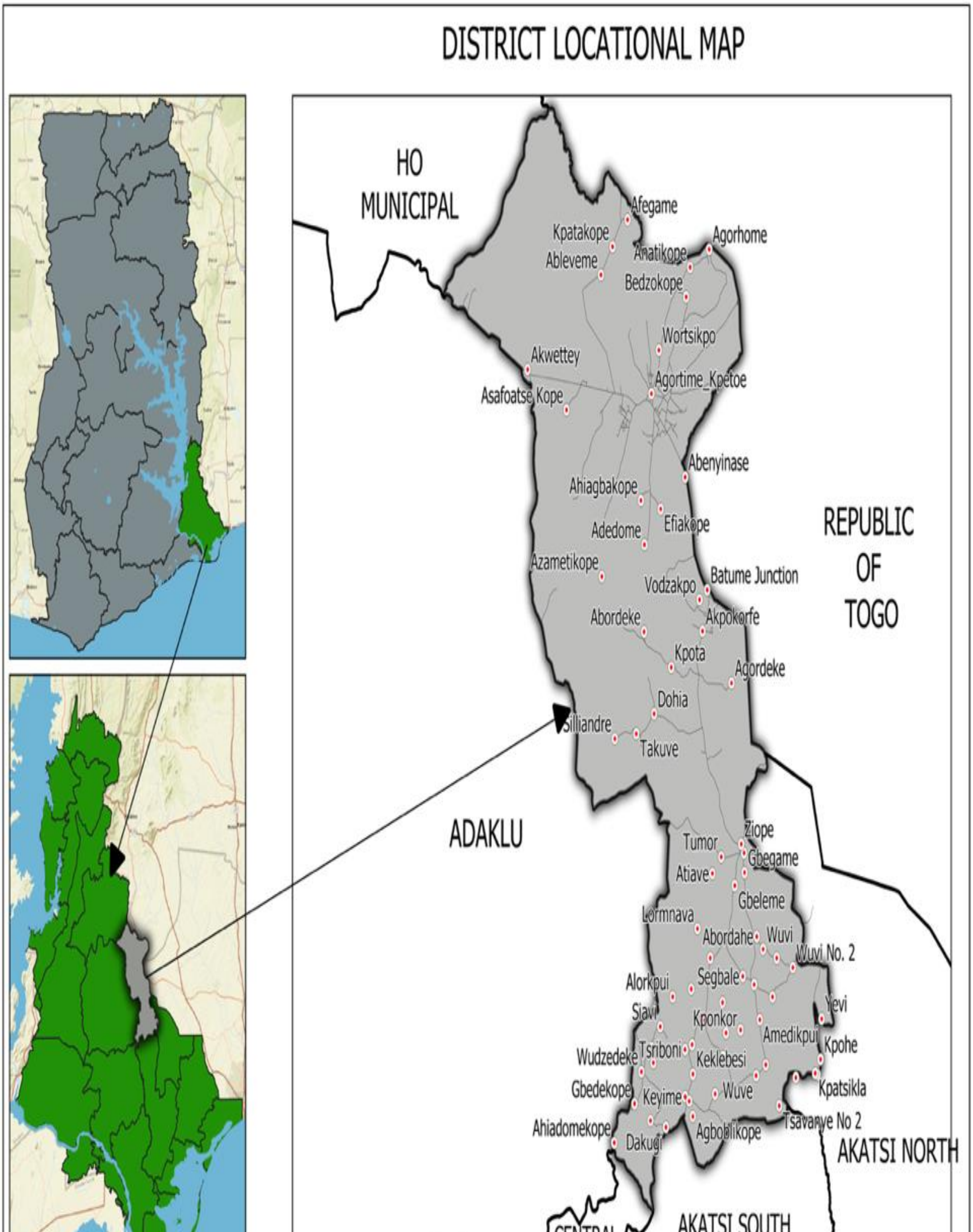
AGOTIME ZIOPE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

DISTRICT MEDIUM - TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2026 - 2029

"RESETTING – GHANA AGENDA – CREATING JOBS, ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY AND PROMOTING SHARED PROSPERITY"

AGOTIME ZIOPE DISTRCT MAP



FOREWARD

Since its establishment in 2012, the Agotime-Ziope District Assembly has pursued strategic programmes of development interventions aimed at improving the socio-economic well-being of its residents.

The Assembly's programmes and projects have been conceived to strengthen social services, bolster economic opportunities, enhance security, protect the environment and foster inclusive and sustainable progress across the district.

Guided by successive Medium–Term Development Plans and Annual Action Plans, the District has implemented three full MTDP cycles (2014 – 2017, 2018 – 2021 and 2022 - 2025). These strategic instruments provided a structured pathway for development, together with monitoring mechanisms that measured progress and informed adaptive management.

Through inclusive participatory processes, stakeholders identified priority constraints and designed targeted interventions. Prominent concerns included insufficient health infrastructure to meet a growing population, inadequate educational facilities, poor sanitary conditions, inadequate access to potable water and electricity – particularly in Kpetoe, Afegame, Ziope and Akpokope – and environmental challenges such as seasonal bush fires that threaten farmland and livelihoods.

Despite constrained fiscal flows and operational hurdles, the district has recorded important gains: greater access to portable water, an increase in household electricity connections from a little over 50% to more than 84%, expanded primary health outreach through CHPS compounds, improved classroom availability and teacher – pupil ratios, strengthened agricultural extension and demonstration services, enhanced sanitation outcomes and a more stable security environment. These accomplishments were achieved against a backdrop of limited budget releases and logistical challenges.

The 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) consolidates these gains, addresses unresolved priorities and identifies emerging unresolved needs. It sets out SMART strategies and measurable indicators to track performance and includes a strengthened monitoring and evaluation framework led by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU). Together, these elements will guide implementation and ensure accountability across the planning period.

……………………………….

Hon. Alfred EKlu Odikro
(District Chief Executive)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) prepared this 2026 – 2029 Medium Term Development Plan in pursuance of the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480). The DPCU gratefully acknowledges the many individuals, institutions, organisations and partners whose contributions made this document possible.

Special thanks are extended to the District Chief Executive, Hon. Alfred Klu Odikro, the Hon. Presiding Member, the District Coordinating Director, Heads of Departments, Assembly Members, Unit Committee members, traditional leaders, representatives of the private sector, civil society organisations, and non-governmental organisations for their substantive contributions during consultations.

We are particularly appreciative of Hon. Alfred EKlu Odikro for the financial backing and encouragement that sustained the plan preparation process. We also thank Mr Akuffo K. Reuben, District Coordinating Director, for his careful review and constructive suggestions. The expertise and information provided by Heads of Departments were invaluable.

Gratitude is extended to the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) for providing access to the Population and Housing Census and supporting reports, and to the Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU) and the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) for their capacity-building and technical support.

Finally, the Plan Preparation Team is acknowledged for their dedication and diligence. Their commitment to evidence–based and participatory planning underpins the content and quality of this MTDP. May their efforts continue to bear fruit for the people of the district.

The Assembly is grateful to all citizens of Agotime-Ziope for their active participation in the consultative processes that anchored this Plan in local priorities and aspirations.

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ACRONYMS

AAP	Annual Action Plan
ABFA	Annual Budget Funding Amount
ADB	Agriculture Development Fund
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
APR	Annual Progress Report
AU	African Union
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CHPS	Community – Based Health Planning and Services
COVID	Corona Virus Disease
CP	Child Protection
CREMA	Community Resources Management Areas
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DACF	District Assembly's Common Fund
DHIS	District Health Information System
DOVVSU	Domestic Violence Victims Support Unit
DPAT	District Performance Assessment Tool
DSGBV	Domestic and Sexual Gender – Based Violence
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
DSWCD	Department of Social Welfare and Community Development

EMIS	Education Management Information System
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FG	Feed Ghana
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GES	Ghana Education Service
GETFUND	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GIFMIS	Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System
GIS	Ghana Immigration Service
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMA	Ho Municipal Assembly
HR	Human Resource
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
ILO	International Labour Organisation
INGO	International Non – Governmental Organisation
ISD	Information Service Department
ISS	Integrated Social Services
ISSOP	Integrated Sectorial Standard Operating Procedures
JHS	Junior High School
KG	Kindergarten
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty

LED	Local Economic Development
LMS	LEAP Management Secretariat
LUSPA	Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority
MAG	Modernising Agriculture
MCD	Municipal Coordinating Director
MCE	Municipal Chief Executive
MED	Municipal Education Department
MELR	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations
MHD	Municipal Health Directorate
MIS	Management Information System
MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MOTAI	Ministry of Trade, Agribusiness and Industry
MP	Member of Parliament
MPCU	Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
MURD	Municipal Urban Roads Department
MUSEC	Municipal Security Council
MWD	Municipal Works Department
NABCO	National Builders Corps
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
NAP	Natural Adaptation Plan
NCCP	Natural Climate Change Policy

NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NEIP	National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
NHIA	National Health Insurance Authority
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NYA	National Youth Authority
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OHLGS	Office of the Head of the Local Government Service
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PM	Presiding Member
PPA	Public Procurement Authority
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PWD	Persons with Disability
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender – Based Violence
SHS	Senior High School
SW&CD	Social Welfare and Community Department
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
YEA	Youth Employment Agency

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background to the preparation of MTDP

The preparation of this Medium Team Development Plan fulfils requirements under Ghana's decentralisation programme (L.I 2232 of the National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016), which designates District Assemblies as planning authorities. The law that establishes Districts empowers them to, among other things, formulate and implement plans, programmes and strategies for effective mobilisation of material and human resources for local development. District Assemblies (DAs) are therefore required to prepare development plans that reflect the spatial dimensions of the district, in line with the National Development Planning Commission's guidelines. The District Assembly has therefore prepared this Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029) in response to the above and as a roadmap of development in the district.

Purpose and Scope

The Agotime-Ziope District Medium-Term Development Plan 2026–2029 presents the district's strategic priorities, programmes and projects for the four-year planning period. Prepared in compliance with the NDPC guidelines and National Planning Regulations. It translates national priorities into a district–level roadmap that articulates strategic objectives, programmes and projects designed to meet local development needs while aligning with national and international commitments, including the SDGs and AU Agenda 2063.

Plan Preparation Process and Participation

The Plan was developed through an inclusive participatory process that combined desk reviews, sectoral consultations, community action planning, stakeholder engagements, focus group discussions and public hearings. The Development Planning Unit led a Plan Preparation Team comprising senior district officials, sector directors, technical staff and representatives from the civil society and traditional authorities.

