGOs in development dialogue (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.17)	
	<p>Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development</p> <p>Communal strife and disunity as a result of leadership succession and land disputes</p>	<p>Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development</p>	<p>Increase support to chieftaincy (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p> <p>Institutions</p> <p>Strengthen engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)</p>	<p>SGD 16, 17</p>
<p>HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY</p>	<p>Inadequate personnel</p>	<p>Enhance security service delivery</p>	<p>Increase the proportion of security personnel on frontline duties (SDG Targets 16.6,</p>	<p>SDG 16</p>

			16.a)	
	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure		Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	
	Inadequate capacity to combat emerging crimes (e.g. cybercrime, terrorism, organized crime, etc.)	Enhance public safety	Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes (SDG Targets 16.1, 16.7)	SDG 16
	Incidence of narcotic trafficking, abuse of drug and psychotropic substances		Intensify public education on drug and psychotropic abuse (SDG	SDG 3

			Target 3.5)	
	Limited number and poor quality of court buildings and infrastructure	Promote access and efficiency in delivery of justice	Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	SDG 16

SOURCE: NTDA DPCU CONSTRUCT, 2017

3.4 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS

Population is the single most important factor for the distribution of development programmes among various groups of persons particularly for the distribution of social services. Population projections are crucial in development planning decisions. Generally, assumptions under population projection affect investment decisions on schools, hospitals and roads as well as power, water and sanitation supplies. Clearly, the supply of these facilities is restricted to age group, both aggregate and desegregation (according to age, sex, occupation etc.) of the population.

The projected population of the district serves as the basis for estimating service requirement of health, water, education etc. up to the end of the plan period in 2021. They form the basis for the planning and programming phase of the development plan. The district population is projected by using the geometric method based on the absolute figures and age distribution figures for the district in the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

The assumptions made about the projections are the:

- The ratio of the district population will grow at a constant rate throughout the plan period.
- The district's growth rate (of 2.2%) will remain the same up to the year 2021.
- Child mortality rate, though there are no records in the district, will not change during the plan period.

- Also, the life expectancy at birth of 55 years remains the same.
- Migration rate in the district will remain unchanged during the plan period.
- The age-cohorts of the district will not change much during the period.
- Classroom blocks for primary is generally six units and 2units for Kindergarten
- All school going age persons are in school

Table 3.4 Projected Total Populations and Sex Composition of the North Tongu District Assembly 2018-2021

Year	Total	Male	Female
2010	89,777	42,492(47.3%)	47,285(52.6%)
2018	106,849	50,219(47.3%)	56,630 (52.6%)
2019	109,454	51,443 (47.3%)	58,011 (52.6%)
2020	111,978	52,966 (47.3%)	59,012 (52.6%)
2021	114,058	53,949 (47.3%)	60,109(52.6%)

Source: DPCU Estimates based on 2010 Population & Housing Census, 2017

Note: Percentage figures are in parenthesis.

Table 3.5 Compressed Age Distribution and Projected Population of the North Tongu District from 2018-2021

Age Group	2010	2017	2,018	2019	2020	2021
0-14	34167	39,789	40,664	41,559	42,473	43,408
15-49	43097	50,188	51,293	52,421	53,574	54,753
50-64	6905	8,041	8,218	8,399	8,584	8,773
65+	5608	6,531	6,674	6,821	6,971	7,125
Total	89,777	104,549	106,849	109,200	111,603	114,058

Source: DPCU Estimates based on 2010 Population & Housing Census, 2017

Table 3.6 Population Projected by Age Co-hort

Age	2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	6,830	6,983	13,813	6,981	6,983	13,964	7,134	7,137	14,271	7,291	7,294	14,585
5—9	6,747	6,915	13,662	6,895	6,915	13,810	7,047	7,067	14,114	7,202	7,223	14,425
10—14	6,645	6,994	13,639	6,791	6,994	13,785	6,940	7,148	14,088	7,093	7,305	14,398
15-19	6,459	6,445	12,904	6,601	6,445	13,047	6,746	6,587	13,334	6,895	6,732	13,627
20-24	4,817	5,143	9,959	4,923	5,143	10,065	5,031	5,256	10,287	5,142	5,371	10,513
25-29	3,612	4,402	8,014	3,692	4,402	8,094	3,773	4,499	8,272	3,856	4,598	8,454
30-34	2,828	3,707	6,535	2,890	3,707	6,597	2,954	3,789	6,743	3,019	3,872	6,891
35-39	2,501	3,163	5,663	2,556	3,163	5,718	2,612	3,232	5,844	2,669	3,303	5,972
40-44	2,072	2,807	4,879	2,118	2,807	4,925	2,164	2,869	5,033	2,212	2,932	5,144
45-49	1,780	2,155	3,936	1,820	2,155	3,975	1,860	2,203	4,062	1,901	2,251	4,152
50-54	1,627	1,989	3,616	1,663	1,989	3,651	1,699	2,032	3,732	1,737	2,077	3,814
55-59	1,107	1,267	2,374	1,131	1,267	2,399	1,156	1,295	2,451	1,182	1,324	2,505
60-64	996	1,331	2,327	1,018	1,331	2,349	1,040	1,360	2,400	1,063	1,390	2,453
65-69	630	740	1,369	643	740	1,383	658	756	1,413	672	772	1,445
70-74	678	1,289	1,968	693	1,289	1,983	709	1,318	2,026	724	1,347	2,071
75-79	530	815	1,345	541	815	1,356	553	833	1,386	565	851	1,417

80-84	361	704	1,065	369	704	1,073	377	720	1,096	385	736	1,121
85-89	190	308	498	195	308	502	199	315	513	203	321	525
90-94	121	258	379	124	258	382	127	264	390	130	269	399
95-99	42	100	141	43	100	142	44	102	145	44	104	149
Total	50,572	57,515	108,088	51,685	57,515	109,200	52,822	58,780	111,603	53,984	60,074	114,058

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

Table 3.7 Population by Communities

LOCALITY NAME	PROJECTED POPULATION 2018			PROJECTED POPULATION 2019			PROJECTED POPULATION 2020			PROJECTED POPULATION 2021		
	TOTAL	Male	Fem	TOTAL	Male	Fem	TOTAL	Male	Fem	TOTAL	Mal	Fem
NORTH TONGU	106,957	52,577	54,380	109,454	53,834	55,620	111,978	55,101	56,877	114,058	53,984	60,074
ABORBORFORVI	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
ABORKOPE	64	31	33	66	32	34	67	32	35	69	32	37
ADAKOPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADALUTA	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
ADEHENUKOPE (AVAKPOE)	10	9	1	10	9	1	10	9	1	10	9	1
ADEHOR	211	110	101	216	113	104	221	115	106	225	113	112
ADIDEKOPE	7	4	3	7	4	4	7	4	4	8	4	4
ADIDOKOPE	907	471	436	929	483	446	950	494	456	966	484	482
ADIDOKPAVUI	87	41	46	89	42	47	91	43	48	93	42	51
ADIDOKPOE	129	69	60	132	71	61	135	73	63	137	71	66
ADIDOVENU	46	19	28	47	19	28	48	19	29	50	19	30
ADOBOENAKOPE (SEFEKOPE)	45	22	23	46	23	24	47	23	24	48	23	25
ADUDORNU-AGLOGUKOPE	460	209	251	471	214	256	481	219	262	492	215	277
ADUDORNU-YIBORKOPE	220	116	104	225	119	106	230	122	108	234	119	114
ADZOKOPE	48	25	23	49	25	24	50	26	24	51	25	25
AFALEKPO	229	101	128	234	104	131	240	106	134	245	104	141
AFALIKPO	169	78	91	173	80	93	177	82	95	180	80	100
AFLAVENUO	92	43	48	94	44	49	96	45	51	98	44	53
AFLOKOPE	127	54	72	130	56	74	133	57	76	136	56	80
AFOADE (AOWUDZI)	355	179	176	364	184	180	372	188	184	379	184	194

AFODE	198	99	99	203	101	101	207	104	103	211	102	109
AFORKPAKOPE	292	145	147	299	148	151	306	152	154	311	149	163
AFRICKAPE	208	94	114	213	96	116	218	99	119	222	97	126
AGBALEKOPE	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
AGBEKOTSEKPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AGBETIKPO	896	464	432	917	475	442	939	486	452	954	476	478
AGLOBAKPO	498	271	227	509	277	232	521	284	237	529	278	250
AGLOBAKPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AGOR VEME	476	252	223	487	258	228	498	265	233	506	259	246
AGORKPAKOPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AGORTIVE	694	385	309	710	394	316	727	403	324	737	395	342
AGUKOPE	83	38	45	85	39	46	87	40	47	89	39	50
AGYIMAKOPE	53	21	32	54	22	33	56	22	34	57	22	36
AHUMAKOPE	43	25	18	44	25	19	45	26	19	46	25	20
AKLAKPANU	38	20	18	39	20	19	40	21	19	41	20	20
AKLAMADOR	351	162	189	359	166	193	367	170	197	375	166	208
AKLAYA	157	62	95	161	63	98	165	65	100	169	64	105
AKPAKUKOFE (TORUNU)	178	97	82	182	99	84	187	101	85	189	99	90
AKPATANU	23	5	18	24	5	19	24	5	19	25	5	20
AKUKORKPUI	37	24	14	38	24	14	39	25	14	39	24	15
AKUTA	451	226	224	461	232	229	472	237	235	480	232	248
ALABONU	935	443	492	957	454	503	979	464	515	999	455	544
ALABOTA ADAKOPE	112	71	41	115	72	42	117	74	43	118	72	46
ALOE II	205	108	98	210	110	100	215	113	102	219	111	108
AMATOKOPE	13	7	6	13	8	6	14	8	6	14	8	6
AMELORKPOE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AMPENIKOPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANAWOEKOPE	903	449	454	925	460	465	946	471	475	963	461	502

ANDOKOPE	301	145	156	308	148	160	315	152	164	321	149	173
ANLOHETSI BATTOR	57	31	26	59	32	27	60	32	28	61	32	29
ANUDEKO	266	116	150	272	119	153	278	122	156	285	119	165
ASHIEKPE (ASHIEKOPE)	472	230	242	483	236	247	494	241	253	503	236	267
ASIMEKOFE	167	88	79	171	90	81	175	92	83	178	90	88
ATIEKPOE	100	52	48	103	53	49	105	54	51	107	53	53
ATIGAKOPE	118	56	62	121	57	64	123	58	65	126	57	69
ATIGONU	24	15	9	25	15	9	25	16	10	25	15	10
ATITEKPOE	379	188	191	388	193	195	397	197	200	404	193	211
ATITETE	80	43	37	82	44	38	84	45	38	85	44	41
ATIVERKOPE	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
ATIVIKOFE	14	9	6	15	9	6	15	9	6	15	9	6
AVADZIKIPE (GBETO)	98	54	44	100	56	45	103	57	46	104	56	48
AVAKOPE	18	9	9	18	9	9	19	9	10	19	9	10
AVEDOTE	1,086	542	544	1,111	555	556	1,137	568	569	1,157	556	601
AVEDZI	684	327	358	700	334	366	716	342	374	731	335	395
AVEGAME	264	129	136	271	132	139	277	135	142	282	132	150
AVEGBORME	60	35	25	61	35	26	63	36	26	64	36	28
AVEGODO	23	12	10	23	13	11	24	13	11	24	13	11
AVEGOENU	32	20	13	33	20	13	34	21	13	34	20	14
AVENUIKOPE	64	32	32	66	33	33	67	34	34	69	33	36
AVETAKPO	213	98	115	218	100	118	223	102	120	227	100	127
AVEYIME	4,117	1,960	2,157	4,213	2,007	2,207	4,311	2,054	2,257	4,396	2,012	2,383
AVEYIME CATTLE RANCH	52	30	22	53	30	22	54	31	23	55	30	24
AVLIKOR	23	11	12	23	11	12	24	12	12	24	11	13
AVORLUKOPE	185	97	89	189	99	91	194	101	93	197	99	98

AWEKPO	77	36	41	79	37	42	81	38	43	83	37	46
AWLIME (AVLIME)	59	22	37	60	23	38	62	23	38	64	23	41
AWULAKOPE	55	31	24	56	32	25	58	32	25	58	32	27
AWUTEKOFE (ADADO)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AWUTEKOFE (ADAKPO)	74	43	31	76	44	32	78	45	32	79	44	34
AYIKOKOPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AYIRAM- ADRAKOPE	89	42	47	91	43	48	93	44	49	95	43	52
AYIRAM-ADZEKOPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AYIRAM- KLAGBOKOPE	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
AYIWA	202	89	113	206	91	115	211	93	118	216	91	125
AYIWATA	109	68	41	112	70	42	115	71	43	116	70	46
AZAGBAKOPE	42	21	21	43	22	21	44	22	22	44	22	23
AZARGUNRKOPE	325	158	167	333	162	171	340	166	174	347	163	184
BADASE (NYAMEDIKOPE)	33	17	16	34	18	16	35	18	17	36	18	18
BADZI	10	6	3	10	6	4	10	6	4	10	6	4
BAGER	18	10	8	18	10	8	19	10	8	19	10	9
BATTOR	10,088	4,857	5,232	10,324	4,973	5,351	10,561	5,090	5,472	10,766	4,987	5,779
BATTOR TOGODO	359	165	194	367	169	199	376	172	203	384	169	215
BLA (BORTIKOPE)	411	186	225	421	190	231	430	195	236	440	191	249
BLA AGLIMAGAKOPE	58	28	30	60	29	31	61	30	31	62	29	33
BOKLOTORVUI	305	156	150	313	160	153	320	163	156	325	160	165
BOKWEME	340	177	163	348	181	167	356	185	171	362	182	180
BUTSORMEKPOR	12	7	5	12	8	5	13	8	5	13	8	5
DADOME- AWLESUKORPE	567	255	312	580	261	319	593	267	326	606	262	344

DAFLISOKOPE	19	10	9	20	10	9	20	10	10	20	10	10
DEGORME	287	130	158	294	133	161	301	136	165	307	133	174
DEKPOE	153	68	85	157	70	87	160	71	89	164	70	94
DEKPOE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DELADORKOPE	45	22	23	46	23	24	47	23	24	48	23	25
DEVE NO.1 & NO.2 * NO.3	743	389	354	760	398	362	778	407	370	790	399	391
DEVENU	10	5	5	10	5	5	10	5	5	10	5	5
DOGBOKOPE	21	14	7	21	14	7	21	14	7	22	14	8
DOKOTSI	56	33	23	58	34	24	59	35	24	60	34	25
DORFOR ABORTIA	421	228	193	431	233	198	441	239	202	447	234	213
DORFOR ADIDOME	944	481	462	966	493	473	988	504	484	1,005	494	511
DORFOR KOME	271	131	140	278	134	144	284	137	147	290	135	155
DORFOR NEW LONDON	177	94	83	181	96	85	185	99	87	188	97	91
DORTOKOPE	28	10	18	29	10	19	30	10	19	30	10	20
DRAMANI KOPE	76	40	37	78	41	38	80	41	38	81	41	41
DUDEVI	152	79	72	155	81	74	159	83	76	161	81	80
DUGBLEKOPE	110	59	51	113	61	52	115	62	53	117	61	56
DZADAMKOR	145	71	75	149	72	76	152	74	78	155	72	83
DZADANKOR	44	25	20	45	25	20	46	26	20	47	25	22
DZAKPASUKORFE	45	31	14	46	32	14	47	32	14	47	32	15
EFOKOPE	19	5	14	19	5	14	20	5	14	20	5	15
ETEN	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1
FAKPOE	402	207	196	412	212	200	421	217	204	428	212	216
FIKPOE	35	21	14	36	22	14	36	22	14	37	22	15
FIEKPE	610	278	331	624	285	339	638	292	346	652	286	366
FORTIKPOE	59	31	28	60	32	28	61	32	29	62	32	30
FULANIKOPE	19	12	7	20	13	7	20	13	7	20	13	8
FULANIKOPE	169	68	101	173	70	104	177	71	106	182	70	112

FULLAHKOPE	40	19	22	41	19	22	42	19	23	43	19	24
FULNKOPE	87	41	46	89	42	47	91	43	48	93	42	51
GADZOKOPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GASOEKOPE/ALAV ANYO	46	27	18	47	28	19	48	29	19	48	28	20
GBAGBAVUINU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GBETEKPO	214	111	102	219	114	105	224	117	107	227	114	113
GBLORNU	494	259	236	506	265	241	518	271	247	526	266	260
GBORKOPE	734	356	377	751	365	386	768	373	395	783	366	417
GBORKPO	145	61	84	148	62	86	151	64	88	155	62	93
GBORSIKEKOPE	15	7	8	16	8	8	16	8	8	17	8	9
GHANAKOPE	13	9	5	14	9	5	14	9	5	14	9	5
GLADONYA (NGONUKOPE)	42	25	17	43	25	18	44	26	18	44	25	19
GOMEKOPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HEDZIKPE	60	28	31	61	29	32	62	30	32	64	29	34
HEKPO	142	62	81	146	63	82	149	65	84	152	64	89
HEKPOE (AVENORKOPE)	351	188	163	360	193	167	368	197	171	374	193	180
HEVITOE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HLOVE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HODZIKOPE	24	14	10	25	14	11	25	14	11	25	14	11
HOMADIKOPE	18	6	12	18	6	12	19	6	12	19	6	13
HORKOPE	257	116	140	263	119	144	269	122	147	274	119	155
HOW FOR DO	69	28	40	70	29	41	72	30	42	74	29	44
JUAPONG	19,703	9,464	10,239	20,163	9,691	10,472	20,628	9,919	10,709	21,029	9,718	11,311
KAKAKOFE	37	15	22	38	15	22	38	16	23	39	15	24
KANUWLOE	332	160	173	340	163	176	348	167	180	354	164	191
KANYIKOPE	245	115	130	251	118	133	257	121	136	262	118	144
KASA MATAHEKO	28	16	12	28	16	12	29	17	12	29	17	13

KEKPOE	855	395	460	875	404	471	895	414	481	913	405	508
KELEKOR	116	63	53	119	65	54	121	66	55	123	65	58
KELORKPO	272	134	138	278	137	141	284	140	144	290	137	152
KESEGAKOPE	122	63	59	125	65	60	127	66	61	130	65	65
KESEWE	134	75	59	137	77	60	140	79	61	142	77	65
KETIKPOE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KLAMADOBOE	273	122	151	280	125	154	286	128	158	292	126	166
KLEBETIKOPE	57	26	31	58	27	32	60	27	32	61	27	34
KLEDEKE	125	62	63	128	63	65	131	65	66	133	64	70
KLODOSUKOPE (ATRATIDZI)	28	10	18	29	10	19	30	10	19	30	10	20
KLUKOPE	125	54	70	127	56	72	130	57	73	133	56	77
KLUMA DORFOR	1,258	634	624	1,287	649	639	1,317	664	653	1,340	650	690
KOBLA KOPE	14	7	7	15	8	7	15	8	7	15	8	8
KODOKOPE	690	353	337	706	361	345	722	370	352	734	362	372
KOMLAKOPE	88	47	41	90	48	42	93	49	43	94	48	46
KOPEDEKE	215	122	92	220	125	94	225	128	96	227	126	102
KORFEYEYEA	72	40	32	73	41	33	75	41	34	76	41	36
KORFORSIKOPE	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1
KORSIVE	114	57	58	117	58	59	120	60	60	122	58	64
KPEKPO	544	271	273	556	277	279	569	284	285	579	278	301
KPEKPO	141	66	76	145	67	78	148	69	79	151	67	84
KPETUXOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KPEVEKOR	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1
KPODZI	279	152	127	285	156	129	292	159	132	296	156	140
KPOGADZI	123	51	72	126	52	74	129	53	76	132	52	80
KPOKPONU	133	73	60	136	75	61	139	77	63	141	75	66
KPOMPO	1,557	797	760	1,593	816	778	1,630	835	795	1,658	818	840
KPONKOPE	108	57	51	110	58	52	113	60	53	114	58	56

KPORDIWL;OR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KPORDZIKOFE	20	5	15	20	5	15	21	5	16	22	5	17
KPOTORKOPE	365	187	178	374	191	182	382	196	186	389	192	197
KPOTSENU	22	14	8	22	14	8	23	14	8	23	14	9
KUKUDOR	102	49	53	105	51	54	107	52	55	109	51	58
KUMIKPO	205	87	118	210	89	121	215	91	124	220	89	131
KUTOAMEKOFE	62	42	20	63	43	20	65	44	20	65	43	22
KWABENA GBEVE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KWASIKOFE	12	7	5	12	8	5	13	8	5	13	8	5
LASIVENU KPODZI	728	354	374	745	362	382	762	371	391	776	363	413
LAWEKOPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIKPE MAFI	43	24	20	44	24	20	45	25	20	46	24	22
LOKOKPO	111	63	48	114	65	49	117	66	51	118	65	53
LONDON DORFOR	312	156	156	320	160	160	327	163	164	333	160	173
MAFI VODZA	167	92	76	171	94	78	175	96	79	178	94	84
MAFI-LUTA	367	193	174	375	198	178	384	202	182	390	198	192
MANASE ZONGO	28	9	20	29	9	20	30	9	20	30	9	22
MANGOASE	324	158	166	332	162	169	339	166	173	346	163	183
MANGOASE	123	54	69	126	56	71	129	57	72	132	56	76
MANGOASE	41	22	18	42	23	19	43	23	19	43	23	20
MANGORTIKPE	46	26	20	47	27	20	48	27	20	48	27	22
MANYA	1,085	506	578	1,110	518	592	1,135	530	605	1,159	520	639
MANYA VORTUAMEKOPE	380	192	189	389	196	193	398	201	197	405	197	208
MASAPE	21	11	10	22	11	11	22	12	11	23	11	11
MAWOEKPOR	26	14	13	27	14	13	27	14	13	28	14	14
MAYIKPOR	7	4	3	7	4	4	7	4	4	8	4	4
MDUDEVI	82	42	40	84	43	41	86	44	42	88	43	44
MELENU	321	179	141	328	184	145	336	188	148	340	184	156

MEMORDZI	276	140	136	282	143	139	288	147	142	293	144	150
MEPE	12,856	6,215	6,640	13,156	6,364	6,792	13,459	6,514	6,945	13,717	6,382	7,336
MEPE HUSIKOPE	255	126	129	261	129	132	267	132	135	272	130	142
MEPEKOPE	50	25	25	51	25	26	52	26	26	53	25	28
MEYIKPOR	27	14	14	28	14	14	29	14	14	29	14	15
MORKLIKPO	457	228	229	467	233	234	478	239	239	487	234	253
MORKLIKPOWUGO DZI	90	38	52	92	39	53	94	40	54	97	39	57
NAKPOE	244	122	122	250	125	125	256	128	128	260	126	135
NEW AGOXORME	447	239	208	457	245	213	468	250	218	475	245	230
NEW FODZOKU	1,823	914	909	1,866	936	929	1,909	958	950	1,943	939	1,004
NEW VUXOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGORLIKPO (FIAKOPE)	619	332	288	634	340	294	648	348	301	658	340	318
NINGOKOPE	240	132	108	246	136	111	252	139	113	255	136	119
NKAWKWA	76	46	30	77	47	31	79	48	31	80	47	33
NTERPAW KPONKPO	210	113	98	215	115	100	220	118	102	224	116	108
NUHUKOPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NUKUNUKOPE	13	6	7	13	6	7	14	6	7	14	6	8
NUWLOE	40	25	15	41	25	15	42	26	16	42	25	17
NYAGBLOKPO	56	32	24	58	33	25	59	34	25	60	33	27
NYAKUDEKOFE	39	20	20	40	20	20	41	21	20	42	20	22
NYATIPO	272	140	132	278	143	135	285	147	138	290	144	146
NYAWUNU- K POTAME	61	33	28	62	34	28	64	35	29	65	34	30
NYIFLAKPO	77	38	39	79	39	40	81	40	41	83	39	43
NYIFLAKPO (DEYKOPE)	74	37	37	76	38	38	77	39	38	79	38	41
PATAMIAKOPE	186	80	106	191	82	108	195	84	111	199	83	117
PODOE	2,463	1,250	1,213	2,521	1,280	1,241	2,579	1,310	1,269	2,623	1,283	1,340

