

# **DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM**

# **DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

## **2018--2021**



# **SOUTH TONGU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

**DECEMBER, 2017**

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## ACRONYMS

AIDs	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HIV	Human Immune Virus
CBO	Community Based Organization
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DCE	District Chief Executive
DA	District Assembly
EXECO	Executive Committee
LI	Legislative Instrument
DED	District Education Directorate
GES	Ghana Education Service
ISD	Information Services Department
DPO	District Planning Officer
IA	Internal Auditor
DFO	District Finance Officer
DE	District Engineer
EO	Estate Officer
DFR	Department of Feeder Roads
PPO	Physical Planning Department
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
GoG	Government of Ghana
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MoTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MoSDI	Ministry of Special Development Initiatives
MoGCSP	Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Protection
VRA	Volta River Authority
WRC	Water Resource Commission
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPCU	District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
SHS	Senior High School
KG	Kindergarten
DHD	District Health Directorate
GHS	Ghana Health Service
NYA	National Youth Authority
YEA	Youth Employment Agency
OPD	Out Patient Department
DAD	District Agriculture Department
SW&CD	Social Welfare & Community Development
MASLOC	Medium and Small Loans Center
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal & District Assembly
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises

STME	Science, Technology & Mathematics Education
CHPS	Community Health Planning Services
GNPC	Ghana National Petroleum Corporation
GSGDA II	Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda II
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
JHS	Junior High School
LED	Local Economic Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
PHC	Population and Housing Census
DWD	District Works Department
POCC	Potential, Opportunity, Constraint and Challenge
PoA	Programme of Action
AAP	Annual Action Plan
DCD	District Co-ordinating Director
STDA	South Tongu District Assembly
MP	Member of Parliament
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
PWD	People with Disability
DBA	District Budget Analyst
HR	Human Resource
PO	Procurement Officer
IDA	Irrigation Development Authority
PPAG	Plan Parenthood Association of Ghana
MoW&S	Ministry of Water & Sanitation
DEHO	District Environmental Health Officer
GACCS	Ghana Alliance for Clean Cook Stoves
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The South Tongu District Assembly has a vision to be the best developed District Assembly in Ghana and a mission to improve the quality of life of the people through effective mobilisation of the human, material and financial resources for accelerated socio-economic development and creation of enabling environment for private sector participation. Integrity, diligence, equity, participation, transparency and accountability in the discharge of duties and responsibilities to the general public are the core values of the South Tongu District Assembly. According to section 12 of the Local Government Act of 2016 (Act 936) the Assembly is expected to among other functions, exercise political and administrative authority as well as formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district. To enhance ownership of the plan, heads of departments, assembly members, area councils, traditional leaders, unit committee members, opinion leaders, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders were identified and actively involved in all the major stages of the plan preparation including public hearings.

The previous District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) focused on expanding access to social services, poverty reduction and ensuring environmental sustainability. To ensure continuity in overall development of the District, the 2018-2021 DMTDP was prepared based on lessons learnt and challenges faced in the implementation of the 2014-2017 DMTDP as well as development dimensions and goals outlined in the 2018-2021 Agenda for Jobs.

The total revenue expected from the GoG, IGF and Donor sources for the successful implementation of programmes and projects in the plan over the medium term is GH¢107,517,401.00. Out of this expected revenue, Government of Ghana (GoG) is expected to contribute the highest percentage of 65.3, followed by donors agencies such as DDF (32.5%), with IGF contributing the least percentage of 2.2. The District Assembly will review its financial performance at the end of each year and resource gaps addressed through appeals to non-governmental organizations, development partners, corporate entities and philanthropists.

It is the expectation of the District Assembly that the government of Ghana, development partners and other stakeholders will release the required financial resources on time to ensure timely and successful implementation of the plan so as to improve the living conditions of the people in the District.

# CHAPTER ONE

## PERFORMANCE REVIEW/PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION

### 1.0 Introduction

This Chapter deals with vision, mission, core values, functions, performance review, profile and current situation of the District. The Chapter describes the current situation with regards to provision of services and facilities, opportunities and potentials as well as challenges and constraints that need to be addressed. The Chapter also contains detail performance review of implementation of programmes and projects under the 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP).

### 1.1 Vision

The South Tongu District Assembly has a vision to be the best developed District Assembly in Ghana.

### 1.2 Mission

The mission of South Tongu District Assembly is to improve the quality of life of the people through effective mobilisation of the human, material and financial resources for accelerated socio-economic development and creation of enabling environment for private sector participation.

### 1.3 Core Values

South Tongu District Assembly upholds integrity, diligence, equity, participation, transparency and accountability in the discharge of its duties and responsibilities to the general public.

### 1.4 Functions

Section 12 of the Local Government Act of 2016 (Act 936) stipulates the following functions for District Assemblies in Ghana including South Tongu District Assembly:

(1) A District Assembly shall

(a) exercise political and administrative authority in the district;

(b) promote local economic development; and

(c) provide guidance, give direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the district as may be prescribed by law.

(2) A District Assembly shall exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions.

(3) Without limiting subsections (1) and (2), a District Assembly shall

(a) be responsible for the overall development of the district;

- (b)* formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
- (c)* promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
- (d)* sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students;
- (e)* initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
- (f)* be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
- (g)* in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
- (h)* ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
- (i)* act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district;
- (j)* initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment; and
- (k)* perform any other functions that may be provided under another enactment.

(4) A District Assembly shall take the steps and measures that are necessary and expedient to

- (a)* execute approved development plans for the district;
- (b)* guide, encourage and support sub-district local structures, public agencies and local communities to perform their functions in the execution of approved development plans;
- (c)* initiate and encourage joint participation with other persons or bodies to execute approved development plans;
- (d)* promote or encourage other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans; and
- (e)* monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the development of the district and national economy in accordance with government policy.

(5) A District Assembly shall co-ordinate, integrate and harmonise the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the district and other development programmes promoted or carried out by Ministries, Departments, public corporations and other statutory bodies and non-governmental organisations in the district.

(6) A District Assembly in the discharge of its duties shall

(a) be subject to the general guidance and direction of the President on matters of national policy; and  
(b) act in co-operation with the appropriate public corporation, statutory body or non-governmental organisation.

(7) Public corporations, statutory bodies and non-governmental organisations shall co-operate with a District Assembly in the performance of their functions.

(8) In the event of a conflict between a District Assembly and an agency of the central Government, public corporation, statutory body, non-governmental organisation or individual over the application of subsection (5), (6) or (7), the matter shall be referred by either or both parties to the Regional Co-ordinating Council for resolution.

(9) The Instrument that establishes a particular District Assembly or any other Instrument may confer additional functions on the District Assembly.

## **1.5 Performance Review**

The 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) was prepared based on seven thematic areas as outlined in the 2014-2017 Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) which are as follows:

1. Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomy stability
2. Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana' private sector
3. Accelerated agricultural modernization and sustainable natural resource management
4. Oil and gas development
5. Infrastructure and human settlements
6. Human development, productivity and employment
7. Transparent and Accountable governance

### **1.5.1 Performance of Programmes and Projects under the 2014-2017 DMTDP**

A performance assessment of the 2014-2017 DMTDP shows that, moderate achievement have been made in the midst of untimely and inadequate financial resource allocations to the District Assembly. The District Assembly relies more on external revenues (DACF, DDF) for undertaking development projects than its internally generated revenue. Analysis of table 1.1 shows that only about 25 percent of programmes and projects in 2014-2017 DMTDP have been completed leaving the remaining either ongoing (35%) or not implemented (40%). This was as a result of limited financial resource allocations to the District Assembly and inadequate internally generated funds to accelerate implementation of the Plan. Aside the financial resources constraints, there was a problem of inadequate logistics such as means of transport to facilitate revenue mobilisation and monitoring work of the District Assembly.

Below is the detail performance review of 2014-2017 DMTDP under the various thematic areas of the GSGDA II.

**Table 1.1:** Performance review of 2014-2017 DMTDP

Period	Program me	Sub-programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP target 2014-2017	Achievement	Remarks
<b>Thematic Area: Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability</b>							
Policy objective: Improve fiscal revenue mobilisation and management							
2016	Management and administration	Finance and revenue mobilisation	Undertake tax education for rate payers	0	16	4	4No. tax education has been carried out in 2016
2014-17	Management and administration	Finance and revenue mobilisation	Recruit 10No. Commission Revenue Collectors	0	10	8	Only one commission revenue collector is actively working
<b>Thematic Area: Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's private sector</b>							
Policy objective: Expand opportunities for job creation							
2015-16	Economic development	Agricultural development	Train 50 FBOs in business development, records keeping and business management	5	50	28	On going
2015	Economic development	Trade, tourism & industrial development	Train and equip people in fabrication and repairs	0	10	0	Not implemented
2014-17	Economic development	Trade, tourism & industrial development	Facilitate Registration of businesses with Registrar General's Department	0	10	0	Not implemented
2015-17	Economic development	Trade, tourism & industrial development	Organize District exhibition and trade show	0	1	0	Not implemented
2016-17	Economic development	Agricultural development	Train 20 staff in Agribusiness and farm management	19	20	20	Implemented
Policy objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for revenue generation							
2016-17	Economic development	Trade, tourism & industrial development	Construct craft skills center and arts gallery	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015	Economic development	Trade, tourism & industrial development	Form cultural troupes in each Area Council	1	1	0	Not implemented
2016-17	Economic development	Trade, tourism & industrial	Construct ceramics exhibition and skills center	2	0	0	Not implemented

		development					
2015-17	Environmental & sanitation management	Natural resource conservation	Clear aquatic weeds on the Avu lagoon and other water bodies	0	4	0	Not implemented
<b>Thematic Area: Accelerated agricultural modernization and sustainable natural resource management</b>							
Policy objective: Promote agriculture mechanization							
2016-17	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	Construct a concrete cassava processing patios/ platforms with side drains in 5 communities	0	5	2	Partially implemented
2015	Economic development	Agricultural development	Establish 150 demonstration farms on selected crops	30	150	100	On-going
2015-16	Economic development	Agricultural development	Train 150 farmers in agro processing	0	150	150	Fully implemented
2015	Economic development	Agricultural development	Establish 5 mango nurseries in 5 selected communities	0	5	6	Fully implemented
2014-17	Economic development	Agricultural development	Provide tractor services to 1000 farmers at subsidized rates	5,550	1,000	500	Services provided to 500 farmers
2016	Economic development	Agricultural development	Train 100 farmers in bee keeping and mushroom production	0	100	0	Not implemented
2015-17	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Conduct awareness creation campaign on HIV/ AIDS and malaria prevention and control in 20 communities	5	20	30	Fully implemented
2014-17	Economic development	Agricultural development	Organize annual National Farmers Day	1	4	4	Fully implemented
Policy objective: Promote seed and planting material development							
2015-17	Economic development	Agricultural development	Supply inputs including improved seeds and fertilizers to 600 small scale rice farmers	0	600	800	Fully implemented
2015-17	Economic development	Agricultural development	Supply improved planting materials of selected crops (including cassava, sweet potato, pepper and maize) to 600 farmers	0	600	1001	Fully implemented
Policy objective: Promote irrigation development							

2015-17	Economic development	Agricultural development	Training of 50 farmers in irrigation management and practices	0	50	63	Fully implemented
2015-17	Economic development	Agricultural development	Procure and distribute 200 small scale irrigation equipment	0	200	0	Not implemented
2016-17	Economic development	Agricultural development	Construct and renovate dams/dug out/canals in selected communities	17	13	1	Partially implemented
2015-17	Economic development	Agricultural development	Rehabilitate 15 dams/ dug outs in 15 selected communities for agricultural use	0	15	0	Not implemented
2015-16	Economic development	Agricultural development	Procure and distribute 200 water pumping machines/ accessories to 200 selected vegetable farmers	0	200	0	Not implemented
Policy objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation							
2015-17	Economic development	Agricultural development	Purchase and distribute 150 goats to 150 farm families	0	150	0	Not implemented
2016-17	Economic development	Agricultural development	Distribute improved breeds of pigs to 40 farmers	10	40	10	Partially implemented
2015-17	Economic development	Agricultural development	Purchase 200 improved breed of small ruminants and distribute to 100 trained livestock farmers		100	0	Not implemented
2015-17	Economic development	Agricultural development	Purchase 700 cockerels for 350 farmers for local breed improvement	20	350	0	Not implemented
2014-17	Economic development	Agricultural development	Vaccinate 1000 pets against rabies	49	1000	163	Partially implemented
2014-17	Economic development	Agricultural development	Vaccinate 5000 cattle against CBPP	63	5000	415	Partially implemented
2014-17	Economic development	Agricultural development	Vaccinate 5000 small ruminant against PPR	180	5000	1,821	Partially implemented
Policy objective: Promote aquaculture development							
2015-17	Economic development	Agricultural development	Train 100 fish farmers in cage culture technology	200	100	0	Not implemented
Policy objective: Enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability							

2014-17	Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention & management	Public education and information dissemination (move for reducing disaster related causative events in communities)	0	4	3	Partially implemented
2014-17	Environmental and sanitation management	Environmental protection & waste management	Clean up to clear water ways	4	8	1	Not fully implemented
2014-17	Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention & management	Monitoring DVGs and the communities in the District	4	16	1	Partially implemented
2014-17	Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention & management	Empowering DVGs in communities on risk to disasters	0	4	1	Not fully implemented
<b>Thematic Area: Oil and gas development</b>							
Policy objective: Leverage the opportunities offered by the oil and gas industry to create decent jobs							
2015-17	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	To train the youth to take advantage of the potentials of oil and gas development in Ghana.	0	2	2	2 females trained in marine engine mechanic
<b>Thematic Area: Infrastructure, energy and human settlements development</b>							
Policy objective: Improve rural transportation by constructing/rehabilitating of feeder roads & canoes for river transport							
2015-17	Economic development	Trade, tourism & industrial development	Complete paving of lorry park at Dabala	1	1	1	Fully implemented
2014-15	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	Procure 20 canoes for selected communities	0	20	15 canoes procured	Partially implemented
2015-17	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	Construction of culverts	0	14	0	Not implemented
2015-17	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	Construction of speed ramps	0	12	0	Not implemented
2014-17	Infrastructure delivery & manage	Infrastructure development	Reshape of selected roads	4	15	12	Partially Implemented



	ment						
2014-17	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	Spot improvement of selected roads	0	6	6	Implemented for 6 roads
2014-17	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	Rehabilitation of selected roads	0	4	2	Partially Implemented
2015-17	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	Construction of ferry platforms and sheds	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2014-17	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	Gravelling of selected roads	0	2		
2014-17	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	Construction of access roads	0	20	0	Not Implemented
2016-17	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	Construction of drains in selected communities	0	2	2	Partially Implemented at Agorta & Dabala Junction
2015-17	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	Construction of footbridge in selected communities	0	7	0	Not implemented
Policy objective: Improve rural transportation by constructing/rehabilitating of feeder roads & canoes for river transport							
2015-17	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	Cladding and renovations of pavilions	0	4	0	Not implemented
2016-17	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	Construction of bailey bridges in selected communities	0	3	0	Not implemented
2015-17	Environmental and sanitation management	Natural resource conservation	Dredging of water bodies	0	8	0	Not implemented

Policy objective: Development of social, community and recreational facilities							
2015-16	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	Construction of community center	0	1	1	Fully implemented by Ministry of Communication
Policy objective: Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export							
2015-17	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	Extension of electricity to selected communities	0	50	37	Implemented
2014-17	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	Rehabilitate/Maintenance/ Extend street lights in the District (Electoral areas)	46	58	46	Implemented in 46 electoral areas
2015-17	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	Provision of electricity to selected institutions	0	6	4	On-going
2015-17	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	Provision of electricity meters to selected households in 5 communities	0	5	5	Implemented in communities
Policy objective: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlement							
2015-17	Infrastructure delivery & management	Physical & spatial planning	Preparation of District base map for communities	1	4	1	Not fully implemented
2015-17	Infrastructure delivery & management	Physical & spatial planning	Preparation of communities settlement plans	0	4	0	Not implemented
2014-17	Infrastructure delivery & management	Physical & spatial planning	Monitoring of land use planning activities	12	48	41	On-going
2016-17	Infrastructure delivery & management	Physical & spatial planning	Establishment of light industrial area at Sogakope	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015-17	Infrastructure	Physical & spatial	Documentation and registration of	0	1	0	Not implemented

	delivery & management	planning	District Assembly lands at Sogako				d
2015-16	Infrastructure delivery & management	Physical & spatial planning	Preparation of Spatial Development Framework	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015-17	Infrastructure delivery & management	Physical & spatial planning	Update land valuation list	0	1	0	Not implemented
Policy objective: Create an enabling environment to accelerate rural growth and development							
2016-17	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	Extend Ghana School Feeding Program to selected communities in the District	48	20	5	Implemented in 5 more community
2016-17	Economic development	Trade, tourism & industrial development	Construction of a vegetable market with storage facility	0	2	0	Not implemented
2015-16	Economic development	Trade, tourism & industrial development	Construction of markets/ satellites markets	0	4	2	Partly implemented
2016-17	Economic development	Trade, tourism & industrial development	Construction of a sugar making and sugarcane processing factory	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015-16	Economic development	Trade, tourism & industrial development	Construction of market sheds for sugar cane and vegetable sellers	0	3	0	Not implemented
2015-17	Economic development	Agricultural development	Tractor hiring services for sugar cane and vegetable farmers	0	5	0	Not implemented
2016-17	Economic development	Trade, tourism & industrial development	Provision of a corn mill	0	1	0	Not implemented
Policy objective: Improve and accelerate housing delivery in the rural areas							
2016-17	Infrastructure delivery & management	Physical & spatial planning	Create Land Banks to be used as serviced lands for housing development at affordable prices.	0	1	0	Not implemented
2014-17	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	Supply of building materials/material support to selected communities	50	22	9	Partially Implemented
Policy objective: Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable rural water supply							

2014-17	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	Extend pipe borne water to communities without portable water	30	36	2	Partially Implemented
2014-17	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	Provision of polytanks to selected communities	0	15	7	Partially implemented
2016-17	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	Rehabilitation of water Over head tank/reservoir	1	1	1	Implemented(80,000 capacity)
2015-16	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	Repair of Ferro cement tank	4	3	0	Not implemented
Policy objective: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities							
2016-17	Environmental & sanitation management	Environmental protection & waste management	Acquire and develop land/sites for the treatment and disposal of solid waste in major towns	0	5	2	On-going
2015-17	Environmental & sanitation management	Environmental protection & waste management	Procure one cesspit emptier	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015-17	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	Construct 1600m of storm drain.	0	2	0	Not implemented
2015-17	Environmental & sanitation management	Environmental protection & waste management	Construct institutional latrines in selected institution across the District	0	3	3	1 completed & 2 on-going
2015-17	Environmental & sanitation management	Environmental protection & waste management	Facilitate the construction of 50 household latrines	139	50	84	Implemented
Policy objective: Improve sector institutional capacity							
2014-17	Environmental & sanitation management	Environmental protection & waste management	Review sanitation byelaws	1	1	1	On-going

	ent						
2015-17	Environmental & sanitation management	Environmental protection & waste management	Organise training for Environmental staff	1	1	1	Implemented
2014-17	Environmental & sanitation management	Environmental protection & waste management	Procure sanitary tools and equipment for District Environmental Health Office	0	1	1	Implemented
<b>Thematic Area: Human development, productivity and employment</b>							
Policy objective: Increase inclusive and equitable access to and participation in education at all levels							
2014-17	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	Provide infrastructure facilities (classrooms) for Pre-school across the District particularly in deprived areas.	84	29	40	Fully implemented
2014-17	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	Completion/rehabilitation of pre-schools	0	5	3	Partially implemented
2015-17	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	Construct primary classroom blocks schools in underserved communities.	86	20	21 Classrooms provided	Fully implemented
2104-17	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	Renovations/ Rehabilitation of selected primary schools	0	17	0	Not Implemented
2014-17	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	Completion of primary classroom blocks	0	8	21 Classrooms provided	Fully implemented
2015-17	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	Construct JHS classroom blocks schools in underserved communities	47	16	6 Classrooms provided	Partially implemented
2014-17	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	Support the organization of BECE mock examination	1	1	4	Fully Implemented
2015	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	Provision of an examination center for the Agave education circuit	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
Policy objective: Increase inclusive and equitable access to and participation in education at all levels							
2016-17	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	Construct SHS classroom blocks schools in underserved communities	3	2	1 community day SHS on-going	Fully Implemented
2014-17	Social	Education &	Completion of	3	4	1 completed	Fully

	services delivery	youth development	SHS school buildings			at St. Catherine & 1 on-going at SOGASCO	Implemented
2015-17	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	Completion of TVET school building	3	0	0	Not implemented
2015-16	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	Completion of ICCES school building	1	1	0	On-going
Policy objective: Improve quality of teaching and learning							
2015-17	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	Construction of an ICT laboratory in various schools across the District	0	5	1	Partially implemented
2015-17	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	Construction of libraries in selected communities	2	3	1	1 completed at Avorvi D/A primary school
2014-17	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	Construction/Completion/renovation of teachers bungalows in selected communities	0	8	1 Block constructed	Partially implemented
2015-17	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	Procure and distribute 2000 dual desks for selected schools	0	2000	210	Implemented in 2015
2016-17	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	Procure and distribute 1500 mono desks to selected schools	0	1500	156	Implemented 2015
2014-17	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	Organise Best Teacher/student/school Award	0	4	2 events held (2016 & 2017)	Partially implemented
2014-17	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	Deployment of qualified and trained teachers to various schools	200	200	141	On-going
Policy objective: Reduce under-nutrition and malnutrition related disorders and deaths among infants and young children and women in their reproductive ages							
2014-17	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Conduct anthropometric survey to determine the nutritional status of children under 5 years	0	150	100 communities	On-going
2014-17	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Promote exclusive and optimal breast feeding	0	150	100 communities	On-going
2014-17	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Organise education on prevention and control of anaemia	0	150	150 communities	On-going
2014-17	Social services	Health delivery	Organise nutrition surveillance and	0	150	150 communities	On-going

	delivery		home management of malnutrition				
Policy objective: Bridge equity gaps in access to health care							
2015-17	Social services delivery	Health delivery	To construct 4 Community based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) Compounds	18	3	5	Implemented
2015-17	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Completion / renovation of health centers	4	4	5	Fully Implemented
2015-17	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Construction of accommodation for health workers	0	2	1 accommodation constructed	Partially Implemented
2015-17	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Upgrading of health centers to polyclinics	4	1	0	Not Implemented
2015-17	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Connect water and electricity to CHPS compounds	0	3	0	Not Implemented
2015-17	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Construction of CWC sheds	0		0	Not Implemented
2015-17	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Procure and distribute ITNs and SulfadoxinePyrimethamine,SP (SP)	0	150	150	Fully Implemented
2014-17	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Organize de-worming exercise in schools and communities	0	2,000	20,985 school pupils participated	Fully Implemented
Policy objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV/AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups							
2014-17	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Organize know your HIV/AIDS status campaigns	1	4	4	Fully Implemented
2014-17	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Organize public education on HIV/AIDS stigma and discrimination	1	4	4	Fully Implemented
Policy objective: Make social protection more effective in targeting the poor and the vulnerable							
2014-17	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	Educate 1,605 LEAP beneficiary households on the program	1,038	1,605	1,038 households educated	Fully Implemented
2015-17	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	Educate 120 people from various communities on social and public issues	6,000	120	7,971	Fully Implemented
Policy objective:Protect children against violence, abuse and exploitation							
2015	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	Organise and train 12 Child Panel members	1	1	0	Not implemented

2015-16	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	Reactivate the probation committee	0	1	0	Not implemented
2014-17	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	Provide assistance to abandoned and orphaned children	0			On-going
2014-17	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	Rescue and prevent 50 children involved in child trafficking and child labour	78	50	272 children rescued	Fully Implemented
2015-17	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	Ensure the survival and development of 8 abandoned children in the District	0	8	4	On-going
2016-17	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	Integrate 1,500 children into an effective family system through case work coupled with home visitations	Info unavailable	1500	27	On-going
Policy objective: Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues							
2015-17	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	Register 100 disabled persons in the District	0	100	0	Not implemented
2015-17	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	Ensure that 70 participants are taken through two brain storming sessions on juvenile justice	0	70	0	Not implemented
2014-17	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	Assist 15 vulnerable persons who get stranded in the District	20	15	26	Implemented annually
2015-16	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	Support Ghana Federation of Disabled Persons in an income generation project	0	1	1	Implemented in 2016
2015-17	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	Construction of a resource center for People With Disability (PWD)	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015-16	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	Organization of capacity building for PWDs Focal Persons	3	1	0	Not implemented
2015-16	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	Create PWD friendly access to public institutions	30	14	14	Implemented annually



<b>Thematic Area: Transparent and accountable governance</b>							
Policy objective: Expand and sustain opportunities for effective citizen's engagement							
2015	Management & administration	Human resource management	Organize capacity building for Assembly members on citizen engagement	1	4	3 capacity buildings organised	Partially implemented
Policy objective: Safeguard citizens' rights and entitlements and eliminate human trafficking							
2015-17	Management and administration	Finance and revenue mobilisation	Revalue all landed properties	104	8	0	Not implemented
2014-17	Management and administration	Finance and revenue mobilisation	Gazette fee fixing and bye laws	1	4	2 years (Fee-fixing gazetted - 2014 & 2016)	Partially implemented
2015-17	Management and administration	Finance and revenue mobilisation	Prosecute rate/rent/levy defaulters	0	19	19 tenants summoned to court	Partially implemented
Policy objective: Safeguard the security, safety and protection of the rights of the vulnerable in the society, especially women and the girls child							
2015-17	Environmental & sanitation management	Natural resource conservation	Fruit tree planting by women groups to serve as other livelihood sources	20	20	0	Not implemented
2015-16	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	Formation of girls education clubs	5	3	9 girls clubs formed	Fully implemented
2015-17	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	Tracking of teenage mothers, counsel them and bring them back to school	34	8	6 girls returned to school	Partially Implemented
2015-17	Economic development	Trade, tourism & industrial development	Assist community based women groups in daily savings to help promote their businesses	1	4	0	Not implemented
2014-17	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Education on adolescent reproductive health in schools	5	4	4 annually	Fully implemented
2014-17	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Education of women at the community level on reproductive health , protection against STDs, HIV/AIDS and Fistula	1	4	4 annually	Fully implemented
Policy objective: Improve internal security for protection of life and property							
2015	Management & administration	General administration	Enactment of Byelaws to restrict cattle grazing	0	1	0	Not implemented

2015	Management & administration	General administration	Creation of police barrier at Tefle	4	2	0	Not implemented
2015-17	Management & administration	General administration	Construction of police accommodation	4	4	2	1 completed and 1 on-going
2015-16	Management & administration	General administration	Deployment of security personnel to selected institutions			0	Not implemented
Policy objective: Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management							
2015	Management and administration	Finance and revenue mobilisation	Procure uniforms and other items for revenue collectors to enhance tax collection	0	25	0	Not implemented
2016	Management and administration	Finance and revenue mobilisation	Establish incentive package for deserving collectors	0	10	0	Not implemented
2014-17	Management and administration	Finance and revenue mobilisation	Organize annual meeting with selected rate/levy/rent payers	1	2	2	Fully implemented in 2014 and 2017
2015-17	Management and administration	Finance and revenue mobilisation	Collect data on self-employed individuals	1	4	1	Implemented in 2015/16 by GSS

Source: DPCU Review, 2017

## 1.5.2 Performance of Other Interventions

### a) GETFund Projects

1. Construction of 1No. 18-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Comboni Technical/Vocational School - 60% complete (Roofed)
2. Construction of 1No. Single storey dormitory block at Dabala Senior High Tech School - 30% complete (substructure level)
3. Construction of 1No. 2-storey administration and library block at St. Catherine Senior Girls High School - 90% complete (Finishing level)
4. Construction of 1No. 3-unit block with ancillary facilities at Morkordzie D/A Primary - 65% complete (Roofed)
5. Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block at Avorvi - 100% complete (in use)
6. Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom block at Yorkutikpo D/A Primary School - 100% complete (in use)

7. Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block at Dorkploame D/A Primary School- 60% complete (roofed)
8. Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom block at Adutor E.P. Primary School - 60% complete (lintel level)
9. Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block at Atitekpo D/A Primary School - 31% complete (lintel level)
10. Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block at Awusakpoe D/A Primary School - 31% complete (lintel level)
11. Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom block at Kpodzadzi D/A Primary School - 31% complete (lintel level)
12. Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom block at Agorgbe D/A Primary School - 41% complete (lintel level)
13. Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom block at Agorhome R/C Primary School- 20% complete (substructure)

**b) Abandoned HiPC Projects**

1. Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block, office and store at Larve D/A Primary School - 75% complete (standstill)
2. Construction of 2No. semi-detached nurses quarters at Sogakope Hospital - 80% complete (standstill)
3. Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block, office and store at Dordoekope D/A Primary School, 80% complete (standstill)
4. Construction of 1No. 10-seater WC toilet at Dabala Market - 80% complete (standstill)
5. Construction of 1No. 10-seater WC toilet at Kuve - 90% complete (standstill)
6. Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block, office and store at SOGASCO Primary - 45% complete (standstill)
7. Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block, office and store at Agordome D/A Primary School - 90% complete (standstill)

**c) Abandoned Japanese Government Projects**

1. Construction of 1No. 4-unit teachers accommodation at Awuyukope - 60% complete (standstill)
2. Construction of 1No. 4-unit teachers accommodation at Sukladzi - 60% complete (standstill)

**d) Abandoned DACF Projects**

1. Construction of 1No. District Assembly office block at Sogakope - 75% complete (roofed)

2. Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block, office, store, library and 2-Seater W/C at Sogakope Primary 'A' (yet to start)
3. Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block, office, store, library and 2-seater W/C at Sogakope Presby Primary School- 30% complete (substructure)
4. Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block, office, store, library and 2-seater W/C at ICCISS-Sogakope - 60% complete (lintel level)
5. Construction of 1No. 4-unit classroom block, office, store and 2-seater W/C at Dabala Sec. Tech. - 50% complete (Sub-structure)
6. Renovation of 1No. Non-formal education office block at Sogakope - 10% complete (demolition)
7. Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block, office, store, library and 2-seater W/C at Morkordzie D/A Primary School - 50% complete (Lintel level)
8. Renovation of DCD's Boys Quarters at Sogakope - 20% complete (demolition)

#### **e) School Feeding Programme**

The School Feeding Programme aims at increasing school enrolment, attendance and retention; reducing short-term hunger and malnutrition among school children; and boosting domestic food production. The Programme covers 49 deprived schools across the District as at the end of 2017. In all a total of 11,135 pupils comprising 5,579 boys and 5,556 girls were being fed every school going day under the Programme.

#### **f) LEAP Programme**

Under the LEAP programme, an amount of GH¢79,050.00 was disbursed every two months to a total of 1,038 households in 26 communities as at the end of 2017. In all 147 male headed households and 981 female headed households benefited from the programme. The beneficiary communities are Dorkploame, Gonu-Agbokope, Aglonkprovia, Kpenu, Atravenu, Larve, Galotse, Dzagborve, Apinkpo, Gamenu Central, Akalove, Hawui, Adidokpo, Kedzi, Aveta, Amedorme, Agorta, Nutekpor, Dalive, Sogakope, Fievie, Sokpoe, Vume, Kpotame, Agave-Afedume and Agave-Goedzekpota.

#### **g) Human and Child Trafficking**

The District benefited from a human and child trafficking programme which is being implemented by International Organisation for Migration since 2016. The programme sensitized communities on menace of human and child trafficking as well as identification, prevention and rescue of trafficked persons. Five (5) communities namely Kpotame, Tefle, Dzebetato, Agbakope, and Agorta benefited from the programme in the District.

#### **h) Disability Programme**

Under the Disability Fund utilization a total of 515 persons with disability made up of 320 males and 195 females have benefited from the Fund in the area of educational support, skills training and income generating activities. Also about 47 disability groups and related activities have been supported with the Fund.

#### i) Child Marriages

An NGO (Seek to Save Foundation) in 2016 rolled out a child marriage programme in the District. In all six communities namely Sokpoe, Atsieve, Hikpo, Dorkploame, Dabala and Dzugborve benefited from the programme. The communities were educated on the importance of girl child and women in development, parental roles, return of child marriage survivors to school and skills training, maintenance of infant children, roles of volunteers and the community members. In all 81 adult males, 53 adult females, 121 boys and 223 girls benefited from the programme in the six communities.

### 1.5.3 Revenue and Expenditure Outturn

The 2014-2017DMTDP was funded from both internal and external financial resources. The internal resources (IGF) generated by the District Assembly was largely used in financing administrative expenditure whereas the external financial resources (DDF, DACF, Donors etc.) were used to finance development and capital projects. Table 1.2 and 1.3 highlights the financial position of the District Assembly in the last four years.

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

<b>PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (Wages and Salaries)</b>							
Year	Requested as planned (A)	Approved as per ceiling (B)	Released (C)	Deviations		Actual Expenditure (D)	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2014	852,112	852,112	968,942.64	0.00	(116,830.64)	968,942.64	0.00
2015	974,074	974,074	1,001,240.72	0.00	(27,116.72)	1,001,240.72	0.00
2016	1,172,505	1,172,505	1,001,240.72	0.00	171,264.28	1,001,240.72	0.00
2017	1,277,343	1,277,343	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS</b>							
2014	421,339	421,339	1,632,514.21	0.00	(1,211,175.21)	1,420,844.35	211,669.86
2015	1,975,922	1,975,922	2,152,869.47	0.00	(176,947.47)	1,761,615.67	391,253.80
2016	4,204,343	4,204,343	1,688,907.71	0.00	2,515,435.29	2,498,912.91	(810,005.20)
2017	3,553,846	3,553,846	885,857.40	0.00	3,236,73.23	668,926.17	186,931.23
<b>GOODS AND SERVICES</b>							
2014	2,413,757	2,413,757	1,029,464.01	0.00	1,384,292.99	1,095,173.56	(65,709.55)
2015	2,954,217	2,954,217	579,373.90	0.00	2,374,843.10	568,291.22	11,082.68

2016	1,913,816	1,913,816	737,332.52	0.00	1,176,483.48	680,972.23	56,360.29
2017	1,875,752	1,875,752	1,184,224.29	0.00	1,766,354.95	1,149,590.29	34,634.00

Source: STDA Annual Financial Statement, 2014-2017

Highlighting the IGF collection in table 1.3, the District Assembly collected 89 percent of planned revenue in 2014, 131.8 percent in 2015, 113.1 percent in 2016 and 93.6 percent in 2017. This achievement notwithstanding more strategies and actions are needed to reduce revenue leakages, intensify supervision of revenue collectors as well as establish reliable revenue database for revenue forecasting.

**Table 1.3:** All sources of financial resources for the District Assembly

Source	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual	Variance	Planned	Actual	Variance	Planned	Actual	Variance	Planned	Actual	Variance
GoG	1,460,966.00	1,005,133.16	(455,832.84)	1,078,685.53	1,049,452.57	(29,232.96)	1,172,505.54	1,015,740.72	(156,764.82)	1,292,504.10	1,018,842.63	(273,662.19)
IGF	282,750.00	251,565.22	(31,184.78)	268,125.00	353,429.55	85,304.55	380,339.26	437,653.31	57,314.05	430,441.00	402,751.33	(27,689.67)
DACF	2,871,420.00	927,787.31	(1,943,632.69)	2,764,574.47	1,932,631.97	(831,942.50)	3,565,631.47	1,646,569.70	(1,916,061.77)	3,039,440.00	1,624,045.21	(1,415,394.79)
DDF	472,693.00	630,726.90	158,033.90	472,693.00	171,637.50	(301,055.50)	664,017.00	661,230.00	(2,787.00)	664,017.00	0.00	(664,017.00)
OTHE R	1,320,416.00	1,067,273.49	(253,142.51)	1,320,416.00	579,762.05	(740,653.95)	1,143,022.18	103,940.53	(1,039,081.65)	596,363.70	112,761.39	(483,602.31)
TOTAL	6,408,245.00	3,882,486.08	(2,525,758.92)	5,904,494.00	4,086,913.64	(1,817,580.36)	6,922,515.45	3,865,134.26	(3,057,381.19)	6,022765.80	3,158,400.56	(2,864,365.96)

Source: STDA Annual Financial Statement, 2014-2017

#### 1.5.4 Key Challenges Encountered during Implementation Stage of 2014-2017 DMTDP

- Inadequate means of transport and other logistics for monitoring of projects and general administration work.

- Weak supervision and management of revenue collectors and sub-district structures leading to low internal revenue generation.
- Delay in release of external funds such DACF and DDF for timely implementation of projects
- Numerous deduction at source and frequent government interference on usage of the Assembly's share of the DACF
- The Assembly is not adequately involved in initiation and implementation of most central government projects and as such there is lack of cooperation from consultants and contractors involved in such projects.
- Inadequate staff for execution of activities

### **1.5.5 Lessons Learnt Which Have Implication for 2018-2021 DMTDP**

- Inadequate resources and logistics have negatively affected monitoring of projects and as a result not much monitoring was undertaken during the period. Adequate allocation and logistics should be made available to undertake monitoring activities.
- Weak supervision of revenue collectors and sub-district structures resulted in low internal revenue generation and such finance department of the Assembly should strengthen its supervision role and ensure logistics needed for revenue mobilisation are provided.
- Frequent government interference on usage of the Assembly's share of the DACF has resulted in slow implementation of programmes and projects. Government reduce interference and deductions from DACF to enable the Assembly focus on execution of its projects.
- Inadequate staff have hampered administrative activities of the Assembly. There is a need for enough staff to enable departments and units of the Assembly to execute their activities.

## **1.6 Current Situation/District Profile**

### **1.6.1 Institutional Capacity**

In order to ensure effective preparation and implementation of the 2018-2021 DMTDP, capacity assessment was carried out for the DPCU and the District Assembly as whole to ensure that the appropriate incentives, material and human resources are in place for effective formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP. Areas of assessment are as follows:

#### **a) Organizational Structure**

The District Assembly has a membership of sixty (60) made up of District Chief Executive, one Member of Parliament, forty (40) elected members and eighteen (18) members appointed by the

President in consultation with the traditional authorities and other interest groups. The District Assembly membership comprised of five (5) females and 55 males which implies more gender responsive actions is needed to increase female representation in the District Assembly. The District Assembly functions through five (5) statutory sub-committees (Development Planning, Finance and Administration, Justice and Security, Works, Social Services and Gender) and an Executive Committee to General Assembly presided over by Presiding Member. All the Sub-Committees deliberate on specific issues relating to their sectors and submit report to the Executive Committee (EXECO) for further deliberation and submission to General Assembly, which is the highest decision making organ of the District Assembly.

The District Assembly has the following departments which undertake the implementation of programmes and projects in the District.

- 1) Central Administration
- 2) Works Department
- 3) Physical Planning Department
- 4) Department of Trade and Industry
- 5) Department of Agriculture
- 6) Department of Social welfare and Community Development
- 7) Health Department
- 8) Education Department
- 9) Forestry Department
- 10) Finance Department
- 11) Disaster Prevention and Management Department

#### **b) Human Resource Capacity of DPCU**

The key human resource available to the District Assembly for the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the 2018-2021 DMTDP is summarised in table 1.4.

**Table 1.4:** Human resource capacity of the DPCU

<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation/ Department</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Qualification</b>
1. Gilbert E. Avemegah	DCD	M	52	M. Phil (Agric Admin.)
2. Gershon K. Tудоabor	DPO	M	31	BSc (Dev't Planning)
3. Geoffrey Tsikata	DFO	M	57	ICA GH Part II
4. Emmanuel N. Boateng	DBA	M	50	BEd (Social Sciences)
5. Ernest B.K. Quansah	DDA	M	55	Post Graduate Diploma



				(Agric Engineering)
6. Simon Defoe	DWE	M	51	BSc (Building Technology)
7. Stanley Agbadey	Education	M	55	B.Ed (Guidance & Councelling)
8. Kumedzro Freeman	NADMO	M	37	Bachelor of Education
9. Oral Robert Amenyio	NCCE	M	45	MA (Public Sector Mgt)
10. Bismark K. Hottordze	Health	M	34	MA (Peace & Dev't)
11. Moses Kakaw	DSW&CD	M	54	BA (Sociology and Psychology)
12. Eric Batse	Trade & Industry	M	38	BSc (Economics)
13. Joe Yaw Kove	Civil Society Organisation	M	62	BSc (Early Childhood Administration)
14. Moses C.K. Awude	DEHO	M	54	Diploma in Public Health
15. Michael Nyonator	PPD	M	39	Diploma in Draftmanship
16. Catherine Amankwah	Forestry	F	59	Certificate in Forestry
17. Hon. Amedzo Williams	Dev't Plan. Sub-Com.	M	48	BA (Social Studies)
18. Sefakor Fummey	ADPO	F	35	MSc (Local Economic Dev't)
19. Rapheal Dorgbetor	National Service Personnel	M	30	HND (Accountancy)
20. Daniel K. Delo	ABA	M	38	Post Graduate Diploma (Administration)

Source: DPCU Construct, 2017

### c) Infrastructure and Facilities

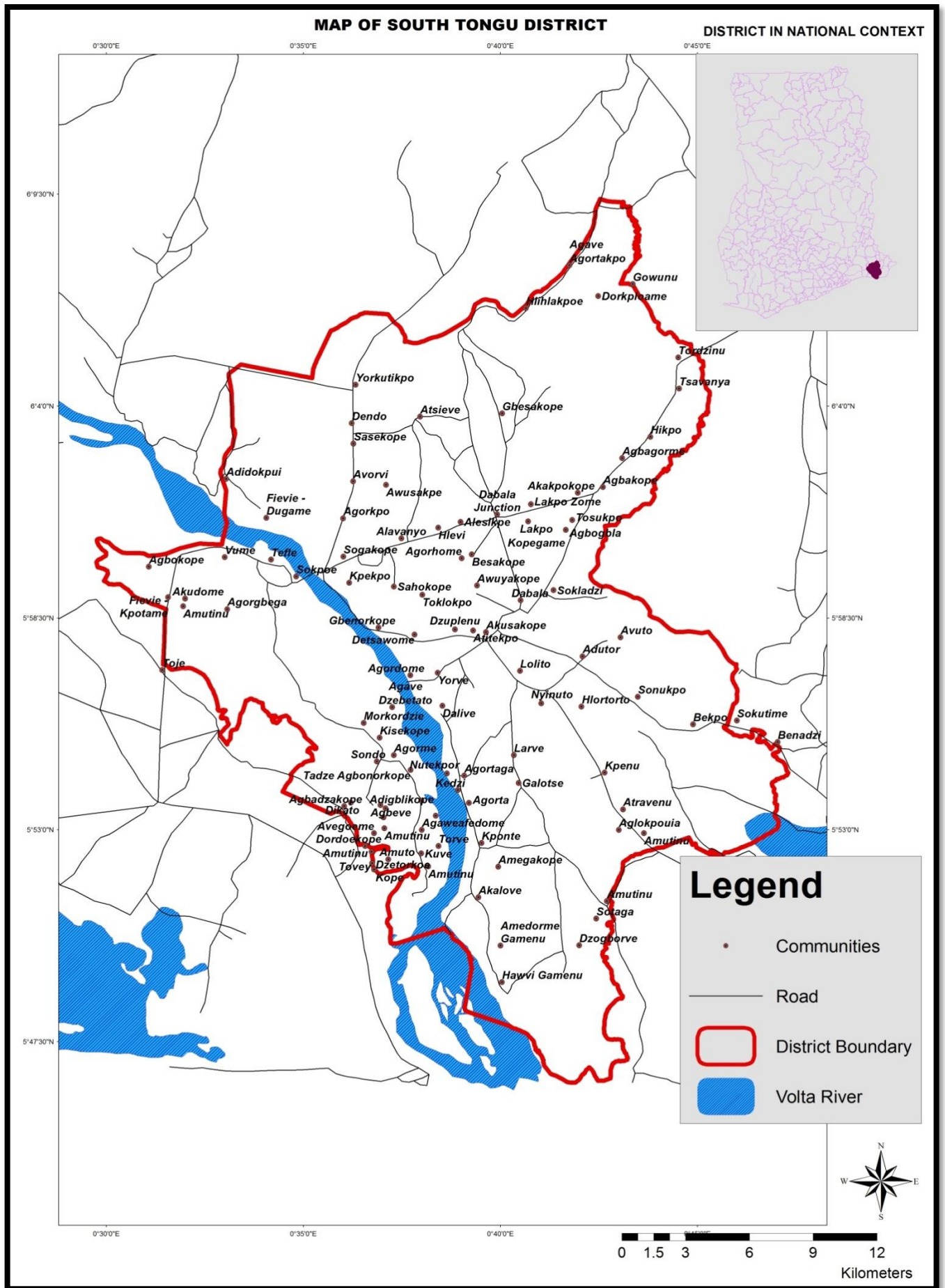
The District Planning Officer has one office in the main District Assembly Office Complex. This office also serves as the secretariat for the District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU). The office has two tables, five chairs, one swivel seat, one functioning laptop computer, one functioning desktop computer and accessory, one functioning fridge, one carbinet, one file shelve and one ceiling fan. However, the office does not have a functioning printer, air-conditioner and a vehicle to facilitate its work.

### 1.6.2 Physical and Natural Environment

a) Location and Size

South Tongu District lies between latitudes 6°10' and 5°45' North and longitudes 30°30' and 0°45' East. It is located in the southern part of the Lower Volta Basin and bounded to the north by the Central and North Tongu Districts, to the east by the Akatsi South District, to the west by the Ada East District of the Greater Accra Region and to the south by the Keta Municipality. The District occupies a total land area of 643.57 square kilometres representing 3.1 percent of the land size of the Volta Region. Figure 1.1 shows map of the South Tongu District.

**Figure 1.1:** Map of South Tongu District



b) Climate

The District lies within the wet semi-equatorial and dry equatorial climate zones. The northern part of the District lies within the wet semi-equatorial zone while the southern part is in the dry equatorial climatic zone. The climate of the District is also influenced by the southwest monsoon winds twice in a year resulting in a double maxima rainfall regime. The main rainy season starts in late March or early April and continues to July with the peak in May–June, recording an average rainfall of 195mm. The second rainy season starts in late September and ends in November with the maximum in October - November, with an average rainfall of 73mm. The driest month of the year is August with a temperature between 22.6°C and 29.3°C.

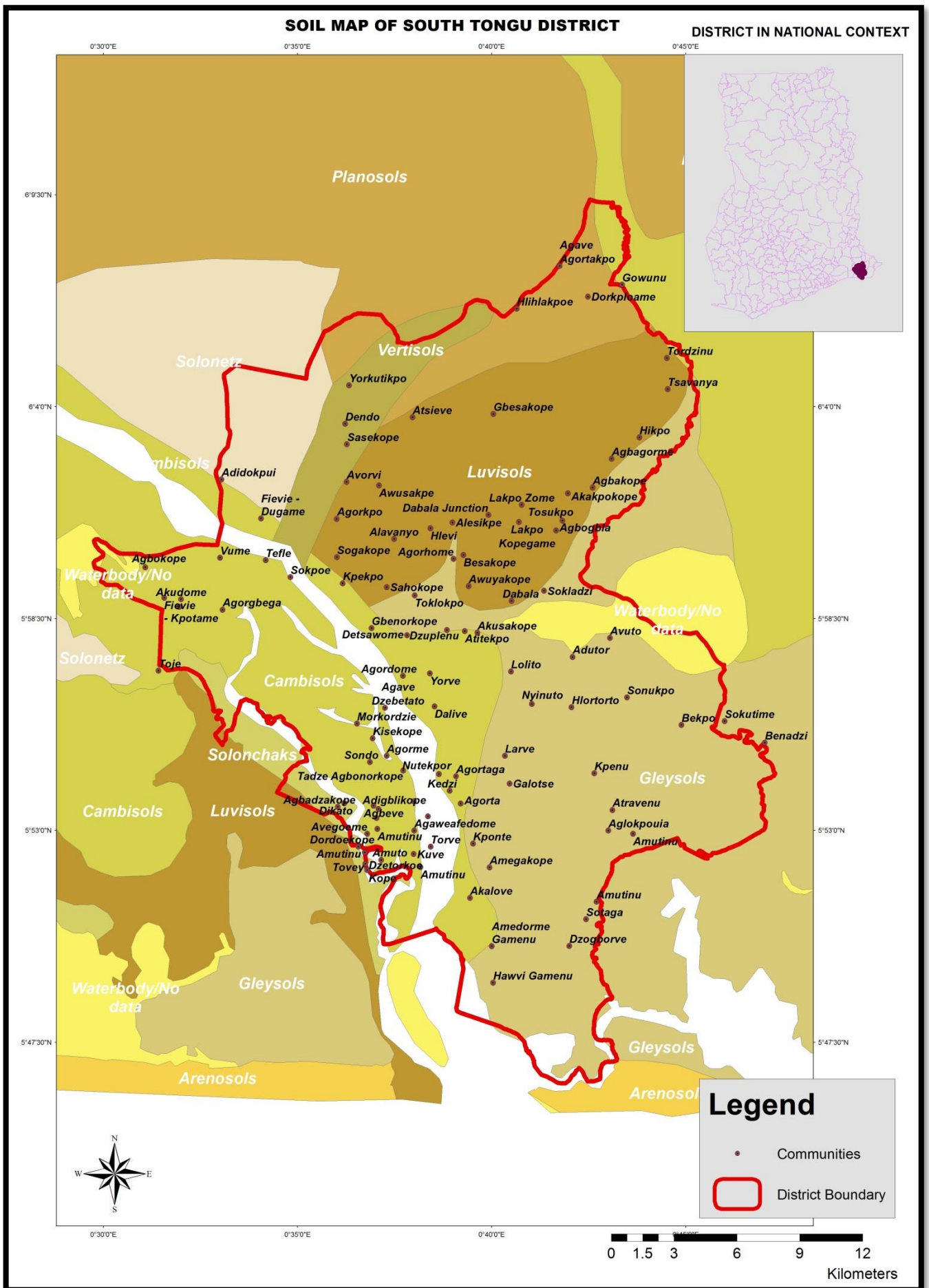
#### c) Topography

The District is generally low lying by virtue of its location within the coastal savannah plain, but rises gradually to a height of 75 metres above sea level. The Volta River runs through the District and the construction of the Lower Volta Bridge provides link between the western and eastern sides of the District. There are quite a few picturesque islands in the District, notably Atadame, and a few other islands lying between Agorta and Agave-Afedume which offer great potential for bird watching and eco-tourism in general.

