

SOUTH TONGU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



2024 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Prepared by: **DPCU**

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ACRONYMS

DPCU	District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit
GEA	Ghana Enterprises Agency
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
AIDs	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HIV	Human Immune Virus
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
AAP	Annual Action Plan
APR	Annual Progress Report
GHS	Ghana Health Service
LI	Legislative Instrument
GES	Ghana Education Service
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
GoG	Government of Ghana
SHS	Senior High School
KG	Kindergarten
MSEs	Micro and Small Enterprises
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
STDA	South Tongu District Assembly
MPCF	Member of Parliament Common Fund
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
PHC	Population and Housing Census
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
CPI	Consumer Price Index
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education Training
AEA	Agriculture Extension Agents
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
CHPS	Community Health Planning Services
PLWD	People Living with Disability
MAG	Modernisation of Agriculture in Ghana
NACAP	National Anti-Corruption Action Plan
DACF-RFG	District Assemblies Common Fund Response Factor Grants
FSD	Forestry Service Department
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
RIAP	Revenue Improvement Action Plan
EXECO	Executive Committee
RCC	Regional Co-ordinating Council
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Decentralization process in Ghana makes the Metropolitan, Municipality and District Assemblies the pivot of development activities in the country. With the coming into force of 1992 Fourth Republican Constitution of Ghana, the New Local Government System Act 1993, (Act 462), the National Development Planning Commission Act 1994, (Act 479) and the Development Planning Systems Act 1994, (Act 480), Assemblies in Ghana have been tasked to ensure the overall development of the areas under their jurisdiction through the formulation and execution of Development Plans and programmes and designing strategies for the mobilization and prudent utilization of revenue. Thus, the Municipalities have become the pivot of development activities from the bottom.

In line with this, the South Tongu District Assembly has taken the necessary steps to formulate this Annual Action Plan for 2024. This is meant to form the basis for the implementation of programmes aimed at reducing poverty and laying the foundation for a Holistic Sustainable Socioeconomic Development in the District.

PROCESS OF PREPARING AND ADOPTING THE ANNUAL PLAN

This plan is an extraction of programmes and projects from the District Medium Term Development Plan for 2022-2025. It essentially contains programmes and projects planned for 2024 and those rolled over from the 2023 Annual Action Plan for implementation due to the Assembly's inability to fully complete them. Their implementation was however deemed necessary for meeting key targets set by all stakeholders in the Assembly. It also contains new priority programmes for 2024. The Annual Action Plan was prepared within the Policy framework of the "*an Agenda for Jobs; Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for all, 2022-2025*" to address the prioritized needs of the people in 2024. The prioritized interventions are aligned with the Thematic Areas of the *President's the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies*

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 BACKGROUND, DISTRICT PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION

1.1 Establishment

South Tongu District Assembly is one of the Eighteen (18) and one of the Two Hundred and Sixty-one (261) Administrative Districts of the Volta Region and Ghana respectively. The South Tongu District was established by Legislative Instrument (LI) 1466 of 1989 to among other functions, lead implementation of development programmes and projects aimed at improving the living conditions of people in the district. It was carved from the old Tongu District which was made up of South Tongu, Central Tongu and North Tongu. The District capital, Sogakope, is located about 83.5 kilometers away from the Regional capital, Ho.

1.2 Vision

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

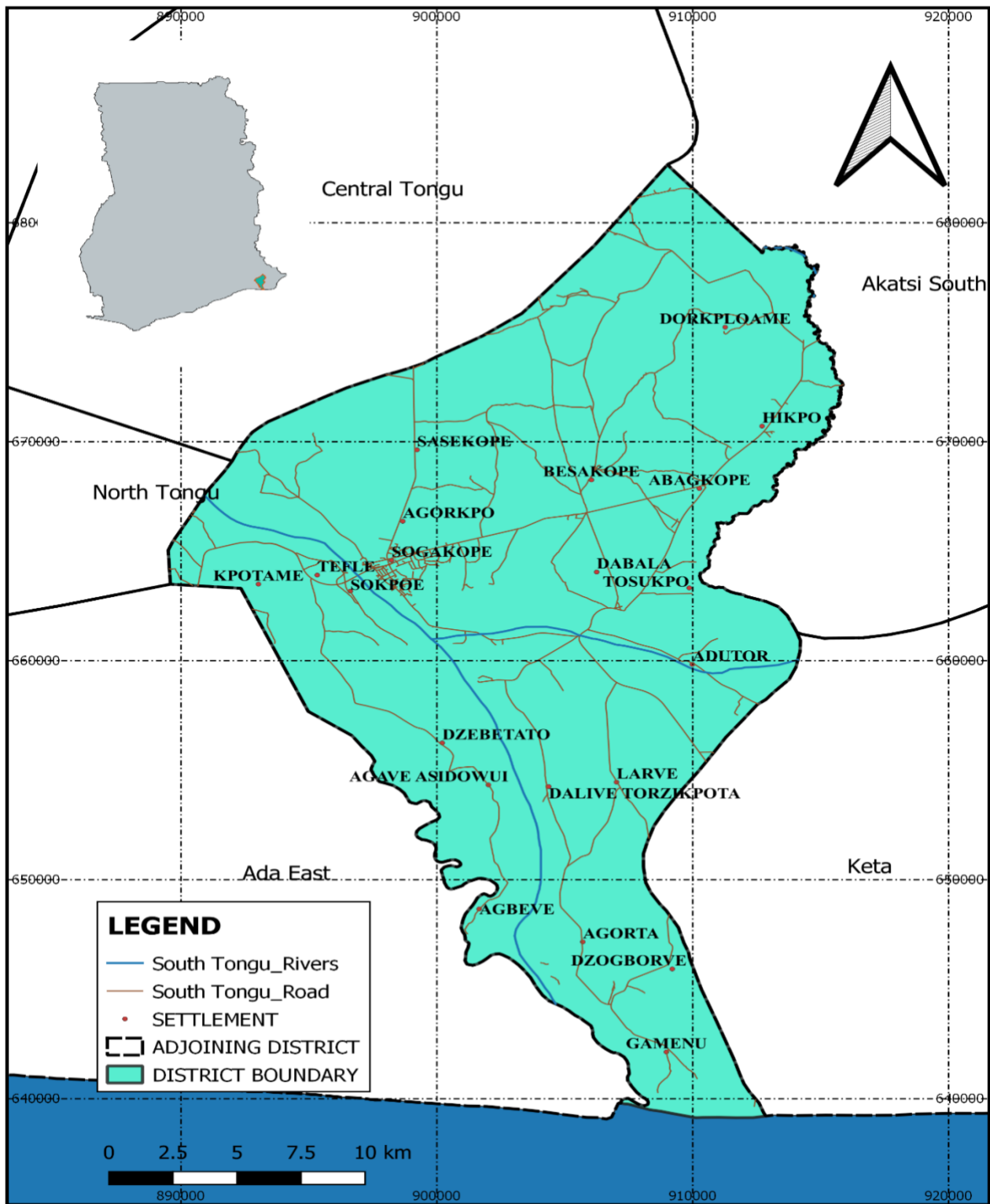
1.3 Mission

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.

1.4 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 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 Anloga District and a short coastline. The district occupies a total land area of 665 square kilometres representing 7.0 percent of the land size of the Volta Region (2021 PHC). Figure 1 below shows the map of South Tongu district.

Figure 1: Map of South Tongu District



1.5 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 including one Member of Parliament (MP) and the District Chief Executive. The district assembly functions through five (5) statutory Sub-Committees (Development Planning, Finance and Administration, Justice and Security, Works, Social Services) and an Executive Committee chaired by the District Chief Executive. The Assembly operates through other committees such as Tourism and Sanitation Sub-Committee, Budget Committee, Audit Committee, Public Relation and Complaints Committee. Thirteen departments exist under the District Assembly to implement policies, programmes and projects of the Assembly.

b) Traditional Administration and Culture

The district has five traditional areas namely Agave, Fievie, Tefle, Sokpoe and Vume of which Agave is considered the largest. Each traditional area is autonomous with its own paramount chief, queen and festival. The people of Agave celebrate an annual Dzawuwu festival during the month of August. Two months prior to the festival, picking of fresh clams/oysters (afoli) is forbidden. Tortsogbeza by the people of Sokpoe is an annual event held during Easter in remembrance of the historical crossing of the Volta River by their ancestors. Kporlegbeza, literally meaning (capture of the tiger) is usually celebrated during Easter by the people of Fievie while Afenorto, which means 'home coming', is celebrated by the people of Tefle during the month of December. The festivals bring home all indigenes residing outside their localities to connect with their extended families, promote unity and mobilise resources toward self-help developmental projects. According to 2021 PHC, Ewes dominate the ethnic groups in the district (93.70%), followed by the Ga-Dangme (2.38%) and Akans (2.11%) with an insignificant presence of other ethnic groups (1.81%). In terms of religion, Christians form majority (85.40%) of the population, followed by Traditionalist (5.94%) and Muslims (2.30%). Those who do not profess any religion form 6.35 percent and those who practice other religions constitute 0.01 percent. There is peaceful co-existence among the religious groups in the district.