SAKPATEKOPE	5	2	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	3
SALAGA	276	156	120	282	160	122	288	163	125	292	160	132
SAMANKOPE (TAKA)	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
SAPAKOPE	143	88	55	146	90	56	150	92	58	151	90	61
SAPAKOPE-KOME	72	40	32	73	41	33	75	41	34	76	41	36
SAYIKOPE	121	51	70	124	52	72	127	53	73	130	52	77
SENTSE	348	189	159	356	194	162	364	198	166	370	194	175
SIKORGA	447	208	239	458	213	245	468	218	250	478	213	264
SOKOPE	460	260	200	471	266	205	482	272	209	488	267	221
SOKPEKOPE	526	264	262	538	270	268	550	276	274	560	271	290
SORKOPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SORTOE-venu	151	74	77	155	76	79	158	78	81	161	76	85
TADEME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TAGADZI	950	491	459	972	503	469	995	515	480	1,011	504	507
TAKPO	49	22	26	50	23	27	51	23	28	52	23	29
TAKUKOFE	37	17	20	38	18	20	39	18	20	39	18	22
TEGBEKOPE	83	40	44	85	41	45	87	41	46	89	41	48
TEHE	37	15	22	38	15	22	38	16	23	39	15	24
TELAFEANU (TEDEAPENU)	537	240	297	549	246	303	562	252	310	574	246	328
TITIKOPE	29	15	14	29	15	14	30	16	14	30	15	15
TOMEKOFE	11	4	7	11	4	7	11	4	7	11	4	8
TORGOME	1,710	827	883	1,750	846	903	1,790	866	924	1,824	849	976
TSAWODZIKOPE	20	10	10	21	10	11	21	10	11	22	10	11
TSIBUKOPE	293	145	148	300	148	152	307	152	155	313	149	164
TSIDRENU	366	209	156	374	214	160	383	219	164	387	215	173
TSIMORNOAKOPE	195	95	100	200	98	102	204	100	105	208	98	111
TSINIGOKOPE	50	28	22	51	29	22	53	30	23	53	29	24
TSOKPOE	970	469	501	993	480	513	1,016	491	524	1,035	482	554

TUTUKOPE	188	68	120	192	70	122	196	71	125	202	70	132
VOKPOE (TOGBENYA)	121	59	62	124	61	64	127	62	65	130	61	69
VOLO	1,696	830	866	1,736	850	886	1,776	870	906	1,809	852	957
VOME	1,161	563	598	1,188	576	612	1,216	590	625	1,239	578	661
VUDOKPO	51	27	24	53	28	25	54	29	25	55	28	27
VUGODZI	225	120	105	230	123	107	235	126	109	239	123	116
VUKPOE	105	57	48	108	58	49	110	60	51	112	58	53
VUXOR	259	131	128	265	134	131	271	137	134	276	135	141
WHUKPE	69	33	36	71	34	36	72	35	37	74	34	39
WOALEWOEKOPE	18	7	10	18	8	11	19	8	11	19	8	11
YAWE	252	131	121	258	134	124	264	137	126	268	135	133
YORKUMIKOPE	45	24	22	46	24	22	47	25	23	48	24	24
ZADOLA	70	35	36	72	35	36	74	36	37	75	36	39
ZIAKPOE	111	57	54	114	58	55	116	60	57	118	58	60
ZIKPONU	226	118	108	231	120	111	236	123	113	240	121	119
ZOMAYI	652	322	330	667	329	338	682	337	345	695	330	365
ZORTIKPO	73	42	31	75	43	32	77	44	32	77	43	34

SOURCE: NTDA DPCU CONSTRUCT, 2017

3.5 BATTOR WATER PROJECTIONS

Table 3.8 Battor Area Council

No.	Community	Current Pop 2017	Cur. No. of Water Fac.		Cur.pop served	Future pop - 2021	Future additional population to be served	Facility needs		Remarks
			BH	SP				BH	PS	
1	Agbetikpo	504	1	1	504	549	0	0	0	Fully served
2	Tsinigo/Gbadasikope	94	1	0	94	102	0	0	0	Not served
3	Glimesakope	313	0	0	0	341	341	1		Not served
4	Anawoekope	676	0	1	600	736	76	0	0	Not served
5	Mangoase	623	0	1	600	678	78			Not served
6	Aveyime Salem	1006	0	2	1006	1095	0	0	0	Fully served
7	Aveyime	3995	0	19	3995	4348	0	0	0	Fully served
8	Dikakope	416	0	1	416	453	0	0	0	Fully served
9	Battor Township	9785	22	9	9785	10650	0	0	0	Fully served
10	Adidokpoe	402	0	0	0	438	438	1	0	Not served
11	Vome	1126	1	0	300	1226	926	3	0	Under served
12	Dorto-korpe	209	0	0	0	227	227	1	1	Not served
13	Badzi	73	0	0	0	79	79	1	0	Not served
14	Atsiekpoe	478	0	0	0	520	520	2	0	Not served
15	Afalekpo	356	0	0	0	387	387	1	0	Not served
16	Bokoeme	314	0	0	0	342	342	1	0	Not served
17	Manya	2088	4	1	1800	2273	473	0	1	Under served
18	Ngorlepoe	285	1	0	285	310	0	0	0	Fully served
19	Torgodo	311	0	0	0	338	338	1	0	Not served
20	Gbagbavuinu	189	0	0	0	206	206	1	0	Not served
21	Kledeke	292	0	0	0	318	318	1	0	Not served
22	Patamiakope	356	0	0	0	387	387	1	0	Not served
23	Fiakope	435	0	0	0	473	473	1	0	Not served
24	Bla	200	0	0	0	218	218	0	0	1 BH is on going
	Total		30	35	19385	26694	5827	16	2	

3.5.2 MEPE COUNCIL

Table 3.9 Mepe Town/Area Council

No.	Community	Current Pop *	Cur. No. of Water Fac.		Cur.pop served	Future pop - 2021	Future additional population to be served	Facility needs		Remarks
			BH	PS				BH	PS	
2	Mepe	12460	1	13	8100	13561	5461	1	8	Under served but 1No BH ongoing
3	Degorme	1131	1	1	900	1231	331	1	0	Under served
4	Salem	1800	1	1	900	1959	1059	0	1	Under served
5	Avilornu	209	1	1	209	227	0	0	0	Fully served
6	Kedzikofe	154	0	1	154	168	0	0	0	Fully served
7	Zadola	213	0	0	0	232	232	1	0	Not served
8	Abunu	236	0	0	0	257	257	1	0	Not served
9	Lukunu	312	1	1	312	340	0	0	0	Fully served
10	Dekpo	1050	0	1	600	1143	543	0	1	Under served
11	Dudevi	273	0	1	273	297	0	0	0	Fully served
12	Dadome	529	2	0	529	576	0	0	0	Fully served
13	Husikorpe	126	1	0	126	137	0	0	0	Fully served
14	Dei-kope	156	0	0	0	170	170	1	0	Not served
15	Horkpor	214	1	1	214	233	0	0	0	Fully served
16	Adexor	186	0	1	186	202	0	0	0	Fully served and I No Bh on-going
17	Adexorkpodzi	356	0	1	356	387	0	0	0	Fully served
18	Dugblekope	91	0	0	0	99	99	1	0	Not served
19	Adudornu	255	1	0	255	278	0	0	0	Fully served
20	Zortikpo	76	0	1	76	83	0	0	0	Fully served
21	Blokotorwui	104	1	0	104	113	0	0	0	Fully served
22	Xekpoe	246	0	0	0	268	268	1	0	Not served
23	Workpoe	145	1	0	145	158	0	0	0	Fully served
24	Sai-kope	300	0	0	0	327	327	1	0	Not served

25	Mangoasie	357	0	1	357	389	0	0	0	Fully served
26	Ntekpör	432	0	0	0	470	470	1	0	Not served
27	Adidokpoe	86	0	0	0	94	94	1	0	Not served
28	Fakpoe	365	0	0	0	397	397	0	0	Not served but 1 No BH on-going
29			12	25	13796	23795	9,719	10	10	

3.5.3 DUSSOR AREA COUNCIL

Table 3.10 Dussor Town/Area Council

No.	Community	Current Pop *	Cur. No. of Water Fac.		Cur. pop served	Future pop -2021	Future additional population to be served	Facility needs		Remarks
			BH	PS				BH	PS	
1	Tsikpoe	941	1	1	600	1024	424	1	0	Under served
2	Fodzoku	2167	1	5	2167	2359	192	0	1	Under served
3	Ayram	421	0	0	300	458	158	0	0	1 No BH on-going
4	Avedotoe	717	1	0	300	780	480	1	0	Under served
5	Agorxor	289	0	0	0	315	315	1	0	Not served
6	Ando	360	1	0	300	392	92	0	0	1 No BH on-going
7	Aforde	244	0	0	0	266	266	1	0	Not served
8	Yave	292	1	0	292	318	26	0	0	Served
9	Nyagblorkope	180	0	0	0	196	196	1	0	Not served
10	Nyakudekofe	71	0	0	0	77	77	1	0	Not served
11	Podoe	2384	2	3	2100	2595	495	0	1	Not fully served
12	Tsibukofe	493	1	0	300	537	237	1	0	Not fully served
13	Azagonorkope	239	1	0	239	260	21	0	0	Served
14	Atitekpui	244	1	0	244	266	22	0	0	Served
15	Alabonu	907	1	0	300	987	687	1	0	Not served
16	Agorveme	724	1	0	300	788	488	1	0	Under served
17	Kpomkpo	1506	0	0	0	1639	1639	1	3	Drill I No BH and

										mechanised
18	Afawode	285	1	0	285	310	25	0	0	Served
19	Nakpoe	108	1	0	108	118	0	0	0	Fully served
20	Melenu	381	0	0	0	415	415	1	0	Not served
21	Nyiflakpo	355	1	0	300	386	86	0	0	Partially served
22	Tagadzi	918	2	0	600	999	399	1	0	Under served
23	Tsidzenu	135	0	0	0	147	147	1	0	Not served
24	Avegame	212	0	0	0	231	231	0	0	Not served
25	Kluma	1267	1	0	300	1379	1079	3	0	Under served
26	Korsive	354	1	0	300	385	85	0	0	Partially served
27	Torgome	1701	2	0	600	1851	1251	0	3	Installation of small town pipe scheme
28	Klamadaboe	133	0	0	0	145	145	1	0	Not served
29	Volo	2610	2	0	600	2841	2241	0	4	Mechanise 1 No BH
30	Dorkortsi	395	0	0	0	430	430	1	0	Not served
31	Dorfor Adidome	1637	5	0	1500	1782	282	1	0	Under served
32	Dorfor Abotia	1482	0	4	1482	1613	131	0	0	4No SP completed
			28	9	12035	26287	14252	19	12	

3.5.4 JUAPONG TOWN COUNCIL

Table 3.11 Juapong Town/Area Council

No.	Community	Current Pop *	Cur. No. of Water Fac.		Cur.pop served	Future pop -2021	Future additional population to be served	Facility needs		Remarks
			BH	PS				BH	PS	
1	Ahortorkope	2000	1	0	300	2177	1877	1	6	Drill and mechanise 1No BH
2	Adevorto	3000	1	0	300	3265	2965	1	6	Drill and mechanise 1No BH
3	Plato	2800	1	0	300	3048	2748	1	6	Drill and mechanise 1No BH
4	Avedzi	471	1	1	471	513	42	0	0	Fully served
5	Hesusu	2850	1	1	2850	3102	252	0	0	GWCL
6	Juapong	19113	7	1	19113	20803	1690	0	0	GWCL
7	Aflukakpoe	574	0	1	574	625	51	0	0	GWCL
8	Sokpekofe	2248	0	1	2248	2447	199	0	0	GWCL
9	Tengekope	155	0	0	0	169	169	1	0	Not served
10	Ogoli	313	0	0	0	341	341	1	0	Not served
11	Fulanikope	64	0	0	0	70	70	1	0	Not served
TOTAL		33588	12	5	27056	36557	10404	6	18	

SOURCE: NTDA DPCU CONSTRUCT, 2017

CHAPTER FOUR

PROGRAMMES OF ACTION (PoA), MTDP 2018 -2021

4.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter comprises of development programmes and sub-programmes of the District Assembly for 2018-2021, this development Programmes/Sub-Programmes of Action of the DA for 2018-2021 linked to the programme-based budgeting and Indicative Financial Strategy which also specify some pragmatic measure that will be taken in mobilising funds for the execution of the plan and how some of the leakages in revenue collection of the district can be resolve. Planning which is done in space cannot be sustain and maintain if strategic environmental assessments are not done on the projects so as to be informed on the negative impact or the conflicting issues of the projects on the environment and humanity so as to refined them to enhance development of humanity and the environment.

Table 4.1 Programmes and Sub Programmes

	Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes
	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One district, one factory initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4,9.b, 9.c)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote PPP in the development of the creative arts industry (SDG Target 17.17)		
	+	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9)		
	Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)		
	Improve Post-Harvest Management	Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level, and a warehouse receipt system (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.1, 12.3, 12.a)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
	Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)		
		Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)		
		Intensify and increase access to mechanisation along the agriculture value chain (SDG Targets 2.3)		
		Promote commercial and block farming (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4)		
		Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 1.a, 2.a, 17.3)		

	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations (SDG Target 4.4)		
		Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation (SDG Targets 1.1, 2.1, 2.3, 8.6)		
	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves for ruminants and livestock (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.1)		
		Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target 2.3)		
	Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery (SDG Target 2.a)		
	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
		Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)		
		Strengthen the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c)		
	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)		
		Intensify education to reduce		

		stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7)		
		Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 3.3)		
		Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3)		
		Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)		
	Strengthen healthcare management system	Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff (SDG Target 3.c)		
		Strengthen capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector		
	Improve population management	Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)		
	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development
		Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)		
	Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7,4.c)		
		Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.c)		
	Build capacity for sports and recreational development	Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition (SDG Target 9.1)		
	Strengthen social protection, especially	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community

	for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	(SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4)		Development
		Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people, including fisher folk (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b)		
		Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)		
	Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.6)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
		Facilitate access to credit for the youth (SDG Target 8.10)		
		Mainstream youth development in national development policies, programmes and projects across all sectors (SDG Target 16.7)		
	Promote the creation of decent jobs	Regulate the job market and encourage the formal and informal economy to create decent employment (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5)	Social Development	Employment and Decent Work
	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
		Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery (SDG Target 17.17)		

	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale up investments in sanitation sector (SDG Targets 17.3, 17.5)		
		Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (SDG Target 17.17)		
		Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6)		
		Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (SDG Target 11.6)		
		Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)		
		Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2)		
		Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)		
		Increase and equip front-line staff for sanitation (SDG Target 6.b)		
	Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Implement the Clean Rivers Programme (CRP) nationwide in collaboration and participation of voluntary organisations and traditional leaders.		
	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d,	Environmental and sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management

		13.3)		
		Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)		
		Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)		
	Reduce environmental pollution	Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution, including open burning (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.b)	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation
		Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products (SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4, 17.7)		
	Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Expand the distribution and transmission networks (SDG Target 7.b)	Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development
	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)		
		Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2)		
	Enhance the contribution of inland waterways to safe and efficient transportation of goods and people	Promote training of operators on inland waterways (SDG Targets 9.1, 16.6)	Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and Management
		Develop standards for boat construction and operations on inland waterways (SDG Target 9.1)		
		Ensure strict enforcement of laws, regulations and standards for operations on the inland		

		waterways to help improve services and safety (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)		
	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning
		Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a)		
	Develop efficient land administration and management system	Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide (SDG Target 9.2)	Management and Administration	General Administration
	Enhance application of ICT in national development	Improve telecommunications accessibility (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8)		
		Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide (SDG Target 17.17)		
	Address recurrent devastating floods	Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste (SDG Target 11.6)	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation
		Construct storm drains in Accra and other cities and towns to address the recurrent devastating floods. (SDG Targets 9.a, 11.3)	Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development
	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization
		Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17)		
	Deepen political and	Strengthen sub-district	Management and	Planning, Budgeting

	administrative decentralization	structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	Administration	and Coordination
		Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	Management and Administration	General Administration
	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7)		
		Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.17)		
	Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes		
		Increase support to chieftaincy (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) institutions		
	Enhance security service delivery	Increase the proportion of security personnel on frontline duties (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)		
		Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)		
	Enhance public safety	Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes (SDG Targets 16.1, 16.7)		
		Intensify public education on		

		drug and psychotropic abuse (SDG Target 3.5)		
	Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice	Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)		

Table 4.2 2018-2021 Programme of Action of North Tongu District Assembly

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame (2018 – 2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Coll.
INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION														
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One district, one factory initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4,9.b, 9.c)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Liaise with stakeholders to identify the type and location of the factory	Location of factories identified							15,000.00	DA	Traditional authorities
				Identify and promote the production of two crops for one-district one factory	Factories being supplied with needed raw materials					20,000.00			DA	
TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT														
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote PPP in the development of the creative arts industry (SDG Target 17.17)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Facilitate the development of tourist site through PPP	Tourist site developed							10,000.00	REP	DA
	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9)			Identify and prepare investment potentials profile on the district	Investment potential profile prepared					30,000.00				
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT														
Support Entrepreneur	Mobilise resources from	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and	Support SMEs	50% of SME supported							500,000.00	REP	DA

s-hip and SME Development	existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)	t	Industrial development										
				Training in Small Business Mgt for SME						64,974	REP	DA	
				Training in advocacy skills, formation and strengthening of existing FBOS/LBAs				10,000.00		10,000.00	REP	DA	
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT													
Improve Post-Harvest Management	Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level, and a warehouse receipt system (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.1, 12.3, 12.a)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Facilitate government programme of construction of storage warehouses	Post-harvest lost reduced			2,000.00			Agri c. Dep't/Mo FA	DA	
Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Intensify monthly supervision by DAOs	Food insecurity Reduced			8,000.00		10,000.00	Agri c. Dep't/Donor	DA	
				Procure 5No motor bikes for Agric department				25,000.00			DA		
	Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement			Facilitate secondary multiplication of 2ha improved cassava planting materials in				2,500		2,500.00	Agri c. Dep't/Do	Farmers/DA	

	programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)			each operational area for distribution to farmers								nor	
				Supervise improved cassava varieties to be introduced to farmers through 4 demonstrations/ operational Areas						2,100		Agri c. Dep't/Donor	DA
				Facilitate the production of certified planting materials (pineapple, mango, garden egg and pepper by 100 planting material growers						8,000.00		Agri c. Dep't/Donor	DA
	Intensify and increase access to mechanisation along the agriculture value chain (SDG Targets 2.3)			Facilitate the acquisition of tractors by farmer				5,000.00				Agri c. Dep't/MoFA	DA
	Promote commercial and block farming (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4)			Facilitate the distribution of inputs under the planting for food and job programme				50,000.00				Agri c. Dep't/MoFA	DA
	Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts (SDG Targets			Rehabilitate existing 10No. dugouts and dams				80,000.00		120,000.00		DA	Agric. Dep't/

		1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 1.a, 2.a, 17.3)												
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations (SDG Target 4.4)			Facilitate producers of high value horticultural crops easy access to credit and market	30% of unemployed youth employed in Agric					2,100.00		2,000.00	Agric. Dep't/Donor	DA
	Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation (SDG Targets 1.1, 2.1, 2.3, 8.6)			Celebrate National Farmers day annually						125,000.00			Agric. Dep't/Donor/MoFA	Farmers
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves for ruminants and livestock (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.1)			Liaise with cattle and land owners to identify designated areas for animal grazing	Food insecurity and income generation enhanced					5,000.00			Agric. Dep't/Traditional Authority/cattle owners	Forestry division
	Intensify disease control and surveillance,			Facilitate access of poultry and livestock farmers to								50,000.00	Agric. Dep't	DA

	especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target2.3)			veterinary drug								t		
				Carry out public education on zoonotic diseases						4,000	Agri c. Dep't	DA		
				Conduct pest and disease surveillance in 10 operational areas						20,000.00	Agri c. Dep't	DA		
FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT														
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery (SDG Target 2.a)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Provide extension services to fish farmers	40% increment in aquaculture						8,000.00	Agri c. Dep't	DA	
				Facilitate and supervise the construction of 2 smokeless stoves per Processor Based Organization per operational area					2,500.00		50,000.00	Agri c. Dep't	DA	
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame (2018 – 2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Coll.
Ensure affordable, equitable,	Accelerate implementation of Community-	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Completion of 2No CHPS Compound	80% reduction in top ten disease					292,780.79			DA	DHD

easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)													
				Construction of 6No CHPS compounds					1,450,000.00		290,000.00	DA/Donors	DHD	
	Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)			Provide change-over switch-gear facility for Juapong Health Centre					10,000.00			DA	DHD	
				Renovation of Podoe Health Centre (maternity ward and rewiring of the facility)					35,000.00			DA	DHD	
				Procure logistics for Dedukope CHPS Compound					50,000.00			DA	DHD	
				Construction of 4No. shade for weighing children					40,000.00			MP/DA	DHD	
	Strengthen the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c)			Request for National Health Insurance to be operational in the District					500.00			DA	DHD	
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections,	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Carry out Voluntary counselling and testing at festivals / occasions					20,000.00			DAC/DHD	GAC	

especially among the vulnerable groups	(SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)												
	Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7)			Form and monitor HIV schools alert					3,500.00			DAC /DH D	GAC
				Celebration of National HIV day					48,000.00			DAC /DH D	GAC
	Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 3.3)			Organise annual stakeholder forum on HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health					12,000.00			DAC /DH D	GAC
	Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3)												
	Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG			District Response initiative on HIV and malaria activities in the district								DAC /DH D	GAC