#### d) Geology and Soil

The underlying rocks in the District are metamorphic in origin. The major soils formed over these geological formations include Ziwai-Zebe Complex, Tondo-Motawme Complex and Agawtaw-Pejeglo Complex soils which are formed over the Dahomeyan Acidic Gneiss rocks. Toje-Agawtaw Association and Amo-Tefle Association soils have the Acidic Gneiss and Schists as their parent rocks. Ada-Oyibi Association, Ada Association, Aveyime-Ada Association and Oyibi-Muni Association soils have alluvial and coastal deposits as their parent rock. The District is endowed with large clay deposits at Lolito, Vume and Sokpoe communities which are predicted by geologists to last for over 100 years if it is mined commercially and in a sustainable way. The clay deposits are being mined and used for ceramic products like flower pots, earthenware and ornaments on a medium scale. However, the manufacture of bricks and tiles used in the construction industry has not been fully exploited. There are also sand deposits at Dabala, Agordome and Agortaga communities and gravel and salt deposits at Tadze and Gamenu respectively which also offer investment opportunities. Figure 1.2 shows the soil map of South Tongu District.

Figure 1.2: Soil Map of South Tongu District

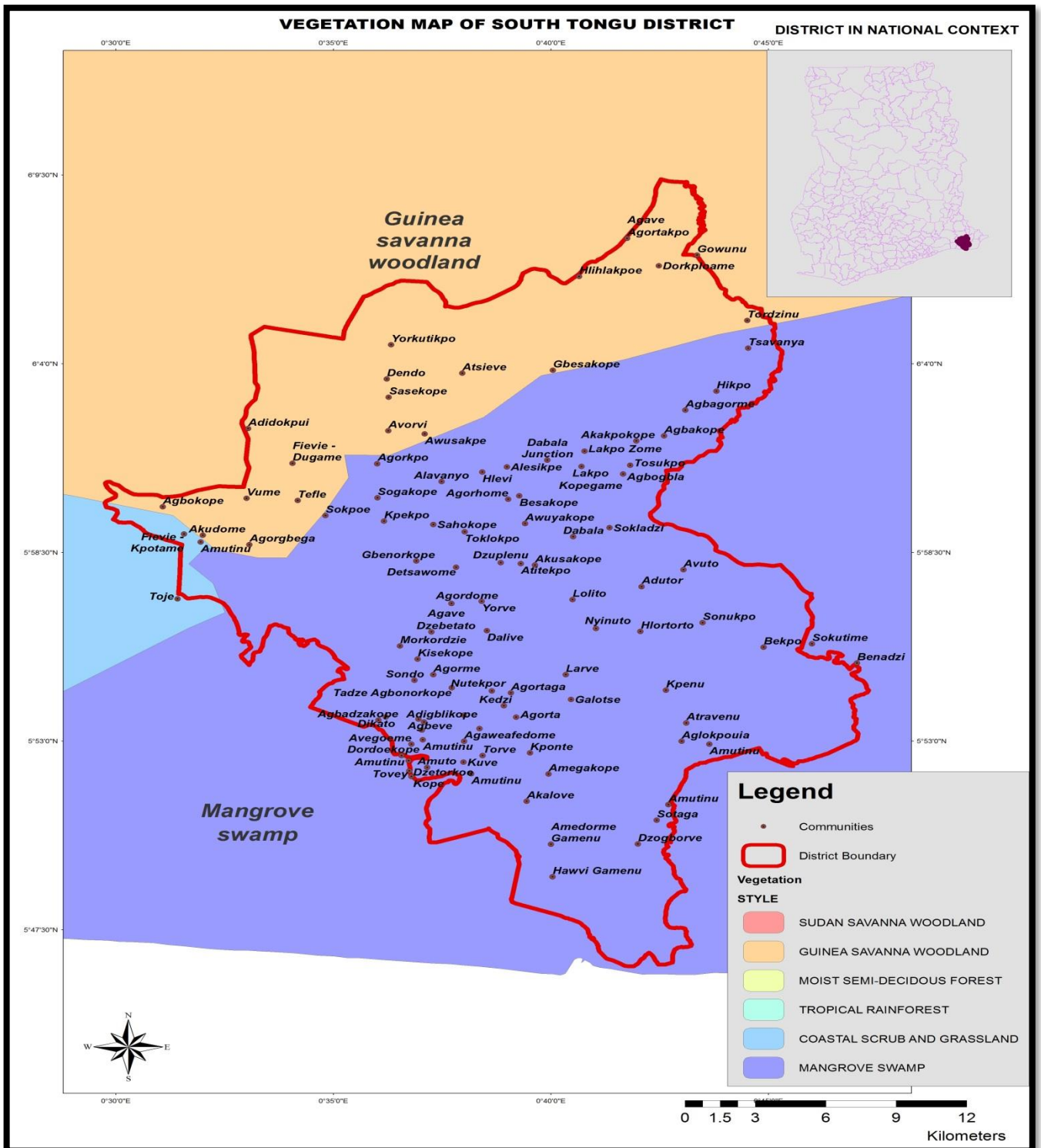




e) Vegetation

The District is located within the coastal savannah vegetation zone. The southern section is covered with swamps and mangroves, while the northern section is predominantly savannah woodland. The savannah vegetation supports the production of livestock and the swampy areas favour the cultivation of rice, okra, pepper, tomatoes and sugarcane. Figure 1.3 shows the vegetation map of South Tongu District.

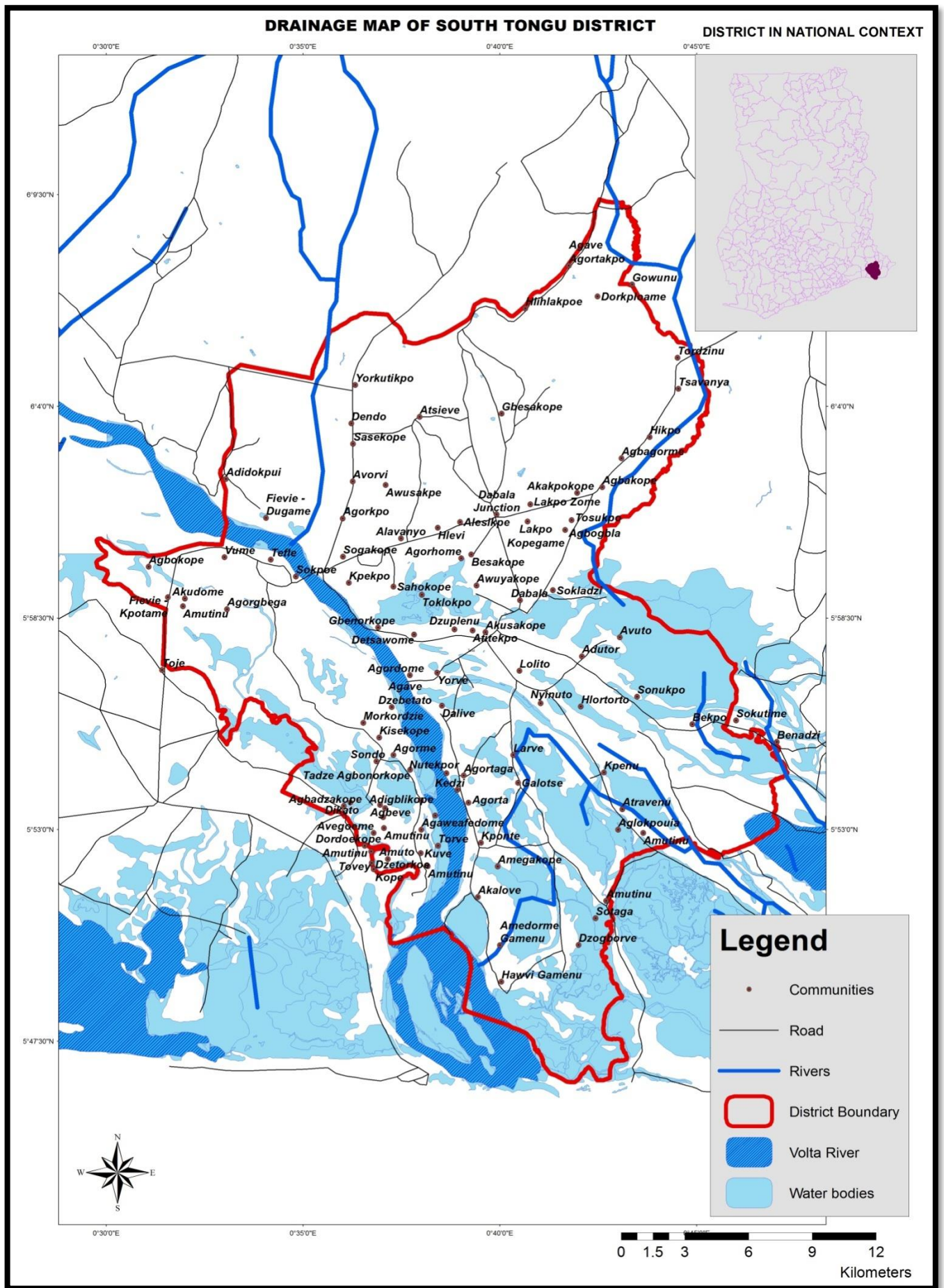
**Figure 1.3:** Vegetation Map of South Tongu District



#### f) Relief and Drainage

The District is generally low lying by virtue of its location within the coastal plains, but rises gradually to a height of 75 metres above sea level. The District is drained mainly by the Volta River which runs along the District's western boundary with Ada East District. There are also numerous streams like Chinwi and Todzi which run across the District. A number of lagoons such as Avu lagoon located in the southern section of the District account for the marshy nature of the southern landscape. These numerous water bodies in the District are fertile ground for migratory birds and therefore could be harnessed for the promotion of bird watching sites. The marshy landscape could also be exploited for the cultivation of crops such as sugarcane and rice. The District has some beautiful islands which could be developed to attract tourists into the District. The presence of the Volta River, streams and lagoons could also be harnessed to promote fishing, aquaculture and water sport. Figure 1.4 shows the drainage map of South Tongu District.

Figure 1.4: Drainage Map South Tongu District





### **1.6.3 Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and Environment**

The District is located within the coastal savannah vegetation zone. The southern section is covered with swamps and mangroves, while the northern section is predominantly savannah woodland. The southern section falls within the Keta Lagoon Complex Ramsar Site which provides sanctuaries for several migratory and resident birds especially water fowls. Other birds which nest, rest, feed and breed there include the various types of terns, gulls and pelicans. Bird watching towers could be developed to attract tourists into the District. The Avu lagoon and river Tordzi provide fresh water bodies which are rich in tilapia, mudfish and many other species. The Avu lagoon provides sanctuary for an endangered antelope species called sitatunga. Along the main Angaw and Avu lagoons are very extensive stretches of mangrove swamps which offer opportunity for visitors to cruise through the mangrove forest or to study its ecology.

However, much of the savannah wood and mangrove are extensively harvested by residents for fuel wood and charcoal. Bad farming practices and bush burning are also contributory factors to the depletion of the vegetation cover and declining soil fertility in the District. The continuous and unsustainable depletion of the vegetation cover endangers the habitat and its unique species. These activities have made the District vulnerable to impacts of climate change. As an agrarian District, farming activities are highly rain dependent and therefore suffer extensively from extreme weather conditions contributing to poor agriculture yields and increased poverty levels in the District. The declining soil fertility in the District has also necessitated increasing use of chemical fertilizers for farming. The fertilizers can be a potential source of pollution for ground water sources. Sensitization, tree planting and other programmes on environmental degradation need be vigorously carried out in the District to address these issues.

### **1.6.4 Water Security**

According to 2010 Population and Housing Census, the District has a total household of 20,509. Out of this figure, about 67 percent of the households depend on pipe-borne water as their main source of water for drinking and other domestic uses. A high proportion of the households (97%) in urban towns use pipe-borne water as their main source of water for drinking and other domestic uses whereas only 62 percent of households living in the rural localities use pipe-borne water for drinking and other domestic uses. The high percentage of pipe-water users in the District could be attributed to availability of Volta River in the District which is the source of raw water for treatment and distribution by the Ghana Water Company Limited to towns and communities within and outside the District. The treatment plant is located at Agordome and supplies potable water to residents of the District and also adjoining districts such as Keta Municipality. However, the construction and operation of Akosombo and Akuse dams have drastically reduced the flow of the river into the sea thereby making the river course silted with

river sand and weeds. Currently, sand winning is on-going in some sections of the rivers and there is a need for relevant institutions like Volta River Authority, Water Resource Commission and District Assemblies to regulate these activities properly so as to secure the river from excessive pollution. In line with the water sector strategic development plan, the District Assembly will focus on implementing the following key strategies to secure its rivers, lagoons and streams endowment.

a) Enhancing public awareness and education in water resource management.

b) Enforce the regulatory framework for managing and protecting water resources for improved water security and enhanced resilience to climate change

c) Improving access to knowledge expertise in integrated water resource management to facilitate water resource planning and decision making.

### **1.6.5 Natural and Man-made Disasters**

The District experiences several types of disasters from time to time as result of climate change. Among these disasters are the bush fires, wind and rainstorms and epidemics like cholera. These disasters have had negative effects on the economic development of the people and require the possibility of exploring and developing some early warning systems to prevent them.

### **1.6.6 Natural Resource Utilization**

The District is blessed with natural resources such as rivers, lagoons, streams, arable lands, grazing fields, clay, sand and gravel deposits. These resources can generally be grouped under mineral resources, arable land and water resources. The mineral resources are sand, gravel and clay which is mainly extracted for pottery using indigenous technologies. Modern mining techniques however can be used to enhance the utilization and extraction of the resources especially river sand. The arable and grazing lands are used for crop production and animal rearing. The available technologies for extracting these resources are basically indigenous, and improved farming methods like mechanization could enhance its extraction and utilization as well. The water resources available are the Volta River, creeks and lagoons which are used for fishing, farming and tourism. Traditional and aquaculture methods are used to exploit these resources. In addition to that, pumping machinery would also enhance their extraction and utilization of these resources.

In utilizing these natural resources, there should be measures to adopt sound and efficient conservation practices without compromising the good quality of the resources. The effective utilization of these resources and providing the needed support will go a long way to attract tourists, generate income and improve the general economic development of the local people. The major challenges facing the use of the natural resources are the non-adherence to the available laws and the lack of proper documentation on the resources. In this regard, it is recommended that the existing policies and laws be reviewed to

make them easy to be adhered to. The law enforcement agencies could then again be implored to aid in effective and efficient implementation of these laws.

### **1.6.7 Population**

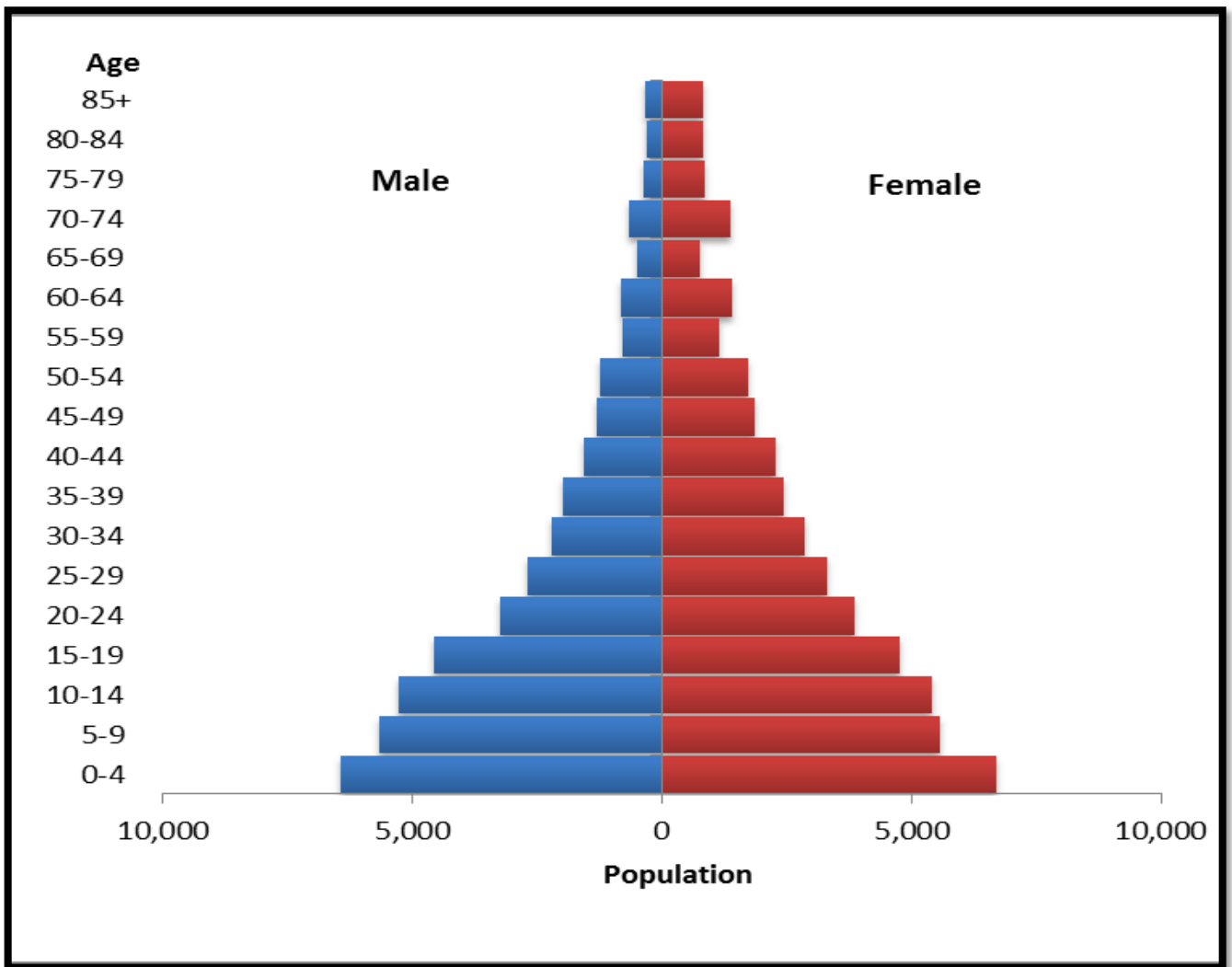
#### **a) Population Size and Distribution**

According to the 2010 PHC, the total population of the District is 87,950 representing 4.1 percent of the total population of Volta region. Females constitute 54.5 percent of the population as against 45.5 percent for males. The District is largely rural with majority (87.1%) of the population living in rural areas. It is also observed that older people aged 60 years and older of both sexes are more likely to be found in the rural than urban areas. The population density of the District is 136.7 persons per square kilometre which is higher than that of the Region (103 persons per square kilometre). The District has a total household of 20,509 with an average household size of 4.2.

#### **b) Age-Sex Structure**

The age-sex structure of the population in the District consists of a broad base made up of a large number of children and a small number of elderly persons at the top. The broad base of population pyramid represents the younger population and a narrow apex of the older population. It is noticeable that with increasing age, the structure looks slightly thinner for the males than for the females, indicating that at older ages, the proportion of males is lower than that of females. At age 20-24 years, the proportion of males to females is the same.

**Figure 1.5:**Population pyramid

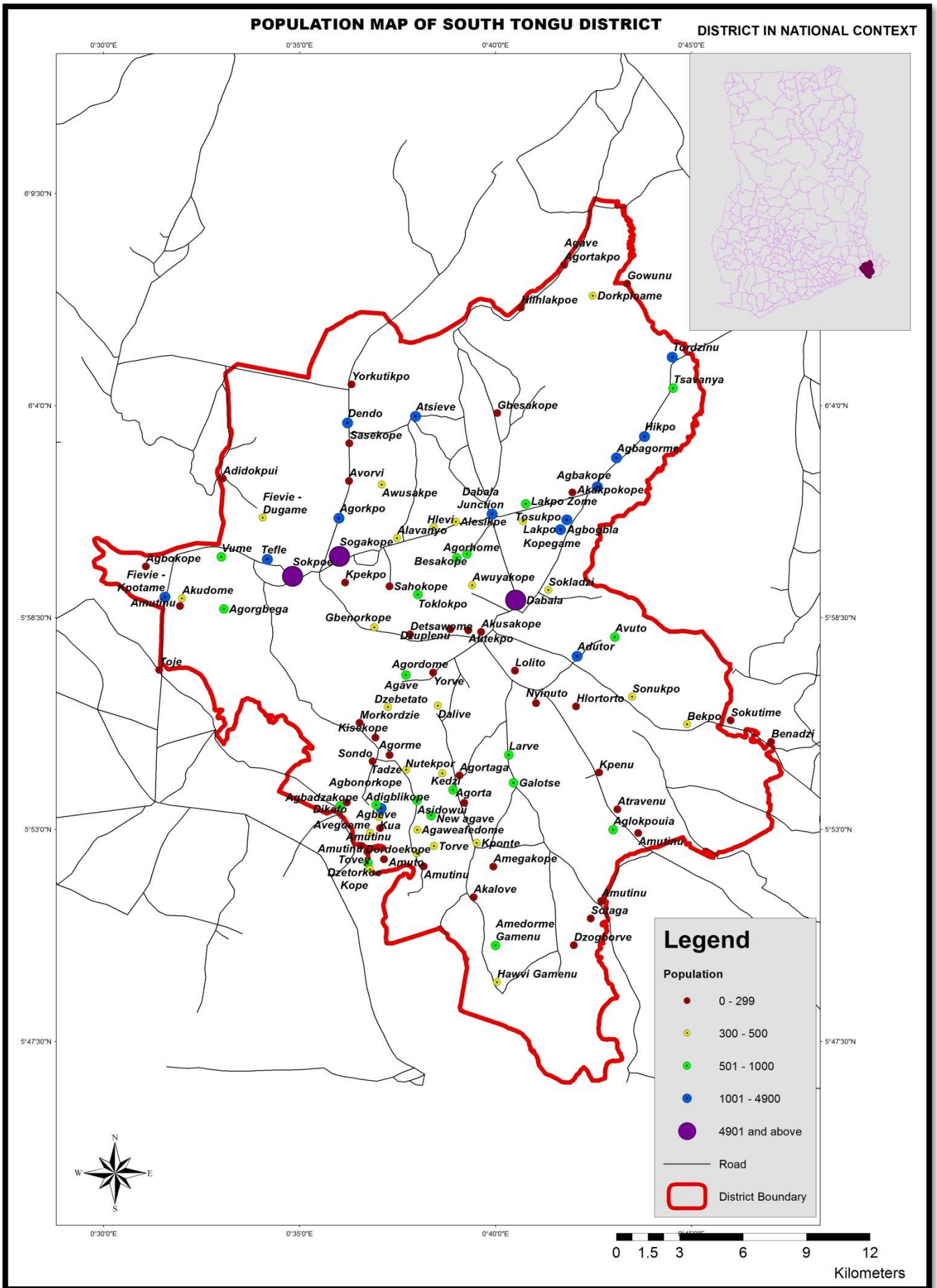


Source: GSS, 2010 PHC

### c) Spatial Distribution of Population

The population density is high in communities along the major roads and in few other communities where the road network is good. However the population is sparsely distributed in the eastern section of the District. The District is largely rural with a majority of its population (87.1%) living in rural localities. The population density of the District is 136.7 persons per square kilometre which is higher than the regional figure of 103 persons per square kilometre. The major settlements in the District include Sogakope, Dabala, Sokpoe, Tefle, Vume, Agorkpo, Adutor, Kpotame and Agbakopeas indicated in figure 1.6.

Figure 1.6: Population map of South Tongu District



### **1.6.8 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)**

The importance of measuring migration lies in its impact on population size, structure and distribution in the District. Migration out of the District (emigration) decreases the size of the population in the District, while migration into the District (immigration) increases the population size. In addition, the variations in the migration process in terms of age, sex, education and other socio-demographic characteristics can have significant impact on the overall social and economic development of the District.

The results of the 2010 PHC indicate that a total of 28,521 persons in the District are migrants; and they form 32.4 percent of the entire population. It also shows that 60 percent of the 28,521 migrants in the District are born elsewhere in the Volta Region rather than in the South Tongu District (intra-regional migrants). A total of 10,398 persons forming 36.5 percent of the migrant population are born in other regions in Ghana. Of this category, those born in the Eastern, Greater Accra and Ashanti regions are in the majority (68.9%).

Analysis of duration of stay reveals that the migrants who have resided in the District for 1-4 years constitute 31.8 percent. Approximately, 17.0 percent of the population though born elsewhere, have lived in the District within 5-9 years and those who have spent 10 to 19 years form 15.5 percent whilst 14.4 percent have stayed for 20 years or more. A higher proportion of the immigrants born in the Upper west region have lived in the District for 10-19 years. The emigration of the active youth in the District as a result of limited job opportunities increases the vulnerability of the aged and children who are left to fend and cater for themselves.

### **1.6.9 Gender equality**

There are about eleven (11) women groups engaged in various fields of human endeavour in the District. The groups are involved in baking, fish smoking and processing, cassava processing, vegetable production and trading among others. In this District, both men and women have equal access to majority of services and productive resources including education, health, financial services, arable lands, cultural practices and many others. However, in some communities women are not allowed in certain activities such as river fishing and others. The existence of equal access to productive resources and services encourages the women to be responsive and confident in participating in social, economic and political activities in the District. This has a potential to improve on social and economic well-being of women for the development of the District.

### 1.6.10 Settlement systems

#### a) Hierarchy of Settlements

Hierarchy of settlements in terms of functions and service helps to determine functional zones in the District. Sogakope, Dabala, Agbakope, Sokpoe, Tefle and Vume are the major towns which provide most of the services and functions in the District. Sogakope is the first order settlement and is located at the north-eastern section of the District. It is an urban town of many suburbs with higher economic activities and therefore provides most of the services in the District. This is followed by Dabala which provides fewer services and functions compared to that of Sogakope. Agbakope, Sokpoe, Tefle and Vume even though located along the Tema-Afao highway in the District are not able to provide enough functions and services thereby making them third hierarchy settlements in the District. Table 1.5 and figure 1.7 show key services and functions performed by the settlements in the District.

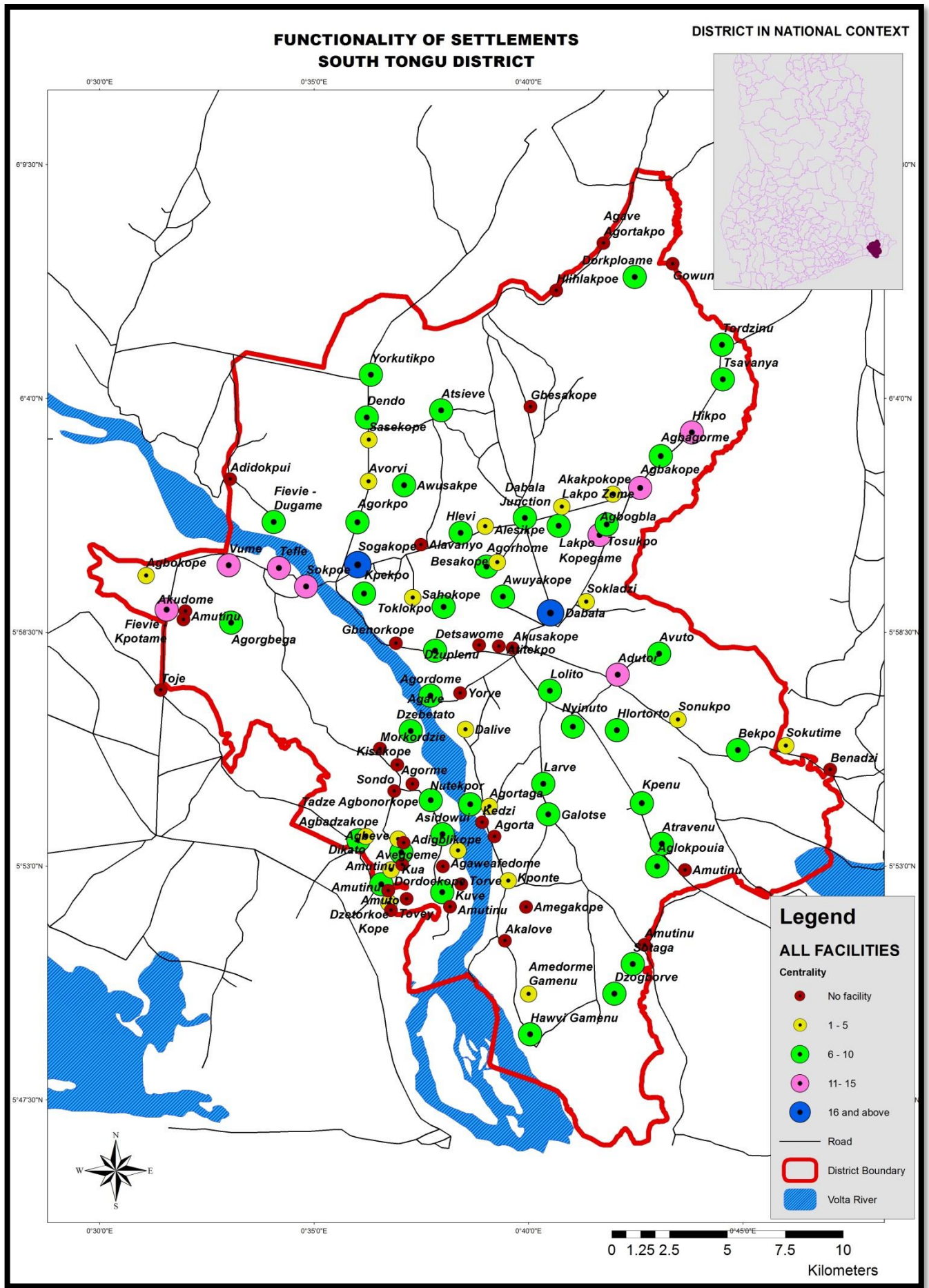
**Table 1.5:** Functional towns

Hierarchy	Settlement	Key services/functions provided	Total services/functions
1	Sogakope	Basic school, secondary school, hospital, banking, police headquarters, Town council office, electricity, public toilet, telephone, internet service, potable water, tarred road, agric extension service, guest house/hotels, filling station, court, post office, restaurant, fire service station, market, lorry park, District Assembly office	22
2	Dabala	Basic school, secondary school, banking, police station, electricity, public toilet, telephone, internet service, potable water, tarred road, agric extension service, guest house, filling station, post office, restaurant, market, lorry park, Town council office, health center	19
3	Agbakope, Sokpoe, Tefle and Vume	Basic school, secondary school, , electricity, public toilet, telephone, internet service, potable water, tarred road, agric extension service, guest house, filling station, restaurant.	15

Source: DPCU, 2017

**Figure 1.7:** Functionality of settlements





b) Physical Accessibility to Services and Facilities

Physical access to services such as health, education, postal and telecommunication, agriculture extension, banking, police and marketing centres are mainly by road. In terms of road networks, about 36km of the ECOWAS highway traverses through the District from Tema in the Greater Accra region to Aflao in the Ketu South Municipality. Settlements in the Agave-Afedume and Larve Area Councils are linked by untarred feeder roads measuring about 87km. In addition, some communities like Adutor, Avuto, Agbogbla and their surrounding communities are linked to Dabala by a tarred feeder road of 19km. Another tarred road of about 45km connects Dabala Junction in the South Tongu District to Anloga in the Keta municipality. Generally, the surface conditions of untarred roads in the District are good in the dry seasons but unmotorable during the rainy seasons. These unmotorable roads hinder easy movement of goods and services, slow down economic activity and reduce people's income. Lake transport though important in the District, has not received any much attention and therefore poorly developed. Local canoes are mostly used to transport goods and people across the Volta River and lagoons. A major setback is the seasonal fluctuations in the water level, which render movement cumbersome and dangerous during bad weather conditions where precious lives could be lost.

#### **1.6.11 Culture**

##### **a) Chieftancy**

The communities in the District fall under five traditional areas namely Agave, Fievie, Tefle, Sokpoe and Vume. Agave is considered the largest traditional area among them. Each of the traditional area is autonomous with its own paramount chief and queen.

##### **b) Festival**

The traditional areas have their own unique festivals. The people of Agave celebrate an annual Dzawuwuza festival during the month of August. Two months prior to the festival, picking of fresh clams/oysters (adodi) is forbidden. Tortsogbeza by the people of Sokpoe is a biennial event held during Easter in remembrance of the historical crossing of the Volta River by their ancestors. Kporleza, literally meaning (arresting the tiger) is usually celebrated in December by the people of Fievie while Afenorto, which means 'home coming', is celebrated in the Tefle during the month of December. The festivals bring home all indigenes residing outside their localities to connect with their extended families and communities. The celebration of these festivals apart from promoting unity amongst the people of the same traditional area also engenders development in these communities, as the communities use the opportunity to mobilise resources toward self-help development projects.

##### **c) Ethnicity**

In terms of ethnicity, Ewes constitute 96.1 percent of the district population making them the traditional ethnic group, followed by the Ga-Dangme (1.7%) and Akans (1.1%) with an insignificant presence of other ethnic groups (1.1%) in the District.

#### d) Religion

There are generally three religious groups in the district, Traditionalists, Christians and Moslems. Christians form majority (75.7%) of the population, followed by Traditionalist (12.0%) and Muslims (2.0%). Those who do not profess any religion form 9.4 percent and those who practice other religions constitute 0.9 percent. There is peaceful co-existence among the religious groups in the District.

### **1.6.12 Governance**

#### a) Administrative Structures

The South Tongu District Assembly was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1466 of 1989 as the highest political decision making body in the District with deliberative, legislative and development powers and functions. The District has one (1) constituency, forty (40) electoral areas and four (4) Area Councils (Sogakope, Dabala, Larve and Agave-Afedume). It has a total of 60 Assembly members; 40 elected and 20 appointees, one Member of Parliament (MP) and a District Chief Executive. The District Assembly membership comprised of five (5) females and 55 males which is an indication that women need special support to increase their representation and influence in the District Assembly. The District Assembly elects a Presiding Member for a two-year term who presides over the meetings of the General Assembly. The District Assembly functions through five (5) statutory Sub-Committees (Development Planning, Finance and Administration, Justice and Security, Works, Social Services, Gender) and an Executive Committee chaired by the District Chief Executive. The District Assembly has other committees in addition to statutory Sub-Committees which deliberate on specific issues and submit report to the Executive Committee (EXECO) for further deliberation and submission to General Assembly, which is the highest decision making arm of the District Assembly.

#### b) Departments of the District Assembly

Section 78 of The Local Government Act of 2016, Act 931, provides for the establishment of eleven (11) departments under the District Assembly to implement policies of the District Assembly. Furthermore, Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1960 was enacted to commence departments under the First Schedule while those under the Second Schedule of L.I. 1960 will commence later after legal issues surrounding their establishment are resolved.

#### **Table 1.6:** First Schedule Departments

<b>Department established</b>	<b>Department ceasing to exist</b>
1. Central Administration	1. Department of Social welfare
2. Works Department	2. Departments of Community Development
3. Physical Planning Department	3. Public Works Department
4. Department of Trade and Industry	4. Department of Feeder Roads
5. Department of Agriculture	5. Department of Town and Country Planning
6. Department of Social welfare and Community Development	6. Department of Rural Housing and Cottage Industries
7. Legal Department	7. Department of Animal Health and Production
8. Waste management Department	8. Agricultural Extension Services Division
9. Urban Roads Department	9. Crop Services Division
10. Budgetting and Rating Department	10. Department of Agricultural Engineering
11. Transport Department	

Source: L.I. 1960

**Table 1.7:** Second Schedule Departments

<b>Department established</b>	<b>Department ceasing to exist</b>
1. Physical Planning Department	1. Department of Town and Country Planning
2. Department of Trade and Industry	2. Department of Co-operatives
3. Finance Department	3. Contrller and Accountant General's Department
4. Department of Education, Youth and Sports	4. Ghana Library Board
5. Disaster Prevention and Management	5. National Youth Organising Commission
6. Department of Natural Resources Conservation; and Forestry, Game and Wildlife Division	6. Registry of Birth and Deaths
7. District Health Department	7. Office of the District Sport Organiser

Source: L.I. 1960

#### c) Sub- district Structures of the District Assembly

In terms of administration at the sub-district level, there are four (4) Area Councils namely Sogakope, Dabala, Larve and Agave-Afedume. There are also Unit Committees that work with the various Area Councils as an essential sub-structure of the decentralization process. The sub-district structures are currently weak and require support in human resource development, logistics and motivation to deliver on their mandate effectively.

### 1.6.13 Security

Generally, the District is peaceful with the presence of key security agencies. The District has a presence of Fire Service, Immigration Service and Customs Division of the Ghana Revenue Authority, all located at Sogakope. There are also Naval Training School at Agorta and Police Stations which are fairly distributed in communities across the District. The District has a Magistrate Court at Dabala, Circuit and High Courts at Sogakope to dispense justice. The presence of these justice and security agencies in the District has significantly contributed to the peaceful environment the District is enjoying.

#### 1.6.14 Local Economic Development

The Assembly District plays an essential role in the local economic development in terms of training and rendering of business advisory services to local entrepreneurs and artisans. Training and advisory services are provided to local enterprises in production improvement, product packaging, small business management and financial record keeping. In addition, the District Assembly also supports local enterprises by granting them land development and building permits as well as financial support through MASLOC. These services and support offered to the local businesses though not enough but are important to promote local economic development in the District. The local enterprises contribute immensely to the development of the District by providing employment, food security and revenue. The economic expectations of the District Assembly are to go into agricultural production, provide motorable feeder roads to inaccessible communities and to provide adequate local infrastructure to improve the economic environment in the District. The local economic based enterprises in the district are summarised in the table 1.8.

**Table 1.8:** Distributions of local economic activities

<b>Enterprises</b>	<b>Locations</b>
<b><u>Farm based Enterprises</u></b>	
a) Poultry rearing	-Sogakope, Kpotame
b) Grass cutter rearing	-Dabala, Detsawome, Fieve & Kpotame
c) Beekeeping	-Kasangblekpo, Morkordze
d) Piggery	-Adutor, Kpotame, Dendo
e) Fish farming	-Tadze, Sokpoe
f) Vegetables (okro, tomatoes, carrot)	-Agbakope, Agbagorme, Hikpo, Sokpoe
g) Maize, cassava and sweet potatoes farming	-Kpotame, Dendo, Dedo, Awuyakope & Atsieve
h) Sugarcane farming	-Tosukpo, Agbogbla, Adutor, Avuto
i) Rice farming	-Fieve, Agbakope, Dalive-Torzikpota & Kpenu
<b><u>Agro-processing Enterprises</u></b>	
a) Cassava processing	-Dendo, Kpotame, Yorkutikpo, Akutukope, Agorgbe, Dedo

b) Fish processing	-Tadze& Sokpoe
c) Soyabeans processing	-Agbakope
<b><u>Agro-industrialEnterprises</u></b>	
a) Soap and detergent making	-Sogakope
b) Baking and confessionary	-Sogakope, Sokpoe, Tefle& Dabala Junction
<b><u>Traditional Craft Enterprises</u></b>	
a) Batik tie and dye	-Agorkpo, Dendo, Sogakope
b) Mat weaving	-Detsawome, Gamenu, Galosota, Adutor, Lolito, Akutukope, - Tadze, Atravenu, Nyinuto & Larve
c) Ceramics	-Vume & Tefle
<b><u>Post Harvest Enterprises</u></b>	
a) Crop drying (pepper)	-Agbakope, Agbagorme, Hikpo, Sasekope, Dendo & Tsavanya
<b><u>Fabrication</u></b>	
a) Screw press for cassava and palm oil processing, soap cutting machine, cassava greater	-Sogakope
<b><u>Others</u></b>	
a) Hospitality industry	-Sogakope, Agorkpo, Tefle & Dabala
b) Financial services	-Sogakope, Kpotame, Dabala& Agorkpo

Source: DPCU, 2017

### 1.6.15 Economy of the District

#### a) Agriculture

South Tongu District is an agrarian district where agriculture employs about 46.7 percent of the economically active population. The 2010 PHC shows that a total of 56.3 percent of households are engaged in agriculture. In relative terms, the agricultural households comprised 96.4 percent in rural areas and just 3.6 percent in urban communities. The key agricultural sub-sectors include primary crops production, animal husbandry and fishery/aquaculture.

Under crop production, a high proportion of households (90.9%) are engaged in crop farming in the rural areas as compared to 73.6 percent in the urban areas. Major crops grown in the District are cassava, beans, maize, okro, pepper, groundnut, garden egg, sugarcane, rice, tomatoes and sweet potatoe. Rice is cultivated commercially on about 3,500 hectares at Fievie and Kpenu. Pepper or chilli farming also dominates as a main cash crop undertaken by farmers at Agbakope, Agbagorme, Hikpo, Sasekope,

Dendo and Tsavanya. The Agriculture Department of the District Assembly has been providing training and extension services to chilli farmers for cultivation of chilli for the export market.

In the case of livestock rearing, the proportion of households engaged in this farming activity is higher in the urban areas than in rural localities. Major livestock reared in the District include chicken, cattle, goat, sheep, piggery, guinea fowl and duck. Cattle rearing dominates livestock activities in the District. In terms of herds of cattle, the District ranks second highest to the Nkwanta North District in the Volta Region. The absence of tsetse fly, short grasses and low rainfall pattern provide a favourable environment for animal husbandry. Most of the animals are reared on small holder or subsistence basis except poultry which is undertaken for commercial purposes at Sogakope, and Kpotame.

Fishing is of special interest because the District is endowed with numerous water bodies including the Volta River, creeks and lagoons which support the fishing industry. The Volta River which flows through the District is rich in fishes such as tilapia and fresh water clam (Adodi). Also there are numerous creeks and lagoons running parallel to the Volta River and serve as good breeding grounds for tilapia, shrimps and mud fish. Fishing farming is undertaken at Tadze and Sokpoe and harvested for sale within and outside the District to towns such as Accra, Keta and Aflao. Unlike fish farming, inland fishing as a trade is no longer lucrative and has experienced decline in terms of people seeking their livelihoods in the sector. Analysis by sex shows that the agriculture sectors employed 53.9 percent and 41.3 percent of males and females respectively

#### b) Industry

The industrial/manufacturing sector of the District employs close to 18.1 percent of the working population. The District has a vibrant micro, small and medium scale industries which include cassava, fish and soyabeans processing, soap and detergent making, baking and confectionary, pottery, mat weaving, batik tie and dye, crop drying, water purification and metal fabrication. These industries are served by commercial banks (GCB Bank, Agriculture Development Bank), Agave Rural Bank and non-bank financial institutions (micro savings & loans companies). A relatively high proportion of females (22.7%) than males (12.1%) in the District are engaged in industrial and manufacturing sector. Sogakope and Dabala markets are the two major markets in the District that facilitate trading activities in the District. These markets play a host to traders not only from the District but also from other big towns.

#### c) Service

Under the service category, there are managers, professionals, technicians, clerical and service, hospitality, financial services and sale workers. The service sector employs about 35.2 percent of the working population in the District with 14.3 percent of the sector into wholesale, retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles which might be due to the high commercial potential in the District. It is interesting to note that there are a higher proportion of females (36.0%) in the service sector than males (34.0%).

#### d) Tourism

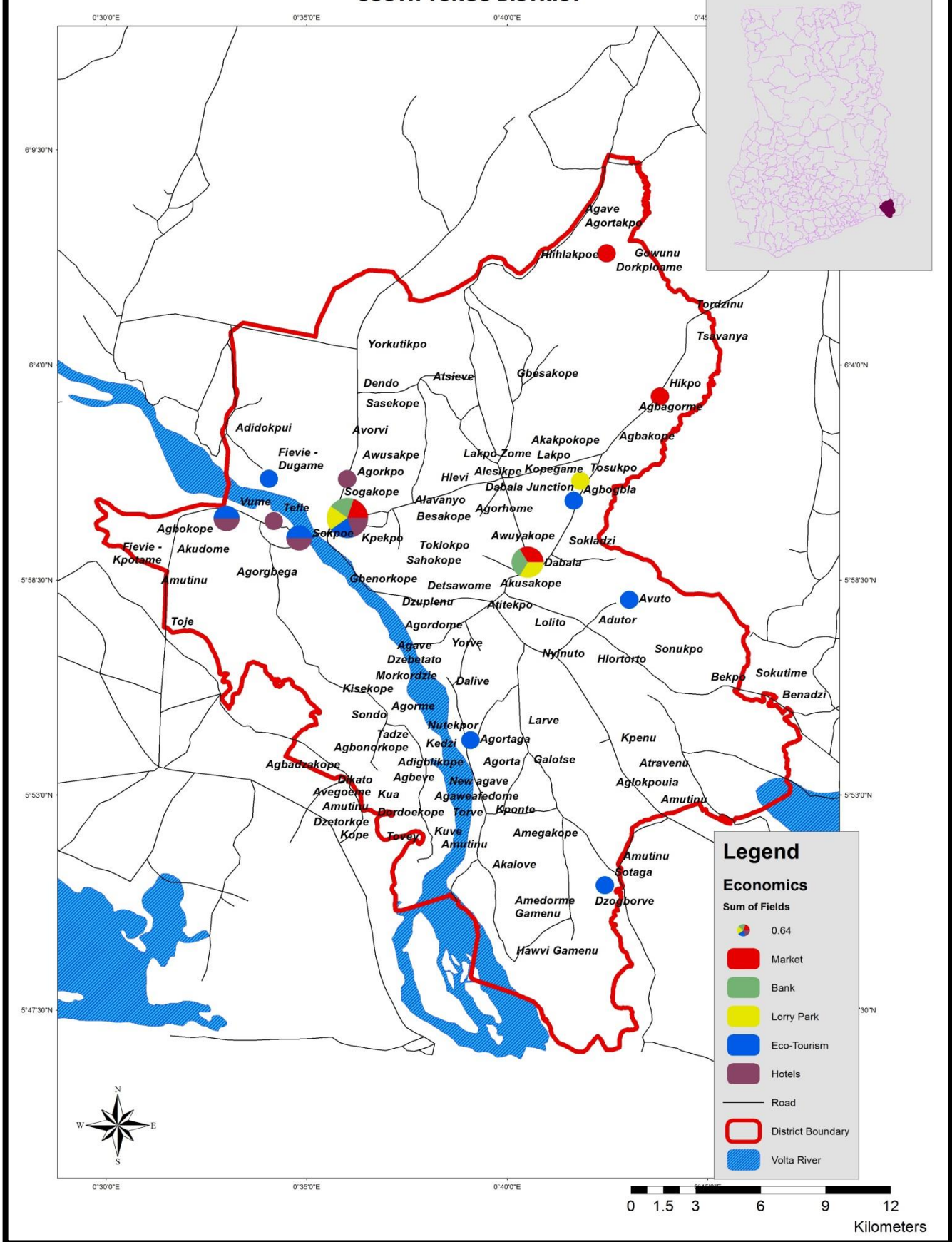
There are quite a few picturesque islands in the District. Along the creeks that flow into the Volta River are found countless number of water fowls, including the giant pelicans near Agave-Afedume. Elsewhere there are several birds ranging from weavers, francolins, egrets and kites. The Avu Lagoon near Aduator is home for several migratory birds and an endangered amphibian antelope called Sitatunga. The presence of the Volta River could be harnessed to promote water sport and boost the hospitality industry in economy of the District. The District is blessed with a clean and unique sandy beach at Agorta which offers a place of relaxation to tourists. The beach drenched in sunshine and interspersed with coconut trees, has fine to coarse sands types. Figure 1.8 depicts the distribution of economic facilities and services in the District.