The process started with an orientation for DPCU members on the new guidelines and the formation of a Plan Preparation Team, constituted from the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), to spearhead the plan preparation process. The Team included.

- District Coordinating Director (Chairman),
- Development Planning Officer (secretary),
- Social Welfare and Community Development Officer,
- District Statistician,
- Director of Education,

- Director of Health,
- Director of Agriculture,
- Finance Officer,
- Budget Analyst,
- Physical Planning Officer,
- Head of Works,
- Head of Environmental Health Unit
- Representative of CSOs / NGOs and
- Representative of the Traditional Authority.

Data collection methods included departmental reports, focus group discussions, spatial and local plans and a performance review of the 2022 – 2025 MTDP. Stakeholder engagements were held in the district's Area councils to conduct needs assessments, prioritisation and validation of needs and identify actionable interventions.

The planning processes also involved the mainstreaming and integration of emerging and crosscutting development trends such as disaster risk management, gender, local economic development, food systems and nutrition, digitalisation and migration. Other important national and international commitments, such as the National Decentralisation policy, Programme Based Budgeting, Spatial Development Framework, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and African Union Agenda 2063 were considered.

The team further carried out detailed desk work using data collected to perform the following processes: Performance review / situational analyses, Identification of Key development issues, Assessment of crosscutting issues and impact analysis, Formulation of development goals, objectives, and strategies, Formulation of Programme of Action, Generation of Annual Action Plans, Public Hearing and Adoption of Plan by the General Assembly.

Key findings

A performance assessment of the 2022 – 2025 MTDP highlighted both progress and persistent gaps. Notable achievements include expanded access to electricity and potable water, investments in education and health infrastructure, agricultural productivity gains from extension services and improvements in road conditions. Fiscal constraints, particularly shortfalls in central transfers and limited internally generated revenue, constrained the full implementation of planned activities. Environmental vulnerabilities, including seasonal bush fires, flooding and erosion, remain urgent risks requiring targeted mitigation.

- Population and settlement patterns:

The district's 2021 census population is 39,553; the population is growing at approximately 2.5% per annum and is predominantly rural (77.8%). Population growth increases demand for infrastructure and services, especially in education, health, sanitation and housing.

- Economy and livelihoods:

Agriculture remains the principal economic activity, engaging most households. The district has comparative strengths in tomato production and kente weaving. However, value-addition, processing facilities and access to finance remain limited.

- Social services:

Access to potable water, improved sanitation and health infrastructure is uneven; electrification and water coverage have improved, but gaps persist. Educational infrastructure was expanded, but resource and teacher shortages remain in parts of the district.

- Environment and climate risks:

The district faces recurrent bushfires, flooding and drainage congestion. Limited watershed management and rapid land degradation increase the vulnerability of livelihoods and infrastructure.

- Governance and fiscal space:

Budget shortfalls and delayed central transfers have constrained the implementation of previous MTDPs. Internally generated revenue remains low and requires strategic enhancement.

Strategic priorities (2026–2029)

The 2026 – 2029 Plan prioritises interventions across five development dimensions consistent with national policy: Economic Development, Social Development, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement, Governance and Public Accountability and Emergency Preparedness and Response. Programmes focus on.

1. Agricultural modernisation, value – chain development and agribusiness
2. Local economic development, including support for kente weaving and creative industries
3. Education, skills development and youth employment
4. Water, sanitation and public health service expansion
5. Road and feeder network improvement
6. Disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation and
7. Strengthening institutional capacity, revenue mobilisation and governance.

Expected Outcomes

By 2029, the Plan aims to achieve measurable improvements in access to potable water and sanitation, higher agricultural productivity and value-addition, increased employment through MSME development, improved educational and health outcomes, greater climate resilience, and enhanced local revenue performance.

Financing and Implementation

The plan includes an indicative financing framework combining government transfers, internally generated revenue, donor support and public – private partnerships. Cost estimates and revenue projections inform an implementation pipeline and identify financing gaps to be addressed through proposal development, Public Private Partnerships (PPP) arrangements and intensified local revenue mobilisation. A reinforced Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) system with SMART indicators will guide implementation oversight under the stewardship of the DPCU.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Section 83 of the Local Governance Act of 2016 Mandates District Assemblies to prepare development plans that guide the execution of public programmes and projects. This MTDP (2026 – 2029) aligns with the national Medium Term Development Policy Framework.

This Chapter provides an overview of the Agotime Ziope District Assembly, summarising its statutory mandate, strategic vision and operational ethos. It outlines the Assembly's principal functions, core values and organisational structure and describes the geographic and administrative context that frames local development planning.

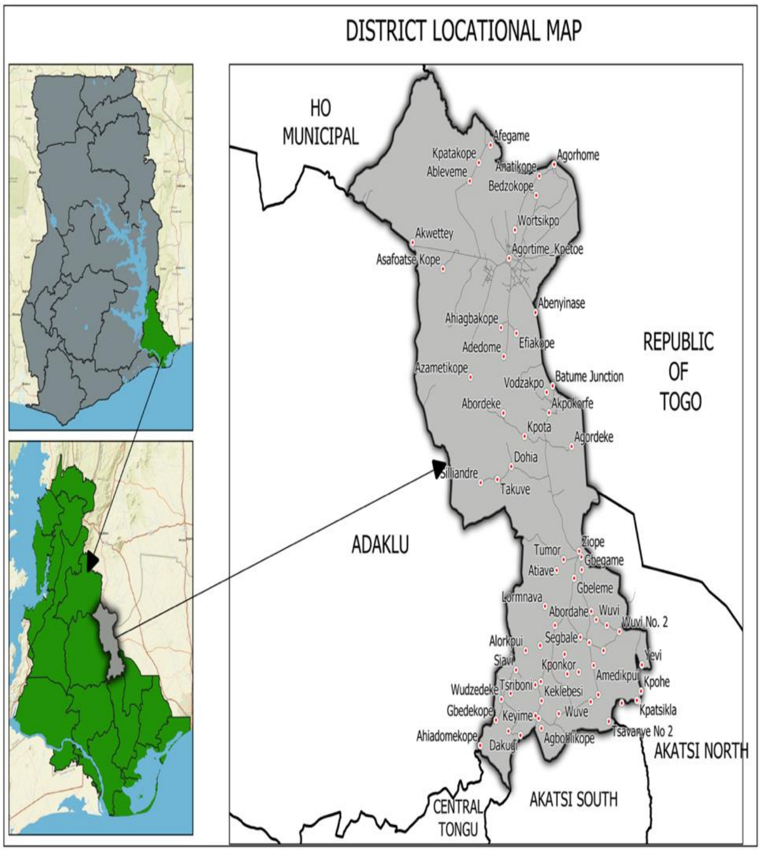
1.2 Establishment

Agotime-Ziope District was established by Legislative Instrument (LI 2080) of Parliament in 2012 from the former Adaklu-Anyigbe District, with Kpetoe as its capital.

The district is one of the eighteen (18) districts in the Volta Region and serves as the primary Planning and Development Authority for more than 150 communities under its jurisdiction.

1.3 Location and size

Figure 1.1: Locational Map of Agotime-Ziope District.



It is situated between latitudes 6°48'N and 5°42'N and longitudes 0°25'W and 0°37'W in the eastern part of the Volta Region. It covers a surface area of 315 km2 and is 22 kilometres east of the Volta Regional capital, Ho, situated at the Ho – Aflao Highway. It is bordered by the Republic of Togo to the East, Akatsi North and Central Tongu Districts to the South and the Adaklu District and Ho Municipal to the West and North respectively.

The district's proximity to the border of the Republic of Togo fosters cross – border commerce, cultural exchange and social ties; some communities transact businesses in both the Ghana cedi and the CFA franc and cross – border interactions influence local markets, education and family connections.

1.4 Vision:

The Agotime-Ziope District Assembly is to ensure a sustainable improvement in the living conditions of the people under its Jurisdiction through the active participation of the People.

1.5 Mission:

The Agotime-Ziope District Assembly exist to build a solid foundation for the achievement of food security, an informed civil society, appropriate education for all, as well as effective and efficient health delivery and a vibrant private sector while ensuring equity and the protection of the vulnerable and the excluded in the benefits derived therefrom within a democratic society.

1.6 Core Values:

The district derives its core values from those of the Head of Local Government Service, which are: Accountability, Client-oriented, Creativity, Diligence, Discipline, Equity, Integrity, Innovativeness, Loyalty, Commitment, Anonymity, Impartiality, Permanence, Timeliness and Transparency.

1.7 Functions:

Section 12 of the Local Government Act of 2016 (Act 936) stipulates the following functions for District Assemblies in Ghana, including the Agotime-Ziope Assembly. In pursuance of this, our Assembly performs the following specific functions:

- Exercise political and administrative authority in the district; 20 Act 936 Local Governance Act, 2016, promote local economic development; and
- Provide guidance, give direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the district as may be prescribed by law.
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district.
- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development.
- Sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district, especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students.
- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district.
- Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district.

- In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district.
- Ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice.
- Act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district.
- Initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment; and
- Perform any other functions that may be provided under another enactment.

1.8 Mandate:

The Agotime-Ziope District Assembly was established under LI 2080 of 2012. The Assembly is responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district. In collaboration with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district.

1.9 Core Values

We strive for accountability, integrity, efficiency and effectiveness through:

(a) Fairness

(b) Confidentiality

(c) Loyalty and timeliness

1.10 Organisational Structure and Organogram of the District Assembly

The Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority in the district, mandated to plan, resource and oversee local development. It exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions through:

- The General Assembly
- The Executive Committee
- Statutory Sub – Committees
- The District Coordinating Director and
- Decentralised Departments and Units

1.10.1 Political Structure

The District Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority in the district. The District Chief Executive serves as the President's representative at the local level and is responsible for the implementation of policies and Assembly decisions. He serves as the Chairman of the Executive Committee (EXECO) of the General Assembly, which has its membership comprising the chairpersons from the statutory sub – committees. He provides overall leadership and represents the central government authority at the local level.

1.10.2 The General Assembly

The General Assembly is the supreme deliberative and decision – making organ at the district level. It convenes the full complement of Assembly membership to consider, approve and provide political direction on all major policy, planning and oversight matters affecting the district. The full complement of membership is,

- Presiding member

The Presiding Member is elected among the Assembly members and is the chairman of the General Assembly, and enforces the standing orders of the house

- District Chief Executive (DCE)

The DCE is the political head in the district representing the President at the local level. The chief executive officer is appointed by the head of State and approved by the majority voting members of the General Assembly.

