

SOUTH TONGU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
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Date: 17/10/25

Our Ref. No: **STDA-01/20/01**
Your Ref. No:

**SUBMISSION OF 2026-2029 DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT
PLAN (DMTDP)**

We submit herewith, for your study and necessary action, the 2026-2029 District Medium Term Development Plan of the South Tongu District Assembly.

Thank you.


SIBU IMORO BRAIMAH
(DISTRICT CO-ORD. DIRECTOR)
For: DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION
ACCRA

THROUGH
THE HON. MINISTER
VOLTA REGIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL
P. O. BOX 119
HO

Cc: THE REGIONAL ECON. PLANNING OFFICER
VOLTA REGIONAL CO-ORDINATING COUNCIL
HO.



HON. VICTORIA DZEKLO
DCE

VISION:
THE SOUTH TONGU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY ASPIRES TO BE ONE OF THE MOST EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES IN VOLTA REGION AND GHANA

Mission:
The South Tongu District Assembly has a mission to *‘improve the quality of life of people in the District through effective mobilization of human, material and financial resources for accelerated socio-economic development and create an enabling environment for private sector participation’.*

SOUTH TONGU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



2026 – 2029 MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP)

“RESETTING-GHANA AGENDA: CREATING JOBS, ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY, AND PROMOTING SHARED PROSPERITY”



PREPARED BY DPCU

SEPTEMBER 2025

FOREWORD

Article 240 of the 1992 of the Republic of Ghana mandates Assemblies in Ghana to ensure the Total Development of the Areas under their jurisdiction through the formulation and implementation of Development Plans and Programs. It is in pursuance of the above that the South Tongu Assembly has taken the necessary steps to develop this Medium Term Development Plan 2026-2029. This Plan replaces its immediate Medium Plan implemented from 2022 to 2025. The Plan was prepared in accordance with Section 86 of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and the National Development Planning System Acts 1994 Act, (Act 480) and its Operational Instrument “the National Development Planning Systems Regulation, 2016 (LI 2232)”. It is also prepared within the framework of the National Development Policy Framework, (206-2029), “Resetting-Ghana Agenda: Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability, and Promoting Shared Prosperity”, which is founded on the President Coordinated Program for Economic and Social Development.

The ultimate goal of this Plan is, *“to achieve sustainable and inclusive Socio-economic Development, through a concerted effort of all stakeholders to create an enabling environment for the growth and development of the private sector-led economy”*. To achieve this goal, the plan prioritizes interventions aimed at addressing development problems or challenges inhibiting development and measures aimed at taking advantage of opportunities or potentials to promote growth and development.

The Plan details out specific activities that will be implemented within the various sectors of the local economy and under the various Development Dimensions of the National Development Policy Framework. It also contained a monitoring and evaluation arrangement intended to track the progress of the plan implementation. In addition, key in this plan are the financing arrangements for planned programs, projects and activities and a communication strategy targeting the key stakeholders of the District.

The plan concludes with a call on all stakeholders to contribute towards the implementation of proposed Programmes/Projects for the improvement of the general living conditions of the people in the District.



HON. VICTORIA DZEKLO
(DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CBRDP	-	Community Based Rural Development Programme
CHRAJ	-	Commission on Human Right and Administrative Justice
CWSA	-	Committee Water and Sanitation Agency
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DMTDP	-	District Medium Term Development Plan
DANIDA	-	Danish Development Agency
DDF	-	District Development Fund
DPCU	-	District Planning and Coordinating Unit
Dept	-	Department
EAP	-	Economically Active Population
ECG	-	Electricity Company of Ghana
F&A	-	Finance and Administration
FBO	-	Farmer Based Organization
GAC	-	Ghana Aids Commission
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GHA	-	Ghana Highways Authority
GHS	-	Ghana Health Service
GoG	-	Government of Ghana
H/C	-	Health Centre
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IEC	-	Information and Education Campaign
IGF	-	Internally Generated Fund
ISD	-	Information Service Department
JHS	-	Junior High School
K.G	-	Kindergarten
MDA	-	Ministries, Departments, Agencies
MLGCRA	-	Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs
MOFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
MTDP	-	Medium Term Development Plan

MTDPF	-	Medium Term Development Policy Framework
MTN	-	Mobile Telecom Network
M-SHAP	-	Multi Sectoral HIC/ AIDS Programme
NCCE	-	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	-	Non- Governmental Organization
OPD	-	Out- Patient Department
PWD	-	Public Works Department
SHS	-	Senior High School
STDA	-	South Tongu District Assembly
TB	-	Tuberculosis
VCT	-	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WATSAN	-	Water and Sanitation

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We wish to express our gratitude to all persons and Organizations who in diverse ways aided the process of preparing the Medium Term Development Plan 2026-2029. This plan is the blue print to guide the District's efforts at development for the next four years and could not have been completed without the kind supports of our key stakeholders. We first of all wish to acknowledge the Technical and Financial support of the GIZ, the Volta Regional Coordination Council and ILO during the plan preparation. We are particularly indebted to the Regional Economic Planning Unit led by Mr. Felix Adom Boateng the REPO for their guide and support.

We further acknowledge the National Development Planning Commission for Issuing the Guidelines to guide the Plan Preparation and for providing the orientation on these guidelines to deepen the understanding of the Plan Preparation Team. The efforts of our esteemed Traditional leaders- Chiefs and Queens of the various Communities including the various Opinion Leaders and entire Community Members in facilitating Community Needs Assessment during the Plan Preparation is highly acknowledged. We equally wish to thank the Honorable Assembly Members of the District for their colossal contribution in both consultative and validation processes of the Plan.

Our sincere appreciation also goes to all the Heads of Departments and Agencies of the District. We further commend the entire staff of the Assembly especially the Technical Team in charge of the Plan preparation for their time and dedications for the Preparation of the 2026-2029 MTDP.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Medium Term Development Plan was prepared in accordance with Section 86 of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and the National Development Planning System Acts 1994, Act 480 and its Operational Instrument “the National Development Planning Systems Regulation, 2016 (LI 2232)”. It is also prepared within the framework of the National Development Policy Framework (2026-2029), “Resetting-Ghana Agenda: Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability, and Promoting Shared Prosperity”, which is founded on the President Coordinated Program for Economic and Social Development.

The Plan is a legal document of the Assembly detailing out the path of development of the District within the next four years in fulfilment of its mandate as contained in the Constitution of Ghana and other relevant Acts. It will therefore be adhered to by all Implementing Agencies as well as Development Partners operating in the District.

The general mandate of the Assembly is to ensure the total development of the areas under its jurisdiction. This plan is therefore formulated to pursue prioritized interventions intended to achieve the vision of being most efficient and effective District Assemblies in Volta Region and Ghana. **To this end, it is devoted to actions which seek to improve the quality of life of people in the District through effective mobilization of human, material and financial resources for accelerated socio-economic development and create an enabling environment for private sector participation.** The attainment of this vision and mission as intended in this plan will be guided by the strict adherence to our core values of the Assembly which guarantees commitment to the mandate, recognition of the roles of partnerships based on trust and judicious use of resources.

The preparation of the plan began with a series of meetings by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU). A Core Team of seven members was put in place within the DPCU consisting of the District Planning Officer, District Budget Analyst, the Physical Planning Officer, the Business Development Officer of the BRC, District Statistical Officer, Social Welfare and Community Development Officer and District Co-ordinating Director as Chairman. Staff of the other Departments including Health, Education, Works Department Gender Desk Officer etc. who took their respective turns in the Technical working session when the issues to be discussed related to them. These Departments provided a lot of vital inputs and data for plan development.

The plan preparation process involved direct interface with community during Community Needs Assessments sessions. This enabled the participation of several stakeholders in all the 40 Electoral Areas and the 4 Area Councils. Other activities included the review of secondary data and the immediate exceeding plan among others. The Plan was also subjected to public scrutiny through two major public hearings. Some of the key stakeholders who participated in these Public Hearing included: Chiefs, Assembly persons and opinion leaders, Representatives of Sub-Structures (Area Councils and Unit Committees), Trade and Business Associations, Transport Association, Market women association, Heads of Departments, Disability Groups, all FM Stations in the District,

Religious bodies, CSOs and the General Public. This hearing offered an important opportunity for the Public to make inputs into the proposed programmes and projects and for the Assembly to solicit the needed public support for their implementation.

The plan after the Public Hearing was sent to Development Planning Sub-committee for discussion and was recommended to the Executive Committee, which also recommended it to the General Assembly for adoption. It was therefore accordingly adopted by the District Assembly at its General Assembly meeting held on the 29th of September, 2025.

The Goal of the Plan as formulated by the Assembly is “**to achieve sustainable and inclusive Socio-economic Development, through a concerted effort of all stakeholders to create an enabling environment for the growth and development of the private sector-led economy**”. In pursuance of above, the plan prioritizes interventions aimed at addressing development problems or challenges inhibiting development and also measures aimed at taking advantage of opportunities or potentials to promote growth and development. It has also taken pragmatic measures to preserve useful cultural and natural heritage that are held in high esteem by the residents.

The plan is therefore focused on achieving efficient Local Economic Development, Efficient educational and health services delivery, accelerated agriculture development, reduction of unemployment, effective local governance, accelerated poverty reduction, the protection of the vulnerable and the excluded, safe and efficient human settlements, institutional strengthening and reducing climate change and achieving a green economy. These programmes have been categorized under the five pillars of the National Development Policy Framework of Ghana.

The implementation of the plan is estimated to cost **One Hundred and Seventy-Two million and Sixty-One Thousand, Two Hundred and Eighty-Nine Ghana Cedis (GH¢ 172,061,289.00)**. About 5.3% of this amount is expected from Internally Generated Funds of the Assembly, 84.6% is expected from Central Government Transfers and 10.1% is expected to be generated from Private Sector Investments, Grants from Donors and Development Partners. The total projected inflows from the regular sources are projected to be GH¢ 137330423.07 leaving a gap of GH¢ 34,730,865.93. This gap in revenue is to be bridged through effective collaboration with the Private Sector to attract private capital and grants from development partners.

It is the hope of the Assembly that there will adequate and timely release of funds from the central government, Ministries and Departments and other donors. This will enable the District to implement programmes and projects as planned, which will lead to excellent delivery of education, health, water and sanitation, local economic development, roads and agricultural sectors development and good governance for the improvement of the living standards of the people.

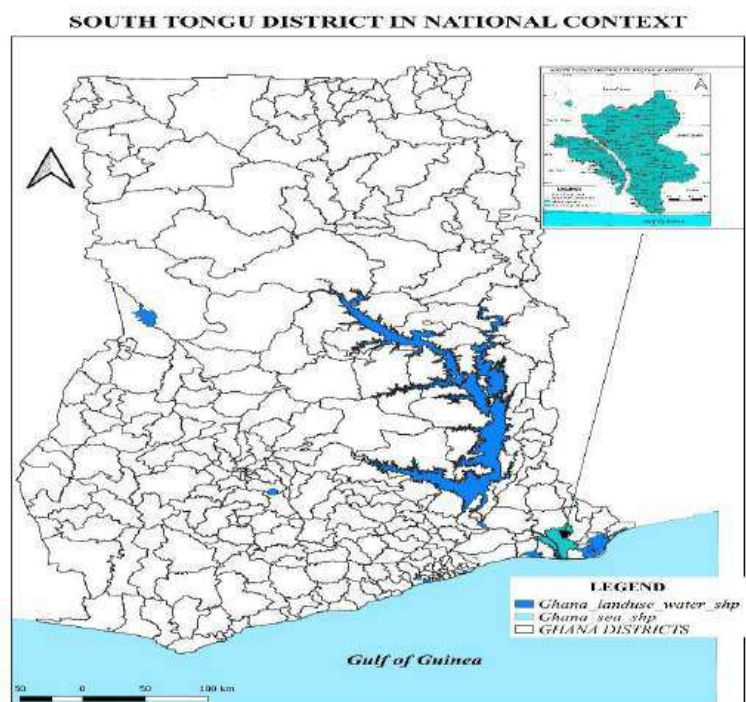
CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

This part of the Plan presents a brief background of the District, vision, mission, core values and core functions of the Assembly. It also contains the organizational structure of the Assembly and the structure of the Plan.

1.1 Background of the District

Legislative Instrument LI 1466 carved South Tongu District out of the Tongu District in 1989. It is one of the Eighteen (18) Districts in the Volta Region. The District has a total population 113,114 (2021 PHC). The District is located in the southern part of the Volta Region and is bounded to the north by the Central and North Tongu Districts, to the east by Akatsi South District and Anloga District, to the west by Ada East District of the Greater Accra Region and to the south by the Gulf of Guinea. The District has a total land area of 665 Sq km and lies between latitudes 6°10'N, 5°45'N and longitudes 30°30'W, 0°45'W. **Figure 1.1 South Tongu District map in national context**



1.2 Vision:

The South Tongu District Assembly aspires to be one of the most efficient and effective District Assemblies in Volta Region and Ghana.

1.3. Mission:

The South Tongu District Assembly has a mission to *'improve the quality of life of people in the District through effective mobilization of human, material and financial resources for accelerated socio-economic development and create an enabling environment for private sector participation'*. South Tongu District Assembly envisions a well-planned and managed District, where its inhabitants enjoy effective and efficient service delivery.

I.4 Core Values:

To achieve accelerated and sustainable economic growth, improvement of Social infrastructure, poverty reduction and promotion of gender equity, protection and empowerment of the vulnerable and excluded within the decentralized democratic environment.

I.5. Functions:

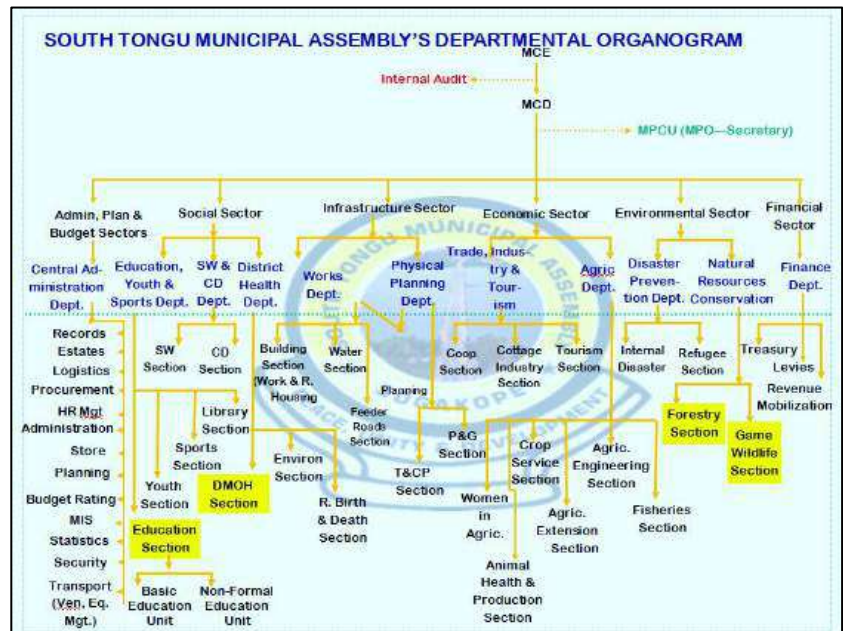
In accordance with the Local Government Act 2016, (Act 036), the South Tongu District Assembly performs the following functions:

- a. Responsibility for the overall development of the District and shall ensure the preparation and submission :
 - i. Of development plan of the District to the National Development Planning Commission for approval
 - ii. Of the budget of the District related to the approved plans to the Minister for finance for approval
- b. Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization 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. Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide District works and services in District
- e. Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment of the District
- f. In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the District
- g. Ensure ready access to courts in the District for the promotion of justice
- h. Initiate, sponsor or carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by this Act or any other enactment and perform such other functions as may be provided under any other enactment.

I.6 Organizational Structure of the Assembly

The District Assembly is organized in accordance with the dictates of the Legislative Instrument (L.I 1961) and the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act, 936).

The General Assembly is the Highest Decision Making Body of the District and is made up 40 Elected Members representing Electoral Areas and 18 Government Appointees in addition to the District Chief Executive and the Member of Parliament for the South Tongu Constituency but without Voting Rights. The General Assembly has a total of Eight Female Members; five of the Members are elected and three appointed.



The Assembly has two main Committees- Executive Committee and Public Relations and Complain Committee headed by the District Chief Executive and the Presiding Member respectively. The Executive Committee has Five Statutory Sub-committees including Development Planning, Social Services, Works, Justice and Security and Finance and Administration Sub-Committees. The assembly has Four Area Councils, which include Agave-Afedume, Dabala, Larve and Sogakope.

The Central Administration and 15 other Departments working under the supervision of the District Coordinating Director do the Administrative Function of the Assembly.

Chart 1.2 presents an organogram of the District Assembly. The organogram represents the hierarchical structure of the management of the District. It has the District Chief Executive at the apex followed by the Coordinating Director. The Technical wing of the Assembly is the District Planning and Coordinating Unit headed by the Coordinating Director with the Development Planning Officer as the Secretary. This Unit is responsible for coordinating plan preparation, its execution, monitoring and evaluation. The DPCU has the full complements of the staff required to develop and implement the Medium Term Development. **Figure: 1.2 Organogram of the Assembly**

I.7 Structure of the Plan

The development plan is structured into eight chapters. Chapter one provides brief background of the District, vision, mission, core values, core functions and organizational structure of the Assembly. Chapter Two highlights Performance Review of the Medium Term Development Plan of the District implemented from 2022 to 2025, the existing Conditions/Situational Analysis,

summary of key issues and medium-term needs assessment. Chapter Three contains Key Development Priorities including Summary of process for prioritization of development priorities and List of key development priorities. Chapter Four elaborates on Development Goals, Objectives Strategies and Programmes. It highlights on matrix of Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies to respond to prioritized issues identified (Key Development Priorities), as well an indication of development proposals integrated with spatial plans. Chapter Five presents Composite Development Programmes taking into consideration the assumptions and methodologies used for the costing, Summary and matrix of designed programmes to achieve set objectives, analysis on SEA of programmes, indication on how assets will be maintained for the planning period and Summary and matrix on Programme financing
Chapter Six shows annual action plans of all major activities to be implemented (for the four-year planning period). Chapter Seven elaborate on Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement. It contains summary and matrix on stakeholder analysis, Monitoring matrix, brief narrative on intended evaluation and PM&E as well as summary on a framework to enhance knowledge management and learning. Finally, Chapter Eight presents communication strategy for the MTDP

CHAPTER TWO:

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF SOUTH TONGU DISTRICT

2.1 Introduction

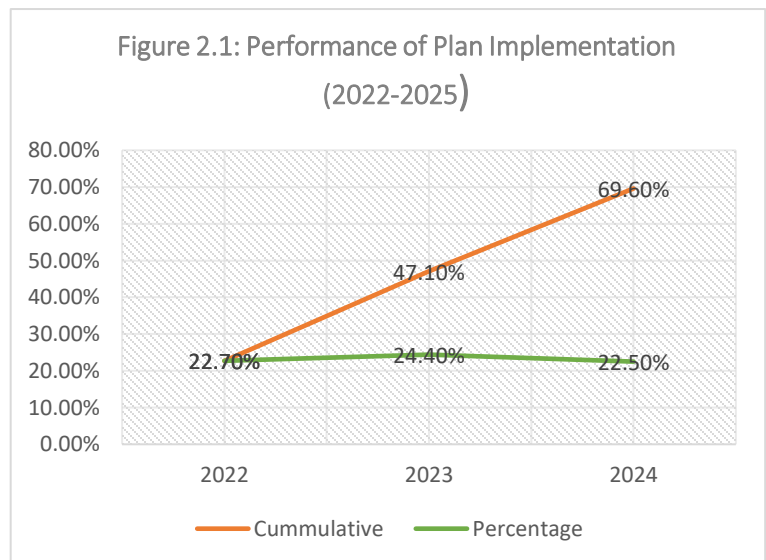
This part of the Plan presents the Performance Review of the Medium Term Development Plan of the District implemented from 2022 to 2025. It is significantly devoted to the review of progress made in the implementation of programmes and projects of the MTDP 2022-2025 by assessing the level of implementation of the planned activities and selected indicators to monitor the implementation of the Plan. The Performance review also included the analysis of financial performance taken into consideration the estimated cost of the plan, the total amount received in the planned period and the variance thereof. The Chapter further considered the existing Conditions/Situational Analysis of the District. It contains a description of the current state of affairs in the District supported by maps, tables, charts and other pictorial representations and their development implications for the future. It is concluded on summary of key development issues and the needs assessment of the District for the next planning medium-term.

2.2 Performance Review

This part of the Plan presents the Review of the Medium Term Development Plan of the District implemented from 2022 to 2025. It is significantly devoted to the review of progress made in the implementation of programmes and projects of the MTDP 2022-2025. It also underscore financial performance of the Assembly for the Plan period.

2.2.1 Status of Plan Implementation.

The South Tongu District has made significant achievement in the implementation of the 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan under the *National Policy Framework "Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All"*. In general, about **69.6%** of the plan was achieved as at 31st December, 2024 as shown in figure 2.1 (2022 - 2025 Performance of Plan Implementation). The ultimate goal of the Medium Term Development Plan 2022-2025 was to achieve an improvement in socio-economic development through the pursuance of infrastructure development and the development of human capital whilst enhancing good governance. Policy measures adopted for achieving the Development Goal above



were those of the National Development Strategic Frame Work, *Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All*, and include the following:

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development
3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement
4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
5. Implementation, co-ordination, monitoring, and evaluation

2.2.1.1 Performance on Indicators and Targets

The assessment of progress made in implementing the DMTDP-2022-2025 of the Assembly are based on the analyses of indicator level achievements as well as the progress made in implementing programmes and projects.

The performance assessment on indicators adopted to monitor the contribution of the Assembly to the overall national development are presented in table 2. It assess the level of implementation indicators in all development dimensions of the District including output of agricultural production, Percentage of arable land under cultivation (hectors), Number of new industries established, Number of new jobs created, Education, Health, conditions of road network, electricity connectivity, and other social indicators. The performances of these indicators were measured against the baseline of 2021. The trend analysis of these indicators are categorize under the various development dimensions presented in the table 2.1.

Generally, notwithstanding the revenue shortfalls and economic downturn of the country, the Assembly during the plan period under review strives well in implementing the DMTDP-2022-2025 to about 69% by end of 2024. This level of achievement is as result of effective participatory monitoring and evaluation of projects, which have improved the wellbeing of citizens and enhanced socio-economic growth of the District.

2.2.1.2 Performance Assessment of Economic Development Indicators

Under Economic Development Dimension, Eight (8) indicators were adopted to monitor the performance of the District in terms of economic development to the overall national economic development. Among the indicators under this development dimension included outcome of agricultural production, Percentage of arable land under cultivation (hectares), Number of new industries established, Number of new jobs created, internally generated revenue etc.

Total output of agricultural production

From a baseline of 5,603.14; 14,568.21 and 16,284.48 tons for maize, rice and cassava respectively recorded in 2021, averagely, only cassava witnessed significant increase in outputs from 16,284.48 tons to 45,135 in 2024. The decreased in performance of maize and rice can be attributed to dry spell that occurred in the Plan period under review.

In respect of animal production in the District, cattle, sheep, goat and pig witnessed progressive increase in growth except poultry compare to 2021 base year to 2024. However, all targets set for the animal production were missed as presented in the table 2.1

The decreased in most of the output of agriculture production in the District can be attributed to prolong dry spell that occurred during the year under review. There is therefore the need to develop irrigational facilities to take advantage of the Volta Lake passing through the district for all year-round farming in order to improve food security in the District.

Percentage of arable land under cultivation (hectars)

This indicator sought to measure the proportion of arable land being cultivated for staple and cash crops as a percentage of the total available arable land in the District. From the baseline of 53.1% for staple crops in 2021, there have been decline in arable lands used for cultivation of staple crops from 2022 to 2024. This decline in the use of arable lands for staple crops production can be attributed to high cost farm inputs and implement, most youth not showing interest in farming due to high risk involve in relying on rainfall, and lack of ready capital to invest in this sector. Another contributing factor has to do with farmers having difficulty in accessing large acreages of farmlands from landlords for agriculture purposes. Therefore, the Assembly not only need to invest in mechanization and irrigation systems of farming to increase arable land being used for cultivation, but also to liaise with landlords to release lands for agricultural activities.

Number of new industries established

This indicator focuses on the new industries created in the District in the sectors of Agriculture, Industry and Service. From table 2.1, there has been sustained increased in the number of industries established under Agriculture. The Services sector recorded the highest industries established in the District with industry being the lowest. The Assembly needs to put in much effort by supporting these sectors to boost economic activities in the District. This will not only go a long way to increase employment opportunities for the youth, but it will also boost the Assembly IGF.

Number of new jobs created

This indicator measured the number of new jobs created in all the sectors of the District in 2024. From table 2.1, the number of new jobs created in respect of all the sectors have shown a decline. Going forward, the Assembly needs to provide stimuli package to players in these sectors to create jobs to better the lots of the people in the District.

Total amount of internally generated revenue

Under this indicator, the Assembly has recorded consistent increase in Internally Generated Fund from 2021 base year figure of Gh¢796,705.86 to Gh¢1,026,293.93 except for 2024, where Assembly has recorded abysmal performance of GH¢795,493.89 representing 57.1%. The sharply decline can be attributed to several factors including inadequate and inexperienced revenue staff, inadequate logistics for revenue mobilization, lack of supervision on revenue collectors leading to revenue leakages, and management inability to prosecute tax defaulters among other

factors. Going forward, the Assembly needs come out with new revenue mobilization strategies to improve the generation IGF to bridge the infrastructure deficit gap in the District.

Development Dimension: Social Development

Under this development dimension, there are 36 indicators, which sought to measure the services being rendered by the District. Among these indicators included Net enrolment ratio, Gender parity, Number of operational health facilities, Total number of cases of child trafficking, abuse etc. The details of these are described below:

Net enrolment ratio

This indicator sought to measure the ratio of appropriately aged pupils enrolled at a given level of schooling expressed as a percentage of total population in that age group. From the analysis in table 2.1, there have been marginal increase in Net enrolment except for 2024 with witnessed marginal decline. The decline in net enrolment rate can be attributed to more parents enrolling their wards to the private school due to falling academic standards in the public schools especially at the primary and JHS levels. In addition, poor and inadequate classroom infrastructure played critical in the performance of this indicator. The Assembly in collaboration GES should up their supervision roles in all public schools and invest in educational infrastructure such as classrooms and furniture to improve in Net Enrolment ratios in all levels.

Gender parity

This indicator measures the ratio between girls and boys enrolment rates. From table 2.1, Kindergarten, primary and SHS have recorded positive index outcome of 1.0%, 1.0% and 1.48 respectively in 2024. Whereas JHS recorded 0.88% 2024. The Assembly therefore needs to sustain its efforts at maintaining the Gender Parity Index at all levels especially at the Senior High School where the performance of Gender parity gap is very wide.

Proportion of health facilities that are functional

This indicator was intended to measure the number of health facilities able to deliver basic health care in the District. All categories health facilities in the District are functional.

Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water sources

The Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe water sources as performance indicator was adopted by the MPCU to measure the population with sustainable access to safe water sources in the District. In this respect, the District has consistently increase in percentage of population with sustainable access to safe water sources from the base year to 2024 as indicated table 2.1 due to concerted efforts by the Ghana Water Company and Assembly towards providing potable water for all in the District

Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services

This indicator sought to measure the percentage of the population with access to improved sanitation. From the baseline of 57.20% in 2021, the population with access to improved sanitation has marginally declined to 50.10% by the end of 2024. In terms of urban and rural analysis, the

urban areas has witnessed impressive improvement whereas the rural areas recorded poor performance. To ensure improvement in the rural areas of the District, the Assembly need to support the CLTS programme. Also, though the Assembly has impressively improved in performance of Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services urban areas, there is the need for more concerted efforts from all stakeholders within the District to considerably improve sanitation services.

Maternal Mortality Ratio: District (institutional)

Maternal Mortality ratio indicates the number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births. The performance of this indicator has been sustained increase from the base year (2021) of 69.1/100,000 to 125.2/100,000 in 2024 Maternal Mortality ratio. The poor performance under many referrals cases from adjoining districts. Therefore, the Assembly and for that matter Ghana Health Service need put more frantic efforts to halt the downwards trends on this indicator.