	Targets 3.3, 3.7)													
Strengthen healthcare management system	Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff (SDG Target 3.c)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Completion of Doctors Bungalow at Aveyime					149,643.00				DA	DHD
				Renovation of Dorfor Adidome Midwife's bungalow					80,000.00				DA	DHD
				Construction of 3No 2-bedrooms semi-detached nurses quarters					480,000.00		240,000.00		DA	DHD
	Strengthen capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector			Conduct monthly monitoring of health facilities					16,000.				DHD	DA
POPULATION MANAGEMENT														
Improve population management	Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Liaise with DA/community leaders and the girl child/SHEP coordinator to carry out anti teenage pregnancy campaigns					6,000.00				DHD	DA, commu n.
				Formation and monitoring of adolescence clubs					2,000.00				DHD /DEYS	DA/PPAG
EDUCATION AND TRAINING														
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Completion of 4No 3Unit Classroom block with auxiliary Facilities	Inclusive, quality, equitable access to education at all				351,396.31				DA	DEYS

education at all levels					level and best educational performance enhanced									
					Completion of 1No. 6unit classroom block with auxiliary facilities					157,765.39			DA	DEYS
					Construction of 10No 6unit classroom block with auxiliary facilities (KVIP, urinal, fan, electricity and desk)					1,200,000.00 (4)		1,800,000.00	DA/Donors	DEYS
					Construction of 20No 3unit classroom block with auxiliary facilities (KVIP, urinal, fan, electricity and desk)					600,000.00 (3)		3,400,000.00	DA/Donors	DEYS
					Construction of 10No 2unit KG block with auxiliary facilities (KVIP, urinal, fan, electricity and desk, playing ground & desk)					360,000 (2)		1,440,000.00	DA/Donors	DEYS
					Construction of 2No 3unit pavilion for schools					100,000.00			DA/Donors/MP	DEYS
					Supply of 1000 dual desk for schools	Conducive learning				240,000.00			DA/Dono	DEYS

					environment created for pupils							rs	
					Completion of teacher's bungalow at Volo					40,000.00		DA	DEYS
					Renovation of 5No. classroom blocks					250,000.00		DA	DEYS
					Construction of 3No 3Unit chamber and hall teacher's bungalow					610,000.00		DA	DEYS
					Awarding of the best and deserving teachers					40,000.00		DA	GES
					Support for my first day at school					20,000.00		DA	GES
	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development		Educational support for 160 needy but brilliant students					320,000.00		DA, MP	DEYS
					Supply water containers, cups washing bowls and stands for KG, Primay and JHS					22,4000		DA	DEYS
					Enrol back 1500 school dropout to school (age 9-15) REACH Project							Donors /Plan Ghana International	DA, DEYS
Strengthen school	Enhance quality of teaching and	Social Services	Education and Youth	Comprehensive inspection and	Quality of teaching and					148,000.00		DEYS	DA

	management systems	learning (SDG Targets 4.7,4.c)	Delivery	Development	supervision of schools and teachers	learning enhanced									
					In-service Training for primary schools & Orientation of newly trained teachers	Service delivery improved					12,900.00			DEYS	DA
					Provide teaching and learning materials to schools	% increase in pass rate					72,000.00			DEYS	DA
		Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.c)	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Monitor and Evaluate the use of Capitation Grant in our schools						18,300			DEYS	DA
SPORTS AND RECREATION															
	Build capacity for sports and recreational development	Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition (SDG Target 9.1)	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide sport equipment for schools (Jersey, football, vest etc)						4,400.00			DEYS	DA
SOCIAL PROTECTION															
	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Sensitization of communities on the children Act 1998, Act 560	Leap coverage increased					2,000.00			CDS O	DA
		Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes			Register and distribute logistics and equipment to PWD and monitor their activities						360,000.00			MG & CP, CDS O	DA

	for vulnerable people, including fisher folk (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b)												
	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)			Update register & Disburse LEAP Grant payment to beneficiaries					360,000.00			CDS W	DA
				Train 43 CLIC and DLIC members					5,000.00			CDS W	DA
				Creation of child development centre database					1,000.00			CDS W	DA
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT													
Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development	Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.6)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Register and enrol the youth in employable skills training (tailoring, carpentry, shoe making, hair dressing etc)							100,000.00	REP	DA
	Facilitate access to credit for the youth (SDG Target 8.10)			Liaise with financial and non-governmental institution to support	Easy access to financial support by SMSE				2,000.00			REP, DA	Ministry of trade and

					youth in small and mediu scale businesses								industr y	
		Mainstream youth development in national development policies, programmes and projects across all sectors (SDG Target 16.7)			Continue the implementation of the National Youth Employment Programme	% decrease in Youth unemployment				8,000.00			YEP	DA
Promote the creation of decent jobs	Regulate the job market and encourage the formal and informal economy to create decent employment (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5)	Social Development	Employment and Decent Work	Recruitment, Orientation Monitoring, supervision, Administrative support ,reporting and payment of salaries of 7 persons per model under NACOB (Heal Ghana, Educate Ghana, Feed Ghana, Revenue Ghana, Digitized Ghana, Civic Ghana, Enterprise Ghana)	% decrease in graduate unemployment					500,000.00			DA	
WATER AND SANITATION														
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Completion of 12No Boreholes (2No. Mechanized type & 10No. Afridev Hand pump type) in 10 communities	% increase in water coverage					67,402.86			DA	DWD

	6.1)													
					Drilling of 25No. mechanised boreholes	% increase in water coverage				400,000.00		100,000.00	DA, Donors	DWD
					Rehabilitation of 64No. broken down boreholes	% increase in water coverage				320,000.00			DA	DWD
					Install water filter machine in 4 selected communities					80,000.00			DA, Donors	
					Extension of 3DWSS								3DWSS	DWD
		Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery (SDG Target 17.17)			Monitor the activities of 3 District Water Supply System	% increase in water coverage					8,000.00	10,000.00	DW D/W ASH	DA
					Provide refresher training to 20 WATSAN/WSMT committees					2,000.00	2,000.00		WASH	DA
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale up investments in sanitation sector (SDG Targets 17.3, 17.5)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery		Support for the construction of household latrines for 500 households					80,000.00			DA	EHU, DWD

	Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (SDG Target 17.17)			Facilitate the development of the permanent land filled site					70,000.00			Private operator, DA	EHU, community
	Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6)			Update DESSAP annually						4,000.00		EHU	DA
				Finalise and approve the District Water and Sanitation Plan					3,000.00			WASH	DA
	Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (SDG Target 11.6)			Continue the payment of national sanitation improvement package									
				Procure 20 additional zoomlion containers					100,000.00			Zoomlion, DA	EHU
				Monitor the activities of zoomlion in the district									
	Review, gazette and enforce MMDA by-laws on sanitation			Develop and gazette district sanitation bye-law					4500			DA	EHU

	(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)												
	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2)			Public Health Education on radio, Routine sanitary Inspection, Community education/durbar					8,100.00			EHU	DA
				Observe National Sanitation days								DA	EHU, Comm. zoomlion
	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)			Implementation of CLTS					9,600.00			EHU	DA
				Rehabilitation of 10-seater water closet and connect with mechanised borehole at Battor market					120,000.00			DA	DWD, EHU
				Dislodge Filled up public/institutional latrines					50,000.00			DA	EHU
				Construction of 12No 10-seater water closet institutional toilet								MW S	DA
				Construction of urinals connected with water in 20 schools					75,000.00		25,000.00	DA, Donors	DEYS
	Increase and equip front-line staff for			Provide 4No motor bikes to the District Env'tal Health Unit					16,000.00			DA	

	sanitation (SDG Target 6.b)													
Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Implement the Clean Rivers Programme (CRP) nation-wide in collaboration and participation of voluntary organisations and traditional leaders.			Dredging of the River Volta								VRA	DA	
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS														
DISASTER MANAGEMENT														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame (2018 – 2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Coll.
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)	Environmental and sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Organized disaster prevention education on various types of disaster and Climate change in 20 communities.						55,000.00			NAD MO	DA
	Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)			Organized education on Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP), safe havens and their routs and erection of safe haven bill boards in 30 riparian communities							55,000	VRA	NAD MO, DA	
				Clearing of weeds						10,000.0		374,1	VRA	NAD

					from the surface of water bodies and desilting of choked gutters.						25	/DA	MO
					Organize tree planting exercise in 15 communities in the district				232,125			DA	VRA, DEYS
		Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)			Provide logistical support for disaster management				80,000.00			DA	
ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION													
Reduce environmental pollution	Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution, including open burning (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.b)	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation		Prepare and gazette bye-laws on noise making and air pollution				10,000.00			DA	EHU, Traditional authorities
	Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products (SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4, 17.7)				Carry out public education on handling of agro chemicals				2,000.00		2,000.00	Dep't of Agric	DA
ENERGY AND PETROLEUM													
Ensure	Expand the	Infrastructur	Infrastructur	Liaise with ministry	% coverage of				5,000.00			Mini	ECG

efficient transmission and distribution system	distribution and transmission networks (SDG Target 7.b)	e Delivery and management	e Development	of energy to connect communities without electricity to the national grid	electricity							stry of Energy, DA	
				Repair and install street lights					100,000.00				
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR													
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)	Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	Spot improvement of Battor, Juapong and Mepe Township roads (10km)	Increase in the efficiency and effectiveness of road infrastructure				500,000.00			DA	DWD
				Reshaping of roads, sectional gravelling or spot improvement (30km)					320,000.00			DA, Feeder Roads	DWD
				Embark on regular cleaning of major town roads to remove sand deposits					40,000.00			DA	Area council
	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2)			Liaise with feeder roads and urban roads for the construction of bitumen surface for selected roads (Aveyime – Asusuari) and Battor, Juapong and Mepe Township roads					2,000.00			DA, Feeder Roads	DWD
Enhance the contribution	Promote training of operators on	Environmental and	Disaster prevention	Register and train boat operators on the	Security on Inland				5,000.00			NA DM	DA

of inland waterways to safe and efficient transportation of goods and people	inland waterways (SDG Targets 9.1, 16.6)	sanitation management	and Management	river volta and river Alabo	waterways improved							O	
	Develop standards for boat construction and operations on inland waterways (SDG Target 9.1)			Develop and gazette bye-laws to regulate operations on the river volta					10,000.00			DA	NAD MO
	Ensure strict enforcement of laws, regulations and standards for operations on the inland waterways to help improve services and safety (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)			Enforce strict adherence to the use of life jacket and passenger intake					1,000.00			NA DM O	DA
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING													
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Liaise with VRCC and OHLGS to post additional staff to the Physical Planning Dep't	Settlement layout improved				200.00			DA	VRCC
	Ensure proper			Preparation of					30,000.00			Phys	DWD

	urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a)			Battor-Aveyime-Mepe and Juapong township layout									ical Planning Dep't	
				Carry out street naming and property addressing system					40,000.00				Physical Planning Dep't	DWD, traditional authority, area council
LAND ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT														
Develop efficient land administration and management system	Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide (SDG Target 9.2)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Acquisition and registration of land for government/Assembly projects	Litigation free land for government projects				100,000.00				DA	Traditional authority
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)														
Enhance application of ICT in national development	Improve telecommunication accessibility (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Rehabilitate existing 4No ICT centres					40,000.00				DA	DWD
				Construct 1No ICT centre									DA/ Ministry of com .	DWD
	Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and			Liaise with telecommunication company to extent coverage throughout the district					1,000.00				DA, TCC	

	speed of connections nationwide (SDG Target 17.17)													
DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL														
Address recurrent devastating floods	Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste (SDG Target 11.6)	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	Carry out public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste	Livelihood enhanced						4,000.00		EHU	NA D M O
	Construct storm drains in Accra and other cities and towns to address the recurrent devastating floods. (SDG Targets 9.a, 11.3)	Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of drains in 4 major towns						1,000,000.00			DA	D W D
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame (2018 – 2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Coll.
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Completion of Fence wall at Juapong & Battor Market	90% increment in revenue mobilisation						47,859.20		DA	Land owners, chiefs

					Update revenue data base and implement the revenue improvement action plan					40,000.00			Finance Department, F&A	
					Procure 1No. pick-up for revenue mobilization						170,000.00		DA	DA CF secretariat
					Public education and dissemination of information on the FFR and budget					5,000.00	15,000.00		DA	
					Procure Revenue Management software accessories						25,000.00		Finance Department, F&A	
					Rehabilitation of Battor market (gravelling, drains, shades and stores)					250,000.00		250,000.00	DA	DWD
					Convert Juapong market into modern market							500,000.00	Donor, DA	Local authority
					Valuation of properties					70,000.00			DA	Valuation Board

	Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17)			Partner with the private sector to procure septic emptier							300,000.00	Private operator, DA	EHU
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Facilitate the preparation and implementation of sub-structure action plans	Political and administrative decentralization Deepened					230,000.00		DA	Sub-structure
				Provide logistics to sub-structures (motor bikes, printers, mega phones etc)						30,000.00		DA	
	Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Logistical support to decentralized departments (computers, printers, furniture etc)						50,000.00		DA	
				Provide office accommodation and furniture to all departments of the Assembly						80,000.00		DA	
				Construction of 1No. 4bedrooms self-contain bungalow for DCE with boys' quarters						308,554.80		DA	DWD
				Purchase of office						60,000.00		DA	

				equipment (computer and Accessories etc.) for central Administration									
				Procure and install solar panel for Assembly block					25,000.00				DA
				Supply of furniture for District Assembly Hall and other offices					40,000.00				DA
				Procure and install internet and intercom facility at the Assembly complex					20,000.00				DA
				Construction of 4No. 2 bedrooms semi-detached bungalows for assembly staff					800,000.00				DA D W D
				Purchase 10 No. motorbikes for decentralised departments					55,000.00				DA
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7)			Implement the Popular Participation Action Plan	Inclusive administration enhanced				10,000.00				DA
	Build capacity of			Organise regular					40,000.00				DA Loc

	key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.17)			town hall meetings									al authorities
CIVIL SOCIETY, AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT													
Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes	Management and Administration	General Administration	Pay annual visit to traditional councils	Inclusive administration enhanced					20,000.00			DA Local authorities
	Increase support to chieftaincy (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) institutions			Liaise with regional house of chiefs to settle all land and chieftaincy disputes in the District						10,000.00			Regional house of chiefs
HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY													
Enhance security service delivery	Increase the proportion of security personnel on frontline duties (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Apply for the posting of additional police personnel	Police to citizen ratio reduced from 1:8000 to 1:1500					1,000.00			
				Apply for district for North Tongu									

	Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)			Complete construction of Fodzoku Police station							70,000.00		
				Construction of 3No. single room self-contain and 1No. 2-bedroom self-contain police bungalow at Dorfor-Adidome					160,000.00				
				Rehabilitation of Aveyime police station					200,000.00				
Enhance public safety	Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes (SDG Targets 16.1, 16.7)			Provide 2No motor bike for the police service	Public security assured				8,000.00				
	Intensify public education on drug and psychotropic abuse (SDG Target 3.5)			Carry out public education on drug abuse					4,000.00			Police	

4.2: STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA)

It is a fact that the implementation of the MTDP would to a large extent affect environment hence the need to subject the various policies, programmes and projects of the MTDP to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) with the view of reconciling them with the environmental conditions. The various Policy Objectives, Programmes and Projects (PPPs) were subjected to the SEA tools - Internal Consistency Matrix, Compound Matrix and Sustainability Test so as to determine the extent to which PPPs support or work against each other as well as their impact on the environment.

The major findings of the exercise are:

- None of the policy objectives conflicted against each other and that they are mutually supportive
- All constructional activities will impact negatively on the environment particularly in the area of natural resources.
- Some constructional activities will impact on socio-cultural issues specifically on access to land.
- Efficient energy use in constructional activities will be difficult to attain owing to dependence on heavy equipment that use fossil fuels
- The implementation of the activities generally will not impact on the economy and institutional issues.

4.2.1 PURPOSE OF THE SEA

The SEA was undertaken for the MTDP to:

- Refine the PPPs to incorporate environmental issues and concerns into the MTDP
- Develop appropriate interventions to mitigate impacts associated with the implementation of the PPPs.

4.2.2 MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS IN THE DISTRICT

(i) Erosion

The current natural environmental conditions in the district are characterized by a number of problems. Major roads in the street are eroded especially the town and feeder roads. Each year communities on the over bank are subjected to various degrees of flooding due to heavy rains. Currently the impact is seriously felt along a stretch of over fifteen kilometer length between

Nyatikpo and Aglobakpo with that of between Aveyime and Sikor very severe. The vehicular roads have been completely washed away. From geological formation the District is basically all clayey (muddy) with a little of rocky formation hence its susceptibility to severe erosion under climate change conditions over the years.

(iii) Farming

The declining soil fertility in the District has necessitated an increased use of manure, chemical fertilizers, and water for irrigation. This has caused ground water pollution and increased salinity of soils.

(iv) Fishing

Fishing practices, which have increasingly involved the use of agro-chemicals, explosives (TNT) and unauthorized fishing nets as well as the old traditional methods. This has led to the pollution of the water bodies, and the depletion and extinction of some fish species. Generally there is over fishing in river volta instead of fish pond farming.

(v) Wood Cutting

This is an important economic activity. The intensified harvesting of wood for domestic and commercial use has further aggravated the deforestation problem. Furthermore, the habitat and breeding places of animals and bird species are being destroyed.

(vi) Coastal Sand Wining

The wining of sand in the North Tongu is also an established economic activity for some people. The extensive open wining of sand especially around Luta and Dedukope areas has exacerbated the effect of the land erosion. There is also unregulated sand winning in the river volta which pollute the water and send fish species far.

(vii). Quarrying:

There are rock deposits in the District. This is however envisaged to be exploited on a commercial scale. There is therefore the need for an environmental impact assessment, before large-scale exploitation of the rock deposits. The significance of the economic activities discussed above cannot be overemphasized. Yet, for the sustainability of the natural environment, there is the need to put in place mechanisms to check excesses.

4.2.3 KEY POLICIES (OBJECTIVES), PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS (PPPs)

i) POLIVY OBJECTIVES

The following are the policy objectives the Assembly intends to pursue in its desire to improve living standard of the people in the District:

1. Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability
2. Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives
3. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development
4. Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development
5. Improve Post-Harvest Management
6. Improve production efficiency and yield
7. Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth
8. Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation
9. Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture
10. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
11. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups
12. Strengthen healthcare management system
13. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels
14. Strengthen school management systems
15. Improve population management
16. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly
17. Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development
18. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all
19. Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services
20. Promote sustainable water resource development and management
21. Build capacity for sports and recreational development
22. Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation
23. Reduce environmental pollution
24. Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system

25. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services
26. Enhance the contribution of inland waterways to safe and efficient transportation of goods and people
27. Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements
28. Enhance application of ICT in national development
29. Address recurrent devastating floods
30. Develop efficient land administration and management system
31. Strengthen fiscal decentralization
32. Deepen political and administrative decentralization
33. Improve popular participation at regional and district levels
34. Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development
35. Enhance security service delivery
36. Enhance public safety
37. Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice

These objectives will be implemented under four main Development Goals

1. Build a Prosperous Society
2. Create opportunities for all
3. Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
4. Maintain a stable, united and safe society

(ii) PROJECTS (ACTIVITIES)

The major projects/activities to be undertaken through the Tests are:

As earlier mentioned the above projects/activities were subjected to the various tests as well as policies of

- ❖ Internal Consistency and Compound matrices
- ❖ Sustainability
- ❖ Compatibility

Internal Consistency and Compound Matrices:

The relevant policies as subjected indicated that there were no conflicts in the various policies. It therefore implies that all the policy objectives could be persuade with minimal environmental impacts if any at all.

4.3.4 Sustainability Test:

In an effort to ascertain the sustainability of the Medium Term Plan, the policy objectives and their associated activities were respectively subjected to various SEA Tools notably, Internal Consistency, Sustainability Test.

In response to the sustainability Appraisal Test carried out on the activities, the under listed criteria have been employed:

- ❖ Effects on Natural Resources
- ❖ Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions
- ❖ Effects on the Economy and
- ❖ Institutional issues

The individual matrices for the various activities and their record sheets are attached as Annex D

MITIGATION MEASURES TO ADDRESS IMPACT

After subjecting the policies activities to the four main criteria, some issues on sustainability were identified. These issues need to be addressed to improve performance of the policies.

It is observed that the overall performance of the 18 policies activities recorded a few negative impacts and these need to be addressed to attain sound environmental implementation. Areas of concern with some negative influence were on wildlife, Degraded Land, Wetlands, Energy, Pollution, Water bodies, Access of the poor to Land for agricultural production.

The under listed measures are some of the recommended steps to address the seeming negative impacts.

- ❖ Efforts should be made not to site the projects in the conserved areas but only at the fringes of the Ramsar sites of the Municipality.

- ❖ The destruction of the vegetative covers should be very minimal and as much as possible there should be restoration with the same indigenous species. This will also go with protection of wildlife in the affected areas.
- ❖ Farmers should be educated on best farming practices
- ❖ As most of the projects are of institutional ones, degradation would be minimised by landscaping around the institutions to improve upon the ecology and the School environment.
- ❖ Efficient energy use by heavy equipment would be difficult to attain but the following would be a means of minimising the impacts and intensity of the problem.
 - Regular servicing of the equipment with strict maintenance schedule.
 - Use of new equipment
 - Scheduled delivery of contract(short period)
 - Compliance with Assembly’s guidelines on the environment.
- ❖ Water pollution would be controlled if projects are not sited too close to water bodies.

Land pollution in terms of debris after construction should be managed under site restoration conditions under contract conditions.

- ❖ In respect of raw materials like sand/gravel and timber that will come from the community would also be minimise by contractor wining the said materials from the approved pits. Reinstatement clause in the contract agreements should be enforced. Re-use of timber boards should also be encouraged as a process of ensuring efficiency principle.
- ❖ Also in relation to dust emulsion by heavy duty cars during road construction, contracts should include clauses that will require the contractor to do regular watering of the road

4.3 FINANCIAL STRATEGY

Sources of Funding Available to NTDA

In order for the plan to be successfully implemented, funds are also a requisite in implementing the plans hence the need for the assembly to identify some of the sources available to them which can be exploited for holistic development of the district. The following are some of the source identified.

1. Internally Generated Funds. Eg. Rates, Fees, Fines, Permits, Licenses
2. District Assemblies Common Fund – DACF Assembly Office, PWD, MP
3. Central Government transfers to decentralized departments (CAPEX and Goods & Services)
4. District Development Facility
5. Other donor support

PROGRAMMES AND CORRESPONDING COST

Table 4.3 below represent the anticipated amount for the implementation of the 2018-2021 medium term development plan of North Tongu District.

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue					Gap
		GOG	IGF	Donor (Including DDF)	Others	Total revenue	
Management and Administration	10,487,693.00	5,725,225.00	2,585,121.00	1,277,347.00	-	9,587,693.00	(900,000.00)
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	4,378,744.50	3,610,484.00	70,720.00	17,500.00	-	3,698,704.00	(680,040.50)
Social Services Delivery	11,239,286.80	6,968,386.80	100,000.00	1,940,000.00	-	9,008,386.80	(2,230,900.00)
Economic Development	3,180,267.00	1,759,296.00	72,000.00	1,040,000.00	-	2,871,296.00	(308,971.00)
Environmental and Sanitation Management	126,423.00	112,752.00	13,671.00	0.00	-	126,423.00	0.00
TOTAL	29,412,414.30	18,176,143.80	2,841,512.00	4,274,847.00	0.00	25,292,502.80	-4,119,911.50

SOURCE: NTDA BUDGET UNIT 2017

4.4.1 Financial Resource Gap

This talks about the amount of money needed to fund ongoing operations and/or future developments of the District that is not currently provided by cash which amount to 4,119,911.50 and the assembly intended to fill this gaps by;

1. Solicit support from external partners mainly through proposal writing to NGO's and all identifiable development partners
2. Bank borrowing may also be available if Local Government Borrowing Bill is passed
3. Promote public-private partnership

4.4.2 Resource Mobilisation Strategy

Resource Mobilization Strategy also looks at the stratagem the assembly wants to use in mobilizing resources for the plan implementation and the betterment of the citizenry

1. Identify potential new sources of funding
2. Best practices sharing
3. Identifying possible weaknesses in existing/traditional methods
4. Improving existing IGF sources
5. Financial management systems improvements

4.4.3 Financial Control Mechanism

In as much as the assembly in quest of funding identified the financial gaps, how to fill those gaps and how to mobilise resources to fund the plan implementation, the assembly went ahead to identified some financial control mechanisms so as the monies that are mobilise are judiciously spend. The following are some of the mechanisms;

1. Ensure compliance of Management control systems in areas of planning, performance evaluation and coordination
2. Ensure strict budgetary compliance
3. And also ensure adherence to Public Financial Management Act

4.4.4 ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUNDING

Central Government Sources

Funds from the Central Government would be the major source of financing the plan. It is therefore necessary to satisfy conditions necessary for release of funds especially those of the District Assembly Common Fund. Follow-ups should be made to Ministries, Departments Corporations etc. It is expected that an average of about ₦300m would come from various Government sources annually to support the Plan.

District Sources

The District's revenue base is not healthy to support developments as may be required. However, it is believed the potentials are there to improve it. It is necessary for the proposals to be implemented to increase the revenue as anticipated over the Plan period. It is also recommended that expenditures are reviewed in order to analyse weaknesses in them. This should enable the Assembly to reduce its expenditures.