**Figure 1.8:** Distribution of economic facilities and services



### DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIC FACILITIES SOUTH TONGU DISTRICT

DISTRICT IN NATIONAL CONTEXT



### 1.6.16 Food security

The District is endowed with vast arable land with high potential for cultivation of cassava, maize, rice, vegetables and many others. Average rainfall in 2015 was more (30.19mm) than that of the previous year (20.92mm). However, the number of rain days for 2016 was more (41 days) than that of 2015 (31 days). Over 90 percent of the farmers in the District practice rain fed agriculture. Few farmers have irrigation facilities in the form of water pumps which is used to pump water from dugouts to irrigate their crops. Fertilizer supply in the market has been stable and available at all time to the farmers. Also the government fertilizer subsidy programme is an opportunity to farmers to expand their farms and increase their yields. District has one Agricultural Information Centre serving farmers in the District and its environs with tractor services and information on crop and livestock production as well as crop storage. However, there are few groups and individuals who offer tractor services to farmers in addition to that of the mechanization centre. However, transportation and other logistics challenges impede extension service delivery to farmers. With a continuous support to farmers in the area of extension services, improved planting materials and favourable weather conditions it is expected that there will be enough food to feed residents of the District and the country as whole.

### **1.6.17 Nutrition**

The District has a large fertile land which is used in the production of maize, cassava, sweet potatoes, rice, tomatoes, okro and pepper. As agrarian as South Tongu District is, most households plant, harvest and store some of these foodstuffs throughout the year for their own consumption with limited sales. The availability of rivers, lagoons and creeks which are rich in tilapia, water clam, shrimps and mud fish also supports the fish requirement of the District. Furthermore, livestock such as chicken, cattle, goat, sheep, piggery, guinea fowl and duck are widely reared in the District by households to support their nutritional needs. Sogakope and Dabala markets remain the major markets for the sale of all farm produce and livestock in the District. Prices of these farm produce and livestock are moderate as a result of favourable environment which support their production in the District. For instance, 100kg of maize which sold for GH¢130.00 in 2015 increased to GH¢142.00 in 2016. The situation benefits both the farmers and consumers and makes enough farm produce and livestock available at relatively affordable prices to boost the nutritional needs of the people.

### **1.6.18 Social Services**

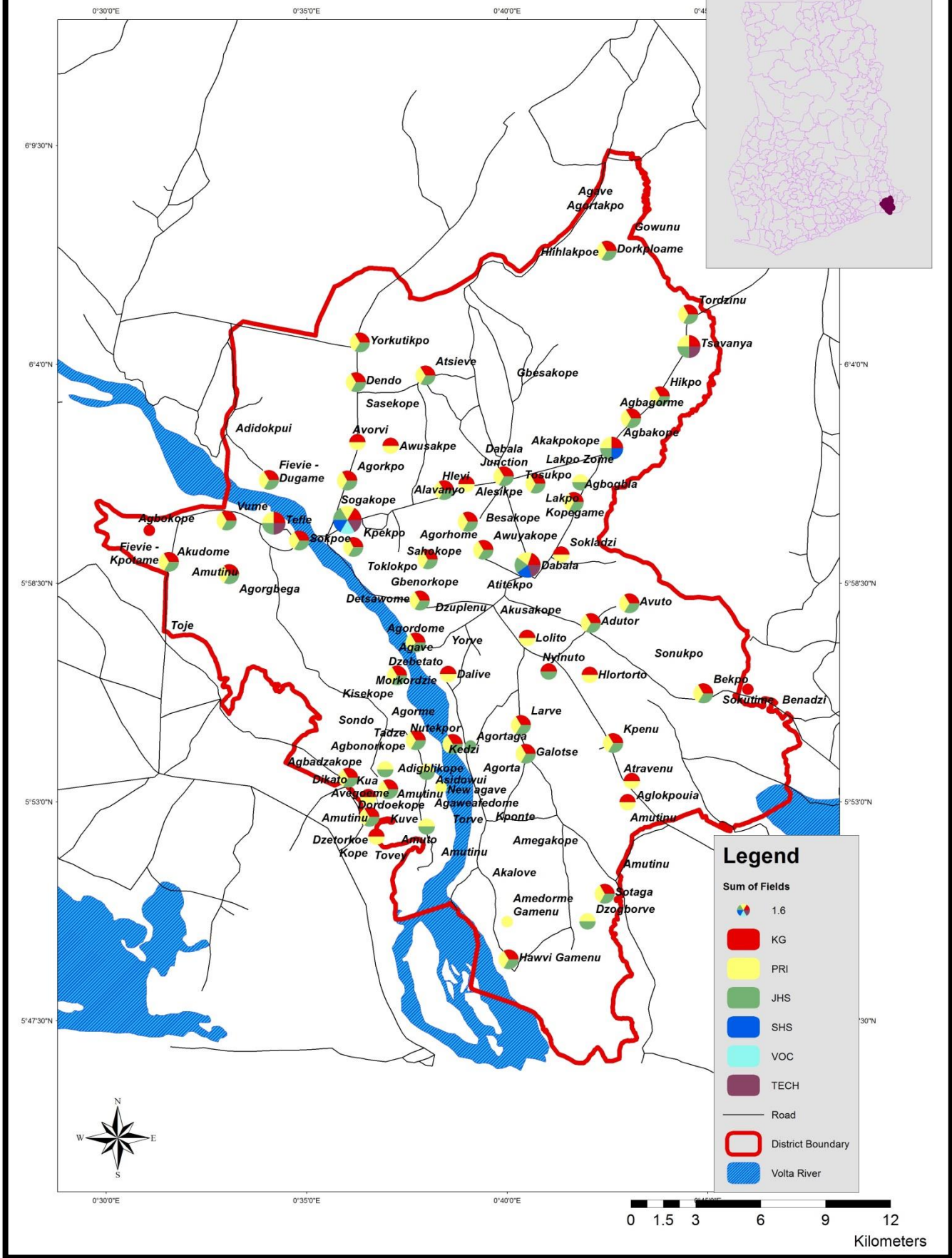
#### **a) Education**

Formal education is provided at pre-school, primary, JHS, and SHS/TVET levels in the District. There are 87 Kindergarten schools, 83 primary schools, 60 JHSs and 3 SHSs and 1 Vocational School distributed across the District. Figure 1.9 shows distribution of educational facilities in the District.

**Figure 1.9:** Distribution of educational facilities

## DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES SOUTH TONGU DISTRICT

DISTRICT IN NATIONAL CONTEXT



i) Students Enrollment and Teacher Distribution

Primary school level has the highest enrolment of students and trained teachers whereas TVET level receives the lowest student enrolment and trained teachers as shown in table 1.10.

**Table 9:** Student enrolment and teacher distribution

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	NO. OF SCHOOLS	ENROLLMENT			TEACHERS		
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	TRAINED		
					M	F	TOTAL
KG	87	2746	2783	5529	37	175	212
Primary	83	6489	6595	13084	327	219	546
JHS	60	2330	2261	4591	327	101	428
SHS	3	1211	1832	3043	124	82	206
TVET	1	602	231	833	48	19	67
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>13378</b>	<b>13702</b>	<b>27080</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>1459</b>

Source: DED Report, 2016

*ii) GER, NER, GPI, PTR and PCRR in Kindergarten School level*

Gross Enrolment Rate

The GER from 2011/2012 has seen fluctuation trend up to the year under consideration, 2015/2016. The GER moves from 126.5% in 2011/2012 to 144.0% in 2012/13 and then drops to 139% in 2013/14 and currently as low 103.1%. As it stands, the District has not met its target of 131.2% and the national target of 120%. It appears people are migrating from the district or a low birth rate recorded in the five and six years ago. The District needs to use the festivals of the 5 traditional areas, to appeal to citizens staying along the Volta Lake the prospects of good education for their children. Community members also should be educated to stop using children as shepherds or cow boys.

Net Enrolment Rate

The NER has recorded consistent appreciation from 2012/2013 to 2014/2015. In 2012/2013 the district recorded as low as 82.3 and had since appreciated up to 91.1% in 2014/2015. In the year under consideration, 2015/2016, the District recorded a nose dive to 66.2%. This should be a worrying phenomenon to tickle the directorate to factor the appropriate activities to redress the issue. Here the EMIS division of the directorate should not only emphasize the need of head teachers fronting the campaign of telling parents to enrol kids at the right age, but also District Assembly to place KG facilities at hard to reach communities where parents would have waited for the kids to grow to gain

strength to trek long distance to the available facilities. Here, there is need to assess the average distance that kids make to school to inform planning.

#### Pupil Teacher Ratio

The PTR in the Table demonstrates a very encouraging trend in terms of quality teaching, that the teacher has to deal with a small number of learners under her jurisdiction. On the other hand, the current rate of 23:1 for the year under consideration is short of the expected national norm of 25:1. This is also reflective of the fact that the Directorate has consistently over the period of three years have been posting trained teachers to this level. This presupposes also that there should be vigorous approach to encourage enrolment drive in some specific school communities to enable the District to meet the national norm.

#### Pupil Classroom Ratio

The PCRR being at 55:1 is above the national norm of 45:1 . This indicates that there is a deficit of classroom facilities at this level. Here the District Assembly needs to continue to collaborate with development partners like Pencils of Promise in building more of these facilities. It is worthy to note on the flip side that we have a challenge in the NET enrolment at this level. Here, headteachers by the virtue that the Basic school level starts at the Kindergarten, they place learners who are being enrol for the first time in KG. This perhaps is a contribution factor for the deficit of classroom at that level.

**Table 1.10:** GER, NER, GPI, PTR and PCRR at Kindergarten Level

Indicators	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
GER	126.5%	144.0%	139.0%	110.8%	103.1%
NER	55.3%	82.3%	89.8%	91.15%	66.2%
GPI	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.00
PTR	24	41	29	33	23
PCRR	37	40	45	42	55

Source: DED Report, 2016

#### iii) GER, NER, GPI, GAR, NAR, CR, PTR and PCRR in Primary School level

##### Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)

The GER from 2011/2012 to 2013/14 has recorded fluctuation trends. In 2011/2012 the District recorded 108.20 percent and this moved to 173 percent in 2012/2013 and dropped to 115 percent in 2013/14. In the past two years, 2014/2015 and 2015/2016, the district remained in the same pegging of 116 percent narrowly missing the national target of 120 percent. All things being equal, if schools with low enrolment step up their enrolment the District could possibly attain the national target of 120

percent by 2019. In this regard, the District Education Directorate needs to encourage co-curricular activities to make the school environment attractive to drop-outs to come back to the school system, including the child mothers; and also placing emphasis on the nurturing of girls clubs.

#### Net Enrolment Rate (NET)

In the 2012/2013 analysis of NER at the primary level, the District was alarmed about the decrease to 35.5 percent. Luckily from 2013/2014 academic year the trend responded to acceptable norms of 77.8 percent and appreciated to 82.4 percent for 2015/2016. There is the need to put measures in place to sustain learners in the school system. At the primary school level emphasis should be placed on recreational activities and engagement of more extra-curricular activities. The District should court more NGOs to work more on child labour which is gaining ground at the barrier posts.

#### Gender Parity Index (GPI)

The GPI from 2013/2014 at the primary level indicates a positive trend by meeting the national target of one (1) ever since. There is the need to sustain this mark to continue reaching out to the school communities on the importance of girls education and role model engagement in the rural communities.

#### Gross Admission Rate (GAR)

In 2012/2013 the District recorded the GAR of 123 percent and this dropped to 115 percent in 2013/2014 and 2014/2015. This shows that head teachers are admitting kids who are more than the expected age of 6 years. This is basically due to the interpretation of the new reform by some heads of primary schools to mean the beginning of basic education as being KG; and thus placing any kid coming to school for the first time in KG. Some of these learners who were admitted some three (3) to four (4) years ago are now getting to the primary level thus making the GAR to go high. The high GAR could also be attributed to the movement of learners from public schools to private schools. At the private school level learners are placed far below the class they were before going to the new school. To improve on the situation there is the need to intensify enrolment drive in targeted school communities to make learners start school at the appropriate age. There is also the need to educate head teachers not to necessarily admit children more than seven (7) years in KG. The Planning & Monitoring Unit should intensify this campaign at their briefing section on the filling of School Census Questionnaire.

#### Net Admission Rate (NAR)

At the primary level, the NAR is seeing a fluctuation trends. The District recorded 45.5 percent in 2011/2012, and saw a decrease to 26.1 percent in 2012/2013. In 2013/2014, a marginal increase of 2.7 percent was recorded. Now in 2015/2016 data, the GAR moved to 124 percent. This gives credence to the same assertion made in the case of GAR that kids are not enrolled in school at the correct age. To



improve the situation there is the need for intensive enrolment drive in targeted school communities to make learners start school at the appropriate age. There is also the need to educate head teachers not to necessarily admit children more than seven (7) years in KG. They should institute remedial programmes for learners who are admitted to enable them meet the expected standards.

#### Completion Rate (CR)

The CR from 2011/2012 to 2014/2015, the District recorded fluctuating trend. In the year under review the CR appreciates by 1.5 percent margin over the previous year's figure. The trend for now is short of the national target of 100 percent. The District should do more in terms of welfare programmes to take care of needy students. The District Girls Education Unit should also intensify girls clubs activities. More role model out-reach programmes and the need to bring child mothers back to school.

#### Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)

The PTR trend between 2011/12 and 2015/2016 ranges between 30:1 and 26:1. In the year under review, it has been up by a point over the previous year's figure where it fell to 26:1. This falls short of the national figure of 35:1. This current trend is good for quality teaching and learning though place big doubt on the issue of value for money in relation to efficiency and effectiveness under the Education Sector Plan (ESP). This trend though speaks for the District at large, the reality on the ground contradicts the District picture. In most cases teachers in the urban settings teach more than 60 pupils in a class whilst their counterparts in the rural areas teach as low as 10 pupils in some cases. There is the need to merge some schools in the rural settings whilst we add more streams to the schools in the urban centers that have more than 60:1.

#### Pupil Class Room Ratio (PCRR)

The PCRR within the periods indicate that the District needs to fill in the classrooms with more children to meet the national target of 35:1. The short fall of 9 points to the national norm, needs to be addressed. In another vein, it shows the District Assembly's efforts to improve classroom accommodation at the primary level is showing results. Though that is what the chart portrays we have situations in some big towns where more than 50 learners occupy a classroom and the reverse reveals less than 10 in a classroom. There is the need to do proper assessment in the opening of schools and also place the classrooms facilities in urban centers where the enrolment is large. In this regard, the District Assembly should collaborate with the District Directorate in the placement of classroom facilities.

**Table 1.11: GER, NER, GPI, GAR, NAR, CR, PTR and PCRR at the Primary level**

Indicators	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
GER	108.2%	173.0%	115.0%	116.0%	116.3%
NER	95.5%	35.5%	77.8%	77.9%	82.4%
GPI	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
GAR	112.4%	123.0%	115.0%	115.0%	124.5%
NAR	45.5%	26.1%	28.8%	31.7%	25.0%
CR P6	96.4%	117.0%	112.5%	90.0%	91.5%
PTR	30	27	26	25	26
PCRR	37	26	27	28	30

Source: DED Report, 2016

*iv) GER, NER, GPI, PTR and PCRR at Junior High School Level*

**Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)**

The GER trend fluctuates between 95.1 percent and 87.9 percent. The 87.9 percent is the lowest rate recorded within the period and far below the national target of 110 percent. The District needs to find out if these children who are out of the school system are drop-outs or have actually not step into the school system. If it is the former, then the District needs to collaborate with the two leading NGOs, Plan Ghana and Pencils of Promise to court the children into the school system. On the other hand the school environment should be furnished with co-curricula activities so as to sustain potential drop-outs in the school. The Girls Education Coordinator should also step up her efforts in the nursing of girls' clubs in the District.

**Net Enrolment Rate (NET)**

The trend of NET enrolment for the periods under review has also been fluctuating: that is starting from 103 percent, it dropped to as low as 34 percent in 2012/2013, moved to 77.5 percent in 2013/2014 and now dropping again to 60.7 percent with a short fall of 17.9 percent of the previous year. These trends are suggestive of the fact that some children have been dropping out from school before they get to JHS. This means there is need to work out a system that will sustain learners in the primary level. The measure to improve the GER can be applicable in the direction of the NER too.

**Gender Parity Index (GPI)**



The GPI has seen a steady appreciation since 2011/2012 (0.89, 0.91, 0.92, 0.98, 1.02) and has eventually recorded 1.02 in 2015/2016. This rate has now overlapped the national norm. For now the directorate needs to uphold the best practices that have brought the rate to this level.

#### Completion Rate (CR)

Guidance & Counseling and the Girls Education Unit should collaborate to put measures in place to improve the Completion Rate of girls in the primary level. Institution of girls clubs and ensuring gender friendly environment in the school system are some of the issues to make the gender parity sustainable. There should be measures to collate data on Girl Child mothers to reach out to them to create the platform for them to get back to the school system.

#### Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)

The PTR within the period indicates that the District has adequate teachers at the JHS. This on the surface is positive for the District yet the results of the BECE is not indicative of quality teaching and learning. There is the need to find out if there is adequate contact hours that engender effective teaching and learning or there are other variables apart from the teacher factor. To improve on the PTR to meet the national norm of 35:1, there is the need to put out measures to improve the completion rate of learners at the primary school level. There is also the need to site JHSs at places where the feeder schools have enrolment of 35.

#### Pupil Class Room Ratio (PCRR)

The PCRR trend ranges between 14:1 to 18:1 in the period under review. Though the low ratio may engender effective teaching, it falls far below the national figure of 35:1. The PCRR dropped from 36:1 in 2011/2012 has seen a trend of plus 1, minus 1 from 2012/2013 to the period under review. In any case, the trend is short of the national norm of 35:1. Here, either the District Assembly has put up more school infrastructure or there are low school enrolment. In some communities, any time there is additional classroom facility, the community calls for JHS. In attempt to meet these demands, some schools have only one primary school as a feeder school thus not meeting the expected enrolment.

**Table 1.12:** GER NER GPI PTR PCRR at JHS Level

Indicators	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
GER	95.1%	88.3%	91.3%	91.0%	87.9%
NER	103.0%	34.5%	77.5%	78.6%	60.7%
GPI	0.89	0.91	0.92	0.98	1.02
PTR	14	12	10	15	18
PCRR	36	26	27	28	27

v) *BECE Pass Rates*

The District records the lowest pass rate in 2012 and moved to 41.0 percent in 2013. In 2014 and 2015 the District recorded 35.30 percent and 37.9 percent respectively. In 2016 there was a significant improvement by 23.35 percent over the previous year's figure to 61.25 percent. This result met the target set by the District Education Directorate.

**Table 1.13:**Trends of BECE Pass Rates

<b>Year</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Total(%)	30.2%	41.0%	35.30%	37.9%	61.25%	63.97
Male(%)	34.4%	44.2%	33.00%	38.3%	63.18%	65.90
Female(%)	26.0%	37.7%	37.98%	37.9%	59.22%	62.03

Source: DED Report, 2017

vi) *GER, GPI, CR, PTR and PCRR at Senior High School Level*

Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)

In terms of GER, the District has seen a fluctuating record from 2011/2012 to 2015/2016. It recorded 47.4 percent in 2011/2012 but declined in 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 to 42.8 percent and 43.2 percent respectively. In 2014/2015, the record appreciated to 47.7 percent and further improves with a margin of 2.7 percent which puts the current record of the level at 50.3 percent. It is however, important to note that, the 2015/2016 record was the highest in the District for the past five years. It could be attributed to the high inflow of JHS graduates from other Districts into Senior High Schools in the District.

Gender Parity Index (GPI)

In the case of the GPI, the District has seen significant improvement ever since St. Catherine SHS was opened. The District registered 0.86 and 1.51 in 2011/2012 and 2015/2016 respectively. The record of 1.51 is above the national target of 1.0. This trend is expected to continue as St Catharine SHS remains a girls' SHS.

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)

The PTR trend was stagnated at 15:1 within the five year period but recorded its lowest score of 10:1 in 2012/2013 and the highest performance of 16:1 in 2014/2015. The low ratio of 10:1 in 2012/2013 is

understandable because of the facing out of the four year SHS programme. This suggests efficient and effective human resource allocation within the second cycle level.

#### Pupil Class Room Ratio (PCRR)

In the case of PCRR, the trend has shown a significant dropped from 64:1 in 2011/2012 to 34:1 in 2013/2014 and only picked up with marginal increase of 1 as it recorded 35:1 and 36:1 in 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 respectively. The trend is not surprising because the intake of students has consistently reduced since the expiration of the four year SHS programme. However, there is a need for more classrooms blocks in the SHSs due to the elective subjects to minimize the up and down movements of students for their elective classes.

**Table 1.14:** GER, GPI, CR, PTR and PCRR at SHS Level

Indicators	2014/2015 ACTUAL	2015/2016 TARGET	2015/2016 ACTUAL
GER	47.4%	55.0%	50.3%
GPI	1.20	1.1.30	1.51
CR AT SHS3	99.4%	100.0%	100.0%
% of trained teachers	89.0%	95.0%	90.0%
PTR	16:1	20:1	15:1
PCRR	35:1	40:1	35:1

Source: DED Report, 2016

#### vii) WASSCE Pass Rates

The District recorded an impressive performance of 98.0 percent in two consecutive years (2011/2012 and 2012/2013) but declined to 80.0 percent in 2013/2014 and then appreciated by a margin of 1 percent to 81.0 percent in 2014/2015. However, this marginal appreciation could not be sustained as the performance dropped to 80.0 percent in 2015/2016. The declining performance of the WASSSCE results could be the poor performance of students in the core subjects (English, Integrated Science and Mathematics) which affect the quality of the District pass rate. It is expected that, the performance will bounce back in the subsequent years as the District puts measures (award schemes) in place to motivate students to improve on their performance.

**Table1.15:** Trends of WASSCE Pass Rates

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total (%)	98.0	98.0	80.0	81.0	80.0	98.9
Male(%)	99.0	99.0	78.0	76.0	79.0	99.0

Female(%)	97.0	97.0	94.0	86.0	81.0	98.8
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Source: DED Report, 2017

*viii) Performance of TVET*

As shown in table 1.17, students' enrolment appreciated from 768 in 2011/2012 to 863 in 2012/2013 academic year. This figure dropped to 655 in 2013/2014 academic year and thereafter appreciated again consistently to 680 in 2014/2015 and 833 in 2015/2016. However, male to female enrolment comparison has not been the best. Whilst male enrolment increased consistently from 491 in 2011/2012 to 602 in 2015/2016, female dropped from 277 in 2011/2012 to 231 in 2015/2016 with the best record of 340 in 2012/2013 academic year.

With regard to teacher allocation, the school has seen consistent staffing from 41 teachers in 2011/2012 to 66 teachers in 2013/2014 academic year. It however dropped to 62 teachers in 2014/2015 but appreciated again to 67 in 2015/2016. The drop in the staffing of the school could be attributed to administrative challenges that saw the exodus of teachers to other institutions within and outside the District. It is important that the District Education Directorate take a critical look at the issue surrounding the movement of teachers for an improved academic work.

**Table 1.16: TVET**

		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Number of TVET schools	Total	1	1	1	1	1
	Public	1	1	1	1	1
	Private	0	0	0	0	1
Number of students in Public TVET schools	Total	768	863	655	680	833
	Male	491	523	420	435	602
	Female	277	340	235	245	231
Number of Teachers in Public TVET schools	Total	41	51	66	62	67
	Male	30	41	55	37	48
	Female	11	10	11	25	19

Source: DED Report, 2016

*ix) Challenges affecting education*

The challenges facing smooth education services delivery in the District are summarized in table 1.18 as follow:

**Table 1.17: Education challenges and wayforward**

Levels	Challenges	The way forward
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Kindergarten	<p>How to improve on Issues related to teacher quality and performance</p> <p>How to improve on KG infrastructure</p> <p>How to get a full complement of staff for all KGs</p>	<p>Post more trained teachers to the KG.</p> <p>Monitor performance of KG teachers.</p> <p>Build more KGs with NGO support.</p> <p>Proved recreation facilities to the KG</p>
Primary	<p>How to improve on Issues related to teacher quality and performance.</p> <p>How to reactivate dormant SMCs to become more functional.</p> <p>How to step-up the role of parents in education delivery and the reduction of learners participation in commercial activities in the urban and semi-unban communities in the district.</p>	<p>Recruit more professional teachers.</p> <p>Monitor performance of Schools teachers. Of Primary</p> <p>Administer SPIP check list and re-constitute dormant SMCs.</p> <p>Organize PLA in school communities.</p>
Junior High School	<p>How to improve the performance of the BECE,</p> <p>How to reactivate dormant SMCs to become more functional.</p> <p>How to step-up the role of parents in education delivery increase in learners' participation in commercial activities in the urban and semi-unban communities in the district.</p>	<p>Monitor the contact hours of teachers.</p> <p>Monitor performance Schools teachers at this level</p> <p>Organize PLA in school communities</p>
Senior High School	<p>How to Improve on WASSCE results.</p> <p>How to promote harmonious school environment.</p> <p>How to complete all abandon and uncompleted projects.</p> <p>How to provide library for all the 2<sup>nd</sup> Cycle Schools.</p>	<p>Organize remedial classes at the 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle level.</p> <p>Seek support from GET Fund administrator.</p>
TVET	<p>How to promote harmonious school environment.</p> <p>How to complete all uncompleted projects.</p> <p>How to provide modern workshops with the relevant equipment for Comboni Vocational Institute.</p>	<p>Organize capacity building for school management team and school administration.</p> <p>Seek support fro GET Fund administrator</p>

Source: DED Report, 2016

b) Health

*i) Health Facility and Service Delivery*

The District is divided into six (6) health sub-districts (Sogakope, Dorkploame, Sotewu, Dabala-Adutor, Dordoekope, Agorta-Gamenu) for the purposes of effective health service delivery and administration. Health service in the District is delivered at three (3) levels. The first level is delivered by the Community Health Officers in 18 CHPS Compounds; the second level is delivered at Health Centers, whilst the third level is delivered at Hospitals. There are two hospitals in the District (District Hospital and Comboni Hospital) which serve as referral facilities for the Health Centers and CHPS Compounds. The District is fairly served with health facilities but many of these facilities are not functioning well due to lack of qualified staff and equipment. The District has 27 health facilities made up of one District Hospital, one Catholic Hospital, four Health Centers, 18 CHPS Compounds, PPAG Clinic, one private Maternity Home and one private Clinic. Some of the health facilities lack adequate infrastructure and clinical personnel thereby hindering effective health service delivery in the District. Table 1.18 and figure 1.10 show distribution of health facilities in the District.

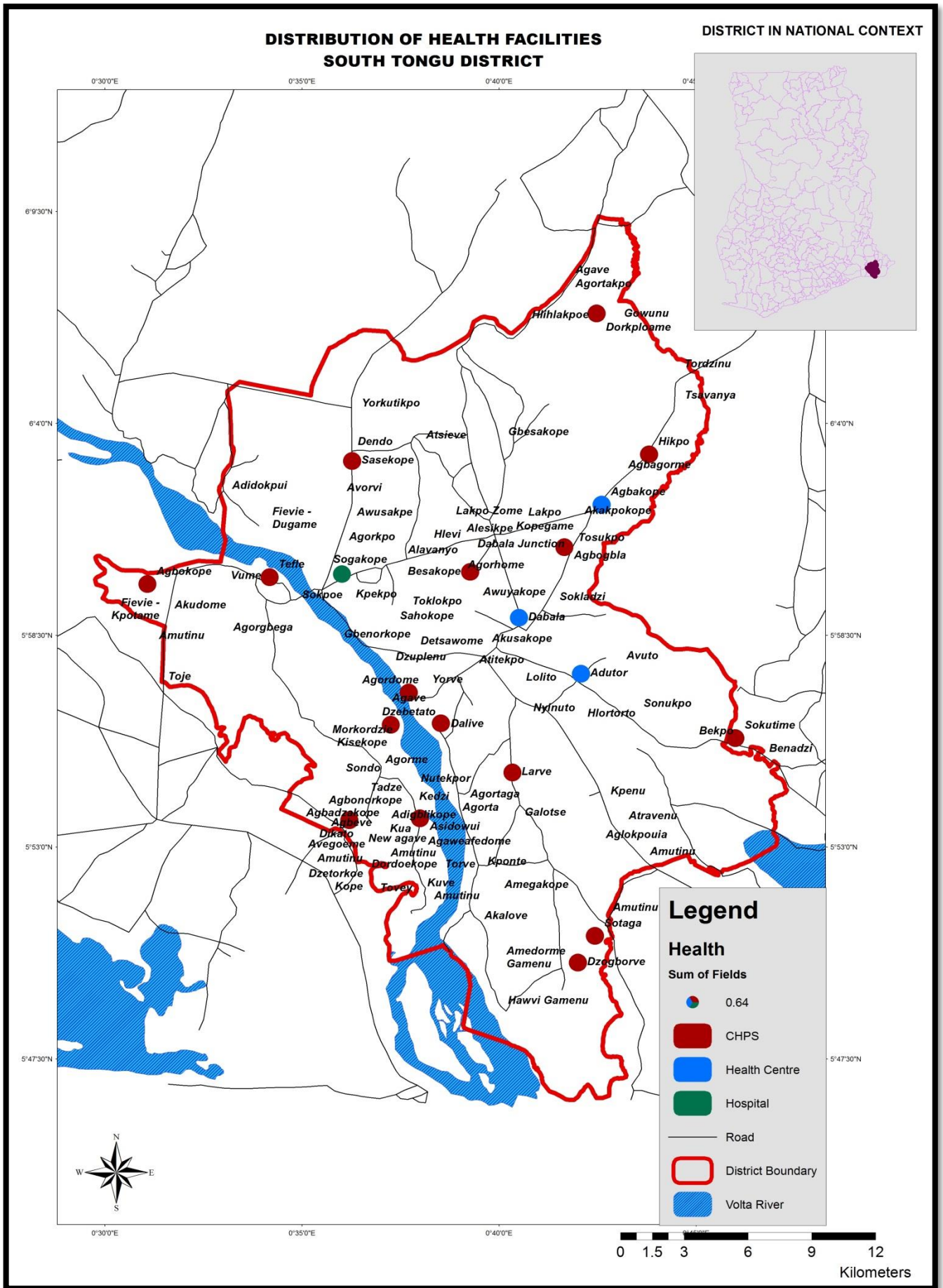
**Table 1.18:** Health facilities by health sub-district

<b>Sub-District</b>	<b>Health Facilities</b>
Dordoekope	1. Akplale FAME Clinic
	2. Asidowui CHPS Compound
	3. Dordoekope Health Centre
Sotewu	4. Kpotame Health Centre
	5. Tefle Urban CHPS Compound
Dabala-Adutor	6. Dabala Health Centre
	7. Adutor Health Centre
	8. Sokutime CHPS Compound
	9. Agbakope CHPS Compound
	10. Larve CHPS Compound
	11. Agordomi CHPS Compound
	12. Gonu CHPS Compound
	13. Hikpo CHPS Compound
14. Dalive CHPS Compound	
Agorta-Gamenu	15. Agorta CHPS Compound
	16. Dzogborve CHPS Compound

	17. Gamenu CHPS Compound
Sogakope	18. Hlevi CHPS Compound
	19. Sogakope Urban CHPS Compound
	20. Sasekope CHPS Compound
	21. District Hospital
	22. Comboni Hospital
	23. PPAG (NGO)
	24. Good Shepherd Maternity Home
Dorkploame	25. Besakope CHPS Compound
	26. Tsavanya CHPS Compound
	27. Besakope CHPS Compound

Source: DHD Report, 2016

Figure 1.10: Distribution of health facilities





**Table 1.19:** Staff strength of key health professionals at various health facilities

Name of Facility	Medical Doctors	Medical/Physician Assist.	Professional Nurses	Enrolled Nurses	Midwives	Community Health Nurses	Health Assist. (Clinical)	Lab. Technicians
1. DHD	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
2. Sogakope RCH	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0
3. Dabala Health Centre	0	1	0	6	2	6	1	0
4. Adutor Health Centre	0	1	0	2	2	3	2	0
4. Kpotame Health Centre	0	1	0	2	2	2	1	0
5. Dordoekope Health Centre	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
6. Tefle CHPS	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	0
7. Dorkploame CHPS	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
8. Agordormi CHPS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
9. Hikpo CHPS	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
10. Agbakope CHPS	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
11. Agorta CHPS	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
12. Gamenu CHPS	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
13. Hlevi CHPS	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
14. Dzogborve CHPS	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
15. Sasekofe CHPS	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
16. Larve CHPS	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0

17. Sokutime CHPS	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
18. Gonu CHPS	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
19. Dalive CHPS	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
20. Asidowui CHPS	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
21. Dzebetato CHPS	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
22. Besakope CHPS	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
23. Tosukpo CHPS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
24. Agbeve CHPS	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
25. SOGASCO CHPS	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
26. St Catherine SHS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
27. PPAG	0	0		0	1	3	0	0
28. District Hospital	7	2	61	42	20	6	2	2
29. Comboni Hospital	8	7	32	34	17	7	18	11
Total	15	13	93	104	51	74	24	13

Source: DHD Report, 2016

*ii) Access to Health Services in Rural Areas*

Community Health Planning and Services (CHPS) implementation is one of the strategies adopted to bridge the gap in geographical access to health services in the District. The mode of operation has been both mobile and static within the CHPS zones in which the Community Health Officers and Community Health Nurses render essential services to the people in the various zones. The CHPS concept has contributed a lot in treating and management of minor illness in the various zones. The District has been demarcated into 44 CHPS zones but due to lack of adequate qualified staff and clinical equipment only 18 are functional.

iii) *OPD Attendance in Health Facilities*

The Table shows that Sogakope sub-district recorded the highest OPD attendance of 84.5 percent of insured clients whereas Dordoekope sub-district recorded the lowest of 42.2 percent of insured clients in the District. This implies that health services should be expanded and improved in especially Sogakope, Dorkploame and Dabala-Adutor sub-districts to cater for the growing number of clients.

**Table 1.20:** OPD Attendance of insured clients

<b>Period</b>	<b>2016</b>	
<b>Sub-District</b>	<b>OPD Attendance</b>	<b>% of OPD Attendance</b>
Agorta-Gamenu	1721	53.3
Dabala-Adutor	15796	64.3
Dordoekope	4543	42.3
Dorkploame	1027	71.6
Sogakope	87081	84.5
Sotewu	5826	53.2

Source: DHD Report, 2016

iv) *Health Care Financing*

The main health care financing for most clients in the District is the national health insurance. However, this is not without challenges as service providers complain of delays in claim payment and lack of adequate insurance coverage for most services to clients. This implies that despite the replacement of the cash and carry system with national health insurance, clients continue to fund some aspect of their health care cost. The table below shows the indebtedness of National Health Insurance Authority to service providers in the District in terms of medicine and non-medicine claims.

**Table 1.21:** NHIA Indebtedness to health facilities in the District in 2016

<b>Description</b>	<b>2016</b>
MEDICINE	GHC81,672.05
NON MEDICINE	GHC122,722.37
TOTAL	GHC204,394.42

Source: DHD Report, 2016

v) *Top-ten Causes of OPD Attendance*

Malaria continued to be the top most cause of OPD attendance in the various health facilities despite various interventions in the past. However, there has been slight reduction of malaria cases over the past three years as shown in the Table below. The Table also depicts that upper respiratory tract infection, rheumatism and other joint pains, skin diseases and diarrhoea diseases have all consistently recorded relatively high percentages. This implies special attention should be paid to management of these diseases in the District.

**Table 1.22:** Top-ten Causes of OPD Attendance

Diseases	2014		2015		2016	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Malaria	20,604	32.7	16,420	27.9	16,187	26.6
Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	14,229	22.6	15,745	26.8	16,061	26.4
Rheumatism & Other Joint Pain	8,261	13.1	7,863	13.4	8,008	13.2
Skin Diseases	4,969	7.9	4,101	7.0	4,501	7.4
Diarrhoea Diseases	4,429	7.0	3,454	5.9	4,331	7.1
Acute Urinary Tract Infection	2,750	4.4	3,314	5.6	3,361	5.5
Anaemia	2,672	4.2	2,622	4.5	3,195	5.3
Intestinal Worms	2,093	3.3	2,580	4.4	1,930	3.2
Hypertension	2,057	3.2	1,488	2.5	1,828	3.0
Acute Eye Infection	9,3 2	1.5	1,076	1.8	1,351	2.2

Source: DHD Report, 2016

vi) *Maternal and Child Health*

The Table shows that maternal mortality saw a reduction from 200 per 100,000 live births in 2015 to 115 per 100,000 live births in 2016. The Still birth rate decline from 53 per 1000 live births in 2015 to 52 per 1,000 live births in 2016. Additionally, neonatal mortality rate also decreased from 28 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2015 to 10 deaths per 1000 live births in 2016.

**Table 1.23: Maternal Health**

<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Live births	2350	2506	2599
Fresh still births	21	19	18
Macerated still births	31	34	34
Maternal death	5	5	3
Maternal death audit	100	100	3
MMR per 100,000 live births	213	200	115

Source: DHD Report, 2016

**Table 1.24: Child mortality indicators**

<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Still birth rate per 1,000 Live births	52	53	52
Neonatal deaths	32	28	10
NMR/1000 live births	13.6	11.2	10
PNC registrants	88.9	4021	2641
FP acceptors	36.2	7036	7224
CYP	9067.5	9825.5	12100.8

Source: DHD Report, 2016

*vii) Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)*

EPI is one of the key indicators use to measure performance, however, the need to for effective monitoring and supervision to improve the indicators. Except BCG (89.2%), Measles-Rubella (68.6%) and Measles (66.3%) respectively witness an increase in the antigens the rest dropped. However, continuous distribution of long lasting treated net (LLIN) increased from 16.1% in 2015 to 60.0% in 2016.

**Table 1.25: EPI Statistics**

ANTIGENS	2014	2015	2016		
			Target	Achieved	(%)
BCG	77.7	78.2	4,080	3,638	89.2
OPV 1	78.9	76.2	4,080	2,893	70.9
OPV 3	81.7	81.7	4,080	3,196	78.3
ROTA 1	78.9	76.2	4,080	2,893	70.9
ROTA 2	77.0	78.3	4,080	2,987	73.2
PENTA 1	78.5	76.2	4,080	2,893	70.9
PENTA 3	81.7	81.7	4,080	3,175	77.8
PCV 1	78.6	76.2	4,080	2,893	70.9
PCV 3	82.0	81.7	4,080	3,196	78.3
MEASLES RUBELLA	69.4	64.0	4,080	2,800	68.6
MEASLES @ 18	58.9	54.9	4,080	2,706	66.3
YELLOW FEVER	68.9	70.3	4,080	2,765	67.7
Men A	-	-	4,080	706	17.3
LLIN	28.1	16.1	4,080	2,442	60.0

Source: DHD Report, 2016

*viii) Non-Communicable Diseases*

As a district we confronted with high cases of life style conditions such as HIV/AIDS, Stroke, Hypertension and many others. Even though numerous educations is been done through radio discussion and at the facility level. More interventions such clubs being form at various senior high schools to sensitize the students and the populace in other to curb the menace. A healthy lifestyle is a healthy life. Rheumatism and other joint pains, Anaemia and Hypertension continued to be the leading

non-communicable diseases in the district (54.0%), (22.7%) and (13.0%) respectively. Though Malnutrition is the least of 0.3% needed attention must be given to nutrition within the catchment area.

**Table 1.26:** Non-communicable diseases

Diseases	2014		2015		2016	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Rheumatism &Other Joint Pains	8261	58.6	7863	60.7	8,008	55.5
Anaemia	2672	19.0	2541	19.7	3,361	23.3
Hypertension	2057	14.6	1,488	11.5	1,930	13.4
Diabetes Mellitus	283	2.0	311	2.4	284	2.0
Sickle Cell Disease	232	1.6	258	2.0	249	1.7
Asthma	220	1.5	168	1.3	191	1.3
Cardiac Diseases	180	1.3	117	0.9	163	1.1
Nutritional Diseases	157	1.1	111	0.8	107	0.7
Stroke	26	0.2	32	0.2	87	0.6
Lymphoma	15	0.1	30	0.2	58	0.4

Source: DHD Report, 2016

c) HIV and AIDs

Base on the number of test conducted 0.9% of the babies were positive.

**Table 1.27:** Trend of PMTCT

Indicators	2014	2015	2016		
			Target (%)	Actual	(%)
Counselled	82.0%	86.9%	100	3280	101.0
Tested	77.5%	81.3%	100	3277	101.0
Positive	0.9%	1.0%	0	29	0.9
Mother on ART	0.9%	1.0%	0	35	125.0

Babies on ART	1.3%	1.06%	0	29	-
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Source: DHD Report, 2016

**Table 1.28:** HTC trend analysis

Indicators	G	2014	TOTAL	2015	TOTAL	2016	TOTAL
# Given Pretest Information	M	270	563	204	473	417	909
	F	293		269		492	
# Tested	M	270	563	204	473	416	908
	F	293		269		492	
# Receiving Positive Test Results	M	66	149	56	150	77	197
	F	83		94		120	
# Screened for TB	M&F	149	149	150	150	261	261
Receiving Posttest Counseling		270	563	204	473	898	898

Source: DHD Report, 2016

908 clients were tested for HIV and 261 were also screened for TB

#### d) Water and Sanitation

##### i) Water

Data on main source of potable water shows that, pipe born water account for 66.7percent, followed by river/stream (21.5%). Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well water (0.4%) forms the least used source of water by households. For the source of potable water by locality, Pipe born water is the most used in urban areas (96.7%) than in the rural areas (61.5%). Also, the use of River/Stream is predominant in rural areas (25.1%) thanurban areas (0.4%). This implies communities without potable water stand a risk of suffering from water-borne diseases and also covering long distances to access potable water.

**Table 1.29:** Sources of water for household usage

Source of Water	Water usage by Households		
	District (%)	Urban (%)	Rural (%)
River/Stream	21.5	0.4	25.1
Pipe born	66.7	96.7	61.5
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	0.4	0.1	0.5



Rainwater	1.3	0.1	1.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	5.8	0.0	6.8
Others (protected well & spring, bottled water, sachet water, tanker supply/vendor provided, unprotected well & spring)	4.3	2.7	4.6

Source: GSS, 2010 PHC

## ii) Sanitation

### Toilet Facilities

As shown in Table 1.24, majority of households (30.9%) use bush, beach and field. The least used toilet facility by households is bucket/pan (0.6%). In urban localities, high percentage of households uses Public toilet whereas bush, beach and field is the case in rural areas. Thus, there appears to be no significant variation between households in urban and rural areas in terms of access to toilet facilities. The proportion of households without access to toilet facility is quite high and poses serious health concerns.

**Table 1.30:** Type of toilet facility used by households

Toilet facility	Facility usage by Households		
	District (%)	Urban (%)	Rural (%)
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	30.9	10.6	34.4
Water Closet.	3.7	14.1	2
Pit latrine	29.4	17.1	31.5
KVIP	10.6	24.3	8.2
Bucket/Pan	0.6	0.9	0.6
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/PitPan etc)	24.3	32.6	22.8
Other	0.5	0.4	0.5

Source: GSS, 2010 PHC

### Method of Waste Disposal

According to 2010 PHC, majority of households (39.9 %) dispose of their solid waste through burning. Most households in both urban (38.2%) and rural (40.2 %)localities also use burning as a method of solid wastedisposal. It was observed that indiscriminate disposal of solid waste is a method of disposal employed by urban households in the District.

With regards to liquid waste disposal, 66.6 percent of households in the District dispose their liquid waste onto their compound. Most urban households (65.3%) and rural households (66.8%) also dispose their liquid waste onto their compounds. Sewerage systems (1.1%) are the least used liquid waste disposal method in urban localities whereas through drainage into a pit (soak away) (0.5%) is the least used in rural communities in the District. However, the use of gutter for disposal of liquid waste is relatively low in rural than urban areas.

**Table 1.31:** Method of waste disposal by households

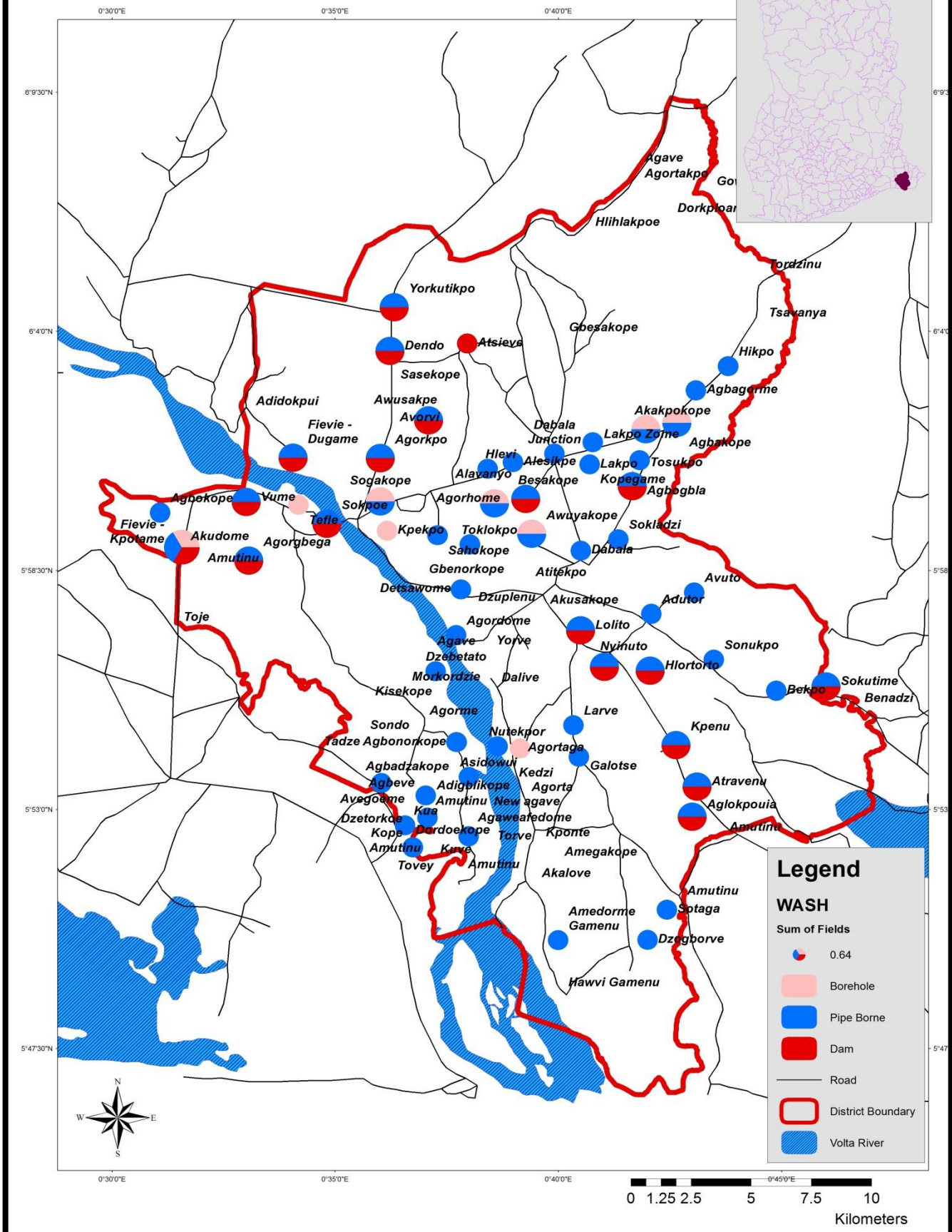
Method of waste disposal	Disposal method used by Households		
	District (%)	Urban (%)	Rural (%)
<b>Solid waste</b>			
Collected	8.3	11.6	7.7
Burned by household	39.9	38.2	40.2
Public dump (container)	8.3	35.5	3.6
Public dump (open space)	23.7	6.0	26.7
Dumped indiscriminately	13.6	2.3	15.5
Buried by household	4.3	6.2	3.9
Other	2	0.2	2.3
<b>Liquid waste</b>			
Through the sewerage system	0.9	1.1	0.8
Through drainage system into a gutter	0.8	2.5	0.5
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	1.4	2.5	1.2
Thrown onto the street/outside	26.1	21.5	26.9
Thrown into gutter	2.2	6.7	1.4
Thrown onto compound	66.6	65.3	66.8
Other	2	0.4	2.3

Source: GSS, 2010 PHC

**Figure 1.11:** Distrubution of water and sanitation facilities

**DISTRIBUTION OF WATER AND SANITATION FACILITIES  
SOUTH TONGU DISTRICT**

DISTRICT IN NATIONAL CONTEXT



e) Housing

As presented in Table 1.26 there are 18,001 housing stock in the District of which rural house stock (90.4%) is more than the urban house stock (9.64%). The number of households in the District is 20,509 making the average household per house 1.1 which is less than the regional average (1.2). Out of total households in the District, 14.6 percent live in the urban area whereas 85.4 percent live in rural areas. The average household per house in the urban area is therefore 3.6 higher than the average household per house in the rural area (4.3). The population per house is 4.8 which is lower than the regional figure of 5.2.