Malaria cases fatality (institutional)

The performance of the indicator assessing the level of malaria case fatality in children below 18-years per 10,000 populations from table 2.1 depicts that there was no case recorded in malaria case fatality in the District since 2021. This incredible performance under this indicator is as result of improvement in sanitary condition in the District, and therefore the Assembly especially the Municipal Environmental Health Unit need to sustain success gained by engaging the public on the need to keep their surroundings clean and all sanitary offenders be prosecuted to serve as deterrents to other people.

Total number of recorded cases of child abuse

This indicator was intended to measure the number of trafficking and abuse cases against children and their disaggregation in terms of male and female. The performance of this indicator in terms of trafficking is showing positive trend with only two cases being recorded in the year under review made up of one boy and a girl.

In respect of child abuse cases, the District has recorded significant drop except for sexual abuse, which has recorded marginal increase from 0 in 2021 to 5 in 2024. The Assembly therefore need not relent on its efforts to educate the duty bearers in the District on dangers associated with child abuse.

Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

This development dimension focuses on two main core indicators to monitor the performance of the District in terms Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements to the overall national development. The indicators under this development dimension include percentage of road network in good condition and percentage of communities covered with electricity.

Percentage of road network in good condition

Road infrastructure is very important in the District's development. Goods and services are transported in the District through this medium. Annually a number of efforts are made to improve the conditions of the various road networks in the District. This indicator was therefore intended to collect relevant information in respect of percentages of kilometers of the road network in terms of urban and rural that was in good condition. It is worth to state that there have been improvements in good conditions of the various road networks in the District. From the baseline of 47% of good condition of road networks in 2021 to 52% in 2024. Currently, there no engineered urban roads in the District.

Percentage of communities covered with electricity

Electricity supply is one of the most important utility infrastructure that propel economic development in the District. Electricity as a source of energy in the District has many potentials to boost economic activities in all sectors of the District's economy such as industries, commerce, domestic activities etc. In every fiscal year, frantic efforts are made to improve the expansion of electricity supply to many communities/households in the District. Therefore, the indicator was set to gather information in respect of either decrease or increase in percentages of communities with access to electricity in terms of urban and rural in the District. From table 2.1, there has been consistent increment in electricity connectivity to communities in the District.

Number of communities affected by disaster

Disaster as governance issue tends to affect or derail the development of the District if proper measures to curb them are not put in place. This indicator therefore sought to measure the number of recorded cases of disasters in terms bush fires, floods and wind/rainstorms in the District. Under this indicator, the Assembly has recorded astronomical increase in flood disaster cases in 2023 due to the spillage of Akosombo Dam by VRA. For the year under review, there was significant increase in number disasters recorded for wind/rainstorms with no recorded cases for fire and flood.

The Assembly in collaboration with NADMO and other stakeholders therefore need to initiate sustain measures to curb the incidents of disaster in the District

Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

This development dimension contained indicators that sought to measure the performance of level of implementation of planned interventions in the Annual Action Plan, number of reported cases of crime and the communities affected by disaster. The details of these indicators' performance are contained in the following:

Reported cases of crime

This indicator sought to track the number of crime cases recorded in the District. The crime categories to be monitored encompasses rape, arm robbery, defilement, Drug Trafficking, Domestic Violence and murder. In terms of rape, arm robbery and murder cases, the District

has recorded increased number of cases in 2024 as against 2023 with no cases for Drug Trafficking, Domestic Violence in the same period. Generally, reported cases of crime in the District can be described as very low except robbery and defilement. Therefore, much resource should be given to security services to reduce the crime rate to the minimum level.

Percentage of Annual Action Plan implemented

This indicator intended to measure the level of implementation of the District's Annual Action Plan in terms of projects/programs planned to be implemented. From table 2.1, the District has recorded an impressive performance from 2021 to 2024 with 2023 being highest performance recorded so far. From the analysis, it depicts that, that Assembly has been able to implement the 2022-2025 MTDP to about 69.6%

The details of the activity performances are reviewed under each Development Dimension of the *Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all* as follows:

Table 2.1: Performances of Development Programmes (2022-2025)

Development dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	I Total output of agricultural production			2024		The assessment under this indicator covered three-years. Even though the Assembly missed some of its targets, the Assembly is likely to meet its targets if not exceed by the end of 2025. In 2023 and 2024, the Assembly missed some of its targets due to flood disaster caused by the Akosombo Dam spillage and prolong Dry spell in 2023 and 2024 respectively.
	Staple crops (Mt)	5,603.14	5,679		5,304	
	a) maize	14,568.21	12683		15,420	
	b) rice (milled)	16,284.48	14349		28,009	
	c) cassava					
	Livestock and poultry (Count)	25,840	39572		29,852	
	a) cattle	7,638	96525		9,256	
	b) sheep	8,487	98372		10,014	
	c) goat	1,800	91272		2,134	
	d) pig	29,531	33969		19,788	
e) poultry						
Fishery (Mt)	5,283.38	5,710		3,201		
a) Fisheries						
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	3. Number of farmers transforming from subsistence to commercial farming	1,398	1,438	2024	Total= 5835 F= 2282 M= 3556	The Number of farmers transforming from subsistence to commercial farming target for the plan period was exceeded by end of 2025. The government policy of Planting for food jobs was a contributory factor for the achievement under this indicator

Development dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	1.2 Percentage of arable land under cultivation a) Staple crops	53.11%	57.2%	2024	51.1%	The Assessment of this indicator covered three-year period. The Assembly missed its target mainly due to difficulty in assessing lands for agriculture purpose as many land lords prefer releasing their lands for residential and commercial development as it command high price.
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	1.3 Number of new industries established a) Agriculture b) Industry c) Service	0 10 25	15 15 117	2024	29 25 165	The performance assessed for this indicator significantly improved for all the sectors due to government policy of industrialization and also increase access to credit facilities by businesses through commercial banks
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	1.4 Number of new jobs created a) Agriculture b) Industry c) Service	0 10 25	15 15 117	2024	116 25 125	The performance assessed for number of new industries established across the three sectors in the District terminated in 2024

Development dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	2.1 Net enrolment ratio a) Kindergarten b) Primary c) JHS	76.4% 93.8% 62.4%	85% 96% 70%	2024	80% 90% 68%	The performance assessed for Net enrolment ratio under Kindergarten, Primary and JHS covered for 3-years. The Assembly missed this target not because there was policy failure but due to opening of more new private basic schools in the district
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	2.2 Gender parity a) Kindergarten b) Primary c) JHS d) SHS	1.00 0.99 0.96 1.20	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.33	2024	1.00 1.00 0.88 1.48	The performance assessed for Gender parity index has witness improvement due to prioritization of girl child education programmes in the district.
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	2.3 Completion rate a) Kindergarten b) Primary c) JHS Boys Girls SHS	98.5% 82.8% 79.0% 73.0% 96.0%	100% 96% 98% 96% 100%	2024	95% 87% 79% 79% 98%	The performance assessed for Completion rate under Kindergarten, Primary and JHS covers up to 2024
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Pupil-teacher ratio: Kindergarten Primary JHS SHS	 27:1 27:1 15:1 30:1	 27:1 27:1 15:1 30:1	2024	 27:1 28:1 15:1 16:1	The performance assessed for Pupil-teacher ratio under Kindergarten, Primary, JHS and SHS covered up to 2024. The Assembly

Development dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
						has been able to sustain its performance under this indicator due to more trained teachers been posted to the district.
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Pass Rate: <u>JHS</u> Boys Girls <u>SHS</u> Boys Girls	42.4% 39.2% 46.4% 51.8%	46.8% 40.4% 100% 100%	2024	33.0% 37.0% 91.0% 92.0%	The performance assessed for this indicator is without the data for 2024/2025 academic year. The District recorded reduction in the BECE performance, but made tremendous performance under WACE. This can be attributed to government deliberate policy SHS level to the neglect of Basic level of education
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	2.10 Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	0	0	2024	125.2/100,000	The performance assessed for this indicator is without the data for 2025 fiscal year. The high recorded cases of maternal mortality is a result of increased referrals from neighboring districts

Development dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	2.11 Malaria case fatality (Institutional) Sex: Male Female Age: Children Youth Adult	0% 0%	0% 0%	2024	0% 0%	The district recorded no death related to malaria case for the past three years. This is attributed to intensified education on all health facilities in the district.
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	2.12 Number of HIV/AIDs positive cases recorded • Male • Female	52 105	34 68	2024	56 133	Number of HIV/AIDs positive cases indicator data was assessed for only three years. The situation is quite alarming especially among females due to insufficient funds to educate the masses.
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Doctor to population ratio	1:6,308	1:4,000	2025	1:5,869	The performance assessed for this indicator has tremendously improved over the plan period.
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Nurse to population ratio	1:214	1:150	2025	1:334	Nurse to population ratio witnessed decline for the plan period under review. There is the need to Lobby for posting of more Nurses to meet this target

Development dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	2.4 Number of operational health facilities			2025		There has not been improvement in operational health facilities in the district due to Insufficient funds for capital investment under health sector.
	a) CHPS	19	26		19	
	b) Clinics	4	8		4	
	c) Health Center	4	8		4	
	d) Hospitals	2	2		2	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	2.5 Proportion of population with valid NHIS card			2023		The performance assessed for this indicator covered up to 2023. No data for 2024 and 2025 due difficulty in assessing data from NHIS district office. Averagely, there was marginal improvement in assessing the performance of this indicator. But the need scale up education campaigns to enroll more subscribers
	a) Male	19.6%	21.8%		22.9%	
	b) Female	31.1%	32.5%		30.3%	
	c) Indigents	15.4%	16.4%		16.6%	
	d) Informal	13.8%	15.6%		13.1%	
	e) Aged	2.1%	2.9%		3.0%	
	f) Under 18years	15.1%	16.9%		16.9%	
	g) Pregnant Women	2.0%	3.1%		2.6%	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	2.6 Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water sources			2024		The performance of this indicator witnessed a decline. This can attributed to low investment in provision of potable water in the district and weak capacity Ghana Water Limited to meet the demand of
	a) District	64.1%	73.5%		62.7%	
	b) Urban	30.1%	36.0%		63.8%	
	c) Rural	34.0%	37.5%		61.5%	

Development dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
						water supply for the district.
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	2.7 Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services a) District b) Urban c) Rural	57.2% 20.9% 36.3%	70.0% 27.5% 42.5%	2024	50.1% 48.2% 5.8%	The assessment of sanitation performance in the district was appalling in the plan period under review due to lack of needed funds for capital investment in the Sanitation sector.
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	2.8 Number of births and deaths registered Birth (sex) • Male • Female Death (sex age group ¹) • Male • Female • Children • Youth • Adult	987 967 235 249 3 27 454	1,061 1,57 289 287 9 47 498	2024	959 960 95 79 6 11 158	The assessment of this indicator performance covered up to 2024.
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	2.9 Total number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse Child trafficking (sex) • Male • Female	0 1	0 0	2024	1 1	The performance assessment for this indicator covered three-year period. The performance under child

¹ Children (below 18 years), Youth (18-35 years), Adult (above 35 years)

Development dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
	Child abuse (sex) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male • Female 	102 98	50 49		16 21	abuse case has significantly reduced to Intensified education of public on child abuse and the prosecution of offenders.
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	3. Number of child violence cases benefitting from social welfare/social services Sex: Male Female Age: <10yrs 10-14yrs 15-17yrs >18yrs	50 73 37 27 30 29	80 95 57 45 40 40	2024	143 149 119 66 63 83	Data on this indicator was available for 2024 and not for the entire four-year period. The increased in Number of child violence cases benefitting from social welfare/social services is attributed to increase support from NGOs, CSOs and Donor partners in the district.
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	4. Number of children reached by social work/social services Sex: Male Female Type: PWDs Others Age:	750 800 31 1519	780 850 45 1474	2024	640 750 383 980	Data on this indicator was available for 2024 and not for the entire four-year period. The target set for this indicator was missed due to inadequate social service staff.

Development dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
	<10yrs 10-14yrs 15-17yrs >18yrs	543 465 310 232	570 490 335 260		333 232 232 577	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	5. Number of people reached with child protection and SGBV Type: Men Women Girls Boys Age: <10yrs 10-14yrs 15-17yrs >18yrs	105 158 450 337 315 262 210 263	125 175 465 355 335 275 225 290	2024	765 986 1407 1062 585 805 1181 1463	The tremendous performance of this indicator was attributed to increase awareness of child protection and SGBV issues in the district.
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	6. Number of LEAP household members on NHIS Form: Registered Renewed Type: Pregnant Mother Adolescent girls (10-19yrs) Sex: Male Female	228 342 57 114 399 270 300	340 360 75 122 418 290 319	2024	0 150 5 70 75 48 150	Data on this indicator was available for 2024 and not for the entire four-year period. The performance of this indicator was quite abysmal due inadequate to frequently conduct monitoring exercise to ensure regular Renewals and enrolling onboard new members.

Development dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	7. Number of households with adolescent girls benefiting from LEAP Programme	1,856	1877	2024	468	Data on this indicator was available for 2024 and not for the entire four year period
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	9. Number of referrals received from GHS Type: Defilement Healthcare Assault Sex: Male Female	 1 2 1 0 4	 1 6 3 4 6	2024	 1 15 0 7 9	Data on this indicator was available for 2024 and not for the entire four year period
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	10. Proportion of referrals receiving adequate follow-up Type: Defilement Healthcare Assault Sex: Male Female	 17% 66% 17% 17% 83%	 29% 57% 14% 14% 86%	2024	 25% 75% 0% 50% 50%	Data on this indicator was available for 2024 and not for the entire four year period
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	11. Number of DSWCDs that have shared their Household data with both NHIS and GHS	1	1	2025	1	The set target was met
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	12. Number of regional inter-sectoral monitoring visits			2024		Data on this indicator was available for 2024

Development dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
	Location: Ho	1	1		6	and not for the entire four year period
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	14. Number of girls reached by prevention and care services Type: Prevention Care Form of violence Adolescent pregnancy Child marriage SGBV Sex: Male Female Age: <10yrs 10-14yrs 15-17yrs >18yrs	 400 109 101 50 358 0 509 0 153 178 173	 418 122 115 65 370 0 520 0 166 191 187	2024	 960 13 508 301 600 1,100 300 0 0 900 500	Data on this indicator was available for 2024 and not for the entire four-year period. In average terms, the target set for the indicator was met due to implementation of girl child interventions in the district
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	15. Number of CP/SGBV cases referred to other services and followed up Sex: Male Female Age <10yrs 10-14yrs 15-17yrs	 4 8 0 2 6	 6 16 0 6 12	2024	 13 22 2 13 8	The set target for this indicator was exceeded for the review period of 2024.

Development dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
	>18yrs Form of violence: Adolescent pregnancy Child marriage SGBV	4 8 2 2	4 9 6 7		12 16 4 15	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	17. Number of children in RHCs profiled and reunified Sex: Male Female Age: <10yrs 10-14yrs 15-17yrs >18yrs Type: Profiled Reunited	 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1	 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2024	 3 0 0 0 1 2 0 3	Data on this indicator was only available for 2024. Significant progress was made in attaining the set target under plan review.
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	18. Proportion of sub-standard RHCs closed	0%	0%	2025	0%	Data on this indicator was available for the entire four year period
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	19. Number of children placed in foster care Sex: Male Female Age:	 1 0	 1 1	2024	 1 3	Data on this indicator was only available for 2024. Significant progress was made in attaining the set target under plan review.

Development dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
	<10yrs 10-14yrs 15-17yrs >18yrs	1 0 0 0	2 0 0 0		3 0 1 0	
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	3.1 Percentage of road network in good condition Total Urban Feeder	47.0% N/A 47.0%	50.0% N/A 50.0%	2024	52.0% N/A 52.0%	Data on this indicator was available for 2024 and not for the entire four-year period. The assessment of this indicator has not been impressive. This is due to insufficient funds both internal and external sources.
ENVIRONMENT,	3.2 Percentage of communities covered by electricity: District Rural Urban	79.3% 77.2% 2.1%	88% 85.2% 2.8%	2024	82.1% 79.1% 85.0%	Data on this indicator was available for up 2024. There was marginal improvement for communities covered by electricity.
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	3.3 Acreage of trees planted	12	16	2024	17.85	Data on this indicator was available for 2024. Through the government initiative (green Ghana) and interventions from NGOs and Forestry Commission, the Assembly met its set target for the indicator.

Development dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	3.4 Number of communities/schools attained knowledge on environmental protection and biodiversity conservation: School Community Institutions	2	5	2024	5	Data on this indicator was available for 2024 and not for the entire four-year period. Target set for the Plan was achieved
		2	20		85	
		0	5		5	
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	3.5 Proportion of building permits approved	81%	100%	2024	94.7%	The assessment of this indicator was up to 2024. The Assembly has made significant improvement due to scale up of campaigns for education of citizens on the need to acquire necessary documentation before developing their buildings. In addition, the scale up of monitoring exercise by development controlled team.
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	4.3 Number of communities affected by disaster: a) Bushfire/ Domestic fire Urban Rural Floods Urban	0	6	2024	6	Data on this indicator was available for 2024 and not for the entire four-year period. The district in 2023 recorded high cases of communities affected by Flood disaster due to Akosombo Dam spillage.
		3	7		5	
		0	0		0	

Development dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
	Rural	0	0		0	
	Wind/Rainstorm					
	Urban	0	10		7	
	Rural	35	20		48	
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	Number of communities declare as Open Defecation Free communities:			2025		In the plan period under review, the Assembly has not made any strive in achieving this target due to lack funds to enroll communities into the programme
	District	0	10		0	
	Urban	0	2		0	
	Rural	0	8		0	
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	4.1 Percentage of Annual Action Plan implemented	91.1%	93.7%	2024	90.1%	Data on this indicator was available for 2024. Even though the Assembly could not meet the target as at 2024, the target most likely to be met due to current inflow of funds.
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	4.2 Reported cases of crime			2024		Reported cases of crime in the period under review has witnessed worsen situation in the district. This is rather alarming rate in crime can be attributed insufficient security staff and increase in drug menace among the youth in the district.
	a) Rape	2	0		9	
	b) Armed robbery	10	6		41	
	c) Defilement	21	10		55	
	d) Murder	1	0		15	
	e) Drug Trafficking	2	0		1	
	f) Domestic Violence	1	0		1	

Development dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	1.5 Total amount of internally generated revenue (GH¢)	796,705.86	1,880,442	2024	884,649	Data on this indicator was assessed for up to 2024. Averagely, the Assembly made marginal improvement in IGF mobilization but woefully missed its target for the Plan period. This low performance can be attributed to number of factors such as inadequate revenue collectors, lack of logics for revenue drive, delay in prosecuting tax defaulters etc.
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Number of staff benefiting from capacity building training programmes: Male Female	41 27	35 40	2024	61 15	The Assembly staff in the year under review both internally and externally benefited from quite number of capacity building training programmes. In terms of achieving the target set for the Plan period, the Assembly has outperformed.

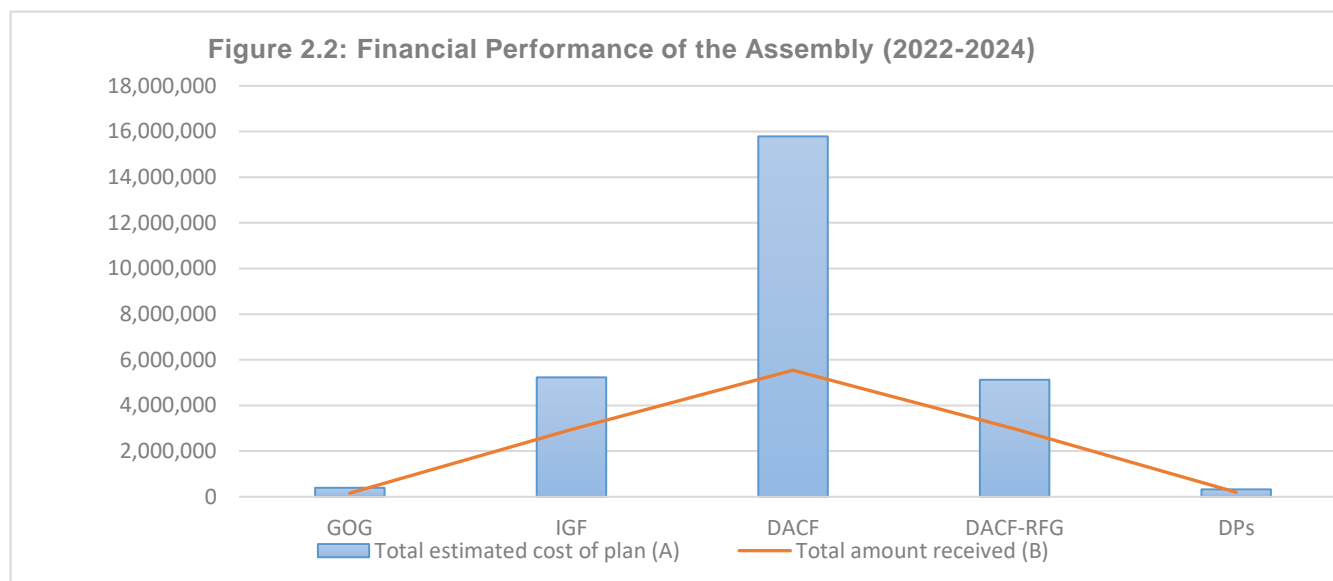
2.2.2 Financial performance of the Assembly (2022 – 2025)

The Assembly planned to receive a total income of GH¢26,859,544.55 from its major sources including the DACF, GOG, DACF-RFG, IGF and DPs to fund the planned programmes and projects over the four year period. Out of this, an amount of GH¢11,821,273.99 was received. This represented 44.01% of the expected amount giving a revenue short fall of GH¢15,038,270.59 (55.99%). Refer to Tables 2.2 for details on the Assembly Financial Performance.

Tables 2.2: Financial Performance of the Assembly

Source of funds	Total estimated cost of plan (A)	Total amount received (B)	Variance (C) = (A-B)
GOG	393,336	157,310.63	236,025.37
IGF	5,230,830	2,950,583.36	2,280,246.64
DACF	15,787,312.56	5,542,532.34	10,244,780.22
DACF-RFG	5,124,299.05	2,969,541.20	2,154,757.85
DPs	323,766.94	201,306.46	122,460.51
OTHERS (SPECIFY)	-	-	-
TOTAL	26,859,544.55	11,821,273.99	15,038,270.59

Figure 2.2: Financial Performance of the Assembly (2022-2024)



2.2.3 Problems/issues/Threats identified during implementation and actions taken to address them

This part of the Performance Review presents the problems/issues/Threats identified during implementation of the programmes and projects in the Medium Term Development Plan 2022-2025, the implications of these with respect to the current Development Plan and the remedial actions taken to address them. Table 2.3 contains the detail problems and actions taken to address them.

Table 2.3 Actions taken to address the problems/Issues Identified with the Implementation of the MTDP 2022-2025

Factors Contributed to the Attainment of the Outcomes during implementation of DTDP 2022-2025	Factors that Worked Against the Development Efforts during implementation of DTDP 2022-2025	Lessons Learnt that are Useful for Development Planning going Forward
Prompt and full release of DPAT funds	The flow of funds from donor agencies did not come as expected	Much consultation must be done with the various line departments in the preparation and implementation of the plan.
Cooperation from heads of departments in preparation and submission of their reports	Delays in the release of District Assemblies Common Fund	At least, Annual Reviews of the plan should be carried out by the stakeholders
Regular conduct of DPCU meetings help strengthened the collaboration among heads of departments	Imposition of contracts on the Assembly from the National Level leading to unexpected deductions of the common Fund at Source	The Assembly, Line Departments and Agencies should be seen implementing the plan.
Commitment of Assembly staff in executing their duties with little resources	Inability of the Assembly to mobilize enough Internally Generated Funds to undertake capital projects	Programmes/Projects should be feasible and within the capacity of the Assembly.
Quarterly monitoring of Assembly development programmes and projects couple with regional quarterly review meetings Assemblies progress reports positively contributed to the attainment of the outcomes during implementation of DTDP 2022-2025	Poor record keeping and documentation	Funds ear marked for particular projects/programmes and activities should be used for their intended purposes
The funds from donor agencies such GIZ and NGOs play critical role in the attainment of the outcomes during implementation of DTDP 2022-2025	Different reporting cycles and formats by various departments making data gathering, analysis and reporting very cumbersome	Committees should be formed to lobby donors, other benevolent institutions and individuals to support development activities.
Regular conduct of sites inspection of projects before certifying certificates for	Limited M&E competencies by decentralized departments which affects assessment of indicator performance	There should be increase in the participation and involvement of all stakeholders in both the

payments ensures value for money		preparation and implementation of the plan.
	Significant amount of funds received were used for administrative expenditure at the expense of capital projects.	Effective prioritization should be done to ensure that only programmes/projects that can conveniently be funded are captured in the planned The plan should be reviewed at annually to ensure effective implementation.
	The plan was loaded with too many programmes /activities of which most were not feasible, hence, could not be implemented	

2.3 Existing Conditions/Situational Analysis

This part of the Plan presents a detailed profile of the District. It contains a description of the current state of affairs in the District supported by maps, tables, charts and other pictorial representations and their development implications for the future.

2.3.1 Location and physical characteristics

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. South Tongu District was created in 1989 with a Legislative Instrument 1466 and attained its District status in 2024 awaiting official inauguration. The District capital, Sogakope is located **84Km** South of the Regional Capital, Ho and **114km** east of the National Capital, Accra. District has a total land surface area of **665 km²**, which is 6.9% of the Regional and 0.27% of the National land surface areas. It is located within Latitudes 6°10' and 5°45' North and Longitudes 30°30' and 0°45' east and lies at the



Southern part of the Volta Region. Its bordering Districts is presented in “South Tongu District Map”. Its unique location on the ECOWAS trunk road gives it a strategic advantage for trade and transportation, facilitating movement of goods and people within the region. This key transit route traverses the District from Tema to Aflao, making South Tongu a significant point on the West African highway network.

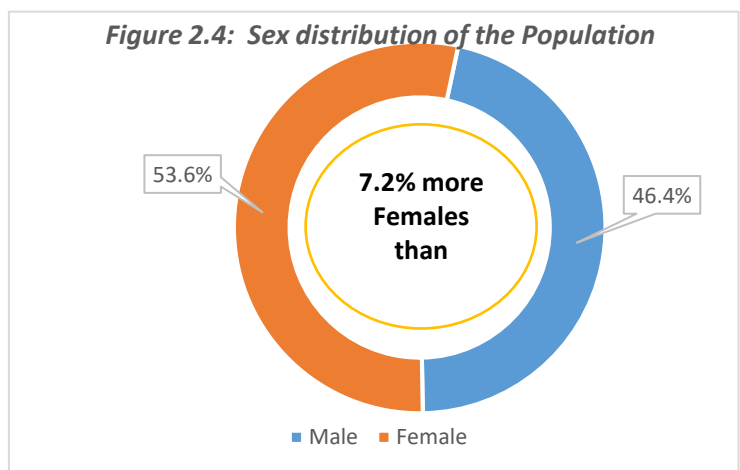
Figure 2.3: District Map in national and Regional context

2.3.2 Demographic Characteristics of the District

The human-centered development concept is one of the distinct features of the new planning system. It demands the analysis of the basic demographic characteristics like population size and growth rate, population density, household characteristics, religious compositions, age and sex composition, occupation distribution, rural-urban split, dependency ratio and the distribution in space with a view of establishing their needs and ability to contribute towards the achievement of stated goals.