Other Sources outside the District.

As mentioned earlier, the Executive Committee should co-ordinate all irregular funds from various sources outside the District. It is recommended that various organizations such as NGOs, embassies, companies, individuals etc are approached to donate towards development in the District. Specific projects should be prepared and submitted to such bodies for support. These should be well co-ordinated to achieve the desired results.

CHAPTER FIVE

2018-2012 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

5.1: INTRODUCTION

Annual Action Plan which then summarizes the aspirations and intensions of the North Tongu District with regards to the vision and mission of the district in consonance to the government agenda for development in the year 2018-2021. This Action Plan therefore seeks to make it much easier to implement, monitor and evaluate the said projects which have been designed and extracted from the programme of action to be undertaken within the year 2018-2021 for continual development of the district from the previous years to the future.

Table 5.1 2018 Action Plan of North Tongu District Assembly

GOAL ONE: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY															
PROGRAMME: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT															
PROJECTS/OPERATIONS	Location	2018				Baseline	Output indication	Sources of funding					Implementing agencies		
								%					Lead	Collab.	
		1	2	3	4				IGF	DACF	DDF	GOG			Donors
Sub-Programme: Trade, Tourism and Industrial development															
Objective: Promote International Trade and Investment															
Re-gravelling of Battor market	Battor			X			Market re-graveled					60,000.00		DA	
Objectives: Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development															
Traing in advocay skills, formation and strenghening of existing FBOS/LBAs	District wide		X				No of benefici aries		2,500.00					REP	BDS
Counselling		X	X	X	X		No of benefici aries		4,000.00					REP	BDS

Training in Small Bussiness Mgt			X				No of benefici aries		3,500.00				REP	BDS
Sub-Programme: Agriculture														
Objectives: Improve production efficiency and yield														
Facilitate the distribution of farm input to at least 100, farmers under the planting for food and jobs		X			X		Report		1,000.00				DOA	DA
Farmers day celebration					X		Invitatio n letter, Report			10,000.00			DOA	DA
DAOs supervise improved cassava varieties to be introduced to farmers through 4 demonstrations/ operational Areas		X	X	X	X		Report, attendan ce sheet	525.00					DOA	DA
Demonstrate to 80 Processors the various preservation methods for livestock and local poultry		X	X	X	X		Report, Attenda nce list	525.00					DOA	DA
SUB- TOTAL														

GOAL TWO: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														
PROGRAMME: SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY														
PROJECTS/OPERATIONS	Location	Quarterly schedule 2018				Time	Baseline	Output indicators	Sources of funding				Implementing agencies	
		1	2	3	4				%				Lead	Collab.
									IGF	DACF	DDF	GOG		
Sub-Programme: Education														
Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels														
Completion of 4No 3Unit Classroom block with auxiliary Facilities	Tsidzenu, Vome, Melenu, Mepe RC,	X					No. of 3unit classroom block with auxiliary facilities completed		351,396.31			DA	GES	
Completion of 1No. 6unit classroom block with auxiliary facilities	Torgorme-Azagonorkope,	X					1No. 6unit classroom block with auxiliary facilities completed		157,765.39			DA	GES	
Construction of 1No 6unit classroom block with auxiliary facilities (KVIP, urinal, fan, electricity and desk)	Dorfor Agorweme	X	X	X			1No 6unit classroom block with auxiliary facilities completed		400,000.00			DA	GES	

Facilitate the implementation of district educational programmes (mock, BECE, my 1st day @ school, STME for boys and girls, monitoring, sport and culture)	District wide		X				Report, List of participants		31,000.00			GES	DA
Supply of 300 dual desk for 3 schools			X	X			No. of dual desk supplied		60,000.00			DA	GES
Construction of 1No 3Unit chamber and hall teacher's bungalow at Ayiwata				X	X		No of 3Unit chamber and hall teacher's bungalow completed			210,00.00		DA	GES
Educational support for needy but brilliant students	District wide	X	X	X	X		No. of brilliant but needy students supported		37,710.98			DA	GES
Construction of 1No 2unit KG classroom block with auxiliary facilities (KVIP, urinal, fan, electricity and desk) at Tornu-Asimekope-Jordan	Tornu-Asimekope-Jordan		X	X	X		No of 2unit KG classroom block with auxiliary facilities constructed		160,000.00			DA	GES

Completion of teacher's bungalow at Volo	Volo			X	X		Teacher's bungalow at Volo completed		40,000.00			DA	GES
Sub-Programme: Health													
Objective: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)													
Completion of Doctors Bungalow	Aveyime	X					Doctors Bungalow at Aveyime completed		149,643.00			DA	DHD
Completion of 2No CHPS Compound	Deve, Alabonu	X					No. of CHPS Compound at Deve and Alabonu completed		292,780.79			DA	DHD
Renovation of Dorfor Adidome Midwife's bungalow	Dorfor-Adidome			X	X		Midwife's bungalow at Dorfor Adidome renovated		80,000.00			DA	DHD
Provide change-over switch-gear facility for Juapong Health Centre	Juapong	X					Change over switch-gear provide for Juapong Health centre		10,000.00			DA	DHD
Renovation of Podoe Health Centre (maternity ward and rewiring of the facility)	Podoe		X	X			Podoe Health Centre renovated			35,000.00		DA	DHD

Procure logistics for Dedukope CHPS Compound	Dedukope	X					Logistics procured		50,000.00			DA	DHD
Liaise with DA/community leaders and the girl child/SHEP coordinator to carry out anti teenage pregnancy campaigns		X	X	X	X		Report		2,000.00			GHS GES	DA
Formation of adolescence clubs		X	X	X	X		Report, list of participants		1,000.00			GHS GES	DA
Construction of 1No 2-bedrooms semi-detached nurses quarters at Battor	Battor			X	X		No. of nurses quarters constructed			240,000.00		DA	DHD
Objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIS infections, especially among the vulnerable groups													
District Response initiative on HIV and malaria activities in the district	District wide						No. of activities		35,000.00			GHS	DA
Celebration of National HIV day	District wide				X		National HIV day celebrated		12,000.00			DAC	DHD
Voluntary counselling and testing at festivals				X			Number of Voluntary counselling and testing conducted		5,000.00			DAC	DHD

Form and monitor HIV schools alert		X	X	X	X		Number of HIV schools alert formed and monitored		800.00			DAC	DHD
SUB- TOTAL													
Sub-Programmes: Environmental Health, Water and Sanitation													
Objective: Promote sustainable water resource development and management													
Completion of 12No Boreholes (2No. Mechanized type & 10No. Afridev Hand pump type) in 10 communities	Ngorlikpoe, Adidokpawu, Agorkpoe, Ando, Adakpo/Awute kope, Gborkope, Juapong Health Centre, Zomayi, Kesewe, Adexor	X					No. of boreholes completed and mechanized		67,402.86			DA	Com.
Drilling of 2No. mechanised boreholes	Kpomkpo, Kelorkpo		X	X			No. of boreholes drilled		40,000.00			DA	CWSA
Construction of 2No. public animal pound at Juapong and Battor	Juapong, Battor						No. of public animal pounds constructed		16,000.00			DA	

Screen Food, drink, herbal medicine handlers and vendors	District wide			X			Report	1000.00				EHU	DA
Objective: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services													
Update and implement DESSAP	Battor						Report		60,000.00			DEH	DA
Dislodge Filled up public/institutional latrines	District wide	X	X	X	X		Institutional/public latrines dislodge		50,000.00			DA	DEH
Observe National Sanitation days	District wide	X	X	X	X		No. of sanitation days observed.		5,000.00			DEH	DA
Rehabilitation of 10 seater water closet with mechanised borehole at Battor market	Battor	X					No. of SWC and mechanized borehole rehabilitated		120,000.00			DA	DEHU
Support for the construction of household latrines for 100 households	District wide	X	X	X	X		No. of beneficiaries from the household latrine project		20,000.00			DA	DEHU
Public Health Education on radio, Routine sanitary Inspection, Community education/Durbar	District wide	X	X	X	X		Report		8,100			DEH	DA

Implementation of CLTS		X	X	X	X		Report		9,600.00			DEH	DA
Preparation of sanitation bye-laws							Report		4,500.00			DEH	DA
Abatement of dilapidated structures							Report	500.00				DEH	DA
Sub-Programme: Social Welfare and Community Development													
Objective: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly													
Disbursement to PWDS	District wide	X	X	X	X		Number of items distributed				90,000.00	SW/CD	PWDS, Assembly members
Monitor supported PWDS	District wide	X	X	X	X		Number of monitoring visits conducted				7,000.00	SW/CD	GFD, PWDS/ Assembly members
Training of 20 WASTAN committees	District wide		X				Number of WATSANs trained	1,500.00	500.00			SW/CD	Assembly members, ECDC
Creation of child development centre database	District wide	X					Data base created and in use	1,000.00			300.05	SW/CD	Assembly members, ECDC
Annual Child labour day celebration	District wide		X				Annual child day celebrated		1,000.00		1,500.00	SW/CD	Assembly members

LEAP Grant payment to beneficiaries	District wide	X	X	X	X		Number of LEAP beneficiaries paid	1,000.00	1,500.00			SW/CD	DLIC, DLIC, Assembly members
Sensitization of 43 communities on LEAP	District wide	X					Number of communities sensitized	1,000.00			1,000.00	SW/CD	DLIC, DLIC, Assembly members
Training of 43 CLIC and DLIC members		X					CLIC and DLIC members trained				2,000.00	SW/CD	DLIC, DLIC
Sensitization of 20 communities on the children Act 1998, Act 560	District wide			X			Number of communities sensitised				2,000.00	SW/CD	Assembly members
Educational talks to PWDS on the usage of the fund	District wide	X					Number of talk shows on the usage of the fund				2,500.00	SW/CD	PWDs, Assembly members
Registrat PWDS	District wide	X					PWDs register	1,000.00				SW/CD	PWDs, Assembly members

Identify and register NGOs/CBOs	District wide		X				Number of NGOs identified and registered		1,000.00		500.00	SW/CD	Assembly members, NGOs
Celebration of disability day	District wide				X		Disability Day				2,500.00	SW/CD	GFD, Assembly members
Identification of cure lepers		X					Lepers identified and enrolled on the disability programmes	500.00	1,000.00			SW/CD	Assembly members, GHS

GOAL THREE: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT													
Programme: INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT													
PROJECTS/OPERATIONS	Location	2018				Baseline	Output indicators	Sources of funding				Implementing agencies	
								%				Lead	Collab.
		1	2	3	4			IGF	DACF	DDF	Others		
Sub-Programme: Physical and Spatial Planning													
objectives: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements													
Preparation of Battor-Aveyime-Mepe and Juapong township layout	Battor, Aveyime, Mepe and Juapong		x	x	x		Township layout prepared		30,000.00			PPD	DA
Objective: Develop efficient land administration and management system													

Acquisition and registration of land for government/Assembly projects	District wide	x	x	x	x		Documents on the properties.		25,000.00			DA	
Data collection for Property rating	District wide	X					Data collected		10,000.00			DA	
Carry out street naming and property addressing system	District wide		X	X	X		Street named		20,000.00			PPD	DA
Sub-Programme: Infrastructure Development (Works)													
Objective: Promote proper maintenance culture													
Spot improvement of Battor and Mepe Township roads (6km)	Mepe, Battor	X	X				Maintenance carried out on the road.		260,000.00	196,989.00		DWD	Feeder roads
Reshaping of roads, sectional gravelling or spot improvement (10km)	District wide	X	X	X	X		Maintenance carried out on the road.		80,000.00			DWD	Feeder roads
Rehabilitation of street lights	District Wide	X	X	X	X		Street lights rehabilitated and functioning well		15,000.00			DWD	DA

Support for rural electrification	District Wide	X	X	X	X		No. of communities enrolled on the National Grid		50,000.00			Ministry of Energy	DA
PROGRAMME: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT													
Sub-programme: DISASTER PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT													
Objective: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation													
Organized education on Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP), safe havens and their routes and erection of safe haven bill boards in 30 riparian communities The need to undertake alternative livelihood project	District wide		X				30 Communities have been educated on EPP and bill boards mounted at various safe havens		1,045.00			VRA, DA	NADMO, Police, GNFS, Education, Ghana Health Services, Environment, Health, Social Welfare and Community Development

Organized disaster prevention education on various types of disaster and Climate change in 20 communities. The need to undertake alternative livelihood project.		X	X				Disaster prevention education on various types of disasters had been conducted in 30 communities in the district		1,045.00			NADM O/GNF S ,NADM O/VRA ,Police ,GHS,M OFA	DA, NADM O, GNFS, GHS, MOFA, Police, Enviro n. Health, Social Welfar e and Comm unity Develo pment
Organize tree planting exercise in 15 communities in the district			X	X			15 acres of trees had been planted in 15 communities in the district	12,075					

Clearing of weeds from the surface of water bodies 20 communities and desilting of choked gutters					X		Water borne diseases caused by insects habituated by aquatic weeds will reduce after the weeds are cleared	1,600				VRA/ NADM O	DA, Police, GNFS, Education, GHS, Environment. Health, Social Welfare and Community Development
Sub-programme: Natural Resource Conservation													
Embark on tree planting exercise in 10 selected schools and 2 health facilities (Dedukorpe, Alabonu)–500 seedlings /institution	District wide	X	X	X	X		No. of beneficiaries, No. of trees			17,500.0 0		DOH DOA DDE	DA
SUB- TOTAL													

GOAL FOUR: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY													
Programme: MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION													
PROJECTS/OPERATIONS	Location	2018				Baseline	Output indicators	Sources of funding				Implementing agencies	
		1	2	3	4			%				Lead	Collab.
								IGF	DACF	DDF	Others		
Sub-Programme: General Administration													
Objective: Deepen political and administrative decentralization													
Construction of 1No. 4bedrooms self-contain Chamber and hall bungalow for DCE with boys' quarters		X	X	X	X		DCEs bungalow		308,554.80			DA	
Construction of 3No. single room self-contain and 1No. 2-bedroom self-contain police bungalow at Dorfor-Adidome	Dorfor-Adidome		X	X			No. of bungalows constructed for the police at Dorfor Adidome		160,000.00			DA	
Purchase of office equipment (computer and Accessories etc.)		X			X		Office equipment bought		30,000.00			DA	
Procure and install solar panel for Assembly block				X	X		Solar panel procured and install for the assembly block		25,000.00			DA	

Supply of furniture for District Assembly Hall and other offices		X					Furniture supplied		40,000.00			DA	
Procure and install internet and intercom facility at the Assembly complex		X					Internet and intercom installed		20,000.00				
Construction of 1No. 2 bedrooms semi-detached bungalows for assembly staff		X	X						200,000.00			DA	
Complete construction of Fodzoku Police station	Fodzoku	X					Police station completed			120,000.00		DA	
Purchase of 10 No. mottorbikes for decentralised departments			X	X			No. of motor bikes bought			55,000.00		DA	
Completion of Fence wall at Juapong Market	Juapong	X					Fence wall at Juapong market completed	47,859.20				DA	
Sub-programme: Finance and Revenue Mobilization													
Objective: Strengthen fiscal decentralization													

Update revenue data base and implement the revenue improvement action plan		X					Updated revenue data base	40,000.00					DA	
Procure 1No. pick-up for revenue mobilization		X					1No pick-up procured		170,000.00				DA	
Public education and dissemination of information on the 2018 FFR and budget	District wide	X					Diermination report	5,000.00					DA	
Procure Revenue Management software accessories		X					Revenue Management software		25,000.00				DA	
Sub-Programme: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination														
Objective: Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination														
Complete the preparation of DMTDP and sub-structure plan		X					Approval certificate		25,000.00				DA	
Conduct DPCU M & E activities	District wide	X	X	X	X		Monitoring reports	5000.00	15,000.00				DA	
Prepare M & E plan		X					M \$ E Plan		8,000.00				DA	

Preparation of 2019 Annual Composite Budget and fee fixing				X	X		2019 Annual Composite Budget and fee fixing prepared and submitted		20,000.00			DA	
Facilitate the implementation of sub-structure programmes		X	X	X	X			5000.00	70,000.00			DA	
Sub-programme: Human Resource Management													
Staff capacity building (Train Env'tal Health & sanitation staff in Comm.Led Total Sanitation, Train Finance Officers on E-Transcript, Train Officers on conflict resolution, Train HR on Human Resource Mgt. etc)		X	X	X	X		Number of capacity buildings done		30,000.00	51,413.00		DA	
SUB- TOTAL													

SOURCE: NTDA DPCU, 2017

Table 5.2 2019 Action plan of North Tongu District Assembly

DIMENSION : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT															
PROJECTS/OPERATIONS	Location	2019				Baseline	Output indication	Sources of funding					Implementing agencies		
								%					Lead	Collab.	
		1	2	3	4			IGF	DACF	DDF	GOG	Donors			
INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION															
Sub-Programme: Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development															
Objective: Pursue Flagship Industrial Development Initiatives															
Identify and promote the production of two crops for One-District One Factory		X	X	X	X		Production Report					5,000.00		DA	
Objectives: Diversify and Expand the Tourism Industry for Economic Development															
Facilitate the development of tourist site through PPP	District wide	X	X	X	X		Reports					2,500.00			
Identify and prepare investment potentials profile on the district		X	X	X	X		Profile prepared					15,000.00		REP	BDS
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT															
Sub-Programme: Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development															
Objectives: Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development															

Support SMEs		X	X	X	X		No of beneficiaries					125,000.00	REP	DA
Training in Small Business Mgt for SME		X	X	X	X		Report					16,243.50	REP	DA
Training in advocacy skills, formation and strengthening of existing FBOS/LBAs		X	X	X	X		Invitation letter, Report				2,500.00	2,500.00	REP	DA
Agriculture and Rural Development														
Sub-Programme: Agricultural Development														
Objective: Improve Post-Harvest Management														
Facilitate government programme of construction of storage warehouses		X	X	X	X		Storage warehouse constructed				500.00		Agric Dept /MoFA	DA
Objective: Improve production efficiency and yield														
Intensify monthly supervision by DAOs	District wide	X	X	X	X		Supervision Reports				2,000.00	2500.00	Agric. Dept /MoFA	DA

Procure 5No motor bikes for Agriculture department		X	X	X	X		No of Motor Bikes and receipt of purchase				25,000.00		DA	
Facilitate secondary multiplication of 2ha improved cassava planting materials in each operational area for distribution to farmers		X	X	X	X		Reports				625.00	625.00	Agric.Dep t/MoFA	Farners/DA
Supervise improved cassava varieties to be introduced to farmers through 4 demonstrations/operational Areas		X	X	X	X		Reports					525.00	Agric.Dep t/MoFA	DA
Facilitate the production of certified planting materials (pineapple, mango, garden egg and pepper by 100 planting material growers		X	X	X	X		Invitation letter, Report					2,000.00	Agric.Dep t/MoFA	DA
Facilitate the acquisition of tractors by farmer		X	X	X	X		Report, receipts of purchase				1,250.00		Agric.Dep t/MoFA	DA

Facilitate the distribution of inputs under the planting for food and job programme		X	X	X	X		Report,				125,000.00		Agric.Dep t/MoFA	DA
Rehabilitate existing 4No. dugouts and dams		X	X	X	X		No of beneficiaries				20,000.00	30,000.00	Agric.Dep t/MoFA	DA
Objective: Promote Agriculture as a Viable Business among the Youth														
Facilitate producers of high value horticultural crops easy access to credit and market		X			X		Report				525.00	500.00	Agric.Dep t/MoFA	DA
Celebrate National Farmers day annually					X		Invitation letter, Report				31,250.00		Agric.Dep t/MoFA	Farmers
Objective: Promote Livestock and Poultry Development for Food Security and Income Generation														
Liaise with cattle and land owners to identify designated areas for animal grazing		X	X	X	X		Report, attendance sheet	2,500.00					Agric.Dept /Traditional Authority /Cattle Owners	Farmer
Facilitate access of poultry and livestock farmers to veterinary drug		X	X	X	X		Report					12,500.00	Agric.Dept	DA
Carry out public education on zoonotic diseases		X	X	X	X		Report, attendance sheet					2,000.00	Agric.Dept	DA

Conduct pest and disease surveillance in 10 operational areas		X	X	X	X		Report, Attendance list, No of beneficiaries					5,000	Agric.Dept / MoFA	Farners /DA
FISHERIIS AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT														
Objective: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture														
Provide extension services to fish farmers		X	X	X	X		Reports					2,000.00	Agric . Dept	DA
Facilitate and supervise the construction of 2 smokeless stoves per Processor Based Organization per operational area		X	X	X	X						833.00	16,666.67	Agric . Dept	DA
SUB- TOTAL														

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION : SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
PROJECTS/OPERATIONS	Location	2019				Baseline	Output indication	Sources of funding					Implementing agencies	
		1	2	3	4			%					Lead	Collab.
								IGF	DACF	DDF	GOG	Donors		
HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICE														
Sub-Programme: Health Delivery														
Objective: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)														
Construction of 2No CHPS compounds	Battor	X	X	X	X		CHPS Compound constructed				483,333.33	96,666.67	DA/Donor	DHD
Construction of 1No. shade for weighing children		X	X		X		NO. of weighing shade constructed				10,000.00		MP/DA	DHD
Objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections														
Carry out Voluntary counselling and testing at festivals / occasions	District wide	X		X			No of beneficiaries(Sex segregates /Reports				5,000.00		DAC/DHD	GAC
Form and monitor HIV schools alert		X	X	X	X		Reports				875,000.00		DAC/DHD	GAC

Celebration of National HIV day							Report				12,000.00		DAC/DHD	GAC
Organise annual stakeholder forum on HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health		X			X		Report				3,000.00		DAC/DHD	GAC
District Response initiative on HIV and malaria activities in the District		X	X	X	X		Invitation letter, Report						DAC/DHD	GAC
Construction of 1No 2-bedrooms semi-detached nurses quarters			X	X	X		Report, attendance sheet				160,000.00	80,000.00	DA	DHD.
Conduct monthly monitoring of health facilities		X	X	X	X		Report, Attendance list				5,333.33		DHD	DA
POPULATION MANAGEMENT														
Objective: Improve population management														
Formation and monitoring of adolescence clubs	District wide	X	X	X	X		No of beneficiaries				1,000.00			DAC/DHD
Education and Training														
Sub-Programme: Education and Youth Development														
Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels														

Construction of 2No 6unit classroom block with auxiliary facilities (KVIP, urinal, fan, electricity and desk)	Battor			X							300,00 0.00	450,00 0.00	DA/ Dono r	DEYS
Construction of 20No 3unit classroom block with auxiliary facilities (KVIP, urinal, fan, electricity and desk)											150,00 0.00	850,00 0.00	DA/ Dono r	DEYS
Construction of 10No 2unit KG block with auxiliary facilities (KVIP, urinal, fan, electricity and desk, playing ground & desk)	District wide		X				No of beneficiaries				90,000. 00	360,00 0.00	DA/ Dono r	DEYS
Supply of 250 dual desk for schools		X	X	X	X		No of beneficiaries				60,000. 00		DA/ Dono r	DEYS
Renovation of 1No. classroom blocks		X	X	X	X		No of beneficiaries				83,333. 33		DA	DEYS
Construction of 1No 3Unit chamber and hall teacher's bungalow		X	X	X	X		Report				203,33 3.00		DA	DEYS