1.6 Security and Judiciary

On security, the district is generally peaceful with the presence of key security agencies. The security agencies present are Ghana National Fire Service, Ghana Immigration Service and Customs Division of the Ghana Revenue Authority which operate from Sogakope. The rest are Naval Training Command at Nutekpor and Ghana Police Service with a Divisional Command which are fairly distributed across the district. The district has a District Court at Dabala, Circuit and High Courts at Sogakope to administer justice. The High Court also serves residents of North Tongu, Central Tongu, Akatsi South and Anloga districts. In addition, plans are afoot for the establishment of Police Training School and its ancillary facilities at Atravenu Electoral Area in the district. The presence of these justice and security agencies has significantly contributed to the peaceful environment the district is enjoying.

1.7 Demography

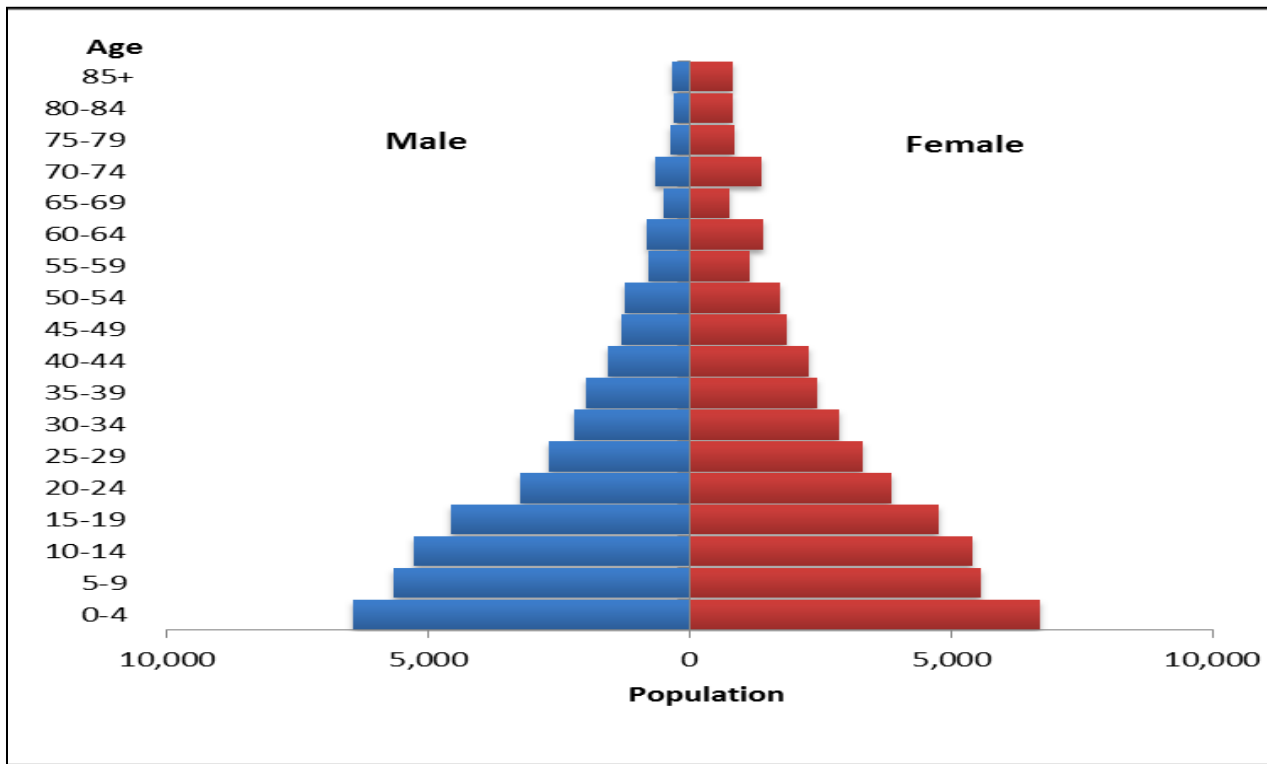
a) Population Size and Distribution

The total population of the district is 113,114 in the 2021 PHC from a figure of 87,950 in the 2010 PHC. The district population represents 6.8 percent of the regional population (1,659,040). Females constitute 53.6 percent while males constitute 46.4 percent. The district which has become largely urbanised, has about 52 percent of its population located in four major towns namely Sogakope, Sokpoe, Tefle and Vume. The district has a total household of about 31,600 with an average household size of 3.5.

b) Age-Sex Structure (Population Pyramid)

As shown in figure 2 below, the district has a large youthful population which is very active. Provision of any social services or interventions in the district should take account of this youthful structure while not forgetting the aged which constitute about 8 percent of the total district population.

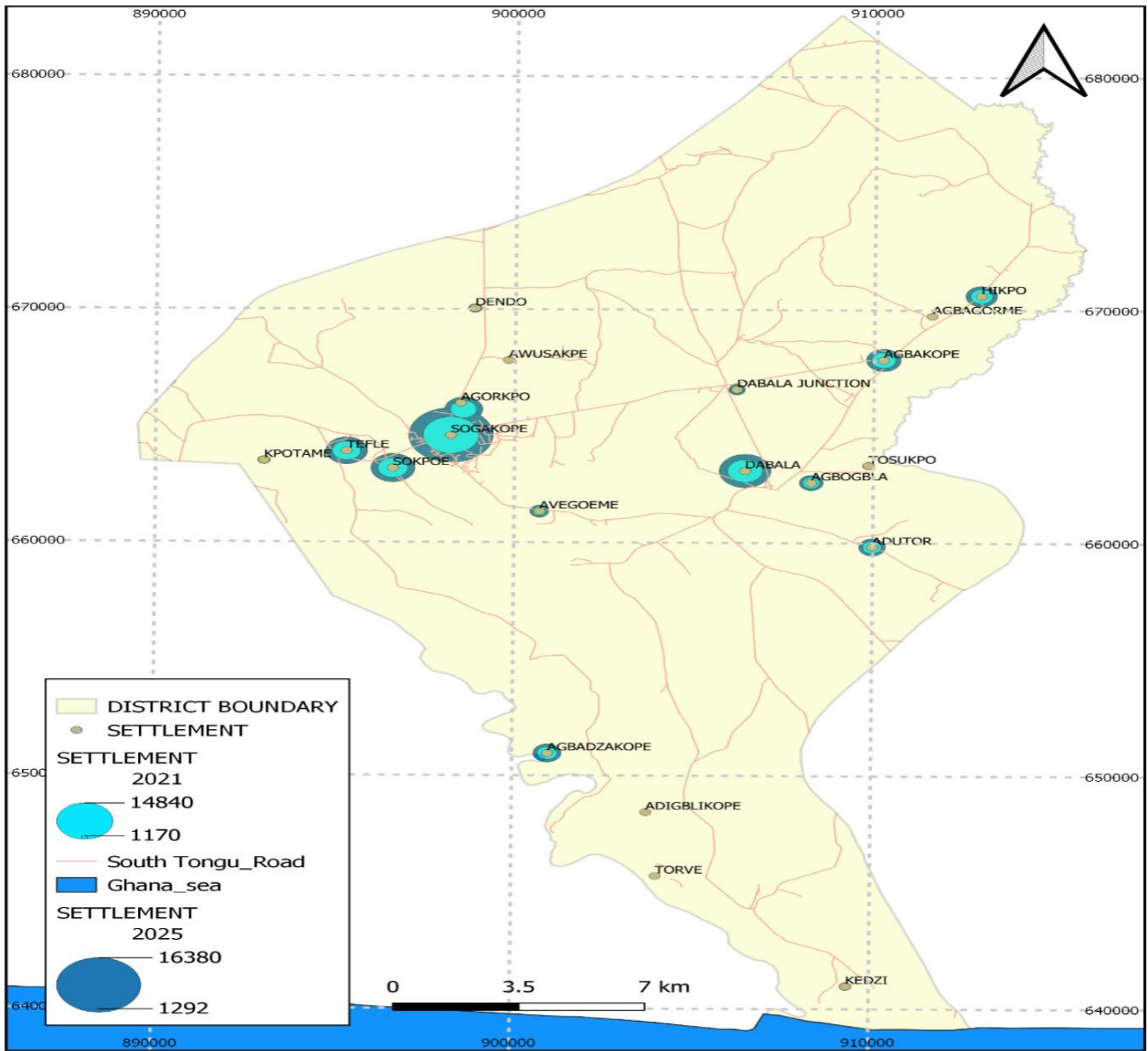
Figure 2: Population pyramid



c) Spatial Distribution of Population

The population density is high in communities along the major roads namely Sogakope, Dabala, Sokpoe, Tefle, Vume, Agorkpo, Adutor, Kpotame and Agbakope and in few other communities where the road network is good. However, the population is sparsely distributed in the Eastern section of the District where the road networks are poor.