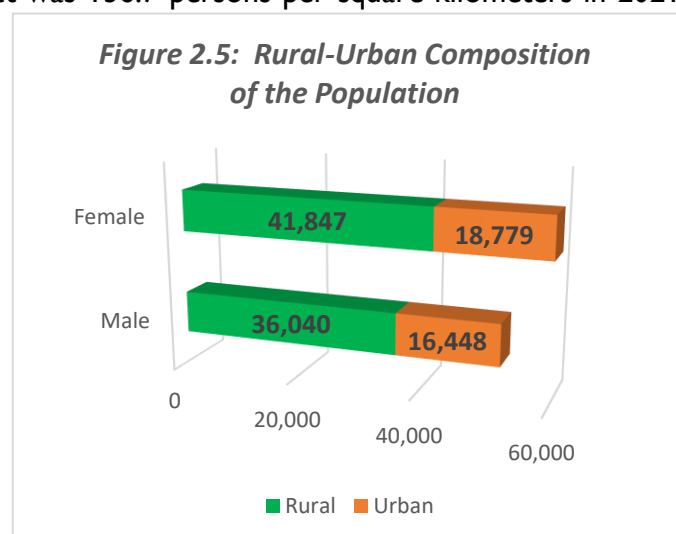
2.3.2.1 Population Size.

The South Tongu District had a total population of 113,114 in the 2021 PHC from a figure of 87,950 in the 2010 PHC. The projected population figure for 2025 is 118,825. 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 and the population growth rate approximately stood at 2.3%. The District has a total household of about 31,600 with an average household size of 3.5.



2.3.2.2 District Population Density/Rural-Urban Split

The population density of the South Tongu District was 136.7 persons per square kilometers in 2021 (water bodies excluded). The density increased to 170.2 persons per square kilometers in 2021. This is significantly higher than the national figure of 129 persons per square kilometers and lower than the regional figure of 174.6 persons per square kilometers respectively. Localities with population 5000 or more in Ghana are classified as urban. The South Tongu District therefore has about **68.9%** of its population living in rural areas compared with the regional figures of 57.9% percent and the national figure of 43.3%. The remaining **31.1%** percent forms the urban population of the District.



2.3.2.3 Age-Sex Structure, Sex Ratio and Population Pyramid

The age structure and sex composition of the population of the District follow the regional and national pattern. The age structure is broad at the base and reduces gradually in the succeeding age groups until the population becomes relatively small at the top.

2.3.2.3.1 Age-Sex Structure

Table 2.4 provides information on the age and sex composition by Five years age group for the District in addition to the absolute numbers, the table provides derived useful information for data users. For instance, the District has dependency ratio of 73.2, which means, for every 100 people in the economically active age group (15-64), there're approximately 73 dependents (those younger or older) who rely on them. This is slightly higher than the regional average of 68.6. In addition, the percentages computed from Table 2.4 shows a relatively large proportion of children (11.3%) below five (5) years. The population between the ages of 0-14 comprises 35.6 percent of the total population in the District. The total labour force (15-64 years) is 57.73 percent of the total population implying a large pool of working population available to be harnessed for productive work in the district.

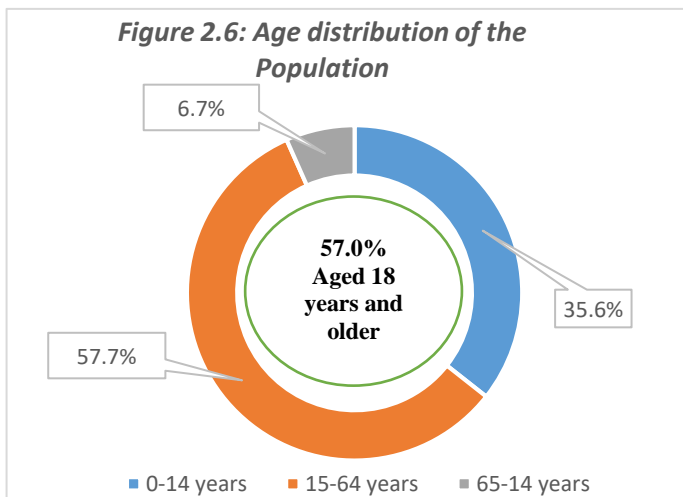


Table 2.4: Age –Sex Structure

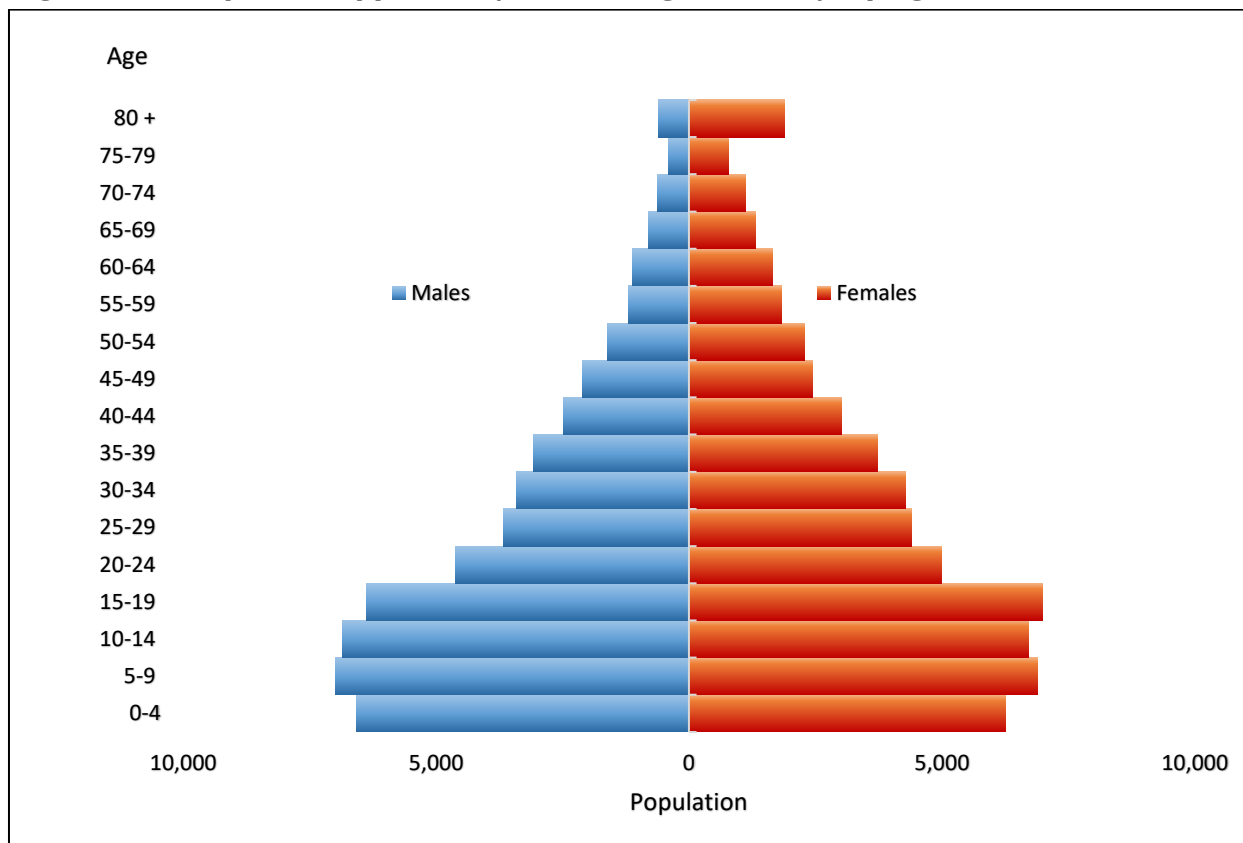
Age Distribution	Both Sexes	Males	Percent	Females	Percent	Sex Ratio
All Ages	113,114	52,488	46.4	60,626	53.6	86.6
0-4 years	12,838	6,574	51.2	6,264	48.8	104.9
5-9 years	13,890	6,992	50.3	6,898	49.7	101.4
10-14 years	13,559	6,842	50.5	6,717	49.5	101.9
15-19 years	13,375	6,373	47.6	7,002	52.4	91.0
20-24 years	9,620	4,621	48.0	4,999	52.0	92.4
25-29 years	8,076	3,666	45.4	4,410	54.6	83.1
30-34 years	7,684	3,402	44.3	4,282	55.7	79.4
35-39 years	6,796	3,073	45.2	3,723	54.8	82.5
40-44 years	5,510	2,484	45.1	3,026	54.9	82.1
45-49 years	4,546	2,107	46.3	2,439	53.7	86.4
50-54 years	3,897	1,611	41.3	2,286	58.7	70.5
55-59 years	3,022	1,196	39.6	1,826	60.4	65.5
60-64 years	2,777	1,126	40.5	1,651	59.5	68.2
65-69 years	2,101	794	37.8	1,307	62.2	60.7
70-74 years	1,743	631	36.2	1,112	63.8	56.7
75-79 years	1,186	399	33.6	787	66.4	50.7
80 + years	2,494	597	23.9	1,897	76.1	31.5

Source: GSS 2021PHC

2.3.2.3.2 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population and the levels of fertility, mortality and migration influence its shape. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration. The population of the District is 113,114 of which 52,488 representing 46.4 percent are males and 60,626 representing 53.6 percent are females. For the age groups 10-19 years there are more males than females. The high proportion of the populations aged 0-9 years indicates that the population in the District has the potential to grow for a considerable number of years. This has implications for the economic development of the District. Therefore, there is the need for the Assembly to embark on deliberate policies that target future generation in areas of education, health, accommodation etc.

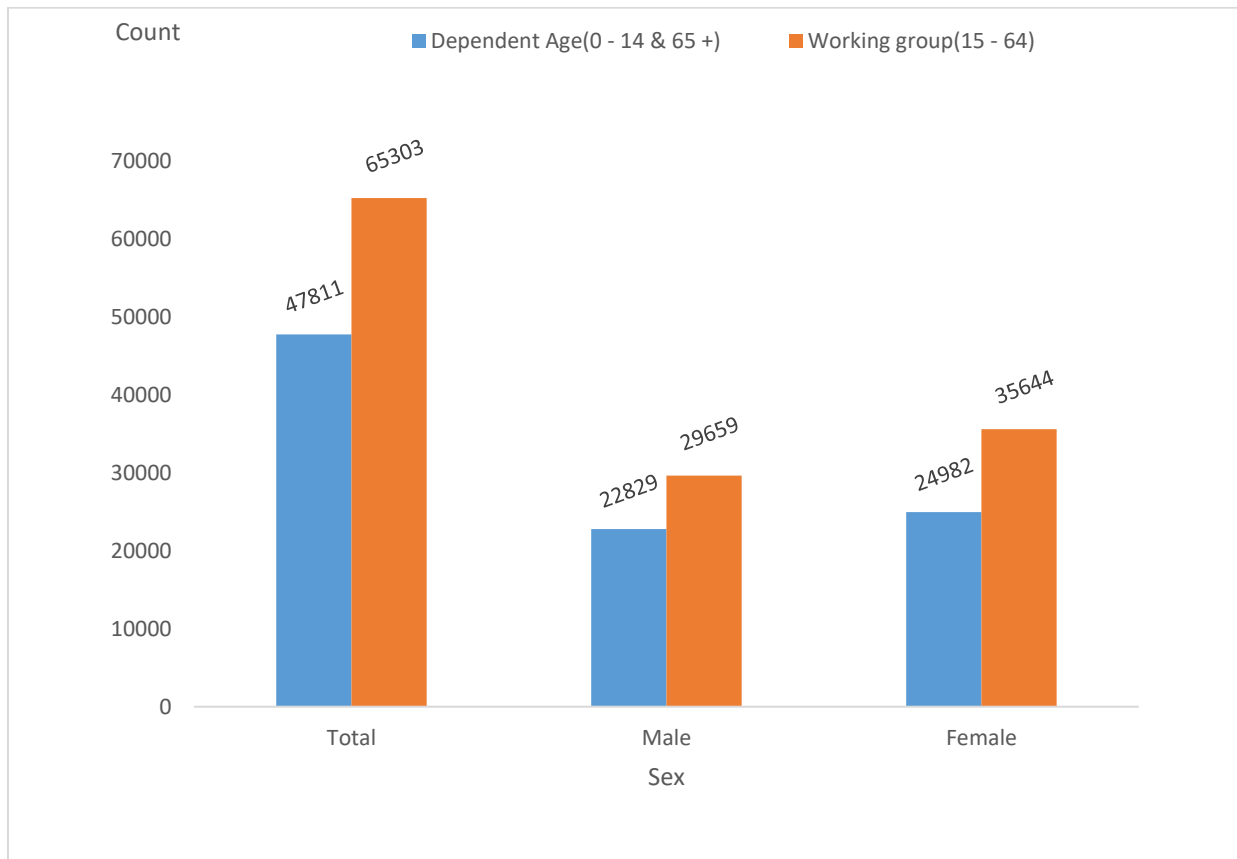
Figure 2.7: Population pyramid (South Tongu District), by age and sex, 2021



2.3.2.3.3 Age- dependency Ratios

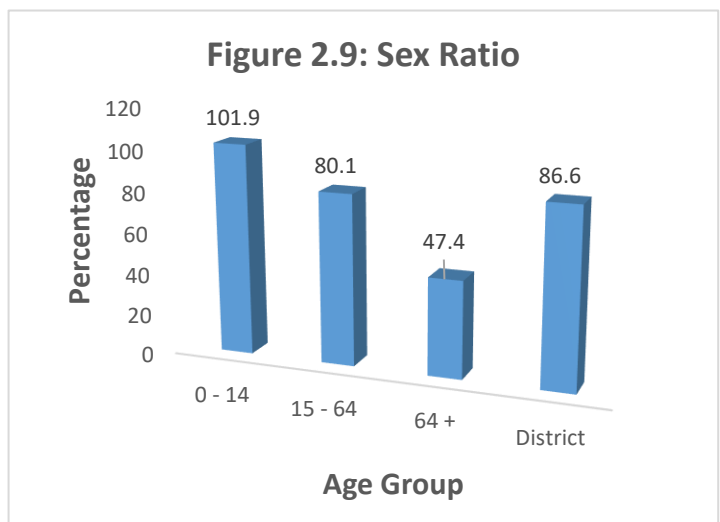
The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of the dependent-age population (those under age 15 and ages 65 and older) to the working-age population (15 to 64 years). The age-dependency ratio is often use as an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population must carry. The higher this ratio is, the more people a potential worker is assumed supporting and the vice-versa. From Figure 2.8, the age dependency ratio for the District is about 73 dependents (child and old age) for every 100 people working. This means that 73 persons in the inactive population group are depending on 100 persons in the active population group. From Figure 2.8, the working population group is larger than the combined child and aged population of the District. It further shows variation of the age dependency ratio by sex, indicating that, for males in the District, there were 75 people in the dependent age groups for every 100 persons in the working ages whereas for females, there were about 71 persons in the dependent age group for every 100 persons in the working ages.

Figure 2.8: Age Dependency Ratio



2.3.2.3.4 Sex Ratios

The sex composition of a population is influenced largely by the sex ratio at birth (ratio of male births to female births) as well as sex differences in death rates and migration. The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. Sex ratios that are higher than 100 indicate that there are more males than females but sex ratios under 100 indicate that there are more females than males. As shown in Figure 2.9, the sex ratio for the District is 86.6. It can be seen that there are more males at early ages than there are females. However as the population grows in age the male population diminishes compared to the females. For instance for ages 0-14, the sex ratio for the District is 101.9 and reduces to 80.1 for ages 15-64.



2.3.2.4 Household Size and Composition

2.3.2.4.1 Household Size

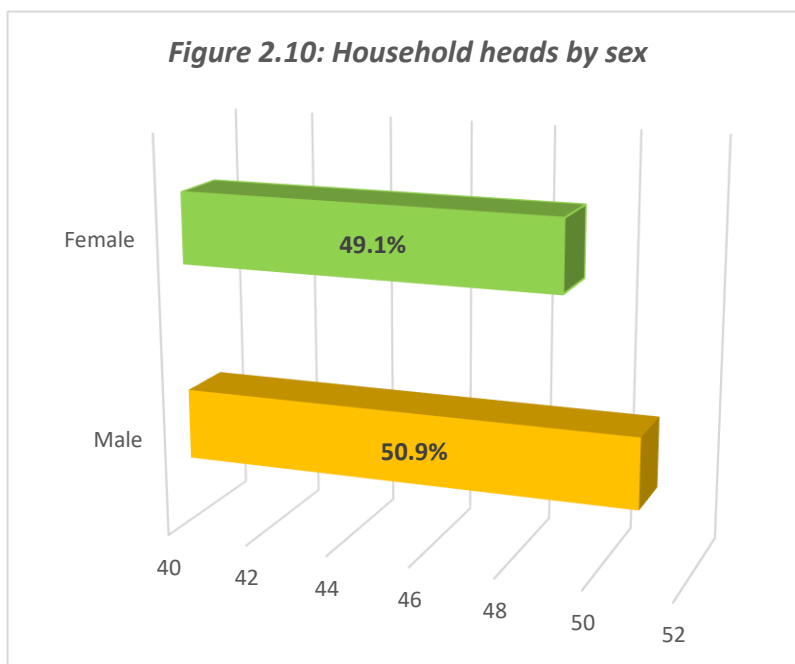
Household size provides important information to policy makers and planners with regard to allocating resources for social services such as shelter, health and education. As shown in image, there are 31,600 households with an average household size of 3.5.

Average Household size is 3.5

2.3.2.4.2 Household Composition

This section provides information on household composition and sex in the District.

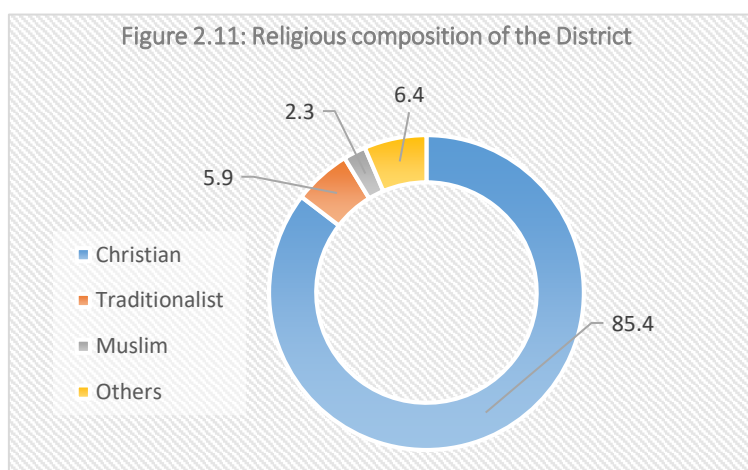
A “household” is defined as consisting of a person or a group of persons who live together in the same house, have a common catering arrangement as one unit, and in addition look up to one person as the household head. The head by definition need not be the oldest person in the house or the person who is financially responsible for the upkeep of the family, but rather the person who all members of the household recognize as their head regardless of age and sex. The proportion of males who are heads of households (50.9%) is higher than the proportion of female household heads (49.1%) in the District.



In terms of multidimensional poverty household, 32.4% of the population in South Tongu live in multidimensional poor households, with an average intensity of poverty at 45.2%. This suggests that factors related to household composition and living conditions, like access to improved toilet facilities, health insurance, and education, may be contributing to poverty levels.

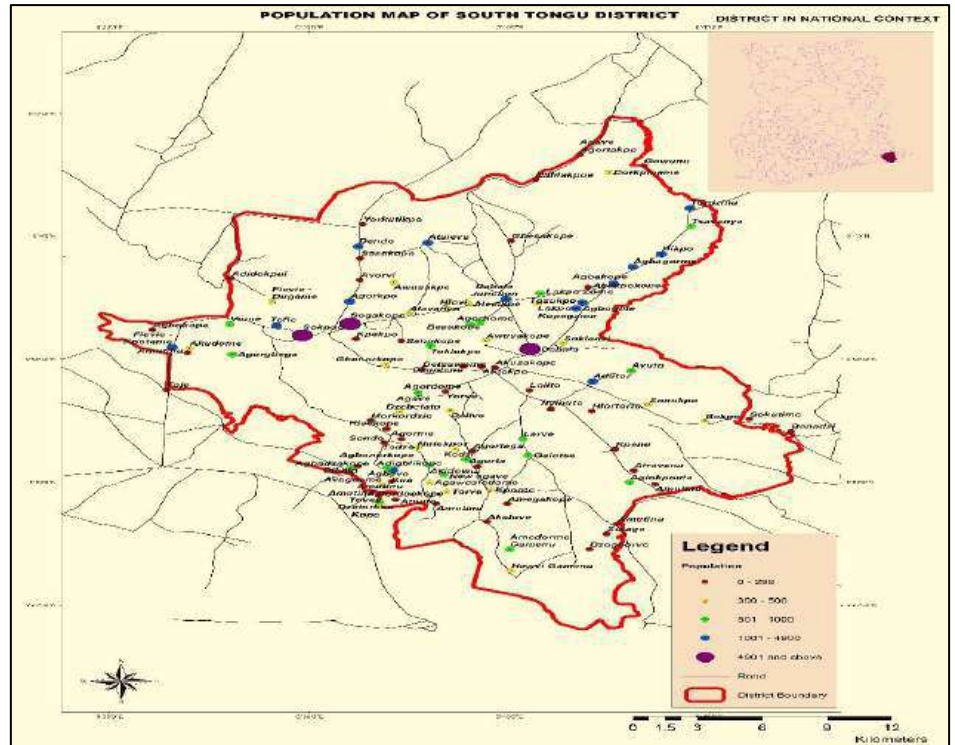
2.3.2.5 Religious Compositions in the District

In the South Tongu District, according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the dominant religious group is Christian, with a significant portion also adhering to traditional beliefs. Specifically, Christians make up 85.4% of the population, while Traditionalists account for 5.94%, Muslims comprise 2.3% and religious groups constitute 6.36%.



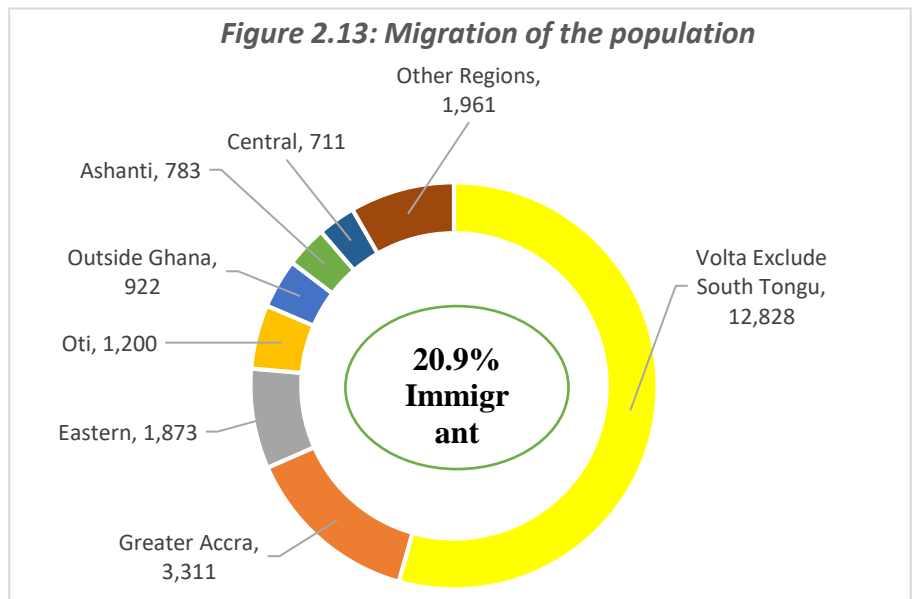
2.3.2.6 Spatial Distribution of Population

The spatial distribution of population in the South Tongu District, according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC), shows a largely rural population with higher densities in areas along major roads and with good road networks such as Sogakope, Dabala, Sokpoe, Tefle, Vume, Agorkpo, Adutor, Kpotame and Agbakope. Conversely, the eastern part of the District is sparsely populated with poor road networks. Figure 2.12: Spatial Distribution of South Tongu District.



2.3.2.7 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

Migration refers to change in usual place of residence. The 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) in Ghana provides data on migration patterns. In the South Tongu District, the total migrant population was 23,589, representing 20.6% of the District's total population. Specifically, 12,828 migrants came from other Districts in the Volta Region, 3,311 from Greater Accra Region, 1,873 from Eastern Region, 1,200 from the Oti Region, 3,455 from the other Regions in Ghana and 922 from outside Ghana. Figure 2.13 shows the migration pattern and population in the District. The dynamics of Migration either can positively or negatively affect the socio-economic development of the district. With the district population constituting about 20% of immigrants, can significantly affect local economic development, and therefore there is the need for the Assembly to consider factor of migrants when projecting development needs of the district.



2.3.3 Physical Characteristics of the District

2.3.3.1 Climate

The South Tongu District in Ghana experiences a climate influenced by both wet semi-equatorial and dry equatorial zones. Rainfall is generally inadequate and unevenly distributed, affecting agriculture. The average temperature is 27°C, with March being the hottest month and July/August being the coolest. Relative humidity averages around 80%. The District is located within the Tropical Savannah Grassland zone and is characterized by the Volta River and its tributaries. It experiences a double maxima rainfall pattern influenced by southwest monsoon winds.

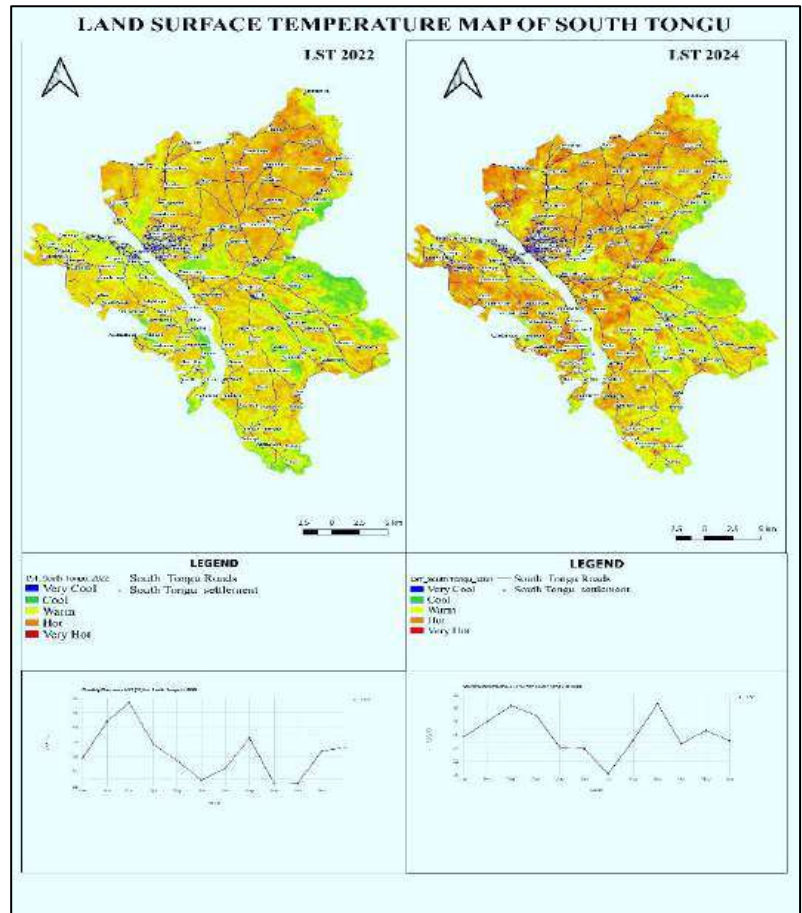
From the land surface temperature Maps of the District for 2022 and 2024 as shown in figure 2.14, the 2024 heat temperature compared to 2022 was slightly high especially at the northern part of the District. This phenomenon can be attributed to the dry spell, which affected the yield of crops. Regarding month on month trend analysis, the month of March in each year is the hottest month and July/August being the coolest.

In addition, analyzing the built environment of the District based on northern and southern zones as in the

figure 2.14 above, the northern zone is more urbanized than the southern zone. This implies that the more urbanized a place, the hotter the surface temperature. This can further explain that forested/vegetation land hitherto protecting the environment when converted to build-up environment exposes the place to climate variability. The Land Surface Temperature map of South Tongu for 2022 and 2024 shows the climate experience of South Tongu District.