Awarding of the best and deserving teachers					X		Invitation letter, Report				10,000.00		DAC/DHD	GAC
Support for my first day at school		X	X	X	X		Report, attendance sheet				5,000.00		DA	GES.
Educational support for 40 needy but brilliant students		X	X	X	X		Report, Request letter Receipt				80,000.00		DA	DEYS
Enrol back 1500 school dropout to school (age 9-15) REACH Project		X	X	X	X									
Comprehensive inspection and supervision of schools and teachers		X	X	X	X		Supervision report				37,000.00		DEYS	DA
In-service Training for primary schools & Orientation of newly trained teachers		X	X	X	X		Training reports				3,225.00		DEYS	DA
Provide teaching and learning materials to schools		X	X	X	X						18,000.00		DEYS	DA

Monitor and Evaluate the use of Capitation Grant in our schools		X	X	X			Report on the disbursement and use of the fund				4,574.00		DEYS	DA
SPORT AND RECREATION														
Sub-Programme: Education and Youth Development														
Objective: Build capacity for sports and recreational development														
Provide sport equipment for schools (Jersey, football, vest etc)	Battor	X	X	X	X		Report				1,466.67		DA/Donor	DEYS
SOCIAL PROTECTION														
Sub-Programme: Social Welfare and Community Development														
Objective: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly														
Register and distribute logistics and equipment to PWD and monitor their activities	Battor	X	X	X	X		Reports				90,000.00		MG&CP, CDS O	DA

Update register & Disburse LEAP Grant payment to beneficiaries		X	X	X	X		Report and register updated				90,000.00		CDS W	DA
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT														
Sub-Programme: Trade, Tourism and Industrial development														
Objective: Promote Effective Participation of the Youth in Socioeconomic Development														
Register and enrol the youth in employable skills training (tailoring, carpentry, shoe making, hair dressing etc)		X	X	X	X		Report					33,333.33	REP	DA
Liaise with financial and non-governmental institution to support youth in small and medium scale businesses		X	X	X	X		Report				666.67		REP/DA	Ministry of Trade and Industry
Continue the implementation of the National Youth Employment Programme	District wide	X	X	X	X		Report				2,000.00		DA/Donor	DEYS
Objective: Promote the creation of decent jobs														

Recruitment, Orientation Monitoring, supervision, Administrative support ,reporting and payment of salaries of 7 persons per model under NACOB (Heal Ghana, Educate Ghana, Feed Ghana, Revenue Ghana, Digitized Ghana, Civic Ghana, Enterprise Ghana)		X	X	X	X		No of beneficiaries				125,000.00		DA	
WAETR AND SANITATION														
Sub-Programme: Health Delivery														
Objective: Improve Access to Safe and Reliable Water Supply Services for All														
Drilling of 6No. mechanised boreholes		X	X		X		No. of mechanised boreholes Drilled				100,000.00	25,000.00	DA, Donor	DWD
Rehabilitation of 21No. broken down boreholes		X	X		X		No. of boreholes Rehabilitated				106,666.67		DA	DWD
Install water filter machine in 4 selected communities		X	X	X	X		No. of Beneficiary communities , report				40,000.00		DA/Donor	

Extension of 3DWSS		X	X	X	X		Report						3DWS S	DWD
Monitor the activities of 3 District Water Supply System		X	X	X	X		Report	2,000.00				2,500 0.00		
Objective: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services														
Support for the construction of household latrines for 125 households		X	X	X	X		reports					20,000. 00	DA	EHU, DWD
Update DESSAP annually		X	X	X	X		DESSAP Updated	1,000.00					EHU	DA
Continue the payment of national sanitation improvement package		X	X	X	X		Report, Receipts							
Procure 20 additional zoomlion containers		X	X	X	X		zoomlion containers Procured					100,00 0.00	Zoom lion, DA	EHU
Monitor the activities of zoomlion in the district		X	X	X	X		Reports							
Public Health Education on radio, Routine sanitary Inspection, Community education/durbar		X	X	X	X		Reports					2,025.0 0	EHU	DA

Observe National Sanitation days							Report on the celebration						DA	EHU, Comm. Zoomlion
Implementation of CLTS		X	X	X	X		Report on the implementation				2,400.00		EHU	DA
Dislodge Filled up public/institutional latrines		X	X	X	X		No. of institutional latrines dislodged				12,500.00		DA	EHU
Construction of 12No 10-seater water closet institutional toilet		X	X	X	X		NO. of 10-seater water closet institutional toilet constructed						MWS	DA
Construction of urinals connected with water in 20 schools		X	X	X	X		NO. of beneficiary schools				18,750.00	6,250.00	DA, Donor	DEYS
Provide 4No motor bikes to the District Env'tal Health Unit		X	X	X	X		NO. of Motor bikes procured				16,000.00		DA	

Objective : Promote sustainable water resource development and management														
Dredging of the River Volta		X	X	X	X		Report on the dredging exercise						VRA	DA
Sub-Total														

DIMENSION: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement															
PROJECTS/OPERATIONS	Location	2019				Baseline	Output indication	Sources of funding					Implementing agencies		
								%					Lead	Collab.	
		1	2	3	4			IGF	DACF	DDF	GOG	Donors			
DISASTER MANAGEMENT															
Sub-Programme: Disaster prevention and Management															
Objective: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation															
Organized disaster prevention education on various types of disaster and Climate change in 20 communities.		X	X	X	X		Reports					13,750.00		NAD MO	DA

Organized education on Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP), safe havens and their routes and erection of safe haven bill boards in 30 riparian communities		X	X	X	X		Reports					13,750.00	VRA	NADMO,DA
Clearing of weeds from the surface of water bodies and desilting of choked gutters.		X	X	X	X		Reports				2,500.00	93,531.25	VRA/DA	NADMO
Organize tree planting exercise in 15 communities in the district			X	X			Reports				58,031.00		DA	VRA/DEYS
Provide logistical support for disaster management		X	X	X	X		Reports				20,000.00		DA	
ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION														
Sub-program: Natural Resource Conservation														
Objective: Reduce environmental pollution														
Carry out public education on handling of agro chemicals		X	X	X	X		Reports				1,000.00	1,000.00	Dep't of Agric	DA
ENERGY ABD PETROLEUM														

Sub-program: Infrastructure Development														
Objective: Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system														
Liaise with ministry of energy to connect communities without electricity to the national grid		X	X	X	X		No. of beneficiary communities				1,250.00		Ministry of Energy, DA	ECG
Repair and install street lights		X	X	X	X		report				25,000.00		DA	DWD
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE; ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR														
Sub-program: Infrastructure Development														
Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services														
Spot improvement of Battor, Juapong and Mepe Township roads (10km)		X	X	X	X		report				250,000.00		DA	DWD
Reshaping of roads, sectional gravelling or spot improvement (30km)		X	X	X	X		report				80,000.00		DA, Feeder roads	DWD

Embark on regular cleaning of major town roads to remove sand deposits		X	X	X	X		report				10,000		DA	Area Council
Liaise with feeder roads and urban roads for the construction of bitumen surface for selected roads (Aveyime –Asusuari) and Battor, Juapong and Mepe Township roads		X	X	X	X		report				500.00		DA, Feeder Roads	DWD
Sub-program: Disaster prevention and Management														
Objective: Enhance the contribution of inland waterways to safe and efficient transportation of goods and people														
Develop and gazette by-laws to regulate operations on the river Volta		X	X	X	X		by-laws developed and gazetted				2,500.00		DA	NADMO
Enforce strict adherence to the use of life jacket and passenger intake		X	X	X	X		report				2,500.00		NADMO	DA
HUMAN SETTLEMENT AND HOUSING														
Sub-program: Physical and Spatial Planning														

Objective: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements														
Carry out street naming and property addressing system		X	X	X	X		NO. of streets named				20,000.00		Physical Planning Dept.	DWD traditional authority council
LAND ADMINISTRATION NAD MANAGEMENT														
Sub-program: General Administration														
Objective: Develop efficient land administration and management system														
Acquisition and registration of land for government/Assembly projects		X	X	X	X		Report				25,000.00		DA	Traditional authority
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY														
Sub-program: General Administration														
Objective: Enhance application of ICT in national development														
Rehabilitate existing 4No ICT centres		X	X	X	X		NO. of ICT centers rehabilitated				20,000.00		DA	DWD
Liaise with telecommunication company to extent coverage throughout the district							Report				500.00		DA, TCC	

DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL														
Sub-program: Natural Resource Conservation														
Objective: Address recurrent devastating floods														
Carry out public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste		X	X	X	X		Report	1,000.00					EHU	NADMO
Construction of drains in 4 major towns		X	X	X	X		Report, Number of beneficiary communities				333,333.33		DA	DWD
Sub-Total														

DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTIABILITY														
PROJECTS/OPERATIONS	Location	2019				Baseline	Output indication	Sources of funding					Implementing agencies	
								%					Lead	Collab.
		1	2	3	4			IGF	DAC F	DDF	GOG	Donors		
LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND DECENTRALISATION														
Sub-Programme: Finance and revenue mobilization														
Objective: Strengthen Fiscal Decentralization														
Public education and dissemination of information on the FFR and budget						Report	3,750.00				1,250.00		DA	
Rehabilitation of Battor market (gravelling, drains, shades and stores)		X	X	X	X	Report					83,333.00	83,333.00	DA	DWD
Sub-program: Planning Budgeting and Coordination														
Objective: Deepen political and administrative decentralization														
Facilitate the preparation and implementation of sub-structure action plans		X	X	X	X	Report, Structure plans prepared					57,500.00		DA	Sub-structure

Provide logistics to sub-structures (motor bikes, printers, mega phones etc)		X	X	X	X		Handing over report, receipts of purchase, Logistics provided				7,500.00		DA	
Logistical support to decentralized departments (computers, printers, furniture etc)		X	X	X	X		receipts of purchase, Logistics provided				12,500.00		DA	
Provide office accommodation and furniture to all departments of the Assembly		X	X	X	X		receipts of purchase, Logistics provided				40,000.00		DA	
Construction of 1No. 4bedrooms self-contain bungalow for DCE with boys' quarters		X	X	X	X		Report on status of the project				308,554.80		DA	DWD
Purchase of office equipment (computer and Accessories etc.) for central Administration		X	X	X	X		receipts of purchase, Logistics provided				15,000.00		DA	
Construction of 1No. 2 bedrooms semi-detached bungalows for assembly staff			X	X	X		NO. of bungalows constructed				200,000.00		DA	DWD
Purchase 5 No. motor bikes for decentralised departments		X	X	X	X		NO. of motor bikes purchased				27,500.00		DA	
Objective: Improve popular participation at regional and district levels														
Implement the Popular Participation Action Plan		X	X	X	X		Report on the implementation				2,500.00		DA	

Organise regular town hall meetings		X	X	X	X		Invitation letter, munities, attendance list				10,000.00		DA	Local authorities
CIVIL SOCIETY AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT														
Sub-program: General Administration														
Objective: Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development														
Liaise with the regional house of chiefs to settle all land chieftaincy disputes in the district		X	X	X	X						500.00		Regional House Of Chiefs	
Pay annual visit to Traditional Councils		X	X	X	X		Invitation letter, attendance list Minutes				5,000.00		DA	Local authorities
HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY														
Sub-program: General Administration														
Objective: Ensure security service delivery														
Apply for the posting of police personnel to the district		X	X	X	X		NO. of Police personnel posted				500.00			
Provide 2NO. motor bikes for the police station		X	X	X	X		NO. of motor bikes procured							
Rent and furnish temporal property to serve as District court		X	X	X	X		Report and receipts				20,000.00			

Complete the rehabilitation and furnish of FASCOM building at Juapong to serve as circuit court premise		X	X	X	X		Reports				20 000.00			
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Table 5.3 2020 Action plan of North Tongu District Assembly

DIMENSION : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
PROJECTS/OPERATIONS	Location	2020				Baseline	Output indication	Sources of funding					Implementing agencies	
		1	2	3	4			%					Lead	Collab.
								IGF	DACF	DDF	GOG	Donors		
INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION														
Sub-Programme: Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development														
Objective: Pursue Flagship Industrial Development Initiatives														
Identify and promote the production of two crops for One-District One Factory		X	X	X	X		Production Report				5,000.00		DA	
Objectives: Diversify and Expand the Tourism Industry for Economic Development														
Facilitate the development of tourist site through PPP	District wide	X	X	X	X		Reports				2,500.00			

Identify and prepare investment potentials profile on the district		X	X	X	X		Profile prepared				15,000.00		REP	BDS
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT														
Sub-Programme: Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development														
Objectives: Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development														
Support SMEs		X	X	X	X		No of beneficiaries					125,000.00	REP	DA
Training in Small Business Mgt for SME		X	X	X	X		Report					16,243.50	REP	DA
Training in advocacy skills, formation and strengthening of existing FBOS/LBAs		X	X	X	X		Invitation letter, Report				2,500.00	2,500.00	REP	DA
Agriculture and Rural Development														
Sub-Programme: Agricultural Development														
Objective: Improve Post-Harvest Management														
Facilitate government programme of construction of storage warehouses	Battor	X	X	X	X		Storage warehouse constructed				500.00		Agric Dept /MoFA	DA
Objective: Improve production efficiency and yield														

Intensify monthly supervision by DAOs	District wide	X	X	X	X		Supervision Reports				2,000.00	2500.00	Agric.Dep t/MoFA	DA
Facilitate secondary multiplication of 2ha improved cassava planting materials in each operational area for distribution to farmers		X	X	X	X		Reports				625.00	625.00	Agric.Dep t/MoFA	Farners/DA
Supervise improved cassava varieties to be introduced to farmers through 4 demonstrations/operational Areas		X	X	X	X		Reports					525.00	Agric.Dep t/MoFA	DA
Facilitate the production of certified planting materials (pineapple, mango, garden egg and pepper by 100 planting material growers		X	X	X	X		Invitation letter, Report					2,000.00	Agric.Dep t/MoFA	DA
Facilitate the acquisition of tractors by farmer		X	X	X	X		Report, receipts of purchase				1,250.00		Agric.Dep t/MoFA	DA
Facilitate the distribution of inputs under the planting for food and job programme		X	X	X	X		Report,				125,000.00		Agric.Dep t/MoFA	DA

Rehabilitate existing 4No. dugouts and dams		X	X	X	X		No of beneficiaries				20,000.00	30,000.00	Agric.Dept/MoFA	DA
Objective: Promote Agriculture as a Viable Business among the Youth														
Facilitate producers of high value horticultural crops easy access to credit and market		X	X	X	X		Report				525.00	500.00	Agric.Dept/MoFA	DA
Celebrate National Farmers day annually		X	X	X	X		Invitation letter, Report				31,250.00		Agric.Dept/MoFA	Farmers
Objective: Promote Livestock and Poultry Development for Food Security and Income Generation														
Facilitate access of poultry and livestock farmers to veterinary drug		X	X	X	X		Report					12,500.00	Agric.Dept	DA
Conduct pest and disease surveillance in 10 operational areas		X	X	X	X		Report, Attendance list, No of beneficiaries					5,000	Agric.Dept / MoFA	Farners /DA
FISHERIIS AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT														
Objective: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture														
Provide extension services to fish farmers		X	X	X	X		Reports					2,000.00	Agric Dept	DA

Facilitate and supervise the construction of 2 smokeless stoves per Processor Based Organization per operational area		X	X	X	X						833.00	16,666.67	Agric . Dept	DA
SUB- TOTAL														

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION : SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT															
PROJECTS/OPERATIONS	Location	2020				Baseline	Output indication	Sources of funding					Implementing agencies		
								%					Lead	Collab.	
		1	2	3	4			IGF	DACF	DDF	GOG	Donors			
HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICE															
Sub-Programme: Health Delivery															
Objective: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)															
Construction of 2No CHPS compounds		X	X	X	X		CHPS Compound constructed					483,333.33	96,666.67	DA/Donor	DHD
Construction of 1No. shade for weighing children		X	X	X	X		NO. of weighing shade constructed					10,000.00		MP/DA	DHD

Objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections														
Carry out Voluntary counselling and testing at festivals / occasions	District wide	X	X	X	X		No of beneficiaries(Sex segregates /Reports					5,000.00	DAC/DHD	GAC
Form and monitor HIV schools alert		X	X	X	X		Reports					875,000.00	DAC/DHD	GAC
Celebration of National HIV day		X	X	X	X		Report					12,000.00	DAC/DHD	GAC
Organise annual stakeholder forum on HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health		X	X	X	X		Report					3,000.00	DAC/DHD	GAC
District Response initiative on HIV and malaria activities in the District		X	X	X	X		Invitation letter, Report						DAC/DHD	GAC
Conduct monthly monitoring of health facilities		X	X	X	X		Report, Attendance list					5,333.33	DHD	DA
Education and Training														
Sub-Programme: Education and Youth Development														
Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels														

Construction of 2No 6unit classroom block with auxiliary facilities (KVIP, urinal, fan, electricity and desk)	Battor		X	X	X						300,00 0.00	450,00 0.00	DA/D onor	DEYS
Construction of 20No 3unit classroom block with auxiliary facilities (KVIP, urinal, fan, electricity and desk)			X	X	X						150,00 0.00	850,00 0.00	DA/ Donor	DEYS
Construction of 10No 2unit KG block with auxiliary facilities (KVIP, urinal, fan, electricity and desk, playing ground & desk)	District wide		X	X	X		No of benefici aries				90,000. 00	360,00 0.00	DA/D onor	DEYS
Supply of 250 dual desk for schools		X	X	X	X		Report				60,000. 00		DA/D onor	DEYS
Renovation of 2No. classroom blocks		X	X	X	X		No of benefici aries				166,66 6.66		DA	DEYS
Construction of 1No 3Unit chamber and hall teacher's bungalow		X	X	X	X		Report				203,33 3.00		DA	DEYS

Awarding of the best and deserving teachers					X		Invitation letter, Report				10,000.00		DAC/DHD	GAC
Support for my first day at school		X	X	X	X		Report, attendance sheet				5,000.00		DA	GES.
Educational support for 40 needy but brilliant students		X	X	X	X		Report, Request letter Receipt				80,000.00		DA	DEYS
Comprehensive inspection and supervision of schools and teachers		X	X	X	X		Supervision report				37,000.00		DEYS	DA
In-service Training for primary schools & Orientation of newly trained teachers		X	X	X	X		Training reports				3,225.00		DEYS	DA
Provide teaching and learning materials to schools		X	X	X	X						18,000.00		DEYS	DA

Monitor and Evaluate the use of Capitation Grant in our schools		X	X	X	X		Report on the disbursement and use of the fund				4,574.00		DEYS	DA
SPORT AND RECREATION														
Sub-Programme: Education and Youth Development														
Objective: Build capacity for sports and recreational development														
Provide sport equipment for schools (Jersey, football, vest etc)	Battor	X	X	X	X		Report				1,466.67		DA/Donor	DEYS
SOCIAL PROTECTION														
Sub-Programme: Social Welfare and Community Development														
Objective: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly														
Register and distribute logistics and equipment to PWD and monitor their activities	Battor	X	X	X	X		Reports				90,000.00		MG&CP, CDSO	DA

Update register & Disburse LEAP Grant payment to beneficiaries		X	X	X	X		Report and register updated				90,000.00		CDS W	DA
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT														
Sub-Programme: Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development														
Objective: Promote Effective Participation of the Youth in Socioeconomic Development														
Register and enrol the youth in employable skills training (tailoring, carpentry, shoe making, hair dressing etc)	Battor	X	X	X	X		Report					33,333.33	REP	DA
Liaise with financial and non-governmental institution to support youth in small and medium scale businesses		X	X	X	X		Report				666.67		REP/DA	Ministry of Trade and Industry
Continue the implementation of the National Youth Employment Programme	District wide	X	X	X	X		Report				2,000.00		DA/Donor	DEYS
Objective: Promote the creation of decent jobs														

Recruitment, Orientation Monitoring, supervision, Administrative support ,reporting and payment of salaries of 7 persons per model under NACOB (Heal Ghana, Educate Ghana, Feed Ghana, Revenue Ghana, Digitized Ghana, Civic Ghana, Enterprise Ghana)		X	X	X	X		No of benefici aries				125,00 0.00		DA	
WAETR AND SANITATION														
Sub-Programme: Health Delivery														
Objective: Improve Access to Safe and Reliable Water Supply Services for All														
Drilling of 6No. mechanised boreholes		X		X	X		No. of mechanised boreholes Drilled				100,00. 00	25,00 0.00	DA, Donor	DWD
Rehabilitation of 21No. broken down boreholes		X	X	X	X		No. of boreholes Rehabilitated				106,66 6.67		DA	DWD
Install water filter machine in 4 selected communities		X	X	X	X		No. of Beneficiary communities , report				40,000. 00		DA/Don or	

Extension of 3DWSS		X	X	X	X		Report						3DWSS	DWD
Monitor the activities of 3 District Water Supply System		X	X	X	X		Report	2,000.00				2,500.00		
Objective: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services														
Support for the construction of household latrines for 125 households	District wide	X	X	X	X		reports					20,000.00	DA	EHU, DWD
Update DESSAP annually		X	X	X	X		DESSAP Updated	1,000.00					EHU	DA
Continue the payment of national sanitation improvement package		X	X	X	X		Report, Receipts							
Monitor the activities of zoomlion in the district		X	X	X	X		Reports							
Public Health Education on radio, Routine sanitary Inspection, Community education/durbar		X	X	X	X		Reports					2,025.00	EHU	DA
Observe National Sanitation days							Report on the celebration						DA	EHU, Comm. Zoomlion

Implementation of CLTS		X	X	X	X		Report on the implementation				2,400.00		EHU	DA
Dislodge Filled up public/institutional latrines		X	X	X	X		No. of institutional latrines dislodged				12,500.00		DA	EHU
Construction of 12No 10-seater water closet institutional toilet		X	X	X	X		NO. of 10-seater water closet institutional toilet constructed						MWS	DA
Construction of urinals connected with water in 20 schools		X	X	X	X		NO. of beneficiary schools				18,750.00	6,250.00	DA, Donor	DEYS
Objective : Promote sustainable water resource development and management														
Dredging of the River Volta		X	X	X	X		Report on the dredging exercise						VRA	DA
Sub-Total														

DIMENSION: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement															
PROJECTS/OPERATIONS	Location	2020				Baseline	Output indication	Sources of funding					Implementing agencies		
								%					Lead	Collab.	
		1	2	3	4			IGF	DACF	DDF	GOG	Donors			
DISASTER MANAGEMENT															
Sub-Programme: Disaster prevention and Management															
Objective: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation															
Organized disaster prevention education on various types of disaster and Climate change in 20 communities.		X	X	X	X		Reports					13,750.00		NADMO	DA
Organized education on Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP), safe havens and their routes and erection of safe haven bill boards in 30 riparian communities		X	X	X	X		Reports					13,750.00	VRA	NADMO,DA	

Clearing of weeds from the surface of water bodies and desilting of choked gutters.		X	X	X	X		Reports				2,500.00	93,531.25	VRA/DA	NADMO
Organize tree planting exercise in 15 communities in the district			X	X			Reports				58,031.00		DA	VRA/D EYS
Provide logistical support for disaster management		X	X	X	X		Reports				20,000.00		DA	
ENERGY AND PETROLEUM														
Sub-program: Infrastructure Development														
Objective: Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system														
Liaise with ministry of energy to connect communities without electricity to the national grid		X	X	X	X		No. of beneficiary communities				1,250.00		Ministry of Energy, DA	ECG
Repair and install street lights		X	X	X	X		report				25,000.00		DA	DWD
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE; ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR														
Sub-program: Infrastructure Development														
Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services														