For population per house by locality, urban areas have 6.2 persons per house while the rural area is 4.7 persons per house. The average household size in the District is 4.2 which is the same as the regional figure of 4.2. In terms of locality, rural average household size is 4.3 and that of the urban is 3.6. Apart from the housing deficit facing the District, there is a serious erosion problem exposing the foundations of houses as well as creating deep gullies in most communities.

**Table 1.32: Housing situation**

Categories	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	87,950	11,310	76,640
Total household population	86,546	10,750	75,796
Number of houses	18,001	1,736	16,265
Number of households	20,509	3,004	17,505
Average households per house	1.1	1.7	1.1
Population per house	4.8	6.2	4.7
Average household size	4.2	3.6	4.3

Source: GSS, 2010 PHC

### 1.6.19 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

#### a) Use of Internet

Internet has become an important tool in the contemporary knowledge-based information society and economy. Table 1.34 indicates that population aged 12 years and older in the District in general has a significantly low access (2.7%) to internet usage. Comparatively, a higher proportion of males (4.3%) than females (1.4%) have access to internet in the District.

**Table 1.33: Population with access to or use internet services**

ICT Indicators	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Population 12 years and older</b>			<b>Population using internet facility</b>	
Total (District)	59,055	100.0	1,571	2.7
Male	25,695	43.5	1,095	4.3
Female	33,360	56.5	476	1.4

Source: GSS, 2010 PHC

#### b) Ownership of Mobile Phones

Mobile phone is a system that can be moved easily and quickly from one place to another. Mobile phones are now reshaping and revolutionizing communications globally. Its impact on the economic activities of nations, businesses and small entrepreneurs is phenomenal. The use of mobile phones has been an important mode of communication for social and business activities for majority of Ghanaians. Ownership of mobile phones by the population 12 years and older in the District is 39.4 percent. Male (47.4%) ownership is slightly higher than female (33.2%) ownership. Table 1.34 provides information on internet facility usage by sex for the population 12 years and older in the South Tongu District. The finding affirms that internet usage among females (1.4%) fall behind that of males (4.3%).

#### c) Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Ownership of desktop and laptop computers is essential for easy access to the internet, electronic mail (e-mail), and other electronic services. Table 1.35 shows the distribution of households with desktop/laptop computers by sex of the household head. It shows that the South Tongu District has 549 households representing 2.7 percent ownership of desktop/laptop computers. Male household ownership is slightly higher than female household ownership of desktop/laptop computers.

**Table 1.34:** Ownership of desktop and laptop computers

	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Number of households</b>			<b>Households having desktop/laptop Computers</b>	
Total (District)	20,509	100.	549	2.7
Male	10,549	100.0	409	3.9
Female	9,960	100.0	140	1.4

Source: GSS, 2010 PHC

### 1.6.20 Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection

## a) Vulnerability Analysis

The vulnerable groups in the District include food crops farmers, the aged, children and people living with disability (PLWD).

### *i) Food Crops Farmers*

In general, food crops farmers suffer wide fluctuations in their fortunes depending very much on food crop prices on the market. Food crop prices depend largely on output, which in turn depends on rainfall over which the farmer has no control. Poor weather conditions affect output and hence meager income to farmers. On the other hand good weather conditions also result in increased aggregate output which lowers prices and income to farmers. The farmers thus face the problem of price and income fluctuations over which he/she does not have control. The situation is worse for single parent women in the farming enterprise who are abandoned by their spouses together with their children. They have to work extra hard to cater for themselves and their children from such fluctuating and unreliable farm incomes. The chances are always that in a really bad year she loses everything and the family is exposed to starvation and other sufferings.

### *ii) The Aged*

The safety net provided by the extended family system is getting eroded as society transforms towards emphasis on nuclear families. Where the nuclear family is incapable of supporting their aged or with the out-migration of the young for jobs, the aged are mostly left to cater for their own needs. There is the need to institute some support systems to provide a safety net for neglected aged people.

### *iii) Children*

Child vulnerability in the District could be traced to parental irresponsibility. Children born outside marriage and children of large families tend to be victims of parental neglect and are left to fend for themselves from an early age thereby opening them up to all manner of dangers and abuses. The most visible children abuse could be seen in Sogakope and other towns where children are engaged for selling of petty items along the highway at the risk of their life.

### *iv) The Disabled*

Most parents and guardians of disabled persons pay little attention to their educational and skill acquisition needs as well as getting job placements. Societal prejudices still remain strong against disabled yet they operate in the very competitive market systems. It is said that disability is not inability and therefore needs much attention to realize their full potential and contribute to the development of the District rather than remain a burden for their families and society.

### 1.6.21 Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)

The Basic School pupils in District participates in the annual science, technology, mathematics and innovation education event instituted by the government of Ghana to inculcate learning of science, technology, mathematics and innovation into school children. Currently there are a lot of schools in the District without computer laboratories, computers and accessories and other electronic teaching and learning materials to facilitate knowledge in science, technology, mathematics and innovation among the school children. Also there are limited support and opportunities for the youth to venture into the field of technology and innovations to enhance the economy of the District. To address these issues schools in the District need to be well resourced in infrastructure, computer laboratories, computers and accessories and electronic book reader devices to help introduce information, communication and technology at early stage of schooling. Also the youth must be encouraged and afforded the opportunity to train in technology and innovations.

### 1.6.22 Key Development Issues Arising

The key development problems and issues arising out of the performance review and situational analysis are summarized in table 1.35 under the various thematic areas.

**Table 1.35:** Summary of key development issues of 2014-2017 under GSGDA II

<b>Thematic area</b>	<b>Key identified development issues</b>
1. Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability	i) Leakages in revenue collection
2. Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's private sector	i) Poor entrepreneurial culture ii) Inadequate job creation iii) Limited access to finance iv) Weak linkages between agriculture and industry v) Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level
3. Accelerated agricultural modernization and sustainable natural resource management	i) Limited access to extension services, especially by women agricultural operators ii) Undeveloped capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services iii) High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall iv) Inadequate awareness of climate change and its impact v) Invasion of water bodies by weeds vi) Frequent droughts, floods, forest and other fire outbreaks



	High dependence on bio-mass fuel
4. Oil and gas development	i) Challenges of internal and external migration and their multi-faceted consequences
5. Infrastructure, energy and human settlements development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>ii) Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</li> <li>iii) Limited safety facilities and poor services on inland waterways</li> <li>iv) Over dependence on wood fuel</li> <li>v) Limited local economic development (micro and small scale enterprises development)</li> <li>vi) Inadequate access to quality and affordable water</li> <li>vii) Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities</li> <li>viii) Poor disposal of waste</li> </ul>
6. Human development, productivity and employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level</li> <li>ii) Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural as well as rich and poor)</li> <li>iii) Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</li> <li>iv) Low awareness of and regard for the rights of children</li> <li>v) Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including child trafficking and others worst forms of child labour (WFCL)</li> <li>vi) Low coverage of reproductive health and family planning (FP) services</li> </ul>
7. Transparent and accountable governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Non-functioning sub-district structures</li> <li>ii) Inadequate infrastructure at the MMDA level especially the newly created districts</li> <li>iii) Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies</li> <li>iv) Gaps in communication and accountability between MMDAs and citizens</li> <li>v) Inadequate access to essential social services</li> <li>Lack of appreciation of issues affecting Persons With Disability (PWDs)</li> </ul>

Source: DPCU Construct, 2017

## CHAPTER TWO

### DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

#### 2.0 Introduction

This Chapter of the Plan presents the identified key development issues harmonized with community needs and aspirations. The harmonised development issues with implications for 2018-2021 are further linked to the relevant development issues under the 2018-2021 Agenda for Jobs. The adopted 2018-2021 Agenda for Jobs development issues were further prioritized and analysed to determine potentials and opportunities available to address the issues and also constraints and challenges that may work against addressing the issues.

#### 2.1 Community Needs and Aspirations

In order to ensure needs and aspirations in the plan reflect that of the communities, public consultations were organised for stakeholders such as assembly members, unit committee members, opinion leaders, chiefs, women and youth groups at all area councils to collect data on their development issues, needs and aspiration of communities. This is to enable the communities feel part of the development planning process and ownership of the plan as well. Data collected on development issues, needs and aspiration of communities are summarised in the table below:

**Table 2.1:** Summary of community needs and aspiration

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Development issues</b>	<b>Needs and aspirations</b>
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Poor of conditions of educational infrastructure</li> <li>b) Poor academic performance</li> <li>c) Lack of accommodation for teacher</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Construction and renovation of classrooms with ancillary facilities</li> <li>b) Provision of teachers' accommodation</li> <li>c) Intensification of school supervisions</li> <li>d) Provision of ICT and library facilities</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Lack of potable water supply in some communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Provision of boreholes and wells</li> <li>b) Extension of water to communities and institutions</li> </ul>
Environmental Health, Hygiene and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Inadequate solid and liquid waste management facilities and services.</li> <li>b) Poor hygiene practices among the people</li> <li>c) Inadequate latrines in communities and institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Provision of public and institutional toilets</li> <li>b) Strengthen provision of waste management services</li> <li>c) Undertake public education on environmental hygiene and sanitation</li> <li>d) Promote the construction of household latrines</li> </ul>
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Poor condition and inadequate health infrastructure and facilities/logistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Construction and furnishing of CHPS compounds</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) Inadequate accommodation for health staff</li> <li>c) High incidence of diseases like malaria, HIV &amp; AIDs etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) Provision of accommodation for health staff</li> <li>c) Awareness creation on the prevalence diseases like malaria, HIV &amp; AIDs etc</li> </ul>
Roads and Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Poor road networks, bridges and culverts</li> <li>b) Poor water transportation systems and infrastructure</li> <li>c) Inadequate drainage systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Improve the condition of road networks, bridges and culverts</li> <li>b) provision of water transport infrastructure</li> <li>c) Construction and desilting of drains</li> </ul>
Industry, Trade, Tourism and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Limited job opportunities for the youth</li> <li>b) Limited access to credit facilities for investment purpose</li> <li>c) Limited exploitation of tourism potentials</li> <li>d) Lack of processing and storage facilities</li> <li>d) Limited entrepreneurial skills</li> <li>e) Inadequate and poor market facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Establishment of agro-processing industries and storage facilities</li> <li>b) Renovation of market facilities.</li> <li>c) Provision of skills training and start-up kits and access to credit for entrepreneurs.</li> <li>d) Development of the tourism industry</li> </ul>
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Inadequate electricity coverage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Extension of electricity to communities and institutions</li> </ul>
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Inadequate access to extension services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Provision of extension services, planting materials and other agricultural inputs to farmers</li> </ul>
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Ineffective sub-district structures</li> <li>b) Low IGF capacity of the Assembly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Intensify public engagement activities like town hall meetings, radio programmes etc</li> <li>b) Strengthen supervision of revenue collectors</li> <li>c) Complete office block for the Assembly</li> </ul>
Physical Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Lack of enforcement of laws in relation to physical developments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Enforcement of building and development regulations</li> <li>b) Prepare planning schemes for communities</li> </ul>
Environment/Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Over exploitation of natural resources</li> <li>b) Incidence of Bush fires</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Enforcement of By-Laws on the environment and natural resources</li> <li>b) Carry out sensitization programmes on environmental protection and disasters</li> </ul>

## **2.2 Harmonisation of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues**

The community needs and aspirations identified above were harmonized with the summarized key development issues obtained from the performance review and profile of the District. Each community need and aspiration was related to the summarized key development issues and scored to determine the level of harmony between them. The scoring scale used is as follows:

**Table 2.2:**Scoring scale for harmonisation

<b>DEFINITION</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0

Table 2.3 shows harmonization of community needs and aspirations against the summarized key development issues from the performance review and profile of the District. From the table an average score of 1.9 is very high and indicates that there is strong harmony of community needs and aspirations and summarized key development issues from the performance review and profile of the District which equally has implication for the 2018-2021 DMTDP.

**Table 2.3:**Harmonization of community needs and aspirations with identified development issues

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Community needs and aspirations</b>	<b>Identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Performance review and District Profile)</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
1.	a) Construction and renovation of classrooms with ancillary facilities b) Provision of teachers' accommodation c) Intensification of school supervisions d) Provision of ICT and library facilities	Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level	2
2.	a) Provision of boreholes and wells b) Extension of water to communities and institutions	Inadequate access to quality and affordable water	2
3.	a) Provision of public and institutional toilets b) Undertake public education on environmental hygiene and sanitation c) Promote the construction of household latrines	Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities	2
4.	a) Strengthen provision of waste management services	Poor disposal of waste	2
5.	a) Construction and furnishing of CHPS compounds b) Provision of accommodation for health staff	Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural as well as rich and poor)	2
6	c) Awareness creation on the prevalence diseases like malaria, HIV & AIDs etc	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	2
7.	a) Improve the condition of road networks, bridges and culverts b) Construction and desilting of drains	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	2
8.	a) Provision of water transport infrastructure	Limited safety facilities and poor services on inland waterways	2

9.	a) Establishment of agro-processing industries and storage facilities	Weak linkages between agriculture and industry	2
10.	a) Renovation of market facilities.	Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	1
11.	a) Provision of skills training and start-up kits and access to credit for entrepreneurs.	Poor entrepreneurial culture	2
12.	a) Development of the tourism industry	Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level	2
13.	a) Extension of electricity to communities and institutions	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	1
14.	a) Provision of extension services, planting materials and other agricultural inputs to farmers	Limited access to extension services, especially by women agricultural operators	2
15.	a) Intensify public engagement activities like town hall meetings, radio programmes etc	Gaps in communication and accountability between MMDAs and citizens	2
16.	a) Strengthen supervision of revenue collectors	Leakages in revenue collection	2
17	a) Complete office block for the Assembly	Inadequate infrastructure at the MMDA level especially the newly created districts	2
18.	a) Enforcement of building and development regulations b) Prepare planning schemes for communities	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	2
19	a) Enforcement of By-Laws on the environment and natural resources b) Carry out sensitization programmes on environmental protection and disasters	Frequent droughts, floods, forest and other fire outbreaks	2
	<b>Average Score = 36/19</b>		<b>1.9</b>

### 2.3 Key Development Issues with Implication for 2018-2021

The key development issues identified out of performance review and situational analysis were harmonised with the community needs and aspirations to ensure that the identified development issues reflect needs and aspirations of the communities. The harmonized development issues with implication for 2018-2021 DMTDP are summarized in table 2.4 below.

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

<b>Thematic areas of GSGDA II</b>	<b>Harmonized key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021</b>
1. Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability	i) Leakages in revenue collection

<p>2. Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's private sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Poor entrepreneurial culture</li> <li>ii) Inadequate job creation</li> <li>iii) Limited access to finance</li> <li>iv) Weak linkages between agriculture and industry</li> <li>v) Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level</li> </ul>
<p>3. Accelerated agricultural modernization and sustainable natural resource management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Limited access to extension services, especially by women agricultural operators</li> <li>ii) Undeveloped capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services</li> <li>iii) High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall</li> <li>iv) Inadequate awareness of climate change and its impact</li> <li>v) Invasion of water bodies by weeds</li> <li>vi) Frequent droughts, floods, forest and other fire outbreaks</li> <li>High dependence on bio-mass fuel</li> </ul>
<p>4. Oil and gas development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Challenges of internal and external migration and their multi-faceted consequences</li> </ul>
<p>5. Infrastructure, energy and human settlements development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>ii) Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</li> <li>iii) Limited safety facilities and poor services on inland waterways</li> <li>iv) Over dependence on wood fuel</li> <li>v) Limited local economic development (micro and small scale enterprises development)</li> <li>vi) Inadequate access to quality and affordable water</li> <li>vii) Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities</li> <li>viii) Poor disposal of waste</li> </ul>
<p>6. Human development, productivity and employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level</li> <li>ii) Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural as well as rich and poor)</li> <li>iii) Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</li> <li>iv) Low awareness of and regard for the rights of children</li> <li>v) Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children</li> </ul>

	including child trafficking and others worst forms of child labour (WFCL) vi) Low coverage of reproductive health and family planning (FP) services
7. Transparent and accountable governance	i) Non-functioning sub-district structures ii) Inadequate infrastructure at the MMDA level especially the newly created districts iii) Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies iv) Gaps in communication and accountability between MMDAs and citizens v) Inadequate access to essential social services vi) Lack of appreciation of issues affecting Persons With Disability (PWDs)

Source: DPCU, 2017

#### 2.4 Key Development Issues with Implication for 2018-2021 Harmonised with those under the 2018-2021 Agenda for Jobs

As presented in table 2.5 the development issues with implications for 2018-2021 were further harmonized and linked to the relevant development issues under the 2018-2021 Agenda for Jobs to ensure continuity of programmes and projects implementation in the District.

**Table 2.5:** Identified development issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021	
Thematic areas	Issues	Development Dimensions	Issues
1. Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability	1.1 Leakages in revenue collection	1. Economic Development	1.1 Revenue under performance leakages and loopholes, a 1.2 Limited local participation in development 1.3 Limited access to credit 1.4 Erratic rainfall pattern 1.5 High cost of conventional solutions for smallholder 1.6 Weak extension services 1.7 Poor tourism infrastructure

<p>2. Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's private sector</p>	<p>2.1 Poor entrepreneurial culture 2.2 Inadequate job creation 2.3 Limited access to finance 2.4 Weak linkages between agriculture and industry 2.5 Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level</p>	<p>2. Social Development</p>	<p>2.1 Poor quality of education 2.2 Poor quality of health services 2.3 Increasing morbidity, disability due to communicable and emerging diseases 2.4 Lack of comprehensive HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups 2.5 Inadequate coverage of health and family planning services 2.6 Increasing demand for health services 2.7 Poor sanitation and waste management 2.8 Abuse and exploitation of workers engaged in hazardous formal and informal work 2.9 Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children and women 2.10 Weak implementation of laws and policies on the Rights of Persons with Disability 2.11 High levels of unemployment and under-employment among youth 2.12 Lack of entrepreneurial opportunities and employment</p>
<p>3. Accelerated agricultural modernization and sustainable natural resource management</p>	<p>3.1 Limited access to extension services, especially by women agricultural operators 3.2 Undeveloped capacity of</p>	<p>3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<p>3.1 Over exploitation and degradation of forest resources 3.2 Weak legal and policy framework for disaster prevention, preparedness and response 3.3 Loss of trees and vegetation 3.4 Poor quality and inadequate transport network 3.5 Limited safety facilities and services on inland waterways 3.6 High dependence on water</p>



	<p>FBOs to access or deliver services</p> <p>3.3 High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall</p> <p>3.4 Inadequate awareness of climate change and its impact</p> <p>3.5 Invasion of water bodies by weeds</p> <p>3.6 Frequent droughts, floods, forest and other fire outbreaks</p> <p>High dependence on bio-mass fuel</p>		<p>3.7 Inadequate and obsolete tele</p> <p>3.8 Recurrent incidence of</p> <p>3.9 Weak enforcement of building regulations</p>
4. Oil and gas development	4.1 Challenges of internal and external migration and their multi-faceted consequences	4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	<p>4.1 Ineffective sub-district</p> <p>4.2 Limited capacity and revenue mobilisation</p>
5. Infrastructure, energy and human settlements development	<p>5.1 Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p> <p>5.2 Poor and</p>	5. Ghana's Role in International Affairs	5.1 Limited participation in international affairs

	<p>inadequate rural infrastructure and services</p> <p>5.3 Limited safety facilities and poor services on inland waterways</p> <p>5.4 Over dependence on wood fuel</p> <p>5.5 Limited local economic development (micro and small scale enterprises development)</p> <p>5.6 Inadequate access to quality and affordable water</p> <p>5.7 Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities</p> <p>5.8 Poor disposal of waste</p>		
6. Human development,	6.1 Poor quality of		

<p>productivity and employment</p>	<p>teaching and learning especially at the basic level 6.2 Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural as well as rich and poor) 6.3 Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups 6.4 Low awareness of and regard for the rights of children 6.5 Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including child trafficking and others worst</p>		
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	<p>forms of child labour (WFCL)</p> <p>6.6 Low coverage of reproductive health and family planning (FP) services</p>		
<p>7. Transparent and accountable governance</p>	<p>7.1 Non-functioning sub-district structures</p> <p>7.2 Inadequate infrastructure at the MMDA level especially the newly created districts</p> <p>7.3 Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies</p> <p>7.4 Gaps in communication and accountability between MMDAs and citizens</p>		

	<p>7.5 Inadequate access to essential social services</p> <p>Lack of appreciation of issues affecting Persons With Disability (PWDs)</p>		
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Source: DPCU, 2017

## 2.5 Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues

The development dimensions and their relevant issues adopted for implementation under the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan are summarized in table 2.6 below.

**Table 2.6:** Adopted development dimensions and issues

<b>DMTDP Dimensions 2018-2021</b>	<b>Adopted Issues</b>
1. Economic Development	<p>1.1 Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others</p> <p>1.2 Limited local participation in economic development</p> <p>1.3 Limited access to credit by SMEs</p> <p>1.4 Erratic rainfall patterns</p> <p>1.5 High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers</p> <p>1.6 Weak extension services delivery</p> <p>1.7 Poor tourism infrastructure and Service</p>
2. Social Development	<p>2.1 Poor quality of education at all levels</p> <p>2.2 Poor quality of healthcare services</p> <p>2.3 Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</p> <p>2.4 Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</p>

	<p>2.5 Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</p> <p>2.6 Increasing demand for household water supply</p> <p>2.7 Poor sanitation and waste management</p> <p>2.8 Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour</p> <p>2.9 Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</p> <p>2.10 Weak implementation of legislation and policies on the Rights of Persons with Disability</p> <p>2.11 High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth</p> <p>2.12 Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</p>
<p>3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<p>3.1 Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources</p> <p>3.2 Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</p> <p>3.3 Loss of trees and vegetative cover</p> <p>3.4 Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</p> <p>3.5 Limited safety facilities and poor services on inland waterways</p> <p>3.6 High dependence on wood fuel</p> <p>3.7 Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network</p> <p>3.8 Recurrent incidence of flooding</p> <p>3.9 Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p>
<p>4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</p>	<p>4.1 Ineffective sub-district structures</p> <p>4.2 Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation</p>
<p>5. Ghana's Role in International Affairs</p>	<p>5.1 Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs</p>

Source: DPCU, 2017

## 2.6 Prioritisation of Development Issues

To ensure that the limited resources of the District Assembly are spent on the most pressing

Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
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development issues and needs, prioritization was done using POCC Analysis, Impact Analysis and Sustainability Test techniques.

### **2.6.1 POCC Analysis**

The adopted development issues were subjected to POCC Analysis to determine the potentials and opportunities available both within and outside the District to address them. Also likely constraints and challenges associated with each development issue were examined by the DPCU as presented in table 2.7.

**Table 2.7:** POCC Analysis

1.1 Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes among others	a) Availability of court to prosecute offenders b) Availability of Internal Audit Unit.	a) Existence of the District Court to prosecute culprits b) Privatization of revenue collection c) Existence of the Audit Service to ensure compliance to financial regulations	a) Ineffective supervision of revenue	a) Non prosecution of offenders
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The underperformance of revenue collection can be improved upon since the potentials and opportunities are not farfetched. The constraint can be addressed by the review and implementation of the Revenue Improvement Action Plan and re-assigning of the staff. The Challenge can be overcome by close collaboration with the court to prosecute offenders.</p>				
1.2 Limited local participation in economic development	a) High economically active population b) Availability of Business Advisory Center to enhance the skills of the youth c) Vast arable land	a) Existence of one-district one-factory programme	a) Difficulty in access to land	a) Issues of land dispute
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The design of the ‘One District One factory Programme’ presents vast opportunities to develop the value chain for specific farm produce. Issues of land disputes would be minimised by closer collaboration with land owners and traditional authorities.</p>				
1.3 Limited access to credit by SMEs	a) Existence of financial institutions e.g. ADB, GCB, Rural Banks, Savings & Loans	a) Availability of banking regulations (Bank of Ghana and ARB-Apex Bank)	a) High interest rate b) Strict collateral requirements by the banks c) Delay in disbursement of credit by the financial institutions	a) Cumbersome procedures & requirements for accessing credit
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The availability of banking and non-bank financial services can help to increase access to credit by SMEs. The constraints can be overcome by linking small business groups to the banking services through the Business Advisory Centre and Cooperatives.</p>				
1.4 Erratic rainfall patterns	a) Availability of Volta and Tordzi Rivers for irrigation	a) Existence of Ghana Irrigation Authority	a) Inadequate resources for the District Assembly to finance and develop sustainable irrigation system	a) Low promotion & investment in irrigation development
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The existence of Volta and Tordzi Rivers and other tributaries provides the opportunity for irrigation farming. The challenge and constraint would be overcome through the strategic engagement with Ministry of Food &amp; Agriculture and Ghana Irrigation Authority to take advantage of agricultural investment programmes.</p>				



1.5 High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers	a) Availability of sufficient labour to support construction	a) Existence of Ghana Buffer Stock Company to management the facility b) Existence of special development initiative programme	a) Insufficient funds for the District Assembly to build the facility	a) Delay in release of funds for construction
<p>Conclusion: There is adequate human resource to support the construction of modern warehouses for use by farmers. Government special initiative to build warehouses in every District would help reduce the production cost and post-harvest losses</p>				
1.6 Weak extension services delivery	a) Availability of Agriculture department	a) Implementation of farming for food and jobs programmes	a) Inadequate means of transport and other logistics b) Limited Agriculture Extension Agents and other officers	a) Inadequate and untimely release of financial resource to the Department of Agriculture
<p>Conclusion: The farming for food and job programme would provide additional resources to the District Agriculture Department to overcome the challenges and constraint</p>				
1.7 Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	a) Existence of tourist attraction sites and resources	a) Existence of tourism development fund and levy	a) Absence of local tourism development plan	a) Lack of attention and support from Tourism Development Authority
<p>Conclusion: Availability of the District Assembly, Tourism Development Institutions and Sister-City development partners provide opportunity to showcase the tourism potentials and opportunities of the District</p>				
2.1 Poor quality of education at all levels	a) Existence of District Education Directorate to supervise teaching and learning activities	a) Existence of MoE and GES to formulate policies & programmes b) Availability of NGOs (eg. USAID, Plan Gh.) to offer refresher training for teachers & other supports	a) Limited logistics and operational funds for the District Education Directorate	a) Limited and untimely release of GOG funds to support education related activities at the District level
<p>Conclusion: There are enormous economic, material and social resources available and would be complemented by efficient consultations among all interest groups and stakeholders to address the constraints and challenges</p>				
2.2 Poor quality of healthcare services	a) Fair distribution of health facilities across the District	a) Existence of MoH & GHS to provide qualified personnel and logistics b) Availability of NGOs eg.USAID support health service delivery	a) Poor road networks to some health facilities b) Poor conditions of some health facilities c) Limited service delivery eg. laboratory services	a) Inadequate logistics support from MoH & GHS

<p>Conclusion: The presence of the Health Directorate and the distribution of personnel across the facilities are potentials available to support health delivery. The piloting of the Preferred Primary Healthcare Networks Project would provide some extra logistics to support delivery of quality healthcare</p>				
2.3 Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	a) Availability of public health staff at the District Health Directorate	a) Existence of MoH & GHS to provide vaccines & logistics b) Availability of NGOs eg.USAID support the programme	a) Occasional shortage of essential vaccines & logistics	a) Drastic reduction in donor support for the health sector
<p>Conclusion: The qualified personnel at the District Health Directorate are potential to use for education on the targeted national programmes. Governments' commitment towards the implementation of SDG's would make resource available to overcome challenges and constrains.</p>				
2.4 Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDs/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	a) Availability of District HIV/AIDs Response Fund b) Existence of health facilities with ART treatment facilities	a) Availability of Ghana AIDs Commission to formulate policies	a) Low societal attention to HIV/AIDs initiatives	a) Limited logistics & operational support from GAC to undertake HIV/AIDs activities
<p>Conclusion: The availability of District Health Directorate, HIV Focal Person and other stakeholder institutions would engage in series of public education and effective dialogue with appropriate authorities and affected persons to solve the problem.</p>				
2.5 Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	a) Existence of PPAG and other NGOs to intensify implementation of reproductive health initiatives	a) Availability of reproductive health and family life policies	a) Low societal attention to reproductive health initiatives	a) Lack of sufficient logistics & operational support from MoH & GHS to undertake reproductive health activities
<p>Conclusion: The presence of Reproduction Health Programmes &amp; services at health facilities and PPAG Centres provide valuable potentials for implementation of related policies. Private sector participation and the commitment of the District Assembly would provide resources to increase knowledge on related issues through the Girls Club/SISTAS Programme</p>				
2.6 Increasing demand for household water supply	a) Existence of Ghana Water Company Limited Headworks in the District b) Existence of river bodies eg. River Volta	a) Existence of Sogakope-Lome Water Project b) Availability of CWSA & NGOs to support in water delivery	1. High salinity for underground water	1. Limited funding and investment water Project

<p>Conclusion: Increase in water coverage is possible due to operationalization of reservoir tank in Sogakope and the coming on board of the Sogakope-Lome Water Project. The expansion of the capacity of the head works /water treatment plants would increase supply of portable water</p>				
2.7 Poor sanitation and waste management	<p>a) Existence of Environmental Health Unit to see to the general cleanliness of the District b) Existence of plans to acquire final waste disposal site</p>	<p>a) Willingness of private sector institutions eg. Zoomlion to participate in waste management</p>	<p>a) Partial implementation of sanitation bye-laws b) Limited staff &amp; logistics to support Environmental Health Unit</p>	<p>a) Non-prosecution of sanitation offenders b) Huge deductions from DACF at source for sanitation related activities</p>
<p>Conclusion: The existence of Environmental Health Unit in collaborate with Zoom lion would enhance waste management, hygiene education and general cleanliness of the District</p>				
2.8 Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour	<p>a) Presence of Department of Social Welfare &amp; Community Development</p>	<p>a) Existence of child labour &amp; child trafficking laws b) Presence of NGOs (eg. IOM) to child protection initiatives</p>	<p>a) Absence of Child Panel Committee</p>	<p>a) Inadequate logistics &amp; funding for the responsible departments &amp; other law enforcement agencies</p>
<p>Conclusion: The District Assembly through the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, the International Organisation for Migration, UNICEF and other related NGOs would engage in series of public education and organisation of community engagements to tackle the problems</p>				
2.9 Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	<p>a) Existence of allocations in DA budget</p>	<p>a) Commitment of government to implement social protection programmes such as GSFP</p>	<p>Limited community support in implementing social protection programmes such as GSFP</p>	<p>a) Inadequate DACF from government</p>
<p>Conclusion: Effective dialoguing and harnessing of the collaboration between the District Assembly, the District Assemblies Common Fund Secretariat and the communities present a good opportunity to address the constraints and challenges.</p>				
2.10 Weak implementation of legislation and policies on the Rights of Persons with Disability	<p>a) Existence of federations/ associations of persons with disability b) Existence of Disability Fund to support their activities</p>	<p>a) Existence of legal framework to support Persons With Disability</p>	<p>a) Inadequate funds for disability activities</p>	<p>a) Low attention to issues affecting PWDs</p>
<p>Conclusion: The collaboration with the Social Welfare &amp; Community Development and the Association of PWDs presents a good environment for the disbursement of the Disability Fund. With support of NCCE and other stakeholders, communities would be sensitised on the Disability Act.</p>				

2.11 High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	a) Presence of Youth Employment Agency	a) Existence of many programmes, sectors & industries for youth employment	a) Low interest in self-employment	a) Limited venture capital to support youth led enterprises
<p>Conclusion: The presence of MASLOC, REP/BAC, Master Craft Persons and other stakeholders present potentials and opportunities to organise and train the teaming unemployed persons as well as facilitate their access to credit for self-employment</p>				
2.12 Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	a) Availability of Business Advisory Centre in the District	a) Availability Of Rural Enterprises Programme	a) Limited logistics & funding for Business Advisory Centre to function well	a) Low entrepreneurial orientation
<p>Conclusion: The availability of Business Advisory Centre and Rural Enterprises Programme is an opportunity to support train the teaming unemployed youth in entrepreneurial skills.</p>				
3.1 Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	a) Existence of forestry services department	a) Availability of Forestry Commission & District Assembly to support	a) Insufficient DACF	Limited implementation of afforestation programmes
<p>Conclusion: The presence of District Assembly Common Fund is an opportunity to make some financial resources available to the Department of Forestry, Natural Resource &amp; Wildlife to implement climate change and afforestation initiatives and the reactivation of wildlife Clubs could help to address the problem</p>				
3.2 Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	a) Availability of Fire Service & NADMO	a) Presence of radio stations for public education	a) Limited logistic & operational support	a) Lack of societal adherence to regulations
<p>Conclusion: The availability of NADMO, Fire Service and radio stations offers opportunity to undertake public education on disaster related issues in the District. The District Assembly should resource them to address the challenges</p>				
3.3 Loss of trees and vegetative cover	a) Existence of forestry services department	a) Availability of Forestry Commission & DACF to support	a) Insufficient DACF	Limited implementation of afforestation programmes
<p>Conclusion: The presence of Department of Forestry, Natural Resource &amp; Wildlife has the staff to implement government policies. Increases in the allocation of resources to the relevant agencies/institution can help to increase the level of implementation of afforestation initiatives.</p>				
3.4 Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	a) Existence of District Works Department	a) Availability of Grader at VRCC b) Existence of Road Fund & Feeder Roads Department	a) Absence of road construction equipment	a) Limited funding & investment in road networks
<p>Conclusion: An increase in the allocation for road works through special projects &amp; programme can help the District Works Department and the Department for Feeder Roads to fix the bad roads.</p>				

3.5 Limited safety facilities and poor services on inland waterways	a) Availability of canoe building artisans & materials	a) Existence of DACF & MP Common Fund	a) Inadequate DACF & MP Common Fund	a) Falling self-help initiatives among communities
<p>Conclusion: Availability of local knowledge/skills in canoe construction and existence of DACF &amp; MP Common Fund can be harnessed to provide canoes for safe and reliable local water transport.</p>				
3.6 High dependence on wood fuel	a) Availability of LPG filling stations	a) Establishment of Ghana Gas Company Limited b) Presence of Ghana Cylinder Manufacturing Company c) Availability of NGOs promoting clean cook fuels	a) Low income levels	a) High cost of gas & gas cylinders b) Low awareness on benefits of clean cook fuel
<p>Conclusion: Availability of LPG stations located in the District is a potential to increase LPG usage especially for the baking industry. With the coming on board of Ghana Alliance for Clean Cook-stoves would be the rallying point to introduce clean and cheaper energy options</p>				
3.7 Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network	a) Availability of adequate labourers to support construction	a) Presence of rural electrification programme	a) In sufficient DACF to support communities with power distribution poles	a) Limited investment in power distribution
<p>Conclusion: The District Assembly would take the advantage of the rural electrification programme to extend electricity to communities without electricity</p>				
3.8 Recurrent incidence of flooding	a) Availability of information on safe havens during floods	a) Presence of radio stations for public education	a) Limited logistic & operational support	a) Limited enforcement of land development & building regulations
<p>Conclusion: The annual education on emergency preparedness plan of VRA is a platform to sensitise stakeholders &amp; the general public on flood prone areas and what to do in crisis situations. The enforcement of building regulations can be done through regular education of the citizenry and the use of special task force.</p>				
3.9 Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	a) Existence of Physical Planning Department	a) Availability of Land Use & Spatial Planning Law	a) Limited staff & transport logistics	a) Limited enforcement of land development & building regulations
<p>Conclusion: The existence of Land Use &amp; Spatial Planning Law, the Physical Planning Department and District Works Department is an opportunity to enforce building regulations. However, the District Assembly should adequately resource the relevant departments to address the constraints and challenges.</p>				
4.1 Ineffective sub-district structures	a) The existence of Area Council Offices & Logistics b) Availability of	a) Existence of 2 percent DACF support for sub-district structures	a) Ineffective supervision	a) Delay in payment of Area Council commissions

	ceded revenues			
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The existence of the Area Councils and the 2 percent allocation to support sub-structures is a great opportunity to make sub-district structures function effectively. The District Assembly would collaborate with other stakeholders such as GIZ to offer tailor-made training for Area Council members to improve upon revenue mobilisation</p>				
4.2 Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	a) Availability of Revenue Mobilisation Unit b) Presence of local radio stations for public education	a) Presence of NGOs eg. GIZ to support in street naming and property addressing for property rate collection b) Availability of private sector companies for revenue collection sub-contracting	a) Lack of adequate logistics & committed staff	a) Limited resource envelop of the District Assembly
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The availability of local radio stations and Revenue Mobilization Unit are potentials to support the Assembly's effort of improving upon the collection of IGF. The support from GIZ to continue the street naming and property addressing exercise would help enhance revenue mobilization.</p>				
5.1 Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs	a) Establishment of sister-city relations with the City of Hartford-USA	Existence of diaspora associations & unions	a) Lack of commitment towards engaging the Diaspora	a) Inadequate engagement in diaspora associations & sister-city relations
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The availability of sister-city partnership is an opportunity to explore for mutual benefit and contribute towards addressing the challenges and constraints</p>				

### 2.6.2 Impact Analysis

In order to ensure development issues prioritised for implementation have positive impact on majority of the people, priority issues obtained from the POCC analysis were subjected to impact analysis in table 2.8 using the following criteria:

- i) Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunisation of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development;
- ii) Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.
- iii) Impact on:
  - a) different population groups (e.g. girls, aged, disabled)

- b) balanced development
  - c) natural resource utilisation
  - d) cultural acceptability
  - e) resilience and disaster risk reduction
  - f) climate change mitigation and adaptation
  - g) institutional reforms
- iv) Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues such as
- a) HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation
  - b) gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests
  - c) nutrition

**Table 2.8:** Impact analysis

<b>Development Issues</b>	<b>Impact Analysis</b>
1.1 Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes among others	Addressing this issue would lead to significant increases in the revenue of the Assembly to provide local infrastructure and address socio-economic challenges of the people
1.2 Limited local participation in economic development	Addressing this issue would lead to creation of decent jobs and investments and make the district economy vibrant
1.3 Limited access to credit by SMEs	Addressing this issue would increase productivity, job creation, incomes and economic growth.
1.4 Erratic rainfall patterns	This issue when addressed would lead to increases in agriculture productivity, food security, incomes, nutrition and adaptation to climate change
1.5 High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers	Addressing this issue would lead to reduction in post-harvest losses and improvement in food security and farm incomes.
1.6 Weak extension services delivery	This issue when addressed would lead to increases in agriculture productivity, food security, farm incomes and nutrition.
1.7 Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	Addressing this issue would increase productivity, job creation, incomes and economic growth.
2.1 Poor quality of education at all levels	Addressing this issue would lead to a highly literate and productive society.
2.2 Poor quality of healthcare services	Addressing this issue would lead to healthy and productive population with significant reduction in deaths.
2.3 Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	Addressing this issue would lead to healthy and productive population with significant reduction in deaths.
2.4 Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDs/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	Addressing this issue would lead to healthy and productive population with significant reduction in HIV/AIDs infections and stigmatisation

2.5 Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	Addressing this issue would lead to healthy and productive population with significant reduction in maternal and infant mortality and adoption of family planning services
2.6 Increasing demand for household water supply	Addressing this issue would lead to reduction in water borne diseases and time spent in fetching water
2.7 Poor sanitation and waste management	Addressing this issue would lead to improvement in preventive health care and healthy society.
2.8 Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour	Addressing this issue would ensure realisation of full potentials of children as well as productive society
2.9 Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	Addressing this issue would ensure disadvantaged children are catered for to realise their full potentials and contribute productively to society
2.10 Weak implementation of legislation and policies on the Rights of Persons with Disability	Addressing this issue would lead to protection of rights of vulnerable people and offer them opportunities to contribute their quota to national development
2.11 High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	Addressing this issue would offer socio-economic opportunities for the youth in order to contribute to national and local development.
2.12 Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	Addressing this issue would ensure availability of skilled human resource to drive local economic development
3.1 Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	Addressing this issue would ensure sustainable utilization and management of our natural resources and also ensure adaptation to climate change
3.2 Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Addressing this issue would ensure resilience and disaster risk reduction
3.3 Loss of trees and vegetative cover	Addressing this issue would ensure sustainable utilization and management of our natural resources and also ensure adaptation to climate change
3.4 Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Addressing this issue would ensure adequate provision and sustainability of public infrastructure to drive socio-economic growth
3.5 Limited safety facilities and poor services on inland waterways	Addressing this issue would ensure adequate provision and sustainability of public infrastructure to drive socio-economic growth
3.6 High dependence on wood fuel	Addressing this issue would ensure sustainable utilization and management of our natural resources and also ensure adaptation to climate change
3.7 Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network	Addressing this issue would ensure adequate provision and sustainability of public infrastructure to drive socio-economic growth
3.8 Recurrent incidence of flooding	Addressing this issue would ensure orderly and well planned communities as well as reduction in disaster risks
3.9 Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Addressing this issue would ensure orderly and well planned communities
4.1 Ineffective sub-district structures	Addressing this issue would ensure improvement in revenue generation and public service delivery
4.2 Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	Addressing this issue would lead to significant increases in the revenue of the Assembly to provide local infrastructure and address socio-economic



	challenges of the people
5.1 Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs	Addressing this issue would ensure open up local areas for investment opportunities leading to long term socio-economic development and growth

### 2.6.3 Sustainability Analysis of the Development Issues

The priority issues from the impact analysis were further subjected to strategic environmental analysis. This involves assessing the internal consistency/compatibility of priority issues so as to determine how these issues relate to or support each other to achieve the objective of the DMTDP. Table 2.10 and 2.11 show internal consistency analysis of the priority issues using the following scoring scale.

**Table 2.9:** Scoring scale for compatibility matrix

√	<b>X</b>	<b>0</b>
Two policies are mutually supportive of each other	Two policies have potential to conflict with each other	No significant interaction between policies

**Table 2.10:** Compatibility matrix

No	Activity	1 Provision of administration logistics and equipment	2 Construction of classroom blocks and teachers quarters	3 Construction of health facilities and nurses quarters	4 Construction of roads	5 Construction of markets	6 Construction of dams and dugouts	7 Tree planting and woodlot development	8 Public education on IGF mobilisation	9 Construction of drainage systems
1	Provision of administration logistics and equipment									
2	Construction of classroom blocks and teachers quarters	√								
3	Construction of health facilities and nurses quarters	√	√							
4	Construction of roads	√	√	√						
5	Construction of markets	√	X	√	√					
6	Construction of dams and dugouts	√	0	√	0	√				
7	Tree planting and woodlot development	√	√	√	√	√	√			
8	Public education on IGF mobilisation	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		
9	Construction of drainage systems	√	√	√	√	√	√	0	√	

**Table 2.11:** Compatibility matrix record sheet

No. (Column & Row)	Score	Reason for incompatibility
5&2	X	Construction of markets may lead to absenteeism of children from school to do business in the markets
6&2	0	There is no significant interaction between construction of dams and dugouts and construction of classroom blocks and teachers quarters
6&4	0	There is no significant interaction between construction of dams and dugouts and construction of roads
9&8	0	There is no significant interaction between construction of drainage systems and tree planting and woodlot development

Also sustainability test was done to examine how the various policies, programmes and projects (PPP) planned for implementation affect the environmental, economic, social and cultural conditions of the people. Each policy, programme, project and activity planned for implementation was assessed with a set of environmental, economic, social and cultural criteria to identify the policies, programmes, projects and activities that have negative effects or work against the environmental, economic, social and cultural conditions of the people. After the assessment, measures are formulated to refine or reduce the negative effects of the said policies, programmes and projects before implementation. The scoring scale used for the assessment is defined as follows:

**Table 2.12:** Scoring scale for sustainability test

0	1	2	3	4	5
Not relevant	Works strongly against the aim	Works against the aim	On balance has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim

**Table 2.13:** Sustainability test

Activity: Construct 2No. 3-unit classroom blocks at Atsieve D/A Basic School and Hlevi D/A Basic School		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Annual Bush Fire:</b> should be reduced and protected areas conserved.	Number of annual bush fire	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> conservation of land for development activities. Land use plan should be developed to reflect development activities	Properly drawn base map and District-wide layouts	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Control over exploitation of vegetative cover for firewood, charcoal burning	Number of households using LPG	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Soil Erosion:</b> measures should be put in place to avoid soil erosion and its attendant effects on agriculture and houses eg. Exposed foundation of buildings	Layout showing land use zones	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> control encroachment and dumping of waste in water bodies	Water quality analysis report	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change:</b> Activity should contribute to climate change adaptation strategies and reduce climate change vulnerability	EPA Report	0 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
<b>Child labour:</b> identify and assist children in this situation	Number of children assisted in this situation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> adopt measures that will ensure good health and sanitation practices	Number of health and sanitation facilities provided	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> involve women in the implementation of all development projects and programs	Number of women involved in committees for implementation of projects and programs	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> involve local artisans in the execution of development projects	Number of local artisans engaged during project implementation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Participation:</b> involve community stakeholders at all stages of the project cycle.	Minutes of stakeholders meetings for projects	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to land:</b> should be improved	Number of people assisted to acquire land	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to potable water:</b> 90% of the population should be covered with potable water by 2021	Water coverage report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to transport:</b> improve road network & transport system.	Road rehabilitation and maintenance records	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Health and hygiene education reports	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded	Evaluation Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> take measures to minimize the occurrence of flooding, fire outbreak and other epidemics	Monitoring reports	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<b>Growth:</b> the PPP encourage activities that promote economic growth	Monitoring report of number of new economic activities	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Reduction of Poverty:</b> PPP should promote the reduction of poverty and generation of employment for the youth	Evaluation Report and number job opportunities generated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries	Description of investors strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
<b>Institutional capacity:</b> should strengthen the capacity of institutions	Institutional Reports	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Human Rights:</b> should promote the basic human rights of citizens	Evaluation Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to information:</b> should be promoted	Number of public forum, stakeholders meeting, town hall meetings held	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Activity: Construct 1No. 10-seater WC toilet at Fievie-Dugame		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
<b>Annual Bush Fire:</b> should be reduced and protected areas conserved.	Number of annual bush fire	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> conservation of land for development activities. Land use plan should be developed to reflect development activities	Properly drawn base map and District-wide layouts	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Control over exploitation of vegetative cover for firewood, charcoal burning	Number of households using LPG	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Soil Erosion:</b> measures should be put in place to avoid soil erosion and its attendant effects on agriculture and houses eg. Exposed foundation of buildings	Layout showing land use zones	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> control encroachment and dumping of waste in water bodies	Water quality analysis report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change:</b> Activity should contribute to climate change adaptation strategies and reduce climate change vulnerability	EPA Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
<b>Child labour:</b> identify and assist children in this situation	Number of children assisted in this situation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Health and Well-being:</b> adopt measures that will ensure good health and sanitation practices	Number of health and sanitation facilities provided	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Gender:</b> involve women in the implementation of all development projects and programs	Number of women involved in committees for implementation of projects and programs	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> involve local artisans in the execution of development projects	Number of local artisans engaged during project implementation	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Participation:</b> involve community stakeholders at all stages of the project cycle.	Minutes of stakeholders meetings for projects	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Access to land:</b> should be improved	Number of people assisted to acquire land	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to potable water:</b> 90% of the population should be covered with potable water by 2021	Water coverage report	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to transport:</b> improve road network & transport system.	Road rehabilitation and maintenance records	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Health and hygiene education reports	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded	Evaluation Report	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> take measures to minimize the occurrence of flooding, fire outbreak and other epidemics	Monitoring reports	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> the PPP encourage activities that promote economic growth	Monitoring report of number of new economic activities	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Reduction of Poverty:</b> PPP should promote the reduction of poverty and generation of employment for the youth	Evaluation Report and number job opportunities generated	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries	Description of investors strategy	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<b>Institutional capacity:</b> should strengthened the capacity of institutions	Institutional Reports	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Human Rights:</b> should promote the basic human rights of citizens	Evaluation Report	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Access to information:</b> should be promoted	Number of public forum, stakeholders meeting, town hall meetings held	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Activity:</b> Construct 1No. CHPS compound at Dalive-Torzikpota		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Annual Bush Fire:</b> should be reduced and protected areas conserved.	Number of annual bush fire	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> conservation of land for development activities. Land use plan should be developed to reflect development activities	Properly drawn base map and District-wide layouts	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Control over exploitation of vegetative cover for firewood, charcoal burning	Number of households using LPG	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Soil Erosion:</b> measures should be put in place to avoid soil erosion and its attendant effects on agriculture and houses eg. Exposed foundation of buildings	Layout showing land use zones	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> control encroachment and dumping of waste in water bodies	Water quality analysis report	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Climate Change:</b> Activity should contribute to climate change adaptation strategies and reduce climate change vulnerability	EPA Report	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Child labour:</b> identify and assist children in this situation	Number of children assisted in this situation	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> adopt measures that will ensure good health and sanitation practices	Number of health and sanitation facilities provided	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Gender:</b> involve women in the implementation of all development	Number of women involved in	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5

projects and programs	committees for implementation of projects and programs	
<b>Work for Local People:</b> involve local artisans in the execution of development projects	Number of local artisans engaged during project implementation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Participation:</b> involve community stakeholders at all stages of the project cycle.	Minutes of stakeholders meetings for projects	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to land:</b> should be improved	Number of people assisted to acquire land	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to potable water:</b> 90% of the population should be covered with potable water by 2017	Water coverage report	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to transport:</b> improve road network & transport system.	Road rehabilitation and maintenance records	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Health and hygiene education reports	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded	Evaluation Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> take measures to minimize the occurrence of flooding, fire outbreak and other epidemics	Monitoring reports	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> the PPP encourage activities that promote economic growth	Monitoring report of number of new economic activities	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Reduction of Poverty:</b> PPP should promote the reduction of poverty and generation of employment for the youth	Evaluation Report and number job opportunities generated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries	Description of investors strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<b>Institutional capacity:</b> should strengthened the capacity of institutions	Institutional Reports	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Human Rights:</b> should promote the basic human rights of citizens	Evaluation Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to information:</b> should be promoted	Number of public forum, stakeholders meeting, town hall meetings held	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Activity: Rehabilitate Agave-Afedume Junction to Agave-Asidowui road</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Annual Bush Fire:</b> should be reduced and protected areas conserved.	Number of annual bush fire	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> conservation of land for development activities. Land use plan should be developed to reflect development activities	Properly drawn base map and District-wide layouts	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Control over exploitation of vegetative cover for firewood, charcoal burning	Number of households using LPG	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Soil Erosion:</b> measures should be put in place to avoid soil erosion and its attendant effects on agriculture and houses eg. Exposed foundation of buildings	Layout showing land use zones	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> control encroachment and dumping of waste in water bodies	Water quality analysis report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change:</b> Activity should contribute to climate change adaptation strategies and reduce climate change vulnerability	EPA Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Child labour:</b> identify and assist children in this situation	Number of children assisted in this situation	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> adopt measures that will ensure good health and sanitation practices	Number of health and sanitation facilities provided	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> involve women in the implementation of all development	Number of women involved in	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

projects and programs	committees for implementation of projects and programs	
<b>Work for Local People:</b> involve local artisans in the execution of development projects	Number of local artisans engaged during project implementation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Participation:</b> involve community stakeholders at all stages of the project cycle.	Minutes of stakeholders meetings for projects	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to land:</b> should be improved	Number of people assisted to acquire land	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to potable water:</b> 90% of the population should be covered with potable water by 2021	Water coverage report	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to transport:</b> improve road network & transport system.	Road rehabilitation and maintenance records	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Health and hygiene education reports	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded	Evaluation Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> take measures to minimize the occurrence of flooding, fire outbreak and other epidemics	Monitoring reports	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> the PPP encourage activities that promote economic growth	Monitoring report of number of new economic activities	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Reduction of Poverty:</b> PPP should promote the reduction of poverty and generation of employment for the youth	Evaluation Report and number job opportunities generated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries	Description of investors strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<b>Institutional capacity:</b> should strengthened the capacity of institutions	Institutional Reports	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Human Rights:</b> should promote the basic human rights of citizens	Evaluation Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to information:</b> should be promoted	Number of public forum, stakeholders meeting, town hall meetings held	0 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Activity: Pave Sogakope market</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Annual Bush Fire:</b> should be reduced and protected areas conserved.	Number of annual bush fire	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> conservation of land for development activities. Land use plan should be developed to reflect development activities	Properly drawn base map and District-wide layouts	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Control over exploitation of vegetative cover for firewood, charcoal burning	Number of households using LPG	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Soil Erosion:</b> measures should be put in place to avoid soil erosion and its attendant effects on agriculture and houses eg. Exposed foundation of buildings	Layout showing land use zones	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> control encroachment and dumping of waste in water bodies	Water quality analysis report	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change:</b> Activity should contribute to climate change adaptation strategies and reduce climate change vulnerability	EPA Report	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Child labour:</b> identify and assist children in this situation	Number of children assisted in this situation	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> adopt measures that will ensure good health and sanitation practices	Number of health and sanitation facilities provided	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> involve women in the implementation of all development projects and programs	Number of women involved in committees for implementation of projects and programs	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> involve local artisans in the execution of development projects	Number of local artisans engaged during project implementation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