2.3.3.1.1 Climate Variability

Over the past decade, the District has experienced significant climate variability, including shifts in rainfall patterns and increased temperatures, which have negatively affected agriculture. These changes have led to reduced crop yields, increased vulnerability for farmers, and disruptions to agricultural practices. In terms of Rainfall and Drought, the District has seen a decrease in rainfall and longer dry spells, leading to water scarcity and impacting rain-fed agriculture. Increased temperatures due to climate variability have affected crop growth and maturity, potentially leading to lower yield. In addition, unpredictable Weather Patterns that is erratic rainfall and temperature fluctuations make it difficult for farmers to plan planting and harvesting times, increasing the risk of crop failure. This climate variability situation has increased the vulnerability of farming households especially women and People Living with



Disabilities (PWDs) in District, with farmers in the northern part of the District facing higher vulnerability. Generally, the combination of reduced rainfall, increased temperatures, and unpredictable weather patterns has resulted in lower crop yields, affecting food security and livelihoods in the District.

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 is 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 and ends in July, recording an average rainfall of 195mm. The second rainy season starts in late September and ends in November, recording an average rainfall of 73mm.

The following are measures to reduce the impacts of climate change variabilities rain-fed agriculture:

Climate Information: Farmers be educated to rely on various sources, including mobile phones, radio, television, and expert advice, for climate information to guide their farming decisions.

Improved Planting Practices: Educate farmers to adopt row planting and early maturing crop varieties, utilize strip cropping and mulching to adapt to climate change.

Need for Support: There is a need for demonstration farms to educate farmers on effective adaptation strategies and for increased access to credit, particularly for farmer-based organizations.

2.3.3.2 Topography

The District generally is characterized by a varied topography, including plains, swampy, and a network of rivers and lagoons, which significantly influences its development. It is a low-lying area by virtue of its location within the coastal savannah plain, but rises gradually to a height of 75 metres above sea level. The presence of the Volta River along its western border, along with smaller streams and lagoons, provides water resources for agriculture and other uses, but also presents threats related to flooding and erosion. The District's location in both wet semi-equatorial and dry equatorial climatic zones results in a double maxima rainfall pattern, affecting agricultural practices and water availability. There are also few islands in the District, notably among them is Tuanikope, Atadame, Bludo and few others lying between Agorta and Agave-Afedume which offer great potential for riverside resorts and eco-tourism.

2.3.3.2.1 Topography and its Impact on Development

Water Resources: The Volta River and other streams and lagoons in the District offer vital water sources for agriculture, fishing, and domestic use. However, the District also experiences flooding during the rainy season, particularly in low-lying areas, which can damage crops, infrastructure, and displace communities.

Agricultural Potential: The fertile lands along the Volta River and its tributaries are suitable for agriculture, but rainfall variability and soil conditions affect crop yields. The District is known for its agricultural sector, with a significant portion of the population engaged in farming.

Infrastructure Development: The topography influences the type and location of infrastructure development. For example, road construction in areas with swampy terrain may be more challenging and expensive.

Land Use and Management: The topography affects land use patterns and resource management. Understanding the terrain is crucial for implementing sustainable land use practices, such as afforestation programs, to mitigate land degradation.

Climate Change Impacts: The District is vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including increased rainfall variability and rising sea levels, which can exacerbate flooding and erosion.

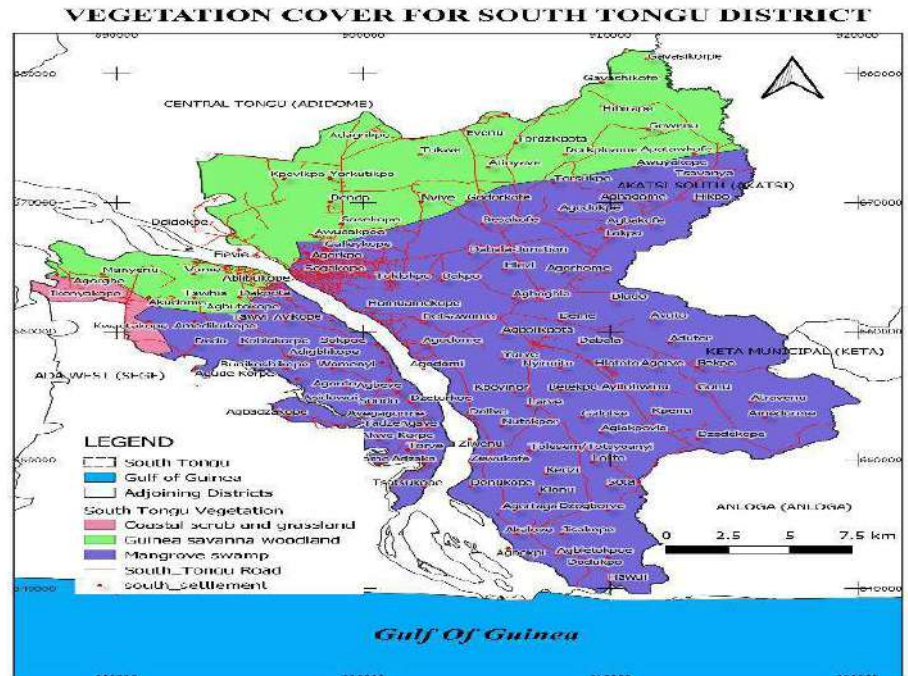
Flooding: The District is susceptible to flooding from the Volta River and heavy rainfall, which can damage property, disrupt livelihoods, and displace communities.

Erosion: Coastal areas and riverbanks are prone to erosion, particularly during periods of high rainfall, which can lead to land loss and damage to infrastructure.

Socio-cultural Factors: The topography also influences socio-cultural practices related to land use, resource management, and settlement patterns.

2.3.3.3 Vegetation

Two main vegetation types characterize the District, thus dense vegetation along the Volta River and its basins, and sparse grassland with interspersed trees and guinea grass further away. In terms of North and South, whereas the Southern section of the District is covered with swamps and mangroves, the northern section is predominantly savannah woodland. The savannah vegetation supports the production of livestock and the swampy areas favour the



the cultivation of rice, okra, pepper, tomatoes, sugarcane and many others. This vegetation significantly affects the District's development, particularly in agriculture and resource management. Figure 2.15: Vegetation cover for South Tongu District

i. Impact on Agriculture:

- **Fertile Land:** The dense vegetation along the Volta River and its basins provides fertile land suitable for large-scale agricultural activities like crop cultivation and animal husbandry.
- **Crop Production:** Major crops like cassava, beans, maize, and vegetables are grown, with a high percentage of rural households engaged in farming.
- **Commercial Fishing:** The presence of the Volta River and other river bodies also supports commercial fish farming.
- **Threats:** Changes in the environment, including tree cover depletion, declining soil fertility, and low rainfall, are affecting agricultural productivity.

ii. Impact on Resource Management:

- **Resource Base:** The District relies heavily on its natural resources, including the vegetation, for food supply.
- **Land Degradation:** Deforestation and land degradation are significant issues, affecting the resource base and livelihoods of the community.
- **Conservation Efforts:** The District Assembly is actively involved in reforestation initiatives like the "Tree for Life" project to address these threats and promote a sustainable future.

- *Local Knowledge:* Local knowledge plays a role in tree species preference and adaptation to changing rainfall patterns, which is crucial for effective conservation efforts.
- *Rural Economy:* The District is largely rural, and agriculture forms a vital part of the local economy.
- *Community Livelihoods:* The vegetation and the resources it provides are essential for the livelihoods of the community.
- *Sustainable Development:* Balancing development with the need to conserve the natural environment is a key focus for the District.

2.3.3.4 Weather.

The South Tongu District experiences a semi-equatorial climate with distinct wet and dry seasons, affecting agriculture and transportation. The District has two rainy seasons, from mid-April to early July and from September to November, with the major season receiving more than half of the annual rainfall. Rainfall is generally inadequate and unevenly distributed, affecting crop cultivation and animal husbandry. The Volta River runs through the District, offering potential for large-scale agriculture and fish farming, but seasonal water level fluctuations can hinder transportation and pose risks during bad weather. The table below presents the rainfall pattern from 2022-2024.

RAINFALL PATTERN 2022 – 2024

	January			February			March			Total		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	1 st Qtr 2022	1 st Qtr 2023	1 st Qtr 2024
Rainfall (mm)	0.00	0.00	2.60	0.00	148.00	12.00	25.70	65.00	3.00	25.70	213	17.60
No rain days	0	0	2	0	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	7
	April			May			June			Total		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2 nd Qtr 2022	2 nd Qtr 2023	2 nd Qtr 2024
Rainfall (mm)	121.20	0.00	169.05	146.50	260.72	229.90	100.93	141.26	296.53	368.63	401.98	695.48
No rain days	3	0	5	3	9	5	2	8	6	8	17	16
	July			August			Sept			Total		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	3 rd Q 2022	3 rd Qtr 2023	3 rd Q 2024
Rainfall (mm)	0.00	130.28	85.90	36.00	100.14	0.00	98.20	468.17	69.70	134.20	698.59	155.60
No rain days	0	5	1	1	3	0	1	4	1	2	12	
	Oct			Nov			Dec			Total		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	4 th Q 2022	4 th Q 2023	4 th Q 2024
Rainfall (mm)	256.20	252.64	249.80	0.00	125.02	147.80	0.00	14.00	0.00	256.20	391.66	397.60
No rain days	4	2	7	0	2	2	0	1	0	4	5	9

2.3.3.5 Water Resources.

The District in terms of water resources faces both Opportunities and Threats, which significantly affects the District's development. While the District possesses abundant water bodies, including the Volta River, creeks, and lagoons, leading to a thriving fishing industry and irrigation farming, it also experiences issues with water quality, sanitation, and the impact of floods from dam spillages, affecting public health and livelihoods.

2.3.3.5.1 Water Resource Opportunities.

Volta River: The Volta River is a major water source and a hub for fishing, particularly for tilapia and fresh water clam (Adodi).

Creeks and Lagoons: The District's numerous creeks and lagoons serve as breeding grounds for various fish species like tilapia, shrimps, and mudfish.

Fishing Industry: The abundance of water resources supports a vibrant fishing industry, contributing to the local economy.

Potential for Aquaculture: The District has the potential to develop aquaculture, further enhancing its fishing industry and economic prospects.

Irrigation system of Farming: The abundance water bodies in the District has the potentials of supporting all year round farming, this can contribute in creating more jobs opportunities for the teaming unemployed youth in the District especially the females.

2.3.3.5.2 Threats and Impacts on Development

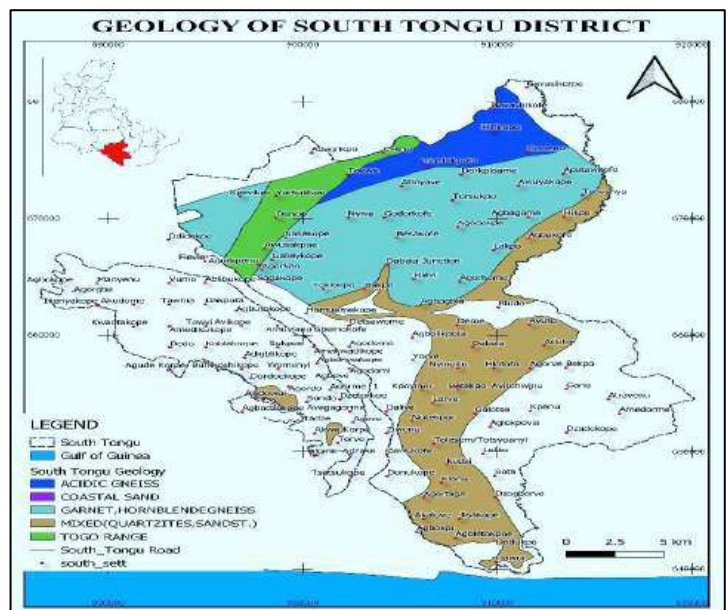
Water-Related Diseases: Unsafe water sources and poor sanitation practices lead to a high prevalence of water-related diseases like diarrhea, skin itching, bilharzia, and typhoid.

Limited Access to Potable Water: Many communities in the District lack access to potable water, forcing them to rely on unimproved water sources, further exacerbating health issues.

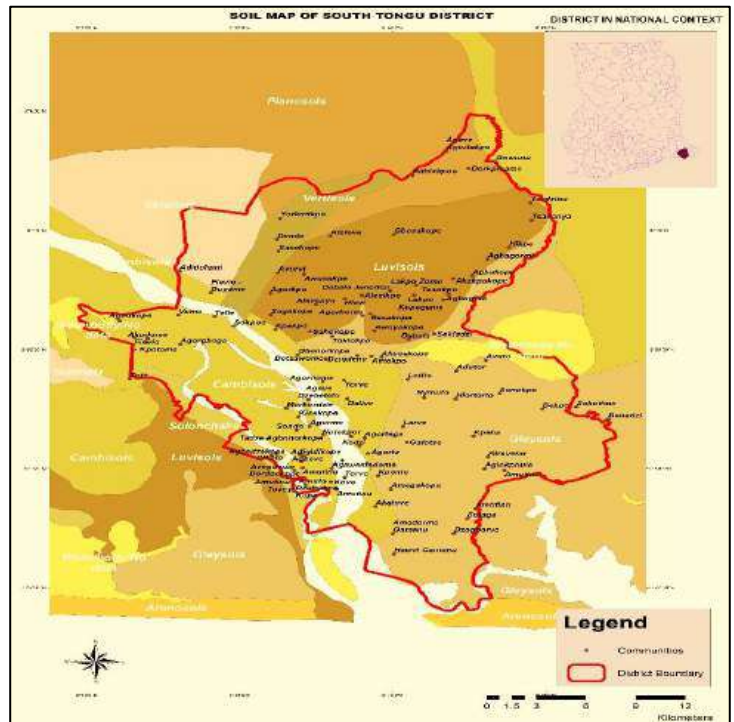
Impact of Dam Spillages: Flooding caused by the spillage of the Akosombo and Kpong dams, particularly in communities downstream of the Volta River, disrupts livelihoods, displaces people, and damages infrastructure.

2.3.3.6 Geology and Soil

The District features gentle, undulating topography with diverse soil types, affecting its agricultural potential and development. 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 predominant Akuse series black clays are suitable for mechanized irrigation but can be challenging for hand cultivation due to their elasticity when wet and cracking when dry. Other soil types like the Oyarifa series on slopes and Simpa-Doryumu-Agortor-Association soils support crops like cassava, cocoyam, maize, and mangoes. The District is endowed with large clay deposits at Lolito, Vume and Sokpoe communities. The clay deposits are being used for ceramic products like flower pots, earthenware and ornaments on a small to medium scale. There exists significant potential for production of bricks and tiles for the construction industry. In addition, there are sand deposits at Dabala Junction and its environs, gravel deposit at Tadze and salt deposit at Gamenu, which can be commercially exploited. However, Human activities like deforestation and sand winning have negatively affected the environment, leading to issues like soil erosion and reduced soil fertility. The District faces threats in managing its natural resources, including soil fertility, water resources, and vegetation cover. Figure 2.16 shows Geology of South Tongu District whereas figure 2.17 shows the soil type map of the District.



2.3.3.7 Plant and Animal Life.

The District can boast of diverse agricultural landscape, relying heavily on its plant and animal life for both livelihoods and economic development. Agriculture, encompassing crop production, animal husbandry, and fishing/aquaculture, which employs a significant portion of the population, with crop farming being particularly prominent. The District is known for cultivating crops like rice, cassava, maize, beans, and pepper, with rice and pepper being notable cash crops cultivated on a large scale. The District is also actively involved in reforestation initiatives and conservation programs to address environmental threats and improve resource management. Livestock farming and fish farming (aquaculture in areas tilapia, mudfish and clams) in the District are also important components of the agricultural sector, providing food and income for many households.

2.3.3.7.1 Impact of Plant and Animal Life on Development:

Agriculture as a Backbone: Agriculture is a cornerstone of the District's economy, providing employment for a large percentage of the population, especially in rural areas.

Crop Production: The District's fertile land supports a variety of crops, including cassava, maize, beans, and pepper, with rice and pepper cultivation being significant contributors to the local economy.

Animal Husbandry and Aquaculture: Livestock farming and fish farming (aquaculture) are also important components of the agricultural sector, providing food and income for many households.

Resource Management: The District is actively working on improving resource management practices to ensure sustainable use of its natural resources, including mangroves and land.

Environmental Conservation: Initiatives like the "Tree for Life" reforestation program and other conservation efforts are aimed at mitigating environmental degradation and promoting a healthier ecosystem.

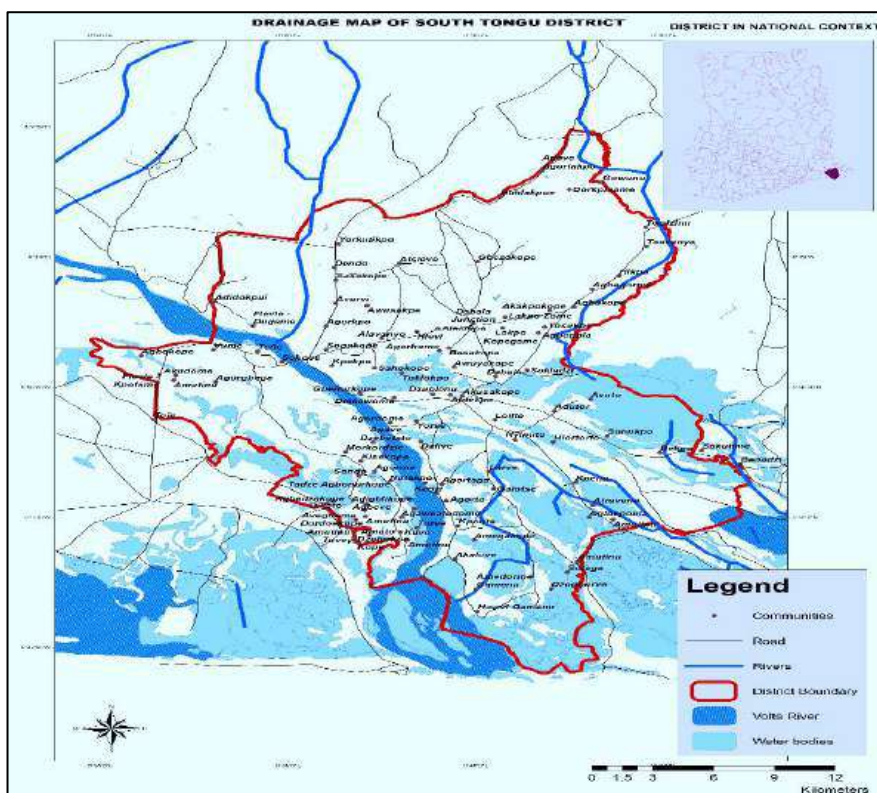
Economic Opportunities: The agricultural sector, including the cultivation of cash crops like pepper, creates economic opportunities for farmers and traders.

Food Security: The diversity of crops and livestock ensures a stable food supply for the local population and contributes to the broader food security of the region.

Livelihoods: The plant and animal life of the District directly supports the livelihoods of a large number of people through farming, fishing, and related activities.

2.3.3.8 Relief and Drainage

Mainly, the Volta River drains the District. The Lower Volta Bridge links the western and eastern sides of the District. There are also streams like Chinwi, Tordzi and lagoons like Avu lagoon account for the marshy nature of the southern landscape. In addition, the District characterized by low-lying, flat terrain and proximity to the Volta River and its tributaries, faces both Opportunities and Threats related to its relief and drainage. The District's relief, dominated by the Volta River basin, makes it susceptible to flooding, particularly during periods of heavy rainfall or dam spillage. While the fertile land around the river and its delta supports agriculture, the drainage system's limitations hinder development, especially during the rainy season. Figure 2.17: Drainage of South Tongu District



2.3.3.8.1 Impact on Development:

Agriculture: Volta River, streams and lagoons, which is enriched with fertile land from silt deposits of these water bodies, provides a good base for agriculture, which could be harnessed to promote irrigation farming, fishing and aquaculture. The marshy landscape could also be exploited for the cultivation of crops such as sugarcane, rice and vegetables. Also making it a key economic activity in the District.

Tourism: The Volta River and its surrounding landscape offer potential for tourism development, including boat cruises and eco-tourism.

Transportation: The Volta River provides a potential waterway for transportation, although it is currently underutilized and poorly developed.

2.3.3.8.2 Negative Impacts

Flooding: The District's low-lying nature and proximity to the Volta River make it vulnerable to frequent flooding, causing damage to infrastructure, displacement of people, and disruption of economic activities.

Poor Drainage: The poor drainage system exacerbates flooding issues and can lead to waterlogging, affecting agricultural productivity and making transportation difficult during the rainy season.

Health Hazards: Flooding can lead to water contamination, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases.

Infrastructure Damage: Floods can damage roads, bridges, and other infrastructure, hindering movement of goods and people.

Economic Disruption: Flooding can disrupt farming activities, fishing, and other businesses, leading to loss of income and reduced economic activity.

Limited Accessibility: Untarred roads become impassable during the rainy season, hindering access to markets, schools, and healthcare facilities.

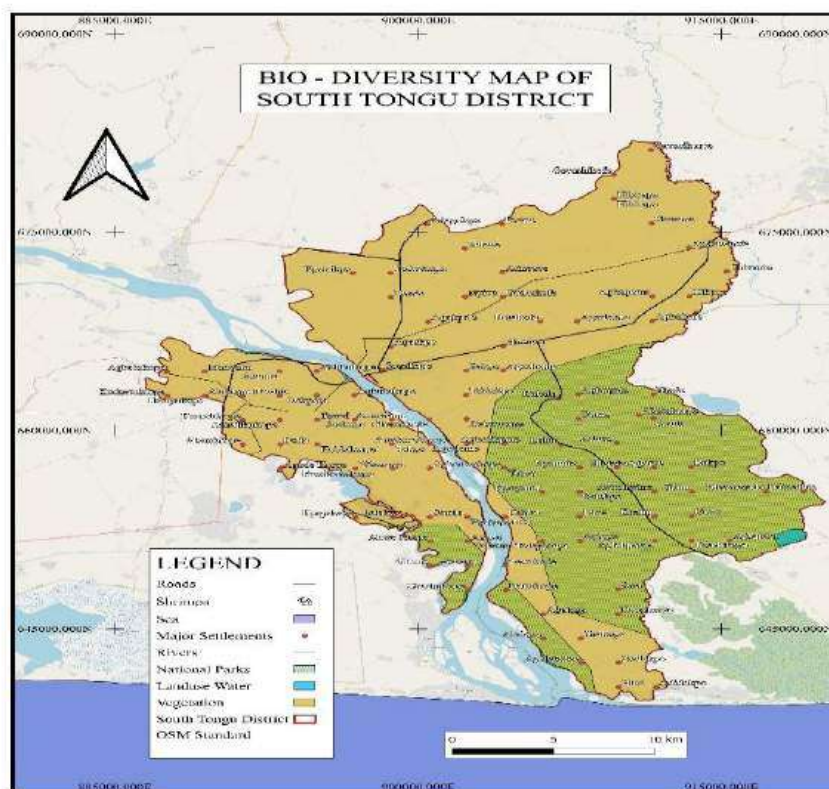
2.3.4 Biodiversity, Green Economy and Environment in General

This part of the Profile presents an Analysis of biodiversity/natural capital, and the environment in the District which indicates risks/threats and opportunities inherent in them and their implication for the medium to long-term development of the District and the country as a whole.

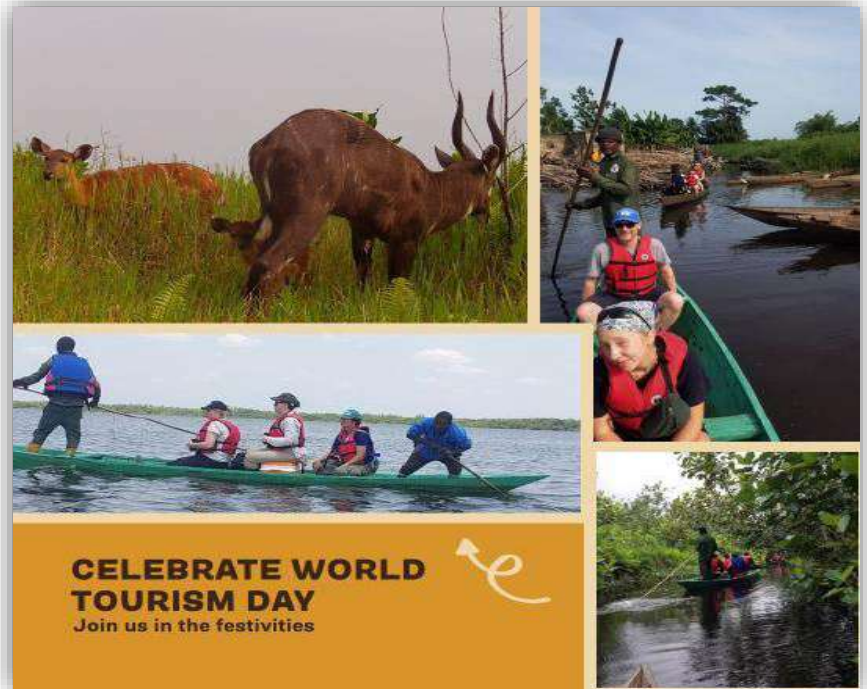
2.3.4.1 Biodiversity

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 freshwater body, which is rich in tilapia, mudfish, clams and many other species. Figure 2.18 shows the Bio-diversity map of South Tongu District.

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 and ficus swamps, which offer opportunity for visitors to cruise through the mangrove forest or to study its ecology.



Despite the opportunities offered by these resources, much of the savannah wood, mangrove and ficus plants are extensively harvested 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 especially the vulnerable groups (Women, Children and PWDs). The declining soil fertility 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 to be vigorously carry out to address these issues. Economically, the alarming rate at which bio-diversity is lost calls for policy direction and action to arrest the situation for the present and the future generations to benefit.



2.3.5 Green Economy and Environment in General

Green Economy (GE) is defined as one that results in improved wellbeing and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities. With increased volatility in prices and supplies of energy, Climate variability and environmental threats, as well as the growing unsustainability of development because of the current growth paradigm, the need for sustainable development approaches and greening the economy have become more urgent. Mainstreaming Green Economy in the medium term development agenda of the District is therefore an opportunity to achieve Sustainable Development. This become necessary following the realization that environmental impact of development often carries economic costs. A key economic reason for green economic strategies in the District is to avoid, reduce or limit the costs of Environment degradation as being witnessed and promoting sustainable environmental development.

The District GE therefore focuses on sustainable development, particularly in agriculture, tourism, and resource management, aiming to boost local economies while minimizing environmental impact. Initiatives like promoting sustainable aquaculture and fishing, developing eco-tourism, and supporting green businesses are key to creating jobs, enhancing livelihoods, and protecting natural resources.

Existing green practices: Initiatives, often in partnership with organizations like Sabon Sake, are promoting climate-resilient practices and organic farming methods. The district assembly has also launched reforestation efforts, such as the "Tree for Life Reforestation Initiative.

2.3.5.1 Key Aspects of the Green Economy in District

- **Sustainable Agriculture:** This includes mechanization, irrigation, value addition to crops like cassava and maize, and promoting aquaculture (Clam, Tilapia, and Mudfish etc.) and poultry farming.
- **Eco-tourism:** Developing river-based recreation and cultural festivals, along with investments in hospitality infrastructure, can attract tourists and generate revenue.
- **Resource Management:** Efforts to manage natural resources sustainably, like fisheries and water resources, are crucial for long-term economic viability.
- **Green Businesses (Jobs):** Supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in adopting green business models, particularly in agriculture and its adjacent value change, energy, and WASH sectors, is a priority.
- **Skills Development:** Investing in technical and vocational education such as Comboni-Tech, DAS-Tech and Sogakope Institute and fostering partnerships between academia and industry, is essential for a skilled workforce to support the green economy.

2.3.5.2 The Impact of GE and Environment on the District Economy

- **Job Creation:** The green economy initiatives are expected to create new jobs in various sectors, including agriculture, tourism, and green technology.
- **Livelihood Enhancement:** By promoting sustainable practices, the green economy aims to improve the livelihoods of local communities through increased income and access to resources.
- **Environmental Protection:** A green economy approach helps conserve natural resources, reduce pollution, and mitigate climate change impacts, ensuring long-term sustainability.
- **Economic Diversification:** By supporting diverse economic activities within the green economy framework, the District can reduce its reliance on single sector and build a more resilient economy.
- **Improved Resource Management:** Sustainable resource management practices can lead to better management of water resources, fisheries, and other natural assets, which are vital for the local economy.