Figure 3: Spatial Distribution of Population



1.8 Settlement Systems and Built Environment

a) Hierarchy of Settlements

Hierarchy of settlements in terms of functions and services they perform helps to determine functional zones in the District. There are about 104 communities in the District. However, 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 principal settlement that hosts the District Assembly and has sub urban towns which now provide higher services that are stated in the table below. This is followed by Dabala, Agbakope,

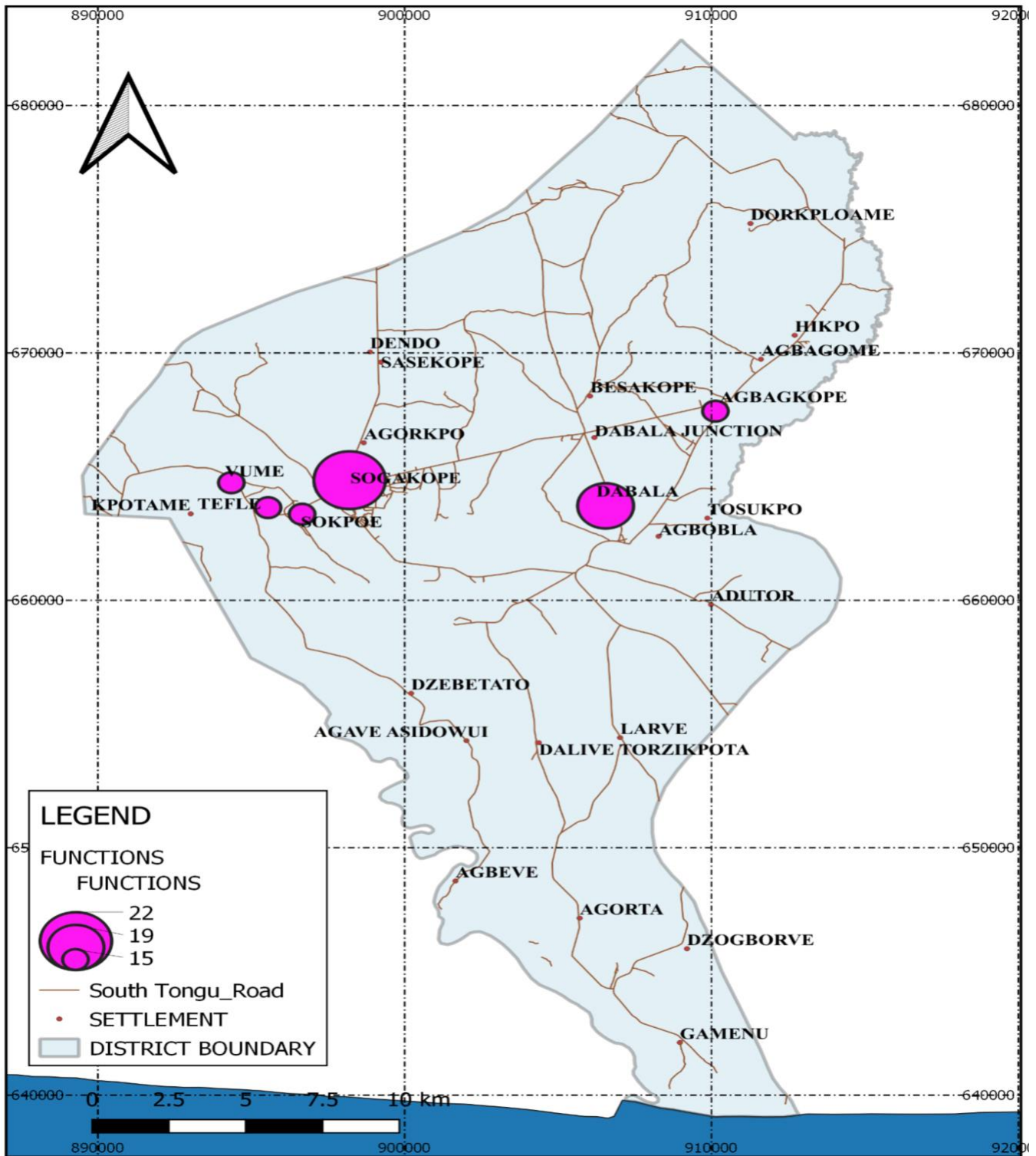
Sokpoe, Tefle, Adutor and Vume which are fast growing in the District. The location of these towns along the Tema-Aflao highway has turned them into commercial hub for brisk business and other economic activities. The table below shows key services and functions performed by major settlements while figure 4 below is a graphic representation of functional towns in the district.

Table 1: Functional towns

Hierarchy	Settlement	Key services/functions provided	Total services/functions
1	Sogakope	Basic school, Secondary school, hospital, banking, police headquarters, Area 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, Area council office, health center	19
3	Agbakope, Sokpoe, Tefle, Agorkpo, Adutor 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 Construct, 2022

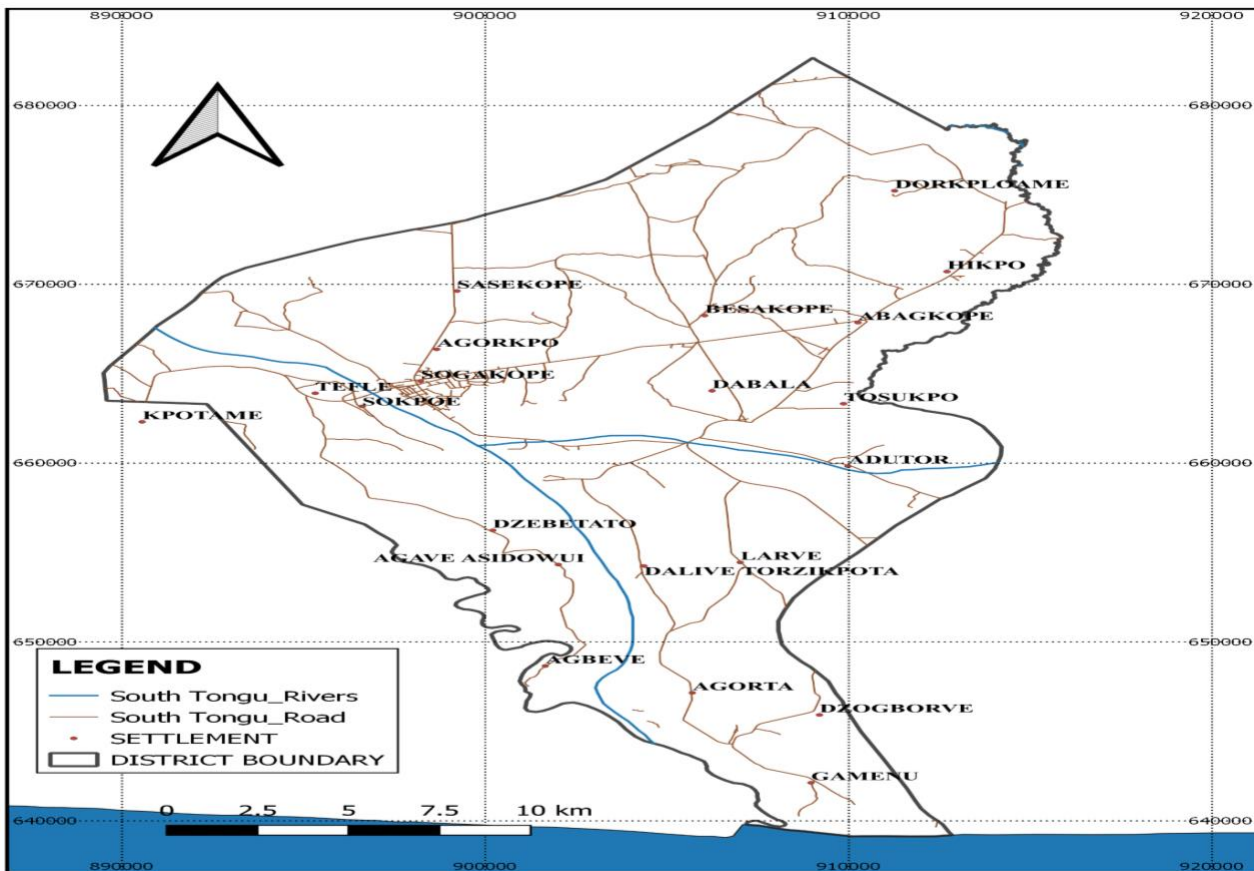
Figure 4: Map of functional towns



1.9 Transportation Network

Physical access to services such as health, education, postal and telecommunication, agriculture extension, banking, police and marketing centres are mainly by road. The ECOWAS highway from Aflao passes through the district to Tema. Settlements in the Agave-Afedume and Larve Area Councils are linked by untarred feeder roads. However, some communities like Adutor, Avuto, Agbogbla and their surrounding villages are linked to Dabala (the commercial hub of the area) by a tarred feeder road of about 27km. Another tarred road of about 45km connects Dabala Junction in the South Tongu district to Anloga in the Anloga district. Most feeder roads become unmotorable during the rainy seasons which hinder easy movement of people, goods and services, slow down economic activity and adversely affect people's income. River transport is supported by the availability of a ferry, operated by the Ghana Highways Authority, which plies from Ada through South Tongu district to Akuse on daily basis. There is a need to encourage this mode of transport as it provides the safest means of river transport across the district. However, during strong winds and rainstorm, transportation by local canoes becomes dangerous. The figure below shows road networks within the District.

Figure 5: Road networks



1.10 Internal Revenue Generation

Internal revenue generation is considered as a critical focus area of the District Assembly especially at this time where external inflows have reduced drastically. To improve internal revenue generation, the District Assembly has prepared and implemented Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP). As a result of the implementation of the revenue improvement action plan, there is a consistent modest improvement in total internal revenue generation over the period as shown in table 2 below.