- Member of parliament (MP)

The MP is elected at the local level by people in the constituency as their representative to parliament. Even though he's a member of the General Assembly, he has no voting rights.

- Elected electoral area members (15)

They form two – thirds of the General Assembly and are elected at the local level as representatives of the various electoral areas in the General Assembly with voting rights.

- Government appointees (7)

They are members appointed by the DCE in consultation with stakeholders within the district

- Unit committee members

They are elected at the local level to serve the interests of their communities at their respective area councils.

1.10.3 Executive Committee and Sub-Committees

To discharge detailed scrutiny, operational planning and sector oversight, the Executive Committee of the District Assembly establishes a set of statutory sub – committees. These sub – committees are deliberative bodies that examine technical issues, prepare sectoral proposals and make recommendations to the Executive Committees and Plenary. The Assembly is required to constitute a core group of sub – committees, additional ad – hoc or thematic committees may be created to address local priorities.

These statutory sub – committees are,

- Development Planning Sub-committee:

Emphases on identifying economic resources and are responsible for technical reviewing of development proposals, integration of sector plans, screening of donor and partner programmes and ensuring compliance with national planning guidelines.

and formulating development plans for the assembly.

- Social Services Sub-committee:

Examines issues related to health, education and social welfare, community development and social protection interventions and challenges. They also assess service delivery standards, quality and equity indicators

- Works Sub-committee:

Evaluates infrastructure projects, public works programmes and procurement proposals related to roads, markets, water and sanitation physical assets.

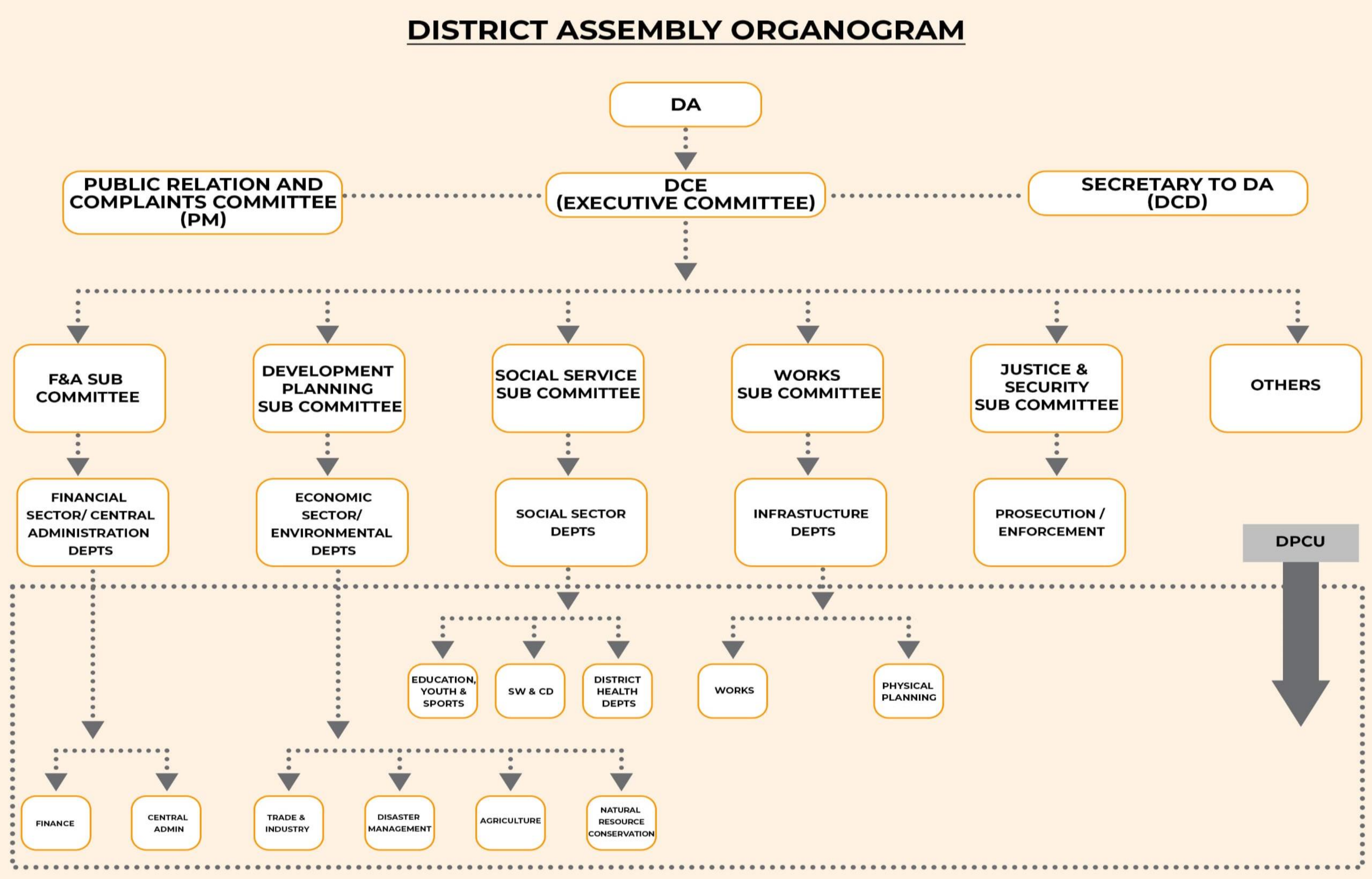
- Justice and Security Sub-committee:

Provides oversight on local safety, dispute resolution mechanisms, coordination with security agencies and customary dispute mitigation processes.

- Finance and Administration Sub-committee:

Vets budget estimates, revenue mobilisation measures, human resource and administrative policy, internal controls and audit follow – up.

Figure 1.2: Organogram of statutory Sub – Committees of the Executive Committee.



1.10.4 Departments and Administrative Structure

The administrative structure of the District Assembly constitutes the permanent public service machinery responsible for managing the day – day operations of the Assembly and supporting the implementation of its policies, plans and programmes. It functions as the technical and managerial arm of the Assembly, operating under the overall political direction of the District Chief Executive in accordance with the national administrative standards and decentralisation guidelines. The administrative structure ensures continuity of governance, coordination among departments, prudent use of public resources and delivery of services across the district.

Legislative Instrument 1961 establishes the Departments for Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies in Ghana. This is further provided in the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936. According to the Local Government Service, these are the Departments of the District.

- Central Administration
- Education, Youth and Sports
- Social Welfare and Community Development
- Health
- Works
- Physical Planning
- Trade, Industry and Tourism
- Agriculture
- Disaster Prevention
- Natural Resources Conservation
- Finance
- Births and Deaths
- Statistics
- Human Resources Management

The District Coordinating Director is the administrative head and chief advisor on public service management within the Assembly. The DCD provides professional guidance to the departments, manages the Assembly's human resource systems and ensures effective communication and alignment of departmental work plans with district development priorities.

1.10.5 Sub-District Structures and Unit Committees

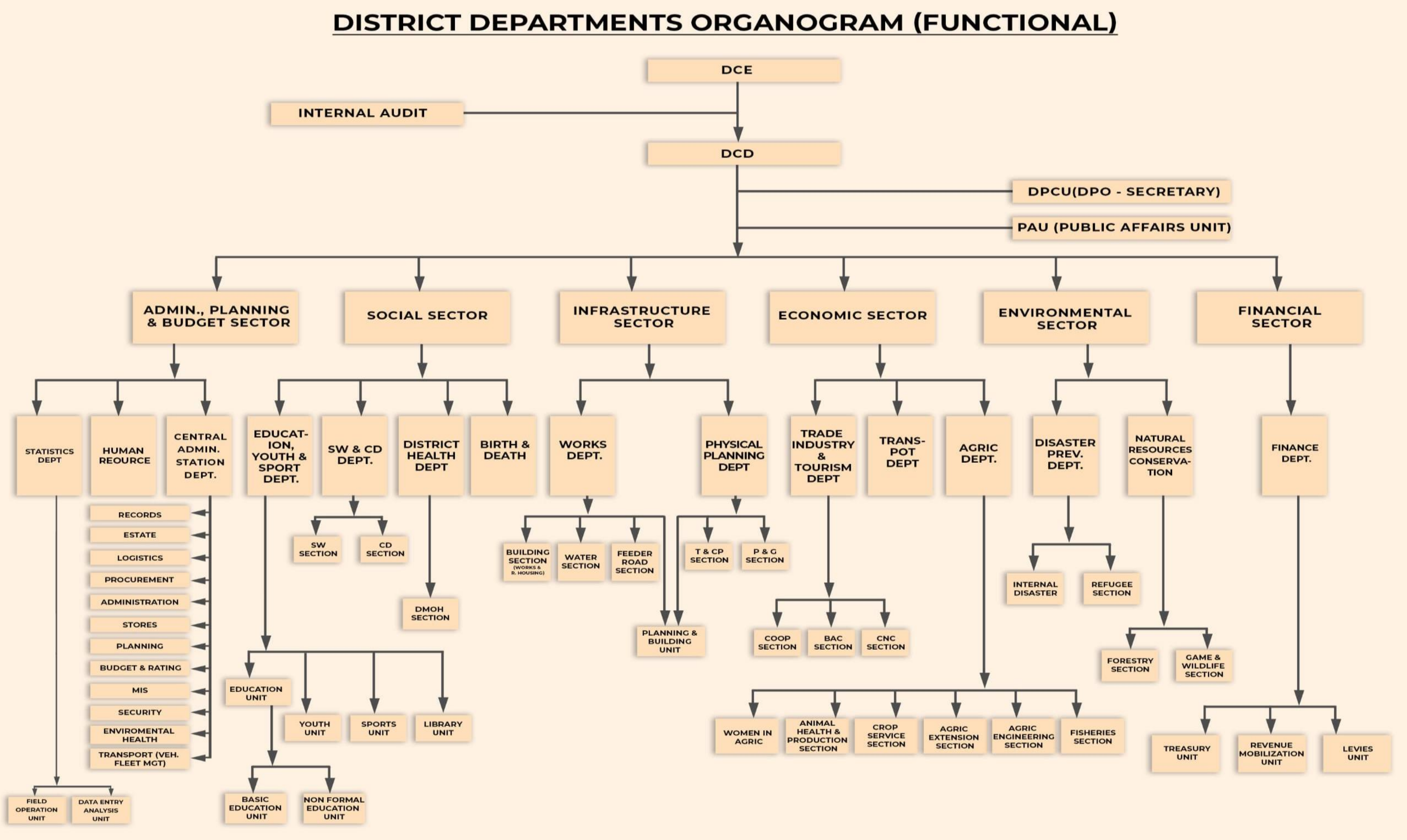
The Assembly has two Sub-district structures charged with the mandate to bring governance closer to the doorsteps of the people. The sub-district structures are as follows:

- Agotime Area Council

- Ziope Area Council

To further deepen community participation at the local level, various Unit Committees serve as the grassroots structures of the Assembly. These bodies facilitate local involvement in decision-making and development initiatives.