Reshaping of roads, sectional gravelling or spot improvement (30km)		X	X	X	X		report				80,000.00		DA, Feeder roads	DWD
Embark on regular cleaning of major town roads to remove sand deposits		X	X	X	X		report				10,000		DA	Area Council
Liaise with feeder roads and urban roads for the construction of bitumen surface for selected roads (Aveyime –Asusuari) and Battor, Juapong and Mepe Township roads		X	X	X	X		report				500.00		DA, Feeder Roads	DWD
Sub-program: Disaster prevention and Management														
Objective: Enhance the contribution of inland waterways to safe and efficient transportation of goods and people														
Develop and gazette bye-laws to regulate operations on the river Volta		X	X	X	X		bye-laws developed and gazetted				2,500.00		DA	NADMO

Enforce strict adherence to the use of life jacket and passenger intake		X	X	X	X		report				2,500.00		NAD MO	DA
LAND ADMINISTRATION NAD MANAGEMENT														
Sub-program: General Administration														
Objective: Develop efficient land administration and management system														
Acquisition and registration of land for government/Assembly projects		X	X	X	X		Report				25,000,00		DA	Traditional authority
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY														
Sub-program: General Administration														
Objective: Enhance application of ICT in national development														
Rehabilitate existing 2No ICT centres		X	X	X	X		NO. of ICT centers rehabilitated				20,000.00		DA	DWD
ICT Center		X	X	X	X								DA	
DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL														
Sub-program: Natural Resource Conservation														
Objective: Address recurrent devastating floods														
Carry out public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste		X	X	X	X		Report	1,000.00					EHU	NADMO

Construction of drains in 4 major towns		X	X	X	X		Report, Number of beneficiary communities				333,333.33		DA	DWD
Sub-Total														

DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTIABILITY														
PROJECTS/OPERATIONS	Location	2020				Baseline	Output indication	Sources of funding					Implementing agencies	
		1	2	3	4			%					Lead	Collab.
								IGF	DACF	DDF	GOG	Donors		
LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND DECENTRALISATION														
Sub-Programme: Finance and revenue mobilization														
Objective: Strengthen Fiscal Decentralization														
Public education and dissemination of information on the FFR and budget		X	X	X	X		Report	3,750.00			1,250.00		DA	
Rehabilitation of Battor market (gravelling, drains, shades and stores)		X	X	X	X		Report				83,333.00	83,333.00	DA	DWD

Convert Juapong market into modern market		X	X	X	X		Report					250,000.00	Donor DA	Local Authority
Valuation of properties		X	X	X	X		Report					35,000.00	DA	Valuation board
Partner with the private sector to procure septic emptier		X	X	X	X							150,000.00	Private operator, DA	EHU
Sub-program: Planning Budgeting and Coordination														
Objective: Deepen political and administrative decentralization														
Facilitate the preparation and implementation of sub-structure action plans		X	X	X	X		Report, Structure plans prepared					57,500.00	DA	Sub-structure
Provide logistics to sub-structures (motor bikes, printers, mega phones etc)		X	X	X	X		Handing over report, receipts of purchase, Logistics provided					7,500.00	DA	
Logistical support to decentralized departments (computers, printers, furniture etc)		X	X	X	X		receipts of purchase, Logistics provided					12,500.00	DA	
Construction of 1No. 4bedrooms self-contained bungalow for DCE with boys' quarters		X	X	X	X		Report on status of the project					308,554.80	DA	DWD

Purchase of office equipment (computer and Accessories etc.) for central Administration		X	X	X	X		receipts of purchase, Logistics provided				15,000.00		DA	
Construction of 2No. 2 bedrooms semi-detached bungalows for assembly staff			X	X	X		NO. of bungalows constructed				400,000.00		DA	DWD
Purchase 5 No. motor bikes for decentralised departments		X	X	X	X		NO. of motor bikes purchased				27,500.00		DA	
Objective: Improve popular participation at regional and district levels														
Implement the Popular Participation Action Plan		X	X	X	X		Report on the implementation				2,500.00		DA	
Organise regular town hall meetings		X	X	X	X		Invitation letter, munities, attendance list				10,000.00		DA	Local authorities
CIVIL SOCIETY AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT														
Sub-program: General Administration														
Objective: Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development														
Pay annual visit to Traditional Councils		X	X	X	X		Invitation letter, attendance list Minutes				5,000.00		DA	Local authorities
HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY														
Sub-program: General Administration														
Objective: Ensure security service delivery														
Rehabilitation of Aveyime police station		X	X	X	X		Police station rehabilitated				100,000.00			
Objective: Ensure public safety														

Carry out public education on drug abuse		X	X	X	X		Reports				1,000.00		Police	
LAW AND ORDER														
Sub-program: General Administration														
Objective: Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice														
Rent and furnish temporal property to serve as District court		X	X	X	X						20,000.00			
Complete the rehabilitation and furnish of FASCOM building at Juapong to serve as circuit court premise		X	X	X	X						20,000.00			

Table 5.4 2021 Action plan of North Tongu District

DIMENSION : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
PROJECTS/OPERATIONS	Location	2021				Baseline	Output indication	Sources of funding					Implementing agencies	
		1	2	3	4			%					Lead	Collab.
								IGF	DACF	DDF	GOG	Donors		
INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION														
Sub-Programme: Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development														

Objective: Pursue Flagship Industrial Development Initiatives														
Identify and promote the production of two crops for One-District One Factory		X	X	X	X		Producti on Report				5,000.0 0		DA	
Objectives: Diversify and Expand the Tourism Industry for Economic Development														
Facilitate the development of tourist site through PPP	District wide	X	X	X	X		Reports				2,500.0 0			
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT														
Sub-Programme: Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development														
Objectives: Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development														
Support SMEs		X	X	X	X		No of benefici aries				125,00 0.00	REP	DA	
Training in Small Business Mgt for SME		X	X	X	X		Report				16,243. 50	REP	DA	
Training in advocacy skills, formation and strengthening of existing FBOS/LBAs		X	X	X	X		Invitatio n letter, Report				2,500.0 0	2,500.0 0	REP	DA
Agriculture and Rural Development														
Sub-Programme: Agricultural Development														
Objective: Improve Post-Harvest Management														

Facilitate government programme of construction of storage warehouses		X	X	X	X		Storage warehouse constructed				500.00		Agric. Dept /MoFA	DA
Objective: Improve production efficiency and yield														
Intensify monthly supervision by DAOs	District wide	X	X	X	X		Supervision Reports				2,000.00	2500.00	Agric. Dept /MoFA	DA
Facilitate secondary multiplication of 2ha improved cassava planting materials in each operational area for distribution to farmers		X	X	X	X		Reports				625.00	625.00	Agric. Dept /MoFA	Farmers/ DA
Supervise improved cassava varieties to be introduced to farmers through 4 demonstrations/ operational Areas		X	X	X	X		Reports					525.00	Agric. Dept /MoFA	DA
Facilitate the production of certified planting materials (pineapple, mango, garden egg and pepper by 100 planting material growers		X	X	X	X		Invitation letter, Report					2,000.00	Agric. Dept /MoFA	DA

Facilitate the acquisition of tractors by farmer		X	X	X	X		Report, receipts of purchase				1,250.00		Agric.Dep t/MoFA	DA
Facilitate the distribution of inputs under the planting for food and job programme		X	X	X	X		Report,				125,000.00		Agric.Dep t/MoFA	DA
Rehabilitate existing 4No. dugouts and dams		X	X	X	X		No of beneficiaries				20,000.00	30,000.00	Agric.Dep t/MoFA	DA
Objective: Promote Agriculture as a Viable Business among the Youth														
Facilitate producers of high value horticultural crops easy access to credit and market		X	X	X	X		Report				525.00	500.00	Agric.Dep t/MoFA	DA
Celebrate National Farmers day annually					X		Invitation letter, Report				31,250.00		Agric.Dep t/MoFA	Farmers
Objective: Promote Livestock and Poultry Development for Food Security and Income Generation														
Facilitate access of poultry and livestock farmers to veterinary drug		X	X	X	X		Report				12,500.00		Agric.Dept	DA

Conduct pest and disease surveillance in 10 operational areas		X	X	X	X		Report, Attendance list, No of beneficiaries					5,000	Agric.Dept / MoFA	Farners /DA
FISHERIIS AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT														
Objective: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture														
Provide extension services to fish farmers		X	X	X	X		Reports					2,000.00	Agric . Dept	DA
Facilitate and supervise the construction of 2 smokeless stoves per Processor Based Organization per operational area		X	X	X	X						833.00	16,666.67	Agric . Dept	DA
SUB- TOTAL														

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION : SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
PROJECTS/OPERATIONS	Location	2021				Baseline	Output indication	Sources of funding					Implementing agencies	
		1	2	3	4			%					Lead	Collab.
								IGF	DACF	DDF	GOG	Donors		
HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICE														

Sub-Programme: Health Delivery														
Objective: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)														
Construction of 2No CHPS compounds		X	X	X	X		CHPS Compound constructed				483,333.33	96,666.67	DA/Donor	DHD
Construction of 1No. shade for weighing children		X	X	X	X		NO. of weighing shade constructed				10,000.00		MP/DA	DHD
Objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections														
Carry out Voluntary counselling and testing at festivals / occasions	District wide	X	X	X	X		No of beneficiaries(Sex segregates /Reports				5,000.00		DAC/DHD	GAC
Form and monitor HIV schools alert		X	X	X	X		Reports				875,000.00		DAC/DHD	GAC
Celebration of National HIV day							Report				12,000.00		DAC/DHD	GAC
Organise annual stakeholder forum on HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health		X	X	X	X		Report				3,000.00		DAC/DHD	GAC

District Response initiative on HIV and malaria activities in the District		X	X	X	X		Invitation letter, Report						DAC/DHD	GAC
Construction of 2No 2-bedrooms semi-detached nurses quarters			X	X	X		Report, attendance sheet				320,00 0.00	160,00 0.00	DA	DHD.
Education and Training														
Sub-Programme: Education and Youth Development														
Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels														
Construction of 2No 6unit classroom block with auxiliary facilities (KVIP, urinal, fan, electricity and desk)	Battor			X							300,00 0.00	450,00 0.00	DA/ Dono r	DEYS
Construction of 20No 3unit classroom block with auxiliary facilities (KVIP, urinal, fan, electricity and desk)											150,00 0.00	850,00 0.00	DA/ Dono r	DEYS
Construction of 10No 2unit KG block with auxiliary facilities (KVIP, urinal, fan, electricity and desk, playing ground & desk)	District wide		X				No of beneficiaries				90,000. 00	360,00 0.00	DA/ Dono r	DEYS

Supply of 250 dual desk for schools		X	X	X	X		No of beneficiaries				60,000.00		DA/Donor	DEYS
Renovation of 2No. classroom blocks		X	X	X	X		No of beneficiaries				166,666.66		DA	DEYS
Construction of 1No 3Unit chamber and hall teacher's bungalow		X	X	X	X		Report				203,333.00		DA	DEYS
Awarding of the best and deserving teachers					X		Invitation letter, Report				10,000.00		DAC/DHD	GAC
Support for my first day at school		X	X	X	X		Report, attendance sheet				5,000.00		DA	GES.
Educational support for 40 needy but brilliant students		X	X	X	X		Report, Request letter Receipt				80,000.00		DA	DEYS
Comprehensive inspection and supervision of schools and teachers		X	X	X	X		Supervision report				37,000.00		DEYS	DA

In-service Training for primary schools & Orientation of newly trained teachers		X	X	X	X		Training reports				3,225.00		DEYS	DA
Provide teaching and learning materials to schools		X	X	X	X						18,000.00		DEYS	DA
Monitor and Evaluate the use of Capitation Grant in our schools		X	X	X	X		Report on the disbursement and use of the fund				4,574.00		DEYS	DA
SPORT AND RECREATION														
Sub-Programme: Education and Youth Development														
Objective: Build capacity for sports and recreational development														
Provide sport equipment for schools (Jersey, football, vest etc)		X	X	X	X		Report				1,466.67		DA/Donor	DEYS
SOCIAL PROTECTION														
Sub-Programme: Social Welfare and Community Development														

Objective: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly														
Register and distribute logistics and equipment to PWD and monitor their activities		X	X	X	X		Reports				90,000.00		MG&CP, CDS O	DA
Update register & Disburse LEAP Grant payment to beneficiaries		X	X	X	X		Report and register updated				90,000.00		CDS W	DA
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT														
Sub-Programme: Trade, Tourism and Industrial development														
Objective: Promote Effective Participation of the Youth in Socioeconomic Development														
Register and enrol the youth in employable skills training (tailoring, carpentry, shoe making, hair dressing etc)		X	X	X	X		Report				33,333.33		REP	DA

Liaise with financial and non-governmental institution to support youth in small and medium scale businesses		X	X	X	X		Report				666.67		REP/DA	Ministry of Trade and Industry
Continue the implementation of the National Youth Employment Programme	District wide	X	X	X	X		Report				2,000.00		DA/Donor	DEYS
Objective: Promote the creation of decent jobs														
Recruitment, Orientation Monitoring, supervision, Administrative support ,reporting and payment of salaries of 7 persons per model under NACOB (Heal Ghana, Educate Ghana, Feed Ghana, Revenue Ghana, Digitized Ghana, Civic Ghana, Enterprise Ghana)	District wide	X	X	X	X		No of beneficiaries				125,000.00		DA	
WAETR AND SANITATION														
Sub-Programme: Health Delivery														
Objective: Improve Access to Safe and Reliable Water Supply Services for All														

Drilling of 6No. mechanised boreholes		X	X	X	X		No. of mechanised boreholes Drilled				100,00.00	25,000.00	DA, Donor	DWD
Rehabilitation of 21No. broken down boreholes		X	X	X	X		No. of boreholes Rehabilitated				106,666.67		DA	DWD
Install water filter machine in 4 selected communities		X	X	X	X		No. of Beneficiary communities , report				40,000.00		DA/Donor	
Monitor the activities of 3 District Water Supply System		X	X	X	X		Report	2,000.00				2,500.00		
Objective: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services														
Support for the construction of household latrines for 125 households		X	X	X	X		reports				20,000.00		DA	EHU, DWD
Update DESSAP annually		X	X	X	X		DESSAP Updated	1,000.00					EHU	DA
Continue the payment of national sanitation improvement package		X	X	X	X		Report, Receipts							

Monitor the activities of zoomlion in the district		X	X	X	X		Reports							
Public Health Education on radio, Routine sanitary Inspection, Community education/durbar		X	X	X	X		Reports				2,025.00		EHU	DA
Observe National Sanitation days				X			Report on the celebration						DA	EHU, Comm. Zoomlion
Implementation of CLTS		X	X	X	X		Report on the implementation				2,400.00		EHU	DA
Dislodge Filled up public/institutional latrines		X	X	X	X		No. of institutional latrines dislodged				12,500.00		DA	EHU
Construction of 12No 10-seater water closet institutional toilet		X	X	X	X		NO. of 10-seater water closet institutional toilet constructed						MWS	DA

Construction of urinals connected with water in 20 schools		X	X	X	X		NO. of beneficiary schools				18,750.00	6,250.00	DA, Donor	DEYS
Objective : Promote sustainable water resource development and management														
Dredging of the River Volta		X	X	X	X		Report on the dredging exercise							VRA DA
Sub-Total														

DIMENSION: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement														
PROJECTS/OPERATIONS	Location	2021				Baseline	Output indication	Sources of funding					Implementing agencies	
								%					Lead	Collab.
		1	2	3	4			IGF	DACF	DDF	GOG	Donors		
DISASTER MANAGEMENT														
Sub-Programme: Disaster prevention and Management														
Objective: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation														

Organized disaster prevention education on various types of disaster and Climate change in 20 communities.		X	X	X	X		Reports				13,750.00		NAD MO	DA
Organized education on Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP), safe havens and their routes and erection of safe haven bill boards in 30 riparian communities		X	X	X	X		Reports					13,750.00	VRA	NADMO,DA
Clearing of weeds from the surface of water bodies and desilting of choked gutters.		X	X	X	X		Reports				2,500.00	93,531.25	VRA/DA	NADMO
Organize tree planting exercise in 15 communities in the district			X	X			Reports				58,031.00		DA	VRA/D EYS
Provide logistical support for disaster management		X	X	X	X		Reports				20,000.00		DA	
ENERGY ABD PETROLEUM														
Sub-program: Infrastructure Development														
Objective: Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system														

Liaise with ministry of energy to connect communities without electricity to the national grid		X	X	X	X		No. of beneficiary communities				1,250.00		Ministry of Energy, DA	ECG
Repair and install street lights		X	X	X	X		report				25,000.00		DA	DWD
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE; ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR														
Sub-program: Infrastructure Development														
Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services														
Reshaping of roads, sectional gravelling or spot improvement (30km)		X	X	X	X		Report				80,000.00		DA, Feeder roads	DWD
Embark on regular cleaning of major town roads to remove sand deposits		X	X	X	X		Report				10,000		DA	Area Council

Liaise with feeder roads and unban roads for the construction of bitumen surface for selected roads (Aveyime –Asusuari) and Battor, Juapong and Mepe Township roads		X	X	X	X		Report				500.00		DA, Feeder Roads	DWD
Register and train boat operators on the river Volta and river Alabo		X	X	X	X		Report				1,250.00			
Sub-program: Disaster prevention and Management														
Objective: Enhance the contribution of inland waterways to safe and efficient transportation of goods and people														
Develop and gazette bye-laws to regulate operations on the river Volta		X	X	X	X		bye-laws developed and gazetted				2,500.00		DA	NADMO
Enforce strict adherence to the use of life jacket and passenger intake		X	X	X	X		report				2,500.00		NADMO	DA
LAND ADMINISTRATION NAD MANAGEMENT														
Sub-program: General Administration														
Objective: Develop efficient land administration and management system														

Acquisition and registration of land for government/Assembly projects		X	X	X	X		Report				25,000,00		DA	Traditional authority
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY														
Objective: Enhance application of ICT in national development														
Construction 1NO. ICT Center		X	X	X	X									
DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL														
Sub-program: Natural Resource Conservation														
Objective: Address recurrent devastating floods														
Carry out public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste		X	X	X	X		Report	1,000.00					EHU	NADMO
Construction of drains in 4 major towns		X	X	X	X		Report, Number of beneficiary communities				333,333.33		DA	DWD
Sub-Total														

DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTIABILITY														
PROJECTS/OPERATIONS	Location	2021				Baseline	Output indication	Sources of funding					Implementing agencies	
		1	2	3	4			%					Lead	Collab.
								IGF	DACF	DDF	GOG	Donors		
LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND DECENTRALISATION														
Sub-Programme: Finance and revenue mobilization														
Objective: Strengthen Fiscal Decentralization														
Update revenue data base and implement the revenue improvement action plan		X	X	X	X		Revenue data base updated				20,000.00		Finance department, F&A	
Public education and dissemination of information on the FFR and budget		X	X	X	X		Report	3,750.00			1,250.00		DA	
Convert Juapong market into modern market		X	X	X	X		Report				250,000.00		Donor DA	Local Authority
Valuation of properties		X	X	X	X		Report				35,000.00		DA	Valuation board

Partner with the private sector to procure septic emptier		X	X	X	X							150,000.00	Private operator, DA	EHU
Sub-program: Planning Budgeting and Coordination														
Objective: Deepen political and administrative decentralization														
Facilitate the preparation and implementation of sub-structure action plans		X	X	X	X		Report, Structure plans prepared					57,500.00	DA	Sub-structure
Provide logistics to sub-structures (motor bikes, printers, mega phones etc)		X	X	X	X		Handing over report, receipts of purchase, Logistics provided					7,500.00	DA	
Logistical support to decentralized departments (computers, printers, furniture etc		X	X	X	X		receipts of purchase, Logistics provided					12,500.00	DA	
Purchase of office equipment (computer and Accessories etc.) for central Administration		X	X	X	X		receipts of purchase, Logistics provided					15,000.00	DA	
Construction of 1No. 2 bedrooms semi-detached bungalows for assembly staff			X	X	X		NO. of bungalows constructed					200,000.00	DA	DWD
Objective: Improve popular participation at regional and district levels														

Implement the Popular Participation Action Plan		X	X	X	X		Report on the implementation				2,500.00		DA	
Organise regular town hall meetings		X	X	X	X		Invitation letter, municipalities, attendance list				10,000.00		DA	Local authorities
CIVIL SOCIETY AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT														
Sub-program: General Administration														
Objective: Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development														
Pay annual visit to Traditional Councils		X	X	X	X		Invitation letter, attendance list Minutes				5,000.00		DA	Local authorities
Objective: Ensure public safety														
Carry out public education on drug abuse		X	X	X	X		Reports				1,000.00		Police	
LAW AND ORDER														
Sub-program: General Administration														
Objective: Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice														
Rent and furnish temporal property to serve as District court		X	X	X	X						20,000.00			
Construction of District Court		X	X	X	X						350,000.00			

Complete the rehabilitation and furnish of FASCOM building at Juapong to serve as circuit court premise		X	X	X	X						20 000.00			
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CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Successful implementation of a plan depends largely on effective monitoring and evaluation of the various stages of implementation. Though plan implementation in most development countries especially in sub-Saharan Africa and for that matter Ghana is characterized by poor monitoring systems thus the failure of most development plans.

Monitoring is an instrument that continuously delivers structured information concerning the actual status of the project to all persons involved in the implementation process, including the target group. It is also the strategic action's implementation helps to ensure that the mitigation measures are carried out, and that no unforeseen impact occurs. It is an on-going activity, to provide a continuous oversight on whether a programme is proceeding according to plan. Monitoring is always an internal project activity.

On the other hand, evaluation means the analysis of observations made in the course of monitoring the impact and performance of the project, and drawing conclusions with respect to the fulfillment of project objectives.

The North Tongu District Assembly being a newly Districts in Ghana, has its fair of poor monitoring of development projects manifesting the failure of some development projects in the District. In view of this a formidable team of officers is in place to ensure that the implementation of all the projects in the Medium Term Plan is effectively monitored in order to achieve project objectives. The community itself must do their best to identify these problems and try to help solve them. This is because the outcome of the situation will finally affect the very people within that particular environment. Achievement of the desired benefits from the District Four-Year Development Plan will depend on how successfully it is co-ordinated and implemented to achieve set objectives

Institutional Arrangements

Proper preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of plans depend on effective institutional arrangements. The performance of each institution has a direct effect on the success of

plan and for that matter development. It is therefore imperative, to ensure that all institutions play their respective roles for the overall performance of the plan.

District Assembly

With the inauguration of the District Assembly, supported by the 1992 constitution and various legislations; the Assembly has the ultimate authority to seek for the necessary approvals and implement the District Development Plan.

Executive Committee

The Executive committee should play a leading role to inform Assemblymen about details of the Plan for them to be able to explain it in their electoral areas.

Sub-committees:

It is recommended that the various Sub-Committees are put in place and strengthened especially the following:

- Development Planning Sub-Committee
- Social Services Sub-Committee
- Works Sub-Committee.
- Justice and Security Sub-Committee
- Finance and Administration Sub-Committee

The Development Planning Sub-Committee in particular should have the right personnel with the knowledge, experience and skills in various aspects of development. This Committee should meet on regular basis to review the development process at each stage. Other Sub-Committee should also be established along such lines.

Departments of the District Assembly

It is recommended that the existing decentralised departments are regrouped as soon as possible according to the new set up under the Local Governments Act. They are to be strengthened especially the Central Administration Department. Efforts should be made to attract qualified staff. Other departments which are not present in the District should be established as soon as possible. It is further recommended that heads of department should meet regularly to discuss and co-ordinate their implementation strategies.

Chiefs and Traditional Authorities

The Assembly should inform chiefs and traditional authorities including landowners about their roles in implementing the Plan for example in organising durbars, educating their subjects, releasing lands, soliciting for assistance at various levels etc.

Associations, NGOs and the Private Sector

The Executive Committee should co-ordinate the participation of development associations, pressure groups, NGOs and the private sector in implementing the Plan. This is to ensure maximum utilization of their human, financial and material resources.