<b>Participation:</b> involve community stakeholders at all stages of the project cycle.	Minutes of stakeholders meetings for projects	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to land:</b> should be improved	Number of people assisted to acquire land	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to potable water:</b> 90% of the population should be covered with potable water by 2021	Water coverage report	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to transport:</b> improve road network & transport system.	Road rehabilitation and maintenance records	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Health and hygiene education reports	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded	Evaluation Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> take measures to minimize the occurrence of flooding, fire outbreak and other epidemics	Monitoring reports	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> the PPP encourage activities that promote economic growth	Monitoring report of number of new economic activities	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Reduction of Poverty:</b> PPP should promote the reduction of poverty and generation of employment for the youth	Evaluation Report and number job opportunities generated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries	Description of investors strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<b>Institutional capacity:</b> should strengthened the capacity of institutions	Institutional Reports	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Human Rights:</b> should promote the basic human rights of citizens	Evaluation Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to information:</b> should be promoted	Number of public forum, stakeholders meeting, town hall meetings held	0 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Activity: Establish sugarcane processing and other agro-based factory in the District</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Annual Bush Fire:</b> should be reduced and protected areas conserved.	Number of annual bush fire	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> conservation of land for development activities. Land use plan should be developed to reflect development activities	Properly drawn base map and District-wide layouts	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Control over exploitation of vegetative cover for firewood, charcoal burning	Number of households using LPG	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Soil Erosion:</b> measures should be put in place to avoid soil erosion and its attendant effects on agriculture and houses eg. Exposed foundation of buildings	Layout showing land use zones	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> control encroachment and dumping of waste in water bodies	Water quality analysis report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change:</b> Activity should contribute to climate change adaptation strategies and reduce climate change vulnerability	EPA Report	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Child labour:</b> identify and assist children in this situation	Number of children assisted in this situation	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> adopt measures that will ensure good health and sanitation practices	Number of health and sanitation facilities provided	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> involve women in the implementation of all development projects and programs	Number of women involved in committees for implementation of projects and programs	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> involve local artisans in the execution of development projects	Number of local artisans engaged during project implementation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Participation:</b> involve community stakeholders at all stages of the project cycle.	Minutes of stakeholders meetings for projects	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to land:</b> should be improved	Number of people assisted to acquire land	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Access to potable water:</b> 90% of the population should be covered with potable water by 2021	Water coverage report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to transport:</b> improve road network & transport system.	Road rehabilitation and maintenance records	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Health and hygiene education reports	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded	Evaluation Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> take measures to minimize the occurrence of flooding, fire outbreak and other epidemics	Monitoring reports	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Growth:</b> the PPP encourage activities that promote economic growth	Monitoring report of number of new economic activities	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Reduction of Poverty:</b> PPP should promote the reduction of poverty and generation of employment for the youth	Evaluation Report and number job opportunities generated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries	Description of investors strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<b>Institutional capacity:</b> should strengthened the capacity of institutions	Institutional Reports	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Human Rights:</b> should promote the basic human rights of citizens	Evaluation Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to information:</b> should be promoted	Number of public forum, stakeholders meeting, town hall meetings held	0 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Activity: Establish farm produce storage facility (silo) in the District</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Annual Bush Fire:</b> should be reduced and protected areas conserved.	Number of annual bush fire	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> conservation of land for development activities. Land use plan should be developed to reflect development activities	Properly drawn base map and District-wide layouts	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Control over exploitation of vegetative cover for firewood, charcoal burning	Number of households using LPG	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Soil Erosion:</b> measures should be put in place to avoid soil erosion and its attendant effects on agriculture and houses eg. Exposed foundation of buildings	Layout showing land use zones	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> control encroachment and dumping of waste in water bodies	Water quality analysis report	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change:</b> Activity should contribute to climate change adaptation strategies and reduce climate change vulnerability	EPA Report	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Child labour:</b> identify and assist children in this situation	Number of children assisted in this situation	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> adopt measures that will ensure good health and sanitation practices	Number of health and sanitation facilities provided	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> involve women in the implementation of all development projects and programs	Number of women involved in committees for implementation of projects and programs	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> involve local artisans in the execution of development projects	Number of local artisans engaged during project implementation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Participation:</b> involve community stakeholders at all stages of the project cycle.	Minutes of stakeholders meetings for projects	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to land:</b> should be improved	Number of people assisted to acquire land	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to potable water:</b> 90% of the population should be covered with potable water by 2021	Water coverage report	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to transport:</b> improve road network & transport system.	Road rehabilitation and maintenance records	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Health and hygiene education	0 1 2 3 4 5



	reports	
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded	Evaluation Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> take measures to minimize the occurrence of flooding, fire outbreak and other epidemics	Monitoring reports	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Growth:</b> the PPP encourage activities that promote economic growth	Monitoring report of number of new economic activities	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Reduction of Poverty:</b> PPP should promote the reduction of poverty and generation of employment for the youth	Evaluation Report and number job opportunities generated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries	Description of investors strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<b>Institutional capacity:</b> should strengthened the capacity of institutions	Institutional Reports	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Human Rights:</b> should promote the basic human rights of citizens	Evaluation Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to information:</b> should be promoted	Number of public forum, stakeholders meeting, town hall meetings held	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Having subjected the development issues and policies to POCC analysis, impact analysis and internal consistency analysis and strategic environmental assessment, the following issues summarized in table 2.14 were derived and adopted as sustainable priority issues to address in the District.

**Table 2.14:**Sustainable priority issues

Development dimension	Goal	Focus areas of DMTDP 2018-2021	Adopted sustainable prioritized issues
1. Economic Development	1. Build a prosperous society	1.1 Strong and resilient economy  1.2 Industrial transformation  1.3 Private sector development  1.4 Agriculture	1.1.1 Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others  1.2.1 Limited local participation in economic development  1.3 Limited access to credit by SMEs  1.4.1 Erratic rainfall patterns 1.4.2. High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers  1.5.1 Weak extension services delivery  1.6.1 Poor tourism infrastructure and Service

		and rural development  1.5 Fisheries and aquaculture development  1.6 Tourism and creative arts development	
2.SocialDevelopment	2.Create opportunities for all	2.1 Education and training  2.2 Health and health services  2.3 Population management  2.4 Water and environmental	2.1.1 Poor quality of education at all levels  2.2.1 Poor quality of healthcare services 2.2.2 Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases  2.2.3 Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups  2.3.1 Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services  2.4.1Increasing demand for household water supply 2.4.2Poor sanitation and waste management  2.5.1 Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour 2.5.2 Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children  2.6.1 Weak implementation of

		<p>sanitation</p> <p>2.5 Child and family welfare</p> <p>2.6 Disability and development</p> <p>2.7 Employment and decent work</p>	<p>legislation and policies on the Rights of Persons with Disability</p> <p>2.7.1 High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth</p> <p>2.7.2 Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</p>
3.Environment,InfrastructureandHumanSettlements	3.Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	<p>3.1 Deforestation, desertification and soil erosion</p> <p>3.2 Disaster management</p> <p>3.3 Climate variability and change</p> <p>3.4 Transport infrastructure (road, rail, water and air)</p>	<p>3.1.1 Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources</p> <p>3.2.1 Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</p> <p>3.3.1 Loss of trees and vegetative cover</p> <p>3.4.1 Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</p> <p>3.4.2 Limited safety facilities and poor services on inland waterways</p> <p>3.5.1 High dependence on wood fuel</p> <p>3.5.2 Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network</p> <p>3.6.1 Recurrent incidence of flooding</p> <p>3.7.1 Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p>

		<p>3.5 Energy and petroleum</p> <p>3.6 Drainage and flood control</p> <p>3.7 Human settlements and housing</p>	
4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	4. Maintain a stable, united and safe society	4.1 Local government and decentralization	<p>4.1.1 Ineffective sub-district structures</p> <p>4.1.2 Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation</p>
5. Ghana's Role in International Affairs	5. Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs	5.1 International relations	5.1 Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs

Source: DPCU, 2017

## CHAPTER THREE

### DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

#### 3.0 Introduction

This Chapter gives projections on future provision of some facilities and services to the people. Development goals and objectives as well as strategies adopted to address the development issues arising in the District are all elaborated in this Chapter.

#### 3.1 Development Projection

People are the ultimate beneficiaries of development interventions and also provide human resources for realizing development interventions. Future increase in population implies increase in demand for social services, facilities, food security and many others. Projection was therefore made for these social services and facilities alongside the population to know the service/facility requirement especially in area of health and education.

##### (a) Population

The 2010 PHC put the population of the District at 87,950 representing 4.1 percent of the total population of Volta region. Females constitute 54.5 percent of the District population. With an annual growth rate of 2.5 percent for the District, the population is expected to reach 115,398 in 2021.

**Table 3.1:** Population projection (2010-2021) for 20 major communities

LOCALITY NAME	POPULATION 2010			PROJECTED 2011			PROJECTED 2012		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
1. SOGAKOPE	11,310	5,169	6,141	11,553	5,369	6,184	11,785	5,580	6,206
2. DABALA	4,936	2,241	2,695	5,042	2,328	2,714	5,142	2,419	2,723
3. SOKPOE	4,728	2,142	2,586	4,829	2,225	2,604	4,925	2,312	2,613
4. TEFLE	3,531	1,572	1,959	3,606	1,633	1,973	3,677	1,697	1,980
5. AGORKPO	3,088	1,422	1,666	3,155	1,477	1,678	3,219	1,535	1,684
6. AGBAKOPE	3,321	1,522	1,799	3,393	1,581	1,812	3,461	1,643	1,818
7. HIKPO	2,366	1,047	1,319	2,416	1,088	1,328	2,463	1,130	1,333
8. AGBADZA KOPE	504	220	284	515	229	286	524	237	287
9. ADUTOR	1,898	858	1,040	1,939	891	1,047	1,977	926	1,051
10. AGBOGBLA	1,680	812	868	1,718	843	874	1,754	877	877
11. AVEGOEME	586	250	336	598	260	338	609	270	340
12. DABALA JUNTION	1,212	571	641	1,239	593	645	1,264	616	648
13. DENDO	1,071	511	560	1,095	531	564	1,118	552	566
14. FIAVE - KPOTAME	1,032	448	584	1,053	465	588	1,074	484	590
15. KEDZI	448	201	247	458	209	249	467	217	250

16. TOSUKPO	1,010	482	528	1,032	501	532	1,054	520	534
17. AWUSAKPE KOPE	250	125	125	256	130	126	261	135	126
18. ADIGBLI KOPE	955	459	496	976	477	499	997	495	501
19. AGBAGORME	1,082	454	628	1,104	472	632	1,125	490	635
20. ASIDOWUI	425	180	245	434	187	247	442	194	248

LOCALITY NAME	PROJECTED 2013			PROJECTED 2014			PROJECTED 2015		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
1. SOGAKOPE	12,031	5,809	6,222	12,437	6,066	6,371	12,854	6,337	6,517
2. DABALA	5,249	2,519	2,731	5,426	2,630	2,796	5,607	2,747	2,860
3. SOKPOE	5,028	2,407	2,620	5,196	2,514	2,683	5,370	2,626	2,744
4. TEFLE	3,752	1,767	1,985	3,877	1,845	2,032	4,006	1,927	2,079
5. AGORKPO	3,286	1,598	1,688	3,397	1,669	1,728	3,511	1,743	1,768
6. AGBAKOPE	3,533	1,711	1,823	3,652	1,786	1,866	3,775	1,866	1,909
7. HIKPO	2,513	1,177	1,336	2,597	1,229	1,368	2,683	1,284	1,400
8. AGBADZA KOPE	535	247	288	553	258	295	571	270	301
9. ADUTOR	2,018	964	1,054	2,086	1,007	1,079	2,156	1,052	1,104
10. AGBOGBLA	1,792	913	879	1,853	953	901	1,917	995	921
11. AVEGOEME	621	281	340	642	293	349	663	306	357
12. DABALA JUNTION	1,291	642	649	1,335	670	665	1,380	700	680
13. DENDO	1,142	574	567	1,181	600	581	1,221	626	594
14. FIAVE - KPOTAME	1,095	504	592	1,132	526	606	1,169	549	620
15. KEDZI	476	226	250	492	236	256	509	246	262
16. TOSUKPO	1,077	542	535	1,113	566	548	1,151	591	560
17. AWUSAKPE KOPE	267	140	127	276	147	130	286	153	133
18. ADIGBLI KOPE	1,018	516	503	1,053	539	515	1,089	563	526
19. AGBAGORME	1,147	510	636	1,184	533	652	1,223	557	666
20. ASIDOWUI	451	202	248	465	211	254	481	221	260

LOCALITY NAME	PROJECTED 2016			PROJECTED 2017			PROJECTED 2018		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
1. SOGAKOPE	13,142	6,473	6,669	13,458	6,629	6,829	13,757	6,790	6,967
2. DABALA	5,733	2,807	2,927	5,871	2,874	2,997	6,001	2,944	3,057
3. SOKPOE	5,491	2,683	2,808	5,623	2,747	2,876	5,748	2,814	2,934
4. TEFLE	4,096	1,969	2,127	4,195	2,016	2,178	4,287	2,065	2,222
5. AGORKPO	3,590	1,781	1,809	3,676	1,824	1,853	3,758	1,868	1,890
6. AGBAKOPE	3,860	1,906	1,954	3,952	1,952	2,000	4,040	1,999	2,041
7. HIKPO	2,744	1,311	1,432	2,810	1,343	1,467	2,872	1,375	1,496
8. AGBADZA KOPE	584	276	308	598	282	316	611	289	322
9. ADUTOR	2,204	1,075	1,129	2,257	1,100	1,156	2,307	1,127	1,180
10. AGBOGBLA	1,960	1,017	943	2,007	1,041	965	2,051	1,067	985

11. AVEGOEME	678	313	365	694	321	374	710	328	381
12. DABALA JUNTION	1,411	715	696	1,445	732	713	1,477	750	727
13. DENDO	1,248	640	608	1,278	655	623	1,307	671	635
14. FIAVE - KPOTAME	1,195	561	634	1,224	575	649	1,251	589	663
15. KEDZI	520	252	268	532	258	275	544	264	280
16. TOSUKPO	1,177	604	573	1,205	618	587	1,232	633	599
17. AWUSAKPE KOPE	292	157	136	299	160	139	306	164	142
18. ADIGBLI KOPE	1,113	575	539	1,140	589	552	1,166	603	563
19. AGBAGORME	1,251	569	682	1,281	582	698	1,309	596	712
20. ASIDOWUI	491	225	266	503	231	272	514	236	278

LOCALITY NAME	PROJECTED 2019			PROJECTED 2020			PROJECTED 2021		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
1. SOGAKOPE	14,078	6,952	7,126	14,407	7,120	7,286	14840	6782	8058
2. DABALA	6,141	3,014	3,127	6,285	3,087	3,198	6476	2940	3536
3. SOKPOE	5,882	2,881	3,001	6,019	2,951	3,068	6204	2810	3393
4. TEFLE	4,387	2,114	2,273	4,490	2,165	2,324	4633	2063	2570
5. AGORKPO	3,846	1,912	1,933	3,936	1,959	1,977	4052	1866	2186
6. AGBAKOPE	4,135	2,047	2,088	4,231	2,097	2,135	4357	1997	2360
7. HIKPO	2,939	1,408	1,531	3,007	1,442	1,565	3104	1374	1731
8. AGBADZA KOPE	625	296	330	640	303	337	661	289	373
9. ADUTOR	2,361	1,154	1,207	2,416	1,182	1,234	2490	1126	1365
10. AGBOGBLA	2,099	1,092	1,007	2,148	1,119	1,030	2204	1065	1139
11. AVEGOEME	726	336	390	743	344	399	769	328	441
12. DABALA JUNTION	1,512	768	744	1,547	787	761	1590	749	841
13. DENDO	1,337	687	650	1,368	704	664	1405	670	735
14. FIAVE - KPOTAME	1,280	603	678	1,310	617	693	1354	588	766
15. KEDZI	557	270	287	570	277	293	588	264	324
16. TOSUKPO	1,261	648	613	1,290	664	626	1325	632	693
17. AWUSAKPE KOPE	313	168	145	321	172	148	328	164	164
18. ADIGBLI KOPE	1,193	617	576	1,221	632	589	1253	602	651
19. AGBAGORME	1,339	611	729	1,371	625	745	1420	596	824
20. ASIDOWUI	526	242	284	539	248	291	558	236	321

Source: 2010 PHC

### (b) Health

Under health, projection was made for hospital, doctors, midwives and nurses required during the plan period according to the following Ghana Health Service and World Health Organisation standards:

- Hospital-Population Ratio =1:75,000

- Doctor-Population Ratio =1:500
- Nurses (nurses, midwives & health assistants)-Population Ratio =1:1000

Table 3.2 shows that additional hospital is not needed during the plan period. However, the two existing hospitals must be provided with the required facilities and well equipped to service the population.

**Table 3.2:** Demand for Hospital

Year	Population	Existing No. of Hospitals	Required No. of Hospitals	Backlog
2018	106,947	2	2	0
2019	109,442	2	2	0
2020	111,997	2	2	0
2021	115,398	2	2	0

**Source:** DPCU, 2017

From table 3.3, the District needs 216 additional doctors of various specialties to service the population during the plan period.

**Table 3.3:** Demand for Doctors

Year	Population	Existing No. of Doctors	Required No. of Doctors	Backlog
2018	106,947	15	214	199
2019	109,442	214	219	5
2020	111,997	219	224	5
2021	115,398	224	231	7

**Source:** DPCU, 2017

As presented in table 3.4 the District will have 239 surplus nurses in 2018 which need to be transferred to work in other districts with backlog. However, additional 8 nurses will be required from 2019 to 2021 to work at the various health facilities in the District.

**Table 3.4:** Demand for Nurses

Year	Population	Existing No. of Nurses	Required No. of Nurses	Backlog	Surplus
2018	106,947	346	107		239
2019	109,442	107	109	2	
2020	111,997	109	112	3	
2021	115,398	112	115	3	

**Source:** DPCU, 2017



### (c) Education

Under education, projection was made for number of teachers required in the District and also classrooms to be provided to enhance quality teaching and learning in Basic Schools in the District. The following standards were taken into consideration during the projection.

Teacher-Pupil Ratio 1:35

Classroom-Pupil Ratio 1:35

From table 3.5, the District has more teachers than required in 2018 and therefore steps should be taken to transfer the surplus to other District where their services are needed. Also provision should be made for the backlog the District will experience from 2019 to 2021.

**Table 3.5:** Demand for Teachers in Basic School

Year	Pupil enrolment	Existing No. of teachers	Required No. of teachers	Backlog	Surplus
2018	27,533	1186	787		399
2019	30,308	787	866	79	
2020	33,378	866	962	96	
2021	36,658	962	1047	85	

Source: DPCU, 2017

Table 3.6 depicts that 101 new classrooms are required to cater for additional enrolment during the plan period. Additional steps will also be taken to rehabilitate classroom blocks that are in deplorable state.

**Table 3.6:** Demand for Classroom

Item	Norm	2018			2019			2020			2021			Total Backlog
		E	R	B	E	R	B	E	R	B	E	R	B	
Classroom	1:35	438	460	22	448	472	24	458	485	27	468	496	28	101

Source: DPCU, 2017

Note: (E =Existing, R = Required, B = Backlog)

### 3.2 Adopted Development Dimensions, Goals, Issues, Policy Objectives and Strategies

The development dimensions, sustainable goals, issues, policy objectives and strategies adopted to achieve the development agenda of the District Assembly and the country as a whole are summarized in table 3.7.

**Table 3.7:** Adopted development dimensions, goals, issues, policy objectives and strategies

<b>Development dimension</b>	<b>Goal</b>	<b>Issue</b>
Economic Development	1. Build a Prosperous Society	1.1 Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others  1.2 Limited local participation in economic development  1.3 Limited access to credit by SMEs  1.4 Erratic rainfall patterns  1.5 High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers  1.6 Weak extension services delivery  1.7 Poor tourism infrastructure and Services
2. Social Development	2. Create opportunities for all	2.1 Poor quality of education at all levels  2.2 Poor quality of healthcare services

2.3 Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases

2.4 Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups

2.5 Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services

2.6 Increasing demand for household water supply

2.7 Poor sanitation and waste management

		<p>2.8 Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour</p> <p>2.9 Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</p> <p>2.10 Weak implementation of legislation and policies on the Rights of Persons with Disability</p> <p>2.11 High levels of unemployment and underemployment amongst the youth</p> <p>2.12 Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</p>
<p>3.Environment,InfrastructureandHumanSettlements</p>	<p>3.Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</p>	<p>3.1 Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources</p> <p>3.2 Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</p> <p>3.3 Loss of trees and vegetative cover</p> <p>3.4 Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</p> <p>3.5 Limited safety facilities and poor services on inland waterways</p> <p>3.6 High dependence on wood fuel</p> <p>3.7 Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network</p>

		3.8 Recurrent incidence of flooding
		3.9 Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	4. Maintain a stable, united and safe society	4.1 Ineffective sub-district structures
		4.2 Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation
	5. Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs	5.1 Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs

Source: DPCU, 2017

## CHAPTER FOUR

### FORMULATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

#### 4.0 Introduction

This Chapter highlights programmes and sub-programmes formulated to address the issues affecting the District during the plan period.

#### 4.1 Development Programme and Sub-Programmes

Development programme refers to a set of related projects intended to achieve a particular objective whereas sub-programmes comprises of services and activities that fall within the framework of the programme. The formulation of development programmes and sub-programmes was based on those developed by Ministry of Finance for the programme-based budgeting framework. Table 3.7 links the adopted goals, adopted policy objectives and strategies to the development programmes and sub-programmes formulated.

**Table 4.1:** Programmes and sub-programmes

Adopted Goal	Adopted objective	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes
1. Build a Prosperous Society	<p>1.1 Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability</p> <p>1.2 Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives</p> <p>1.3 Support entrepreneurs and SME development</p>	<p>1.1.1 Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1)</p> <p>1.1.2 Strengthen revenue institutions and administration (SDG Targets 16.6)</p> <p>1.2.1 Implement One district, One factory initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c)</p> <p>1.3.1 Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)</p> <p>1.4.1 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>1.5.1 Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level, and a warehouse receipts system (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.1, 12.3, 12.a)</p> <p>1.6.1 Provide consistent and quality extension services delivery (SDG</p>	<p>1.1 Management and administration</p> <p>1.2 Economic development</p>	<p>1.1 Finance and revenue mobilization</p> <p>1.2 Trade, tourism and industrial development</p>

	<p>1.4 Improve production efficiency and yield</p> <p>1.5 Improve Post-harvest management</p> <p>1.6 Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture</p> <p>1.7 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development</p>	<p>arget2.a)</p> <p>1.7.1 Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>1.7.2 Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9)</p>	<p>1.3 Economic development</p> <p>1.4 Economic development</p> <p>1.5 Economic development</p> <p>1.6 Economic development</p>	<p>nt</p> <p>1.3 Trade, tourism and industrial development</p> <p>1.4 Agricultural development</p> <p>1.5 Agricultural development</p> <p>1.6</p>
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	<p>2.3 Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality</p> <p>2.4 Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> <p>2.5 Improve population management</p>	<p>pregnancy(SDGTARGET3.7, 5.3)</p> <p>2.6.1 Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDGTARGET6.1)</p> <p>2.6.2 Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery(SDGTARGET17.17)</p> <p>2.6.3 Enhance public awareness of sustainable water resources management and build their capacity in practice(SDGTARGET6.b)</p> <p>2.7.1 Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services(SDGTARGET 17.17)</p> <p>2.7.2 Provide public education on solid waste management(SDGTARGET12.8)</p> <p>2.8.1 Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour and child protection(SDGTARGETS5.3,16.2,16.3)</p> <p>2.9.1 Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the school feeding programme and capitation grant (SDG TARGET 4.1,4.2, 16.6,16.b)</p> <p>2.10.1 Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs(SDGTARGET16.6)</p> <p>2.10.2 Generate a database on PWDs(SDGTARGET17.18)</p> <p>2.11.1 Develop and promote schemes that support skill training, internship and modern apprenticeship(SDGTARGETS8.3,8.6)</p> <p>2.12.1 Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship(SDGTARGETS4.4,8.3)</p>	<p>2.3 Social services delivery</p> <p>2.4 Social services delivery</p> <p>2.5 Social</p>	<p>2.3 Health delivery</p> <p>2.4 Health delivery</p> <p>2.5 Social welfare and community</p>
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	<p>2.6 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</p>		<p>services delivery</p>	<p>ty development</p>
	<p>2.7 Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</p>		<p>2.6 Infrastructure delivery and management</p>	<p>2.6 Infrastructure development</p>
	<p>2.8 Ensure the rights and entitlements of children</p>			
	<p>2.9 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system</p>		<p>2.7 Environmental</p>	<p>2.7 Environmental protection</p>

	<p>2.10 Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country</p>		<p>Environmental and sanitation management</p>	<p>Waste management</p>
	<p>2.11 Promote the creation of decent jobs</p>		<p>2.8 Social services delivery</p>	<p>2.8 Social welfare and community development</p>
	<p>2.12 Promote the creation of decent jobs</p>		<p>2.9 Social services delivery</p>	<p>2.9 Social welfare and community development</p>
			<p>2.10 Social services delivery</p>	

			ery	2.10 Social welfare and community development
			2.11 Social services delivery	2.11 Education and youth development
			2.12 Economic development	2.12 Trade, tourism and industrial development
3. Safeguard the natural	3.1 Promotesustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	3.1.1 Promote information dissemination to both forestry institutions and the general public. (SDG Targets 12.8, 16.6) 3.2.1 Educate public and private institutions on natural and	3.1 Environmental and	3.1 Natural resource

<p>al envir onm ent and ensu re a resili ent built envir onm ent</p>	<p>3.2 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation</p> <p>3.3 Reduce greenhouse gases</p> <p>3.4 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services</p> <p>3.5 Enhance the contribution of inland waterways to safe and efficient transportation of goods and people</p> <p>3.6 Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy</p> <p>3.7 Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system</p>	<p>man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)</p> <p>3.3.1 Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities (SDG Targets 11.7, 15.2)</p> <p>3.4.1 Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)</p> <p>3.5.1 Ensure strict enforcement of laws, regulations and standards for operations on the inland waterway to help improve services and safety (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)</p> <p>3.6.1 Promote establishment of dedicated woodlots for efficient wood fuel production (SDG Target 15.2)</p> <p>3.7.1 Expand the distribution and transmission networks (SDG Target 7.b)</p> <p>3.8.1 Construct storm drains in Accra and other cities and towns to address the recurrent devastating floods (SDG Target 9.a, 11.3)</p> <p>3.9.1 Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)</p>	<p>sanitation management</p> <p>3.2 Environmental and sanitation management</p> <p>3.3 Environmental and sanitation management</p> <p>3.4 Infrastructure delivery and management</p>	<p>conservation</p> <p>3.2 Disaster prevention and management</p> <p>3.3 Natural resource conservation</p> <p>3.4 Infrastructure development</p> <p>3.5 Infrastructure development</p>
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	<p>3.8 Address recurrent devastating floods</p> <p>3.9 Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements</p>		<p>3.5 Infrastructure delivery and management</p> <p>3.6 Environmental and sanitation management</p> <p>3.7 Infrastructure delivery and management</p> <p>3.8 Infrastructure delivery</p>	<p>nt</p> <p>3.6 Natural resource conservation</p> <p>3.7 Infrastructure development</p> <p>3.8 Infrastructure development</p> <p>3.9 Physical and spatial</p>
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			and management	al planning
			3.9 Infrastructure delivery and management	
4. Maintain a stable, united and safe society	4.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralization  4.2 Strengthen fiscal decentralization	4.1.1 Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)  4.2.1 Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1) 4.2.2 Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17) 4.2.3 Improve service delivery at the MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	4.1 Management and administration  4.2 Management and administration	4.1 General administration  4.2 General administration
5. Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs	5.1 Promote Ghana's political and economic interests abroad	5.1.1 Facilitate linkages between Ambassadors and High Commissioners and MMDCEs with a view to maximising investment and trade opportunities for local authorities (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.11) 5.1.2 Create incentives for diaspora investment, trade and technology transfer (SDG Targets 17.10, 17.12)	5.1 Management and administration	5.1 General administration

Source: DPCU, 2017

## **4.2 Programme of Action (PoA)**

The DPCU in collaboration with the communities and other stakeholders formulated programme of action (PoA) in line with the development programmes and sub-programmes. The broad projects and activities outlined in the PoA for implementation were prioritized based on the socio-economic and environmental impact, spatial impact, reliability of source of funding and impact on target groups.

Also, due consideration was given to government pro-poor and social protection programmes such as Ghana School Feeding Programme, Nation Builders Corps, Planting for Food and Jobs, support for brilliant but needy students, Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty, persons with disability programmes, local economic development, climate change and green economy, HIV and AIDs programmes, Malaria control programme, strengthening of sub-district structures and continuation of important uncompleted projects and programmes. The matrix below shows the 2018-2021 programme of action formulated for implementation.



**PROGRAMME OF ACTION (2018-2021)**

ADOPTED GOALS	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)			IMPL'ING AGENCY	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	LEAD	COLLAB.
							1. Build a Prosperous Society	1.1 Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	Management and administration	Finance and revenue mobilisation	1.1.1 Intensify periodic supervision of revenue collectors	Percentage increase in IGF collection		
					1.1.2 Procure logistics (computer, printer, rain coats, wellington boots, uniforms, bags) for Revenue Mobilisation Unit					8,000			PO	DCD/DF O/DBA/DPO	
					1.1.3 Construct 1No. Revenue Office at Sogakope Market					15,000			DE	DCD/PO /DBA/DPO/DFO	
					1.1.4 Establish & update revenue database					40,000			DFO	DBA/Revenue Supret.	
					1.1.5 Carry out tax education & create awareness on fee-fixing resolution for business associations					16,000			DBA	DCD/IA/DPO/DF O/DE/PP O	

	1.2 Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One district, one factory initiative in the districts	Economic development	Trade, tourism & industrial development	1.2.1 Collaborate with the private sector & government to establish one agro-based industry in the District	Increase in number of agro-based/processing industries					1,020,000			BAC	MoSDI/MoTI/DAD
					1.2.2 Sensitise selected communities on the oil exploration activities in the Keta Delta Block	Increased awareness among communities on oil & gas exploration					40,000		40,000	GNPC	STDA
	1.3 Support entrepreneurship and SME development	Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs	Economic development	Trade, tourism & industrial development	1.3.1 Provide business advisory services, training & start-up kits to SMEs in the district	Increase in number of SMEs making profit					80,000			BAC	SMEs
					1.3.2 Organise trade show to link the ceramic & other trades in the District						15,000			BAC	SMEs
					1.3.3 Construct & furnish 1 No. Resource Center at Sogakope to promote SME products						20,000		200,000	BAC	REP

					1.3.4 Complete mat weaving center at Hlortorto					15,000			DE	DCD/PO/DBA/DPO/DFO/BAC	
	1.4 Improve production efficiency and yield	Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts	Economic development	Agricultural development	1.4.1 Construct/renovate 23No. Dams/Dugouts/Canals for all year round farming at Besakope, Gordorkope, Awuyakope, Dorkploame, Atsieve, Fievie, Amusukope, Dedenu, Dendo, Adidokpo, Agbogbla, Hlevi, Kpodzadzi, Kpotame, Sosukope, Dabala-Junction, Dordoekope, Agbadzakope, Hlortorto, Dzogborve, Tove, Feyito & Larve	Increase in crop yield					1,500,000			MoFA	IDA/DAD/MoSD I

	1.5 Improve post-harvest management	Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system	Economic development	Agricultural development	1.5.1 Construct 1 No. Farm produce storage facility at Sogakope	Reduction in post harvest losses					500,000			MoFA	STDA
	1.6 Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery	Economic development	Agricultural development	1.6.1 Distribute & support farmers to grow improved maize & rice seeds and facilitate rice value chain platform	Number of farmers reached with extension services						13,000	DAD	Farmers/CIDA	
					1.6.2 Train technical staff on steps on rice production, high value horticultural crops, processing, standardisation, packaging & branding of value horticultural crops, safe handling of meat products						15,000	DAD	Farmers/CIDA		

					1.6.3 Train & supervise AEAs, DAOs, CAHWs & Vet Officers on livestock housing units, livestock treatment, livestock feeding, crop cut & yield studies						8,000	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.4 Establish demonstration farms on maize production & rice technologies						12,000	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.5 Organise stakeholder consultations & radio programmes on planting for food & jobs						10,000	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.6 Support farmers to cultivate selected crops & facilitate supply of vegetable seeds & planting of certified seeds						12,000	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.7 Take inventory of irrigation schemes & extension services with smart phones						13,000	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA

				1.6.8 Promote nucleus out-grower concept & aggregator out-grower concept in high value horticulture communities						4,000	DAD	Farmers/CIDA
				1.6.9 Facilitate poultry farmers's access to vaccines/feeds & crop farmers, processors & marketers' access to market						8,000	DAD	Farmers/CIDA
				1.6.10 Conduct crop & livestock pest & disease surveillance & educate communities & slaughter house operator on dignosed diseases						9,000	DAD	Farmers/CIDA
				1.6.11 Supervise technical staff & enumerators to collect market & horticulture production data						8,000	DAD	Farmers/CIDA
				1.6.12 Facilitate formation & growth of FBOs, poultry & livestock groups & value chain						22,000	DAD	Farmers/CIDA

					1.6.13 Support planting for food and jobs programme in the District					2,004,052			DAD	STDA
					1.6.14 Support DAOs & DDA to supervise the home & field visit activities of AEAs & organise zonal, RELC & technical review meetings							149,000	DAD	Farmers/CIDA
					1.6.15 Organise Farmers Day Annivessary	Increased awareness on agriculture production				200,000		10,000	STDA	Farmers/Assembly members
1.7 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector	Economic development	Trade, tourism & industrial development	1.7.1 Showcase & highlight tourism potentials in the District to investors	Increase in number of tourism businesses					20,000			DPO	DCD/PO/DBA/DPO/DFO/BAC

2. Create opportunities for all	2.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	2.1.1 Support brilliant but needy students financially	Increase in BECE and WASSCE pass rate					200,000			MP	STDA
					2.1.2 Support mock examinations of final year BECE students					40,000			GES	STDA	
					2.1.3 Support sports and culture for basic schools					40,000			GES	STDA	
					2.1.4 Support STME clinic for school children					20,000			GES	STDA	
					2.1.5 Support my first day at school programme for primary schools					40,000			GES	STDA	



		Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	2.1.6 Complete 1No. 4-unit classroom blocks with office, store and sanitation facilities at Tefle Presby KG School							84,000	DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO		
					2.1.7 Complete 1No. 4-unit classroom block at Dordoekope D/A JHS				130,000						DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
					2.1.8 Complete 1No. 3-unit classroom block with office, store, library and 2-seater WC toilet at Morkordzie D/A Primary School				150,000						DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
					2.1.9 Complete 1No. 3-unit classroom block with office, store, library and 2-seater WC toilet at Sogakope SHS								96,000		DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
					2.1.10 Complete 1No. 3-unit classroom block with office, store, library and 2-seater WC toilet at ICCISS, Sogakope				100,000						DE	DCD/IC CESS/D PO/DBA /IA/DFO

					2.1.11 Complete 1No. 4-unit classroom block, office, store and 2- seater W/C toilet at Dabala Senior High Tech School					200,000			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
					2.1.12 Complete 1No. Single storey dormitory block at Dabala Senior High Tech School					410,000			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
					2.1.13 Complete 1No. 3-unit classroom block, office and store at Larve D/A Primary School					150,000			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
					2.1.14 Complete 1No. 3-unit classroom, office and store at SOGASCO Primary					100,000			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
					2.1.15 Complete 1No. 3-unit classroom block, office and store at Agordomi D/A Primary School					100,000			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
					2.1.16 Complete 2No. 4-unit teachers accomodation at Awuyukope and Sukladzi					300,000			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO

					2.1.17 Complete 2No. 3-unit Classroom blocks, office, store, library and 2- seater W/C toilets at Sogakope Presby Primary and Sogakope Primary 'A' Schools					300,000			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
					2.1.18 Construct 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Atsieve D/A Basic Sch.					100,000			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
					2.1.19 Construct 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Hlevi D/A Basic Sch.					350,000			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO

					2.1.20 Construct 10No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Avegoeme D/A Prim. Sch., Agbadzakope D/A Prim. Sch., Aglokpovia D/A Prim. Sch., Atravenu D/A Prim. Sch., Avegorme D/A Prim. Sch., Sogakope Islamic Sch., Tefle Presby JHS, SOGASCO JHS, Sogakope Primary C, Agorkpo R/C Prim. Sch.					5,850,00 0			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
					2.1.21 Renovate 2No. 6-unit classroom block at Agave Presby Prim. Sch & Dabala Jn Comboni Prim.					300,000			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
					2.1.22 Complete 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Bludo D/A Prim. Sch					150,000			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO

				<p>2.1.23 Construct 21No. 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities at Dzebetato D/A JHS, Tadze D/A JHS, Dzetorkoe D/A JHS, Asidowui D/A JHS, Gonu R/C Basic Sch., Sukladzi D/A JHS, Galotse E/P JHS, Nutekpor D/A JHS, Detsawome D/A JHS, Agbogbla D/A JHS, Hlevi D/A Prim. Sch., Dzodome D/A Prim. Sch., Lakpo D/A JHS, Awuyakope D/A JHS, Sokpoe D/A JHS, Amedorme D/A Prim. Sch., Kpordiwlor D/A Prim. Sch., Avorvi D/A Prim. Sch., Dedo D/A JHS, Agorkpo D/A JHS, Kua D/A JHS</p>				4,750,00 0			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
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					2.1.24 Renovate 12No. 3-unit classroom block at Anyidzekpo D/A JHS, Dordoekope R/C Prim. Sch., Agbadzakope D/A Prim. Sch., Atravenu D/A Prim. Sch., Galotse E/P Basic Sch., Hikpo D/A JHS, Comboni JHS, Dendo D/A JHS, Vume D/A JHS, Dalive D/A KG Sch., Yorkutikpo D/A JHS, & Anaosukope Presby JHS					1,200,00 0			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
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					2.1.25 Construct 38No. 4-unit teachers accommodation at Dzebetato, Dordoekope, Dzetorkoe, Agbadzakope, Kuve, Adzake, Agbeve, Atravenu, Aglokpovia, Lolito, Hlortorto, Agorta, Gonu, Larve, Galotse, Nutekpor, Detsawome, Agordomi, Tosukpo, Agbogbla, Hikpo, Toklokpo, Tsavanya, Dorkploame, Agbakope, Lakpo, Dalive- Tordzikpota, Dendo, Avorvi, Fievie-Dugame, Vume, Dedo, Agorgbe, Agorkpo, Atsieve, Amedormekope, Anaosukope & Morkordzi					10,800,0 00			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
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				<p>2.1.26 Construct 25No. 2-unit KG classroom blocks with ancillary facilities at Tosukpo D/A KG Sch., Dabala E/P KG Sch., Dabala Comboni D/A KG Sch., DASTECH KG Sch., Tsiveto D/A KG Sch., Deme-Avevloty D/A KG Sch., Tordzinu D/A KG Sch., Dabala Jn R/C KG Sch., Dabala Jn D/A KG Sch., Sokpoe Presby KG Sch., Dendo D/A KG Sch., Atsieve D/A KG Sch., Yorkutikpo D/A KG Sch., Dedo D/A KG Sch., Agorkpo R/C KG Sch., Sogakope Prim. B., Anaosukope D/A KG, Morkordzi D/A KG Sch., Larve D/A KG Sch., Nutekpor D/A KG Sch., Galotse E/P KG Sch., Detsawome</p>				5,500,000			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
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					D/A KG Sch., Kpenu D/A KG Sch., Nyinuto D/A KG Sch. & Hlortorto D/A KG Sch.														
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				<p>2.1.27 Construct 22No. 2-unit KG classroom blocks with ancillary facilities at Avegoeme D/A Prim. Sch., Dzetorkoe D/A Prim. Sch., Dikato D/A KG Sch., New-Agave D/A KG Sch., Asidowui D/A KG Sch., Agave-Afedume D/A KG Sch., Sondo D/A KG Sch., Kuve D/A KG Sch., Adzake D/A KG Sch., Agbeve D/A KG Sch., Aglokpovia D/A KG Sch., Atravenu D/A KG Sch., Awusakpe Salvation Army D/A KG Sch., Kpordigblor D/A KG Sch., Kponte D/A KG Sch., Agbokope D/A KG Sch., Gborgblenukpo D/A KG Sch., Dzogborve D/A KG Sch., Sota D/A KG Sch.,</p>				5,250,000			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
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					Agorgbe D/A KG Sch., Amedorme D/A Prim. Sch. & Agordomi D/A KG Sch.									
					2.1.28 Complete 1No. Community Day SHS at Sondo					4,000,000			MoE	STDA
					2.1.29 Procure & distribute 2,000 mono desks for JHSs, 2,500 dual desks for Primary Schools & 1,000 hexagonal desks for KG schools					100,000			STDA	GES
2.2 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Expand and equip health facilities	Social services delivery	Health delivery	2.2.1 Complete 1No. single storey semi-detached bungalow at Comboni Hospital, Sogakope	Increase in number of healthcare personnel							188,000	DE	DCD/DP O/DBA/ DFO/IA/ GHS
				2.2.2 Construct 1No. 2-unit semi-detached Doctor's bungalow at District Hospital							250,000			DE

					2.2.3 Complete 2No. Semi- detached Nurses Quarters at Sogakope Hospital					260,000			DE	DCD/DP O/DBA/ DFO/IA/ GHS
					2.2.4 Complete 1No. CHPS Compound at Dalive-Torzikpota					228,000			DE	DCD/DP O/DBA/ DFO/IA/ GHS
					2.2.5 Renovate 2No. CHPS Compound at Sokutime & Adutor					200,000			DE	DCD/DP O/DBA/ DFO/IA/ GHS
					2.2.6 Construct & furnish 20No. CHPS Compound at Hikpo, Besakope, Sasekope, Dzebetato, Agbeve, Dzogborve, Hlevi, Gbenorkope, Agorkpo, Anaosukope, Sokpoe, Vume, Agorgbe, Dedo, Agbadzakope, Dikato, Kua, Dzetorkoe, Atsieve & Agordomi					5,880,00 0			DE	DCD/DP O/DBA/ DFO/IA/ GHS

					2.2.7 Construct 7No. 2-unit Nurses Quarters at Akligbekope, Agorta, Dzogborve, Klotekpo, Kpotame, Larve and Tefle					1,200,000			DE	DCD/DP O/DBA/ DFO/IA/ GHS
2.3 Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Intensify implementation of malaria control programme	Social services delivery	Health delivery	2.3.1 Support malaria control programme in the District	Reduction in number of cases reported					60,000			DHD	STDA
				2.3.2 Support health sector performance review						40,000			DHD	STDA
				2.3.3 Support immunisation programme in the District						60,000			DHD	STDA
2.4 Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC)	Social services delivery	Health delivery	2.4.1 Support HIV/AIDs prevention programme in the district	Reduction in number of cases reported					50,000			DHD	STDA/N YA

	groups													
		Intensify education to reduce stigmatization			2.4.2 Celebrate World AIDs Day					10,000			DHD	STDA/NYA
	2.5 Improve population management	Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	2.5.1 Sensitise public & school children on effects of teenage pregnancy & child marriage	Increased awareness among teenagers on reproductive health				40,000		40,000	PPAG/SW&CD	STDA/NYA/DHD