Figure 1.3: Organogram of Agotime-Ziope District Assembly



1.11 Structure of the Plan

The Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) for Agotime-Ziope District for the period 2026–2029 is organised to present a coherent framework for guiding development efforts, resource allocation and stakeholder collaboration. The structure has been designed in accordance with national planning guidelines and reflects the district's developmental priorities, institutional arrangements and implementation commitments.

The Plan begins with an introductory chapter that outlines the Assembly's legal establishment, vision, mission and core mandate. It highlights the fundamental values guiding development action and presents a clear profile of the governance and administrative system. This includes a description of the political and administrative structures, departments and decentralised units responsible for policy formulation and service delivery. The chapter concludes with a spatial and geographic profile of the district, supported by a locator map and a description of major settlements and key physical characteristics.

This is followed by a comprehensive situational assessment and performance review that examines achievements and challenges recorded during the preceding planning period. The chapter assesses sectoral performance and identifies lessons learned that should inform the current plan. A financial assessment of revenue patterns, particularly Internally Generated Funds and expenditure trends, is included. Additionally, the situational analysis provides current development conditions relating to population dynamics, economic activities, social services, infrastructure, environmental management and governance systems. A SWOT analysis is undertaken to outline internal capabilities and external conditions affecting development, together with the implications for future strategy.

Based on the findings of the assessment, the third chapter identifies and ranks the district's priority development needs for the plan period. Prioritisation is guided by considerations of urgency, expected impact, feasibility and alignment with national policy direction. Cross-cutting issues such as gender equality, inclusiveness of vulnerable groups, climate change adaptation and environmental sustainability are integrated. These priorities are further aligned with relevant Sustainable Development Goals and national development priorities to ensure coherence and policy relevance.

The fourth chapter presents the strategic framework of the Plan. It articulates development goals intended to address identified challenges, together with specific, measurable and time-bound objectives. Strategies for achieving these objectives are outlined, taking into account available and potential resources, target beneficiaries and social and environmental considerations. This chapter also incorporates statutory spatial planning elements, including the Spatial Development Framework and structural plans, which guide spatial organisation and land-use decisions during the plan period.

The fifth chapter details the programmes to be implemented to achieve the strategic objectives. These programmes are structured into sectoral and cross-sectoral components that include monitoring and evaluation, communication, asset management, knowledge documentation and collaborative initiatives with partner institutions. Each programme is accompanied by indicative cost estimates, sources of funding and responsible institutions. A Strategic Environmental Assessment is conducted to identify potential effects of proposed programmes and to recommend mitigating measures.

The sixth chapter contains the annual action plans covering each year of the plan period. These action plans translate programmes into specific activities with clear timelines, lead and collaborating agencies, indicative costs and funding sources. They provide a results-oriented operational roadmap for implementation and progress tracking.

The monitoring, evaluation and learning arrangements are presented in the seventh chapter. It outlines the performance measurement framework, including indicators, baselines, targets and reporting formats. It specifies the roles of stakeholders in monitoring and evaluation, and proposes mechanisms for regular review and adaptive management. This chapter also emphasises documentation, knowledge sharing and institutional learning as means of improving decision-making and sustaining development outcomes.

The final chapter outlines the communication and dissemination strategy for the Plan. It identifies relevant audiences and appropriate channels for communicating key messages throughout the implementation period. Mechanisms for stakeholder participation, public feedback and transparency in reporting are also provided.

Annexes are included to provide supporting technical details, including the Spatial Development Framework maps, programme costing tables, action plan templates, stakeholder consultation documentation, and the detailed monitoring and evaluation indicator matrix.

The structure is therefore designed to present a comprehensive, coherent and actionable plan that guides the Agotime-Ziope District Assembly and its stakeholders in promoting sustainable development, efficient service delivery, social inclusion and improved livelihoods during the 2026–2029 planning period.

CHAPTER TWO
SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 Introduction

This chapter assesses the situational analysis of the district, which includes an analysis of Performance Review of the implementation of the 2022-2025 MTDP and development outcomes achieved for the period, analysis of financial performance, Analysis of existing conditions and diagnosis issues with adequate spatial expressions relating to Demographic Characteristics, Physical Characteristics, Districts Economy, Social, Environment, Governance and Emergency Preparedness and Response. It also assessed a list of development issues/problems, opportunities and constraints and lastly, an analysis of estimated future development needs.

2.2 Performance Review of the Implementation of the 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP).

The 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) was prepared in accordance with the six development dimensions outlined in **An Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and equal opportunity for all 2022-2025,** outlined below:

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development
3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement
4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
5. Emergency Planning and Response (Including COVID-19 Recovery Plan)
6. Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation

Table 2.1: Performance review (2022-2025)

No.	Indicators	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement		Remark
				Year	Data	
Economic Development						
1.	**Total output of agricultural production (*Total quantity of selected crops, livestock, poultry and fisheries in the district in a given year*)**					
Staple crops *(Mt)*						
i.	Maize	4,000	10,868	2024	8,513	The increase in production was largely due to the introduction of improved practises and increased surveillance and extension practises.
ii.	Rice (milled)	300	4,290	2024	3,620	
iii.	Cassava	31,300	37,136	2024	37,075	
iv.	Yam	4,500	4,700	2024	3,793	
v.	Cocoyam	340	1,100	2024	740	
vi.	Plantain	990	1,900	2024	1,515	
vii.	Groundnut	420	2,114	2024	1,404	
viii.	Cowpea	360	1,700	2024	1,409	
ix.	Oil palm	-	-	2024	239	
Livestock and poultry *(Count)*						
x.	Cattle	3,200	3,218	2024	3,609	Farmers were registered for broiler poultry production project in the year under review and that helped to increase production whereas goat counts reduction was due to production costs.
xi.	Sheep	1,500	3,376	2024	1,250	
xii.	Goat	2,500	4,710	2024	1,504	
xiii.	Pig	600	2,855	2024	1,950	
xiv.	Poultry	24,800	30,454	2024	26,450	
2.	**Average productivity of selected crops (*Mt/Ha*) (*Average output per hectare of selected crops (Mt/Ha), it measures the total outputs in Mt per hectare for each crops category*)**					
i.	Maize	2.67	3.03	2024	1.51	The reduction in the average productivity of selected crops per hectare is attributed to the erratic rainfall recorded within the period.
ii.	Rice (milled)	1.30	1.50	2024	1.70	
iii.	Cassava	20.1	22.10	2024	21.7	
iv.	Yam	10.64	13.9	2024	12.6	
v.	Cocoyam	7.92	9.98	2024	8.23	
vi.	Plantain	-	17.07	2024	16.70	
vii.	Groundnut	-	2.10	2024	1.61	
viii.	Cowpea	1.7	3.03	2024	1.0	
ix.	Oil palm	6.13	1.50	2024	7.83	
3.	**Percentage of arable land under cultivation *(proportion of arable land under cultivation)***					
	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	-	49%	2024	46.9%	Suspension of PFJ and PERD discouraged some farmers from expanding their farms due to

No.	Indicators	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement Year	Cumulative Achievement Data	Remark
						high cost of farm inputs and supplies
4.	**Number of new industries established** ***(Count of new industries established within the district for purposes of producing goods and services. It also covers old businesses that have been improved or expanded and there is evidence of new jobs being created. The scope covers all sectors of the economy (formal and informal sector).***					
	District	18	55	2024	81	Most of the industries within the period were under the You Start, Happy Project and GPSNP.
i.	Agriculture	-	29	2024	31	
ii.	Industry	-	1	2024	1	
iii.	Service	18	25	2024	49	
5.	**Number of new jobs created (*Count of formal and informal sector jobs created per annum by type (temporary and permanent)***					
i.	Agriculture	295	250	2024	191	428 jobs were created across all sectors mostly due to the You Start, Happy Project and GPSNP interventions.
ii.	Industry	37	97	2024	184	
iii.	Service	18	80	2024	53	
6.	**Percentage change in Internally Generated Funds (IGF) – (*The difference of the current and previous year's IGF expressed as a percentage of the previous year's IGF)***					
i.	Agriculture	0.00%	2%	2024	3.19%	Despite the increase in performance against the base year, more revenue can be generated from the various sectors through intensive broad stakeholder engagements.
ii.	Industry	1.73%	3%	2024	2.4%	
iii.	Service	2.8%	5%	2024	4.17%	
	Social Development					
7.	**Net enrolment ratio (*The number of boys and girls of the school age of a particular level of education (KG/Primary/JHS) that are enrolled in that level of education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group*)**					
i.	Kindergarten	145.8%	99.8%	2024	83.76%	There was a general decrease across all levels under review. Measures are going to put in place to verify the causes and find lasting solutions to them.
ii.	Primary	128.2%	120.0%	2024	100.7%	
iii.	JHS	80.7%	90.2%	2024	75.21%	
8.	**Gender parity Index (*Total number of girls at a particular level as a ratio of total number of boys at those same levels)***					
i.	Kindergarten	1.02	1	2024	0.92	With the exception of the primary school showcasing an increase, the other levels showed decreases in figures. Measures will be put in place to address the decline after the next general monitoring.
ii.	Primary	0.98	1	2024	1	
iii.	JHS	1.01	1	2024	0.93	
iv.	SHS	1.32	2	2024	1.26	
9.	**Completion rate (*The number of pupils / students (girls and boys) enrolled in the last grade of a given level of education (primary 6, JHS 3), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of that level of education*)**					
i.	Kindergarten	152%	155%	2024	128.31%	There has been a decline in completion rates across the various levels, and this will be investigated to ascertain the
ii.	Primary	132%	135%	2024	122.98%	
iii.	JHS	89.8%	90%	2024	126.57%	