2.3.5.3 Green jobs potential in the District

- Sustainable farming technicians: Roles in promoting and implementing modern, eco-friendly agricultural techniques.
- Biochar production: Employment in creating biochar from agricultural waste to improve soil health, a method already being taught in the district.
- Seed multiplication and forestry: Creating jobs in a new large-scale seed multiplication initiative planned for the district.
- Eco-guides and conservationists: Roles in guiding nature tours, birdwatching expeditions, and protecting local ecosystems.
- Green hospitality jobs: Employment in eco-lodges, resorts, and restaurants that use sustainable practices, such as waste reduction and local sourcing.
- Cultural heritage jobs: Jobs promoting cultural tourism, such as organizing festivals and managing local heritage sites

- Sustainable ceramics production: Jobs can be created by modernizing the production process with more energy-efficient kilns and incorporating environmental controls.
- Green handicraft innovation: Promoting the use of sustainable materials and minimizing waste in the handicraft sector
- Recycling and upcycling: Opportunities for jobs in collecting, sorting, and processing recyclables.
- Compost production: Employment in converting organic and agricultural waste into compost for use in local farms.
- Waste-to-energy: Potential for creating energy from local waste streams, creating technical and operational jobs.

2.3.5.4 Summary of Threats or Gaps on Climate Change and Green Economy

- ✓ Limited appreciation of Climate Change and Green Economy Issues
- ✓ Climate Change and Green Economy issues not integrated into the Development Process of the District
- ✓ No dedicated budget line/limited funding for Climate Change and Green Economy Issues in the District
- ✓ Limited appreciation of solar, wind and thermal energy
- ✓ Limited resources: The transition requires significant investment in technology, infrastructure, and skills development, which can be challenging for local government.
- ✓ Insufficient policy and regulatory frameworks: While national green initiatives exist, their local implementation and enforcement can be inconsistent.
- ✓ Low awareness: Some communities may not fully appreciate the economic and environmental benefits of adopting green practices, requiring sustained education campaigns.
- ✓ Infrastructure deficit: Poor road networks and inconsistent energy access can hinder the growth of green businesses and eco-tourism

2.3.6 Economy Development.

2.3.6.1 District Economy

The District's economy is primarily agrarian, with agriculture employing a significant portion of the workforce. The District also has potential for tourism, Ceramics, petty trading and other sectors like oil and gas, though these are still in early stages of development.

2.3.6.1.1 Internally Generated Funds (IGF)

Among the funding sources, IGF is the only source that is directly under the control of the Assembly. Its annual growth depends on efforts made by the Assembly to harness the existing strengths or create new strengths. The size of the IGF also determines how much of other external funds may be allocated or transferred to the Assembly. Regrettably, this contributed only 20.4% of the Total Revenue for past Three years. The major sources of IGF are rates, fees, fines, licenses, lands, rents and investments. These funds are mobilized through daily collection by revenue staff and private collectors. One major potential, which holds greater prospects for improvement in the IGF, is Property Rate. This rate when effectively collected could triple the growth of the IGF within a year. With the property valuation register and DIRef system, the Assembly can now roll out measures to effectively and aggressively harness this potential in order to provide the needed funds to increase its service delivery.

The major threats associated with the mobilization include the non-reshuffling of revenue collectors (hence the need to reshuffle revenue staff), inadequacy of collectors, lack of logistics and the people

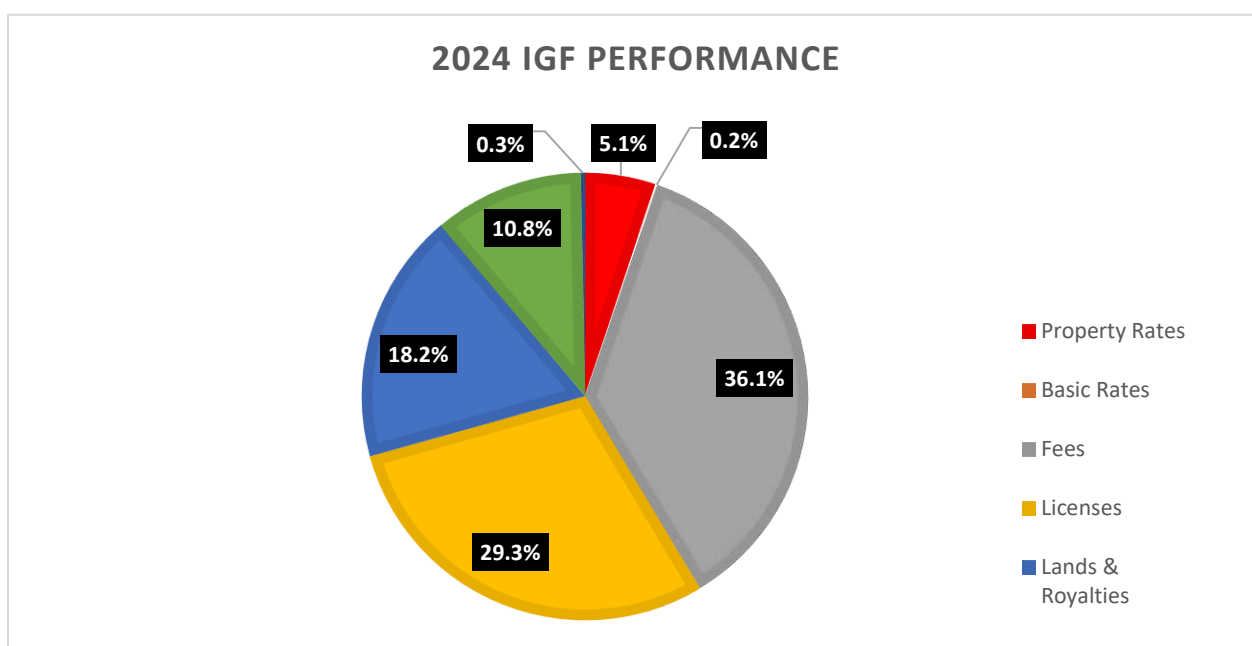
unwillingness to pay rates. This situations could however be improved. In the quest to achieve the economic security goals, efforts and resources should be put in place to improve the IGF. A practical example could be channeling some budget allocation to provide adequate logistics, recruit and train staff, supervise or monitor revenue collection, provide incentive for revenue collection or explore the option of outsourcing revenue. This will not only improve the current IGF status but will also create employment opportunities for the youth. The details are indicated in the table 2.5

Table 2.5: Internal Revenue Generation

Revenue Item	Budget (2024)	Actual (2024)	Performance on Budget (%)	Performance Contributed (%)
Property Rates	200,000.00	40,524.30	20.3	5.1
Basic Rates	5,000.00	1,306.50	26.1	0.2
Fees	290,000.00	287,481.30	99.1	36.1
Licenses	407,400.00	232,899.73	57.2	29.3
Lands & Royalties	405,400.00	144,551.76	35.7	18.2
Rents	78,600.00	86,207.30	109.7	10.8
Fines	5,000.00	2,523.00	50.5	0.3
Total	1,391,400.00	795,493.89	57.2	100

Source: District Budget Unit, 2025

Figure 2.19: Internal revenue generation



2.3.6.1.2 Local Economic Development

The concept of Local Economic Development (LED) as a model of Local Development is gradually gaining recognition in Ghana. The major thrust of the District in promoting LED is to embark on measures aimed at identifying the key stakeholders through whom partnerships could be fostered to promote effective utilization of the identified resources for effective exploitation, which could lead to large-scale job creation for improved living conditions of the people. It is also to identify the immediate bottlenecks to current economic growth and design measures for improvement. To this end, a number of measures have been implemented to enhance Local Economic Development. These include the formation of MSME committee, building the capacity of SMEs and identification of Co-operative Societies among farmers and

artisans for accessing credit for the expansion of their businesses. A number of these Co-operative Societies were assisted to access financial support.

The Business Advisory Centre/Ghana Enterprise Agency is also established in the District and is currently providing skills training and business development services to Micro and Small Enterprises. The Assembly BAC/GEA in the plan period under review has organized number of skills enhancement training programmes in the areas of hairdressing, beautician, tailoring, agriculture value chain actors among others. The impact of these training programmes on the beneficiaries is the improved skills they exhibit in their various professions. The above notwithstanding the following remain as critical threats for Local Economic Development:-

- ✓ Limited resources in terms of human capital and finance. The District lacks skilled personnel in the various trades who can regularly visit and help streamline the operation of business even after skills training programmes.
- ✓ The efforts at providing financial support directly to enhance local economic development annually is being hindered due to deductions from its allocation of the District Assemblies Common Fund by the Fund Administrator. This affects actual releases to the District there by reducing the amount of funds available to implement planned activities.
- ✓ In addition, the District Department of Co-operatives charged with the responsibility of coordinating local businesses is poorly funded and hence incapable of executing this role effectively.
- ✓ At community level, most business holders are largely unwilling to participate in activities aimed at promoting local economic development due to inadequate awareness.

These shortfalls will be addressed in the next Medium Term Plan through the prioritization of Local Economic Development issues and investing in them.

2.3.6.1.3 Agriculture in the South Tongu District

Agriculture is the backbone of the District's economy, employing a significant portion of the workforce and contributing substantially to the District's overall development. The sector's impact is multifaceted, encompassing food security, income generation, and even international trade opportunities.

In the District, 23,418 hectares of the total land area of 45,850 hectares are currently under cultivation. This means that almost half of the District's land, specifically 49.8% is fallow. The District is known for its fertile soil and is considered to have significant potential for agricultural development, particularly in rice and sugarcane production. As an agrarian economy, the District agriculture employs about 46.7 percent of the economically active population.

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 (Adodi). In addition, creeks and lagoons serve as good breeding grounds for tilapia, shrimps and mudfishes. Fish farming including clams 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. The Key Aspects of Agriculture in District include the following:

Dominant Sector: Agriculture employs a large percentage of the economically active population, with 46.7% of the workforce directly involved. A large proportion of households, particularly in rural areas (96.4%), are engaged in agriculture. Whereas about 73.6 percent in the urban areas engaged in agriculture

Diverse Activities: The sector includes crop production, animal husbandry, and fishing/aquaculture.

Major Crops: Key crops include cassava, maize, beans, okro, pepper, groundnut, garden egg, sugarcane, rice, tomatoes, and sweet potatoes. Rice cultivation, especially in areas like Fievie and Kpenu, is commercially significant, with pepper/chilli farming being a major cash crop in several communities such as Agbakope, Agbagorme, Hikpo, Sasekope, Dendo and Tsavanya.

Livestock and Fishing: Cattle rearing is prominent, possibly due to the local environment, and fishing benefits from the District's water bodies, including the Volta River.

Commercial Activities: Rice cultivation and pepper/chilli farming are notable commercial activities. There are also large-scale rice and okro production companies in the area.

Potential for Growth: The District has potential for large-scale rice and sugarcane production.

International Trade: The Agriculture Department supports chili farmers in cultivating for the export market.

Irrigation Potential: Communities close to the Volta Lake and other water bodies, have potential for irrigation projects to improve crop yields and farmer incomes.

Figure 2.20: Agriculture Strengths



a. Agriculture Impact on the District Economic Development:

There exist numerous agriculture impact on the District Economic Development among them include the following:

Food Security: Agriculture ensures food availability for the local population.

Income Generation: Farming provides livelihoods and income for a large portion of the population.

Poverty Reduction: By providing employment and income, agriculture contributes to poverty reduction.

Export Opportunities: The focus on cash crops like chili pepper has opened up export possibilities, boosting the District's economy.

Infrastructure Development: Agriculture-related activities can drive the development of infrastructure like roads and irrigation systems.

Local Economic Development: The South Tongu District Assembly is actively promoting Local Economic Development (LED) initiatives to further enhance the sector's contribution to the economy.

b. Threats and Opportunities:

Reliance on Rainfall: Despite the potential for irrigation, many farmers still rely on rainfall, which can lead to crop failure during dry spells.

Limited Access to Markets: Farmers may face threats in accessing markets and getting fair prices for their produce.

Need for Modernization: Adopting modern farming techniques and technologies can further improve productivity.

Climate Change: Climate change impacts, such as changing rainfall patterns, pose a threat to agricultural production.

Collaboration and Partnerships: The District Assembly and other stakeholders are working to create partnerships with investors and development partners to further develop the sector.

In conclusion, agriculture in South Tongu District is a vital economic driver, providing food, income, and employment opportunities. While Threats remain, the District is actively working to harness its agricultural potential and ensure sustainable development.

2.3.6.1.4 Employment Status of the District

In South Tongu District, agriculture is the primary employment sector, with approximately 46.7% of the economically active population involved. Significant portions of households, 56.3%, are engaged in agriculture, particularly in rural areas. The sector includes crop production, animal husbandry, and fishery/aquaculture. While agriculture dominates, a large percentage of the workforce in the District, like many others in the region, are self-employed without employees, which can present threats for economic growth. The key aspects of employment sectors in the District economy include the following:

Agriculture: Agriculture is the leading employment sector in District, with 78.3% of households involved. The vast majority of agricultural activity occurs in rural areas, with 96.4% of agricultural households residing there. In terms of crop production, a large percentage of households (90.9%) in rural areas are engaged in crop production.

Self-Employed Workforce: A large percentage of the economically active population is self-employed without employees, which can lead to threats in tax mobilization and social security.

Government and other sectors: Government and others (employees) employ a small percentage of the workforce.

It is important to state that a significant portion of the population (32.4%) in District lives in multidimensional poverty. While the unemployment rate remain a challenge, the District is actively working to create employment opportunities for the unemployed workforce.

2.3.6.1.5 Business/private sector development

The District is actively working to foster business and private sector development through various initiatives. The District Assembly is focused on creating an enabling environment for private sector participation, aiming to improve the quality of life for residents by mobilizing resources and promoting

economic growth. A recent South Tongu Business & Investment Forum highlighted the District's potential and encouraged partnerships for sustainable development. Some measures/strategies undertaken by the Assembly in promoting private sector participation include:

Creating an Enabling Environment: The District Assembly is committed to creating an environment that attracts investment and supports private sector growth. This includes streamlining processes, providing support services, and fostering collaboration between public and private entities. The District Assembly has a vision to be one of the best managed in Ghana, which includes a focus on economic development.

Investment Forums and Initiatives: The first South Tongu Business & Investment Forum was held, bringing together various stakeholders to explore investment opportunities. The forum aimed to attract investors from the diaspora and other regions to contribute to the District's development. The event highlighted the District's potential in areas like agriculture, tourism, and digital infrastructure.

2.3.6.1.5.1 Focus on Specific Sectors

Agriculture: The District has a strong agricultural base, with a focus on livestock rearing, including cattle, which are a significant part of the local economy.

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs): The District has vibrant MSMEs involved in processing cassava, fish, soya beans, soap making, baking, and other activities.

Digital Economy: There are plans to develop digital infrastructure, support digital startups, and promote e-commerce.

Healthcare: The District is also looking to improve healthcare facilities and services through partnerships and investments.

2.3.6.1.5.2 Threats and Opportunities:

The District faces Threats related to infrastructure, particularly in road networks and access to markets. However, the high population density in some areas and the presence of major markets like Dabala and Sogakope present opportunities for businesses.

The District also has a relatively young population, which presents both a challenge and an opportunity for workforce development.

In essence, the South Tongu District is actively positioning itself as a viable destination for business and investment, with a focus on sustainable development and inclusive growth.

2.3.6.1.5.3 Industry

The industrial and manufacturing sector in District is primarily composed of micro, small, and medium-scale enterprises (MSMEs). These businesses are involved in various activities like cassava, fish, and soya bean processing, soap and detergent making, baking and confectionery, pottery, mat weaving, batik tie and dye, crop drying, water purification, and metal fabrication. The following key sectors dominate in the District:

MSME Dominated: The District's industrial landscape is largely characterized by MSMEs, highlighting a focus on localized production and processing.

Agro-based Focus: Many industries are linked to agriculture, processing local crops like cassava, fish, and soybeans.

Traditional Crafts: Activities like pottery, mat weaving, and batik tie and dye showcase traditional craftsmanship.

Limited Scale: While diverse, the industrial sector is largely characterized by small-scale operations with potential for expansion and modernization and these include:

Cassava Processing: Includes the processing of cassava into various flour types for pastries.

Palm Oil Processing: Many processors utilize outdated methods due to a lack of modern equipment.

Pottery: While potential exists, the ceramics industry is not fully developed. Currently, 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 soya beans processing, soap and detergent making, baking and confessionary shops, pottery, mat weaving, crop drying, water purification and metal fabrication. A relatively high proportion of females (22.7%) than males (12.1%) engage in industrial and manufacturing sector.

The District Assembly is currently working to promote and develop MSMEs through various initiatives, including business development services. The Assembly also aims to modernize agriculture and develop an agro-based industrial economy.

2.3.6.1.5.3.1 Threats/Gaps of the Industrial Sector:

Limited Infrastructure: Some processors lack the necessary equipment and storage facilities.

Outdated Methods: Many businesses still rely on traditional and inefficient methods.

Need for Investment: The sector requires additional investment to modernize and expand.

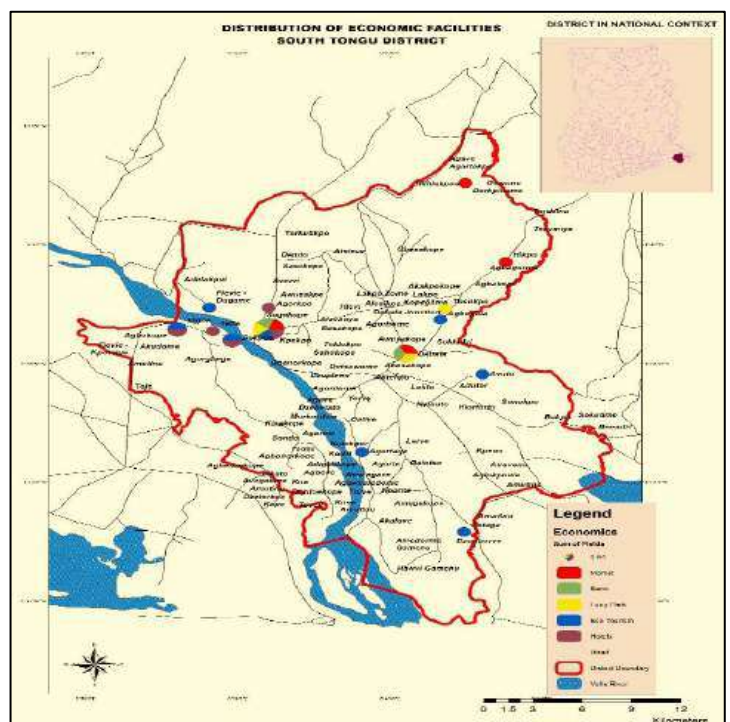
2.3.6.1.5.4 Service Sector

The service sector in the District encompasses a range of activities including trade, finance, hospitality, and various ancillary services provided by both public and private entities. Key areas include retail and wholesale trade facilitated by markets like Dabala and Sogakope, as well as financial services offered by commercial banks and microfinance institutions. Key Components of the Service Sector in the District include:

Trade: Dabala and Sogakope markets are central to trading activities, attracting both local and regional vendors. *Financial Services:* The District is served by institutions like GCB Bank, Agricultural Development Bank, and Agave Rural Bank, along with micro-savings and loan companies.

Ancillary Services: The private sector plays a role in providing various support services, including those related to hospitality, and other area.

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 that 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%). Figure 2.21 shows the distribution of economic facilities in the district.



2.3.6.1.5.4.1 Tourism Sector

Tourism is the act and process of spending time away from home in pursuit of recreation, relaxation and pleasure, while making use of the commercial provision of services. The District possesses a developing tourism sector, with Sogakope, its capital, known for its hospitality industry and river tourism. Key attractions include the Lower Volta Bridge (also known as the Sogakope Bridge) and the annual Tortsogbeza festival in Sokpoe. The banks of the Volta River and few islands like Tuanikope can be developed into riverside resorts to attract tourists. Along the creeks that flow into the Volta River are a number of waterfowls, including the giant pelicans near Agave-Afedume. The Avu Lagoon near Adutor is home for several birds and an endangered amphibian antelope called Sitatunga. The Volta River could be harnessed to promote water sports and boost the hospitality industry in economy of the District. The District is blessed with a clean sandy beach interspersed with coconut trees at Agorta, which naturally offers a place of relaxation to tourists. Figure 2.22 shows key tourist attractions in the District.



2.3.6.1.6 Business and Job Creation

The local enterprises contribute immensely to the development of 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 Donor Partners and Government initiatives. Condition of feeder roads are also improved for easy movement of goods and services to Sogakope, Dabala and other market centers in the District. Table 2.6 shows the distribution of local enterprises within the District.

Table 2.6: Distributions of local enterprises

Enterprises	Locations
Farm based Enterprises	
a) Poultry rearing	Sogakope, Kpotame, Sokpoe, Alavanyo, Amedormekope
b) Grasscutter rearing	Dabala, Detsawome, Fieve, Sokpoe, Tenve & Kpotame

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

2.3.7 The Social Sector of the District.

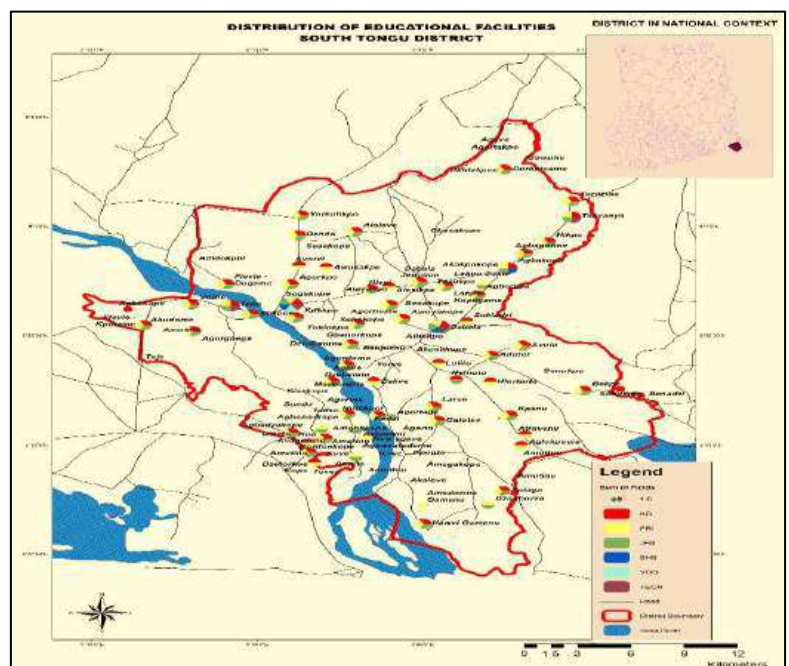
The social sector service deliveries in the District encompasses education, health, social and child protection, nutrition, water and sanitation, housing, gender, migration, aged care, family life, youth, etc. This part therefore presents current state of services delivery system in the District.

2.3.7.1 Education Sector of the District

The improvement of the Educational sector is overriding to the District's development as it is the main determinant of the nature and caliber of its human resources needed for development and for whom development is fashioned. The District Directorate of Education, Youth and Sport manage the Sector, which is yet to be decentralized.

The District has a diverse educational landscape, with schools ranging from kindergarten to tertiary levels. Key areas of focus include pre-school, primary, junior high, senior high and vocational/technical education. The District faces Threats like inadequate furniture, particularly at the basic education level, and varying levels of trained teachers across different educational tiers.

In 2024, the District had 128 Pre-schools, 126 Primary, 91 JHS, 3 SHS, and 2 TVET Schools with a population of 7,413 pre-school pupils, 18,924 primary school pupils, 7,017 Junior High School, 6,383 Secondary students and 1540 for TVET Schools respectively. While the girl-child enrollment at the Pre-school level was 49.8%, it decreased slightly to 49.6% at the Primary level and 49.5% in Junior High School level. Pupil-Teacher ratios were relatively lower than the targeted figures, with pre-school at 26:1, primary at 24:1, and JHS at 12:1. Figure 2.20: Educational map of South Tongu District



2.3.7.1.1 Kindergarten Access

The total number of both public and private pre-schools is 128, which represent no increase over the 2021/22 figure of 128. The number of public Kindergartens is 89 showing an increase of 9.9% compared to 2021/22 figure of 88, whilst the number of private KGs (40) saw an increase of 9.8% over the 2021/22 figure of 39 as indicated in the table 2.7

The **Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)** for the year 2021/22 stood at 144.0%. Between the years 2022/23 to 2024/25, the GER decreased to 103.50%. However, the target set was exceeded by 3% for 2024/25 calendar year.

Considering the **Net Enrolment Rate (NER)** in 2021/22, which stood at 82.3%, then increases to 86.05percentage in 2022/23 and finally dropped to 80.0% in 2024/25. On the average, the NER from 2021/22 to 2024/25 stood at 82.3% indicating no change in growth rate, though the 90% target was not achieved.

The **Gender Parity Index (GPI)** on GER in 2021/22 is 1.0, which shows the ratio target of boy to girl being achieved. It went up to 1.2 in 2023/24 and dropped again to 1.0 in 2024/25

Figure 2.24: Gender Parity Index (GPI) in KG

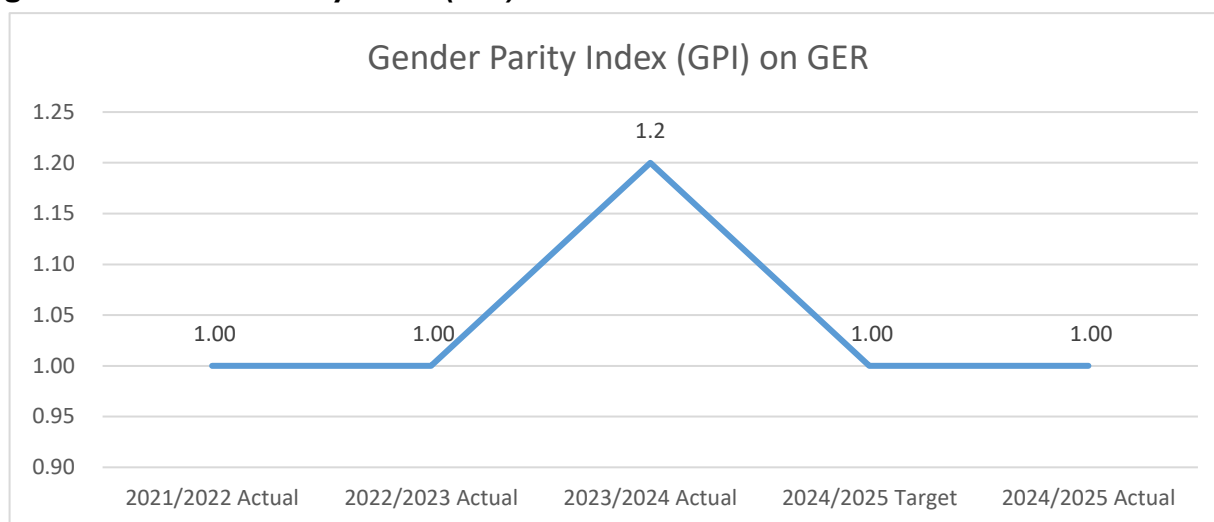


Table 2.7: Educational Access in Kindergarten

		2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2024/2025
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Target*	Actual
I. Kindergarten						
Kindergarten Access						
Number of kindergartens	Total	128	128	127	128	128
	Public	89	89	88	88	88
	Private	39	39	39	40	40
Number of pupils in all kindergartens	Total	7,178	7,240	7259	8,090	7413
	Male	3,490	3,508	3501	4,089	3719
	Female	3,688	3,732	3758	4,001	3694
Number of pupils in public kindergartens	Total	5,529	5,585	5740	6,016	5711
	Male	2,677	2,694	2781	3,010	2872
	Female	2,852	2,891	2959	3,006	2839
Number of pupils in private kindergartens	Total	1,649	1,414	1519	2,074	1702
	Male	813	814	720	1,070	847
	Female	836	841	799	1,004	855
Percentage of pupils in private kindergartens	Total	23.00%	19.0%	20.90%	21.0%	22.90%
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	Total	144.0%	139.0%	110.8%	100.0%	103.50%
	Male	139.0%	101.0%	110.30%	100.0%	104%
	Female	149.0%	105.0%	111.20%	100.0%	103.00%
Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER		1.00	1.00	1.2	1.00	1
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	Total	82.3%	86.0%	81.00%	90.0%	80.00%
	Male	79.4%	86.0%	81.00%	90.0%	80.00%
	Female	85.2%	86.0%	81.00%	90.0%	80.00%

Transition Rate from KG2 to P1	Total	75.0%	83.1%	86.60%	100.0%	87.00%
	Male	76.0%	84.2%	87.20%	100.0%	87.00%
	Female	74.0%	82.0%	86.00%	100.0%	87.00%

2.3.7.1.2 Kindergarten Quality

Table 2.8 presents the **Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)** for Public Pre-Schools, which indicates a fluctuation in the past four year trends. In 2024/25, the target set was 24:1, actual achievement was 26.1, and the national norm [35:1] for PTR was exceeded.