Table 6.1 Monitoring Matrix or Results Framework Outing all Indicators, their Baseline and Targets for 2018-2021

LTNDP Goal: Build a Prosperous Society											
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Total amount of internally generated revenue	Total amount of internally generated revenue	Output Indicator	463,893.00	690,000.0	754,026.0	780,428.60	816,982.89	All revenue Sources	Weekly	Finance Dept	
Objective 2: Improve production efficiency and yield											
Change in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish (%)	Yield (MT/Ha)	Output Indicator							Types of crops	Quarterly	Agric Dept
Maize	Yield (MT/Ha)	Output Indicator	2.0	2	2.25	2.3	2.5				
Rice (milled)	Yield (MT/Ha)	Output Indicator	5.0	5	5.2	5.3	5.5				

		Indica tor									
Cassava	Yield (MT/Ha)	Outpu t Indica tor	8.0	8		8	8.2	8.4			
Pepper	Yield (MT/Ha)	Outpu t Indica tor	6.0	6.1		6.2	6.3	6.4			
Groundnut	Yield (MT/Ha)	Outpu t Indica tor	2.0	2		2	2	2			
Cowpea	Yield (MT/Ha)	Outpu t Indica tor	2.0	2		2	2	2			
Objective 3: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development											
Change in tourist arrivals (%)	Number of tourist sites developed and	Outpu t Indica									

	visited	tor									
LTNDP Goal: Create Opportunities for all											
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Maternal mortality ratio	Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	Output Indicator	336.6							Quarterly	District Health Directorate
Under-five mortality rate	Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	Outcome Indicator	21.2								

Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	OPD cases recorded per 10,000 population	Output Indicator	0.68						Male= Female =	Quarterly	District Health Directorate
Objective 2: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups											
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	(% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive)	Output Indicator	2.70						Male= Female =	Quarterly	District Health Directorate/DA
Objective 3: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all											
% of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Output Indicator	51.00	75.00	77.00	80.00	82.00	Type of Source	Quarterly	DA/CWSA	
Objective 3: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services											

Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation	(flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine)	Output Indicator	28.70	38.7		50.7	64.7	77.7	Access type	Quarterly	DEHU/DA
Objective 4: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels											
Gross Enrolment Rate	(Indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling- regardless of age- as proportion of the number children in the relevant age group	Outcome Indicator								Quarterly	DDE/DA
	Primary										
	JHS										
	SHS										

Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools	Indicates Primary One enrolment of pupils aged 6 years)									Quarterly	DDE/DA
Gender Parity Index	Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00	Outcome Indicator								Quarterly	DDE/DA
Objective 5: Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development											
Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	Number of youth benefiting from Youth Employment models	Output Indicator	230							Quarterly	Youth Employment Agency, REP, DA
LTNDP Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment											

2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored	Hectares of degraded land restored	Outcome Indicator									
	Forest										
	Mining										
	Dry and wetland										
Objective 2: Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system											
% change in number of households with access to electricity	% change in the number of households connected to the national grid	Output Indicator									
Objective 3: Enhance application of ICT in national development											

Teledensity/Penetration rate	the number of telephone connections for every 100 individual	Output indicator									
Objective 4: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and service											
Proportion/length of roads maintained/rehabilitated	Length of roads rehabilitated/constructed										
	Trunk Roads (in km)										
	Urban Roads (in km)										
	Feeder Roads (in km)		6.15km	12.30km	18.60km	24.75km	30.90km		Quarterly	DWD	
LTNDP Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society											
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Strengthen fiscal decentralization											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator	Baseline	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring	Responsibility	

		Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		Frequency	
Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	Total amount of project and programmes implemented by NGOs and other partners	Output indicator		1,068,712	1,068,712	1,068,712	1,068,712		Annually	Finance Dept/DPC U
% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget	(How much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget?)	Output indicator	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		Annually	DA
Objective 2: Enhance public safety										
Police citizen ratio	Number of Policemen to 500 population	Output indicator	1:5,506	1:4000	1:3000	1:2000	1:1000		Quarterly	GPS/DA

Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	Number reported cases on child, women and men abuse	Output indicator	35	30		25	20	15		Quarterly	SWD/DA
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SOURCE: NTDA DPCU, 2017

6.2 ARRANGEMENTS FOR DATA COLLECTION, COLLATION, ANALYSIS AND USE OF RESULTS

This part of the Plan presents the processes by which data will be collected, collated, analyzed, presented and communicated to its intended recipients. It contains the details of proposed programs and projects register and data collection matrix of the Assembly.

6.2.1 Data Collection and Collation

The DPCU will undertake monitoring visits to all project/programme sites to collect relevant data on the status of implementation of planned projects and programmes. The DPCU will develop appropriate data collection tools including detail check list and questionnaire to guide its field visits. The tools for data collection will be based on the agreed indicators selected for monitoring the outputs, outcomes and impacts of planned intervention. There shall be two levels of monitoring; the first by Sector Departments of their programmes and projects. Joint monitoring by two or more Departments will be encouraged in situations where an intervention is cross-cutting in nature. The second level of monitoring will be undertaken by the DPCU on the overall District Development programmes, projects and activities.

The DPCU will use the matrix below (Table 6.2 Data Collection Matrix) as guide.

Table 6.2 Data Collection Matrix

Indicator	Data collection period	Data collection method	Data disaggregation	Results
% increase in IGF collected and allocated for LED	By the 10 th day of the month beginning each quarter	Review of quarterly financial records	N/A	10% increment each Quarter
Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to MTDP implementation	By 31 st December each year	Review of quarterly financial records	By sector supported	30% of annual expenditure being donor funds
% of DA Expenditure within MTDP budget	By 31 st December each year	Review of Annual financial records	N/A	99% expenditure within MTDP Budget
% increase in Internally Generated Revenue	By the 10 th day of the month beginning each quarter	Review of quarterly financial records	N/A	10% increment each Quarter
% of Disputes which hinder business development identified and resolved	By the 10 th day of the month beginning each quarter	Review of reports of meetings with business community	N/A	70% of Disputes resolved
Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/	By 31 st December each year	Review of Reports from YEA, NaBco,	Male: 78	100% of targeted male and females

apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training		NBSSI etc.	Female: 22	employed
Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish	By 31 st December each year	Review of end of year report of the department of Agriculture	By crop type	
CROP				5%
-Maize				5%
-Cassava				5%
-Tomato				2%
-Groundnut				1%
-Mango				2%
-Yam				
Number of Youth trained in improved processing, packaging and marketing of agricultural products	By 31 st December each year	Review of end of year report of NBSSI	Male Female	10 Female 10 Males
% change in tourist arrivals	Annually	Review of records of Tourism Sites	Male Females Nationality	5% by 2021
% reduction in teenage pregnancies in communities	Annually	Review of annual performance report of Health Directorate	By age	70% by 2021
Gross Enrolment Rate-	Annually	Review of annual performance report of GES	Male Females	Boys: 100%, Girls: 100%
-Primary				Boys: 100%, Girls: 100%
-JSS				Boys:100%, Girls: 100%
-SSS				
Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools	Annually	Review of annual performance report of GES	Male Females	Boys:81.8% Girls: 83.0%
% increase in Educational attainment of Persons with Special Needs improved	Annually	Review of annual performance report of GES	Male Female	Males: 10% Females: 10%
% increase in the performance of Science, Technology, Engineering	Annually	Review of annual performance report of	Male	60%

and Mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary levels		GES	Female	65%
% increase in the BECE Results	Annually	Review of annual performance report of GES	Male Female	Boys: 80% Girls: 80%
% of Population with improved Access to health service delivery	Annually	Review of annual performance report of GHS	Male Female	80% of population with improved access to health services
Malaria case fatality in children under five per 10,000 population	Annually	Review of annual performance report of GHS	Male Female	2 children per 10,000 population
Maternal mortality ratio	Annually	Review of annual performance report of GHS	Male Female	0
Under five mortality ratio	Annually	Review of annual performance report of GHS	Male Female	15
% increase in the number of subscribers to the NHIS	Annually	Review of annual performance report of District Health	Male Female	80% of population registered
HIV and AIDS/STIs prevalence rates	Annually	Review of annual performance report of GHS	Male Female	1% prevalence rate
% of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Annually	Review of annual performance report of Municipal Works Department	Urban Rural	Urban: 100% Rural:65%
% of population with access to improved sanitation	Annually	Review of sanitation situation reports	Urban Rural	50% coverage
Number of disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities designed	Annually	Review of sanitation situation reports	Urban Rural	5 designs constructed and tried
Number of people prosecuted for Enforcement of sanitation Bye-laws	Annually	Review of sanitation situation reports	Male Female	150 male and 150 females prosecuted
Number of communities Declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)	Annually	Review of sanitation situation reports	Urban Rural	50% ODF
Hectors of degraded forest, mining,	Annually	Review of vegetation		10 hectors

dry, and wet lands rehabilitated/restored		maps with current status maps		rehabilitated
Number of reported cases of abuse	Annually	Review of annual performance report of Department community Development and Social Welfare	Male Female	90% reduction from 2017 baseline
Gender parity index: KG: Primary: JHS SHS	Annually	Review of Annual Report of GES	Male Female	1.0 1.0 1.02 1.51
% of Disability funds disbursed	Annually	Review of annual financial reports	Male Female	100% disbursement rate
Proportion/ length of roads maintained/ rehabilitated: Highway Urban Roads Feeder Roads	Annually	Physical inspection of developed roads	Urban Rural	15km 5km 30km
Proportion/ length of roads constructed: Highway Urban Roads Feeder Roads	Annually	Physical inspection of developed roads	Urban Rural	15km 5km 10km
Tele density and penetration rate	Annually	Review of annual performance reports of the Assembly	Urban Rural	60% penetration
Number of settlements with complete Digital property Address Systems	Annually	Review of annual performance reports of physical Planning Department	Urban Rural	20 settlements completed Digital property Address Systems
Number of slums renewed and redeveloped in the District	Annually	Review of annual performance reports of the Assembly	N/A	1 slums upgraded

Proportion of Zongo Development funds spent on social programs in Zongos	Annually	Review of annual performance reports of the Assembly	N/A	50% of Zongo Development Fund spent on social programs
% of population satisfied with quality of service delivery of Assembly and its departments	Annually	Review of annual performance reports of the Assembly	Urban Rural	90% satisfied
Total amount of Internally Generated Revenue	Annually	Review of annual financial performance reports of the Assembly	N/A	15% growth annually
Police Citizen ratio				1:5000
Number Ghanaian citizens home/abroad contributing to the Municipality's Development	Annually	Review of annual performance reports of the Assembly	Male Female	At least 5 people contributing to the municipality development annually

6.2.2 Data Analysis and Use

The DPCU will undertake analysis of data collected from the field and other sources. It will implore the use of scientific methods of data analysis and appropriate data analysis software such as Micro-Soft Excel, Scientific Package for Social Scientist (SPSS), etc to analyze and interpret both primary and secondary data collected from the field and other relevant data sources.

6.3 PREPARATION OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORTS

The analyzed data will be use to produce Quarterly, ½ yearly and Annual Progress Reports. The DPCU will also establish and maintain updated program/projects register using the recommended format by the NDPC. The reports will be submitted to the National Development Planning Commission through the Volta Regional Coordinating Council. Other stakeholders will also be given copies of the reports through their participation in various plan performance review meetings.

6.4 UTILIZATION OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORTS

Findings and recommendations and lessons learnt from the Monitoring and Evaluation Reports including those of Special Studies will be used as inputs into the preparation of Annual Action Plans

The table 6.1 presents a detailed calendar for conducting the Monitoring and Evaluation Activities of the Assembly.

6.5 M&E CALENDAR

Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar is an important tool in planning the M&E processes of the Municipality. It features the main monitoring and evaluation activities, the planned time schedules, key actors and the budget relating to each activity.

Table 6.1 illustrates Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar of the District.

- **Table: 6.3 M&E Calendar**

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				ACTORS	BUDGET GHC
	2018	2019	2020	2021		
MTDP 2018-2021 Ex-Ante Evaluations						
Conduct Evaluation (hydrological studies) for the drilling and mechanization of 10 Community water systems			February each year		DPCU & Technical consultants	32,000.00
Conduct Ex-ante Evaluation (Environmental Impact Assessments) on the provision 10No 6&3-Unit Classroom Blocks in selected communities			First Quarter each year		DPCU & Technical consultants	50,000.00
Conduct Ex-ante Evaluation (Environmental Impact Assessments) on the provision 4No CHPS Compounds in selected communities			First Quarter each year		DPCU & Technical consultants	30,000.00
MTDP 2018-2021 Mid-Term Evaluations:						
Conduct Mid Term Review of the DMTDP 2018-2021			1st Qtr.		DPCU	20,000.00
Conduct Mid Term Evaluation on the implementation of planned social programs eg. the Ghana School Feeding Program, LEAP, Free SHS etc.			1st Qtr.		DPCU	5,000.00
MTDP 2018-2021 Terminal Evaluations						
Conduct Terminal Evaluation on the Programmes and Projects in the MTDP 2018-2021				2nd Qtr	DPCU	20,000.00
Specific Evaluations/Studies						
Conduct special studies on the impact of the implementation of the CHPS in the District			October		DPCU	10,000.00
Conduct special studies on the impact of the implementation of the educational projects in the District	September				DPCU	10,000.00
Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation						
Assess the Quality of Health Services in Hospital, Health Centres, CHPS in the District using Community Score Cards		May			DPCU	5,000.00

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				ACTORS	BUDGET GHC
	2018	2019	2020	2021		
Assess the performance of One best Performing and One Worst Performing Water and Sanitation Team in delivering rural water services using Community Score Card			July		DPCU	2,500.00
Implementation Monitoring						
Organize 4 Quarterly Joint DPCU and Stakeholder Monitoring visits to project sites each year			Every second week of the month ending the Quarter		DPCU	20,000.00
Organize 12 monthly sector specific monitoring and supervision visits to project sites each year			Every last week of the month other than those ending the Quarter.		DPCU	30,000.00
Organize 4 Quarterly Plan Review Meetings each year			Every 2nd week of the month ending the quarter		DPCU	20,000.00
Organize one Annual Performance Review Meeting each year			First week of February each year.		DPCU	20,000.00
Annual Progress Report Preparation and Dissemination						
Data collation			First week of January each year		DPCU	3,200.00
Prepare draft District APR			2nd and 3rd week of January, each year			1,280.00
Organize APR Review Workshop			4th week of January each year			30,000.00
Finalize APR and Submit to RCC and NDPC			First week of February each year			1,000.00
Disseminate APR other stakeholders			2nd week of February each year.			4,000.00

6.6 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The main strategy for implementing the Plan is to rely on a co-ordinated approach with individuals playing their roles up to expectation.

The Executive Committee should always take the initiative and be a step ahead everybody else on what is to be done. Prioritizations of the proposals, specific implementing agencies and monitoring responsibilities have been shown in the Work Programme.

National and Regional Implementing Agencies

Implementing agencies at the National and regional levels should be informed regularly about their commitment to the District. Regular reports on their projects should be sent to them.

District Implementing Agencies

The departments of the District Assembly and various implementing agencies within the District including Town/Area Councils and Unit Development Committees should co-ordinate their strategies and implementation processes on monthly basis under the auspices of the Development Planning Sub-Committee. This Committee should analyze and Co-ordinate all reports to the executive committee who should in turn report to the District Assembly every quarter of the year.

Monitoring and Review

□ Monitoring

The Executive Committee assisted by the Development Planning Sub-Committee should be the central co-ordinating unit for the monitoring of the Plan.

Every aspect of monitoring the Plan should be identified with a sub-committee. The sub-committees should also have organizations or individuals that should be responsible for monitoring implementation as indicated in the Work Programme. Town and Area Councils, development associations, chiefs etc. should take part in monitoring implementation. However, directives should always come from the Executive Committee. This means all other monitoring bodies should submit their reports to the Executive Committee for the appropriate action to be taken.

6.7 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

6.7.1 MARKETING THE PLAN

In order to win support for the Plan, it has to be marketed at various levels for people to know what to expect from the Plan and what is expected of them towards implementation.

District Level

The objectives, strategies and proposals within the plan should be made known to Assemblymen and officers of various departments. They should in turn educate the public. The next step is the Town and Village Committees who should carry the message further to their people. These could be done through durbars, seminars, non-formal education etc.

Pressure groups in the District such as Chiefs, Youth Associations, market women, NGOs, GPRTU etc should be well informed about their roles and the benefits to the society in general and to them in particular. Aspects of the Plan should be mounted at strategic places for people to comment.

Regional and National Levels

It is necessary to market the District Development Plan beyond its borders to serve as means of informing public officials and as means of soliciting for material and financial support. At the Regional and National Levels; Ministers, Heads of Department, Corporations, companies etc whose support are needed have to be well informed about their roles and contributions through special submissions.

International Level

Presentations should be made to international agencies and financiers for their support. The association between the District and Denmark should be strengthened and extended to other countries.

6.7.2 District Communication strategy/plan

The achievement of the desired results of this Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) rests on how effective and efficient the plan is disseminated. The dissemination of the plan is needed to enhance effective resource mobilization and for mobilizing the needed social support for sustainability of the programmes and projects. In view of the above, the following activities have been identified as strategies for creating awareness on the roles and expectations of the various stakeholders of the programmes and projects as illustrated in the District Communication Activity Matrix below

6.7.3 Municipal Communication Activity Matrix

- **Table: 6.4 District Communication Activity Matrix**

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Community sensitization on MTDP 2018-2021	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities etc.	Community durbars, drama, role play etc.	Annually	DCD/DPO/ Chairman of Dev't. Sub-committee
Meeting with Political leadership	To get them to appreciate the MTDP.	DCE, Presiding member, MPs and chairpersons of	Meetings with audio-visuals	15 th to 30 th January, 2018	

	To update them on the status of implementation	the sub-committees	Round-table discussion and, PowerPoint presentations.	October to December	DPCU
Marketing the MTDP 2018-2021 Plan	To mobilise resources and social support for the plan implementation	Development Partners, Private Sector operators, chiefs, Queens, Community Members, Ministries, Departments and Agencies, Donors, CSO, NGOs, the Media etc	Round-table discussion and, PowerPoint presentations. Meetings with audio-visuals	January to June, 2018	DPCU
Plan review meetings	To get stakeholders appreciate the level of Plan implementation and to incorporate lessons into next phase of implementation	Assembly members, DCE, Presiding member, MPs and chairpersons of the sub-committees, Heads of Departments and Units and other stakeholders	Round-table discussion and, PowerPoint presentations.	Half yearly and Annually	DPCU
Dissemination of progress Reports	To enable stakeholders track the achievements of planned targets on indicators	NDPC, VRCC, Office of Head of Local Government Service, Assembly Members DPs	Distribution of copies of reports to stakeholders, uploading it to District website, whatsapp platform etc	Quarterly and Annually	DPCU

SOURCE: NTDA DPCU, 2017

6.8 EVALUATION

The Planned programs and projects will have to be evaluated to assess the established strengths, pinpoint shortcomings, their causes and propose suitable improvements. This will require the Assembly to focus on the conditions, operations, performance as well as impacts of the projects. The evaluation exercise will encourage learning experiences for those involved in the implementation process and serve as the basis for recommendation and decision-making. The process will consider the set goals and objectives under the various themes. It will answer questions on the relevance, adequacy, effectiveness and impact of the activities, objectives and goals. The planned evaluations will be conducted using the following format.

1. Assessing the need for an evaluation (provide the background).
2. Developing clear ideas on the rationale and objectives of the evaluation.
3. Determining the type of evaluation to undertake.
4. Specifying the methods, scope and timing of the evaluation.
5. Identifying and analysing stakeholders.
6. Estimating the costs involved which should be factored into the budget of the AAP.
7. Preparing Terms of Reference (TOR) and contractual agreements based on items (i) to (iv) above. The TOR will be prepared by the DPCU in collaboration with stakeholders. In developing the Terms of Reference, the DPCU will facilitate a process leading the development of a broad agreement on the TOR because it will form the basis for the evaluation exercise. More importantly, the TOR will be the formal reference for the consultant or team of consultants to be recruited.
8. Recruiting a consultant or a team in accordance with the provisions of the Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663) as amended by Act, 914, 2016
9. Organising meetings to discuss the inception and draft reports with stakeholders.
10. Organising a validation meeting with stakeholders before submission of the final report.
11. Disseminating the results and acting on the findings and recommendations as part of the dissemination and communications strategy

Table 6.3 will constitute an important guide for conduct of the Evaluations

• **Table: 6.5 Evaluation Matrix**

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
Relevance					
Efficiency					
Effectiveness					
Impact					
Sustainability					
Others					

Adapted from JICA, 2004

The evaluation report will be prepared in accordance with the following format:

PROGRAMME/PROJECT EVALUATION REPORT

A. PROGRAMME IDENTIFICATION

A1 Project Title

A2. Project Code No.....

- A3. Project Location
- A4. Implementing Agency (S)
- A5. Evaluation Agency(S)
- A6. Date of Evaluation

B. Evaluation Report

B1. Objectives: -

- Have the programme/project objectives been achieved?
 - Are the programme/project results still relevant?
 - Has the programme/project supported the policy (s) as planned?
 - Where the programme/project objectives have not been achieved, give reasons

B2 TIME AND FINANCE

- Was the project implemented in the time planned? If not, state length of over-run
- Was the project cost within the amount estimated ?if not state the amount of Over or under expenditure.
- Did funds on stream as planned and anticipated? If not, what short falls occurred
- Are recurrent costs within the planned level? If not state the over expenditure
- Where over-runs, over expenditure and funding short falls have occurred, give reasons in full and state how
- These events can be avoided in future.

B3. BENEFICIARIES AND BENEFITS

- Are the benefits reaching the target beneficiaries? If not, state beneficiaries not being reached
- Are the benefits reaching the number of beneficiaries planned if not, state the short falls
- Are the benefits at the planned quantity level? If not state short falls.
- Is revenue at planned quantity level? If not state short-fall (programmes for revenue earning only)

B4. OPERATIONS

- Is the project operating at planned level? If not state deficiency
- Are the programme/project assets being properly maintained?
- Where appropriate, state reasons for failure

6.8 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation will be conducted to assess effectiveness of Health services delivery at the Battor Hospital and other Health facilities in the District using Community Score Cards. Similarly, the performance of education delivery will be assessed using the same method.

Evaluation will be conducted in greater detail at the project level. Ex-post evaluation will be carried out purposely to assess whether the resources invested have produced or are producing the desired results in terms of outputs and benefits, and whether the benefits are reaching the intended target beneficiaries.

The following steps will be followed in conducting the participatory monitoring and Evaluation by the DPCU:

- i. Deciding on the need for PM&E.
- ii. Deciding on the PM&E method to use.
- iii. Identifying the key stakeholders.
- iv. Identifying a lead facilitator.
- v. Determining the performance questions.
- vi. Determining the resources and time available.
- vii. Defining a TOR for the lead facilitator or consultant.
- viii. Training the team to carry out the PM&E.
- ix. Disseminating the results and acting on the findings and recommendations as part of the dissemination and communication strategy.