No.	Indicators	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement		Remark
				Year	Data	
iv.	SHS	58.1%	60%	2024	34.8%	challenges and gaps that exist for further actions to be taken.
10.	**Pass Rate** ***(Count of final exams takers (girls and boys) who passed a particular exam over a total count of final exam takers in that same exams expressed as a percentage)***					
i.	JHS	36.2%	78%	2024	68.1%	Even though there were improvements in the pass rate at both levels as compared to the base year, both levels failed to meet their stated targets which is a cause for concern. Discussions are currently ongoing to find solutions to improving the results.
ii.	SHS	59.0%	80%	2024	73.9%	
11.	**Proportion of health facilities that are functional** ***(Measures the number of health facilities that are registered and in operation for purposes of providing health care services to the general public expressed as a percentage of completed health facilities)***					
i.	CHPS	14 (100%)	15	2024	14 (100%)	With a current population projected figure of 41,987 the district has 18 health faculties providing services for its sparse communities making health delivery and accessibility difficult. This gap has been identified and hence the need for the construction of new CHPS compounds as captured in the AAP
ii.	Clinics	1 (100%)	1	2024	1 (100%)	
iii.	Health Centre's	3 (100%)	3	2024	3 (100%)	
iv.	Polyclinic	0	0	2024	0	
v.	Hospitals	0	1	2024	0	
12.	**Prevalence of malnutrition (institutional)** ***(Proportion of children 0-59 months whose height-for-age, weight-for-age, weight-for-height is less than two standard deviations(-2SD) from the median of the reference population/group)***					
i.	Wasting	3%	2%	2024	0.4%	The district recorded 0.4% wasting, 0.9% underweight cases, 0.9% stunting cases and 0.3% cases during the period showing an improvement as compared to the base year
ii.	Underweight	4%	1%	2024	0.9%	
iii.	Stunting	1.2%	1%	2024	0.9%	
iv.	Overweight	1.7%	0.5%	2024	0.3%	
13.	**Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)** **(*Maternal deaths recorded per 100,000 live births in the district*)**					
	District	0	1	2024	0	Efforts by the District Health Directorate to reduce maternal mortality is yielding positive results
14.	**Malaria cases fatality (institutional)** **(*Total malaria deaths expressed as a percentage of total malaria admission in health facilities*)**					
	District total	0	0	2024	0	Malaria remains the leading cause of outpatient department (OPD) visits across all health facilities in the district, but fatality is low due to early response measures
i.	Under five years	0	0	2024	0	
ii.	Women between 15-49	0	0	2024	0	
15.	**Proportion of population with valid NHIS card** **(*The population with valid NHIS card, expressed as a percentage of total district population*)**					
i.	Total	Male 13.43%	Male 45.3%	2024	Male 39.5%	The data shows a higher level of health awareness and

No.	Indicators	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement		Remark
				Year	Data	
		Female 16.94%	Female 58.9%		Female 57.4%	engagement among females than males.
ii.	Indigenes	Male 5.23% Female 7.53%	Male 6.23% Female 8.53%	2024	Male 1.96% Female 18.7%	Inability to reach all persons due to lack of logistics for sensitization
iii.	Informal	Male 1.9% Female 3.8%	Male 2.9% Female 5.8%	2024	Male 1.96% Female 3.8%	Inability for most of the people in the informal sector to register onto the scheme due to their inability to produce all required document
iv.	Aged	Male 1.8% Female 1.7%	Male 2.8% Female 3.7%	2024	Male 1.96% Female 3.77%	Inability of some of the aged to move to the registration centres due to mobility issues.
v.	Under 18years	Male 3.3% Female 3.6%	Male 4.3% Female 3.6%	2024	Male 12.9% Female 14.8%	Sensitisations are being carried out to encourage parents and caregivers to register their children onto the scheme
vi.	Pregnant Women	0.9%	2.3%	2024	2.7%	A lot of pregnant women were unaware of the free registration
16.	**Number of births and deaths registered (*Count of births and deaths registered by the vital registration system in the district in a particular year*)**					
i.	Birth (sex)	Male 540 Female 570	Male 600 Female 655	2024	Male 619 Female 603	There was an increase in both male and female births registered by the end of 2024 compared to the base year 2021.
ii.	Deaths	Male 391 Female 313	Male 390 Female 390	2024	Male 350 Female 351	The higher number of male deaths reflects the generally lower life expectancy of males compared to females.
17.	**Percentage of population with sustainable access to basic drinking water services (*Population with access to an improved drinking water source, provided collection time is not more than 30minutes for a roundtrip including queuing)***					
i.	District	49%	75%	2024	58%	About half of the population lack access to basic drinking water in the district. More needs to be done in order to provide safe water for the people.
ii.	Urban	28%	60%	2024	32%	
iii.	Rural	21%	45%	2024	26%	
18.	**Proportion of population with access to improved basic sanitation services (*Population using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households expressed as a percentage of total district population. Improved sanitation facilities include, Ventilated improved pit latrines, flush toilet to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, composting toilets etc.***					
i.	District	10.1%	23.6%	June 2025	13.5%	Access to improved sanitation (toilet facilities) in the district is very low and stringent measures must be adopted to provide improved facilities to the people.
ii.	Urban	9%	20.3%	June 2025	10.5%	
iii.	Rural	1%	15.5%	June 2025	3%	
19.	**Recorded cases of child abuse (*Count of recorded cases of child abuse in the district*)**					
i.	Child trafficking	-	4	2024	3	Child trafficking, emotional abuse and family child separation were the most
ii.	Child Labour	-	2	2024	0	

No.	Indicators	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement		Remark
				Year	Data	
iii.	Sexual abuse	-	3	2024	1	reported cases. Emotional abuse recorded a cumulative of 69 which is highest among the cases. We recommend the provision of additional personnel to the Social Welfare Department to help intensify community sensitization programme on child rights promotion and protection in the district
iv.	Emotional abuse	-	15	2024	69	
v.	Neglect	-	3	2024	0	
vi.	Early marriage	-	0	2024	0	
vii.	Female genital mutilation	0	0	2024	0	
viii.	Family – child separation	0	5	2024	4	
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement						
20.	**Percentage of road network in good condition** (*Length of road classified as being in good condition expressed as percentage of total length of road network by type*)					
i.	Total	66%	90%	2024	81%	About 81% of road network are in good condition but only about 24.8% was paved
ii.	Urban	20%	30%	2024	21%	
iii.	Feeder	46%	70%	2024	60%	
21.	**Percentage of communities covered with electricity** (*The number of communities in the district connected to the national grid divided by total number of communities in the district expressed as a percentage*)					
i.	District	74%	80%	2024	75%	About 75% of communities covered are coved by electricity from a bassline of 74%. This implies that only 1% of communities were covered by electricity within the period.
ii.	Rural	46%	56%	2024	46%	
iii.	Urban	28%	36%	2024	29%	
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability						
22.	**Reported cases of crime** (*Count of reported cases of crime by type in a given year*)					
i.	Rape	2	9	2024	5	The high number of domestic violent cases is worrying and needs urgent action. The Social Welfare and Community Development Department, in partnership with the Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU), is actively working to address these issues
ii.	Armed robbery	0	0	2024	1	
iii.	Defilement	1	5	2024	2	
iv.	Murder	0	0	2024	1	
v.	Drug trafficking	0	1	2024	0	
vi.	Peddling	0	1	2024	0	
vii.	Drug abuse	0	3	2024	0	
viii.	Domestic violence	36	100	2024	125	
Emergency Planning and Preparedness						
23.	**Number of communities affected by disaster** (*Count of disaster incidents recorded at the district including floods, bushfires etc.*)					
i.	Bushfire	12	25	2024	19	Issues of Disaster occurrences in the district are generally low, except the incidence of bush fire. Educational campaigns and field
ii.	Floods	5	10	2024	4	

No.	Indicators	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement		Remark
				Year	Data	
iii.	Wind/Rainstorm	1	15	2024	3	trip assessments are made to help reduce disasters
24.	**Proportion of population who have tested positive for COVID – 19** ***(Count of COVID – 19 cases confirmed at a health facility expressed as a percentage of district population)***					
	District	25%	7%	2023	0	After the pandemic year, the number of reported cases of COVID-19 reduced drastically due to interventions carried out
	Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation					
25.	Percentage of Annual Action Plan implemented					
	District	91%	100%	2024	93.8%	Inadequate funds for effective implementation of activities in the AAP
	Integrated Social Services					
1.	Number of trainings conducted on ISSOPs	-	4	2024	1	Only one training took place between 2022 and 2024. This is due to inadequate funding t to effectively carry out ISSOPs.
2.	Proportion of case workers trained in child protection and family welfare	-	100%	2024	33%	Only one case worker received training within the period under review. This represents 33.3%. Lack of adequate funding still hinders the operation of the Department.
3.	Number / social services	2	3	2024	5	The number of child violence cases benefiting from social welfare rose from 2 in 2021 to 5 cases in 2024.
4.	Number of children reached by social work / social services	28	90	2024	105	The number of children reached by social work / social services had increased significantly from 28 to 105.
5.	Number of people reach with child protection and SGBV information	372	3,400	2024	3,245	From 2022 to 2024, a cumulative total of 3,245 individuals were reached, reflecting a steady increase from the baseline figure of 372 people.
6.	Number of LEAP household members on NHIS	2,513	2684	2024	2,684	Between 2022 and 2024, the number of LEAP household members on NHIS increased from 2,513 to 2,684 enhancing the quality healthcare accessibility for all. On the other hand, the number of households with adolescent girls benefiting from LEAP in the district is unknown by the Social Welfare Department as of 2024.
7.	Number of households with adolescent girls benefiting from LEAP	-	-	2024	-	
8.	Number of outreach visits to communities with LEAP households	6	24	2024	24	6 outreach visits were conducted in 2021 and this figure increased to 24 visits between 2022 and 2024.