Table 2: IGF performance (2018-2022)

Source of funds	Year 2018 (GH¢)	Year 2019 (GH¢)	Year 2020 (GH¢)	Year 2021 (GH¢)	Year 2022 (GH¢)
Rates	100,341.74	133,462.55	165,054.57	132,532.00	102,641.15
Fees	190,506.55	186,393.73	197,255.25	240,896.26	246,805.85
Licenses	161,645.14	196,128.76	158,719.09	227,893.60	258,223.00
Lands and Royalties	76,258.96	101,352.80	82,152.00	102,680.00	138,543.00
Rents	21,921.00	70,704.00	129,424.50	90,004.00	80,172.00
Fines, penalties and forfeits	0.00	0.00	850.00	0.00	250.00
Miscellaneous	6,002.98	16,621.00	5,734.53	2,700.00	5,524.18
Total	556,676.37	704,662.84	739,189.94	796,705.86	832,159.18

Source: STDA Annual Financial Statements

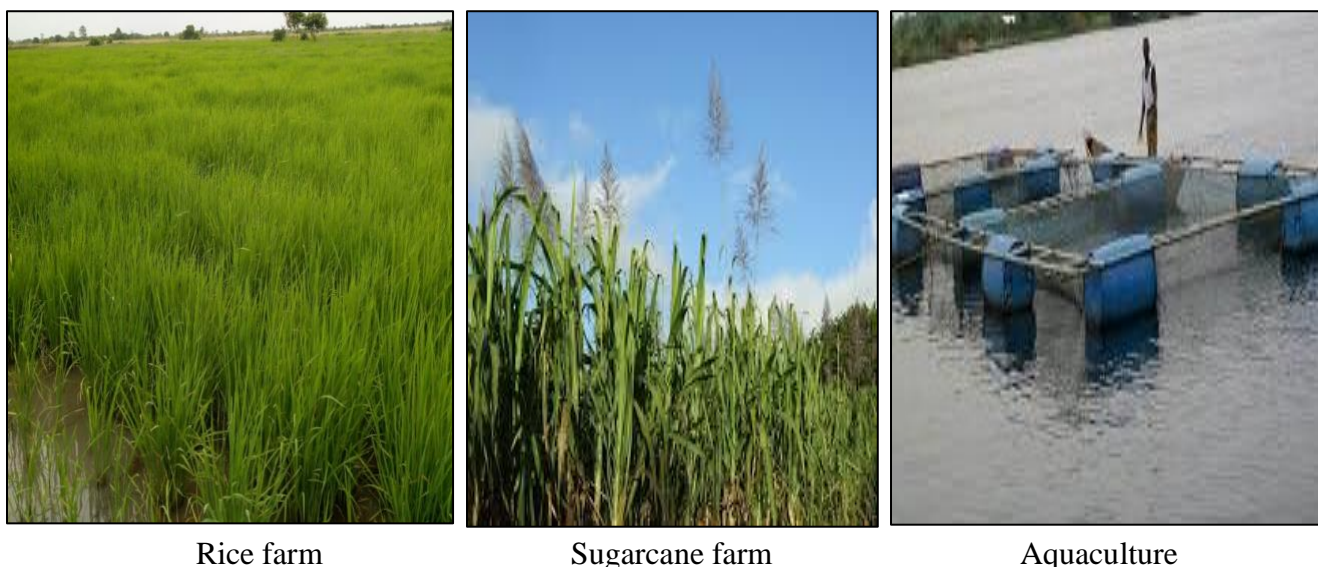
1.11 District Economy

a) Agriculture

As shown in figure 6 below, South Tongu District is an agrarian district where agriculture employs about 46.7 percent of the economically active population. 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, rice, okro, pepper, groundnut, garden egg, sugarcane, tomatoes and sweet potato. Rice is cultivated commercially at Fievie and Kpenu. Pepper or chilli farming is a major agribusiness activity by farmers at Agbakope, Agbagorme, Hikpo, Sasekope, Dendo and Tsavanya. Onion farming has also been taken up by farmers at Gbonorkope and Fievie. It is also acknowledged that in terms of cattle population per square kilometers, South Tongu District accounts for the highest nationally.

Figure 6: Agriculture potentials



Rice farm

Sugarcane farm

Aquaculture

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 which may be due to absence of tsetse fly, short grasses and low rainfall pattern. Most of the animals are reared on subsistence basis except cattle, poultry and few others which are undertaken for commercial purposes.

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 endowed with tilapia and freshwater clam (Afoli) and other species of fish. Also, creeks and lagoons serve as good breeding grounds for tilapia, shrimps and mud fishes. Fish farming is undertaken at sections of the Volta River and harvested for sale to buyers within and outside (Accra, Keta and Aflao etc.) the district. The data analysis by sex shows that the agriculture sector employs 53.9 percent males and 41.3 percent females.

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, water purification and metal fabrication. The natural wild growing reeds which is the main raw material for mat weaving can also be explored through research, and used in the production of toiletry products. A relatively high proportion of females (22.7%) than males (12.1%) engage in industrial and manufacturing sectors.

c) Service

Under the service category, there are managers, professionals, technicians, clerical and service, hospitality, financial services, transport services and sales 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

The South Tongu district which is strategically located, has virtually become the national hub for the hospitality industry. There are about 600 rooms available for hosting conferences, tour related activities and other recreational programmes across the district. In addition, few islands like Tuanikope can be developed into riverside resorts to attract tourists. Along the creeks that flow into the Volta River are several waterfowls, including the pelicans near Agave-Afedume. The Avu Lagoon near Adutor is home to several birds and an endangered amphibian antelope called Sitatunga. The Lower Volta basin provides an ideal environment for eco-tourism to thrive. The Volta River continues to provide the right environment for the promotion of water sports and boost the hospitality industry in the district. In addition, the district is blessed with a clean sandy beach interspersed with coconut trees at Agorta which naturally offers a place of relaxation to tourists. It is envisaged that the fortunes of the tourism industry could be enhanced through a deliberate policy of improving access to these facilities. Figure 7 below shows key tourist attractions in the district.

Figure 7: Tourist attractions



River front resorts



Sitatunga



Pottery

e) Business and Job Creation

The local enterprises contribute immensely to the development of the District through provision of employment, food security and revenue. The District Assembly supports training and rendering of business advisory services to local entrepreneurs and artisans in production improvement, product packaging, small business management and financial record keeping. Furthermore, the District Assembly grants them land development and building permits and assist them to get financial support from MASLOC. Conditions of feeder roads need improvement to ease movement of goods and services to Sogakope, Dabala and other market centers in the district. The table below shows the distribution of local enterprises within the district.

Table 3: Distributions of local enterprises

Enterprises	Locations
Farm based Enterprises a) Poultry rearing b) Grassutter rearing c) Beekeeping d) Piggery e) Fish farming f) Vegetables (okro, tomatoes, carrot, pepper) g) Maize, cassava and sweet potatoes farming	-Sogakope, Kpotame, Sokpoe, Alavanyo, Amedormekope -Dabala, Detsawome, Fieve, Sokpoe, Tenve & Kpotame -Kasangblekpo, Morkordze -Adutor, Kpotame, Dendo, Sokpoe -Tadze, Sokpoe, Tuanikope -Agbakope, Agbagorme, Dordoekope, Dzetorkoe, Torve, Hikpo, Sokpoe, Fievie-Dugame, Fievie-Kpodzi, Dendo, Dedo, Hlevi, Lakpo, Dorkploame, Besakope, Tordzinu, Tsavanya, Gonu

h) Sugarcane farming i) Rice farming j) Cattle rearing k) Beans farming	-Kpotame, Dendo, Dedo, Awuyakope, Agbeve, Hlevi & Atsieve, Agorhome, Besakope, Amedormekope, Dorklpoame, Gonu -Tosukpo, Agbogbla, Adutor, Avuto, Amedormekope, Gonu -Fieve, Agbakope, Dalive-Torzikpota, Akplorti, Hlevi, Avegorome, Bakpo, Lakpo, Besakope, Lakpo, Dorklpoame, Tordzinu & Kpenu -Kua, Kpotame, Kasanglekpo, Kpordiwlor, Dzitsekope, Fieve-Kpodzi, Dendo, Dedo, Amedormekope, Tordzinu, Dorklpoame, Gonu -Fieve-Dugame, Fieve-Kpodzi
Agro-processing Enterprises a) Cassava processing b) Fish processing c) Soyabeans processing	-Dendo, Kpotame, Yorkutikpo, Akutukope, Agorgbe, Dedo -Tadze, Gonu & Sokpoe -Agbakope
Agro-industrial Enterprises a) Soap and detergent making b) Baking and confessionary	-Sogakope -Sogakope, Sokpoe, Tefle & Dabala Junction
Traditional Craft Enterprises a) Batik tie and dye b) Mat weaving c) Ceramics d) Basket weaving	-Agorkpo, Dendo, Sogakope -Detsawome, Gamenu, Galosota, Adutor, Lolito, Akutukope, Tadze, Atravenu, Nyinuto, Asidowui, Dedo, Amedorme, Gonu & Larve -Vume & Tefle -Avegoeme
Post Harvest Enterprises a) Crop drying (pepper)	-Agbakope, Agbagorme, Hikpo, Sasekope, Dendo & Tsavanya
Fabrication a) Screw press for cassava and palm oil processing, soap cutting machine, cassava greater	-Sogakope
Others a) Hospitality facilities b) Financial services c) Stone, gravel & sand mining	-Sogakope, Agorkpo, Tefle, Sokpoe, Hikpo & Dabala -Sogakope, Kpotame, Dabala & Agorkpo -Bakpo, Toklokpo, Awuyakope, Lolito, Tefle, Sokpoe

Source: Field Survey, 2021

1.12 Natural Resource Endowment

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, River Tordzi, Angaw Lagoon, Avu Lagoon, Hlortor and many other creeks and lagoons which are used for fishing, farming and tourism. Traditional and aquaculture methods are used to exploit these resources. In addition, pumping machinery would also enhance their extraction and utilization of these resources.