Table 2.8: Kindergarten Quality

Kindergarten Quality		District				
		2021/22 Actual	2022/23 Actual	2023/24 Actual	2024/25 Target	2024/25 Actual
Number of teachers in all schools						
	Total	269	257	280	327	322
	Male	66	60	73	81	60
	Female	203	197	207	246	262
Percentage of female teachers		75.5%	77.0%	74.0%	83.0%	81.0%
Number of teachers in public schools	Total	214	206	224	230	214
	Male	44	44	49	41	32
	Female	170	162	175	189	182
Number of teachers in private schools	Total	55	51	56	97	66
	Male	22	16	24	40	11
	Female	33	35	32	57	55
Percentage of teachers in private schools		20.4%	20.0%	20.0%	31%	30.0%
Percentage of trained teachers	Total	36.90%	33.4%	58.7%	28	46.3%
	Public	25.7%	29.4%	57.7%	71%	88.4%
	Private	4.1%	4.0%	1.0%	4%	4.2%
Pupil Teacher Ratio	Total	41.00	29.00	33.00	24.00	26.50
	Public	16.00	30.00	26.00	27.00	27.00
	Private	67.00	28.00	27.00	21.00	26.00
Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio	Total	115.00	104.00	108.00	30.00	109.50
	Public	31.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	27.00
	Private	149.00	147.00	103.00	30.00	189.00

2.3.7.1.3 Infrastructure at Kindergarten

Table 2.9 presents information on the infrastructure of Public KGs in the District. The table indicates 103 classrooms in 2024/25 from the 100 KGs in the District in the 2021/22 academic year maintaining the pupil classroom ratio to 55:1, which has exceeded the national norm [35:1] for PCRR.

The percentage of schools with access to sanitation facilities in the 2024/2025 academic year was 76.0% while potable water and electricity access were 51.0% and 49.0% respectively in the same year. However, the number of new classrooms needed in public KGs currently is 55.

Table 2.9: Infrastructure at Kindergarten

Kindergarten Physical Infrastructure		District				
		2021/22 Actual	2022/23 Actual	2023/24 Actual	2024/25 Target	2024/25 Actual
Number of classrooms in public KG		100	100	103	150	103
Pupil Classroom Ratio in public KG		55	56	56	40	55
Percentage of classrooms in public KGs needing major repair		46.0%	46.0%	46.1%	37.3%	38%
Number of new classrooms needed in public KGs		23	30	30	22	30
Percentage of public KG with play/recreational facilities		0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	3.3%	2.0%
Percentage of public KG with electricity		48.0%	48.0%	48.0%	50.0%	49.0%
Percentage of public schools with	Sanitation facilities	74.1%	75.1%	75.1%	80.0%	76.0%
	Potable water	50.6%	51.6%	51.6%	52.0%	51.0%

2.3.7.1.4 Primary Schools

The number of Primary Schools as at the beginning of the 2024/25 Academic is 126. This is made up of 86 public primary schools and 40 Private Primary Schools. This represents a decrease of 9.9% compare to the 2021/22 figure of 127 as indicated in the table below. In terms private primary and public schools, the private was increased by 1 whereas public schools was decreased by 2. The total number of pupils in the Public Primary Schools in 2024/25 Academic Year was 14,862. This is made up of 7,507 boys and 7,355 girls, and that of Private Schools was 4,062 consisting of 2,019 males and 2,043 females.

The **Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)** for Primary in the 2024/25 Academic Year was 110.5%. This is made up of 111% for males and 110%. In the 2021/2022 Academic Year the GER was 113.50% this means the rate has decreased by 2% within the plan period.

The **Net Enrolment Rate (NER)** in for Primary schools increased from 70% in 2021/22 Academic Year to 90% in the 2024/25 Academic. Whereas Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER of 1.0 was maintained throughout the four-year plan period.

Table 2.10: Educational Access in Primary

Access		District				
		2021/22 Actual	2022/23 Actual	2023/24 Actual	2024/25 Target	2024/25 Actual
Number of primary schools	Total	127	127	126	129	126
	Public	88	88	87	86	86
	Private	39	39	39	43	40
Number of pupils in all primary schools	Total	16,301	17,118	17,082	18,977	18,924
	Male	8,070	8,555	8,474	8,989	9,526
	Female	8,231	8,563	8,608	9,988	9,398
Number of pupils in public schools	Total	12,754	13,371	13,425	13,992	14,862
	Male	6,302	6,708	6,675	6,989	7,507
	Female	6,452	6,663	6,750	7,003	7,355
Number of pupils in private schools	Total	3,547	3,747	3,657	4,985	4,062

	Male	1,768	1,847	1,799	2,000	2,019
	Female	1,779	1,900	1,858	2,985	2,043
Percentage of pupils in private schools		22.00%	21.0%	27.0%	28.0%	22.0%
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	Total	113.50%	115.0%	116.0%	105.0%	110.5%
	Male	114.0%	116.0%	117.0%	105.0%	111.0%
	Female	113.0%	114.0%	115.0%	106.0%	110.0%
Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Gross Admission Rate (GAR)	Total	111.00%	115.0%	115.0%	110.5%	111.5%
	Male	111.0%	113.0%	114.0%	111.0%	116.0%
	Female	111.0%	117.0%	116.0%	110.0%	115.0%
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	Total	70.00%	77.8%	77.9%	80.5%	90.0%
	Male	70.0%	79.2%	79.4%	80.0%	90.0%
	Female	70.0%	76.3%	76.3%	80.1%	90.0%
Net Admission Rate (NAR)	Total	26.10%	28.8%	31.7%	40.5%	42.1%
	Male	25.3%	28.0%	31.0%	40.0%	44.0%
	Female	26.0%	29.6%	32.3%	41.0%	41.0%
Completion Rate at P6	Total	117.00%	112.5%	90.0%	94.0%	93.0%
	Male	109.0%	101.0%	86.0%	93.0%	90.0%
	Female	125.0%	124.0%	94.0%	95.0%	96.0%
Transition Rate from P6 to JHI	Total	93.50%	95.5%	93.5%	97.5%	98.5%
	Male	94.0%	96.0%	93.0%	95.0%	99.0%
	Female	93.0%	95.0%	94.0%	96.0%	98.0%

2.3.7.1.5 Quality Issues in Education at Primary Level

The Quality of Primary Education service delivery is a function of the number of trained teachers, teaching the required number of pupils and the degree of pupils' access to Teaching and Learning Materials. The total number of teachers in primary schools in 2024/25 academic Year was 546 as against 812, which is required. The number of male teachers is 309 while female teachers are 237. This shows the dominance of male teachers over females and that needs to be addressed to achieve equity.

The Pupil Teacher Ratio for the 2024/25 Academic year is 1:24, which is below the required standard of 1:35. Similarly, the trained teacher Pupil ratio is 1:111 indicating a higher rate. This alarming higher rate compromises the quality education, which reflected on BECE pass rate. Further, the relatively higher pupil teacher ratio is as a result lower enrolments in some community schools dotted around the District, which do not have the required number of pupils per class. As such, applying the enrolment figure to the standard required, the entire school may require only two teachers, meanwhile six class teachers are required to adequately teach in each of the schools. However, in the Private Primary Schools, Trained Teacher Pupil Ratio is 193.43, which indicates the inadequacy of trained teachers in the private primary schools in the District.

The situation of Pupil Core Textbook Ratio in public schools has is zero in the District. This situation needs to be addressed to improve quality education in the District. The details of the key indicators' performance with respect Quality issues in primary level of schooling in the table 2.11.

Table 2.11: Primary School Quality

Primary School Quality		District				
		2021/22 Actual	2022/23 Actual	2023/24 Actual	2024/25 Target	2024/25 Actual
Number of teachers in all schools	Total	665	666	680	633	741
	Male	439	413	400	364	415

	Female	226	253	280	268	326
Percentage of female teachers		33.2%	37.0%	41.0%	42.4%	44.0%
Number of teachers in public schools	Total	548	521	526	486	546
	Male	359	335	328	279	309
	Female	189	186	198	206	237
Number of teachers in private schools	Total	117	145	154	147	195
	Male	80	78	72	85	106
	Female	37	67	82	62	89
Percentage of teachers in private schools		17.6%	21.0%	22.1%	23.2%	26.0%
Percentage of trained teachers	Total	35.87%	35.0%	44.5%	49.3%	35.8%
	Public	56.0%	69.1%	70.0%	63.8%	70.0%
	Private	0.3%	0.9%	2.0%	1.3%	1.6%
Pupil Teacher Ratio	Total	27.00	26.00	25.00	30.00	24.00
	Public	23.00	26.00	26.00	29.00	27.00
	Private	30.00	26.00	24.00	32.00	21.00
Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio	Total	903.00	186.00	244.00	60.90	111.00
	Public	34.00	32.00	31.00	45.17	29.00
	Private	1774.00	340.00	457.00	189.00	193.43
Pupil Core Textbook Ratio in public schools		0	0	0	1:7	1:4
Percentage of public schools with School Management Committee (SMC)		81.0%	82.0%	82.0%	103.8%	88.5%
Percentage of public schools with functioning SMC		35.0%	33.0%	34.0%	35.0%	88.5%

2.3.7.1.6 Infrastructure at Primary School

Table 1.49 presents the percentage of public schools with water and sanitation facilities, electricity, number of classrooms, pupil-classroom ratio, percentage of classrooms needing major repairs and the number of new classrooms required in the public schools of the District. From the table, only 50% of the public Primary Schools have access to potable water in the 2021/2025 academic year while about 81% have sanitation facilities. The sanitation and potable water access have improved within the four years. Electricity access in the 2024/25 academic year was 65.0% from the figure of 47% in 2021/22 academic year. Currently nine (9) Public Primary Schools are under trees. While 495 are required only 436 classrooms was available leaving a gap of 59 classrooms.

The condition of school infrastructure though, generally good, about 30% of the schools require urgent attention as at the beginning of 2024/25 academic year.

Table 2.12: Primary Physical Infrastructure

Primary Physical Infrastructure	District				
Primary Physical Infrastructure	2021/22 Actual	2022/23 Actual	2023/24 Actual	2024/25 Target	2024/25 Actual

Percentage of public schools with Sanitation facilities		78.0%	79.0%	79.0%	80.4%	81.0%
	Potable water	48.0%	49.0%	49.0%	50.4%	50.0%
Percentage of public schools with electricity		47.0%	47.0%	47.0%	68.6%	65.0%
Number of schools under tree	Total	10	10	10	5	9
	Public	10	10	10	5	9
	Private		0	0	0	0
Number of classrooms in public schools		459	468	479	495	436
Pupil Classroom Ratio in public schools		26	27	28	28	30
Percentage of classrooms in public schools needing major repair		22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	37.6%	30.0%
Number of new classrooms needed in public schools		60	60	60	50	54

2.3.7.1.7 Junior High School

The table 2.13 presents the number of Junior high schools in the District. There are 91 as at the beginning of 2024/25 Academic Year. This consist of 69 Public Schools and 22 Private Schools. Total enrolment at this level of schooling in the 2024/25 Academic Year is 7,017. This includes 3543 males and 3,474 females. This indicates a 21.6% growth in the enrolment from the 2021/22 academic year to date. Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER at this level is less than required and currently stands at 0.88 from a very high index of 0.98 in the 2023/24 academic year. The Transition Rate from JH3 to SH1 is very low but increase consistently over the three-year period. However, male Transition Rate from JH3 to SH1 in current year is above 50% while that of females below 40%. This means that efforts need to be in place to enhance quality teaching and learning generally at this level and more especially on the females.

Table 2.13: Junior High School Access

3. Junior High School						
		District				
Access		2021/22 Actual	2022/23 Actual	2023/24 Actual	2024/25 Target	2024/25 Actual
Number of junior secondary schools	Total	81	82	85	92	91
	Public	65	65	65	69	69
	Private	16	17	20	23	22
Number of pupils in all schools	Total	5770	5,897	6,124	6,780	7,017
	Male	3,028	3,083	3,086	3,411	3,543
	Female	2,742	2,814	3,038	3,369	3,474
Number of pupils in public schools	Total	4,480	4,663	4,737	4,810	5,821
	Male	2,384	2,486	2,459	2,449	2,937
	Female	2,096	2,177	2,278	2,361	2,884
Number of pupils in private schools	Total	1,290	1,234	1,387	1,765	1,196
	Male	644	597	627	863	606
	Female	646	637	760	902	590
Percentage of pupils in private schools		22.40%	21.0%	22.1%	23.0%	17.0%
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	Total	88.3%	91.3%	91.0%	92.1%	89.0%

	Male	93.5%	95.8%	94.4%	96.0%	89.6%
	Female	83.0%	86.7%	87.6%	89.0%	87.0%
Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER		0.91	0.92	0.98	1.00	0.88
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	Total	71.0%	77.5%	78.6%	78.0%	79.0%
	Male	71.0%	76.0%	78.0%	78.0%	79.0%
	Female	71.0%	79.0%	79.1%	80.1%	79.0%
Completion Rate at JH3	Total	79.0%	79.0%	79.0%	85.0%	79.0%
	Male	79.0%	79.0%	79.0%	85.0%	79.0%
	Female	79.0%	79.0%	79.0%	85.0%	79.0%
Transition Rate from JH3 to SH1	Total	40.0%	40.0%	41.0%	50.0%	45.1%
	Male	40.0%	40.0%	41.0%	50.0%	51.0%
	Female	40.0%	40.0%	41.0%	50.0%	46.0%

2.3.7.1.8 Quality Issues in Junior High Schools

Information on the key indicators used to measure the quality of Junior High Schools Education in the District from 2021/22 to the 2024/25 Academic Years is presented in the table 2.14 below. The table details out the number of teachers at this level segregated by sex and by public and private. Also presented is information on the percentages of trained teachers and untrained with respect both public and private schools among others. From the table, 464 teachers are currently at post at the beginning of the 2024/25 Academic year as compared with 399 in the 2021/2 academic year. This represents an increase of about 16.3% over the past four years. Males dominate in the current staff at this level with 74.3% while female teachers are 25.7%. Efforts therefore need to be made to increase the percentage of female teachers to be at a reasonable level with that of the males to ensure equity.

With respect to access to textbooks, the District used the Pupil Core Textbook Ratio in public schools as a measure. From the table it could be seen that no student is entitled to textbook and this has been the case for the past four years. Meanwhile, the required ratio of core textbook to pupil should be 1:1. This situation therefore requires redress to enhance adequate access to textbooks in order to improve performance at the Public Schools. In the Private Junior High Schools however, there is universal access to the required textbooks since parents are required to buy the text books needed at the beginning of each academic year.

The Pupils' performance at this level measured by the BECE pass rate by gender indicates over 39.33% average pass rate in all the three years for which figures are available. The figures indicate abysmal performance. With respect to the gender distribution of the pass rate, males and females have seen consistent performance for first two years. However, the third year witnessed a fall in their respective performance. The details of the performance with respect to selected subjects including Science, Mathematics and English could be ascertained from the table.

Table 2.14: Junior High School Quality

Junior High School Quality		District				
Junior High School Quality		2021/22 Actual	2022/23 Actual	2023/24 Actual	2024/25 Target	2024/25 Actual
Number of teachers in all schools	Total	493	481	498	570	572
	Male	377	361	373	422	426
	Female	116	120	125	148	146
Percentage of female teachers		23.5%	25.0%	25.0%	26.0%	26.0%
Number of teachers in public schools	Total	399	405	415	450	464
	Male	308	309	316	333	345
	Female	91	96	99	117	119
Number of teachers in private schools	Total	94	76	83	120	108
	Male	69	52	57	89	81
	Female	25	24	26	31	27
Percentage of teachers in private schools		19.1%	16.0%	17.0%	21.0%	19.0%
Percentage of trained teachers	Total	32.6%	41.4%	44.3%	59.4%	45.0%
	Public	63.7%	81.0%	87.0%	74.9%	88.0%
	Private	1.4%	1.8%	1.6%	1.3%	2.0%
Pupil Teacher Ratio	Total	12	12	15	17	12
	Public	11	12	12	15	15
	Private	14	8	17	20	11
Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio	Total	99	101	180	127	57
	Public	14	14	14	12	14
	Private	184	189	346	229	100
Pupil Core Textbook Ratio in public schools		0	0	0	1	0.0
Percentage of public schools with School Management Committee (SMC) established		81.0%	82.0%	82.0%	103.8%	99%
Percentage of public schools with functioning SMC		85.0%	82.0%	82.0%	82.6%	84%
BECE pass rate by gender	Total	30.2%	41.0%	41.59%	43.6%	35.4%
	Male	34.4%	44.2%	44.53%	46.8%	33.0%
	Female	26.0%	37.7%	37.98%	40.4%	37.0%
BECE pass rate by core subjects	English	44.5%	48.2%	41.35%	50.0%	41.8%
	Maths	24.3%	33.7%	37.35%	40.8%	25.0%
	Science	24.4%	37.6%	42.72%	50.0%	34.8%
	Social Study	26.5%	36.2%	44.45%	50.0%	43.1%

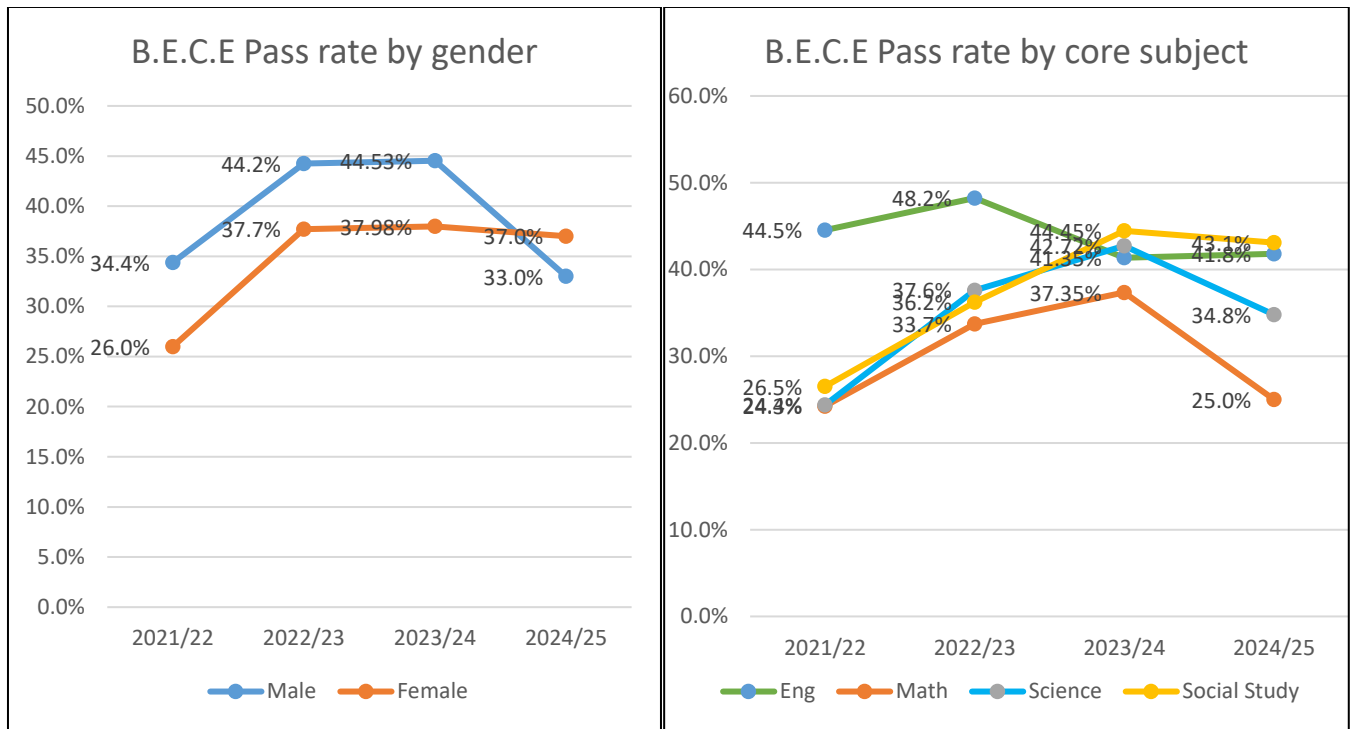


Figure 2.25: Trend of B.E.C.E Pass Rate from 2021/2022 to 2024/2025 Academic years

2.3.7.1.9 Junior High School Infrastructure

The table 2.15 presents total number of classrooms at this level of schooling at the beginning of the 2024/25 academic year in the District was 171 from the 170 classrooms. The Public JHS as at 2024/25 academic year have 93% sanitation facilities, 60% for access to water and 72% public schools with electricity. These figures are higher as compare to 2021/22 academic year.

In terms of school infrastructure, five (5) schools in the District had no infrastructure and as such, was delivering services under trees in the 2024/25 academic year. The Percentage of JHS with a computer-teaching lab was 8.6% as at 2024/25. This implies that access to computer laps for teaching ICT at the JHS level is very low. The Assembly and its Development Partners therefore needs to invest into the provision of Computer Laps in order to enhance the teaching and learning of ICT to promote economic development.

Table 2.15: Junior High Physical Infrastructure

Junior High Physical Infrastructure		District				
		2021/22 Actual	2022/23 Actual	2023/24 Actual	2024/25 Target	2024/25 Actual
Percentage of public JHS with	Sanitation facilities	92%	93%	93%	93.5%	93%
	Potable water	57%	56%	56%	58.8%	60%
Percentage of public schools with	electricity	60%	61%	61%	73.3%	72%
Number of schools under tree	Total	5	5	5	0	5
	Public	5	5	5	0	5
	Private	0	0	0	0	0
Number of classroom in public schools		170	170	170	176	171

Pupil Classroom Ratio in public schools		26	27	30	30	29
Percentage of classrooms in public schools needing major repair	31.0%		31.0%	31.0%	31.0%	30.0%
Number of new classrooms needed in public schools		15	15	15	0	15
Percentage of JHS with a computer teaching lab		8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	8.6%
Percentage of JHS with a science lab		0	0	0	0	0

2.3.7.1.10 Senior High Schools

Table 2.16 presents detail information on the Senior High Schools in the District. It contains the number of SHS, enrolment, number of teachers, textbooks situation among others. From the table, the total number of SHS currently in the District is 3 with no private SHS. The total number of students in all the SHS was 4843 in the 2024/25 academic year. This is made up 2,050 males and 2,793 females. This gives a Gender Parity Index of 1.48, which has been an increased from the 2021/22 academic year, which was 1.0. This therefore means that for every 100 male students there are 148 females. This rather high GPI is attributed to Girls only SHS in the District. The Completion Rate at SH3 in the District was 100% in the 2024/25 academic year, which was an increase of 98% from the 2021/22 academic year's record. In terms of the WASSCE pass rate by gender, there has been declined in students' performance but females' performance was slightly higher than that of males.

Table 2.16: Senior High School Access

SHS Access		District				
		2021/22 Actual	2022/23 Actual	2023/24 Actual	2024/25 Target	2024/25 Actual
Number of senior high schools	Total	3	3	3	3	3
	Public	3	3	3	3	3
	Private	0	0	0	0	0
Number of students in all schools	Total	2,810	3010	3,414	3,848	4,843
	Male	1,266	1,366	1,701	1,522	2,050
	Female	1,544	1,644	1,713	2,326	2,793
Number of students in public schools	Total	2,810	3010	3,414	3,848	4,843
	Male	1,266	1,366	1,701	1,522	2,050
	Female	1,544	1,644	1,713	2,326	2,793
Number of students in private schools	Total	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of pupils in private schools		-	-	-	-	-
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	Total	42.8%	43.2%	47.7%	53.0%	52.2%
	Male	43.5%	44.2%	46.2%	55.0%	49.0%
	Female	42.0%	42.1%	49.2%	60.0%	56.0%
Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER		1.00	1.00	1.20	1.41	1.48
Completion Rate at SH3	Total	98.3%	99.1%	99.4%	100%	100%
	Male	99.5%	99.6%	99.7%	100%	100%
	Female	97.1%	98.6%	99.1%	100%	100%
Number of teachers	Total	251	251	262	273	354
	Public	251	251	262	273	354

	Private	0	–	–	0	0
Percentage of teachers in private schools		-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of trained teachers	Total	43.7%	80.0%	84.0%	90.0%	91.0%
	Public	86.8%	80.0%	84.0%	90.0%	91.0%
	Private	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
Student Teacher Ratio	Total	10	15	16	20	16
	Public	18	15	16	20	16
	Private	-	-	-	-	-
Student Trained Teacher Ratio	Total	20	16	17	18	16
	Public	20	16	17	18	16
	Private	-	–	–	–	–
Student Core Textbook Ratio in public schools		1:1	1:1	1:1	1	1
WASSCE pass rate by gender	Total	98.0%	80.0%	80.0%	100.0%	91.1%
	Male	99.0%	64.0%	90.0%	100.0%	91.0%
	Female	97.0%	94.0%	90.0%	100.0%	92.0%
WASSCE pass rate by subject	Eng	96.8%	87.0%	86.0%	90.0%	87.0%
	Math	51.5%	37.0%	42.0%	48.0%	50.0%
	Science	97.5%	81.1%	80.0%	85.0%	81.0%
	Social Study	99.3%	92.0%	93.0%	95.0%	93.0%
Number of classroom in public schools		67	85	85	90	88
Student Classroom Ratio in public schools		51	34	35	35	35
Number of new classrooms needed in public schools		20	20	20	12	20
Number of public schools with equipped laboratories		2	3	3	3	3
Number of schools with a resource computer room	Total	2	3	3	3	3
	Public	2	3	3	3	3

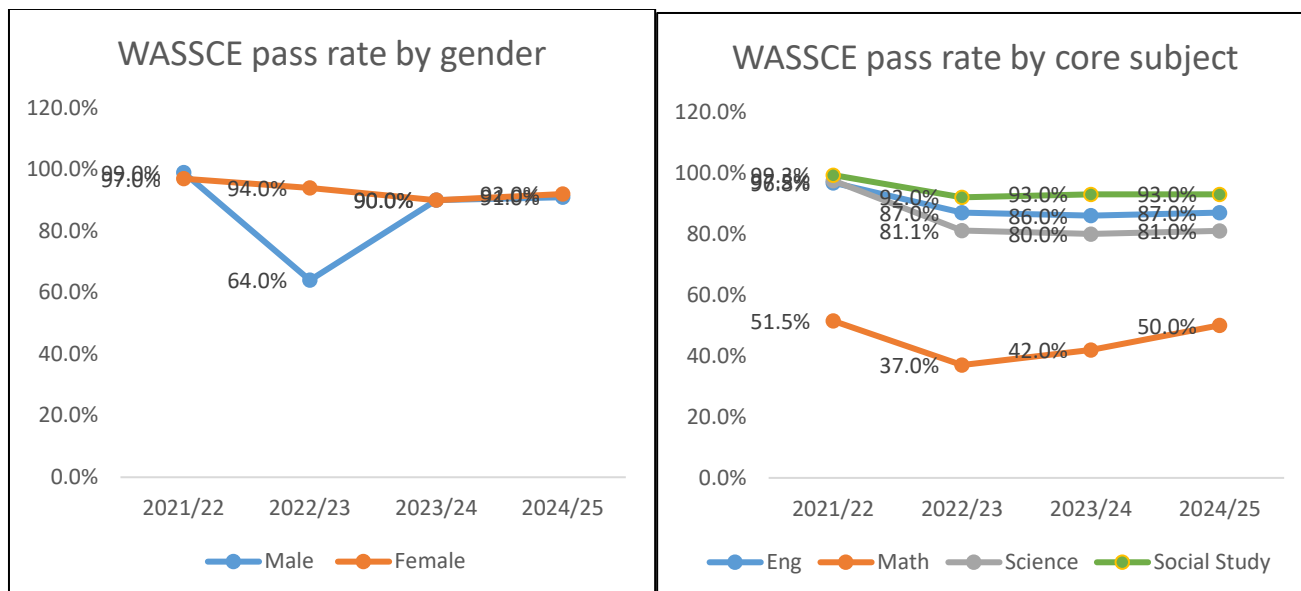


Figure 2.26: Trend of WASSCE Pass Rate from 2021/2022 to 2024/2025 Academic years