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">No.</th><th rowspan="2">Indicators</th><th rowspan="2">Baseline (2021)</th><th rowspan="2">2022-2025 Medium-term target</th><th colspan="2">Cumulative Achievement</th><th rowspan="2">Remark</th></tr>
<tr><th>Year</th><th>Data</th></tr>
<tr><td>9.</td><td>Number of referrals received from GHS</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>2024</td><td>0</td><td rowspan="2">Number of referrals received from GHS is zero and the proportion of referrals receiving adequate follow-up is also zero. There is the need for broader consultation between the Ghana Health Service and the Social Welfare Department.</td></tr>
<tr><td>10.</td><td>Proportion of referrals receiving adequate follow-up</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>2024</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>11.</td><td>Number of DSWCD’s that have shared their MMDA’s LEAP household data with both NHIS and GHS</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>2024</td><td>1</td><td>Over the reporting period, the Agotime-Ziope District DSWCDs consistently submitted their data to the NHIS and GHS to support efficient service delivery</td></tr>
<tr><td>12.</td><td>Number of regional intersectional monitoring visits conducted</td><td>2</td><td>-</td><td>2024</td><td>5</td><td>Three visits in 2022, two in 2023, and zero in 2024, totalling five visits over the period about the number of regional intersectional monitoring visits conducted.</td></tr>
<tr><td>13.</td><td>Number of meetings organised to discuss integrated services</td><td>-</td><td>1</td><td>2024</td><td>1</td><td>The number of meetings organized to discuss integrated services was 1. The assembly should strengthen social protection for the vulnerable.</td></tr>
<tr><td>14.</td><td>Number of girls reached by prevention and care services</td><td>16</td><td>75</td><td>2024</td><td>61</td><td>The number of girls reached by prevention and care services increased from 16 in 2021 to 61 in 2024</td></tr>
<tr><td>15.</td><td>Number of CP / SGBV cases referred to other services and follow up</td><td>2</td><td>10</td><td>2024</td><td>5</td><td>The number of CP / SGBV cases referred to other services and follow up increased from the baseline figure of 2 to 5 in 2024.</td></tr>
<tr><td>16.</td><td>Number of NGOS, including RHCs, trained</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>2024</td><td>0</td><td>Number of NGOS, including RHCs, trained was zero</td></tr>
<tr><td>17.</td><td>Number of children in RHCs profiled and reunified</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>2024</td><td>0</td><td>Number of children in RHCs profiled and reunified was zero</td></tr>
<tr><td>18.</td><td>Proportion of sub – standard RHCs closed</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>2024</td><td>0</td><td>Proportion of sub – standard RHCs closed was zero</td></tr>
<tr><td>19.</td><td>Number of children placed in foster care</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>2024</td><td>0</td><td>Number of children placed in foster care was zero</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7">DISTRICT SPECIFIC INDICATORS</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7">Economic Development</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td colspan="6">Extension Services Delivery</td></tr>
<tr><td>i.</td><td>Number of Farm visits organized</td><td>1,873</td><td>4,950</td><td>2024</td><td>5,132</td><td rowspan="2">Extension Services Delivery has seen some improvements but there is inadequate AEAs for service delivery and government should employ more AEAs to</td></tr>
<tr><td>ii.</td><td>Number of post-harvest losses management programmes organized</td><td>10</td><td>15</td><td>2024</td><td>31</td></tr>
</table>

No.	Indicators	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement		Remark
				Year	Data	
iii.	Number of crops demonstrations organized	15	35	2024	47	enhance extension service delivery in the district.
iv.	Number of livestock production demonstrations organized	7	45	2024	21	
v.	Percentage of Livestock vaccination programmes organized	75%	80%	2024	77%	
vi.	Number of gender agricultural programmes organized	10	20	2024	18	
2.	**Total output of kente cloths produced district wide**					
i.	Women's kente cloth produced is 2,000 pieces every month (piece is 5.49m2)	131,760 m2	590,000m2	2024	406,214m2	Total output of kente cloths produced district wide increased within the period. High cost of inputs hinders output and establish a modern kente village to boost the industry and attract investors.
ii.	Men's kente cloth produced 800 pieces every month (a piece is 10.97m 2)	105,312 m2	450,000m2	2024	375,000m2	
Social Development						
3.	**Education Service Delivery Challenges**					
i.	Percentage of schools with gender friendly facilities (changing rooms)	0%	3%	2024	2%	Education Service Delivery Challenge indicators are fluctuating.
ii.	Percentage of girls who stopped schooling due to pregnancy	0.53%	0.1%	2024	0.02%	
iii.	Number of schools under trees in the district	4	0	2024	4	
iv.	Number of boys who dropped out of school	-	10	2024	11	
4.	**Antenatal Care and Pre-natal care**					
i.	Number of pregnant women counselled on HIV	1,072	10,000	2024	9,317	Antenatal Care and Pre-natal care issues must be tackled to enhance the improvement of antenatal and pre-natal care in the district.
ii.	Number of pregnant women sensitized on good nutrition	1,615	10,000	2024	9,535	
iii.	Number of Pregnant women who attended Antenatal	5,685	10,000	2024	11,217	

No.	Indicators	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement		Remark
				Year	Data	
iv.	Number of women who attended post-natal	558	1,500	2024	1,818	
5.	**Child immunization and schools' outreach**					
i.	Percentage of children Immunized (Penta 3)	80%	90%	2024	84.4%	Immunisation and school outreach must be intensified to realize the objectives of child immunisation programmes in the district.
ii.	Number of schools outreach Held	152	350	2024	347	
6.	**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Issues**					
i.	Percentage of public schools with access to potable water	10	50%	2024	23.4%	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Issues in the district are troubling, and efforts must be put in place to increase WASH intervention issues in the district.
ii.	Percentage of households with waste containers	35%	5%	2024	0.22%	
iii.	Proportion of food vendors screened	87%	98%	2024	95%	
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement						
7.	**Environmental Management and sustainability**					
i.	Number of Environmental Public Education & Sensitizations conducted	8	95	2024	153	The Assembly must do more on environmental management and sustainability to curb climate change and its effects in the district
ii.	Number of major drains dredged	3	37	2024	86	
iii.	Number of field trip assessments	50	120	2024	308	
8.	**Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Mechanisms**					
i.	Number of trees planted to mitigate climate change	5,000	5,000	2024	2,500	More efforts are needed to combat climate change issues in the district especially since it has been identified as one of the district most strike by bush fires particularly during the dry season and this can go a long way to affect food security especially since most of the people is engaged in small scale and subsistence farming.
ii.	Number of Public educations held on climate change, vulnerability adaptation and Mitigation mechanisms	12	55	2024	60	
iii.	Number of Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP) Plantations to mitigate climate change	-	11	2024	10	

***Source: AZDA, DPCU 2025*.**

2.3 Update on indicators and Targets

To enable the Central Government and the Donor Community to assess performance in the implementation of the Assembly's Medium Term Development Plans (2022-2025), Agenda for Jobs, creating prosperity and equal opportunities for all, a total number of indicators was approved for tracking the performance of the DMDTP 2022-2025 in the district. The indicators are made of 25 core indicators, and the district has adopted 8 district-specific indicators defined by NDPC in collaboration with DPCU and MMDA for tracking progress. These indicators, which are quantitative and qualitative provides information on performance and achievements. All indicators are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other international development targets. Their performance is measured against a 2021 baseline, with trend analysis presented under the respective development dimensions outlined below.

The progress made towards the achievement of the core and district-specific indicators and targets under the DMTDP is shown in the table above.

2.3.1 Economic Development

Under this development dimension, six (6) indicators were adopted, made up of National Indicators (total output in agricultural production, Average productivity of selected crops (Mt/ha), Percentage of arable land under cultivation, Number of new industries established, Number of new jobs created and Percentage change in IGF). These indicators align with SDG 2, particularly Targets 2.3 and 2.4, which focus on enhancing agricultural productivity and sustainable food systems. These indicators are tied to the performance of the district in terms of economic development and to the overall national economic development.

2.3.1.1 Total output in agricultural production.

The total output in agricultural production for major crops in the district saw an increase in production. All three major staples in the district, namely maize, cassava and yam, all showed some level of marginal improvement of 3,355, 8,680 and 1,978 in 2024 as against 1,890, 2,059 and 1,900 for 2023. This performance may be due to the Planting for Food and Jobs Phase II program, where some farmers were provided with agricultural inputs to increase productivity. It is worth noting that one major problem which affected productivity was drought. This situation has a potential effect on the food basket soon. We recommend policies that will enable farmers to go into irrigation farming.

On the other hand, animal production saw an increase in production of cattle from 3,060 in 2023 to 3,109 in 2024, and goats from 2,500 to 2,519. Sheep production on the reduced from 1,500 in 2023 to 1,250 in 2024. From the records, poultry has recorded 26,450 in 2024 from the baseline of 24,800 birds.

2.3.1.2 Average productivity of selected crops (Mt/ha)

This indicator required an average performance of selected crops expressed as a proportion of staple and cash crops in metric tonnes per hectare. All major crops in the district have performed better than the previous year, except maize, which recorded an average productivity of 1.51 as against 3.07 in the previous year. All three major staples in the district, namely maize, cassava and yam recorded 1.51, 21.7 and 12.6, respectively, as against an average productivity of 3.07, 20.5 and 16.37 in 2023.

2.3.1.3 Percentage of arable land under cultivation

The current arable land under cultivation in the district increased marginally from 45% in 2021 to 46% in 2024. This situation has a potential effect on the food basket soon. The increase is likely to be because of the large-scale farming by some individuals and the implementation of the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP), where 11 communities own cash crop plantations in the district.

2.3.1.4 Number of new industries established

New industries established in the district were recorded in the sectors of agriculture, industry, and the service sector. From the table in Annexe 3 below, the Service Sector recorded 49 new industries, being the highest, followed by the Agriculture Sector (31) and Industry (1). The year under review recorded a total of 81 new industries in the district. This is about 450% increase from the baseline figure of 18 industries created.

2.3.1.5 Number of new jobs created

On the number of jobs created, a total of 268 new jobs were created in the district. 129 (48.1%) of the jobs created fell under the agriculture sector, whilst 121 (45.1%) jobs were recorded in the industry sector, and 18 (6.8%) jobs were recorded under the service sector. Most of these new jobs were created under the Ghana Productive Safety Net Projects, the Happy Project and Planting for Food and Jobs also contributed to the new jobs created in the district.

2.3.1.6 Percentage change in IGF

This indicator measures the IGF expressed as a percentage in the agriculture, industry and services in the district. The Assembly in 2024 saw an increase in the Percentage change in IGF of both the Agricultural, Industry and Services sectors. The Assembly in 2024 saw an increase in the Percentage change in IGF by 3.19%, 2.4% and 4.17% under Agriculture, Industry and Services sectors, as against a change of 1.35%, 1.95% and 1.49% respectively, generated in 2023. Despite the marginal increase in revenue generation in 2024, the district is faced with poor revenue mobilisation skills, unwillingness of people to pay taxes and poor revenue data. It is therefore advisable that the assembly put measures in place to embark on an intensive revenue mobilisation and educate the public on the need to pay taxes.