The effective utilization of these resources and provision of 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 poor accessibility, inadequate investment, poor land tenure system, bad farming and aquaculture practices. By attaining a municipal status, South Tongu District would attract a wide range of investment opportunities that would go a long way to enhance the economic development of the District and improve the living standard of the people.

1.13 Education

a) Distribution of educational facilities and service delivery

The district has a total of 356 educational institutions which are public and privately owned. There are 131 Kindergartens, 129 Primary, 91 Junior High Schools, three Senior High Schools, and two Technical Vocational Institutes in the District. The table below indicates number of public and private schools at each level of education.

Table 4: Number of public and private schools by level

Level	Public	Private	Total
KG	90	41	131
Primary	88	41	129
JHS	67	24	91
SHS	3	0	3
TVET	2	0	2
TOTAL	250	106	356

DED Annual Report, 2022

b) Students Enrollment and Teacher Distribution

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

Table 5: Student enrolment and teacher distribution

LEVEL	ENROLLMENT			TEACHERS					
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	TRAINED			UNTRAINED		
				M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
KG	4,335	4,252	8,587	21	196	217	13	30	43
Primary	9,837	9,780	1,9617	201	335	536	15	50	65
JHS	3,938	3,775	7,713	310	170	480	6	4	10
SHS	1,438	2,870	4,308	155	98	253	25	15	40
TVET	1,573	776	2,349	31	18	49	24	16	40
TOTAL	21,121	21,453	42,574	718	817	1,535	83	115	198

Source: DED Annual Report, 2022

1.14 Health

a) Distribution of Health Facilities and Service Delivery

The district is divided into six (6) health sub-districts (Sogakope, Dorkploame, Sotevu, Dabala-Adutor, Dordoekope, Agorta-Gamenu) for the purposes of effective health service delivery and administration. Healthcare services are delivered at three (3) levels with the first level delivered at the CHPS compounds across the District; the second level is delivered at the health centers/clinics in the District and the third level is delivered at the hospitals in the District.

The South Tongu district occupies a unique location along the Trans West African highway and has two major hospitals (District Hospital and Richard Novati Hospital). These hospitals have full blown facilities to carry out major and critical healthcare services. The District Hospital is being upgraded to host trauma center facilities to cater for emergencies that may occur through accidents along the highway. The hospitals are also patronized by people from the Republic of Togo and individuals from neighboring districts. Its elevation to Municipal Hospital will bring further investment and opportunities for growth that will benefit patrons from its catchment areas. The hospitals also serve as training center for medical students. It is also

projected that two health centers (Dabala Health Center and Adutor Health Center) in the district will soon be redesignated into polyclinics and additional facilities provided to further enhance medical care in the district.

Table 6: Distribution of health facilities

Type	No.	Operator				Location
		GHS	CHAG	PRIVATE	PPAG	
Hospital	2	1	1		0	Sogakope
Health Centre	4	4	0	0	0	Dordoekope, Kpotame, Adutor & Dabala
CHPS Compounds	19	19	0	0	0	Asidowui, Agbeve, Dzebetato, Tefle, Sokpoe, Sokutime, Agbakope, Larve, Gonu, Hikpo, Dalive, Tosukpo, Agorta, Dzogborve, Gamenu, Sogakope, Sasekope, Besakope, Dorkploame
Clinics	4	0	1	2	1	Sogakope & Akplale,
Total	28	24	1	2	1	Sogakope

Source: DHD Report, 2022

b) Clinical Staff strength

Availability of doctors, nurses and midwives in attending to patients is very important in improving healthcare delivery in the district. The table below shows the number of key health personnel available at the various health facilities in the district to serve the population.

Table 7: Staff strength of key health professionals

Cadre of personnel	2020		2021		2022	
	No.	Patient ratio	No.	Patient ratio	No.	Patient ratio
Midwives	68	1:1624	93	1:293	103	1:1121
Nurses	293	1:406	496	1:214	501	1:238
Physician Assistants	8		10		17	
Doctors	14	1:8004	18	1:6,308	21	1:5499

Source: DHD Report, 2022

1.15 Water and Sanitation

a) Water

Data in the table below on main source of potable water shows that, pipe born water account for 54.49 percent, followed by river/stream (13.18%). Rainwater (0.51%) 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 (59.31%) than in the rural areas (52.06%). Also, the use of River/Stream is predominant in rural areas (17.16%) than urban areas (5.26%). There is a need for continuous increase pipe born water coverage to reduce the risk of water-borne diseases and coverage of long distances to access potable water.

Table 8: Sources of water for household usage

Source of Water	Water usage by Households		
	District (%)	Urban (%)	Rural (%)
River/Stream	13.18	5.26	17.16
Pipe born	54.49	59.31	52.06
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	0.87	0.63	0.99
Rainwater	0.51	0.18	0.68
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	2.02	0.28	2.89
Others (protected well & spring, bottled water, sachet water, tanker supply/vendor provided, unprotected well & spring)	28.93	34.33	26.22

Source: GSS, 2021 PHC

b) Sanitation

Toilet Facilities

Following the improvement in potable water supply within the district, flush toilets and other improved form of toilets have significantly reduced the practices of free range and use of pan toilet facilities. Also, the adoption and use of biodigester and biogas technology toilet facilities especially in urban communities have resulted in considerable improvement of sanitation in the district. The table below supports the above assertion.

Table 9: Type of toilet facility used by households

Toilet facility	Facility usage by Households		
	District (%)	Urban (%)	Rural (%)
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	24.59	6.30	33.81
Water Closet.	13.23	24.64	7.48
Biodigester/Biogas	3.02	4.34	2.35
Portable toilet	0.04	0.09	0.01
Pit latrine	23.15	21.65	23.89
KVIP	18.59	25.65	15.03
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/PitPan etc)	17.29	17.20	17.34
Bucket/Pan	0.05	0.06	0.05
Other	0.04	0.07	0.03

Source: GSS, 2021 PHC

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 GOALS, ISSUES, POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

The goals, policy objectives and strategies outlined to address the prioritized development issue in the district are summarized in table 33. The strategies adopted to address the development issues were informed by:

- a) Financial considerations: that is how much it would cost to implement the strategy.
- b) Available resources: Availability of staff (including technical expertise), money, and time to implement the strategy.
- c) Target population: Acceptance of the strategy by the target population.
- d) Social costs: Long term positive and negative consequences of the strategy to the target population.
- e) Intended objectives: check if the strategy will achieve the intended objectives
- f) Technology: Will available technology promote the use of the strategy while assessing the ease of technology adoption by the target population.

Table10: Goals, issues, policy objectives and strategies

Goal	Issue	Objective	Strategy
1. Build a prosperous society	1. Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strengthen revenue institutions and administration
	2. Limited local participation in economic development	Pursue strategic national industrial development initiatives	Introduce industrial subcontracting exchange to link SMEs with large-scale enterprises
	3a. High cost of production inputs	Create an enabling agribusiness environment	Ensure sector programmes and projects link smallholder and commercial producers to industry
	3b. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to	Modernise and enhance agricultural production systems	Reinvigorate extension services

	<p>comparatively lower yields</p> <p>4. Poor tourism infrastructure and service</p>	<p>Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development</p>	<p>Promote local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards</p>
<p>2. Create opportunities for all</p>	<p>2.1 Poor quality of education at all levels</p> <p>2.2a Gaps in physical access to health infrastructure and services</p> <p>2.2b Increasing morbidity, mortality, and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</p> <p>2.3a Increasing demand for household water supply</p> <p>2.3b Poor attitude of citizenry towards the environmental sanitation</p> <p>2.4 Increasing child rights violation</p>	<p>Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</p> <p>Ensure affordable, equitable, accessible quality and universal health coverage (UHC) for all</p> <p>Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality</p> <p>Improve access to safe and reliable sustainable water supply services for all</p> <p>Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services</p> <p>Prevent and protect children from all</p>	<p>Enhance quality of teaching and learning environment</p> <p>Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy</p> <p>Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases.</p> <p>Intensify and sustain immunization for all children under 2</p> <p>Expand safe water production and distribution systems</p> <p>Promote national total sanitation campaign</p> <p>Increase community engagements and</p>

	2.5 Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection	forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable	behavioural change campaigns to promote positive parenting attitudes and practices among parents and caregivers Implement productive social inclusion interventions
3. Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	3.1 Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources 3.2 Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response 3.3a Rapid deterioration of roads 3.3b Limited safety facilities; poor services on inland waterways	Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services Enhance the contribution of inland waterways to safe and efficient transportation of goods and people	Promote and develop mechanisms for transparent governance, equity sharing and stakeholder participation in the forest, wildlife and wood fuel resource management Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction Enhance maintenance and management practices for all transport sector Promote the use of modern, safe, sustainable materials and technology in the construction of local boats and vessel

	3.4 Poor prioritization of Spatial Planning (Structure and Local Plans).	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlements	Ensure preparation of Spatial Development Frameworks, Structure Plans and Local Plans for MMDAs
4. Maintain a stable, united and safe society	4.1 Ineffective sub-district structures 4.2 Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	Deepen political and administrative decentralization Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Strengthen sub-district structures Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability Improve service delivery at MMDA level
5. Improve emergency preparedness and response planning	5.1 Limited Institutional Capacities	Enhance institutional capacity and coordination for effective emergency response	Institute measures for experience sharing on emergency response and capacity building
6. Strengthen coordination, monitoring and evaluation	6.1 Inadequate logistics 6.2 Inadequate financial, logistics and human resources	Strengthen plan preparation, implementation and coordination at all levels Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems at all levels	Strengthen and improve resource mobilisation for plan implementation Strengthen M&E capacities at all levels

Source: DPCU, 2021

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2024

This Activity Plan is based on the Development programme formulated for the achievement of specific policy outcomes in 2024. This constitutes basically those projects or activities which will be implemented in the 2024 as part of the continuous efforts to achieve the broader goal of the District Medium Term Development Plan 2022-2025. Its detailed activities are categorized under the various Development Dimensions of the National Development Policy Framework, an Agenda for Jobs 2022-2025.