	2.6 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	2.6.1 Provide/extend potable water to Astieve, Yorkutikpo, Tokoe, Nyadegali, Kpevikpo, Adetikope, Gordorkope, Kpodzadzi, Dedenu, Kpotame, Kua-Avegoeme, Agorme, Tamlago, Kpato, Adigblikope, Akplorti, Adzake, Agbeve, Atiteme, Alikekope, Tsatsukope, Amuto, Amutinu, Dornukikope, Amekporkope, Patukope, Ahiavekope, Zewukope, Wetakope, Adzralakope, Akpesekope, Agbokope newtown, Apimkpo, Kpordunor, Ahorgbakope, Larve, Galotse, Nutekpor, Dzokplenu-Amemorkope,	Reduction in cases of water-born diseases					1,500,000			MoW &S	STDA
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					Atitekpo, Torgborkope Wlorto,Gbenorkop e, Kpodzinor, Detsawome, Agordomi, Bludo, Agorkpo, Aevlotey, Vekope, Eflakope & Adidokope														
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			Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	2.6.2 Provide/extend potable water to Dabala newtown, Mutorgodo, Korsini, Adadekope, Kotokakope, Agric quarters, Badzikope, Adidokpo, Akorlikope, Avegorme, Toklokpo, Tordzinu, Tsavanya, Dorkploame, Klotekpo, Tokpo, Ahlihlakpui, Agortakpo, Dekpevia, Wegodo, Adusukope, Lakpo, Gordorkope, Kpodzadzi, Adidokpo, Yorve, Amusukope, Akpotokope, Dorkpokope, Avukope, Wetorkor, Tsikudorkope, Dalive, Nusetorkor, Awoonorkope, Balatsi,					1,500,000			MoW &S	STDA
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					Klemedoko, Tefle, Dendo, Sasekope, Avorvi, Kortortikope, Fievie-Dugame, Dedo, Agorgbe, Sogakope, Galleykope, Tenve, Votenu, Anaosukope, Adzikope & Kome-Tuanikope													
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				2.6.3 Procure 18No. Water tanks for Dendo D/A Sch., Anaosukope Presby Prim., Morkordzi D/A Prim. Sch., Dzetorkoe D/A Prim. Sch., Atravenu D/A Prim. Sch., Gonu R/C Prim. Sch., Adzake D/A Prim. Sch., Tadze D/A Prim. Sch., Amedorme D/A Prim. Sch., Nutekpor D/A Prim. Sch., Agbeve D/A Prim. Sch., Atsieve D/A Prim. Sch., Tsiveto D/A Prim. Sch., Tordzinu D/A Prim. Sch., Dorkploame D/A Prim. Sch., Kpotame D/A Prim. Sch., Lolito D/A Prim. Sch., & Hawui D/A Prim. Sch.					50,000			PO/DE	DCD/DP O/DFO/ DBA/GE S/IA
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					2.6.4 Procure 12No. Water tanks for Alesikpe D/A Prim. Sch., Yorkutikpo D/A Prim. Sch., Lakpo D/A Prim. Sch., Bludo D/A Prim. Sch., Detsawome D/A Prim. Sch., Tosukpo D/A Prim. Sch., Awuyakope D/A Prim. Sch., Kua R/C Prim. Sch., Agorta D/A Prim. Sch., Sokpoe Presby Prim. Sch., New Agave D/A Prim. Sch. & Sasekope					50,000			PO/DE	DCD/DP O/DFO/ DBA/GE S/IA
					2.6.5 Monitor & educate communities on water and sanitation facilities					20,000	20,000		DEHO/ DE/S W&C D	Assembl y members
2.7	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services	Environmental & sanitation management	Environmental protection & waste management	2.7.1 Complete 1No. 18-shower points and 12-seater WC toilet at St. Catherine SHS, Agbakope	Reduction in cases of sanitation related diseases						68,000	DE	DCD/DP O/DFO/ DBA/GE S/IA/DE HO

					2.7.2 Complete 1No. 18-shower points and 12- seater WC toilet at Sogakope SHS							61,000	DE	DCD/DP O/DFO/ DBA/GE S/IA/DE HO
					2.7.3 Complete 2No. 10-seater W/C toilet at Dabala Market and Kuve				160,000				DE	DCD/DP O/DFO/ DBA/DE HO/IA
					2.7.4 Construct 2No. 10-seater W/C toilet at Fievie & DASTECH and 1No. 6-seater WC toilet & Urinal at Sogakope Barrier				370,000				DE	DCD/DP O/DFO/ DBA/DE HO/IA

					2.7.5 Construct 44No. Public Toilets at Kpodzadzi, Awuyakope, Gordorkope, Yorve, Adidokpe, Amusukope, Akpotokepe, Dorkpokope, Avukope, Wetorkor, Tsikudorkope, Dalive, Nusetorkope, Medical city, Gloverkope, Dendo, Sasekope, Avorvi, Kortortsikope, Atsieve, Yorkutikpo, Fievie-Dugame, Sogakope newtown, Awusakpe, Agorkpenu, Agorkpo, Dornukitsekope, Lolito, Nyinuto, Hlortorto, Atravenu, Aglokpovia, Kpenu, Sokutime, Ayitorwunu, Dodokope, Kponte,					8,000,00 0			DE	DCD/DP O/DFO/ DBA/DE HO/IA
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					Tsatsukope, Amuto, Amutinu, Azikpo, Amedormekope, Adzikope & Kome-Tuanikope														
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					2.7.6 Construct 40No. Public toilet at Kua- Akpokploto, Avegoeme, Afiadenyigba, Akoekope, Agordo, Kpelikpo, Chiefkope, Adzikope, Vigbedorkope, Dordoekope, Dekukope, Tove, Dzetorkoe, Kpotsonu, Dikato, Keseve, Glome, Kudokope, Aklorborme, Akligbekope, Agbadzakope, Kpekope, Botsoekope, Lugukope, Tagborkope, Yawoekpor, Badakope, Gbetorkope, Agbodzi, Agbenyakope, Anyinu, Dzebenu, Agbeve, Adzake, Kuve, Torve, Akplorti, Atitetime, Alikekope & Wetakope					8,000,00 0			DE	DCD/DP O/DFO/ DBA/DE HO/IA
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					2.7.7 Construct 45No. Public Toilets at Zewukope, Agortaga, Dzogborve, Sota, Larve, Galotse, Nutekpor, Agordomi, Atitekpo, Gbenorkope, Detsawome, Wlorto, Dzokplenu, Agbelilekpota, Tosukpo, Dabala, Adutor, Bekpo, Avuto, Akutukope, Sonukpo, Agordome, Tsawoeme, Badzikope, Havenu, Adidokpo, Hlevi, Avegorme, Dzodome, Toklokpo, Tordzinu, Tsavanya, Dorkploame, Klotekpo, Tokpo, Dekpevia, Agortakpo, Wegodo, Agbakope, Lakpo, Adusukope,					8,400,00 0			DE	DCD/DP O/DFO/ DBA/DE HO/IA
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					Atsieve, Akakpokope, Gamenu, Havui & Kedzi								
					2.7.8 Construct 2No. 6-seater institutional latrine at Vume D/A JHS and Anaosukope D/A Prim. Sch.				160,000			DE	DCD/DP O/DFO/ DBA/DE HO/IA/G ES

					2.7.9 Renovate District Assembly Office toilets					80,000			DE	DCD/DP O/DFO/ DBA/DE HO/IA	
					2.7.10 Construct 1No. WC toilet at District Education Directorate					20,000			STDA	GES	
					2.7.11 Construct 4No. Public Pounds at Sogakope, Dabala, Larve & Agave-Afedume Area Councils					60,000			DE	DCD/DP O/DBA/ DFO/IA/ DEHO	
					2.7.12 Acquire land for solid and liquid waste disposal at Kadeve					200,000			PPO	DCD/DP O/DFO/ DBA/DE HO/IA/G ES/DE	
					2.7.13 Carry out solid waste management in the district	Reduction in cases of sanitation related diseases					720,000			Zoomlion	DEHO/D CD/DPO /DFO/D BA/IA
					2.7.14 Carry out fumigation activities in the District						720,000			Zoomlion	DEHO/D CD/DPO /DFO/D BA/IA

					2.7.15 Undertake management of landfill site at Kadeve					800,000			Waste Landfills Ltd	DEHO/DCD/DPO/DFO/DBA/IA
					2.7.16 Dislodge public toilets in the District					80,000			DEHO	DCD/DPO/DFO/DBA/IA
					2.7.17 Procure sanitation equipment and cleansing materials for the District Assembly					40,000	16,000		PO	DEHO/DCD/DPO/DFO/DBA/IA
					2.7.18 Educate communities and households on hygiene & sanitation						16,000		DEHO	Assembly members
2.8 Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour	Social services delivery	Social welfare & community development	2.8.1 Educate public on child & human trafficking at Kpotame, Tefle, Dzebetato, Agbakope & Agorta	Increased awareness among communities on child trafficking					10,000	6,000		SW&CD	IOM/Assembly members
				2.8.2 Educate public on child labour & child abuse at Kpotame, Tefle, Dzebetato, Agbakope, Agorta & Amedormekope	Increased awareness among communities on child labour					10,000	6,000		SW&CD	IOM/Assembly members

				2.8.3 Register the aged and vulnerable under the LEAP programme	Increase in beneficiaries for social protection services					3,800,000				SW&CD	
				2.8.4 Undertake care reform initiatives, repatriation & family welfare services							40,000			SW&CD	MoGCSP
				2.8.5 Juvenile justice administration							30,000			SW&CD	MoGCSP
				2.8.6 Identify single parents & train them in employable skills							20,000			SW&CD	MoGCSP
				2.8.7 Construct & furnish 1No. Day Care Center at Sogakope							350,000			SW&CD	MoGCSP /STDA

	2.9 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the school feeding programme and capitation grant	Social services delivery	Social welfare & community development	2.9.1 Support Ghana school feeding programme in the District	Increase in enrolment in primary schools					10,050,696			STDA	GES
	2.10 Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Ensure effective implementation of the 3 percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs	Social services delivery	Social welfare & community development	2.10.1 Support persons with disability to acquire gainful employment, education & assistive devices	Improvement in socio-economic conditions					240,000			SW&CD	Federation of Disabled

	2.11 Promote the creation of decent jobs	Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	2.11.1 Facilitate employment of the youth under the youth employment programme	Improvement in socio-economic conditions						40,000		YEA	STDA
					2.11.2 Support nation builders corps (NABCO) programme						2,004,052			STDA	Min. of employment
					2.10.1 Support youth to undertake vocational training at Youth Leadership Training Institute	Reduction in youth unemployment					60,000			NYA	STDA
3. Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	3.1 Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	Promote information dissemination to both forestry institutions and the general public.	Environmental and sanitation management	Natural resource conservation	3.1.1 Educate public & farmers on climate change & its adaptation	Increased awareness on climate change					40,000		60,000	Forestry	STDA/NADMO/DAD/NGOs/NCC E

	3.2 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction		Disaster prevention & management	3.2.1 Support disaster management in the District	Increased awareness on disaster prevention					100,000			NADMO	STDA
					3.2.2 Undertake public education & mapping out of hazard areas in communities						30,000			NADMO	STDA
					3.2.3 Monitor Disaster Volunteers Groups & communities and build their capacity to be resilient to flood, rainstorm & fire disasters						60,000			NADMO	STDA
					3.2.4 Undertake sensitisation for farmers, hunters & general public on effects of bush fire & flooding		Reduction in bush fire and flood cases					30,000	10,000		Forestry/GNF S



	3.3 Reduce greenhouse gases	Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities	Environmental and sanitation management	Natural resource conservation	3.3.1 Raise seedlings & promote mangrove/economic tree planting in the District	Reduction in green house gas emission					30,000			Forestry	DAD/GES/NGOs/STDA
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	3.4 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	3.4.1 Undertake resurfacing/spot improvement/reshaping of the following roads: Dendo-Atsieve, Dabala Jn-Gordorkope, Dabala Jn-Kpodzadzi, Dabala Jn-Agorhome, Besakope-Kadeve, Dalive-Tordzikpota-Wetorkor-Tsikudokope, Sokpoe township, Medical city-Gloverkope, Kpotame-Fokpo, Tefle township, Dendo township, Tetedziekope, Dedo, Kpotame-Agorgbe, Sogakope newtown, Kpekpo, Agorkpo, Agorkpenu, Awusakpe, Hoyakope-Tadze-Agome, Agordomi township, Dabala-Tsiveto, Agbogbla-Tosukpo,	Improvement in socio-economic conditions					1,500,000		4,500,000	DFR	STDA/MoFA
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					Tsawoeme, Galotse-Sota, Klonu-Dzogborve & Klonu- Fiaborkope														
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					3.4.2 Undertake resurfacing/spot improvement/reshaping of the following roads: Tseble-Dzebenu, Dordoekope-Kajar, Kajanya-Agbadzakope, Gladisco-Agbeve, Gborgblenukpo-Tsinuto, Bekpo-Sukladzi, Galotse-Amedorme, Lolito-Dzogborve, Larve-Nutekpor, Gbenorkope-Dzoklpenu, Atitekpo-Agborlikpota, Wlorto-Detsawome, Adutor-Mutorgodo-Susunkpor-Korsini, Agordome-Sonukpo, Havenu-Adidokpo, Dorkploame-Wegodo, Agortakpo-Bakpa, Lakpo Jn-Lakpo, Sogakope-Fievie, Toklokpo-Avegorme-Venu, Alavanyo-					1,500,000		4,500,000	DFR	STDA/MoFA
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					Akorlikope & Hlevi- Dodome/Akato										
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					3.4.3 Undertake resurfacing/spot improvement/reshaping of the following roads: Akalove-Gamenu-Havui, Hlortorto Jn-Hlortorto, Lolito Jn-Patukope, Brazil farm Jn (Kpenu)-Amekpokope, Aglokpovia Jn-Aglokpovia & Ayitorwuinu Jn-Sokutime-Yorkpormede					800,000		1,500,000		
					3.4.4 Construct 19No. Foot bridge at Agordo, Gonu, Agbletorkope, Bakpo-Akato, Wlorto-Detsawome, Kwakuvikope, Agborlikpota, Hikpo, Tsavanya, Deporta, Anaosukope-Votenu, Adutor, Sokpoe - Dekpota, Sokpoe-Anaosukope, Sokpoe - Votenu, Aveta, Tetedzikope, Amedormekope &					600,000			DFR	STDA

					Atakukope									
	3.5 Enhance the contribution of inland waterways to safe and efficient transportation of goods and people	Ensure strict enforcement of laws, regulations and standards for operations on the inland waterways to help improve services and safety	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	3.5.1 Provide 17No. canoes for crossing streams at Agbeve, Alikekope, Amutinu, Kpenu, Gborgblenukpo, Dzogborve, Sota, Nutekpor, Bludo, Havui, Adidokpo, Kedzi, Agordo-Dzetorkoe, Dasakoega, Dedo-Akamkope, Dedo-Dasakope, & Kome-Tuanikope					40,000			STDA	MP
			Environmental & sanitation management	Natural resource conservation	3.5.2 Clear aquatic weeds & dredge Volta river, Angor stream, Amuvia stream & Todzi river in collaboration with VRA & Enviro Solutions Ltd	Improvement in water resource management					4,000,000		VRA/E SL	STDA/E PA/WRC

	3.6 Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	Promote establishment of dedicated woodlots for efficient wood fuels production	Environmental & sanitation management	Natural resource conservation	3.6.1 Promote woodlot development & use of clean cooking fuel & cookstoves	Increase in usage of clean cooking fuel						30,000	GACC S/NGOs	STDA/BAC
	3.7 Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Expand the distribution and transmission networks	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	3.7.1 Extend electricity to completed projects & public institutions	Improvement in socio-economic conditions				80,000			STDA	ECG



				3.7.2 Provide/extend rural electrification programme to Larve, Galotse, Nutekpor, Agordomi- Kpotame, Detsawome, Gbenorkope, Wlorto, Atitekpo, Dzokplenu, Agborlikpota, Bludo, Dabala, Tsiveto, Adutor, Avegorme, Tordzinu, Tsavanya, Dorkploame newsites, Agbakope, Lakpo, Adusukope, Adidokpo, Mamakope, Sokpoe, Dendo,Sasekope, Tokoe, Nyadegali, Adetikope, Kpodzi, Tettedzikope, Vume, Akankope, Sogakope, Agorkpo, Galleykope, Awusakpe, Votenu, Tordome					1,000,00 0			ECG	STDA
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					and Sokpoe- Agorhome, Agbodzikope, Kukukope, Avuto & Bekpo														
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					3.7.3 Extend rural electrification programme to Dordoekope, Dzetorkoe, Keseve, Kudokope, Akligbekope, Aklorborne, Dikato, Agbadzakope, Gadzekpota, Ziwoenu, Agbeve, Adzake, Kuve, Torve, Akplorti, Atitetime, Alikekope, Tsatsukope, Amuto, Amutinu, Dornukitsekope, Patukope, Amekporkope, Ahiavekope, Adzrakope, Agbokope newtown and Fiaborkope, Gbadagbakope, Dogolokpo, Kporve, Dasakoega, Hlevi, Toklokpo, Avegorme, Adzikope & Kome-Tuanikope					1,000,000			ECG	STDA
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					3.7.4 Provide electricity meters under rural electrification programme to Avegoeme, Akpokploto, Afiadenyigba, Kpelikpo, Agordo, Yevudzekope, Dzebetato, Agordomi, Gbenorkope, Hikpo, Agbagorme, Fievie, Atsieve, Kpotame, Amedormekope, Kome-Tuanikope & Adzikope					100,000			ECG	STDA
					3.7.5 Provide & maintain 1000No. street lights in the District					250,000			DE	Assembly members
	3.8 Address recurrent devastating floods	Construct storm drains in Accra and other cities and towns to address the recurrent devastating floods	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	3.8.1 Construct 11No. storm drains at District Hospital - Volta river, Kpotame, Tefle, Fievie-Dugame, Vume, Wlliago-SPA, Nyinuto, Atravenu, Comboni Jn-					5,000,000			DFR	STDA

					River, Abbatoir - ComboTech, Socom - Education Office								
3.9 Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly developme nt of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Infrastructu re delivery & managemen t	Physical & spatial planning	3.9.1 Monitor land development activities in the District	Orderly development of human settlement					20,00 0		PPO/D E	Assembl y members
				3.9.2 Educate public on land development and permit acquisition using the right procedure		20,000			PPO/D E	Land owners/A ssembly members			
				3.9.3 Prepare settlement plans/layouts for selected towns in the district		50000		50,000	PPO	DE/ Lands C./NGOs			
				3.9.4 Complete street naming & property addressing at Sogakope		100000		100,00 0	PPO	DPO/DE/ GIZ/ Land owners/A ssembly members			

					3.9.5 Organise statutory planning committee and technical sub-committee meetings to consider development/building applications						16,000		PPO	DE/Assembly members
					3.9.6 Undertake landscaping & beautification at Sogakope & District Assembly premises				80000				PPO	Forestry
4. Maintain a stable, united and safe society	4.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management & administration	General administration	4.1.1 Support Area Councils to function well	Improvement in quality of service delivery				240,000			DCD	DFO/DBA/DPO/IA
		Improve service delivery at the MMDA level	Management & administration	Human resource management	4.1.2 Support capacity building of youth in oil & gas	Enhanced knowledge in oil & gas				60,000			STDA	YEA

				4.1.3 Support capacity building (seminars, workshops) of District Assembly Staffs and members	Improvement in quality of service delivery					40,000	20,000	80,000	HR	DCD/DF O/DBA/ DPO/IA		
			Management & administration	General administration	Increased awareness on government policies					120,000			DPO	DCD/DF O/DBA/ DPO/IA/ Assembly members		
												100,000	140,000	20,000	DCD	DCD/DF O/DBA/ DPO/IA/ Assembly members
												1,000,000			PO	DCD/DF O/DBA/ DPO/IA
												300,000	100,000	200,000	PO	DCD/DF O/DBA/ DPO/IA

					4.1.7 Maintain District Assembly assets, equipments, machines, furniture & fittings					2,000,000			DE/EO	DCD/DF O/DPO/ DBA/IA
					4.1.8 Prepare drawings, tender documents & advertisement of projects					22,000	23,000	15,000	DE	DCD/DF O/DPO/ DBA/IA
					4.1.9 Conduct feasibility studies & establish establish database of roads, water & sanitation facilities					30,000	20,000		DE	DCD/DF O/DPO/ DBA/IA
					4.1.10 Support regular supervision, monitoring and evaluation of development projects					60,000	40,000		DPO/D E	Assembl y Members
					4.1.11 Provision for contingencies and unexpected events					1,400,000			STDA	Stakehol ders
			Infrastructu re delivery & managemen t	Infrastruct ure developm ent	4.1.12 Utilise MP's Common Fund on selected programme and projects					2,000,000			MP	STDA



					4.1.13 Support implementation of self-help/community initiated projects	Increased access to social services					1,000,000			Assembly members	DCD/DE/DFO/DPO/DBA/IA
					4.1.14 Complete 1No. 4-storey District Assembly office block at Sogakope						1,000,000			DE	DCD/DFO/DPO/DBA/IA
					4.1.15 Renovate Semi-detached bungalow No. A1 at Sogakope						100,000			DE	DCD/DFO/DPO/DBA/IA
					4.1.16 Complete 1No. 4-unit police quarters at Adutor								12,000	DE	DCD/DFO/DPO/DBA/IA
					4.1.17 Construct 2No. Police Stations at Sogakope & Larve & 1No. Police Post at Sokutime						950,000			DE	DCD/DFO/DPO/DBA/IA
					4.1.18 Renovate 2No. Office blocks for Social Welfare and Non-formal education at Sogakope						220,000			DE	DCD/DFO/DPO/DBA/IA
					4.1.19 Renovate DCD's Boys Quarters at Sogakope						50,000			DE	DCD/DFO/DPO/DBA/IA

					4.1.20 Renovate Agric Director's bungalow at Sogakope				200,000			DE	DCD/DF O/DPO/DBA/IA
					4.1.21 Renovate 1No. DWD Office & 1No. Engineer's bungalow				100,000			DE	DCD/DF O/DPO/DBA/IA
					4.1.22 Construct 1No. District High Court at Sogakope				500,000		200,000	DE	DCD/DF O/DPO/DBA/IA
					4.1.23 Construct 1No. Conference Hall for District Education Directorate				150,000			STDA	GES
	4.2 Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization	Economic development	Trade, tourism & industrial development	4.2.1 Renovate 1No. Slaughter house at Sogakope				112,000			DE	DCD/DP O/DBA/DFO/IA/DEHO
					4.2.2 Renovate 1No. Meat Shop at Sogakope Market				90,000			DE	DCD/DP O/DBA/DFO/IA/DEHO

					4.2.3 Construct 10No. Market Shed at Gonu- Agbokope, Dzogborve, Adutor, Dorkploame, Agbakope, Dabala Jn, Sokpoe tilapia market, Kpotame, Tefle & Amedormekope					180,000			DE	DCD/DP O/DBA/ DFO/IA/ DEHO
					4.2.4 Construct/renovate 6No. Sheds & concrete slabs at Dabala market					100,000		100,00 0	DE	DCD/DP O/DBA/ DFO/IA/ DEHO
					4.2.5 Fence & pave Sogakope market					200,000		150,00 0	DE	DCD/DP O/DBA/ DFO/IA/ DEHO

5. Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs	5.1 Promote Ghana's political and economic interests abroad	Facilitate linkages between Ambassadors and High Commissioners and MMDCEs with a view to maximizing investment and trade opportunities for local authorities	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	5.1.1 Strengthen sister city relations to promote development					200,000		200,000	STDA	NGOs
										126,879,800	509,000	16,787,000		

### 4.3 Indicative Financial Strategy

Having prepared the programme of action (PoA), an adequate financial resource is required to translate the plan into action. Hence the indicative financial plan indicates how the District Assembly intends to mobilise and utilize the available financial resources for the implementation of the DMTDP. Financial resources will be mobilized from both internal and external sources. The specific sources for financial resource for the implementation of the plan are:

- a) Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
- b) District Assembly Common Fund (DACF)
- c) District Development Facility (DDF)
- d) Central Government in-flows e.g. GETFund
- e) Donors e.g. Rural Enterprises Programme
- f) Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- g) Community Sources

Table 4.2 shows the yearly estimated revenue to be mobilized from the identified sources towards the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan. The total revenue expected from the GoG, IGF and Donor sources for the successful implementation of programmes and projects in the Plan over the medium term is GH¢107,517,401.00. Out of this expected revenue, Government of Ghana (GoG) is expected to contribute the highest percentage of 65.3, followed by donors agencies such as DDF (32.5%) with IGF contributing the least percentage of 2.2 as indicated in table 4.2. Financial performance will be carried out at the end of each year and resource gaps addressed through appeals to non-governmental organizations, development partners, corporate entities and philanthropists.

**Table 4.2: Indicative Financial Plan**

Programme	Total cost 2018-2021 (GH¢)	Expected revenue (GH¢)					Gap (GH¢)	Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GoG	IGF	Donors	Others	Total Revenue			
Management and Administration	7,201,000	3,312,460	2,232,310	0.00	0.00	5,544,770	1,656,230	Form and resource a task force to increase IGF collection	Outsource residential property rate collection

Infrastructure Delivery and Management	31,648,000	18,672,320	58,456	9,177,920	0.00	27,908,696	3,739,304	Request support from ministry of special development initiative	Collaborate with NGOs to assist in financing of the Plan
Social Services Delivery	61,775,400	32,774,080	25,655	6,950,605	0.00	39,750,340	22,025,060	Request support from ministry of special development initiative	Collaborate with NGOs to assist in financing of the Plan
Economic Development	11,490,400	2,272,380	28,600	895,180	0.00	3,196,160	8,294,240	Form and resource a task force to increase IGF collection	Seek assistance from the Rural Enterprises Programme and others
Environmental and Sanitation Management	32,061,000	13,145,010	18,265	17,954,160	0.00	31,117,435	943,565	Request support from ministry of special development initiative	Collaborate with NGOs to assist in financing of the Plan
<b>Total</b>	<b>144,175,800</b>	<b>70,176,250</b>	<b>2,363,286</b>	<b>34,977,865</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>107,517,401</b>	<b>36,658,399</b>		

Source: DPCU, 2017

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

This Chapter highlights Annual Action Plans prepared for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021. Annual Action Plans (AAPs) were prepared out of the Programme of Action (PoA) for implementation by the various departments of the District Assembly. Each Annual Action Plan provides valuable information on projects and activities to be carried out, where the projects and activities will be carried out, those responsible for carrying out the projects as well as time and cost at which the projects are to be carried out.

#### **5.1 Implementation of Annual Action Plans**

The District Assembly is responsible for the implementation of the Annual Action Plans through its departments and agencies, Non- Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and other development organizations. In light of this, the District Assembly will deepen collaboration with its departments and agencies to ensure that their material and human resources and logistic needs are timely addressed to facilitate timely implementation of the Plan. The Plan will be reviewed periodically and progress report prepared on its implementation for stakeholders consideration and action. The matrix below shows the yearly Annual Action Plans prepared out of the DMTDP.

**2018 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)			IMPL'ING AGENCY	
							Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	GOG	IGF	Donor	LEAD	COLLAB.
1. Build a prosperous society	1.1 Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	Management and administration	Finance and revenue mobilisation	1.1.1 Intensify periodic supervision of revenue collectors	Percentage increase in IGF collection						4,000		DFO	DBA/DPO/IA
					1.1.2 Procure logistics (computer, printer, rain coats, wellington boots, uniforms, bags) for Revenue Mobilisation Unit						8,000			PO	DCD/DFO/DBA/DPO
					1.1.3 Construct 1No. Revenue Office at Sogakope Market						15,000			DE	DCD/PO/DBA/DPO/DFO
					1.1.4 Establish & update revenue database						10,000			DFO	DBA/Revenue Supret.
					1.1.5 Carry out tax education & create awareness on fee-fixing resolution for business associations						4,000			DBA	DCD/IA/DPO/DFO/DE/PP O



	1.2 Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One district, one factory initiative in each of the districts	Economic development	Trade, tourism & industrial development	1.2.1 Collaborate with the private sector & government to establish one agro-based industry in the District	Increase in number of agro-based/processing industries					510,000			BAC	MoSDI/MoTI/DAD
					1.2.2 Sensitise selected communities on the oil exploration activities in the Keta Delta Block	Increased awareness among communities on oil & gas exploration					20,000		20,000	GNPC	STDA
	1.3 Support entrepreneurship and SME development	Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs	Economic development	Trade, tourism & industrial development	1.3.1 Provide business advisory services, training & start-up kits to SMEs in the district	Increase in number of SMEs making profit					20,000			BAC	SMEs
					1.3.2 Construct & furnish 1 No. Resource Center at Sogakope to promote SME products						20,000		200,000	BAC	REP

	1.4 Improve production efficiency and yield	Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure	Economic development	Agricultural development	1.4.1 Construct/renovate 6No. Dams/Dugouts/Canals for all year round farming at Besakope, Gordorkope, Awuyakope, Dorkploame, Atsieve & Fievie	Increase in crop yield					375,000			MoFA	IDA/DAD/MoSDI
	1.5 Improve post-harvest management	Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system	Economic development	Agricultural development	1.5.1 Construct 1No. Farm produce storage facility at Sogakope	Reduction in post harvest losses					125,000			MoFA	STDA
	1.6 Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery	Economic development	Agricultural development	1.6.1 Distribute & support farmers to grow improved maize & rice seeds and facilitate rice value chain platform	Number of farmers reached with extension services							3,500	DAD	Farmers/CIDA

					1.6.2 Train technical staff on steps on rice production, high value horticultural crops, processing, standardisation, packaging & branding of value horticultural crops, safe handling of meat products							3,800	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.3 Train & supervise AEAs, DAOs, CAHWs & Vet Officers on livestock housing units, livestock treatment, livestock feeding, crop cut & yield studies							2,000	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.4 Establish demonstration farms on maize production & rice technologies							3,000	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.5 Organise stakeholder consultations & radio programmes on planting for food & jobs							2,500	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA

					1.6.6 Support farmers to cultivate selected crops & facilitate supply of vegetable seeds & planting of certified seeds						3,000	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.7 Take inventory of irrigation schemes & extension services with smart phones						3,500	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.8 Promote nucleus out-grower concept & aggregator out-grower concept in high value horticulture communities						1,000	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.9 Facilitate poultry farmers's access to vaccines/feeds & crop farmers, processors & marketers' access to market						2,000	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA

					1.6.10 Conduct crop & livestock pest & disease surveillance & educate communities & slaughter house operator on diagnosed diseases						2,500	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.11 Supervise technical staff & enumerators to collect market & horticulture production data						2,000	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.12 Facilitate formation & growth of FBOs, poultry & livestock groups & value chain						5,500	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.13 Support DAOs & DDA to supervise the home & field visit activities of AEAs & organise zonal, RELC & technical review meetings						37,500	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.14 Support planting for food and jobs programme in the District				501,013			DAD	STDA

					1.6.15 Organise Farmers Day Anniversary	Increased awareness on agriculture production					100,000		2,500	STD A	Farmers/ Assembly members
	1.7 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector	Economic development	Trade, tourism & industrial development	1.7.1 Showcase & highlight tourism potentials in the District to investors	Increase in number of tourism businesses					10,000			DPO	DCD/PO/DBA/DPO/DFO/BAC
2. Create opportunities for all	2.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	2.1.1 Support brilliant but needy students financially	Increase in BECE and WASSCE pass rate					50,000			MP	STDA

					2.1.2 Support mock examinations of final year BECE students					10,000			GES	STDA
					2.1.3 Support sports and culture for basic schools					10,000			GES	STDA
					2.1.4 Support STME clinic for school children					5,000			GES	STDA
					2.1.5 Support my first day at school programme for primary schools					10,000			GES	STDA
		Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	2.1.6 Complete 1No. 4-unit classroom blocks with office, store and sanitation facilities at Tefle Presby KG School							84,000	DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
					2.1.7 Complete 1No. 4-unit classroom block at Dordoekope D/A JHS					130,000			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
					2.1.8 Complete 1No. 3-unit classroom block with office, store, library and 2-seater WC toilet at Morkordzie D/A Primary School					150,000			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO

					2.1.9 Complete 1No. 3-unit classroom block with office, store, library and 2- seater WC toilet at Sogakope SHS							96,00 0	DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
					2.1.10 Complete 1No. 3-unit classroom block with office, store, library and 2- seater WC toilet at ICCESS, Sogakope				100,000				DE	DCD/IC CESS/D PO/DBA /IA/DFO
					2.1.11 Complete 1No. 4-unit classroom block, office, store and 2- seater W/C toilet at Dabala Senior High Tech School				200,000				DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
					2.1.12 Complete 1No. Single storey dormitory block at Dabala Senior High Tech School				410,000				DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
					2.1.13 Complete 1No. 3-unit classroom block, office and store at Larve D/A Primary School				150,000				DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO



					2.1.14 Complete 1No. 3-unit classroom, office and store at SOGASCO Primary					100,000			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
					2.1.15 Complete 1No. 3-unit classroom block office and store at Agordomi D/A Primary School					100,000			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
					2.1.16 Complete 2No. 4-unit teachers accomodation at Awuyukope and Sukladzi					300,000			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
					2.1.17 Complete 2No. 3-unit Classroom blocks, office, store, library and 2- seater W/C toilets at Sogakope Presby Primary and Sogakope Primary 'A' Schools					300,000			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
					2.1.18 Construct 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Atsieve D/A Basic Sch.					100,000			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO

					2.1.19 Construct 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Hlevi D/A Basic Sch.					350,000			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
					2.1.20 Complete 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Bludo D/A Prim. Sch					150,000			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
					2.1.21 Complete 1No. Community Day SHS at Sondo					2,000,000			MoE	STDA
					2.1.22 Procure & distribute 500 mono desks for JHSs, 625 dual desks for Primary Schools & 1,000 hexagonal desks for KG schools					25,000			STD A	GES
	2.2 Ensure affordable , equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Expand and equip health facilities	Social services delivery	Health delivery	2.2.1 Complete 1No. single storey semi-detached bungalow at Comboni Hospital, Sogakope	Increase in number of healthcare personnel						188,000	DE	DCD/DP O/DBA/ DFO/IA/ GHS

					2.2.2 Complete 2No. Semi-detached Nurses Quarters at Sogakope Hospital					260,000			DE	DCD/DP O/DBA/ DFO/IA/ GHS
					2.2.3 Complete 1No. CHPS Compound at Dalive-Torzikpota					228,000			DE	DCD/DP O/DBA/ DFO/IA/ GHS
2.3 Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Intensify implementa tion of malaria control programme	Social services delivery	Health delivery	2.3.1 Support malaria control programme in the District	Reduction in number of cases reported					15,000			DHD	STDA
				2.3.2 Support health sector performance review					10,000			DHD	STDA	
				2.3.3 Support immunisation programme in the District					15,000			DHD	STDA	
2.4 Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STI s infections, especially among the	Expand and intensify HIV Counsellin g and Testing (HTC)	Social services delivery	Health delivery	2.4.1 Support HIV/AIDs prevention programme in the district	Reduction in number of cases reported					12,500			DHD	STDA/N YA

	vulnerable groups													
		Intensify education to reduce stigmatization			2.4.2 Celebrate World AIDs Day					5,000			DHD	STDA/NYA
	2.5 Improve population management	Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	2.5.1 Sensitise public & school children on effects of teenage pregnancy & child marriage	Increased awareness among teenagers on reproductive health				10,000		40,000	PPA G/S W&CD	STDA/NYA/DHD
	2.6 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	2.6.1 Provide/extend potable water to Astieve, Yorkutikpo, Tokoe, Nyadegali, Kpevikpo, Adetikope, Gordorkope, Kpodzadzi, Dedenu, & Kpotame	Reduction in cases of water-borne diseases				375,000			Mo W&S	STDA
			Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	2.6.2 Provide/extend potable water to Dabala newtown, Mutorgodo, Korsini, Adadekope, Kotokakope, Agric quarters, Badzikope,					375,000			Mo W&S	STDA

					Adidokpo & Akorlikope									
					2.6.3 Procure 6No. Water tanks for Dendo D/A Sch., Anaosukope Presby Prim., Morkordzi D/A Prim. Sch., Dzetorkoe D/A Prim. Sch., Atravenu D/A Prim. Sch. & Gonu R/C Prim. Sch.					12,500			PO/D E	DCD/DP O/DFO/DBA/GE S/IA
					2.6.4 Procure 3No. Water tanks for Alesikpe D/A Prim. Sch., Yorkutikpo D/A Prim. Sch. & Lakpo D/A Prim. Sch.					12,000			PO/D E	DCD/DP O/DFO/DBA/GE S/IA
					2.6.5 Monitor & educate communities on water and sanitation facilities					5,000	5,000		DEH O/D E/S W& CD	Assembly members
	2.7 Improve access to improved and reliable environmental	Create space for private sector participation in the provision of	Environmental & sanitation management	Environmental protection & waste management	2.7.1 Complete 1No. 18-shower points and 12-seater WC toilet at St. Catherine SHS, Agbakope	Reduction in cases of sanitation related diseases						68,000	DE	DCD/DP O/DFO/DBA/GE S/IA/DE HO

	sanitation services	sanitation services													
					2.7.2 Complete 1No. 18-shower points and 12-seater WC toilet at Sogakope SHS							61,000	DE	DCD/DP O/DFO/DBA/GE S/IA/DE HO	
					2.7.3 Complete 2No. 10-seater W/C toilet at Dabala Market and Kuve				160,000				DE	DCD/DP O/DFO/DBA/DE HO/IA	
					2.7.4 Construct 2No. 10-seater W/C toilet at Fievie & DASTECH and 1No. 6-seater WC toilet & Urinal at Sogakope Barrier				370,000				DE	DCD/DP O/DFO/DBA/DE HO/IA	
					2.7.5 Construct 2No. 6-seater institutional latrine at Vume D/A JHS and Anaosukope D/A Prim. Sch.				160,000				DE	DCD/DP O/DFO/DBA/DE HO/IA/GES	
					2.7.6 Renovate District Assembly Office toilets				80,000				DE	DCD/DP O/DFO/DBA/DE HO/IA	

					2.7.7 Construct 4No. Public Pounds at Sogakope, Dabala, Larve & Agave-Afedume Area Councils					60,000			DE	DCD/DPO/DBA/DFO/IA/DEHO	
					2.7.8 Acquire land for solid and liquid waste disposal at Kadeve					100,000			PPO	DCD/DPO/DFO/DBA/DEHO/IA/GES/DE	
				Reduction in cases of sanitation related diseases	2.7.9 Carry out solid waste management in the district					180,000			Zoo mlion	DEHO/DCD/DPO/DFO/DBA/IA	
					2.7.10 Carry out fumigation activities in the District					180,000			Zoo mlion	DEHO/DCD/DPO/DFO/DBA/IA	
					2.7.11 Undertake management of landfill site at Kadeve					200,000			Waste Landfills Ltd	DEHO/DCD/DPO/DFO/DBA/IA	
					2.7.12 Dislodge public toilets in the District					20,000			DEHO	DCD/DPO/DFO/DBA/IA	
					2.7.13 Procure sanitation equipment and cleansing materials for the District Assembly					10,000	4,000		PO	DEHO/DCD/DPO/DFO/DBA/IA	

					2.7.14 Educate communities and households on hygiene & sanitation						4,000		DEHO	Assembly members	
2.8 Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour	Social services delivery	Social welfare & community development	2.8.1 Educate public on child & human trafficking at Kpotame, Tefle, Dzebetato, Agbakope & Agorta	Increased awareness among communities on child trafficking					2,500	1,500		SW&CD	IOM/Assembly members	
				2.8.2 Educate public on child labour & child abuse at Kpotame, Tefle, Dzebetato, Agbakope, Agorta & Amedormekope	Increased awareness among communities on child labour					2,500	1,500		SW&CD	IOM/Assembly members	
				2.8.3 Register the aged and vulnerable under the LEAP programme	Increase in beneficiaries for social protection services					950,000				SW&CD	
				2.8.4 Undertake care reform initiatives, repatriation & family welfare services						10,000				SW&CD	MoGCSP
				2.8.5 Juvenile justice administration						7,500				SW&CD	MoGCSP



					2.8.6 Identify single parents & train them in employable skills						5,000			SW& CD	MoGCSP
	2.9 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the school feeding programme and capitation grant	Social services delivery	Social welfare & community development	2.9.1 Support Ghana school feeding programme in the District	Increase in enrolment in primary schools					2,512,674			STD A	GES
	2.10 Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Ensure effective implementation of the 3 percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs	Social services delivery	Social welfare & community development	2.10.1 Support persons with disability to acquire gainful employment, education & assistive devices	Improvement in socio-economic conditions					60,000			SW& CD	Federation of Disabled

	2.11 Promote the creation of decent jobs	Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	2.11.1 Facilitate employment of the youth under the youth employment programme	Improvement in socio-economic conditions						10,000		YEA	STDA
					2.11.2 Support nation builders corps (NABCO) programme						501,013			STDA	Min. of employment
					2.11.3 Support youth to undertake vocational training at Youth Leadership Training Institute		Reduction in youth unemployment				15,000			NYA	STDA
3. Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	3.1 Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	Promote information dissemination to both forestry institutions and the general public.	Environmental and sanitation management	Natural resource conservation	3.1.1 Educate public & farmers on climate change & its adaptation	Increased awareness on climate change					10,000		15,000	Forestry	STDA/NADMO/DAD/NGOs/NCC E

	3.2 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction		Disaster prevention & management	3.2.1 Support disaster management in the District	Increased awareness on disaster prevention					25,000			NAD MO	STDA
					3.2.2 Undertake public education & mapping out of hazard areas in communities					7,500			NAD MO	STDA	
					3.2.3 Monitor Disaster Volunteers Groups & communities and build their capacity to be resilient to flood, rainstorm & fire disasters					15,000			NAD MO	STDA	
					3.2.4 Undertake sensitisation for farmers, hunters & general public on effects of bush fire & flooding	Reduction in bush fire and flood cases				7,500	2,500		Forestry/G NFS	DAD/NA DMO/IS D/NCCE	

	3.3 Reduce greenhouse gases	Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities	Environmental and sanitation management	Natural resource conservation	3.3.1 Raise seedlings & promote mangrove/economic tree planting in the District	Reduction in greenhouse gas emission				7,500			Forestry	DAD/GE S/NGOs/STDA
	3.4 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	3.4.1 Undertake resurfacing/spot improvement/reshaping of the following roads: Dendo-Atsieve, Dabala Jn-Gordorkope, Dabala Jn-Kpodzadzi, Dabala Jn-Agorhome & Besakope-Kadeve	Improvement in socio-economic conditions				375,000		1,125,000	DFR	STDA/MoFA
					3.4.2 Undertake resurfacing/spot improvement/reshaping of the following roads: Tseble-Dzebenu, Dordoekope-Kajar, Kajanya-Agbadzakope & Gladisco-Agbeve					375,000		1,125,000	DFR	STDA/MoFA

					3.4.3 Undertake resurfacing/spot improvement/reshaping of the following roads: Akalove-Gamenu-Havui & Hlortorto Jn-Hlortorto					200,000		375,000		
					3.4.4 Construct 3No. Foot bridge at Agordo, Gonu & Agbletorkope					150,000			DFR	STDA
3.5 Enhance the contribution of inland waterways to safe and efficient transportation of goods and people	Ensure strict enforcement of laws, regulations and standards for operations on the inland waterways to help improve services and safety	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	3.5.1 Provide 5No. canoes for crossing streams at Agbeve, Alikekope, Amutinu, Kpenu & Gborgblenukpo						10,000			STDA	MP
		Environmental & sanitation management	Natural resource conservation	3.5.2 Clear aquatic weeds & dredge Volta river, Angor stream, Amuvia stream & Todzi river in collaboration with VRA & Enviro Solutions Ltd	Improvement in water resource management							2,000,000	VRA/ESL	STDA/EPA/WRC

	3.6 Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	Promote establishment of dedicated woodlots for efficient wood fuels production	Environmental & sanitation management	Natural resource conservation	3.6.1 Promote woodlot development & use of clean cooking fuel & cookstoves	Increase in usage of clean cooking fuel						7,500	GAC CS/NGOs	STDA/BAC
	3.7 Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Expand the distribution and transmission networks	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	3.7.1 Extend electricity to completed projects & public institutions	Improvement in socio-economic conditions				20,000			STDA	ECG
					3.7.2 Provide/extend rural electrification programme to Larve, Galotse, Nutekpor, Agordomi-Kpotame, Detsawome, Gbenorkope & Wlorto					250,000			ECG	STDA
					3.7.3 Extend rural electrification programme to Dordoekope, Dzetorkoe, Keseve, Kudokope & Akligbekope					250,000			ECG	STDA

					3.7.4 Provide electricity meters under rural electrification programme to Avegoeme, Akpokploto & Afiadenyigba					250,000			ECG	STDA
					3.7.5 Provide & maintain 250No. street lights in the District					62,500			DE	Assembly members
3.8	Address recurrent devastating floods	Construct storm drains in Accra and other cities and towns to address the recurrent devastating floods	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	3.8.1 Construct 2No. storm drains at District Hospital - Volta river & Kpotame					1,250,000			DFR	STDA
3.9	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Infrastructure delivery & management	Physical & spatial planning	3.9.1 Monitor land development activities in the District	Orderly development of human settlement					5,000		PPO/DE	Assembly members

					3.9.2 Educate public on land development and permit acquisition using the right procedure					5,000			PPO/DE	Land owners/Assembly members
					3.9.3 Prepare settelement plans/layouts for selected towns in the district					12500		12,500	PPO	DE/Lands C./NGOs
					3.9.4 Complete street naming & property addressing at Sogakope					25,000		25,000	PPO	DPO/DE/GIZ/Land owners/Assembly members
					3.9.5 Organise statutory planning committee and technical sub-committee meetings to consider development/building applications						4,000		PPO	DE/Assembly members
					3.9.6 Undertake landscaping & beautification at Sogakope & District Assembly premises					20,000			PPO	Forestry



4. Maintain a stable, united and safe society	4.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management & administration	General administration	4.1.1 Support Area Councils to function well	Improvement in quality of service delivery					60,000			DCD	DFO/DBA/DPO/IA
		Improve service delivery at the MMDA level	Management & administration	Human resource management	4.1.2 Support capacity building of youth in oil & gas	Enhanced knowledge in oil & gas					30,000			STDA	YEA
					4.1.3 Support capacity building (seminars, workshops) of District Assembly Staffs and members	Improvement in quality of service delivery					10,000	5,000	20,000	HR	DCD/DFO/DBA/DPO/IA
			Management & administration	General administration	4.1.4 Organise town hall /stakeholders meetings on government policies	Increased awareness on government policies					30,000			DPO	DCD/DFO/DBA/DPO/IA/Assembly members
				4.1.5 Organise General Assembly, Sub-Committee, Tender Committee & other committee meetings						25,000	35,000	5,000	DCD	DCD/DFO/DBA/DPO/IA/Assembly members	

					4.1.6 Procure 1No. Pick-up vehicle, 1No. 4-wheel drive vehicle & 62 motobikes for the District Assembly					1,000,00			PO	DCD/DF O/DBA/ DPO/IA
					4.1.7 Procure office equipment and stationery for the District Assembly and its departments					75,000	100,000	200,000	PO	DCD/DF O/DBA/ DPO/IA
					4.1.8 Maintain District Assembly assets, equipments, machines, furniture & fittings					500,000			DE/E O	DCD/DF O/DPO/ DBA/IA
					4.1.9 Prepare drawings, tender documents & advertisement of projects					5,500	5,750	3,750	DE	DCD/DF O/DPO/ DBA/IA
					4.1.10 Conduct feasibility studies & establish establish database of roads, water & sanitation facilities					7,500	5,000		DE	DCD/DF O/DPO/ DBA/IA
					4.1.11 Support regular supervision, monitoring and evaluation of development projects					15,000	10,000		DPO/ DE	Assembl y Members

					4.1.12 Provision for contingencies and unexpected events					350,000			STDA	Stakeholders		
			Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	4.1.13 Utilise MP's Common Fund on selected programme and projects					500,000			MP	STDA		
					4.1.14 Support implementation of self-help/community initiated projects	Increased access to social services					250,000			Assembly members	DCD/DE/DFO/DPO/DBA/IA	
					4.1.15 Complete 1No. 4-storey District Assembly office block at Sogakope						250,000				DE	DCD/DFO/DPO/DBA/IA
					4.1.16 Renovate Semi-detached bungalow No. A1 at Sogakope						100,000				DE	DCD/DFO/DPO/DBA/IA
					4.1.17 Complete 1No. 4-unit police quarters at Adutor								12,000		DE	DCD/DFO/DPO/DBA/IA
					4.1.18 Renovate 2No. Office blocks for Social Welfare and Non-formal education at Sogakope						55,000				DE	DCD/DFO/DPO/DBA/IA
					4.1.19 Renovate DCD's Boys Quarters at Sogakope						50,000				DE	DCD/DFO/DPO/DBA/IA

					4.1.20 Renovate Agric Director's bungalow at Sogakope					100,000			DE	DCD/DF O/DPO/DBA/IA
					4.1.21 Renovate 1No. DWD Office & 1No. Engineer's bungalow					50,000			DE	DCD/DF O/DPO/DBA/IA
					4.1.22 Construct 1No. District High Court at Sogakope					500,000		200,000	DE	DCD/DF O/DPO/DBA/IA
					4.1.23 Construct 1No. Conference Hall for District Education Directorate					150,000			STDA	GES
4.2	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization	Economic development	Trade, tourism & industrial development	4.2.1 Renovate 1No. Slaughter house at Sogakope					112,000			DE	DCD/DPO/DBA/DFO/IA/DEHO
					4.2.2 Renovate 1No. Meat Shop at Sogakope Market					90,000			DE	DCD/DPO/DBA/DFO/IA/DEHO
					4.2.3 Construct 10No. Market Shed at Gonu-Agbokope, Dzogborve, Adutor, Dorkploame, Agbakope, Dabala Jn, Sokpoe tilapia market, Kpotame,					45,000			DE	DCD/DPO/DBA/DFO/IA/DEHO

					Tefle & Amedormekope									
					4.2.4 Construct/renovate 6No. Sheds & concrete slabs at Dabala market					100,000		100,000	DE	DCD/DPO/DBA/DFO/IA/DEHO
					4.2.5 Fence & pave Sogakope market					200,000		150,000	DE	DCD/DPO/DBA/DFO/IA/DEHO
5. Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs	5.1 Promote Ghana's political and economic interests abroad	Facilitate linkages between Ambassadors and High Commissioners and MMDCEs with a view to maximizing investment and trade opportunities for local authorities	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	5.1.1 Strengthen sister city relations to promote development					50,000		50,000	STDA	NGOs
										20,326,700	202,250	5,132,050		