2.3.2 Social Development

Under this development dimension, thirteen indicators were adopted. These include Net enrolment ratio, Gender Parity Index, Completion Rate, Pass rate, Proportion of functional health facilities, Prevalence of malnutrition (institutional), Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional), Malaria case fatality (Institutional), Proportion of population who have tested positive for covid-19, Proportion of population with valid NHIS card, Number of births and deaths registered, Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water, Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services and Recorded cases of child abuse. These indicators address SDG 4 by promoting inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all. Some indicators also relate to the provision and sustainable access to potable water and basic sanitation facilities, contributing to SDG 6, which seeks to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

2.3.2.1 Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)

NER sought to measure the ratio of official school-aged pupils enrolled at a specific level of schooling expressed as a proportion of the total population in that age group. Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at kindergarten declined from 100% in 2023 to 83.76% 2024, from a baseline of 145.8% in 2021. At the Primary level, NER increased to 100.72% in 2024 from 94.6% in 2023, and JHS declined from 99.4% in 2023 to 75.21% in 2024.

2.3.2.2 Gender Parity Index

This indicator measures the ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates at each level of the educational ladder. Gender parity in the District at the K.G shows that females were more advantaged than males (1.02) in 2023, but males were more than the females (0.92) in 2024. There was Parity at the primary level in 2024, but figures at the JHS saw a higher number of girls in 2023, recording 1.08, whilst the figure reduced to 0.98 in 2024. In the same vein, at the SHS level, the gender parity index showed a higher number of girls in SHS as compared to the junior levels, with the baseline (2021) recording 1.32, which slightly decreased in the reporting year, 2024, to 1.26. The increasing number of females at the SHS can be attributed to the Free Senior High School (FSHS) and Government flagship programs such as the Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education.

2.3.2.3 Completion Rate

Completion rate for K.G increased from 97.7% in the 2022/2023 academic year to 128% in the 2023/2024 academic year. This means that some parents send their children straight to Primary 1 without passing through K.G. Again, this situation was different at Primary 6, where the completion rate decreased from 134.6% in 2022/2023 to 123% in 2the 023/2024 academic year. At the JHS, the completion rate revealed an increase from 119.8 % in the 2022/2023 academic year to 126.57 in the 2023/2024 academic year. Additionally, at the SHS level, the data revealed that there was an increase from 23.5% in 2022/2023 to 34.8% for the 2023/2024 academic year. It can be noted from the data that there has been a general improvement in the completion rate over the years at all levels, as shown in annexe 3 below.

2.3.2.4 Pass Rate

This indicator measures the count of final exam takers (girls and boys) who passed a particular exam over the total count of final exam takers in that same exams expressed as a percentage. Whereas the pass rate for the senior high schools is recorded based on the core subjects, the Junior High School pass rate is calculated based on the outcome of all the subjects taken during the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE). The pass rate for the JHS has significantly improved from 36.2% in 2021, 50.7% in 2022, 62.8% in 2023 and 68.1% in 2024. This is about 31.9% improvement from the base year. The pass rate for SHS also recorded an improvement from 50.9%, 62.05%, 68.4% and 73.9% in 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024, respectively.

2.3.2.5 Proportion of functional health facilities

This indicator sought to measure the number of health facilities that are registered in the district and functional for the purposes of providing basic health care services to the general public, expressed as a percentage of completed health facilities. Although there has not been an increase in the number of health facilities since 2021, all health facilities in the district, comprising 14 CHPS compounds, one (1) Clinic and three (3) Health Centres in the district remained constant since 2022 to date (2024). All Health facilities are fully functional and have served the health needs of the people over the period and have contributed significantly to the attainment of the goals and policy objectives of ensuring affordability, accessibility and Universal Health Coverage in the district.

2.3.2.6 Prevalence of Malnutrition (Institutional)

This indicator seeks to deal with the proportion of children between 0-59 months whose height–for–age, weight-for-age, and weight-for-height are less than two standard deviations (2SD) from the median of the reference population. Prevalence of malnutrition (Institutional); Wasting, Underweight and Stunting in children all decreased. For instance, wasting decreased from 3%, which is the baseline in 2021, to 0.4% in 2024. Underweight also exceeded its target of less than 3% in 2024 and recorded 0.9%. Stunting recorded a decrease from 1.2% in 2021 to 0.9% in 2024. This significant milestone was achieved due to the implementation of Positive Deviance (PD) Heart, a community-based program aimed at addressing malnutrition in young children, which is being implemented by World Vision, in partnership with the District Health Directorate.

2.3.2.7 Maternal Mortality Ratio

Maternal Mortality ratio refers to the number of deaths of a woman during pregnancy or within 42 days of the end of pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births, according to the World Health Organisation (WHO). Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional) in the district continued to remain 0% per 100,000 live births from 2021, which is the baseline to 2024.

2.3.2.8 Malaria Case Fatality (Institutional)

The performance of this indicator sought to assess the level of malaria case fatality in children under five years and persons from 15 – 49 years per 10,000 population. Although malaria records the top incidence of cases in the OPD attendance in all health facilities in the district, Cases of Malaria fatality (Institutional) remained 0% in district wide. This implies that children under 5 years and women between 15 and 49 years did not record malaria fatality from 2021 to 2024. This was achieved by the distribution of mosquito nets to pregnant women and mothers districtwide, and the intensive education by the Health Directorate encouraging people to sleep under a treated mosquito net.

2.3.2.9 Proportion of population with a valid NHIS card

This indicator seeks to measure the population of people with valid NHIS cards in the district, expressed as a percentage of the total district population. The population with valid National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) cards from the Adaklu Anyigbe office shows a decrease of 47,864 in 2023 to 38,202 in 2024. Out of the 38,202, the females constituted 22,727, which represents 59.5% of the population with valid NHIS cards in 2024, and the male population constituted 15,475 persons, representing 40.5%. The NHIS categories are made up of indigents (aged 70+), Informal, under 18 and pregnant women as of December 2024. It is worth noting that these figures comprise both Agotime-Ziope and the Adaklu District.

2.3.2.10 Number of births and deaths registered.

This indicator seeks to measure the number of births and deaths recorded within a year in the district. The Births and Deaths Registry Department in the District recorded 1,222 births in 2024, which is above the 940 births recorded in 2023 and the annual target births of 1,100. This represents an increase of 76.9% of births recorded. Similarly, the Department registered about 52 deaths in the year 2024, which was high compared to the 2023 figure of 49. The District Assembly needs to support the Department of Births and Deaths to sensitise people on the relevance of birth and death registration. The department also needs logistics for optimum function.

2.3.2.11 Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water

Access to potable and reliable water supply services for both the rural and urban population showed an improvement. From the 2024 water service monitoring, there was an improvement from 29.7% in 2023 to 32% in 2024. The percentage of the population with access to basic drinking water services in rural areas increased from 24.8% to 26% in 2024. There has been a general increase in water services since 2021 in the district. This performance is a result of the implementation of the district-wide WASH coverage initiative, which is being implemented by World Vision Ghana, where communities such as Dohia, Keyime, Sarakope, Asafokope Segbale, Silandre, Agorhokpo, Beh and Yevi were provided with Solar Powered Mechanised Boreholes. Again, the Community Water and Sanitation Agency constructed a Fully Mechanised Surface Water Supply System at Afegame within the year under review. It must be noted that, even though much effort is being put in place to solve water challenges in the district, a lot more needs to be done, especially in the rural area with a population of about 75%.

2.3.2.12 Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services

Furthermore, the percentage of the population with access to improved sanitation services in the district is not encouraging, as the figures are below the national average. The percentage of the population with access to improved sanitation increased marginally from 10.2% in 2022, 12.7% in 2023 and 13.5% in 2024. The trend analysis shows an increase of 3.3% in three years. In the rural areas, 3.3% of the rural population currently have access to improved sanitation services. Only five (5) communities out of one hundred and fifty- four (154) in the district were declared Open Defecation-Free (ODF) as of 2024.

2.3.2.13 Recorded cases of child abuse

This indicator seeks to measure the number of Child trafficking, child labour, family-child separation, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, Neglect, early marriage and female genital mutilation issues in the district. There are no cases of child trafficking within the year under review, but (3) cases were recorded in 2023. Most cases of abuse were curtailed, but 38 cases of emotional abuse were recorded in 2023, and the number reduced significantly to 11 in 2024. There were also 4 cases of family child separation within the year.

2.3.3 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

Under this development dimension, two indicators were adopted as national indicators, and these are the percentage of the road network in good condition and the percentage of communities covered by electricity. These indicators are linked to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7, which aims to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all, SDG 9 (Industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 11 (Sustainable cities, and communities), SDG 12 (Responsible consumption, and production), and SDG 13 (Climate action).

2.3.3.1 Percentage of the road network in good condition

The percentage of the road network in good condition improved marginally from 70% in 2023 to 81% in 2024. The majority of roads in the district are classified as feeder roads. The percentage of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained within the year increased from 49% in 2023 to 60% in 2024, while the urban road remained the same (21%). This milestone was achieved due to the implementation of the District Road Implementation Plan (DRIP). This helped the Assembly undertake Road Safety Interventions such as Reshaping and Spot improvements on most feeder roads in the district.

2.3.3.2 Percentage of communities covered by electricity

The percentage of communities covered by electricity remained the same at 75% coverage in 2024, as not much investment has been made my government and the Ministry of Energy to expand coverage to the national grid.

2.3.4 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

This development dimension contained indicators that sought to measure the performance of the level of implementation of planned activities in the Annual Action Plan. Under this development dimension, two indicators were adopted, and these are the number of crimes recorded, and the percentage of the Assembly's Annual Action implemented within the year. These indicators relate to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16, which aims to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, ensure access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.

2.3.4.1 Reported cases of crime

The number of crimes recorded by the police decreased from 63 in 2023 to 27 in 2024. One case was recorded under armed robbery, one case was recorded under defilement, and 27 cases were recorded under domestic violence, which is the highest recorded case in the district. Meanwhile, the highest cases of crime in the district, which is domestic violence keeps reducing. This is because of collaboration between the security services and stakeholders in curbing the menace. It must be noted that most of the cases recorded under domestic violence were against men.

2.3.5 Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

This development dimension includes indicators designed to measure the implementation level of planned interventions in the Annual Action Plan, the number of reported crime cases, and the communities affected by disasters. These indicators relate to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16, which aims to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, ensure access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels. Detailed performance data for these indicators are provided below.