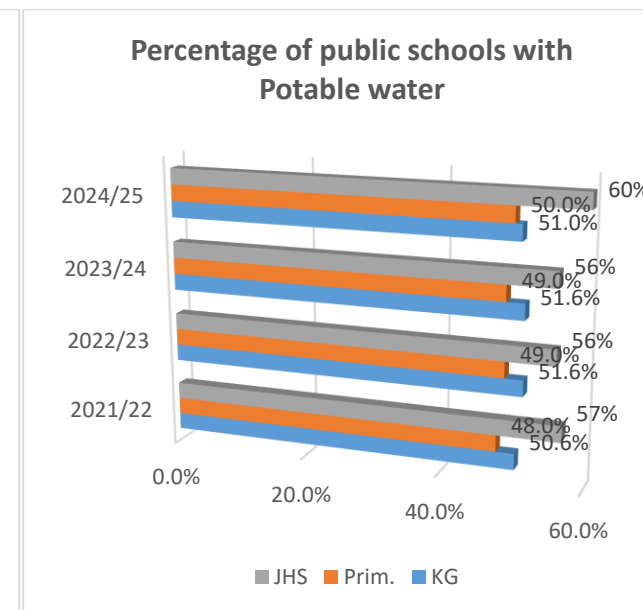
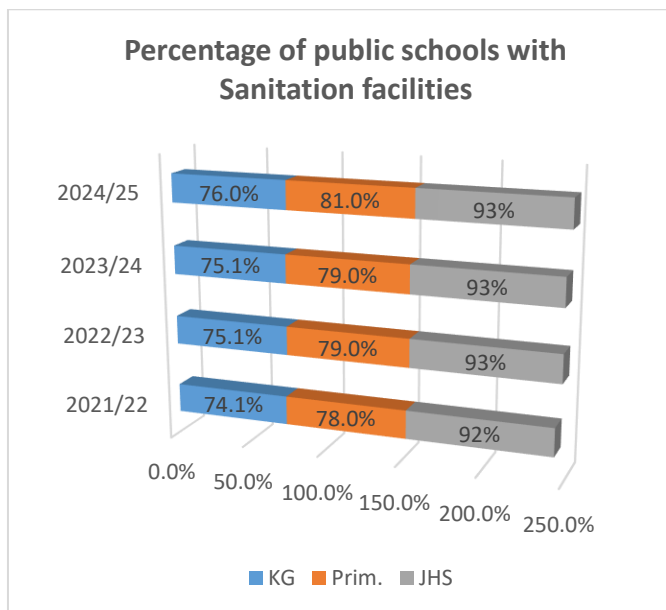
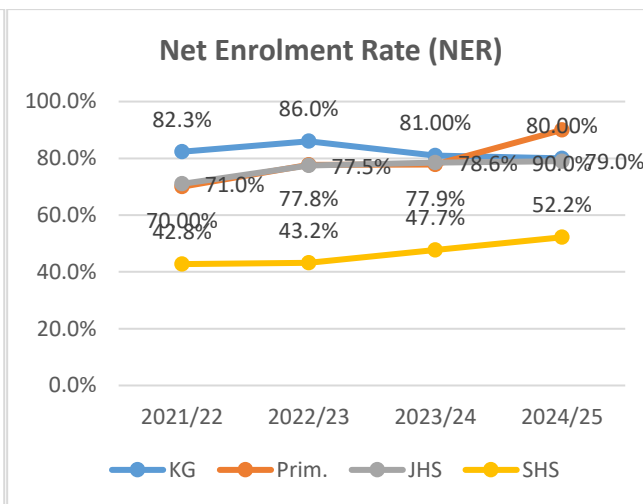
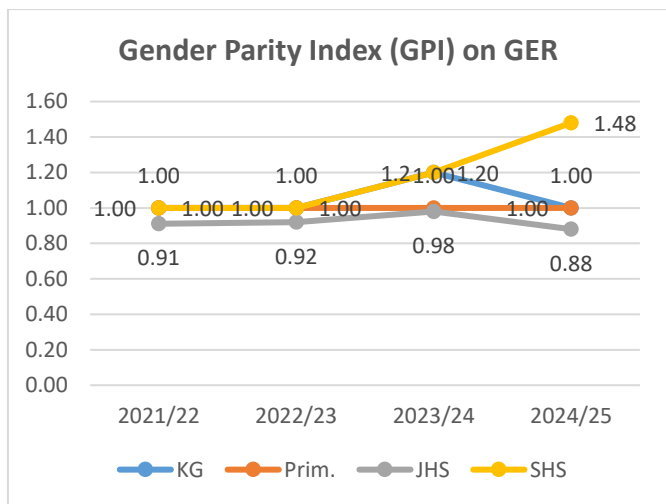
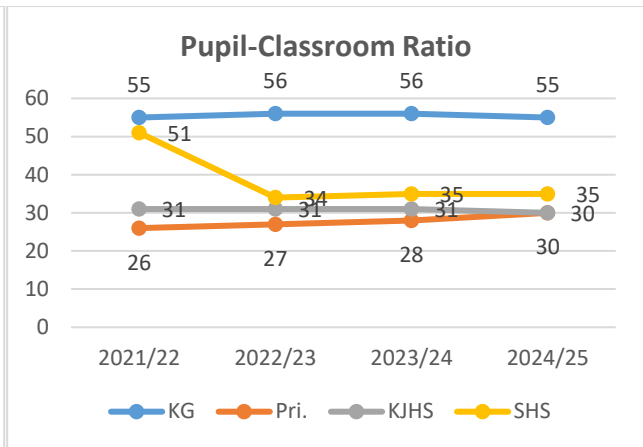
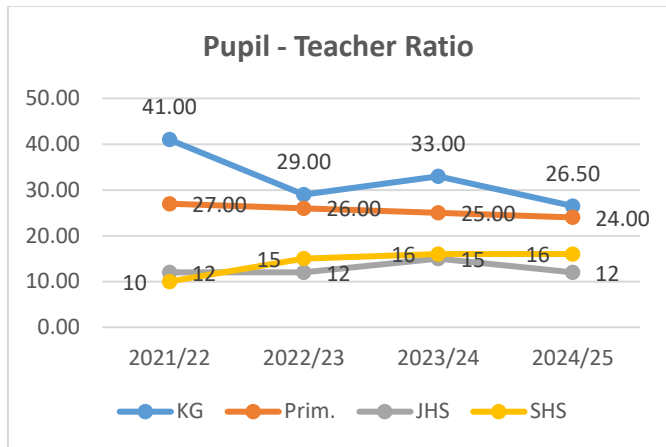
2.3.7.1.11 Technical and Vocational Education

The District has one Technical and one Vocational Schools. The total enrolment in these schools in the 2024/25 academic year was 1540, which was an increase from the 2021/22 academic year's record of 655. Males dominate females in these schools. Refer to Table 2.17 for details of Technical and Vocational Education information.

Table 2.17: TVET Access

		2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2024/25
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual
Number of TVET schools	Total	1	1	1	2	2
	Public	1	1	1	2	2
	Private	0	0	0	0	0
Number of students in all TVET schools	Total	655	863	1004	1901	1540
	Male	420	523	703	1064	992
	Female	235	340	301	837	548
Number of students in public TVET schools	Total	655	863	1004	867	1469
	Male	420	523	703	1023	952
	Female	235	340	301	798	517
Number of students in private TVET schools	Total	0	0	0	80	71
	Male	0	0	0	41	40
	Female	0	0	0	39	31
Number of Teachers in public TVET schools	Total	51	66	62	72	71
	Male	41	55	37	51	50
	Female	10	11	25	21	21
Number of Teachers in private TVET schools	Total	—	—	0	4	11
	Male	—	—	0	2	6
	Female	—	—	0	2	5
Percentage of qualified Teachers	Total	77.00%	89.00%	89%	56%	91%
	Public	77.00%	89.00%	89%	90%	91%
	Private	0.00%	0.00%	0%	10.00%	0.00%

Charts on some indicators in the Educational level



2.3.7.1.12 Key Development Gaps under Educational Sector

- ❖ Inadequate logistics for office running (printer, A4 sheets, desktop computer, photocopier, etc.)
- ❖ Poor condition of District Education Directorate Office building
- ❖ Inadequate office space and store room
- ❖ Limited financial resources to maintain office vehicles and motor bikes for monitoring exercises
- ❖ Encroachment on school lands at all levels
- ❖ Poor condition of classroom blocks across all levels of schools
- ❖ Inadequate classroom blocks across all levels of schools
- ❖ Lack of teaching and learning materials
- ❖ Inadequate classroom furniture at all levels
- ❖ No electricity power source to some schools
- ❖ No potable water available in some schools
- ❖ Inadequate trained teachers especially at rural localities (overstaff in urban areas)
- ❖ SMC's not effective in some schools

2.3.7.2 Health Service Delivery

Health is an important sector of the District Social Services delivery System. This section is therefore devoted to presenting an analysis of the Health Sector Situation in the District including Staff Strength, Health Insurance Service, OPD Attendance, Trend OPD Attendance by gender, Causes of Specific Death Rate for 2024, Malaria Control, Trend of Admissions by Insured and Non-Insured for 2022-2024, etc.

2.3.7.2.1 Staff strength

The District has been plagued with inadequacy of critical staff over the years. Notable among categories affected are Doctors, midwives, Physician Assistants, staff nurses, laboratory technologists and assistants. The inadequacy of these critical staff especially the midwives has resulted in a heavy burden on the few who are above 50 years of age thereby jeopardizing the efforts of reducing maternal and infant deaths. Currently, there are 4 Physician Assistants manning the whole District. Enrolled, Community Health Nurses and Midwives are managing other health centers. Table 2.18 contains the staff strength of the District Health Directorate while Table 1.57 presents the Health Staff categorized by area council Councils and Figure 2.25 contains the map of Health Facilities.

Table 2.18: Health Staff of District

Category	No. at post	No. on study leave	No required	Staffing gap
Medical Officers	7	3	14	7
Pharmacists	2	0	5	3
Physician Assistants	4	0	8	4
Lab Technologist	12	0	14	2
Lab. Technicians	2	0	19	17
Lab. Assistants	2	0	14	12
Optometrist	0	0	1	1

D. D.N. S	2	0	3	1
Midwives	76	0	80	4
Technical officer	23	3	35	12
Nurses (Gen)	94	10	157	63
Community Health Nurses	80	12	100	20
Supt Enrolled Nurses/Enrolled Nurses	100	23	101	1
Health Assistants	6	0	11	5
Other Permanent Staff	120	1	153	33
Temporary Staff	66	3	69	3
Total	596	55	783	187

2.19: Distribution of critical cadre as at 2024

Health Facility	No. of Doctors	No. of Midwives	No. of CHNs	No. of ENs	Professionals Nurses
District Health Directorate	0	25	63	51	28
District Hospital	10	45	5	63	91
Richard Novati Hospital	9	31	12	71	84
Total	19	101	80	185	203

2.20: District patient to cadre ratio Jan-Dec 2022-2024

Cadre	2022		2023		2024	
	No.	Patient Ratio	No.	Patient Ratio	No.	Patient Ratio
Midwives	103	1:269	102	1:278	101	1:280
Nurses	485	1:238	434	1:272	468	1:251
Doctors	19	1:6078	19	1:5896	19	1:5876

2.3.7.2.2 Health Service Organization and Infrastructure

To ensure effective Health Service delivery, the District is divided into 6 Sub-Districts as mentioned above. Health service in the District is organized in 3-level service delivery structure. The first level of service delivery is the Community level (19 CHPS Compounds), the second level is health centers (Sub-District), and the third level is the hospitals.

District Hospital & Richard Novati Catholic Hospital serves as referral points for the Health Centers and CHPS Zones in the District.

The District Health Directorate plays an oversight role of the entire health service delivery.

The facilities are fairly served in terms of number of health facilities but some facilities do not have critical staff and essential equipment. In all, the District have 30 health facilities made up of a government hospital, 2 CHAG facilities, four Health Centres, 19 CHPS compound, PPAG, Private Maternity Home, and 2 School Infirmaries. Figure 2.25: The map of Health Facilities.

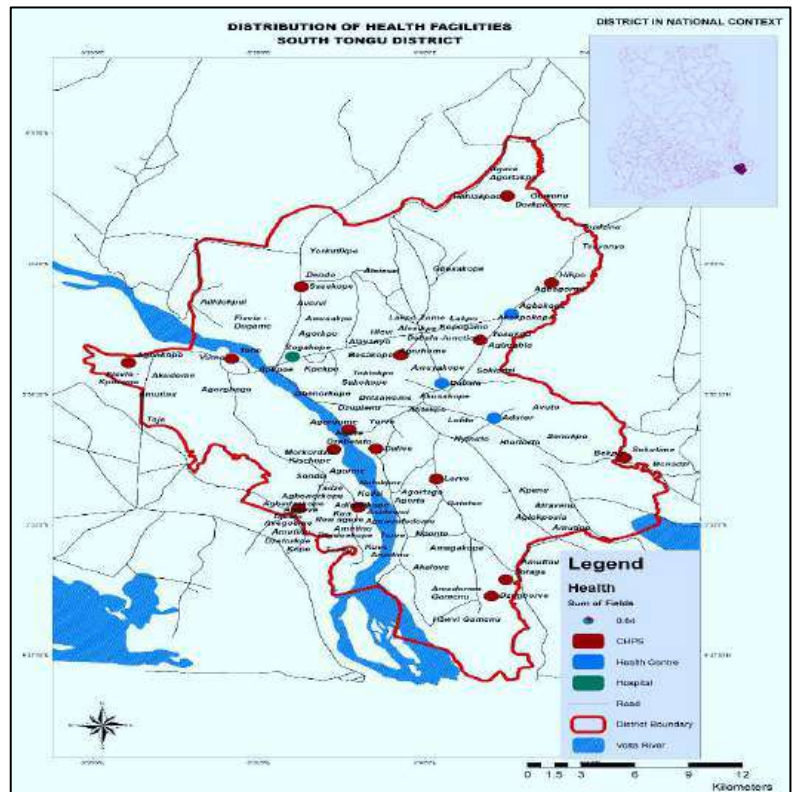


Table 2.21: Health Facilities by Sub-District

Sub-District	No.	Health Facilities	Sub-District	No.	Health Facilities	Sub-District	No.	Health Facilities
Dordoekope	1	Akplale FAME Clinic	Sotewu	6	Kpotame Health Centre	Dabala-Adutor	9	Dabala Health Centre
Dordoekope	2	Asidowui CHPS Zone	Sotewu	7	Tefle Urban CHPS	Dabala-Adutor	10	Adutor Health Centre
Dordoekope	3	Dordoekope Health Centre	Sotewu	8	Sokpoe CHPS	Dabala-Adutor	11	Sokutime CHPS
Dordoekope	4	Agbeve CHPS	Sub-District	No.	Health Facilities	Dabala-Adutor	12	Agbakope CHPS
Dordoekope	5	Dzebetato CHPS	Sogakope	22	Sogakope North CHPS	Dabala-Adutor	13	Larve CHPS
Sub-District	No.	Health Facilities	Sogakope	23	Sasekope CHPS	Dabala-Adutor	14	Gonu CHPS
Agorta-Gamenu	19	Agorta CHPS	Sogakope	24	District Hospital	Dabala-Adutor	15	Hikpo CHPS

Agorta-Gamenu	20	Dzogborve CHPS	Sogakope	25	Richard Novati/Comboni Hospital	Dabala-Adutor	16	Dalive CHPS
Agorta-Gamenu	21	Gamenu CHPS	Sogakope	26	PPAG (NGO)	Dabala-Adutor	17	Tosukpo CHPS
Sub-District	No.	Health Facilities	Sogakope	27	Godly Shepherd Maternity Home	Dabala-Adutor	18	ST Catherine School Clinic
Dorkploame	29	Besakope CHPS	Sogakope	28	Sogasco School Clinic			
Dorkploame	30	Dorkploame CHPS						

Figure 2.28: Health Sub-District

The trend of **Top Ten OPD Causes of attendance in the District from 2022-2024** is contain in table 2.22 below. Upper Respiratory Tract Infection is the first top ten OPD cases representing 19.9% in 2022, 19.5% in 2023 and 24.2% in 2024. Malaria represented 15.6% as the second highest case whilst Other Oral Conditions represented the least OPD case of 2.4% in 2024.

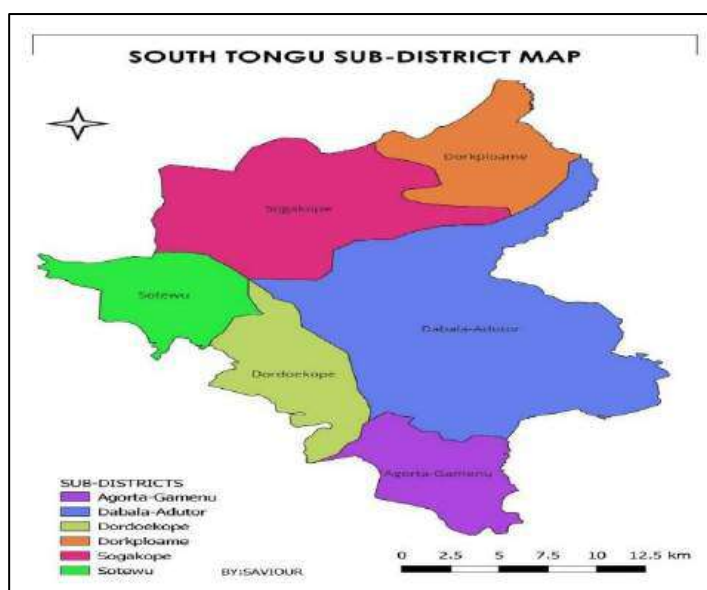


Table 2.22

Trend of Top Ten OPD Causes of OPD attendance 2022-2024

2022		2023		2024	
Diseases	%	Diseases	%	Diseases	%
Upper respiratory	11955 (19.9)	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	12527 (19.5)	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	(12141) 24.2
Rheumatism/Joint Pains	8641(14.3)	Anaemia	9221 (14.4)	Malaria	(7800) 15.6
Anaemia	7315(12.1)	Rheumatism/joint	7883 (12.3)	Anaemia	(6288) 12.5
Malaria	6431 (10.7)	Malaria	7599 (11.8)	Rheumatism/joint	(6121) 12.2
Intestinal Worm	5997(9.9)	Intestinal Worms	7210 (11.2)	Skin Disease	(4334} 8.6

Skin disease	5531(9.2)	Skin Disease	5563 (8.7)	Intestinal Worms	(3584) 7.1
Acute Urinary Tract Infection	4579(7.6)	Diarrhoea	4286 (6.7)	Diarrhoea	(3356) 6.7
Diarrhoea Disease	3972(6.6)	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	3732(5.8)	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	(2941) 5.9
Acute Eye Infection	3343(5.5)	Acute Eye Infection	3651 (5.7)	Pneumonia	(2370) 4.7
Ulcer	24461(4.2)	Ulcer	2526 (3.9)	Other Oral Condition	(1213) 2.4

In 2024, a total number of 3212 ANC registrants were initially tested for HIV as compared to 3045 in 2023. Positive cases at initial testing dropped from 24 to 22 in 2024 performance year. Those retested in 2024 at 34weeks gestation were 1719 compared to 1242 in 2023. Seven (7) cases were confirmed in 2024 as compared to one (1) positive case in 2023. Total new positives put on ARV in 2024 were 29 while 2023 recorded a total number of 25 positive cases.

2.3.7.2.3 Syphilis Testing

A total number of 3238 ANC registrants were tested for syphilis in 2024. Four (4) positives recorded. All four (4) confirmed cases were treated.

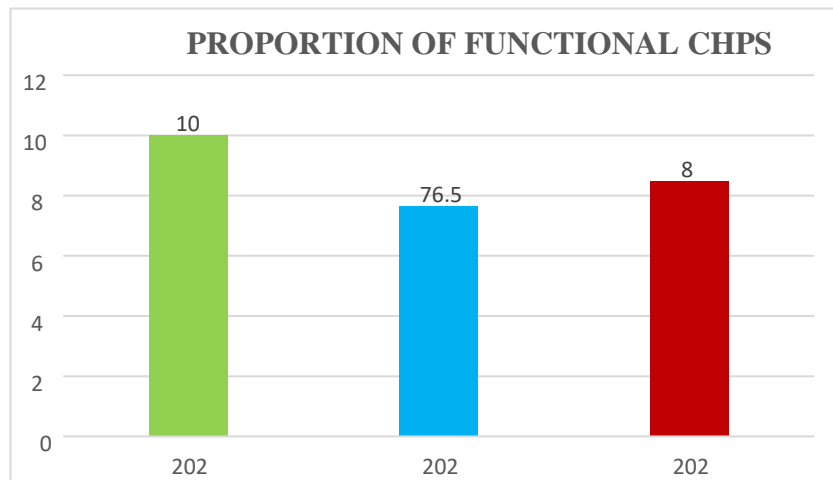
Table 2.23: PMTCT Testing Coverage; 2022-2024

Indicators	2022	2023	2024
# known positive before current pregnancy	30	17	26
# on ARV before current pregnancy	27	15	22
# of known HIV positive before current pregnancy newly put on treatment	3	2	4
Initially Tested	3411	3045	3212
# positive at initial testing	29	24	22
# of Negatives retested at 34wks	1471	1242	1719
# Positive after retested at 34wks	6	1	7
Total New Positives put on ARV	35	25	29
Total on ARVs	35	25	29
# of Babies on ARV	63	55	42

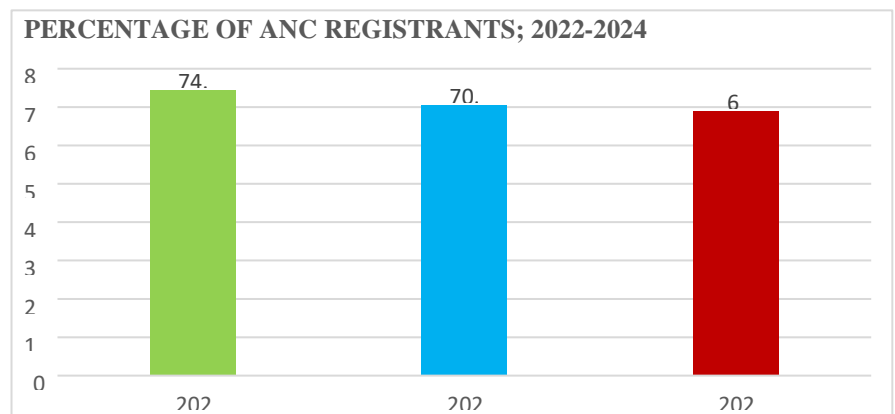
2.3.7.2.4 CHPS Programme

CHPS implementation is one of the strategies adopted to improve access to quality healthcare by bringing services to people's doorsteps. The mode of operation includes both mobile and static services within the catchment area or zone, where CHOs/CHNs provide essential healthcare services.

Services range from preventive to curative and rehabilitative care. CHPS has significantly contributed to the District by treating and managing minor illnesses in various zones or electoral areas. Currently, there are 40 demarcated areas with 19 functional compounds, and the District has achieved 85% functional CHPS zones. *Figure 2.30: Proportion of functional CHPS moved from 70.52 in 2023 to 85% 2024*

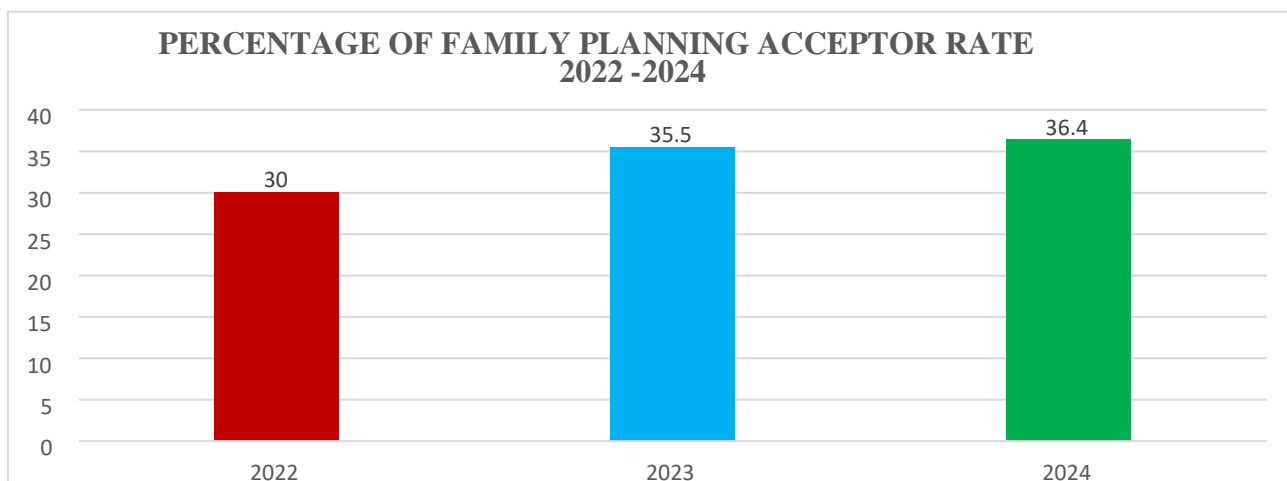


The Graph 2.31 shows the Percentage of Antenatal care registrants decreased from 70.6% in 2023 to 69.0% in 2024 because of inadequate ANC home visit by Midwives/CHNs and missed opportunities (Covid-19 campaigns)



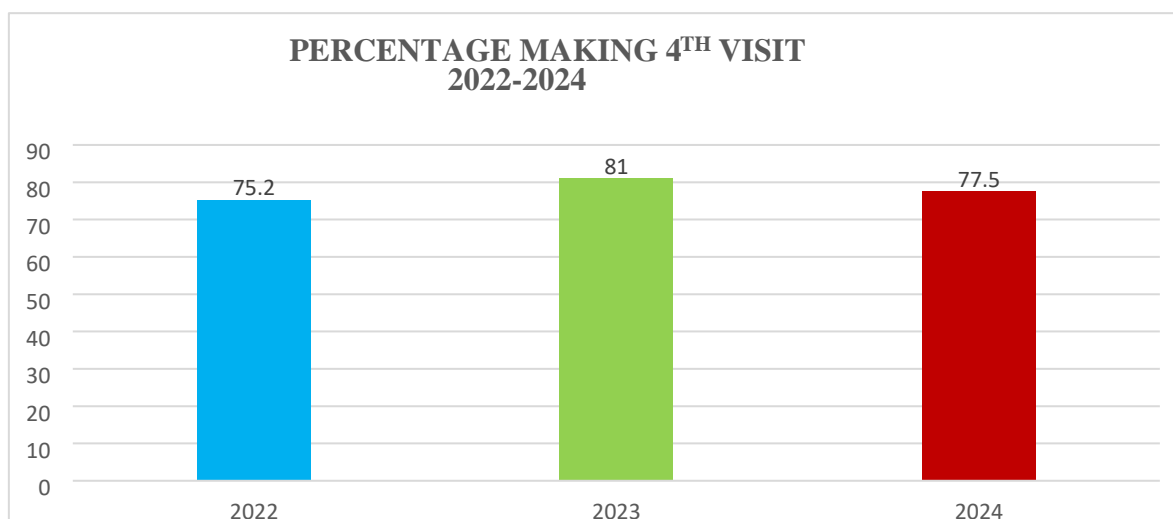
2.3.7.2.5 Family Planning

Family Planning services include methods and practices to space births, prevent unwanted pregnancies and limit family size. The goal of family planning is to assist couples and individuals to achieve their reproductive health goals and improve their general reproductive health. Family planning services are a link to other reproductive health services including the management of reproductive tract infections. Contraceptive use reduces maternal mortality and improves women's health by preventing unwanted and high-risk pregnancies and reducing the need for unsafe abortions. Some contraceptives also improve women's health by reducing the likelihood of transmissions of infections such as HIV. From the Graph 2.32 below, family planning acceptor rate increased from 35.5% in 2023 to 36.4% in 2024.