APPENDIX

ANNEX A: SUSTAINABILITY TEST FOR THE PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES OF NORTH TONGU DISTRICT

Sustainability Test

Activity Extension of '3 District water supply system' to new developing residential areas of Battor, Mepe and Aveyime		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	Mangroves areas shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Illegal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fish resources)	Type of fishing nets used Fishing methods (light fishing, chemical fishing etc.)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Soil pollution (the activities should reduce soil pollution)	The level of agrochemicals usage	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Coastal Erosion (the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	Coast line stability	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	Adaptation projects, awareness creation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Physical development in wetlands (the activities should protect the wetlands)	Wetlands shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Bush burning (the activities should minimize bush burning)	Data on bush fires	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should	Development of final	(0) 1 2 3 4

lead to proper waste disposal)	disposal sites	5
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
MDGs Health (the activities should not work against the achievement of the MDGs)		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Overgrazing (the activities should not lead to reduction of arable lands)	Numbers of cattle	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation (the activities should create more jobs to the young people)	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	Tonnage of salt iodized	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
High school dropout (the activities should improved school enrolment and retention)	High school enrolment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Loan (activities should lead to accessibility to loans)	High loan recovery rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public education (activities should lead to more awareness creation)	High information dissemination	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	More compliance	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Extension of '3 District water supply system' to new developing residential areas of Battor, Mepe and Aveyime		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	2	Works against the project
Illigal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fisf resources)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Soil pollution (the activities should reduce soil pollution)	0	Not relevant
Coastal Erosion (the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	0	Not relevant
Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	4	Support the project
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Physical development in wetlands (the activities should protect the wetlands)	2	Works against the project
Bush burning (the activities should minimize bush burning)	4	Not relevant
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	4	Not relevant
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	3	Neutral effect on the project
MDGs (the activities should not work against the	5	Strongly support the project

achievement of the MDGs)		
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	4	Support the project
Overgrazing (the activities should not lead to reduction of arable lands)	0	Not relevant
Job creation (the activities should create more jobs to the young people)	5	Strongly support the project
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	0	Not relevant
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
High school dropout (the activities should improved school enrolment and retention)	4	Support the project
Loan (activities should lead to accessibility to loans)	0	Not relevant
Public education (activities should lead to more awareness creation)	0	Not relevant
Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	4	Support the project

Activity Provide office accommodation and furniture to all departments of the Assembly		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	Mangroves areas shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Illegal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fish resources)	Type of fishing nets used Fishing methods (light	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

	fishing, chemical fishing etc.)	
Soil pollution (the activities should reduce soil pollution)	The level of agrochemicals usage	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Coastal Erosion (the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	Coast line stability	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	Adaptation projects, awareness creation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Physical development in wetlands (the activities should protect the wetlands)	Wetlands shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Bush burning (the activities should minimize bush burning)	Data on bush fires	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	Development of final disposal sites	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
MDGs (the activities should not work against the achievement of the MDGs)	Achievable MDG goal	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Overgrazing (the activities should not lead to reduction of arable lands)	Numbers of cattle	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation (the activities should create more jobs to the young people)	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	Tonnage of salt iodized	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
High school dropout (the activities should improved school enrolment and retention)	High school enrolment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Loan (activities should lead to accessibility to loans)	High loan recovery rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public education (activities should lead to more awareness creation)	High information dissemination	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	More compliance	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Provide office accommodation and furniture to all departments of the Assembly		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Illigal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fisf resources)	0	There is no direct relationship
Soil pollution (the activities should reduce soil pollution)	0	There is no direct relationship
Coastal Erosion (the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	2	Works against the project
Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	0	There is no direct relationship
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Physical development in wetlands (the activities	2	Works against the project

should protect the wetlands)		
Bush burning (the activities should minimize bush burning)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	2	Works against the project
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	3	Neutral effect on the project
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	4	Farmers can access loans and advice through the office
Overgrazing (the activities should not lead to reduction of arable lands)	0	There is no direct relationship
Job creation (the activities should create more jobs to the young people)	5	More jobs will be created for the People
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	3	Neutral effect on the project
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
High school dropout (the activities should improved school enrolment and retention)	4	Support the project
Loan (activities should lead to accessibility to loans)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Public education (activities should lead to more awareness creation)	4	Support the project
Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	5	Strongly support the project

Sustainability Test

Activity: Construction of a District Magistrate court at Battor		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	Mangroves areas shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Illigal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fisf resources)	Type of fishing nets used Fishing methods (light fishing, chemical fishing etc.)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Soil pollution (the activities should reduce soil pollution)	The level of agrochemicals usage	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Coastal Erosion (the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	Coast line stability	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	Adaptation projects, awareness creation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Physical development in wetlands (the activities should protect the wetlands)	Wetlands shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Bush burning (the activities should minimize bush burning)	Data on bush fires	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	Development of final disposal sites	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
MDGs (the activities should not work against the	Achievable MDG goal	(0) 1 2 3 4

achievement of the MDGs)		5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Overgrazing (the activities should not lead to reduction of arable lands)	Numbers of cattle	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation (the activities should create more jobs to the young people)	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	Tonnage of salt iodized	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
High school dropout (the activities should improved school enrolment and retention)	High school enrolment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Loan (activities should lead to accessibility to loans)	High loan recovery rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public education (activities should lead to more awareness creation)	High information dissemination	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	More compliance	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction of a District magistrate court at Battor		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	0	Not relevant

Illegal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fish resources)	0	Not relevant
Soil pollution (the activities should reduce soil pollution)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Coastal Erosion (the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	3	Winning of sand will affect coastal erosion
Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	0	Not relevant
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Physical development in wetlands (the activities should protect the wetlands)	2	Works against the aim
Bush burning (the activities should minimize bush burning)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	4	Support the project
MDGs (the activities should not work against the achievement of the MDGs)	0	Not relevant
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	0	Not relevant
Overgrazing (the activities should not lead to reduction of arable lands)	0	Not relevant
Job creation (the activities should create more jobs to the young people)	4	Support the project

Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	0	Not relevant
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
High school dropout (the activities should improved school enrolment and retention)	0	Not relevant
Loan (activities should lead to accessibility to loans)	0	Not relevant
Public education (activities should lead to more awareness creation)	0	Not relevant
Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	5	Strongly support the project

Sustainability Test

Activity: Construction of 5No Foot bridge in five communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	Mangroves areas shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Illigal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fisf resources)	Type of fishing nets used Fishing methods (light fishing, chemical fishing etc.)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Soil pollution (the activities should reduce soil pollution)	The level of agrochemicals usage	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Coastal Erosion (the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	Coast line stability	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	Adaptation projects, awareness creation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Physical development in wetlands (the activities should protect the wetlands)	Wetlands shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Bush burning (the activities should minimize bush burning)	Data on bush fires	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	Development of final disposal sites	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
MDGs Health (the activities should not work against the achievement of the MDGs)	Achievable MDG goal	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Overgrazing (the activities should not lead to reduction of arable lands)	Numbers of cattle	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation (the activities should create more jobs to the young people)	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	Tonnage of salt iodized	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
High school dropout (the activities should improved school enrolment and retention)	High school enrolment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Loan (activities should lead to accessibility to loans)	High loan recovery rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public education (activities should lead to more awareness creation)	High information dissemination	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	More compliance	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction of 5No Foot bridge in five communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	2	Works strongly against the aim
Illegal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fish resources)	0	Not relevant
Soil pollution (the activities should reduce soil pollution)	0	Not relevant
Coastal Erosion (the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	0	Not relevant
Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	4	Support the project
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Physical development in wetlands (the activities should protect the wetlands)	2	Works strongly against the aim
Bush burning (the activities should minimize bush	0	Not relevant

burning)		
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	0	Not relevant
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	0	Not relevant
MDGs Health (the activities should not work against the achievement of the MDGs)	4	Support the project
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	4	Support the project
Overgrazing (the activities should not lead to reduction of arable lands)	2	Works against the aim
Job creation (the activities should create more jobs to the young people)	4	Strongly support the project
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	0	Not relevant
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
High school dropout (the activities should improved school enrolment and retention)	5	Strongly support the project
Loan (activities should lead to accessibility to loans)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Public education (activities should lead to more awareness creation)	4	Support the project
Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	4	Support the project

Sustainability Test

Activity: Acquire final waste disposal site at Bla		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	Mangroves areas shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Illgal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fisf resources)	Type of fishing nets used Fishing methods (light fishing, chemical fishing etc.)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Soil pollution (the activities should reduce soil pollution)	The level of agrochemicals usage	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Coastal Erosion (the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	Coast line stability	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	Adaptation projects, awareness creation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Physical development in wetlands (the activities should protect the wetlands)	Wetlands shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Bush burning (the activities should minimize bush	Data on bush fires	(0) 1 2 3 4

burning)		5
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	Development of final disposal sites	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
MDGs Health (the activities should not work against the achievement of the MDGs)	Achievable MDG goal	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Overgrazing (the activities should not lead to reduction of arable lands)	Numbers of cattle	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation (the activities should create more jobs to the young people)	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	Tonnage of salt iodized	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
High school dropout (the activities should improved school enrolment and retention)	High school enrolment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Loan (activities should lead to accessibility to loans)	High loan recovery rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public education (activities should lead to more awareness creation)	High information dissemination	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	More compliance	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Acquire final waste disposal site at Bla		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	1	Works strongly against the aim
Illigal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fisf resources)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Soil pollution (the activities should reduce soil pollution)	1	Works strongly against the aim
Coastal Erosion (the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	2	Works against the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Physical development in wetlands (the activities should protect the wetlands)	1	Works strongly against the aim
Bush burning (the activities should minimize bush burning)	2	Strongly against the aim
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	4	Support the project
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	3	Neutral effect on the project
MDGs Health (the activities should not work against the achievement of the MDGs)	4	It will improve health, hygiene

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Overgrazing (the activities should not lead to reduction of arable lands)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Job creation (the activities should create more jobs to the young people)	4	Support the project
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	0	Not relevant
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
High school dropout (the activities should improved school enrolment and retention)	0	Not relevant
Loan (activities should lead to accessibility to loans)	0	Not relevant
Public education (activities should lead to more awareness creation)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	4	Support the project

Sustainability Test

Activity: Completion of 2No CHPS Compound at Deve and Alabonu		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	Mangroves areas shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Illigal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fisf resources)	Type of fishing nets used Fishing methods (light	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

	fishing, chemical fishing etc.)	
Soil pollution (the activities should reduce soil pollution)	The level of agrochemicals usage	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Coastal Erosion (the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	Coast line stability	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	Adaptation projects, awareness creation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Physical development in wetlands (the activities should protect the wetlands)	Wetlands shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Bush burning (the activities should minimize bush burning)	Data on bush fires	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	Development of final disposal sites	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
MDGs Health (the activities should not work against the achievement of the MDGs)	Achievable MDG goal	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Overgrazing (the activities should not lead to reduction of arable lands)	Numbers of cattle	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation (the activities should create more jobs to the young people)	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	Tonnage of salt iodized	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
High school dropout (the activities should improved school enrolment and retention)	High school enrolment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Loan (activities should lead to accessibility to loans)	High loan recovery rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public education (activities should lead to more awareness creation)	High information dissemination	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	More compliance	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Completion of 2No CHPS Compound at Deve and Alabonu		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	3	Newtral effect on the project
Illigal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fisf resources)	0	Not relevant
Soil pollution (the activities should reduce soil pollution)	0	Not relevant
Coastal Erosion (the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	2	Works against the aim
Climate change (the activities should mitigate	3	Neutral effect on the project

climate change)		
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Physical development in wetlands (the activities should protect the wetlands)	2	Works against the aim
Bush burning (the activities should minimize bush burning)	0	Not relevant
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	0	Not relevant
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	3	Neutral effect on the project
MDGs Health (the activities should not work against the achievement of the MDGs)	5	Strongly support the project
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	0	Not relevant
Overgrazing (the activities should not lead to reduction of arable lands)	0	Not relevant
Job creation (the activities should create more jobs to the young people)	5	Strongly support the project
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	0	Not relevant
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
High school dropout (the activities should improved school enrolment and retention)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Loan (activities should lead to accessibility to loans)	0	Not relevant

Public education (activities should lead to more awareness creation)	4	Support the project
Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	3	Neutral effect on the project

Sustainability Test

Activity: Construction of 10No 6unit classroom block with auxiliary facilities (KVIP, urinal, fan, electricity and desk)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	Mangroves areas shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Illigal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fisf resources)	Type of fishing nets used Fishing methods (light fishing, chemical fishing etc.)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Soil pollution (the activities should reduce soil pollution)	The level of agrochemicals usage	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Coastal Erosion (the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	Coast line stability	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	Adaptation projects, awareness creation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Physical development in wetlands (the activities should protect the wetlands)	Wetlands shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Bush burning (the activities should minimize bush burning)	Data on bush fires	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	Development of final disposal sites	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
MDGs Health (the activities should not work against the achievement of the MDGs)	Achievable MDG goal	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Overgrazing (the activities should not lead to reduction of arable lands)	Numbers of cattle	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation (the activities should create more jobs to the young people)	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	Tonnage of salt iodized	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
High school dropout (the activities should improved school enrolment and retention)	High school enrolment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Loan (activities should lead to accessibility to loans)	High loan recovery rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public education (activities should lead to more awareness creation)	High information dissemination	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	More compliance	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction of 10No 6unit classroom block with auxiliary facilities (KVIP, urinal, fan, electricity and desk)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Illigal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fisf resources)	0	Not relevant
Soil pollution (the activities should reduce soil pollution)	0	Not relevant
Coastal Erosion (the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	2	Works against the aim
Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	3	Neutral effect on the project
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Physical development in wetlands (the activities should protect the wetlands)	2	Works against the aim

Bush burning (the activities should minimize bush burning)	0	Not relevant
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	2	Works against the aim
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	3	Neutral effect on the project
MDGs Health (the activities should not work against the achievement of the MDGs)	5	Strongly support the project
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	0	Not relevant
Overgrazing (the activities should not lead to reduction of arable lands)	0	Not relevant
Job creation (the activities should create more jobs to the young people)	5	Strongly support the project
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	0	Not relevant
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
High school dropout (the activities should improve school enrolment and retention)	4	Support the project
Loan (activities should lead to accessibility to loans)	0	Not relevant
Public education (activities should lead to more awareness creation)	4	Support the project
Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	3	Neutral effect on the project

Sustainability Test

Activity: Drilling of 25No. mechanised boreholes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	Mangroves areas shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Illigal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fisf resources)	Type of fishing nets used Fishing methods (light fishing, chemical fishing etc.)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Soil pollution (the activities should reduce soil pollution)	The level of agrochemicals usage	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Coastal Erosion (the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	Coast line stability	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	Adaptation projects, awareness creation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Physical development in wetlands (the activities should protect the wetlands)	Wetlands shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Bush burning (the activities should minimize bush burning)	Data on bush fires	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	Development of final disposal sites	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land	Occurrence to be noted and	(0) 1 2 3 4

litigation)	monitored	5
MDGs Health (the activities should not work against the achievement of the MDGs)	Achievable MDG goal	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Overgrazing (the activities should not lead to reduction of arable lands)	Numbers of cattle	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation (the activities should create more jobs to the young people)	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	Tonnage of salt iodized	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
High school dropout (the activities should improved school enrolment and retention)	High school enrolment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Loan (activities should lead to accessibility to loans)	High loan recovery rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public education (activities should lead to more awareness creation)	High information dissemination	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	More compliance	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Drilling of 25No. mechanised boreholes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	2	Works against the aim
Illigal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fisf resources)	0	Not relevant
Soil pollution (the activities should reduce soil pollution)	0	Not relevant
Coastal Erosion (the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	2	Works against the aim
Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	3	Neutral effect on the project
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Physical development in wetlands (the activities should protect the wetlands)	2	Works against the aim
Bush burning (the activities should minimize bush burning)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	3	Neutral effect on the project
MDGs Health (the activities should not work against the achievement of the MDGs)	5	Strongly support the project

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	0	Not relevant
Overgrazing (the activities should not lead to reduction of arable lands)	0	Not relevant
Job creation (the activities should create more jobs to the young people)	5	Strongly support the project
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	0	Not relevant
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
High school dropout (the activities should improved school enrolment and retention)	5	Strongly support the project
Loan (activities should lead to accessibility to loans)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Public education (activities should lead to more awareness creation)	4	Support the project
Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	3	Neutral effect on the project

Sustainability Test

Activity Construction of 12No 10-seater water closet institutional toilets		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	Mangroves areas shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Illigal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fisf resources)	Type of fishing nets used Fishing methods (light fishing, chemical fishing)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

	etc.)	
Soil pollution (the activities should reduce soil pollution)	The level of agrochemicals usage	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Coastal Erosion (the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	Coast line stability	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	Adaptation projects, awareness creation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Physical development in wetlands (the activities should protect the wetlands)	Wetlands shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Bush burning (the activities should minimize bush burning)	Data on bush fires	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	Development of final disposal sites	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
MDGs Health (the activities should not work against the achievement of the MDGs)	Achievable MDG goal	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Overgrazing (the activities should not lead to reduction of arable lands)	Numbers of cattle	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation (the activities should create more jobs to the young people)	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the	Tonnage of salt iodized	(0) 1 2 3 4

expansion in production and improved salt)		5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
High school dropout (the activities should improved school enrolment and retention)	High school enrolment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Loan (activities should lead to accessibility to loans)	High loan recovery rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public education (activities should lead to more awareness creation)	High information dissemination	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	More compliance	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction of 12No 10-seater water closet institutional toilets		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	2	Works against the aim
Illgal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fisf resources)	0	Not relevant
Soil pollution (the activities should reduce soil pollution)	0	Not relevant
Coastal Erosion (the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	2	Works against the aim
Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	3	Neutral effect on the project
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL		

CONDITIONS		
Physical development in wetlands (the activities should protect the wetlands)	2	Works against the aim
Bush burning (the activities should minimize bush burning)	2	Works against the aim
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	5	Strongly support the project
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	0	Not relevant
MDGs Health (the activities should not work against the achievement of the MDGs)	5	Strongly support the project
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	0	Not relevant
Overgrazing (the activities should not lead to reduction of arable lands)	0	Not relevant
Job creation (the activities should create more jobs to the young people)	5	Strongly support the project
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	0	Not relevant
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
High school dropout (the activities should improved school enrolment and retention)	4	Support the project
Loan (activities should lead to accessibility to loans)	0	Not relevant
Public education (activities should lead to more awareness creation)	4	Support the project
Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	3	Neutral effect on the project

Sustainability Test

Activity: Construction of 3No 3Unit chamber and hall teacher's bungalow		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	Mangroves areas shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Illegal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fish resources)	Type of fishing nets used Fishing methods (light fishing, chemical fishing etc.)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Soil pollution (the activities should reduce soil pollution)	The level of agrochemicals usage	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Coastal Erosion (the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	Coast line stability	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	Adaptation projects, awareness creation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Physical development in wetlands (the activities should protect the wetlands)	Wetlands shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Bush burning (the activities should minimize bush burning)	Data on bush fires	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	Development of final disposal sites	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

MDGs Health (the activities should not work against the achievement of the MDGs)	Achievable MDG goal	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Overgrazing (the activities should not lead to reduction of arable lands)	Numbers of cattle	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation (the activities should create more jobs to the young people)	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	Tonnage of salt iodized	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
High school dropout (the activities should improve school enrolment and retention)	High school enrolment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Loan (activities should lead to accessibility to loans)	High loan recovery rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public education (activities should lead to more awareness creation)	High information dissemination	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	More compliance	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction of 3No 3Unit chamber and hall teacher's bungalow		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	2	Works against the aim
Illigal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fisf resources)	0	Not relevant
Soil pollution (the activities should reduce soil pollution)	0	Not relevant
Coastal Erosion (the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	2	Works against the aim
Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	3	Neutral effect on the project
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Physical development in wetlands (the activities should protect the wetlands)	2	Works against the aim
Bush burning (the activities should minimize bush burning)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	3	Neutral effect on the project
MDGs Health (the activities should not work against the achievement of the MDGs)	4	Support the project

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	0	Not relevant
Overgrazing (the activities should not lead to reduction of arable lands)	0	Not relevant
Job creation (the activities should create more jobs to the young people)	5	Strongly support the project
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	0	Not relevant
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
High school dropout (the activities should improve school enrolment and retention)	5	Strongly support the project
Loan (activities should lead to accessibility to loans)	0	Not relevant
Public education (activities should lead to more awareness creation)	4	Support the project
Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	3	Neutral effect on the project

SOURCE: NTDA DPCU, 201

ANNEX B: PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

**REPORT ON PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE 2018-2021
DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN AT THE DISTRICT
ASSEMBLY HALL ON MONDAY, 20th NOVEMBER, 2017**

Name: North Tongu District Assembly
Venue: Battor

Region: Volta Region
Date: 20TH November 2017

1.1 Introduction

The Development Planning System in Ghana recognizes community participation as an essential and integral part of effective development planning.

In pursuance of this objective, Section 3, subsections 1, 2 and 3 of the National Development Planning (System) Act 2016, LI 2232 spells out the main tenets of community participation as each District Assembly is required to conduct a public hearing on its District Development Plan before such a Plan is adopted.

In fulfilment of the Act, North Tongu District Assembly conducted several public hearings to update the district on how their views, ideas, needs has been channelled into a document that will be used as a footprint in developing the district to ensure betterment of the life of its inhabitants by providing basic social and economic amenities in order to improve the general welfare and material well-being of the people.

1.2 Medium of Invitation

Pursuant to the Public hearing, calls and letters were sent to the Honourable persons of the Assembly and other stakeholders in other to attend the hearing.

1.3 Names of Special Groups

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Regional Economic Planning Officer | 10. Association of Hairdressers (beauticians) |
| 2. Assembly Persons | 11. Association of dress makers |
| 3. Government Appointees | 12. Association of wood workers |
| 4. Chiefs and Queen Mothers | 13. Unit committee members |
| 5. Market Queens | 14. Federation of disables |
| 6. Religious Leaders | 15. Farmer based organization |
| 7. Media House (klenam and Dela radio) | |
| 8. NGOs/CBO | |
| 9. Heads of Departments | |

1.4 Attendees and language used

A total of 174 people attended the hearing with about 73 being females and 101 being males. The main language adopted for the hearing was English and Ewe.

1.5 Major issues during the Public Hearing

After, the presentation, the major issues raised by participants were as follows:

1. Water Problem
2. Bad nature of roads
3. High prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the district
4. Inadequate Security personnel (Police)

1.6 Main Controversies and Major areas of Complaints

During the question and answer section, almost all the major issues such as the water and high prevalence of HIV/AIDS became controversial, with the house complaining of the amount paid as water bill and the water not flowing regularly hence the suggestion of some of the house members is for the distribution of the water should be taken and handed over to Ghana water company.

In respect to the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS, there were controversial issues about if the affected people are citizens of the district.

In responding to the issues of water, the District Co-ordinating Director, Mr Prosper Agbenyo educated the participants on when water distribution can be taken over by Ghana Water Company.

Also, speaking to the issue of HIV/AIDS, the District Chief Executive, Hon. Richard Collins Arku explained that, North Tongu District is now one of the leading District in HIV/AIDS prevalence of about 2.7%. He mentioned that, the data collected on the affected persons were not segregated into locations hence one could not tell if the affected persons are from the district or not but it is an indication that, the Disease is in the district which they all need to fight.

1.7 Unresolved Questions And Queries

There were no unresolved questions or queries therefore no proposal for resolution.

1.8 General Level of Participation

On the participation level of the house, in-depth knowledge was displayed on issues within the plan by the attendees and the facilitators. In all, there was display of in-depth knowledge by the house and these displays were not done by few participants but rather, almost all the attendees which prolong the meeting over the anticipated time.

1.9 Conclusion

The North Tongu District Assembly as the management of the district can conclude that, the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) represent the views, needs and aspirations of the citizenry.



.....
Hon. Richard Collins Arku
(District Chief Executive)



.....
Mr Prosper Agbenyo
(District Co-ordinating Director)



.....
Hon. Newton Dutenya
(Presiding Member of District Assembly)



.....
Hon. Isaac Fenu Jahgsmall
(Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee)



.....
Stella E. Kpodo
(District Planning Officer)