**2019 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)			IMPL'ING AGENCY	
							Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	GOG	IGF	Donor	LEAD	COLLAB.
1. Build a prosperous society	1.1 Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	Management and administration	Finance and revenue mobilisation	1.1.1 Intensify periodic supervision of revenue collectors	Percentage increase in IGF collection						4,000		DFO	DBA/DP O/IA
					1.1.2 Establish & update revenue database						10,000		DFO	DBA/Revenue Supret.	
					1.1.3 Carry out tax education & create awareness on fee-fixing resolution for business associations						4,000		DBA	DCD/IA/DPO/DF O/DE/PP O	
	1.2 Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One district, one factory initiative in districts	Economic development	Trade, tourism & industrial development	1.2.1 Collaborate with the private sector & government to establish one agro-based industry in the District	Increase in number of agro-based/processing industries					510,000			BAC	MoSDI/MoTI/DAD
					1.2.2 Sensitise selected communities on the oil exploration activities in the Keta Delta Block						20,000		20,000	GNPC	STDA

	1.3 Support entrepreneurship and SME development	Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs	Economic development	Trade, tourism & industrial development	1.3.1 Provide business advisory services, training & start-up kits to SMEs in the district	Increase in number of SMEs making profit					20,000			BAC	SMEs
					1.3.2 Organise trade show to link the ceramic & other trades in the District						7,500			BAC	SMEs
					1.3.3 Complete mat weaving center at Hlortorto						15,000			DE	DCD/PO/DBA/DPO/DFO/BAC
	1.4 Improve production efficiency and yield	Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure	Economic development	Agricultural development	1.4.1 Construct/renovate 6No. Dams/Dugouts/Canals for all year round farming at Amusukope, Dedenu, Dendo, Adidokpo, Agbogbla, Hlevi	Increase in crop yield					375,000			MoFA	IDA/DAD/MoSDI

	1.5 Improve post-harvest management	Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system	Economic development	Agricultural development	1.5.1 Construct 1No. Farm produce storage facility at Sogakope	Reduction in post harvest losses					125,000			MoFA	STDA
	1.6 Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery	Economic development	Agricultural development	1.6.1 Distribute & support farmers to grow improved maize & rice seeds and facilitate rice value chain platform	Number of farmers reached with extension services						3,500	DAD	Farmers/CIDA	
					1.6.2 Train technical staff on steps on rice production, high value horticultural crops, processing, standardisation, packaging & branding of value horticultural crops, safe handling of meat products						3,750	DAD	Farmers/CIDA		



					1.6.3 Train & supervise AEAs, DAOs, CAHWs & Vet Officers on livestock housing units, livestock treatment, livestock feeding, crop cut & yield studies						2,000	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.4 Establish demonstration farms on maize production & rice technologies						3,000	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.5 Organise stakeholder consultations & radio programmes on planting for food & jobs						2,500	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.6 Support farmers to cultivate selected crops & facilitate supply of vegetable seeds & planting of certified seeds						3,000	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.7 Take inventory of irrigation schemes & extension services with smart phones						3,250	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA

					1.6.8 Promote nucleus out-grower concept & aggregator out-grower concept in high value horticulture communities						1,000	DAD	Farmers/CIDA
					1.6.9 Facilitate poultry farmers's access to vaccines/feeds & crop farmers, processors & marketers' access to market						2,000	DAD	Farmers/CIDA
					1.6.10 Conduct crop & livestock pest & disease surveillance & educate communities & slaughter house operator on dignosed diseases						2,250	DAD	Farmers/CIDA
					1.6.11 Supervise technical staff & enumerators to collect market & horticulture production data						2,000	DAD	Farmers/CIDA
					1.6.12 Facilitate formation & growth of FBOs, poultry & livestock groups & value chain						5,500	DAD	Farmers/CIDA

					1.6.13 Support DAOs & DDA to supervise the home & field visit activities of AEAs & organise zonal, RELC & technical review meetings							37,500	DAD	Farmers/CIDA
					1.6.14 Support planting for food and jobs programme in the District				501,013				DAD	STDA
					1.6.15 Organise Farmers Day Anniversary	Increased awareness on agriculture production			50,000		2,500		STDA	Farmers/Assembly members
2. Create opportunities for all	2.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	2.1.1 Support brilliant but needy students financially	Increase in BECE and WASSCE pass rate			50,000				MP	STDA

					2.1.2 Support mock examinations of final year BECE students					10,000			GES	STDA
					2.1.3 Support sports and culture for basic schools					10,000			GES	STDA
					2.1.4 Support STME clinic for school children					5,000			GES	STDA
					2.1.5 Support my first day at school programme for primary schools					10,000			GES	STDA
		Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	2.1.6 Construct 3No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Agorkpo R/C Prim. Sch., Sogakope Primary C & SOGASCO JHS					1,462,500			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
					2.1.7 Construct 7No. 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities at Agorkpo D/A JHS, Dzebetato D/A JHS, Tadze D/A JHS, Dzetorkoe D/A JHS, Asidowui D/A JHS, Gonu					1,187,500			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO

					R/C Basic Sch. & Sukladzi D/A JHS										
					2.1.8 Renovate 4No. 3-unit classroom block at Anyidzekpo D/A JHS, Dordoekope R/C Prim. Sch., Agbadzakope D/A Prim. Sch. & Atravenu D/A Prim. Sch.					300,000			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO	
					2.1.9 Construct 12No. 4-unit teachers accommodation at Dzebetato, Dordoekope, Dzetorkoe, Agbadzakope, Kuve, Adzake, Agbeve, Atravenu, Aglokpovia, Lolito, Hlortorto & Gonu					2,700,000			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO	

					2.1.10 Construct 8No. 2-unit KG classroom blocks with ancillary facilities at Tosukpo D/A KG Sch., Dabala E/P KG Sch., Dabala Comboni D/A KG Sch., DASTECH KG Sch., Tsiveto D/A KG Sch., Deme-Avevloty D/A KG Sch., Tordzinu D/A KG Sch. & Dabala Jn R/C KG Sch.					1,375,00 0			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
					2.1.11 Construct 8No. 2-unit KG classroom blocks with ancillary facilities at Avegoeme D/A Prim. Sch., Dzetorkoe D/A Prim. Sch., Dikato D/A KG Sch., New-Agave D/A KG Sch., Asidowui D/A KG Sch., Agave- Afedume D/A KG Sch., Sondo D/A KG Sch. & Kuve D/A KG Sch.					1,312,50 0			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO

					2.1.12 Complete 1No. Community Day SHS at Sondo					2,000,000			MoE	STDA
					2.1.13 Procure & distribute 500 mono desks for JHSs, 625 dual desks for Primary Schools & 1,000 hexagonal desks for KG schools					25,000			STDA	GES
2.2 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Expand and equip health facilities	Social services delivery	Health delivery	2.2.1 Renovate 2No. CHPS Compound at Sokutime & Adutor					100,000				DE	DCD/DP O/DBA/ DFO/IA/ GHS
				2.2.2 Construct & furnish 6No. CHPS Compound at Hikpo, Besakope, Sasekope, Dzebetato, Agbeve & Dzogborve					1,470,000				DE	DCD/DP O/DBA/ DFO/IA/ GHS
				2.2.3 Construct 2No. 2-unit Nurses Quarters at Akligbekope & Agorta					300,000				DE	DCD/DP O/DBA/ DFO/IA/ GHS

	2.3 Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Intensify implementation of malaria control programme	Social services delivery	Health delivery	2.3.1 Support malaria control programme in the District	Reduction in number of cases reported					15,000			DHD	STDA
		Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy			2.3.2 Support health sector performance review						10,000			DHD	STDA
					2.3.3 Support immunisation programme in the District						15,000			DHD	STDA
	2.4 Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC)	Social services delivery	Health delivery	2.4.1 Support HIV/AIDs prevention programme in the district	Reduction in number of cases reported					12,500			DHD	STDA/NYA
		Intensify education to reduce stigmatization			2.4.2 Celebrate World AIDs Day						2,500			DHD	STDA/NYA



	2.5 Improve population management	Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	2.5.1 Sensitise public & school children on effects of teenage pregnancy & child marriage	Increased awareness among teenagers on reproductive health					10,000		10,000	PPA G/S W& CD	STDA/ YA/DHD
	2.6 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	2.6.1 Provide/extend potable water to Kua-Avegoeme, Agorme, Tamlago, Kpato, Adigblikope, Akplorti, Adzake, Agbeve, Atiteme, Alikekope, Tsatsukope, Amuto, Amutinu & Dornukikope	Reduction in cases of water-borne diseases					375,000			Mo W&S	STDA
			Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	2.6.2 Provide/extend potable water to Avegorme, Toklokpo, Tordzinu, Tsavanya, Dorkploame, Klotekpo, Tokpo, Ahlihlakpui, Agortakpo, Dekpevia, Wegodo & Adusukope						375,000			Mo W&S	STDA

					2.6.3 Procure 6No. Water tanks for Adzake D/A Prim. Sch., Tadze D/A Prim. Sch., Amedorme D/A Prim. Sch., Nutekpor D/A Prim. Sch., Agbeve D/A Prim. Sch. & Atsieve D/A Prim. Sch.					12,500			PO/D E	DCD/DP O/DFO/DBA/GE S/IA
					2.6.4 Procure 3No. Water tanks for Bludo D/A Prim. Sch., Detsawome D/A Prim. Sch. & Tosukpo D/A Prim. Sch.					12,000			PO/D E	DCD/DP O/DFO/DBA/GE S/IA
					2.6.5 Monitor & educate communities on water and sanitation facilities					5,000	5,000		DEH O/D E/S W& CD	Assembly members
	2.7 Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services	Environmental & sanitation management	Environmental protection & waste management	2.7.1 Construct 15No. Public Toilets at Kpodzadzi, Awuyakope, Gordorkope, Yorve, Adidokpe, Amusukope, Akpotokope, Dorkpokope, Avukope, Wetorkor, Tsikudorkope,					2,600,000			DE	DCD/DP O/DFO/DBA/DE HO/IA

				Dalive, Nusetorkope, Medical city & Gloverkope										
				2.7.2 Construct 10No. Public toilet at Kua- Akpokploto, Avegoeme, Afiadenyigba, Akoekope, Agordo, Kpelikpo, Chiefkope, Adzikope, Vigbedorkope & Dordoekope					2,600,00 0			DE	DCD/DP O/DFO/ DBA/DE HO/IA	
				2.7.3 Construct 15No. Public Toilets at Zewukope, Agortaga, Dzogborve, Sota, Larve, Galotse, Nutekpor, Agordomi, Atitekpo, Gbenorkope, Detsawome, Wlorto,					2,800,00 0			DE	DCD/DP O/DFO/ DBA/DE HO/IA	

					Dzokplenu, Agbelilekpota & Tosukpo									
					2.7.4 Construct 1No. WC toilet at District Education Directorate					20,000			STD A	GES
					2.7.5 Acquire land for solid and liquid waste disposal at Kadeve					100,000			PPO	DCD/DP O/DFO/ DBA/DE HO/IA/G ES/DE
					2.7.6 Carry out solid waste management in the district	Reduction in cases of sanitation related diseases				180,000			Zoo mlion n	DEHO/D CD/DPO /DFO/D BA/IA
					2.7.7 Carry out fumigation activities in the District					180,000			Zoo mlion n	DEHO/D CD/DPO /DFO/D BA/IA
					2.7.8 Undertake management of landfill site at Kadeve					200,000			Wast e Land fills Ltd	DEHO/D CD/DPO /DFO/D BA/IA

					2.7.9 Dislodge public toilets in the District					20,000			DEHO	DCD/DPO/DFO/DBA/IA
					2.7.10 Procure sanitation equipment and cleansing materials for the District Assembly					10,000	4,000		PO	DEHO/DCD/DPO/DFO/DBA/IA
					2.7.11 Educate communities and households on hygiene & sanitation						4,000		DEHO	Assembly members
2.8 Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour	Social services delivery	Social welfare & community development	2.8.1 Educate public on child & human trafficking at Kpotame, Tefle, Dzebetato, Agbakope & Agorta	Increased awareness among communities on child trafficking					2,500	1,500		SW&CD	IOM/Assembly members
				2.8.2 Educate public on child labour & child abuse at Kpotame, Tefle, Dzebetato, Agbakope, Agorta & Amedormekope	Increased awareness among communities on child labour					2,500	1,500		SW&CD	IOM/Assembly members
					2.8.3 Register the aged and vulnerable under the LEAP programme	Increase in beneficiaries for social protection				950,000				SW&CD

						services								
					2.8.4 Undertake care reform initiatives, repatriation & family welfare services					10,000			SW&CD	MoGCSP
					2.8.5 Juvenile justice administration					7,500			SW&CD	MoGCSP
					2.8.6 Identify single parents & train them in employable skills					5,000			SW&CD	MoGCSP
	2.9 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the school feeding programme and capitation grant	Social services delivery	Social welfare & community development	2.9.1 Support Ghana school feeding programme in the District	Increase in enrolment in primary schools				2,512,674			STDA	GES

	2.10 Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Ensure effective implementation of the 3 percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs	Social services delivery	Social welfare & community development	2.10.1 Support persons with disability to acquire gainful employment, education & assistive devices	Improvement in socio-economic conditions					60,000			SW&CD	Federation of Disabled
	2.11 Promote the creation of decent jobs	Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	2.11.1 Facilitate employment of the youth under the youth employment programme	Improvement in socio-economic conditions						10,000		YEA	STDA
					2.11.2 Support nation builders corps (NABCO) programme						501,013			STDA	Min. of employment
					2.11.3 Support youth to undertake vocational training at Youth Leadership Training Institute	Reduction in youth unemployment					15,000			NYA	STDA

3. Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	3.1 Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	Promote information dissemination to both forestry institutions and the general public.	Environmental and sanitation management	Natural resource conservation	3.1.1 Educate public & farmers on climate change & its adaptation	Increased awareness on climate change					10,000		15,000	Forestry	STDA/NADMO/DAD/NGOs/NCC E
	3.2 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction		Disaster prevention & management	3.2.1 Support disaster management in the District	Increased awareness on disaster prevention					25,000			NADMO	STDA
					3.2.2 Undertake public education & mapping out of hazard areas in communities						7,500			NADMO	STDA
					3.2.3 Monitor Disaster Volunteers Groups & communities and build their capacity to be resilient to flood, rainstorm & fire disasters						15,000			NADMO	STDA



					3.2.4 Undertake sensitisation for farmers, hunters & general public on effects of bush fire & flooding	Reduction in bush fire and flood cases					7,500	10,000		Forestry/GNFS	DAD/NA DMO/ISD/NCCE
	3.3 Reduce greenhouse gases	Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities	Environmental and sanitation management	Natural resource conservation	3.3.1 Raise seedlings & promote mangrove/economic tree planting in the District	Reduction in greenhouse gas emission					7,500			Forestry	DAD/GES/NGOs/STDA
	3.4 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	3.4.1 Undertake resurfacing/spot improvement/reshaping of the following roads: Dalive-Tordzikpota-Wetorkor-Tsikudokope, Sokpoe township, Medical city-Gloverkope, Kpotame-Fokpo & Tefle township	Improvement in socio-economic conditions					375,000		1,125,000	DFR	STDA/MoFA

					3.4.2 Undertake resurfacing/spot improvement/reshaping of the following roads: Gborgblenukpo-Tsinuto, Bekpo-Sukladzi, Galotse-Amedorme, Lolito-Dzogborve, Larve-Nutekpor & Gbenorkope-Dzoklpenu					375,000		1,125,000	DFR	STDA/MoFA
					3.4.3 Undertake resurfacing/spot improvement/reshaping of the following roads: Lolito Jn-Patukope					200,000		375,000		
					3.4.4 Construct 5No. Foot bridge at Bakpo-Akato, Wlorto-Detsawome, Kwakuvikope, Adutor & Sokpoe - Dekpota,					150,000			DFR	STDA

	3.5 Enhance the contribution of inland waterways to safe and efficient transportation of goods and people	Ensure strict enforcement of laws, regulations and standards for operations on the inland waterways to help improve services and safety	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	3.5.1 Provide 4No. canoes for crossing streams at Dzogborve, Sota, Nutekpor & Bludo					10,000			STDA	MP
			Environmental & sanitation management	Natural resource conservation	3.5.2 Clear aquatic weeds & dredge Volta river, Angor stream, Amuvia stream & Todzi river in collaboration with VRA & Enviro Solutions Ltd	Improvement in water resource management						2,000,000	VRA/ESL	STDA/EPA/WRC
	3.6 Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	Promote establishment of dedicated woodlots for efficient wood fuels production	Environmental & sanitation management	Natural resource conservation	3.6.1 Promote woodlot development & use of clean cooking fuel & cookstoves	Increase in usage of clean cooking fuel					7,500	GAC/CS/NGOs	STDA/BAC	

	3.7 Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Expand the distribution and transmission networks	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	3.7.1 Extend electricity to completed projects & public institutions	Improvement in socio-economic conditions					20,000			STDA	ECG
					3.7.2 Provide/extend rural electrification programme to Atitekpo, Dzokplenu, Agborlikpota, Bludo, Dabala, Tsiveto, Adutor & Avegorome						330,000			ECG	STDA
					3.7.3 Extend rural electrification programme to Aklorborme, Dikato, Agbadzakope, Gadzekpota, Ziwoenu, Agbeve, Adzake, Kuve, Torve, Akplorti, Atitetime & Alikekope					330,000			ECG	STDA	
					3.7.4 Provide electricity meters under rural electrification programme to Kpelikpo, Agordo, Yevudzekope &					33,000			ECG	STDA	

					Dzebetato									
					3.7.5 Provide & maintain 250No. street lights in the District					62,500			DE	Assembly members
	3.8 Address recurrent devastating floods	Construct storm drains in Accra and other cities and towns to address the recurrent devastating floods	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	3.8.1 Construct 4No. storm drains at Tefle, Fievie-Dugame, Vume, Williago-SPA					1,660,000			DFR	STDA
	3.9 Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Infrastructure delivery & management	Physical & spatial planning	3.9.1 Monitor land development activities in the District	Orderly development of human settlement					5,000		PPO/DE	Assembly members
3.9.2 Educate public on land development and permit acquisition using the right procedure									5,000		PPO/DE	Land owners/Assembly members		

					3.9.3 Prepare settlement plans/layouts for selected towns in the district					12,500		12,500	PPO	DE/ Lands C./NGOs
					3.9.4 Organise statutory planning committee and technical sub-committee meetings to consider development/building applications						4,000		PPO	DE/ Assembly members
					3.9.5 Undertake landscaping & beautification at Sogakope & District Assembly premises					20000			PPO	Forestry
4. Maintain a stable, united and safe society	4.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management & administration	General administration	4.1.1 Support Area Councils to function well	Improvement in quality of service delivery				60,000			DCD	DFO/DB A/DPO/ IA
		Improve service delivery at the MMDA level	Management & administration	Human resource management	4.1.2 Support capacity building of youth in oil & gas	Enhanced knowledge in oil & gas				15,000			STDA	YEA

					4.1.3 Support capacity building (seminars, workshops) of District Assembly Staffs and members	Improvement in quality of service delivery					10,000	5,000	20,000	HR	DCD/DFO/DBA/DPO/IA	
			Management & administration	General administration	4.1.4 Organise town hall /stakeholders meetings on government policies	Increased awareness on government policies					30,000			DPO	DCD/DFO/DBA/DPO/IA/Assembly members	
					4.1.5 Organise General Assembly, Sub-Committee, Tender Committee & other committee meetings							25,000	35,000	5,000	DCD	DCD/DFO/DBA/DPO/IA/Assembly members
					4.1.6 Procure office equipment and stationery for the District Assembly and its departments							75,000	25,000	50,000	PO	DCD/DFO/DBA/DPO/IA
					4.1.7 Maintain District Assembly assets, equipments, machines, furniture & fittings							500,000			DE/EO	DCD/DFO/DPO/DBA/IA
					4.1.8 Prepare drawings, tender documents & advertisement of							5,500	5,750	3,750	DE	DCD/DFO/DPO/DBA/IA

					projects									
					4.1.9 Conduct feasibility studies & establish database of roads, water & sanitation facilities					7,500	5,000		DE	DCD/DFO/DPO/DBA/IA
					4.1.10 Support regular supervision, monitoring and evaluation of development projects					15,000	10,000		DPO/DE	Assembly Members
					4.1.11 Provision for contingencies and unexpected events					350,000			STDA	Stakeholders
			Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	4.1.12 Utilise MP's Common Fund on selected programme and projects					500,000			MP	STDA
					4.1.13 Support implementation of self-help/community initiated projects	Increased access to social services				250,000			Assembly members	DCD/DE/DFO/DPO/DBA/IA
					4.1.14 Complete 1No. 4-storey District Assembly office block at Sogakope					250,000			DE	DCD/DFO/DPO/DBA/IA



					4.1.15 Construct 2No. Police Stations at Sogakope & Larve & 1No. Police Post at Sokutime					950,000			DE	DCD/DF O/DPO/ DBA/IA
					4.1.16 Renovate 2No. Office blocks for Social Welfare and Non- formal education at Sogakope					110,000			DE	DCD/DF O/DPO/ DBA/IA
					4.1.17 Renovate Agric Director's bungalow at Sogakope					200,000			DE	DCD/DF O/DPO/ DBA/IA
					4.1.18 Renovate 1No. DWD Office & 1No. Engineer's bungalow					100,000			DE	DCD/DF O/DPO/ DBA/IA
	4.2 Strengthen fiscal decentrali zation	Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilizatio n	Economic developmen t	Trade, tourism & industrial developme nt	4.2.1 Construct 3No. Market Shed at Gonu- Agbokope, Dorkploame & Adutor					45,000			DE	DCD/DP O/DBA/ DFO/IA/ DEHO

5. Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs	5.1 Promote Ghana's political and economic interests abroad	Facilitate linkages between Ambassadors and High Commissioners and MMDCEs with a view to maximizing investment and trade opportunities for local authorities	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	5.1.1 Strengthen sister city relations to promote development					50,000		50,000	STDA	NGOs
										34,779,200	134,750	4,892,500		

**2020 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)			IMPL'ING AGENCY	
							Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	GOG	IGF	Donor	LEAD	COLLAB.
1. Build a Prosperous Society	1.1 Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	Management and administration	Finance and revenue mobilisation	1.1.1 Intensify periodic supervision of revenue collectors	Percentage increase in IGF collection						4,000		DFO	DBA/DP O/IA
					1.1.2 Establish & update revenue database						10,000		DFO	DBA/Revenue Supret.	
					1.1.3 Carry out tax education & create awareness on fee-fixing resolution for business associations						4,000		DBA	DCD/IA/DPO/DF O/DE/PP O	
	1.3 Support entrepreneurship and SME development	Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs	Economic development	Trade, tourism & industrial development	1.3.1 Provide business advisory services, training & start-up kits to SMEs in the district	Increase in number of SMEs making profit					20,000		BAC	SMEs	

	1.4 Improve production efficiency and yield	Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure	Economic development	Agricultural development	1.4.1 Construct/renovate 6No. Dams/Dugouts/Canals for all year round farming at Kpodzadzi, Kpotame, Sosukope, Dabala-Junction, Dordoekope, Agbadzakope	Increase in crop yield					375,000			MoFA	IDA/DAD/MoSDI
	1.5 Improve post-harvest management	Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system	Economic development	Agricultural development	1.5.1 Construct 1No. Farm produce storage facility at Sogakope	Reduction in post harvest losses					125,000			MoFA	STDA
	1.6 Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery	Economic development	Agricultural development	1.6.1 Distribute & support farmers to grow improved maize & rice seeds and facilitate rice value chain platform	Number of farmers reached with extension services							3,250	DAD	Farmers/CIDA

					1.6.2 Train technical staff on steps on rice production, high value horticultural crops, processing, standardisation, packaging & branding of value horticultural crops, safe handling of meat products						3,750	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.3 Train & supervise AEAs, DAOs, CAHWs & Vet Officers on livestock housing units, livestock treatment, livestock feeding, crop cut & yield studies						2,000	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.4 Establish demonstration farms on maize production & rice technologies						3,000	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.5 Organise stakeholder consultations & radio programmes on planting for food & jobs						2,500	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA

					1.6.6 Support farmers to cultivate selected crops & facilitate supply of vegetable seeds & planting of certified seeds						3,000	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.7 Take inventory of irrigation schemes & extension services with smart phones						3,250	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.8 Promote nucleus out-grower concept & aggregator out-grower concept in high value horticulture communities						1,000	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.9 Facilitate poultry farmers's access to vaccines/feeds & crop farmers, processors & marketers' access to market						2,000	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.10 Conduct crop & livestock pest & disease surveillance & educate communities & slaughter house						2,250	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA

					operator on diagnosed diseases									
					1.6.11 Supervise technical staff & enumerators to collect market & horticulture production data						2,000	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA	
					1.6.12 Facilitate formation & growth of FBOs, poultry & livestock groups & value chain						5,500	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA	
					1.6.13 Support DAOs & DDA to supervise the home & field visit activities of AEAs & organise zonal, RELC & technical review meetings						37,250	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA	
					1.6.14 Support planting for food and jobs programme in the District				501,013			DAD	STDA	
					1.6.15 Organise Farmers Day Anniversary	Increased awareness on agriculture production			50,000		5,000	STDA	Farmers/ Assembly members	

	1.7 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector	Economic development	Trade, tourism & industrial development	1.7.1 Showcase & highlight tourism potentials in the District to investors	Increase in number of tourism businesses					6,660			DPO	DCD/PO/DBA/DPO/DFO/BAC
2. Create opportunities for all	2.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	2.1.1 Support brilliant but needy students financially	Increase in BECE and WASSCE pass rate					50,000			MP	STDA
					2.1.2 Support mock examinations of final year BECE students						10,000			GES	STDA



				2.1.3 Support sports and culture for basic schools				10,000			GES	STDA
				2.1.4 Support STME clinic for school children				5,000			GES	STDA
				2.1.5 Support my first day at school programme for primary schools				10,000			GES	STDA
	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	2.1.6 Construct 3No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Avegoeme D/A Prim. Sch., Agbadzakope D/A Prim. Sch. & Aglokpovia D/A Prim. Sch.				1,950,000			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
				2.1.7 Renovate 2No. 6-unit classroom block at Agave Presby Prim. Sch & Dabala Jn Comboni Prim.				150,000			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO

					2.1.8 Construct 7No. 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities at Galotse E/P JHS, Nutekpor D/A JHS, Detsawome D/A JHS, Agbogbla D/A JHS, Hlevi D/A Prim. Sch., Dzodome D/A Prim. Sch. & Lakpo D/A JHS					1,580,00 0			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
					2.1.9 Renovate 4No. 3-unit classroom block at Galotse E/P Basic Sch., Hikpo D/A JHS, Comboni JHS & Dendo D/A JHS					400,000			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
					2.1.10 Construct 13No. 4-unit teachers accommodation at Agorta, Larve, Galotse, Nutekpor, Detsawome, Agordomi, Tosukpo, Agbogbla, Hikpo, Toklokpo, Tsavanya, Dorkploame & Agbakope					3,600,00 0			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO

					2.1.11 Construct 8No. 2-unit KG classroom blocks with ancillary facilities at Dabala Jn D/A KG Sch., Sokpoe Presby KG Sch., Dendo D/A KG Sch., Atsieve D/A KG Sch., Yorkutikpo D/A KG Sch., Dedo D/A KG Sch., Agorkpo R/C KG Sch. & Sogakope Prim. B					1,830,00 0			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
					2.1.12 Construct 8No. 2-unit KG classroom blocks with ancillary facilities at Adzake D/A KG Sch., Agbeve D/A KG Sch., Aglokpovia D/A KG Sch., Atravenu D/A KG Sch., Awusakpe Salvation Army D/A KG Sch., Kpordigblor D/A KG Sch., Kponte D/A KG Sch. & Gonu-Agbokope D/A KG Sch.					1,750,00 0			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO

					2.1.13 Procure & distribute 500 mono desks for JHSs, 625 dual desks for Primary Schools & 1,000 hexagonal desks for KG schools					25,000			STD A	GES
	2.2 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Expand and equip health facilities	Social services delivery	Health delivery	2.2.1 Construct 1No. 2-unit semi-detached Doctor's bungalow at District Hospital					125,000			DE	DCD/DP O/DBA/ DFO/IA/ GHS
2.2.2 Construct & furnish 7No. Hlevi, Gbenorkope, Agorkpo, Anaosukope, Sokpoe, Vume & Agorgbe								1,960,000			DE	DCD/DP O/DBA/ DFO/IA/ GHS		
2.2.3 Construct 2No. 2-unit Nurses Quarters at Dzogborve & Klotekpo								400,000			DE	DCD/DP O/DBA/ DFO/IA/ GHS		

	2.3 Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Intensify implementation of malaria control programme	Social services delivery	Health delivery	2.3.1 Support malaria control programme in the District	Reduction in number of cases reported					15,000			DHD	STDA
		Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy			2.3.2 Support health sector performance review						10,000			DHD	STDA
					2.3.3 Support immunisation programme in the District						15,000			DHD	STDA
	2.4 Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC)	Social services delivery	Health delivery	2.4.1 Support HIV/AIDs prevention programme in the district	Reduction in number of cases reported					12,500			DHD	STDA/NYA
		Intensify education to reduce stigmatization			2.4.2 Celebrate World AIDs Day						2,500			DHD	STDA/NYA

	2.5 Improve population management	Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	2.5.1 Sensitise public & school children on effects of teenage pregnancy & child marriage	Increased awareness among teenagers on reproductive health					10,000		40,000	PPA G/S W& CD	STDA/ YA/DHD
	2.6 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	2.6.1 Provide/extend potable water to Amekporkope, Patukope, Ahiavekope, Zewukope, Wetakope, Adzralakope, Akpesekope, Agbokope newtown, Apimkpo, Kpordunor & Ahorgbakope	Reduction in cases of water-borne diseases					375,000			Mo W&S	STDA
			Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	2.6.2 Provide/extend potable water to Lakpo, Gordorkope, Kpodzadzi, Adidokpo, Yorve, Amusukope, Akpotokope, Dorkpokope, Avukope, Wetorkor, Tsikudorkope, Dalive, Nusetorkor,						375,000			Mo W&S	STDA

					Awoonorkope, Balatsi & Klemedoko									
					2.6.3 Procure 3No. Water tanks for Tsiveto D/A Prim. Sch., Tordzinu D/A Prim. Sch. & Dorkploame D/A Prim. Sch.					12,500			PO/D E	DCD/DP O/DFO/ DBA/GE S/IA
					2.6.4 Procure 3No. Water tanks for Awuyakope D/A Prim. Sch., Kua R/C Prim. Sch. & Agorta D/A Prim. Sch.					12,000			PO/D E	DCD/DP O/DFO/ DBA/GE S/IA
					2.6.5 Monitor & educate communities on water and sanitation facilities					5,000	5,000		DEH O/D E/S W& CD	Assembl y members

	2.7 Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services	Environmental & sanitation management	Environmental protection & waste management	2.7.1 Construct 15No. Public Toilets at Dendo, Sasekope, Avorvi, Kortortsikope, Atsieve, Yorkutikpo, Fievie-Dugame, Sogakope newtown, Awusakpe, Agorkpenu, Agorkpo, Dornukitsekope, Lolito, Nyinuto & Hlortorto					2,660,000			DE	DCD/DP O/DFO/ DBA/DE HO/IA
					2.7.2 Construct 15No. Public toilet at Dekukope, Tove, Dzetorkoe, Kpotsonu, Dikato, Keseve, Glome, Kudokope, Aklorborme, Akligbekope, Agbadzakope, Kpekope, Botsoekope, Lugukope & Tagborkope					2,660,000			DE	DCD/DP O/DFO/ DBA/DE HO/IA



					2.7.3 Construct 15No. Public Toilets at Dabala, Adutor, Bekpo, Avuto, Akutukope, Sonukpo, Agordome, Tsawoeme, Badzikope, Havenu, Adidokpo, Hlevi, Avegorme, Dzodome & Toklokpo					2,800,000			DE	DCD/DPO/DFO/DBA/DEHO/IA
					2.7.4 Carry out solid waste management in the district	Reduction in cases of sanitation related diseases				180,000			Zoo mlion	DEHO/DCD/DPO/DFO/DBA/IA
					2.7.5 Carry out fumigation activities in the District					180,000			Zoo mlion	DEHO/DCD/DPO/DFO/DBA/IA
					2.7.6 Undertake management of landfill site at Kadeve					200,000			Waste Landfills Ltd	DEHO/DCD/DPO/DFO/DBA/IA
					2.7.7 Dislodge public toilets in the District					20,000			DEHO	DCD/DPO/DFO/DBA/IA

					2.7.8 Procure sanitation equipment and cleansing materials for the District Assembly					10,000	4,000		PO	DEHO/D CD/DPO /DFO/D BA/IA
					2.7.9 Educate communities and households on hygiene & sanitation						4,000		DEHO	Assembly members
2.8 Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour	Social services delivery	Social welfare & community development	2.8.1 Educate public on child & human trafficking at Kpotame, Tefle, Dzebetato, Agbakope & Agorta	Increased awareness among communities on child trafficking					2,500	1,500		SW&CD	IOM/Assembly members
				2.8.2 Educate public on child labour & child abuse at Kpotame, Tefle, Dzebetato, Agbakope, Agorta & Amedormekope	Increased awareness among communities on child labour					2,500	1,500		SW&CD	IOM/Assembly members
				2.8.3 Register the aged and vulnerable under the LEAP programme	Increase in beneficiaries for social protection services					950,000				SW&CD

					2.8.4 Undertake care reform initiatives, repatriation & family welfare services					10,000			SW& CD	MoGCSP
					2.8.5 Juvenile justice administration					7,500			SW& CD	MoGCSP
					2.8.6 Identify single parents & train them in employable skills					5,000			SW& CD	MoGCSP
	2.9 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the school feeding programme and capitation grant	Social services delivery	Social welfare & community development	2.9.1 Support Ghana school feeding programme in the District	Increase in enrolment in primary schools				2,512,674			STD A	GES

	2.10 Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Ensure effective implementation of the 3 percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs	Social services delivery	Social welfare & community development	2.10.1 Support persons with disability to acquire gainful employment, education & assistive devices	Improvement in socio-economic conditions					60,000			SW& CD	Federation of Disabled
	2.11 Promote the creation of decent jobs	Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	2.11.1 Facilitate employment of the youth under the youth employment programme	Improvement in socio-economic conditions						10,000		YEA	STDA
2.11.2 Support nation builders corps (NABCO) programme									501,013			STDA	Min. of employment		
2.11.3 Support youth to undertake vocational training at Youth Leadership Training Institute					Reduction in youth unemployment					15,000			NYA	STDA	

3. Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	3.1 Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	Promote information dissemination to both forestry institutions and the general public	Environmental and sanitation management	Natural resource conservation	3.1.1 Educate public & farmers on climate change & its adaptation	Increased awareness on climate change					10,000		15,000	Forestry	STDA/NADMO/DAD/NGOs/NCC E
	3.2 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention & management	3.2.1 Support disaster management in the District	Increased awareness on disaster prevention					25,000			NADMO	STDA
					3.2.2 Undertake public education & mapping out of hazard areas in communities					7,500			NADMO	STDA	
					3.2.3 Monitor Disaster Volunteers Groups & communities and build their capacity to be resilient to flood, rainstorm & fire disasters					15,000			NADMO	STDA	

					3.2.4 Undertake sensitisation for farmers, hunters & general public on effects of bush fire & flooding	Reduction in bush fire and flood cases					7,500	5,000		Fores try/G NFS	DAD/NA DMO/IS D/NCCE
	3.3 Reduce greenhouse gases	Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities	Environmental and sanitation management	Natural resource conservation	3.3.1 Raise seedlings & promote mangrove/economic tree planting in the District	Reduction in greenhouse gas emission					7,500			Fores try	DAD/GE S/NGOs/STDA
	3.4 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	3.4.1 Undertake resurfacing/spot improvement/reshaping of the following roads: Dendo township, Tetedziekope, Dedo, Kpotame-Agorgbe, Sogakope newtown, Kpekpo, Agorkpo, Agorkpenu & Awusakpe	Improvement in socio-economic conditions					375,000		1,125,000	DFR	STDA/MoFA

					3.4.2 Undertake resurfacing/spot improvement/reshaping of the following roads: Atitekpo-Agborlikpota, Wlorto-Detsawome, Adutor-Mutorgodo-Susunkpor-Korsini & Agordome-Sonukpo					375,000		1,125,000	DFR	STDA/MoFA
					3.4.3 Undertake resurfacing/spot improvement/reshaping of the following roads: Brazil farm Jn (Kpenu)-Amekpokope					200,000		375,000		
					3.4.4 Construct 5No. Foot bridge at Agborlikpota, Hikpo, Tsavanya, Deporta & Anaosukope-Votenu,					150,000			DFR	STDA

	3.5 Enhance the contribution of inland waterways to safe and efficient transportation of goods and people	Ensure strict enforcement of laws, regulations and standards for operations on the inland waterways to help improve services and safety	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	3.5.1 Provide 4No. canoes for crossing streams at Havui, Adidokpo, Kedzi & Agordo-Dzetorkoe						10,000			STDA	MP
	3.6 Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	Promote establishment of dedicated woodlots for efficient wood fuels production	Environmental & sanitation management	Natural resource conservation	3.6.1 Promote woodlot development & use of clean cooking fuel & cookstoves	Increase in usage of clean cooking fuel						7,500	GAC CS/N GOs	STDA/B AC	



	3.7 Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Expand the distribution and transmission networks	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	3.7.1 Extend electricity to completed projects & public institutions	Improvement in socio-economic conditions					20,000			STDA	ECG
					3.7.2 Provide/extend rural electrification programme to Tordzinu, Tsavanya, Dorkploame newsites, Agbakope, Lakpo, Adusukope, Adidokpo & Mamakope						333,300			ECG	STDA
					3.7.3 Extend rural electrification programme to Tsatsukope, Amuto, Amutinu, Dornukitsekope, Patukope, Amekporkope, Ahiavekope,						333,300			ECG	STDA

					Adzrakope, Agbokope newtown & Fiaborkope									
					3.7.4 Provide electricity meters under rural electrification programme to Agordomi, Gbenorkope, Hikpo & Agbagorme					33,300			ECG	STDA
					3.7.5 Provide & maintain 250No. street lights in the District					62,500			DE	Assembl y members
	3.8 Address recurrent devastatin g floods	Construct storm drains in Accra and other cities and towns to address the recurrent devastating floods	Infrastructur e delivery & management	Infrastructu re developme nt	3.8.1 Construct 2No. storm drains at Nyinuto, Atravenu					1,666,60 0			DFR	STDA

	3.9 Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Infrastructure delivery & management	Physical & spatial planning	3.9.1 Monitor land development activities in the District	Orderly development of human settlement						5,000		PPO/DE	Assembly members
					3.9.2 Educate public on land development and permit acquisition using the right procedure						5,000			PPO/DE	Land owners/Assembly members
					3.9.3 Prepare settlement plans/layouts for selected towns in the district						12,500		12,500	PPO	DE/Lands C./NGOs
					3.9.4 Organise statutory planning committee and technical sub-committee meetings to consider development/building applications							4,000			PPO

					3.9.5 Undertake landscaping & beautification at Sogakope & District Assembly premises						20,000			PPO	Forestry	
4. Maintain a stable, united and safe society	4.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management & administration	General administration	4.1.1 Support Area Councils to function well	Improvement in quality of service delivery					60,000			DCD	DFO/DBA/DPO/IA	
					4.1.2 Support capacity building (seminars, workshops) of District Assembly Staffs and members	Improvement in quality of service delivery					10,000	5,000	20,000	HR	DCD/DFO/DBA/DPO/IA	
			Management & administration	General administration	4.1.3 Organise town hall /stakeholders meetings on government policies	Increased awareness on government policies					30,000				DPO	DCD/DFO/DBA/DPO/IA/Assembly members
					4.1.4 Organise General Assembly, Sub-Committee, Tender Committee & other committee meetings						25,000	35,000	5,000	DCD	DCD/DFO/DBA/DPO/IA/Assembly members	

					4.1.5 Procure office equipment and stationery for the District Assembly and its departments					75,000	25,000	50,000	PO	DCD/DF O/DBA/ DPO/IA
					4.1.6 Maintain District Assembly assets, equipments, machines, furniture & fittings					500,000			DE/EO	DCD/DF O/DPO/ DBA/IA
					4.1.7 Prepare drawings, tender documents & advertisement of projects					5,500	5,750	3,750	DE	DCD/DF O/DPO/ DBA/IA
					4.1.8 Conduct feasibility studies & establish establish database of roads, water & sanitation facilities					7,500	5,000		DE	DCD/DF O/DPO/ DBA/IA
					4.1.9 Support regular supervision, monitoring and evaluation of development projects					15,000	10,000		DPO/ DE	Assembl y Members
					4.1.10 Provision for contingencies and unexpected events					350,000			STDA	Stakehol ders

			Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	4.1.11 Utilise MP's Common Fund on selected programme and projects						500,000			MP	STDA
					4.1.12 Support implementation of self-help/community initiated projects	Increased access to social services					250,000			Assembly members	DCD/DE/DFO/DPO/DBA/IA
					4.1.13 Complete 1No. 4-storey District Assembly office block at Sogakope						250,000			DE	DCD/DFO/DPO/DBA/IA
					4.1.14 Construct 1No. District High Court at Sogakope						500,000		200,000	DE	DCD/DFO/DPO/DBA/IA
					4.1.15 Construct 1No. Conference Hall for District Education Directorate						150,000			STDA	GES
	4.2 Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization	Economic development	Trade, tourism & industrial development	4.2.1 Construct 3No. Market Shed at Dzogborve, Agbakope & Dabala Jn						45,000			DE	DCD/DPO/DBA/DFO/IA/DEHO

5. Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs	5.1 Promote Ghana's political and economic interests abroad	Facilitate linkages between Ambassadors and High Commissioners and MMDCEs with a view to maximizing investment and trade opportunities for local authorities	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	5.1.1 Strengthen sister city relations to promote development						50,000		50,000	STDA	NGOs
											35,059,360	129,750	3,104,500		

**2021 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)			IMPL'ING AGENCY	
							Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	GOG	IGF	Donor	LEAD	COLLAB.
1. Build a Prosperous Society	1.1 Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	Management and administration	Finance and revenue mobilisation	1.1.1 Intensify periodic supervision of revenue collectors	Percentage increase in IGF collection						4,000		DFO	DBA/DP O/IA
					1.1.2 Establish & update revenue database						10,000		DFO	DBA/Revenue Supret.	
					1.1.3 Carry out tax education & create awareness on fee-fixing resolution for business associations						4,000		DBA	DCD/IA/DPO/DF O/DE/PP O	
	1.3 Support entrepreneurship and SME development	Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs	Economic development	Trade, tourism & industrial development	1.3.1 Provide business advisory services, training & start-up kits to SMEs in the district	Increase in number of SMEs making profit					20,000		BAC	SMEs	



	1.4 Improve production efficiency and yield	Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure	Economic development	Agricultural development	1.4.1 Construct/renovate 5No. Dams/Dugouts/Canals for all year round farming at Hlortorto, Dzogborve, Tove, Feyito & Larve	Increase in crop yield					375,000			MoFA	IDA/DAD/MoSDI
	1.5 Improve post-harvest management	Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system	Economic development	Agricultural development	1.5.1 Construct 1No. Farm produce storage facility at Sogakope	Reduction in post harvest losses					125,000			MoFA	STDA
	1.6 Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery	Economic development	Agricultural development	1.6.1 Distribute & support farmers to grow improved maize & rice seeds and facilitate rice value chain platform	Number of farmers reached with extension services							3,250	DAD	Farmers/CIDA

					1.6.2 Train technical staff on steps on rice production, high value horticultural crops, processing, standardisation, packaging & branding of value horticultural crops, safe handling of meat products						3,750	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.3 Train & supervise AEAs, DAOs, CAHWs & Vet Officers on livestock housing units, livestock treatment, livestock feeding, crop cut & yield studies						2,000	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.4 Establish demonstration farms on maize production & rice technologies						3,000	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.5 Organise stakeholder consultations & radio programmes on planting for food & jobs						2,500	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA

					1.6.6 Support farmers to cultivate selected crops & facilitate supply of vegetable seeds & planting of certified seeds						3,000	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.7 Take inventory of irrigation schemes & extension services with smart phones						3,250	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.8 Promote nucleus out-grower concept & aggregator out-grower concept in high value horticulture communities						1,000	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.9 Facilitate poultry farmers's access to vaccines/feeds & crop farmers, processors & marketers' access to market						2,000	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA
					1.6.10 Conduct crop & livestock pest & disease surveillance & educate communities & slaughter house						2,250	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA

					operator on diagnosed diseases									
					1.6.11 Supervise technical staff & enumerators to collect market & horticulture production data						2,000	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA	
					1.6.12 Facilitate formation & growth of FBOs, poultry & livestock groups & value chain						5,500	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA	
					1.6.13 Support DAOs & DDA to supervise the home & field visit activities of AEAs & organise zonal, RELC & technical review meetings						37,250	DAD	Farmers/ CIDA	
					1.6.14 Support planting for food and jobs programme in the District				501,013			DAD	STDA	
					1.6.15 Organise Farmers Day Annivessary	Increased awareness on agriculture production				50,000		2,500	STDA	Farmers/ Assembly members

2. Create opportunities for all	2.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	2.1.1 Support brilliant but needy students financially	Increase in BECE and WASSCE pass rate					50,000			MP	STDA
					2.1.2 Support mock examinations of final year BECE students					10,000			GES	STDA	
					2.1.3 Support sports and culture for basic schools					10,000			GES	STDA	
					2.1.4 Support STME clinic for school children					5,000			GES	STDA	
					2.1.5 Support my first day at school programme for primary schools					10,000			GES	STDA	

		Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	2.1.6 Construct 4No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Atravenu D/A Prim. Sch., Avegorme D/A Prim. Sch., Sogakope Islamic Sch. & Tefle Presby JHS					1,950,000			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/DFO
					2.1.7 Construct 7No. 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities at Awuyakope D/A JHS, Sokpoe D/A JHS, Amedorme D/A Prim. Sch., Kpordiwlor D/A Prim. Sch., Avorvi D/A Prim. Sch., Dedo D/A JHS & Kua D/A JHS					1,583,300			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/DFO
					2.1.8 Renovate 4No. 3-unit classroom block at Vume D/A JHS, Dalive D/A KG Sch., Yorkutikpo D/A JHS & Anaosukope Presby JHS					400,000			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/DFO

					2.1.9 Construct 11No. 4-unit teachers accommodation at Lakpo, Dalive- Torzikpota, Dendo, Avorvi, Fievie-Dugame, Vume, Dedo, Agorgbe, Agorkpo, Atsieve, Amedormekope, Anaosukope & Morkordzi						3,600,00 0			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
					2.1.10 Construct 9No. 2-unit KG classroom blocks with ancillary facilities at Anaosukope D/A KG, Morkordzi D/A KG Sch., Larve D/A KG Sch., Nutekpor D/A KG Sch., Galotse E/P KG Sch., Detsawome D/A KG Sch., Kpenu D/A KG Sch., Nyinuto D/A KG Sch. & Hlortorto D/A KG Sch.						1,833,30 0			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO

					2.1.11 Construct 6No. 2-unit KG classroom blocks with ancillary facilities at Gborgblenukpo D/A KG Sch., Dzogborve D/A KG Sch., Sota D/A KG Sch., Agorgbe D/A KG Sch., Amedorme D/A Prim. Sch. & Agordomi D/A KG Sch.					1,750,000			DE	DCD/GE S/DPO/D BA/IA/D FO
					2.1.12 Procure & distribute 500 mono desks for JHSs, 625 dual desks for Primary Schools & 1,000 hexagonal desks for KG schools					25,000			STDA	GES
	2.2 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Expand and equip health facilities	Social services delivery	Health delivery	2.2.1 Construct 1No. 2-unit semi-detached Doctor's bungalow at District Hospital					125,000			DE	DCD/DPO/DBA/DFO/IA/GHS



					2.2.2 Construct & furnish 7No. CHPS Compound at Dedo, Agbadzakope, Dikato, Kua, Dzetorkoe, Atsieve & Agordomi					1,960,000			DE	DCD/DP O/DBA/ DFO/IA/ GHS
					2.2.3 Construct 3No. 2-unit Nurses Quarters at Kpotame, Larve & Tefle					400,000			DE	DCD/DP O/DBA/ DFO/IA/ GHS
2.3 Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Intensify implementa tion of malaria control programme	Social services delivery	Health delivery	2.3.1 Support malaria control programme in the District	Reduction in number of cases reported					15,000			DHD	STDA
				2.3.2 Support health sector performance review						10,000			DHD	STDA
				2.3.3 Support immunisation programme in the District						15,000			DHD	STDA