From the graph below, teenage pregnancy marginally decreased from 12.9 % in 2023 to 12.8% in 2024. Though several engagements were made with community stakeholders in addressing teenage pregnancy and child protection related issues with support from District Child Protection Committee, Savana Signatories, Plan International Ghana, GES, Tongu Council of Chiefs and Queen mothers, Thatcher’s initiative, PPAG and other partners.

Figure 2.33: Percentage making fourth visit 2022-2024



2.3.7.2.6 HIV and AIDS

HIV and AIDS is still on the increase despite the sensitization awareness creation and education going on in the District. Since 2006, the District Assembly in collaboration with Ghana AIDS Commission, NGOs CBOs and FBOs has done sufficient awareness creation on HIV/AIDS. As a District, there is the need to focus on the following interventions to stem HIV/AIDS:

1. Behavior change communication
2. De-stigmatization
3. Treatment, care and support

Notwithstanding the increase in number of HIV + CASES, the District since 2022 has recorded no death. The table I.13 below entails the trend of District HIV performance for 2022-2024.

Table 2.24 Trend of District HIV performance for 2022-2024.

INDICATOR	2022			2023			2024		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Total HIV + CASES	39	82	121	46	107	153	56	134	190
Total + Cases on clinical care	41	88	129	46	114	160	60	141	201
+ CASES on ARV Treatment	41	88	129	46	114	160	60	141	201
+CASE on TB treatment	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss to follow-up(Defaulted)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2.3.7.2.8 Threats/Gaps

- Low immunization coverage of all antigens
- Low TB case detection and index of suspicion
- Low ANC Registrants
- Poor health seeking behavior among populace
- High prevalence of non-communicable diseases
- Low coverage of Family Planning Acceptors
- Increased Teenage Pregnancy
- High Maternal Death rate
- Inadequate Supportive Supervision to all health facilities
- Low vitamin A coverage
- Stigmatization and inadequate community support for mental health services
- Low detection of underweight cases
- Inadequate preventive and protective actions
- Focusing on addressing Substance Abusive

2.3.8 Child and Social Protection

Child protection is the safeguarding children from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect according to UNICEF definition. Child protection in the District focuses on safeguarding children from various forms of abuse, neglect, and exploitation. Initiatives like the IOM's "Free to be Me" campaign, the South Tongu District Assembly's Social Welfare and Community Development Department, and the Dabala Global

Child and Youth Development Centre are actively involved in promoting child rights, raising awareness about child protection issues, and providing support to vulnerable children and families.

Some of the specific initiatives undertaken by NGOs, CSOs and the Assembly include; the IOM's "Free to be Me" campaign has piloted a toolkit in six communities to educate families and village leaders about child rights and protection. The Social Welfare and Community Development Department has conducted sensitization programs in Dezgetato and other communities to address child labor and trafficking. The Dabala Global Child and Youth Development Centre celebrated Child Protection Week with a focus on empowering children and strengthening communities. The Youth Advisory Board (YAB), composed of schoolchildren, has been established to champion child rights and report violations. The South Tongu District Assembly has also organized educational sessions for LEAP beneficiaries on parental responsibilities, child trafficking, and domestic violence.

2.3.8.1 Key Areas of Focus and Initiatives in Child Protection in the District

Combating Child Trafficking: The IOM's "Free to be Me" campaign, in partnership with local communities, aims to build capacity to address and prevent child trafficking and protection violations.

Promoting Child Rights: The Department of Children and the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) are working to educate children about their rights, including freedom from discrimination, access to information, and reproductive health education.

Addressing Harmful Practices: The District is actively working to eliminate harmful practices affecting children, such as child labor, child marriage, and female genital mutilation, through awareness campaigns and community sensitization programs.

Strengthening Community Involvement: The District is engaging community leaders, parents, school personnel, and other stakeholders to create a protective environment for children.

Providing Social Services: The Social Welfare and Community Development Department offers services like social enquiry reports, supervision of probationers, and assistance to distressed children.

Capacity Building: Workshops and training sessions are organized to equip individuals and communities with the knowledge and skills to identify, prevent, and report child protection issues.

These initiatives, along with the continued efforts of various stakeholders, are crucial for ensuring the safety and well-being of children in South Tongu District.

2.3.9 Nutrition

The District faces a dual burden of malnutrition, with both undernutrition and overweight/obesity prevalent among school children. Specifically, the District has a notable prevalence of stunting, thinness, and underweight among some children, while others are classified as overweight or obese. Factors like the use of non-potable water sources are linked to undernutrition, while factors like maternal education and dietary habits are associated with overweight/obesity.

2.3.9.1 Key Malnutrition Issues

Undernutrition: A significant percentage of school children in South Tongu are undernourished, with some being stunted, thin, or underweight, according to a study published in PLOS One.

Overweight/Obesity: A substantial portion of children also classified as overweight or obese.

2.3.9.2 Risk Factors Malnutrition Issues

Undernutrition: Reliance on non-potable water sources is a significant risk factor.

Overweight/Obesity: Maternal education, consumption of beverages between meals, and adequate dietary diversity are associated with increased risk.

2.3.9.3 Ghana School Feeding Program:

The South Tongu District Assembly is actively involved in the Ghana School Feeding Program, aiming to provide nutritious meals to children in public schools. The District also implements various nutrition-focused interventions, including vitamin A supplementation and other programs.

2.3.10 Water and Sanitation

The South Tongu District in Ghana faces significant Threats in water and sanitation, with issues stemming from flooding, limited access to potable water, and inadequate sanitation facilities. Recent flooding due to dam spillages has exacerbated these problems, contaminating water sources and increasing the risk of waterborne diseases.

2.3.10.1 Water

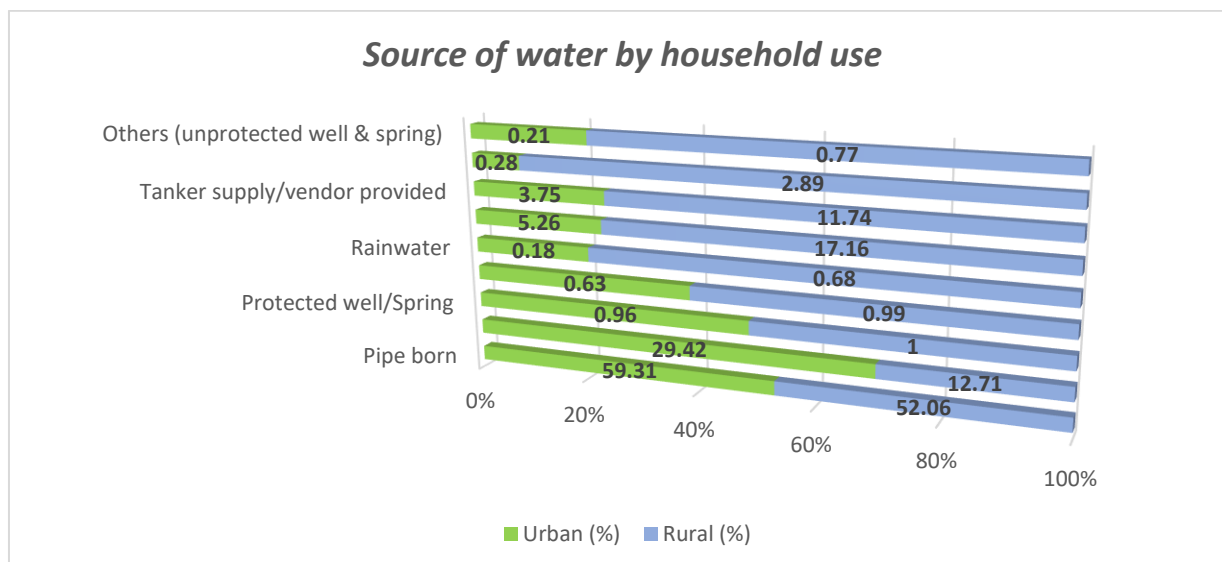
Data in table 2.26 on main source of potable water shows that, pipe born water account for 54.5 percent, followed by Bottled & sachet water (18.3%) and river/stream (13.2%). Rainwater (0.5%) forms the least used source of water by households. For the source of potable water by locality, Pipe born water is the most used in urban areas (59.3%) than in the rural areas (52.1%). Also, the use of River/Stream is predominant in rural areas (17.2%) than urban areas (5.3%). This implies communities without potable water stand a risk of suffering from water-borne diseases and covering long distances to access potable water.

Table 2.26: Sources of water for household usage

Source of Water	Water usage by Households		
	District (%)	Urban (%)	Rural (%)
Improved			
Pipe born	54.49	59.31	52.06
Bottled & sachet water	18.30	29.42	12.71
Protected well/Spring	0.99	0.96	1.00
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	0.87	0.63	0.99
Rainwater	0.51	0.18	0.68
Unimproved			
River/Stream	13.18	5.26	17.16
Tanker supply/vendor provided	9.08	3.75	11.74
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	2.02	0.28	2.89
Others (unprotected well & spring)	0.56	0.21	0.77

Source: GSS, 2021 PHC

Figure 2.34: Sources of water for household usage



2.3.10.2 Sanitation

2.3.10.2.1 Toilet Facilities

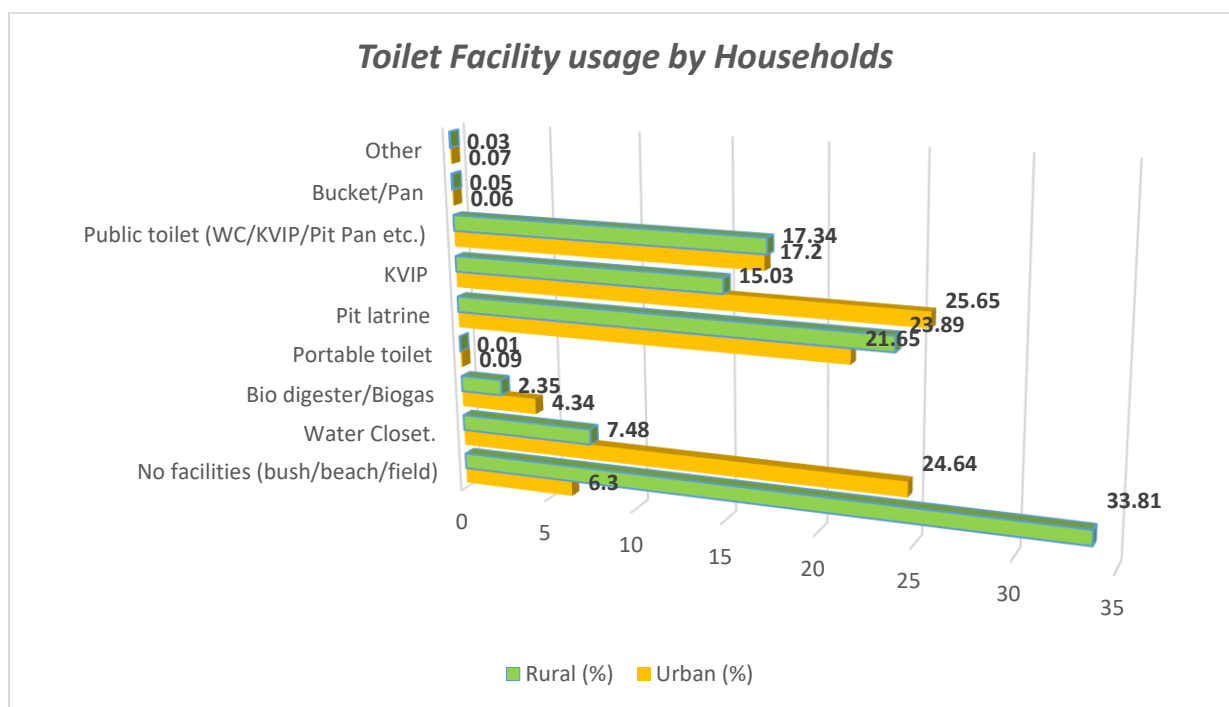
As shown in table 2.27, majority of households (24.6%) use bush, beach and field. The least used toilet facility by households is Portable toilet (0.04%). In urban localities, high percentage of households uses KVIP toilet whereas bush, beach and field is the case in rural areas. Thus, there appears to be no significant variation between households in urban and rural areas having access to toilet facilities. The proportion of households without access to toilet facility is quite high and poses serious health concerns.

Table 2.27: 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
Bio digester/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/Pit Pan 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

Figure 2.35: Type of toilet facility used by households



2.3.10.3 Method of Waste Disposal

According to 2021 PHC, majority of households (56.1%) dispose of their solid waste through burning. Most households in both urban (49.7%) and rural (59.4%) localities also use burning as a method of solid waste disposal. It was observed that indiscriminate disposal of solid waste is a method of disposal employed by urban households in the District, which needs to be curbed.

Concerning liquid waste disposal, 91.6 percent of households in the District dispose their liquid waste onto their compound/street. Most urban households (86.2%) and rural households (94.3%) also dispose their liquid waste onto their compounds. Sewerage systems (0.6%) are the least used liquid waste disposal method in both urban and rural localities rural communities in the District. However, the use of gutter for disposal of liquid waste is relatively low in rural than urban areas.

Table 2.28: Method of waste disposal by households

Method of waste disposal	Disposal method used by Households		
	District (%)	Urban (%)	Rural (%)
Solid waste			
Collected	12.0	31.5	2.2
Public dump (Central container)	5.9	16.9	0.4
Compaction truck & Other vehicles	5.6	13.9	1.4
Tricycle/Bicycle/Wheelbarrow/Push carts/Walk-in-attendance	0.5	0.7	0.4
Uncollected	62.5	53.6	66.9
Burned by household	56.1	49.7	59.4
Dumped indiscriminately	2.6	0.8	3.5
Buried by household	3.7	3.1	4.0

Other	0.1	0.0	0.1
Public dump (Open space)	25.5	14.9	30.9
Liquid waste			
Thrown/Flow onto the ground/street/outside	91.6	86.2	94.3
Through the sewerage system	0.6	0.7	0.5
Through drainage system into a gutter	2.9	3.9	2.4
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	4.9	9.2	2.7
Other	0.02	0.05	0.01

Source: GSS, 2021 PHC

2.3.10.4 Key development gaps on Water and Sanitation

Flooding: The spillage of Akosombo and Kporm Dams has caused widespread flooding, submerging homes, sanitation facilities, and even mortuaries, further contaminating water sources.

Limited Potable Water Access: Many communities rely on polluted water sources, including the Volta River, for drinking and other purposes, leading to a high prevalence of water-related diseases.

Inadequate Sanitation facilities: A significant number of households lack access to basic sanitation facilities, with many resorting to open defecation, contributing to environmental pollution and health risks.

Waterborne Diseases: The combination of contaminated water sources and inadequate sanitation has resulted in a high prevalence of diseases like malaria, diarrhea, and skin infections.

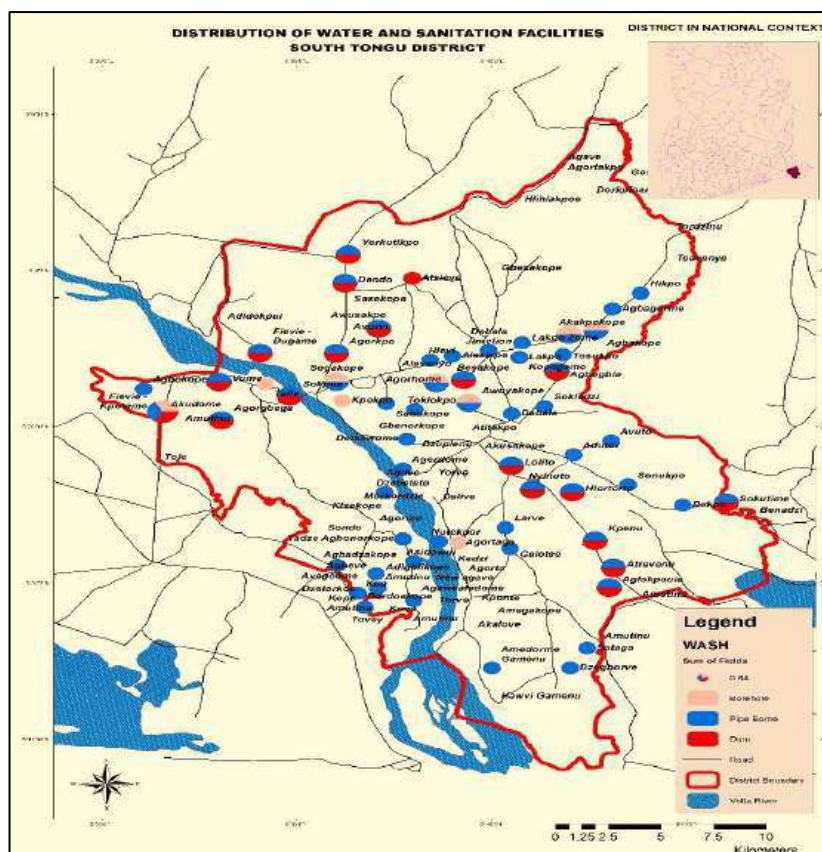
2.3.10.5 Efforts to Improve Water and Sanitation:

Education and Awareness Campaigns: The South Tongu Environmental Health Unit is conducting educational campaigns to teach communities how to treat contaminated water using methods like boiling, potash alum, and Aqua tabs.

Infrastructure Development: The District has seen the provision of boreholes, hand-dug wells, and pipe-borne water systems, but more is needed to ensure access for all.

Collaboration and Funding: There is a call for increased collaboration between the District Assembly, NGOs, and other stakeholders to secure resources and implement effective solutions.

Monitoring and Enforcement: The Environmental Health Unit and the FDA are actively monitoring water quality and taking action against companies that fail to meet safety standards.



Sanitation Day: The South Tongu District Assembly has declared a District Sanitation Day to encourage community participation in cleaning up and improving sanitation.

Community Engagement: There is a need for ongoing community engagement and education on hygiene practices and the importance of safe water sources.

Works Department: The Department of Works, which includes the Water and Sanitation Unit, is responsible for facilitating the implementation of policies and projects related to water and sanitation.

Figure 2.28 shows the distribution of water and sanitation facilities in the District.

2.3.11 Housing

The South Tongu District is largely rural (87.1%) with a population density lower than the Volta Region average. The District has about 31,600 households with an average size of 3.5.

Housing conditions in the District face Threats including a housing deficit, erosion problems exposing building foundations, and a need for improved sanitation. While the District has a relatively low population density compared to the Volta Region, there is a significant percentage of the population living in multidimensional poor households. This is particularly evident in areas like improved toilet facilities, health insurance coverage, and school enrollment.

2.3.11.1 Key Housing Related Issues/Gaps

Housing Deficit: The District experiences a noticeable housing deficit, indicating a need for more housing units to accommodate the population.

Erosion: Coastal erosion is a significant issue, undermining building foundations and creating gullies, particularly in communities near water bodies.

Poverty and Deprivation: A substantial portion of the population, 32.4%, lives in multidimensional poor households, with an average poverty intensity of 45.2%.

Specific Deprivations: The District faces higher deprivation rates compared to national averages in areas like improved toilet facilities (86% deprived), health insurance coverage (58.1% deprived), and school lag (44.1% deprived).

Multidimensional Poverty: The Multidimensional Poverty Index is estimated at 0.147, with deprivation in sanitation, health, and education contributing to this.

2.3.11.2 The Roles of Assembly in Addressing Housing Related Issues in District

The District Assembly is responsible for advising on building construction, ensuring compliance with approved plans, and addressing issues related to dilapidated buildings. In terms of Projects Implementation, the Assembly is also involved in various physical projects, including classroom blocks, residential accommodations, sanitation facilities, and road construction.

2.3.12 Gender Analysis

Gender is defined as the socially constructed roles between males and females. It can also be seen as differential roles assigned by the society for males and females. Most of these roles give men and boys undue advantages over women and girls. Men are often seen as family heads and heir apparent of their family wealth and fortunes. Women on the other hand are considered as people who will marry out of the family to join their husbands' families as such cannot be entrusted with the family fortunes. This conception tends to deprive women of access to productive capital such as land and skills training. It even has implications for education, as most families prefer educating boys to girls. Gender is therefore

one of the cross cutting issues of the District's Development Process as it has implications for all aspects of the District's Development. The major Gender Concerns therefore include:

2.3.12.1 The Biological Role of Women as Mothers

Women have the God Given Role as bearers of children. This childbearing role affects their economic activeness negatively. It also constrains them physically in their daily interaction with their male counterparts. This role is also a source of death for some unfortunate women who for some preventable but often neglected reasons lose their lives. It is therefore necessary to initiate measures aimed at addressing this biological concern of women and girls. This may include the vigorous implementation of mother health care policy of the Ministry of Health by each Health Care Centre in the District and the improvement in Health Infrastructure eg. CHPS Compounds etc.

2.3.12.2 Overburdened Domestic Roles for Girls and women

Society has assigned women as the keepers of homes. To this end, they are responsible for not only raising children but also do most of the domestic chores such as sweeping, fetching of water, weeding the compound, washing the dishes, cleaning the toilet, fetching firewood, cooking, running the home kiosk etc. Men and boys' roles include taking the major decisions as head of the family and boys are preferred candidates when it comes to receiving the best education. It is gratifying to note that most of the assigned roles for women are often unpaid and not quantified jobs and this make their contribution largely unrecognized. This puts them at a disadvantage position as against their males. To address this concern there is the need for effective public campaigns on equal rights and equal share of work. Men should be encouraged to take up domestic roles as their female counterparts.

2.3.12.3 Access to productive capital and Skills training

Men are often prioritized to receive the best education and training as against women. They are also entrusted with family resources such as land and real estate. Women at best can only be given rooms in family houses but are not usually considered as owners of family estate. This denies them access to rent income, which is a major source of capital for investment. This action requires more engagement with custodians of customs and the vigorous pursuance of girl-child education in the District coupled with the implementation of the Interstate Succession Law of Ghana

2.3.12.4 Threats/Gaps on Gender

Although gender issues have received considerable attention over the years the following still constitute important gaps that need to be addressed:

- ✓ Weak prioritization of gender issues leading to the absence or little budget allocation for gender and development
- ✓ Low participation of women in local level elections
- ✓ Few number of females completing tertiary education
- ✓ Overburdened household chores on women and girls

2.3.13 Migration

Migration in the District, like many rural areas, has a complex impact on the local economy. While it can lead to a decrease in the labor force and potential loss of skilled workers, it can also bring in remittances from migrants working elsewhere and create new economic opportunities through the movement of

people. The specific effects depend on the scale and nature of migration patterns, as well as the local economic context.

2.3.13.1 Migration Patterns in the District

The South Tongu District in Ghana experiences both internal and international migration, with young people, in particular, migrating for economic opportunities. While the District has a largely rural population, migration patterns show a concentration in areas with better infrastructure, particularly along major roads. The District is also facing Threats related to climate-induced migration, with drought and decreased rainfall being identified as factors pushing people to leave, particularly farmers. The District also sees migration for education, marriage, and to join family members. The primary reason for migration, both into and out of the South Tongu District, appears to be employment. The search for better economic opportunities and the desire for family reunification are significant factors influencing migration.

2.3.14 The Aged, Family Life and Youth in the District

In the South Tongu District, a significant portion of the population is rural, and older people (60+) are more likely to be found in rural areas than urban areas. The District's population pyramid shows a broad base of younger people and a smaller, narrower apex representing older individuals. The female population tends to have a slightly higher proportion than males in older age groups

The safety net provided by the extended family system is being 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 youth for jobs, the aged are mostly left to cater for their own needs. The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty programme has come to serve as a safety net for neglected aged people in the District.

In terms of Family, its primarily agrarian economy and the dominant Ewe ethnic group significantly influence life in the District, like many other parts of Ghana. The District has a relatively small household size, possibly due to urbanization and evolving family structures, with an average of 3.5 people per household. Agriculture is a major source of livelihood, employing a large portion of the population, and most households in rural areas are engaged in farming.

Unlike the aged, the life for young people in the District is a mix of Threats and opportunities. While there are initiatives focused on empowering youth and addressing issues like teenage pregnancy and child marriage, multidimensional poverty and lack of access to resources remain significant hurdles for development youth. Therefore, the youth in District face Threats related to poverty, teenage pregnancy, drugs abuse and child protection issues. However, there are also various initiatives aimed at empowering them, providing skills training, and promoting their well-being. Continued community engagement and collaboration are essential to address the Threats and create a supportive environment for the youth of South Tongu.

2.3.15 Environment

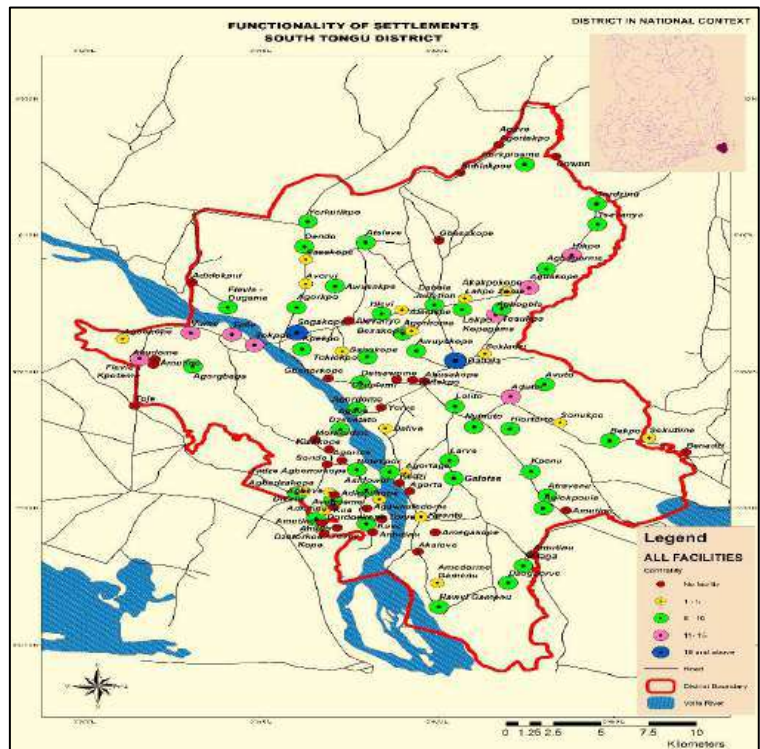
This part of the Profile presents an analysis of Human Settlement (built environment), Climate Change, Infrastructure (e.g. transportation network, communication and energy), and Asset Maintenance in the District which indicates risks/Threats and opportunities inherent in them and their implication for the medium to long-term development of the Assembly and the country as a whole.

2.3.15.2 Human Settlement System

This discusses the spatial organization of human settlement systems as well as the functionalities of the settlements in the District. It deals specifically with the number, type and distribution of facilities and services within the District. An attempt is also made here to assess the adequacy of essential facilities and ascertaining areas of deprivation.

2.3.15.3 Settlement Analysis

The District exhibits a predominantly rural settlement pattern, with the majority of its population residing in smaller villages and towns scattered across the District. Major settlements include Sogakope, Dabala, Sokpoe, and Tefle, but even these are relatively small compared to urban centers. Hierarchy of settlements in



terms of functions and service they perform 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 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-Aflao highway are not able to provide enough functions and services thereby making them third hierarchy settlements. Figure 2.37 and table 2.29 show key services and functions performed by major settlements in the District.

Table 2.29: 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