Table11: Composite Annual Action Plan, 2024

Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)			Programme status		Implementing institution/depart.	
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DPs	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability														
Programmes (PBB): Management and administration														
Sub-programmes (PBB): General administration														
1.1.1 Support Area Councils to maintain their offices & procure equipment/consumables	Sogakope, Dabala, Larve & Agave-Afedume	Inadequate logistics	All the Area Councils supported					90,000	10,000		√		DE/PO	Central Adm./Area Councils
1.1.2 Organise town hall & stakeholders' meetings on government	Sogakope, Dabala,	Routine activity	Town hall & stakeholders' meetings					15,000	35,000		√		DPO/DBA	DCD/HoDs

Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)			Programme status		Implementing institution/depart.	
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DPs	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
policies & assembly activities	Larve & Asidowui		organised											
1.1.3 Mobilise & engage communities on development issues affecting them	Selected towns	Limited participation of people in development issues	Number of community meetings conducted					15,000	5,000		√		DPO/DBA	DCD/HoDs
1.1.4 Procurement & servicing of office equipment, logistics, stationery, consumables, protocol services and others for departments of the district assembly	Sogakope	Routine activity	Logistics provided for all department					150,000	80,000		√		PO	DCD/HoDs
1.1.5 Maintain district assembly office assets, equipment, machines, website, furniture & fittings	Sogakope	Assembly assets equipment, machines, furniture & fittings not in good condition	Assembly office assets, equipment, machines, furniture & fittings maintained					200,000	80,000		√		DE/MIS	DCD/HoDs

Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)			Programme status		Implementing institution/depart.		
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DPs	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating	
1.1.6 Complete District Assembly office block (Phase I&II)	Sogakope	Inadequate office space	Assembly office block completed					200,000				√		DE/PO	DCD/HoDs
Sub-programmes (PBB): Finance and revenue mobilization															
1.2.1 Supervise revenue collectors at the field, procure revenue logistics & collect property and business data	Sogakope, Dabala & other towns	Routine activity	Revenue collectors supervised and property and business data collected						10,000			√		DFO	Revenue collectors
1.2.2 Carry out tax education & create awareness on fee-fixing resolution for SMEs & other stakeholders	Sogakope, Dabala & other towns	Low awareness by SMEs on tax payment obligations	Tax education & awareness creation on fee fixing conducted					5,000	5,000			√		DBA/DFO	DCD/HoDs
Sub-programmes (PBB): Planning, Budgeting, Coordination and Statistics															
1.3.1 Prepare & submit annual action plan, RIAP, composite budget & other reports of the assembly	Sogakope	Routine activity	Annual action plan, RIAP, composite budget & other reports of the assembly					10,000	10,000			√		DPO/DBA	HoDs

Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)			Programme status		Implementing institution/depart.	
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DPs	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
			Prepared & submitted											
1.3.2 Undertake participatory supervision, monitoring, evaluation & auditing of development projects & programmes	Selected towns	Routine activity	Participatory supervision, monitoring, evaluation & auditing of development projects & programmes					30,000	20,000		√		DPO/DE	HoDs
1.3.3 Collect, compile, validate, analyze, store, disseminate and submit Administrative Data and CPI readings to GSS	Sogakope, Akatsi	Routine activity	Administrative Data and CPI readings collected and submitted					4,000	1,000	1,800	√		DS	HoDs, GSS
1.3.4 Update of District Development Data Platform (DDDP)	Sogakope	Routine activity	District Development Data Platform updated					1,000	200		√		DS	HoDs
Sub-programmes (PBB): Legislative oversights														
1.4.1 Organize general assembly, sub-committee, tender committee, management,	Sogakope	Routine activity	general assembly, sub-committee, tender					20,000	90,000		√		Central Adm.	HoDs

Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)			Programme status		Implementing institution/depart.	
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DPs	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
street address team, audit committee & other meetings			committee, management, street address team, audit committee & other meetings conducted											
1.4.2 Sensitise assembly & unit committee members on their roles, functions & bye laws	Sogakope & Dabala	Inadequate skills by assembly & unit committee members on their roles, functions & bye laws	Assembly & unit committee members on their roles, functions & bye laws sensitised						5,000		√		NCCE	Central Adm./DFO
Sub-programmes (PBB): Human resource management														
1.5.1 Carry out capacity building (training) programmes, recruitment, promotion & welfare of staff and assembly members	Sogakope	Routine activity	Capacity building training conducted and qualified staff promoted					60,000	50,000		√		HR	DCD/HoDs

Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)			Programme status		Implementing institution/depart.		
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DPs	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating	
Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements															
Programmes (PBB): Infrastructure delivery and management															
Sub-programmes (PBB): Physical and spatial planning															
2.1.1 Monitor land development activities & educate public on spatial/building permit acquisition	Sogakope, Dabala & other towns	Routine activity	Land development activities monitored & public educated on spatial/building permit acquisition						10,000			√		PPD	DCD/HoDs
2.1.2 Prepare spatial development framework, structure & local plans	Awusakpe & others	No Prepare spatial development framework the district & limited coverage of structure & local plans	spatial development framework, structure & local plans prepared					296,000	12,000				√	PPD	GIZ/DCD/HoDs

Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)			Programme status		Implementing institution/depart.	
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DPs	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
2.1.3 Maintain/erect signages & continue street naming & property addressing exercise	Awusakpe	Routine activity	signages maintained & continue street naming & property addressing exercise conducted					30,000	20,000			√	PPD	GIZ/DCD/HoDs
2.1.4 Carried out landscaping & beautification exercise	Sogakope & district assembly premises	Routine activity	landscaping & beautification exercise carried out					40,000			√		PPD	DCD/HoDs
Sub-programmes (PBB): Infrastructure development														
2.2.1 Provide potable water to selected towns	Selected towns	Low coverage of potable water	Potable water for selected towns provided					200,000			√		DE/PO	DCD/HoDs
2.2.2 Monitor sanitation activities & collect data on roads, building projects, water and sanitation facilities	Sogakope, Dabala & others	Routine activity	Sanitation activities monitored & data on roads, building projects, water and sanitation					5,000	5,000		√		DE	DCD/HoDs/Assembly members

Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)			Programme status		Implementing institution/depart.		
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DPs	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating	
			facilities collected												
2.2.3 Train WATSAN committees & Area Mechanics	Dabala Jn., Gonu-Agbokope, Asidowui & Tosukpo-Agbogbla	WATSAN committees & Area Mechanics lack modern skills	WATSAN committees & Area Mechanics trained in modern skills						5,000			√		DE	DCD/HoDs/Assembly members
2.2.4 Complete 1No. 18-shower points and 12-seater WC toilet	Sogakope SHS	Inadequate shower points & WC toilet at Sogakope SHS	1No. 18-shower points and 12-seater WC toilet completed					171,000				√		STDA	Sogakope SHS
2.2.5 Construction of 1No. 10-seater WC toilet	Fievie-Dugame	Inadequate WC toilet	of 1No. 10-seater WC toilet completed					37,000				√		DE/PO	DCD/HoDs
2.2.6 Construct 2No. Public Pounds	Selected Area Councils	Inadequate Public Pounds	2No. Public Pounds constructed					20,000				√		DE/PO	DCD/HoDs/Area Councils

Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)			Programme status		Implementing institution/depart.	
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DPs	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
2.2.7 Acquire land for solid and liquid waste disposal	Hlevi	Inadequate land for solid and liquid waste disposal	Land for solid and liquid waste disposal acquired					90,000	10,000		√		PPO/DEHO	Chiefs/Assembly members
2.2.8 Carry out solid waste management & maintain landfill site	Hlevi	Routine activity	Solid waste management & maintain landfill site carried out					200,000			√		DEHO	DCD/HoDs/Zoomlion
2.2.9 Dislodge public/institutional toilets & carry out fumigation	Sogakope & Dabala	Routine activity	public/institutional toilets dislodged & fumigation exercise carried out					80,000	10,000		√		DEHO	DCD/HoDs
2.2.10 Procure sanitation equipment & cleaning consumables	Sogakope	Routine activity	sanitation equipment & cleaning consumables procured					50,000	10,000		√		PO	DCD/HoDs
2.2.11 Supervise cleaning of public places/observe sanitation	Sogakope & Dabala	Routine activity	Supervise cleaning of public					5,000	5,000		√		DEHO	DCD/Assembly members

Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)			Programme status		Implementing institution/depart.	
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DPs	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
day & educate households on hygiene, open defecation, noise & air pollution			places/observe sanitation day & educate households on hygiene, open defecation, noise & air pollution conducted											
2.2.12 Undertake food hygiene & conduct medical screening for food & water vendors	Sogakope, Dabala, Larve & Asidowui	Routine activity	food hygiene & medical screening for food & water vendors food & water vendors conducted						5,000		√		DEHO	DCD/Assembly members
2.2.13 Reshape 3.0km deplorable feeder roads, access roads & construct culverts	Selected towns	50% of the feeder roads in bad condition with broken culverts	3.0km deplorable feeder roads, access roads & construct culverts maintained					300,000			√		DE	DCD/HoDs

Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)			Programme status		Implementing institution/depart.		
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DPs	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating	
2.2.14 Erect/maintain road signages & construct speed rumps	Selected roads	Limited signages & speed rumps	road signages & construct speed rumps maintained					50,000				√		DE	DCD/GHA
2.2.15 Educate drivers, motorists & public on road safety measures	Sogakope & other towns	Limited knowledge on road safety measures by motorists	drivers, motorists & public on road safety measures educated					5,000	5,000			√		MTTD	DISEC
2.2.16 Provide 10No. canoes for crossing streams & rivers	Selected towns	Limited number of canoes for crossing passengers	10No. canoes for crossing streams & rivers procured					50,000				√		PO	Central Adm./MP
2.2.17 Extend electricity to completed projects	Selected towns & institutions	50% of completed projects have not connected to national grid	electricity extended to completed projects					60,000				√		DE	Central Adm./ECG

Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)			Programme status		Implementing institution/depart.		
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DPs	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating	
2.2.18 Provide & maintain 300No. streetlights	Selected towns	Routine activity	300No. streetlights provided & maintained					100,000				√		DE	Central Adm./ECG/MP
2.2.19 Utilize MP's common fund on building materials, laboratory equipment, jerseys & footballs, mathematical sets, pumping machines etc. to support selected communities	Selected towns	Routine activity	MP's common fund utilized					300,000				√		MP	Central Adm.
2.2.20 Support self-help/community-initiated projects	Selected towns	Routine activity	self-help/community-initiated projects supported					150,000					√	DE/PO	Central Adm. Assembly members
2.2.21 Renovate Dabala District Court	Dabala	The court in bad condition	Dabala District Court renovated					300,000					√	DE	DCD/HoDs
2.2.23 Renovation of 4No. Area Council Offices	Sogakope, Dabala,	The Area Council Offices in	4No. Area Council Offices renovated					70,000				√		DE	DCD/HoDs

Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)			Programme status		Implementing institution/depart.	
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DPs	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
	Larve & Asidowui	bad condition												
2.2.24 Renovate deplorable district assembly residential buildings	Sogakope	Some Assembly residential buildings in a deplorable state	Deplorable district assembly residential buildings renovated					150,000			√		DE	DCD/HoDs
2.2.25 Construction of 1No. Open Sheds at Dabala Market	Dabala Markets	Limited Open Sheds at Dabala Market	1No. Open Sheds at Dabala Market constructed							241,000	√		DE	DCD/HoDs
2.2.26 Fixing of 5No. metal gates and ancillary works at Sogakope market and rehabilitation of Dabala Market	Sogakope & Dabala	Market facilities in in a deplorable state	Market facilities fixed					114,000				√	DE	DCD/HoDs

Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)			Programme status		Implementing institution/depart.		
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DPs	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating	
Social Development															
Programmes (PBB): Social services delivery															
Sub-programmes (PBB): Education and youth development															
3.1.1 Give financial support for brilliant but needy students	Sogakope	Routine activity						160,000				√		Central Adm.	MP/GES
3.1.2 Supervise education delivery, school feeding programme & support mock examinations & BECE for JHS 3 pupils	School towns	Routine activity	Education programmes supervised & conducted					25,000	5,000			√		GES	DCE/DCD/HoDs
3.1.3 Support sports, culture & my first day programmes at basic schools in the district	Sogakope	Routine activity	Sports, culture & my first day programmes at basic schools in the district supported					30,000	5,000			√		GES	DCE/DCD/HoDs
3.1.4 Support STMIE clinic, scholarships, best teacher award scheme, International girl child day & Independence	Sogakope	Routine activity	STMIE clinic, scholarships, best teacher award scheme &					100,000				√		GES	DCE/DCD/HoDs

Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)			Programme status		Implementing institution/depart.	
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DPs	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
Day anniversary celebration at Sogakope			Independence Day anniversary celebration at Sogakope supported											
3.1.5 Complete 2No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Hlevi & Atsieve D/A Basic Schools	Limited number of classrooms	2No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities completed					820,000				√	DE	DCD/HoDs
3.1.6 Renovation of 1No. 4-unit classroom	Dordoekope D/A JHS	Classrooms in bad condition	1No. 4-unit classroom renovated					73,000				√	DE	DCD/HoDs
3.1.7 Completion of 1No. 4-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Dabala SHTS	Limited number of classrooms	1No. 4-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities completed					200,000				√	DE	DCD/HoDs
3.1.8 Re-roof/renovate 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Dendo D/A Basic School	Classrooms in bad condition	1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities renovated					70,000				√	DE	DCD/HoDs

Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)			Programme status		Implementing institution/depart.	
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DPs	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
3.1.9 Re-roof 2No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Dzebetato D/A Basic School	Classrooms in bad condition	1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities renovated					170,000				√	DE	DCD/HoDs
3.1.10 Construct 1No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Sogakope Jubilee School	Limited number of classrooms	1No. 4-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed							650,000	√		DE	DCD/HoDs
3.1.11 Complete 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Kua D/A Basic School	Limited number of classrooms	1No. 4-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities completed					30,000				√	DE	DCD/HoDs
3.1.12 Procure & distribute 325 mono desks for JHSs, 650 dual desks for primary schools	Selected schools	Limited number furniture	325 mono desks for JHSs, 650 dual desks for primary schools procured & distributed							480,000	√		Central Adm.	GES
3.1.13 Support organisation of youth parliament for 35 youth	Sogakope	Routine activity	youth parliament for 35 youth & train 20 youth					5,000	5,000		√		NYA	Central Adm.

Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)			Programme status		Implementing institution/depart.	
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DPs	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
& train 35 youth in leadership skills			in leadership skills supported											
Sub-programmes (PBB): Health delivery														
3.2.1 Support health sector performance review, immunization & malaria control programmes in the district	Sogakope & other towns	Routine activity	health sector performance review, immunization & malaria control programmes in the district supported					45,000	10,000		√		GHS	Central Adm.
3.2.2 Carry out disease surveillance & public health outreach programmes	Selected towns	Routine activity	disease surveillance & public health outreach programmes conducted					10,000	5,000		√		GHS	Central Adm.
3.2.3 Celebrate World AIDs Day & support HIV/AIDs prevention/response programmes in the district	Sogakope & other towns	Routine activity	World AIDs Day celebrated & HIV/AIDs prevention/response programmes in					20,000			√		GHS/NYA	STDA

Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)			Programme status		Implementing institution/depart.	
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DPs	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
			the district supported											
3.2.4 Construct 1No. nurses' quarters	Sogakope	Lack of nurses' quarters	1No. nurses' quarters constructed							450,000	√		DE	DCD/HoDs
Sub-programmes (PBB): Social welfare and community development														
3.3.1 Educate public, PTAs & school children on teenage pregnancy, girl child education week celebration & child marriage	Tosukpo & Agbobla	Increase in number of teenage pregnancy & child related issues.	public, PTAs & school children educated on teenage pregnancy related issues					5,000	5,000		√		GES/GHS/NYA/SWCD	Central Adm.
3.3.2 Educate public on child abuse, domestic violence, rape, defilement, incest & trafficking	Selected towns	Routine activity	Public educated on child abuse, domestic violence, rape, defilement, & trafficking					5,000	5,000	60,000	√		SWCD	NGOs
3.3.3 Register and pay the aged and vulnerable under the LEAP programme	Selected towns	Routine activity	Beneficiaries of LEAP programme 3					5,000	5,000		√		SWCD	Central Adm.

Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)			Programme status		Implementing institution/depart.	
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DPs	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
			Registered and paid											
3.3.4 Undertake care reform initiatives, streetism, repatriation & family welfare services	Sogakope	Increase in number of streetism	Care reform initiatives, streetism, repatriation & family welfare services implemented					10,000	5,000	16,830	√		SWCD	Central Adm./NGOs
3.3.5 Carry out juvenile justice administration & supervise NGOs	Sogakope	Routine activity	Juvenile justice administration carried out & NGOs supervised					5,000	5,000		√		SWCD	Central Adm.
3.3.6 Support Ghana school feeding programme in the district	Sogakope	Routine activity	Ghana school feeding programme in the district supported						4,000		√		Desk officer	Beneficiary schools
3.3.7 Support persons with disability to acquire gainful employment, education & assistive devices	Sogakope	Persons with disability not gainful employ	Persons with disability supported to acquire gainful employment, education &					160,000			√		SWCD	Central Adm.

Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)			Programme status		Implementing institution/depart.		
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DPs	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating	
			assistive devices												
3.3.8 Develop a gender and vulnerable profile for the district	District wide	No profile established for gender and vulnerable people	Gender and vulnerable profile for the district developed					5,000				√		Gender Desk Officer	SWCD, HoDs
Economic Development															
Programmes (PBB): Economic development															
Sub-programmes (PBB): Trade, tourism and industrial development															
4.1.1 Provide business counselling, training programmes & start-up kits to SMEs in the district	Selected towns	Routine activity	business counselling, training programmes & start-up kits to SMEs in the district provided					40,000	10,000			√		BAC	Central Adm.
4.1.2 Organize trade & investment show & promote tourism potentials in the district	Ho	Routine activity	trade & investment show & promote					15,000	5,000			√		BAC	Central Adm.

Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)			Programme status		Implementing institution/depart.	
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DPs	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
			tourism potentials in the district organized											
4.1.3 Sensitize and educate communities in the district on co-operative principles, group formation, cash management, etc	Selected communities	Routine activity	Communities sensitized on co-operative principles, group formation, cash management, etc					9,000	9,800		√		DOC	GEA, MoFA, HoDs
4.1.4 Monitor, supervise and provide financial assistance to existing and new groups formed	District wide	Routine activity	Existing and new groups monitored and assisted financially					79,700	8,700				DOC	GEA, MoFA, HoDs
Sub-programmes (PBB): Agricultural development														
4.2.1 Organize farmers' day anniversary	Selected towns	Routine activity	farmers' day anniversary organized					80,000			√		DAD	Central Adm.

Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)			Programme status		Implementing institution/depart.	
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DPs	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
4.2.2 Hold farmer fora to review performance of crops	Selected towns	Routine activity	Hold farmer fora to review performance of crops held					3,500	5,000	4,200	√		DAD	Farmers
4.2.3 Establish demonstration farms on maize and rice	Selected towns	Routine activity	Demonstration farms on maize and rice 3 established						5,000	3,500	√		DAD	Farmers
4.2.4 Train women in cassava and ginger processing and packaging	Hikpo, Kpodziadzi, Dendo, Sogakope Kpotame and Adutor	women in cassava and ginger processing have limited skills	women in cassava and ginger processing trained						5,000	5,500	√		DAD	Women groups
4.2.5 Carry out home and farm visit to educate farmers on new farming methods	Selected towns	Routine activity	Home and farm visit to educate farmers on new farming methods conducted					4,300		6,800	√		DAD	Farmers
4.2.6 Educate farmers and FBO on adaptation of early maturing crops, mulching, alternative	Atitekpo, Detsaome, Tefle,	Routine activity	farmers educated on adaptation of early maturing					5,800		4,300	√		DAD	Farmers

Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)			Programme status		Implementing institution/depart.	
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DPs	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
livelihoods, harvest management of grains and vegetables, agribusiness, etc	Dordoekope and Dabala		crops, mulching, alterative livelihoods											
Programmes (PBB): Environmental and sanitation management														
Sub-programmes (PBB): Disaster prevention and management														
5.1.1 Educate public on climate change adaption, disaster risks reduction & mitigation measures (rainstorm, windstorm, sand wining, deforestation, bush fire, flooding)	Atsieve, Kpotame, Dordoekope, Agbogbla, Larve & other towns	Frequent disasters cases	Public educated on climate change adaption, disaster risks reduction & mitigation measures (rainstorm, windstorm, sand wining, deforestation, bush fire, flooding)					5,000	8,000		√		NADMO	STDA/NCCE/GN FS
5.1.2 Support disaster management & provide relief items to affected communities	Affected towns	Routine activity	Disaster management supported & relief items to					80,000			√		NADMO	Central Adm.

Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)			Programme status		Implementing institution/depart.	
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DPs	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
			affected provided											
5.1.3 Build capacity & monitor disaster volunteer groups	Selected towns	Limited understanding of disaster issues by volunteer groups	Disaster volunteer groups trained					5,000	6,500		√		NADMO	Central Adm.
5.1.4 Map disaster hazard areas & collect data on disaster activities	Selected towns	Limited data Disaster hazard areas	Disaster hazard areas mapped & data collected on disaster activities						3,000		√		NADMO	PPD
5.1.5 Train staff on rapid rescue response & management of water related disasters	Sogakope	Limited skills on rapid rescue response & management of water related disasters	Staff trained on rapid rescue response & management of water related disasters						3,400		√		NADMO	GNFS/GAF

Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Cost (GH¢)			Programme status		Implementing institution/depart.		
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DPs	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating	
Sub-programmes (PBB): Natural resource conservation															
5.2.1 Raise 20,000 seedlings, distribute them & carry out tree planting	Selected towns	Rampant depletion of vegetation	20,000 seedlings raised & distributed for planting					10,000	5,000		√		Forestry	Central Adm.	
5.2.2 Form green club in schools & promote woodlot development	Selected basic schools	Low awareness of promotion of woodlot development	green club in schools & promote woodlot development formed					10,000	5,000		√		Forestry	NGOs/Central Adm.	
Total								5,973,300	554,600	1,923,930					

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.1 Introduction

The effectiveness of policies, programmes and projects are achieved through effective processes of monitoring and evaluation. Monitoring and Evaluation are to assist in the effective implementation of a plan/ programme/ project, and identify lessons that may be useful for future projects. The monitoring and evaluation of these projects will be done via the use of district monitoring systems or by the District Assembly and the various stakeholders who would sponsor. This will help ensure that input delivery, work schedule and expected output matches the details of the plan.

The District Assembly will facilitate the implementation of the plan. The essential actions needed to ensure effective implementation will include but not limited to the following:

- Maintenance of security, peace and public order in the entire District
- Co-ordination of planned programmes and projects of the various units (i.e. Area Councils, Decentralized Departments / Agencies, CSOs and the Private Sector)
- Strict adherence to execution of planned development programmes
- Strengthening of the Area Councils and unit committees to undertake community development initiatives.
- Promotion of justice, human rights and civil liberties
- Promote public education in civil rights and obligations.
- Organization of an efficient system of revenue mobilization
- Promote co-operation and coordination among public and private agencies involved in socio-economic development

4.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

Monitoring and evaluation of projects and programme of activities within the planned period will be mainly undertaken by the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU), stakeholders and the communities.

Monitoring and evaluation reports of projects and programmes will be completed according to the formats provided by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), as indicated in the later parts of this chapter. Summaries of the reports will be made available for the Executive Committee (EXECO) of the Assembly. Copies of the reports will then be forwarded to the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) through the Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU).

4.2.1 Monitoring Reports

Project monitoring normally commence at the time when the actual project implementation begins. Actual monitoring plan (specifying who is responsible for monitoring, at what time the monitoring should be done as well as what will be monitored) will be prepared in advance. Statistical tools such as bar charts and graphs will be prepared to display to indicate the progress of each project during the implementation period.

The various stakeholders as well as their respective responsibilities in the monitoring process will be indicated in the monitoring plan. Dissemination of the report to the widest possible agencies and personnel affected is essential.

The monitoring report will be presented according to the following format:

Programme and Project Monitoring Report

A PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

A1 Project Title

A2 Project Code No:

--	--	--	--	--	--

(The project code and numbering system will be provided by NDPC)

A3 Project location.....

A4 Implementing Agency (s).....

A5 Monitoring Agency (s).....

A6 Date of monitoring.....

B5 PROGRAMME/PROJECT EXPENDITURE

	Planned total (TEC) (€m)	Planned to date (€m)	Actual to date (€m)
Construction materials			
Vehicles			
Equipment			
Labour			
Contracts			
Services			
Others			
Total expenditure			

B6 other topics monitored

(Note: These related to OVI not covered above)

B7 comments on variations between planned and actual programme / project expenditure (of B5 items)

4.2.2 Evaluation Reports

The purpose of post facto evaluation is to ascertain whether the resources invested are producing the expected level of outputs and benefits. The first comprehensive evaluation will be undertaken approximately one year after the completion of the project when the impact of the programme or project should be evident. The first post facto evaluation can take place on completion of the project. However, this will generally provide information on timing, resources mobilization and expenditure only.

The evaluation report will be prepared according to the following format.

PROGRAMME AND PROJECT EVALUATION REPORT

A PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

A1 Project Title

A2 Project Code No:

--	--	--	--	--	--

(The project code and numbering system will be provided by NDPC)

A3 Project location.....

A4 Implementing Agency (s).....

A5 Evaluation Agency (s).....

A6 Date of Evaluation

B The evaluation will cover all of the items listed below. Additional items may be inserted as appropriate.

B1 Objectives

- Have the programme/project objectives been achieved?
- Are the programme/project objectives still relevant?
- Has the programme/project supported the policy(s) as planned?
- Where the programme/project objectives have not been achieved, give reasons
- State any policies which need adjustment and give reasons for those objectives which are shown to be no longer relevant as a result of the evaluation

B2 Time and Finance

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

B3 Beneficiaries and benefits

- Are the benefits reaching the targeted beneficiaries? If not state beneficiaries not being reached
- Are the benefits reaching the number of beneficiaries planned? If not, state shortfalls
- Are the benefits at the planned quantitative and qualitative level? If not state short fall.
- Are revenues at the planned level? If not, state short fall. (For programmes/project designed to be revenue earning only).
- Where planned targets, in terms of benefits and beneficiaries, have not been achieved give reasons in full and state how the situation will be avoided in future.

B4 Operations

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

B5 Summary

Summarize B1 – B4 giving an overall picture of success and failure and the lessons which have been learned in carrying out the programme/project. The summary should deal with all adjustments and changes which, where appropriate, must be made to

- Overall municipality policies and priorities
- Municipality sectoral policies
- The programme/project category at issue
- Other programme/project categories

Where future action is required, this will be stated in detail including when and by whom the action is to be taken

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 CONCLUSION

This Annual Action Plan preparation has gone through all the stages of the planning process. The key feature of this plan is the active involvement of citizens at all stages through consultations, community technical interface as well as secondary data from the Ghana Statistical Service. The plan has also identified key development problems as well as other issues that breed poverty and hinder economic growth in the District.

It has also been realized that the District relies more on externally generated funds for implementing the development projects. There is therefore the need to increase the tax base of the District in order to reduce over reliance on the central government funds. Also, there is the need for the Assembly to exploit the available potential resources in the District to aid its development process.

Since the Development Plan of the District provides the framework to stimulate growth and reduce poverty, there is the need to ensure that resources are actually committed to the various programmes and projects as planned.