	2.4 Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC)	Social services delivery	Health delivery	2.4.1 Support HIV/AIDs prevention programme in the district	Reduction in number of cases reported					12,500			DHD	STDA/NYA
		Intensify education to reduce stigmatization			2.4.2 Celebrate World AIDs Day						2,500			DHD	STDA/NYA
	2.5 Improve population management	Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	2.5.1 Sensitise public & school children on effects of teenage pregnancy & child marriage	Increased awareness among teenagers on reproductive health					10,000		40,000	PPA G/S W& CD	STDA/NYA/DHD

	2.6 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	2.6.1 Provide/extend potable water to Larve, Galotse, Nutekpor, Dzokplenu-Amemorkope, Atitekpo, Torgborkope Wlorto, Gbenorkope, Kpodzinor, Detsawome, Agordomi, Bludo, Agorkpo, Avevlotey, Vekope, Eflakope & Adidokope	Reduction in cases of water-borne diseases					375,000			Mo W&S	STDA
			Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	2.6.2 Provide/extend potable water to Tefle, Dendo, Sasekope, Avorvi, Kortortikope, Fievie-Dugame, Dedo, Agorgbe, Sogakope, Galleykope, Tenve, Votenu, Anaosukope, Adzikope & Kome-Tuanikope						375,000			Mo W&S	STDA
					2.6.3 Procure 18No. Water tanks for Kpotame D/A Prim. Sch., Lolito D/A Prim. Sch., & Hawui D/A						12,500			PO/D E	DCD/DP O/DFO/DBA/GE S/IA

					Prim. Sch.									
					2.6.4 Procure 3No. Water tanks for Sokpoe Presby Prim. Sch., New Agave D/A Prim. Sch. & Sasekope					12,000			PO/D E	DCD/DP O/DFO/DBA/GE S/IA
					2.6.5 Monitor & educate communities on water and sanitation facilities					5,000	5,000		DEH O/D E/S W& CD	Assembl y members
2.7	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services	Environmental & sanitation management	Environmental protection & waste management	2.7.1 Construct 14No. Public Toilets at Atravenu, Aglokpovia, Kpenu, Sokutime, Ayitorwunu, Dodokope, Kponte, Tsatsukope, Amuto, Amutinu, Azikpo, Amedormekope, Adzikope & Kome-Tuanikope					2,666,600			DE	DCD/DP O/DFO/DBA/DE HO/IA

					2.7.2 Construct 15No. Public toilet at Yawoekpor, Badakope, Gbetorkope, Agbodzi, Agbenyakope, Anyinu, Dzebenu, Agbeve, Adzake, Kuve, Torve, Akplorti, Atitetime, Alikekope & Wetakope					2,666,600			DE	DCD/DP O/DFO/ DBA/DE HO/IA
					2.7.3 Construct 15No. Public Toilets at Tordzinu, Tsavanya, Dorkploame, Klotekpo, Tokpo, Dekpevia, Agortakpo, Wegodo, Agbakope, Lakpo, Adusukope, Atsieve, Akakpokope, Gamenu, Havui & Kedzi					2,800,000			DE	DCD/DP O/DFO/ DBA/DE HO/IA
					2.7.4 Carry out solid waste management in the district	Reduction in cases of sanitation related diseases				180,000			Zoo mlion	DEHO/D CD/DPO /DFO/D BA/IA

					2.7.5 Carry out fumigation activities in the District					180,000			Zoo mlion	DEHO/DCD/DPO/DFO/DBA/IA
					2.7.6 Undertake management of landfill site at Kadeve					200,000			Waste Landfills Ltd	DEHO/DCD/DPO/DFO/DBA/IA
					2.7.7 Dislodge public toilets in the District					20,000			DEHO	DCD/DPO/DFO/DBA/IA
					2.7.8 Procure sanitation equipment and cleansing materials for the District Assembly					10,000	4,000		PO	DEHO/DCD/DPO/DFO/DBA/IA
					2.7.9 Educate communities and households on hygiene & sanitation						4,000		DEHO	Assembly members
2.8 Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour	Social services delivery	Social welfare & community development	2.8.1 Educate public on child & human trafficking at Kpotame, Tefle, Dzebetato, Agbakope & Agorta	Increased awareness among communities on child trafficking					2,500	1,500		SW&CD	IOM/Assembly members

					2.8.2 Educate public on child labour & child abuse at Kpotame, Tefle, Dzebetato, Agbakope, Agorta & Amedormekope	Increased awareness among communities on child labour					2,500	1,500		SW&CD	IOM/Ass embly members
					2.8.3 Register the aged and vulnerable under the LEAP programme	Increase in beneficiaries for social protection services					950,000				SW&CD
					2.8.4 Undertake care reform initiatives, repatriation & family welfare services						10,000			SW&CD	MoGCSP
					2.8.5 Juvenile justice admistration						7,500			SW&CD	MoGCSP
					2.8.6 Identify single parents & train them in employable skills						5,000			SW&CD	MoGCSP
					2.8.7 Construct & furnish 1No. Day Care Center at Sogakope						87,500			SW&CD	MoGCSP /STDA

	2.9 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the school feeding programme and capitation grant	Social services delivery	Social welfare & community development	2.9.1 Support Ghana school feeding programme in the District	Increase in enrolment in primary schools					2,512,674			STD A	GES
	2.10 Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Ensure effective implementation of the 3 percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs	Social services delivery	Social welfare & community development	2.10.1 Support persons with disability to acquire gainful employment, education & assistive devices	Improvement in socio-economic conditions					60,000			SW&CD	Federation of Disabled



	2.11 Promote the creation of decent jobs	Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship	Social services delivery	Education & youth development	2.11.1 Facilitate employment of the youth under the youth employment programme	Improvement in socio-economic conditions						10,000		YEA	STDA
					2.11.2 Support nation builders corps (NABCO) programme						501,013			STDA	Min. of employment
					2.11.3 Support youth to undertake vocational training at Youth Leadership Training Institute		Reduction in youth unemployment					15,000			NYA
3. Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	3.1 Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	Promote information dissemination to both forestry institutions and the general public	Environmental and sanitation management	Natural resource conservation	3.1.1 Educate public & farmers on climate change & its adaptation	Increased awareness on climate change					10,000		15,000	Forestry	STDA/NADMO/DAD/NGOs/NCC E

	3.2 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction		Disaster prevention & management	3.2.1 Support disaster management in the District	Increased awareness on disaster prevention					25,000			NAD MO	STDA
					3.2.2 Undertake public education & mapping out of hazard areas in communities						7,500			NAD MO	STDA
					3.2.3 Monitor Disaster Volunteers Groups & communities and build their capacity to be resilient to flood, rainstorm & fire disasters						15,000			NAD MO	STDA
					3.2.4 Undertake sensitisation for farmers, hunters & general public on effects of bush fire & flooding		Reduction in bush fire and flood cases				7,500	10,000		Forestry/G NFS	DAD/NA DMO/IS D/NCCE

	3.3 Reduce greenhouse gases	Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities	Environmental and sanitation management	Natural resource conservation	3.3.1 Raise seedlings & promote mangrove/economic tree planting in the District	Reduction in greenhouse gas emission					7,500			Forestry	DAD/GE S/NGOs/STDA
	3.4 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	3.4.1 Undertake resurfacing/spot improvement/reshaping of the following roads: Hoyakope-Tadze-Agome, Agordomi township, Dabala-Tsiveto, Agbogbla-Tosukpo, Tsawoeme, Galotse-Sota, Klonu-Dzogborve & Klonu-Fiaborkope	Improvement in socio-economic conditions					375,000		1,125,000	DFR	STDA/MoFA

					3.4.2 Undertake resurfacing/spot improvement/reshaping of the following roads: Havenu-Adidokpo, Dorkploame-Wegodo, Agortakpo-Bakpa, Lakpo Jn-Lakpo, Sogakope-Fievie, Toklokpo-Avegorme-Venu, Alavanyo-Akorlikope & Hlevi-Dodome/Akato					375,000		1,125,000	DFR	STDA/MoFA
					3.4.3 Undertake resurfacing/spot improvement/reshaping of the following roads: Aglokpovia Jn-Aglokpovia & Ayitorwuinu Jn-Sokutime-Yorkpormede					200,000		375,000		
					3.4.4 Construct 6No. Foot bridge at Sokpoe-Anaosukope, Sokpoe - Votenu, Aveta, Tettedzikope, Amedormekope & Atakukope					150,000			DFR	STDA

	3.5 Enhance the contribution of inland waterways to safe and efficient transportation of goods and people	Ensure strict enforcement of laws, regulations and standards for operations on the inland waterways to help improve services and safety	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	3.5.1 Provide 4No. canoes for crossing streams at Dasakoega, Dedo-Akamkope, Dedo-Dasakope, & Kome-Tuanikope						10,000			STDA	MP
	3.6 Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	Promote establishment of dedicated woodlots for efficient wood fuels production	Environmental & sanitation management	Natural resource conservation	3.6.1 Promote woodlot development & use of clean cooking fuel & cookstoves	Increase in usage of clean cooking fuel						7,500		GACCS/NGOs	STDA/BAC
	3.7 Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Expand the distribution and transmission networks	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	3.7.1 Extend electricity to completed projects & public institutions	Improvement in socio-economic conditions					20,000			STDA	ECG

				3.7.2 Provide/extend rural electrification programme to Sokpoe, Dendo, Sasekope, Tokoe, Nyadegali, Adetikope, Kpodzi, Tettetdikope, Vume, Akankope, Sogakope, Agorkpo, Galleykope, Awusakpe, Votenu, Tordome and Sokpoe-Agorhome, Agbodzikope, Kukukope, Avuto & Bekpo						333,300			ECG	STDA
				3.7.3 Extend rural electrification programme to Gbadagbakope, Dogolokpo, Kporve, Dasakoega, Hlevi, Toklokpo, Avegorme, Adzikope & Kome-Tuanikope						333,300			ECG	STDA

					3.7.4 Provide electricity meters under rural electrification programme to Fievie, Atsieve, Kpotame, Amedormekope, Kome-Tuanikope & Adzikope					33,300			ECG	STDA
					3.7.5 Provide & maintain 250No. street lights in the District					250,000			DE	Assembly members
	3.8 Address recurrent devastating floods	Construct storm drains in Accra and other cities and towns to address the recurrent devastating floods	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	3.8.1 Construct 3No. storm drains at Comboni Jn-River, Abbatoir - ComboTech, Socom - Education Office					1,666,600			DFR	STDA
	3.9 Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlement	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Infrastructure delivery & management	Physical & spatial planning	3.9.1 Monitor land development activities in the District	Orderly development of human settlement					5,000		PPO/DE	Assembly members

	s													
					3.9.2 Educate public on land development and permit acquisition using the right procedure					5,000			PPO/DE	Land owners/Assembly members
					3.9.3 Prepare settlement plans/layouts for selected towns in the district					12,500		12,500	PPO	DE/Lands C./NGOs
					3.9.4 Organise statutory planning committee and technical sub-committee meetings to consider development/building applications						4,000		PPO	DE/Assembly members
					3.9.5 Undertake landscaping & beautification at Sogakope & District Assembly premises					20,000			PPO	Forestry
4. Maintain a stable, united and safe society	4.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management & administration	General administration	4.1.1 Support Area Councils to function well	Improvement in quality of service delivery				60,000			DCD	DFO/DBA/DPO/IA



					4.1.2 Support capacity building (seminars, workshops) of District Assembly Staffs and members	Improvement in quality of service delivery					10,000	5,000	20,000	HR	DCD/DF O/DBA/ DPO/IA		
			Management & administration	General administration	4.1.3 Organise town hall /stakeholders meetings on government policies	Increased awareness on government policies					30,000			DPO	DCD/DF O/DBA/ DPO/IA/ Assembly members		
					4.1.4 Organise General Assembly, Sub-Committee , Tender Committee & other committee meetings								25,000	35,000	5,000	DCD	DCD/DF O/DBA/ DPO/IA/ Assembly members
					4.1.5 Procure office equipment and stationery for the District Assembly and its departments								75,000	25,000	50,000	PO	DCD/DF O/DBA/ DPO/IA
					4.1.6 Maintain District Assembly assets, equipments, machines, furniture & fittings						500,000			DE/EO	DCD/DF O/DPO/ DBA/IA		
					4.1.7 Prepare drawings, tender documents & advertisement of						5,500	5,750	3,750	DE	DCD/DF O/DPO/ DBA/IA		

					projects									
					4.1.8 Conduct feasibility studies & establish database of roads, water & sanitation facilities					7,500	5,000		DE	DCD/DFO/DPO/DBA/IA
					4.1.9 Support regular supervision, monitoring and evaluation of development projects					15,000	10,000		DPO/DE	Assembly Members
					4.1.10 Provision for contingencies and unexpected events					350,000			STDA	Stakeholders
			Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	4.1.11 Utilise MP's Common Fund on selected programme and projects					500,000			MP	STDA
					4.1.12 Support implementation of self-help/community initiated projects	Increased access to social services				250,000			Assembly members	DCD/DE/DFO/DPO/DBA/IA
					4.1.13 Complete 1No. 4-storey District Assembly office block at Sogakope					250,000			DE	DCD/DFO/DPO/DBA/IA

	4.2 Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization	Economic development	Trade, tourism & industrial development	4.2.1 Construct 4No. Market Shed at Sokpoe tilapia market, Kpotame, Tefle & Amedormekope					45,000			DE	DCD/DP O/DBA/ DFO/IA/ DEHO
5. Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs	5.1 Promote Ghana's political and economic interests abroad	Facilitate linkages between Ambassadors and High Commissioners and MMDCEs with a view to maximizing investment and trade opportunities for local authorities	Infrastructure delivery & management	Infrastructure development	5.1.1 Strengthen sister city relations to promote development					50,000		50,000	STDA	NGOs
										34,547,500	134,750	2,902,000		

## CHAPTER SIX

### IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

#### 6.0 Introduction

This Chapter explains the monitoring and evaluation mechanism in place to ensure that programmes and projects are implemented according to plan and that the implementation of the Plan leads to the realization of the policy objectives and aspiration of the people. Also in this Chapter is how the District Assembly intends to disseminate information and receives feedback on the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan to stakeholders. This is important in order to make people aware on the programmes and projects earmarked for implementation and also solicit their support for the implementation of the Plan.

#### 6.1 Monitoring Arrangement

The District Planning Officer in collaboration with heads of departments of the District Assembly and other relevant government agencies operating in the District will undertake routine and periodic monitoring of the implementation of the programmes and projects in the Plan. This will be done through field visit and observation, interviews and review of project reports. Monitoring will be done according to a matrix designed to show the indicators, baseline data, the yearly targets, data disaggregation, monitoring frequency and responsibility for monitoring and reporting on the data. This will enable the District Assembly assess whether programmes and projects are being executed according to specification and whether targets have been achieved or not. The monitoring team will discuss and share lessons learnt with management of the District Assembly and other stakeholders in order to ensure successful implementation of the Plan. Table 6.1 shows a monitoring matrix which will guide the tracking of the implementation of the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan.

**Table 6.1:** Monitoring matrix

Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society									
Indicator	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Target (2018–2021)				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
			2018	2019	2020	2021			
Objective 1.1: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability									
1. Amount of IGF generated	Output	402,751.33	625,600	688,272	688,272	688,272		Annually	DBA
2. Proportion of	Output	10.3	15.0	17.9	21.4	22.8		Annually	DFO

development partners and NGOs fund contribution to DMTDP implementation (%)									
3. Proportion of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (%)	Output	96.8	97.0	98.0	98.0	99.0		Annually	DFO
<b>Objective 1.2:</b> Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives									
1. Number of agro-based industry/factory established	Output	0	1	1	0	0		Annually	BAC
<b>Objective 1.3:</b> Support entrepreneurship and SME development									
1. Number of Resource Centers contracted to promote SME products	Output	0	1	0	0	0		Annually	BAC
<b>Objective 1.4:</b> Improve production efficiency and yield									
1. Yield of selected crops, livestock and fish: <b>Crops: (T/Ha)</b> a) Maize b) Cassava c) Rice <b>Livestock:</b> a) Cattle b) Goat c) Sheep d) Poultry e) Pig <b>Fish:</b>	Output							Quarterly	Agric Dept.
		1.8	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5			
		16.0	17	17.5	18.0	19.5			
		2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5			
		17,670	18,537	18,985	20,244	20,673			
		6,446	6,953	7,203	7,754	8,321			
		5,356	5,821	6,301	6,973	7,421			
		27,007	28,345	28,954	29,541	30,134			
		975	1,007	1,370	1,685	1,837			
		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
2. Number of dams/dugouts constructed/renovated	Output	0	5	6	5	6		Annually	Agric Dept.
<b>Objective 1.5:</b> Improve post-harvest management									
1. Construct 1 No. Farm produce storage facility at Sogakope	Output	0	1	0	0	0		Annually	Agric Dept.

<b>Goal 2:</b> Create opportunities for all									
Indicator	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Target (2018–2021)				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
			2018	2019	2020	2021			

<b>Objective 2.1:</b> Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels									
1. Gross enrolment rate (%):	Output							Annually	DED
a) Primary									
Total		110.5	121.4	131.2	138.7	143.3			
Male		111.0	119.4	133.4	143.0	146.7			
Female		110.0	117.5	129.0	134.4	140.0			
b) JHS									
Total		89.0	90.2	101.0	119.6	137.0			
Male		89.6	92.9	112.1	133.8	156.2			
Female		87.0	83.2	90.1	105.6	118.2			
c) SHS									
Total		52.2	59.3	66.2	87.0	90.0			
Male		49.0	56.6	64.2	86.8	90.0			
Female		56.0	61.9	68.2	87.2	90.0			
2. Net admission rate in primary schools (%):	Output							Annually	DED
a) Primary one (6yrs)									
Total		93	100	100	100	100			
Male		90	100	100	100	100			
Female		96	100	100	100	100			
3. Gender parity index	Output							Annually	DED
a) KG		1.00	1.00	1.02	1.04	1.06			
b) Primary		1.00	1.00	1.02	1.04	1.06			
c) JHS		1.00	1.00	1.02	1.04	1.06			
d) SHS		1.02	1.04	1.04	1.06	1.08			
4. Number of classroom blocks constructed:	Output							Quarterly	DPO/DE
a) 6-unit Class Blk		0	4	5	4	7			
b) 3-unit Class Blk		0	6	7	5	6			
c) 2-unit Class Blk		0	5	5	6	8			
5. Number of teachers quarters constructed	Output	5	7	8	5	6		Quarterly	DPO/DE
6. Number of needy students financially supported	Output	16	20	30	25	30	M7 F9	Annually	GES
7. Number of students supported under STME clinic	Output	35	40	40	40	40	M14 F21	Annually	GES
8. Number of students who benefited from theBECE	Output	1,530	1,535	1,540	1,545	1,550	M66 5 F86	Annually	GES

candidatesmock examinations							5		
<b>Objective 2.2:</b> Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)									
1. Number of health facilities constructed	Output	2	6	5	8	7		Quarterly	DPO/DE
2. Number of nurses quarters constructed	Output	0	5	7	9	9		Quarterly	DPO/DE
3. Doctor–population ratio	Outcome	1:7,130	1:6,980	1:6,420	1:5,760	1:5,500		Quarterly	DHD
4. Nurse–population ratio	Outcome	1:310	1:280	1:250	1:230	1:210		Quarterly	DHD
<b>Objective 2.3:</b> Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality									
1. Maternal mortality ratio ( No. of deaths due to pregnancy and child birth per 100,000 live births)	Outcome	90/100,000	75/100,000	50/100,000	35/100,000	20/100,000		Quarterly	DHD
2. Under-five mortality rate	Outcome	6/1,000	3/1,000	1/10,000	0/10,000	0/10,000		Quarterly	DHD
3. Malaria case fatality in children under-five years per 10,000 population	Outcome	0/1,000	0/1,000	0/1,000	0/1,000	0/1,000		Quarterly	DHD
<b>Objective 2.4:</b> Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups									
1. HIV/AIDs prevalence rate (% of population 15-49yrs who are HIV positive)	Outcome	14.8%	12.6%	10.1%	7.9%	6.2%		Quarterly	DHD
<b>Objective 2.6:</b> Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all									
1. % of population with access to safe water sources	Outcome	66	69	74	77	85		Quarterly	DWST
2. Number of water tanks procured	Output	0	10	12	11	9		Annually	DPO/DE
<b>Objective 2.7:</b> Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services									
1. % of population with access to improved sanitation (WC, KVIP, household	Outcome	59.7	61	65	67	73		Annually	DEHO

latrine)									
2. Number of Public toilets constructed	Output	0	6	12	15	13		Quarterly	DPO/DE
3. Number of Public Pounds constructed in Area Councils	Output	0	4	0	0	0		Quarterly	DPO/DE
4. Waste disposal site acquired	Output	0	1	0	0	0		Annually	DPO/DE HO

**Objective 2.8:**Ensure the rights and entitlements of children

1. No. of child trafficking/abuse cases recorded: a) trafficking b) abuse	Output							Annually	SW&CD
		101	96	91	86	81			
2. Average number of households benefiting from the LEAP programme	Output	725	730	735	740	745		Annually	SW&CD

**Objective 2.11:**Promote the creation of decent jobs

1. Number of youth employed/benefiting from skills/apprenticeship	Output	274	280	285	290	295	M12 9 F14 5	Quarterly	YEA
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**Goal 3:**Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Indicator	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Target (2018–2021)				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
			2018	2019	2020	2021			

**Objective 3.4:**Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services

1. Length of roads maintained: a) Trunk road (km) b) Urban roads(km) b) Feeder road(km)	Output	0	0	0	0	0		Annually	GHA/D UR/DFR /
		0	15	14	17	13			
		5.4	35	41	46	50			
2. Number of footbridges built	Output	0	4	3	4	5		Annually	DPO/DE

**Objective 3.5:** Enhance the contribution of inland waterways to safe and efficient transportation of goods and people

1. Number of canoes procured	Output							Annually	DPO/DE
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**Objective 3.6:**Reduce greenhouse gases

1. Acreage of trees planted	Outcome	5	6	7	8	9		Annually	Forestry
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<b>Objective 3.7:</b> Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system									
1. % of households with access to electricity	Outcome	85	87	89	90	92		Annually	DPO
<b>Objective 3.8:</b> Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements									
1. Percentage of roads/streets named	Output	0	5	7	8	10		Semi-annually	DPPO

<b>Goal 4:</b> Maintain a stable, united and safe society									
Indicator	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Target (2018–2021)				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
			2018	2019	2020	2021			
<b>Objective 4.1:</b> Deepen political and administrative decentralization									
1. Number of staff bungalows maintained	Output	8	6	8	4	7		Quarterly	DPO/DE
2. Number of town hall/stakeholders meetings organised	Output	4	4	4	4	4		Annually	DPO
3. Police citizens ratio	Outcome	1:969	1:964	1:838	1:782	1:760		Annually	DPO
<b>Objective 4.2:</b> Strengthen fiscal decentralization									
1. Number of markets paved	Output	0	1	0	0	0		Quarterly	DPO/DE
2. Number of market sheds constructed	Output	0	6	4	4	2		Quarterly	DPO/DE
3. Number of meat shops maintained	Output	0	1	0	0	0		Quarterly	DPO/DE
4. Number of market fence constructed	Output	1	1	0	0	0		Quarterly	DPO/DE

<b>Goal 5:</b> Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs									
Indicator	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Target (2018–2021)				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
			2018	2019	2020	2021			

<b>Objective 5.1:</b> Promote Ghana’s political and economic interests abroad									
1. Number of benefits derived from sister city relations	Output	0	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	DPO/DE

## 6.2 Data Collection, Collation, Analysis and Use of Results

The monitoring team will collect primary data during the monitoring visits to project sites through observations and interviews of service providers, community members and other key stakeholders. Financial and other relevant reports will be sourced from the various departments and reviewed to collect the required secondary data for tracking the execution of the Plan. Data collected will be analysed and presented in tables, charts and graphs and report prepared for discussion among the monitoring team. Results and lessons learnt will be shared with all stakeholders in order to ensure successful implementation of the Plan. Table 6.2 shows the indicators, period and method of data collection.

**Table 6.2:**Data collection matrix

Indicator	Data collection period	Data collection method	Data disaggregation	Result
Yield of selected crops, livestock and fish	January of every year	Review of reports	N/A	
Length of roads maintained	January of every year	Interview	N/A	
Percentage of roads/streets named	April, July, September & January	Review of reports	N/A	
% of households with access to electricity	January of every year	Review of reports	Male headed HHs Female headed HHs	
% of population with access to safe water sources	January of every year	Review of reports	Male Female	
% of population with access to improved sanitation (WC, KVIP, household latrine)	January of every year	Review of reports	Male Female	
Number of WC toilets constructed	April, July, September &	Observation & review of reports	N/A	

	January			
Number of markets paved	April, July, September & January	Observation & review of reports	N/A	
Number of market sheds constructed	April, July, September & January	Observation & review of reports	N/A	
Number of meat shops maintained	April, July, September & January	Observation & review of reports	N/A	
Number of market fence constructed	April, July, September & January	Observation & review of reports	N/A	
Number of Public Pounds constructed in Area Councils	April, July, September & January	Observation & review of reports	N/A	
Number of staff bungalows maintained	April, July, September & January	Observation & review of reports	N/A	
Number of public bath/urinal constructed in markets	April, July, September & January	Observation & review of reports	N/A	
HIV/AIDs prevalence rate (% of population 15-49yrs who are HIV positive)	January of every year	Review of reports	Male Female	
Maternal mortality ratio ( No. of deaths due to pregnancy and child birth per 100,000 live births)	January of every year	Review of reports	N/A	
Under-five mortality rate	January of every year	Review of reports	Male Female	
Malaria case fatality in children under-five years per 10,000 population	January of every year	Review of reports	Male Female	
Doctor – population ratio	January of every year	Review of reports	N/A	
Nurse – population	January of every year	Review of reports	N/A	

ratio	year			
Gross enrolment rate (%)	January of every year	Review of reports	Male Female	
Net admission rate in primary schools (%): a) Primary one (6yrs)	January of every year	Review of reports	Male Female	
Gender parity index	January of every year	Review of reports	Male Female	
Number of classroom blocks	April, July, September & January	Observation & review of reports	N/A	
Number of dormitory blocks	April, July, September & January	Observation & review of reports	N/A	
Number of teachers quarters	April, July, September & January	Observation & review of reports	N/A	
Number of dining halls	April, July, September & January	Observation & review of reports	N/A	
Number of health facilities	April, July, September & January	Observation & review of reports	N/A	
Number of nurses quarters	April, July, September & January	Observation & review of reports	N/A	
Proportion of unemployed youth employed/benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training (%)	April, July, September & January	Review of reports	Male Female	
Amount of IGF generated	April, July, September & January	Review of reports	N/A	
Proportion of development partners and NGOs fund contribution to	April, July, September & January	Review of reports	N/A	

DMTDP implementation (%)				
Proportion of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (%)	April, July, September & January	Review of reports	N/A	
No. of reported cases of children, women and men abuse	January of every year	Review of reports	Male Female	
Police citizens ratio	January of every year	Review of reports	N/A	

Source: DPCU Construct, 2017

### 6.3 Reporting Arrangement

The reports on implementation of the programmes and projects will be prepared quarterly and annually submitted to management of the District Assembly for discussion and recommendation. The finalized progress report will be submitted to the Regional Co-ordinating Council and the National Development Planning Commission for the preparation of regional and national progress reports. It is therefore important that the DPCU is well resourced in terms of capacity building and readily available means of transport to facilitate monitoring. It is expected that the various stakeholders play their roles to facilitate the monitoring work.

### 6.4 Dissemination and Communication Strategy

The information relating to the implementation of the programmes and projects will be discussed with the beneficiaries and other stakeholders and feedback received to improve the communication process of the DMTDP implementation. Assembly members, traditional rulers, opinion leaders, Unit Committee members, heads of departments and staff who all key stakeholders will be sufficiently sensitized on the DMTDP through community meetings, heads of departments meetings, sub-committee meetings and General Assembly meetings. The meetings will serve as forum to share and generate ideas for the successful implementation of the Plan. The matrix below shows the strategies for communicating the 2018-2021 DMTDP.

**Table 6.3:** Communication activity matrix

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Train DPCU members and other departmental	Create awareness on new planning cycle	DPCU members and other departmental	DPCU Meeting	June, 2017	DCD/DPO

heads on the District Planning guideline		heads			
Conduct Area Council public hearing on DMTDP to identify and discuss developmental issues and needs in communities	Know and discuss developmental issues and needs in the communities	Assembly members, traditional rulers, youth groups, women groups, NGOs, CSOs, opinion leaders and Unit Committee members	Area Council Meetings	July, 2017	DCD/DPO
Conduct departmental public hearing on DMTDP to discuss the identified developmental issues and needs from communities and make inputs	Create awareness on developmental issues and needs in the communities among department heads	DPCU members, departmental heads, NGOs, CSOs, Media	DPCU/Stakeholders Meeting	August, 2017	DCD/DPO
Disseminate the content of DMTDP at development planning sub-committee, executive committee and general Assembly meetings	Create awareness on the content of DMTDP and highlight the role of Assembly members on its implementation	Assembly members	Development Planning Sub-Committee, Executive Committee and General Assembly Meetings	November, 2017	DCD/DPO
Disseminate the progress report on the implementation of the DMTDP at town hall meetings	Create awareness on the implementation of the DMTDP	Community members, NGOs, CSOs, Assembly members, traditional rulers, opinion leaders and Unit Committee	Community meetings	January, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022	DCD, DPO and DBA

		members			
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Source: DPCU Construct, 2017

## 6.5 Evaluation

The preparation and implementation of the 2018-2021 DMTDP will be evaluated to determine their relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability as indicated in table 6.4. The programmes and projects found to fall short of the evaluation criteria will be identified and discussed and corrective measures taken to ensure that their objectives and impacts are achieved. This activity requires the District Assembly to provide the required resources to effectively assess the impact of the programmes and projects on the beneficiaries so as to use the lessons learnt to make informed decisions and improve the plan implementation process in the District.

**Table 6.4:** Evaluation matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation questions		Data needed	Data sources	Data collection method
	Main questions	Sub questions			
Relevance					
Efficiency					
Effectiveness					
Impact					
Sustainability					

## 6.6 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of the District Medium Term Development Plan would be done in a participatory manner. Some key stakeholders identified would be given orientation on participatory monitoring and evaluation to enable them actively assist in assessing the progress of implementation and impact of the plan on the lives of the people.

Participatory monitoring and evaluation is valuable in gathering data to assess impacts of the interventions in the lives of the people as well as communicating the content of the report to the public. For this reason, members of the DPCU and key stakeholders will be trained in report writing and database management to enhance their capacity and knowledge to enable them play active role in data collection, collation and analysis as well as dissemination of the progress report. The key methodology for conducting participatory monitoring and evaluation will be community citizen report card and focus group discussions.

## **6.7 Conclusion**

The District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) realized through the performance review of the previous DMTDP that about 67 percent of programmes and projects were either implemented or on-going. This is largely attributed to inadequate funds and untimely release of financial resources from external sources. The District Assembly needs to take conscious effort to identify the resource gap at the end of each year and find innovative ways and strategies to address them.

In conclusion, it is expected that the District Assembly, the Government of Ghana, development partners and other stakeholders will ensure that, the needed financial resources are made available on time, capacities of the implementing departments and agencies enhanced, the environmental concerns are taken into consideration and that there is a total commitment to explore full potentials in internal revenue generation and adherence to the implementation of the 2018-2021 DMTDP.



## **APPENDIX A**

### **SOUTH TONGU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

#### **PUBLIC HEARING REPORT ON THE 2018-2021 DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

The final public hearing on the draft District Medium Term Development Plan was held with the summary report as follows:

**Name of District/Region:** South Tongu District Assembly/Volta Region

**Name of Area Council:** Agave-Afedume Area Council

**Venue:** The Church of Pentecost, Agave-Asidowui

**Date:** Wednesday 25th October, 2017

**Medium of Invitation:** Letters and follow-up phone calls

#### **a) Identifiable Representation**

1. Chairman and Secretary, Agave-Afedume Area Council
2. Hon. Assembly Members
3. Unit Committee Members
4. Opinion Leaders
5. Traditional Authorities (Chiefs)
6. Representatives of Women groups
7. Representatives of Religious Organisations
8. Representatives of Youth Groups

**b) Total Number of Persons at the Hearing:** 22

**c) Gender (Male-Female) representation at the Hearing:** Male=20; Female=2

#### **d) Major Issues Discussed at the Hearing (in Order of Importance)**

##### **1. Completion of GLADISCO Junction to Agave-Afedume Road**

The participants expressed dissatisfaction about the delay in completing the above-named road project. According to them, the delay is making physical accessibility of the district capital very difficult to the communities in the Area Council especially during rainy seasons.

## **2. Completion of Community Day Senior High School at Sondo**

The participants mentioned that the construction work on the above project is moving at a very slow pace and for that matter the possible development the completion of project can trigger in the Area Council.

## **3. Low Public Education on Property Rate Payment in the Area Council**

The participants were unhappy about the District Assembly and the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) on the low public education on property rate payment in the Area Council.

## **4. Levying of Pupils for District Sports Festival**

The participants expressed concern about the levying of pupils for District sports festivals. According to them, since there is a budgetary allocation from the District Assembly for sports festivals, parents and teachers should not be overburdened with additional levies to organise the festival.

## **5. Provision of Canoes for Agordo and Other Communities**

The Agave-Afedume Area Council is well endowed with creeks and streams and therefore movement between communities is very difficult for communities without canoes especially during rainy seasons.

### **e) Main Controversies and Areas of Complaints**

#### **1. Supply of Seedlings for Afforestation Project**

The participants were unhappy about the inability of the Forestry Department to make seedlings readily available during the rainy season for collection and planting by interested individuals and organisations. However, the Forestry Department was also of the view that they do not the requisite inputs to enable them raise enough seedlings on time for afforestation initiatives.

#### **2. Development of Islands into Tourism Destinations**

Participants complained about seemingly no efforts at developing the beautiful islands in the District for ecotourism. There is no strategic tourism plan for promoting tourism to stimulate the local economy and the engagement of private sector.

### **f) A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation**

Generally, participation was good with fair representation of the various interest groups in the Area Council even though 30 participants were expected. Discussions were fruitful and focussed on issues

affecting the Area Council. Participants were happy we subjected the Plan to public hearing at the door step.

**Accent to the Acceptance of Public Hearing Report**

<b><u>Name:</u></b>	<b><u>Signature:</u></b>	<b><u>Date:</u></b>
Hon. Emmanuel Louis Agamah District Chief Executive	.....	.....
Mr. Gilbert Enyonam Avemegah District Co-ordinating Director	.....	.....
Gershon K. Tundoabor District Planning Officer	.....	.....

## **APPENDIX B**

### **SOUTH TONGU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

#### **PUBLIC HEARING REPORT ON THE 2018-2021 DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

The final public hearing on the draft District Medium Term Development Plan was held with the summary report as follows:

**Name of District/Region:** South Tongu District Assembly/Volta Region

**Name of Area Council:** Dabala Area Council

**Venue:** Area Council Office, Dabala

**Date:** Tuesday 31st October, 2017

**Medium of Invitation:** Letters and follow-up calls

#### **a) Identifiable Representation**

1. Chairman of Dabala Area Council
2. Hon. Assembly Members
3. Unit Committee Members
4. Opinion Leaders
5. Traditional Authorities (Chiefs)
6. Representatives of Women groups
7. Representatives of Civil Society Organisations
8. Representatives of Youth Groups

**b) Total Number of Persons at the Hearing:** 33

**c) Gender (Male-Female) representation at the Hearing:** Male=30; Female=3

#### **d) Major Issues Discussed at the Hearing (in Order of Importance)**

##### **1. Splitting of Classroom Block Projects between Communities**

Participants expressed concern about the issue of splitting 6-unit classroom block projects for two different schools. They indicated that when this happens, it becomes difficult to get additional classroom blocks in future for the school that was originally allocated the 6-unit classroom block.

## **2. Information on Beneficiary Communities of Canoes (various sizes)**

Participants were not happy list of communities provided with various sizes of canoes, through the Member of Parliament Common Fund, was not readily available from the District Assembly officials.

## **3. Operations of Seek To Save Foundation**

It came to light during the discussion that the above Non-Governmental Organisation has been educating selected communities on preventing and ending child marriages but their activities were yet to cover communities in the Dabala Area Council.

## **4. Low Revenue Mobilization**

Participants expressed dissatisfaction about how the District Assembly is unable to generate enough revenue even though revenue potential exists in the District. They attributed the problem to suspected revenue leakages and poor supervision of revenue collectors.

## **5. Uncompleted 2-unit Classroom Block for Dabala E.P. KG**

Attention was drawn to an uncompleted KG classroom block at Dabala E.P. Basic school premises. Participants were unhappy about the so much delay in completing the project.

### **e) Main Controversies and Areas of Complaints**

#### **1. Revenue Collection at Dabala Market**

Community members expressed dissatisfaction about the high level of suspected revenue leakages in the Dabala market which has been happening for some time now but the District Assembly was unable to do much to block the leakages. Community members were of the view that if the situation is not addressed as early as possibly they will take over the collection of revenue at the market from the District Assembly.

#### **2. Dredging of Tordzi River and Avu Lagoon**

Participants expressed concern about how the siltation of Tordzi River and some other lagoons and streams in the Area Council are affecting livelihoods of the people especially vegetable and crop farmers. According to them, the issue is causing the perennial flooding of farms and homes as well as decline in the inland fishing business.

### **f) A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation**

There was a very good participation which was a little over the expected participants of 30 people. The various interest groups invited were also fairly represented. Discussions were fruitful and focussed on issues affecting them. Participants were happy we gave them the opportunity to fully participate in the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan.

**Accent to the Acceptance of Public Hearing Report**

<b><u>Name:</u></b>	<b><u>Signature:</u></b>	<b><u>Date:</u></b>
Hon. Emmanuel Louis Agamah District Chief Executive	.....	.....
Mr. Gilbert Enyonam Avemegah District Co-ordinating Director	.....	.....
Gershon K. Tудоabor District Planning Officer	.....	.....

## APPENDIX C

### SOUTH TONGU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

#### PUBLIC HEARING REPORT ON THE 2018-2021 DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM

#### DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The final public hearing on the draft District Medium Term Development Plan was held with the summary report as follows:

**Name of District/Region:** South Tongu District Assembly/Volta Region

**Name of Area Council:** Sogakope Area Council

**Venue:** District Assembly Hall, Sogakope

**Date:** Monday 23rd October, 2017

**Medium of Invitation:** Letters and follow-up calls

#### **a) Identifiable Representation**

1. Chairman of Sogakope Area Council
2. Hon. Assembly Members
3. Unit Committee Members
4. Opinion Leaders
5. Traditional Authorities (Chiefs)
6. Representatives of Women groups
7. Representatives of Civil Society Organisation
8. Representatives of Youth Groups

**b) Total Number of Persons at the Hearing:** 27

**c) Gender (Male-Female) representation at the Hearing:** Male=25; Female=2

#### **d) Major Issues Discussed at the Hearing (in Order of Importance)**

##### **1. Low Revenue Mobilization**

Participants expressed dissatisfaction about how the District Assembly is unable to generate enough revenue even though enough revenue potential exists in the District. Participants attributed the problem to inadequate logistics, suspected revenue leakages and poor supervision of revenue collectors.

## **2. Poor performance at Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE)**

Participants were not happy about performance of pupils at BECE. They believe the poor performance was due to lack of parental control, ineffective supervision of teaching and learning as well as lack of public libraries to inculcate reading habit in the pupils.

## **3. Untapped Tourism Potentials**

It came to light during the discussion that despite the tourism potential of the District including river bodies, local tourism has not received any major investment over the years.

## **4. Low Coverage of Agriculture Extension Services**

Participants complained about limited access to agriculture extension services which they believe was due to insufficient Agriculture Extension Agents and veterinary officers.

## **5. Perennial Flooding in Parts of Sogakope**

Attention was drawn to the perennial flooding in parts of Sogakope which affects homes and farms. According to the participants the problem emanates from weak enforcement of building regulations by the District Assembly.

## **6. Delay in Completion of Slaughter House**

Participants were unhappy about the so much delay in completing a slaughter house and renovating a meat shop at Sogakope. They believe if the problem is not addressed early it may lead to consumption of unwholesome meat by the general public which will raise public health issues.

### **e) Main Controversies and Areas of Complaints**

#### **1. Inadequate Involvement of Assembly members in LEAP Implementation**

Participants expressed concern about limited involvement of Assembly members in the LEAP implementation in the District. They believe that Assembly members should have been used as community liaison persons instead of other community members.

#### **2. Mock Examinations for BECE Students**

Participants were unhappy about how a printing machine purchased for printing of mock examination papers could not be traced at the District Education Directorate. They advised that the machine be traced and used for its intended purpose.



### **3. Dislodgement of Public Toilets**

Participants raised issue with how public toilets of the District Assembly are not self-financing. Participants frowned on the use of external revenue of the District Assembly to dislodge the public toilets.

#### **f) A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation**

There was a very good participation with fair representation of all the various interest groups invited. Discussions were fruitful and focussed on issues affecting them. Participants were happy we gave them the opportunity to fully participate in the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan.

#### **Accent to the Acceptance of Public Hearing Report**

<b><u>Name:</u></b>	<b><u>Signature:</u></b>	<b><u>Date:</u></b>
Hon. Emmanuel Louis Agamah District Chief Executive	.....	.....
Mr. Gilbert Enyonam Avemegah District Co-ordinating Director	.....	.....
Gershon K. Tundoabor District Planning Officer	.....	.....

## APPENDIX D

### SOUTH TONGU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

#### PUBLIC HEARING REPORT ON THE 2018-2021 DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The final public hearing on the draft District Medium Term Development Plan was held with the summary report as follows:

**Name of District/Region:** South Tongu District Assembly/Volta Region

**Name of Area Council:** Larve Area Council

**Venue:** Area Council Office, Larve

**Date:** Friday 27th October, 2017

**Medium of Invitation:** Letters and follow-up calls

#### **a) Identifiable Representation**

1. Chairman of Larve Area Council
2. Hon. Assembly Members
3. Unit Committee Members
4. Opinion Leaders
5. Traditional Authorities (Chiefs)
6. Representatives of Women groups
7. Representatives of Religious Organisations
8. Representatives of Youth Groups

**b) Total Number of Persons at the Hearing:** 32

**c) Gender (Male-Female) representation at the Hearing:** Male=30; Female=2

#### **d) Major Issues Discussed at the Hearing (in Order of Importance)**

##### **1. Low Coverage of Agriculture Extension Services**

Participants complained about limited access to agriculture extension services which they believe was due to insufficient Agriculture Extension Agents and Veterinary Officers.

## **2. Lack of Veterinary Vaccines**

Community members expressed dissatisfaction about how the government of Ghana through Veterinary Services Department is no longer making affordable vaccines available to cattle farmers in the Area Council. They believe it is now difficult and costs them more getting the vaccines from the open market.

## **3. Low Water Coverage**

Participants noted that water coverage in the Area Council is low, thereby making a lot of communities using unsafe sources of water for their daily activities.

## **4. Untapped Tourism Potentials**

It came to light during the discussion that despite the tourism potentials in the District including rivers, lagoons and stream, local tourism has not received any major investment over the years.

## **5. Land Disputes**

Stakeholders noted that there are a lot of land disputes in the Area Council, thereby making land acquisition for investment very difficult.

## **6. Inadequate Canoes and Landing Sites**

The Area Council is noted for streams and creeks but lack of enough canoes for communities as well as proper landing sites is affecting easy movement of the people in the Area.

## **e) Main Controversies and Areas of Complaints**

### **1. Operations of Brazil Agro Business**

Participants expressed concern about the deterioration of their feeder roads and livelihoods due to the activities of Brazil Agro Business who are major rice farmers in the Area. According to them they had wanted to engage the officials of Brazil Agro Business on how best to address the issue but they don't receive co-operation from the Brazil Agro Business.

### **2. Unwillingness of Fish Pond Owners and Cattle Farmers to Pay Revenue to the Area Council and the District Assembly**

Cattle farmers in the Area Council were unwilling to pay local revenue to the Area Council and the District Assembly. They believe since government is no more making vaccines available to them at affordable price, they are also not prepared to honour their local taxes and rates obligations.

**f) A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation**

Participation was a little over the expected participation of 30 people. Also there was a fair representation of all the various interest groups. Discussions were fruitful and focussed on issues affecting them. Participants were happy we gave them the opportunity to fully participate in the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan.

**Accent to the Acceptance of Public Hearing Report**

<b><u>Name:</u></b>	<b><u>Signature:</u></b>	<b><u>Date:</u></b>
Hon. Emmanuel Louis Agamah District Chief Executive	.....	.....
Mr. Gilbert Enyonam Avemegah District Co-ordinating Director	.....	.....
Gershon K. Tundoabor District Planning Officer	.....	.....

## **APPENDIX E**

### **SOUTH TONGU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

#### **PUBLIC HEARING REPORT ON THE 2018-2021 DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

The final public hearing on the draft District Medium Term Development Plan was held with the summary report as follows:

**Name of District/Region:** South Tongu District Assembly/Volta Region

**Level:** District Level Public Hearing

**Venue:** District Assembly Hall, Sogakope

**Date:** Thursday 16th November, 2017

**Medium of Invitation:** Letters and follow-up calls

#### **a) Identifiable Representation**

1. Hon. District Chief Executive
2. Hon. Member of Parliament
3. Hon. Presiding Member
4. District Co-ordinating Director
5. Chairman, Development Planning Sub-Committee
6. Chiefs
7. Departmental and Unit Heads
8. Opinion Leaders
9. Representatives of NGOs
10. Representative of Disabled Association

**b) Total Number of Persons at the Hearing:** 32

**c) Gender (Male-Female) representation at the Hearing:** Male=26; Female=6

**d) Major Issues Discussed at the Hearing (in Order of Importance)**

## **1. Planting of Economic Trees and Mangrove**

It came to light during the discussion that for afforestation campaigns and programmes in the District, attention should be on growing of economic trees and mangroves which are able to absorb carbon dioxide better in the atmosphere.

## **2. Weak Enforcement of Building Regulations**

Stakeholders expressed dissatisfaction and worry about how the District Assembly is not strictly enforcing building regulations leading to haphazard and unauthorised development of buildings and properties in the District especially at Sogakope.

## **3. Low Revenue Mobilization**

Participants expressed worry over how the District Assembly is unable to generate enough revenue even though enough revenue potential exists. They attributed the problem to inadequate logistics, suspected revenue leakages and poor supervision of revenue collectors.

## **4. Packaging of Contracts to Include Additional Facilities**

Participants were unhappy about how development projects are completed without additional facilities such as water, electricity, fans, ceiling, furniture and fittings. Participants advised the District Assembly to package the contracts such that these additional facilities are included before they are awarded.

## **5. Low Attention to Provision of Teachers Accommodation**

It came to light during the discussion that the District Assembly is not doing well in providing teachers accommodation in the various communities to facilitate teaching and learning in deprived communities in the District.

### **e) Main Controversies and Areas of Complaints**

#### **1. District Education Endowment Fund**

Stakeholders were not happy that the District Assembly was not making any contribution into the District Education Endowment Fund as discussed and agreed at one of the General Assembly meetings.

#### **2. 3-Unit Classroom Block at Hlevi JHS**

Stakeholders were of the view that the 3-unit classroom block being built for Hlevi JHS is more needed for Hlevi Kindergarten School since they have high enrolment and are using a sub-standard classroom block for teaching and learning.

### **3.Lack of Support for Interested Youth to Attend Youth Leadership Training Institute**

Participants expressed worry over inability of the District Assembly to financially support some of the teaming unemployed youth who are interested in acquiring employable skills at Youth Leadership Training Institutes.

#### **f) A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation**

Participation was a little over the target of 30 people for the hearing. There was a good and fair representation of all the various interest groups invited. Discussions were fruitful and focussed on issues affecting smooth operation of the District Assembly. Stakeholders were grateful for the opportunity to make input into the preparation of the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan.

#### **Accent to the Acceptance of Public Hearing Report**

<b><u>Name:</u></b>	<b><u>Signature:</u></b>	<b><u>Date:</u></b>
Hon. Emmanuel Louis Agamah District Chief Executive	.....	.....
Mr. Gilbert Enyonam Avemegah District Co-ordinating Director	.....	.....
Gershon K. Tудоabor District Planning Officer	.....	.....

## APPENDIX F

### SOUTH TONGU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

#### ADOPTION STATEMENT

This Medium Term Development Plan was adopted during the general assembly meeting of the South Tongu District Assembly held on ..... December, 2017 at the District Assembly Hall in Sogakope.

**Name:**

**Signature:**

**Date:**

Hon. Raphael Nani Dakpo  
(Presiding Member)

.....

.....

Hon. Emmanuel Louis Agamah  
(District Chief Executive)

.....

.....

Mr. Gilbert Enyonam Avemegah  
(District Co-ordinating Director)

.....

.....