2.3.5.1 Percentage of Annual Action Plan Implemented

The percentage of the Assembly's Annual Action Plan implemented decreased from 97.5% in 2023 to 93.83% in 2024. One key challenge facing the implementation of the action plan is the inadequacy of funds for effective implementation of activities in the AAP.

2.3.6 Emergency Planning & Preparedness

The ultimate objective of this dimension is to mainstream emergency planning and preparedness into the country's development planning agenda at all levels to curb external pressures, including contagious diseases such as COVID-19. Two indicators were adopted under this development dimension, and this is the number of communities affected by disasters and the recorded cases of the deadly COVID-19. These indicators address disaster preparedness and support the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11, which aims to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable, specifically targeting SDG 11.5, which focuses on reducing the adverse impacts of natural disasters.

2.3.6.1 Number of communities affected by disaster

Under Emergency Planning & Preparedness, the number of communities affected by disasters across the district decreased from 3 in 2023 to 1 in 2024. The disaster that occurred was a domestic fire which occurred in Agotime Kpetoe. One person was directly affected by the fire. Unfortunately, the affected person was not supported by the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) and the district Assembly due to a lack of resources. The reduction in disasters was a result of intense education by the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) and the Agriculture Department.

2.3.6.2 Proportion of the population who have tested positive for COVID-19

This indicator seeks to measure the number of infections in the municipality expressed as a percentage. Recorded cases of the deadly Covid-19 remained 0 since 2021.

2.4 Analysis of District Specific Indicators (Integrated Social Services)

The Integrated Social Services (ISS) initiative is led by the Office of the Head of Local Government Service (OHLGS) and involves collaboration among several institutions, including the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP), the LEAP Management Secretariat (LMS), Department of Children (DoC), Department of Social Welfare (DSW), Ministry of Local Government, Decentralized and Rural Development (MLGRD), Ghana Health Services (GHS), National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA), National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), and the Ministry of Finance (MoF).

The ISS initiative aims to strengthen inter-sectoral collaboration among social welfare, social protection, and health actors at both decentralised and national levels to enhance the delivery of social services nationwide. Its goal is to address multi-dimensional poverty and vulnerability by promoting strong linkages between health, child protection, sexual and gender-based violence prevention, and social protection services.

The Inter-Sectoral Standard Operating Procedures (ISSOPs) and Family Welfare provide a harmonised framework of agreed standards, principles, and procedures that help all child protection and family welfare stakeholders clearly understand their roles and responsibilities. ISSOPs also promote mutual accountability among stakeholders and toward the beneficiaries they serve.

The activities under these services contribute to achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that directly or indirectly impact children's rights, protection, gender equality, and vulnerability issues. Notably, these include SDG 16.2, which addresses violence against children, as well as SDG 5 on gender equality and SDG 4 on education. The overarching goal is to ensure that no child, older person, woman, or vulnerable individual is left behind in access to social protection and their fundamental rights to basic needs.

2.4.1 Number of trainings conducted in ISSOPs

This indicator measures the number of Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs) that have conducted ISSOPs training to support an effective child protection and family welfare system. Regular training is essential to equip officers at the MMDA level, particularly District Social Welfare and Community Development Officers, to integrate social service delivery into planning, budgeting, and reporting processes. Within the period under review, only one training took place between 2022 and 2024. This decline is primarily due to inadequate funding for the department to effectively carry out ISSOPs.

2.4.2 Proportion of case workers trained in child protection and family welfare

Only one case worker received training within the period under review. The proportion of case workers trained in child protection and family welfare represents 33.3%. Lack of adequate funding still hinders the operation of the Department. Consistent training is necessary to keep case workers updated on current methods for effective service delivery.

2.4.3 Number of child violence cases benefiting from social welfare/social services

This indicator measures the number of child violence cases benefiting from social welfare or social services within the district. The number of child violence cases benefiting from social welfare rose from 2 in 2021 to 5 cases in 2024. This increase can largely be attributed to improved referral systems and greater awareness generated by institutions involved in child protection.

There have been ongoing efforts to address child abuse and violence through the collaboration of government agencies such as the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP), Social Welfare Departments, and the Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU). These agencies have undertaken sensitisation campaigns, established support centres, and developed case management protocols to improve identification, referral, and care of vulnerable children. Despite these efforts, challenges remain, including resource constraints and barriers to access for some children, but enhanced referral mechanisms have contributed to more cases being reported and supported at the local level.

2.4.4 Number of children reached by social work/social services

This indicator seeks to measure the count of children benefiting from social work/social services. The number of children reached by social work / social services had increased significantly from 28 to 105. The Social Welfare Department is making great efforts as they continued to make a meaningful difference in the lives of the children in the district.

2.4.5 Number of people reached with child protection and SGBV information.

The Social Welfare Department of the Agotime-Ziope District Assembly plays a vital role in educating and sensitising the public on child protection and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) through activities such as school programs, community engagements and radio education. This indicator measures the number of people reached with information on child protection and SGBV. From 2022 to 2024, a cumulative total of 3,245 individuals were reached, reflecting a steady increase from the baseline figure of 372 people. This increase is attributed to intensified sensitisation efforts in schools and community outreach in the district during the period. Two (2) schools, (Agotime Senior High and CEPS Academy Basic) and four (4) communities (Mangoase, Agorhome, Agorhokpo and Noanyikpo and E.P Basic School Parents and Teachers Association) and Kporta-Ziope Community were reached out to in 2024.

2.4.6 Number of LEAP household members on NHIS

Between 2022 and 2024, the number of LEAP household members on the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) increased from 2,513 to 2,684, enhancing the quality of healthcare accessibility for all. This growth reflects increased recognition and support for LEAP families to access healthcare services without financial barriers, indicating positive progress toward ensuring that all LEAP beneficiaries have the resources needed for healthy and fulfilling lives.

2.4.7 Number of households with adolescent girls benefiting from LEAP

This indicator measures the number of households with adolescent girls benefiting from the LEAP program. The number of households with adolescent girls benefiting from LEAP in the district is unknown to the Social Welfare Department as of 2024.

2.4.8 Number of outreach visits to communities with LEAP households

This indicator seeks to measure the count of communities visited that have LEAP households in the district. Out of the 50 LEAP communities in the district, 28 of those communities were visited. This is the same number of communities visited as the previous year but is a significant improvement over the base year figure of 13 communities visited in 2021. Outreach was conducted to provide support and resources to vulnerable households in order to empower them economically and improve their livelihood. 6 outreach visits were conducted in 2021, and this figure increased to 24 visits between 2022 and 2024.

2.4.9 Number of referrals received from GHS

This indicator seeks to measure the total number of referrals received from the Ghana Health Service (GHS) within the year under review. There were no referrals from GHS to the Social Welfare Department within the year, but the two departments are working closely to deal with such cases whenever they arise. There is a need for broader consultation between the Ghana Health Service and the Social Welfare Department.

2.4.10 Number of referrals receiving adequate follow-up

The GHS is one of the departments implementing the ISS and works closely with the DSWCD. The count of referrals followed up on, expressed as a percentage of all referrals received within the year, was zero. There is a need for broader consultation between the Ghana Health Service and the Social Welfare Department for adequate follow-ups on referrals.

2.4.11 The number of DSWCD's that have shared their MMDAs' LEAP household data with both

This indicator seeks to measure the count of DSWCDs that have LEAP household data with NHIS and GHS. The National Health Insurance Secretariat and the Ghana Health Service (GHS) work closely with the DSWCD in the execution of some of their activities and in implementing the ISS. So far, only one DSWCD LEAP household's data has been shared with NHIS and GHS for easy service delivery. Over the reporting period, the Agotime-Ziope District DSWCDs consistently submitted their data to the NHIS and GHS to support efficient service delivery NHIS and GHS.

2.4.12 Number of regional intersectional monitoring visits conducted

The Integrated Social Services (ISS) is a cross-sectoral delivery system that requires collaboration among multiple entities to ensure inclusivity and that no one is left behind. It must be noted that the ISS is an intersectional service delivery, hence it cannot be managed by only one institution. Consequently, the various institutions involved conduct periodic monitoring to verify that service delivery standards are met and that prescribed procedures and principles are strictly followed. Three visits in 2022, two in 2023, and zero in 2024, totalling five visits over the period, about the number of regional intersectional monitoring visits conducted. These monitoring activities include supervision of Rural Health Centres (RHCs) and day care centres within the district.

2.4.13 Number of meetings organised to discuss integrated services

The department inaugurated the District Child Protection Committee on Thursday, 13 June 2024, to promote child rights and protection. The number of meetings organised to discuss integrated services was 1. The assembly should strengthen social protection for the vulnerable to increase a strong commitment to engaging with and supporting vulnerable households through direct interactions.

2.4.14 Number of girls reached by prevention and care services

The number of girls reached by prevention and care services increased from 16 in 2021 to 61 in 2024

The number of CP / SGBV cases referred to other services and follow-up increased from the baseline figure of 2 to 5 in 2024.

2.4.15 Number of CP/SGBV cases referred to other services and follow-up

The Assembly experiences fewer reported cases of child protection (CP) and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV). When referrals were necessary, cases were directed to the Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU) and other relevant agencies, while vulnerable children and families received the necessary support and resources.

2.4.16 Number of NGOs, including RHCs, trained

No training sessions were organised for either NGOs or RHCs due to inadequate funding. These trainings are important for improving and strengthening the policy and legal frameworks, institutions, and systems related to child and family welfare.

2.4.17 Number of children in RHCs profiled and reunified

Home assessments and reunification efforts were conducted to reconnect children with their families both within and outside the district, along with follow-up visits on resolved cases. The number of children in RHCs profiled and reunified was zero since there was no case identified within the period.

2.4.18 Proportion of sub-standard RHCs closed.

No Residential Home for Children (RHC) was closed. The district has no Residential Home for Children (RHC), and there must be efforts put in place to get one to enhance child and family welfare in the Agotime Ziope District.

2.4.19 Number of children placed in foster care

Follow-up visits on alternative placements were conducted throughout these years to ensure that standards and principles were upheld. The Inter-Sectoral Standard Operating Procedures (ISSOPs) and Family Welfare establish a harmonised framework of agreed standards, principles, and procedures for child protection and family welfare stakeholders to clarify roles and responsibilities, ensuring mutual accountability among stakeholders and toward beneficiaries. These activities support Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that impact children's rights, protection, gender equality, and vulnerability, including Goal 16.2 on violence against children, Goal 5 on gender equality, and Goal 4 on education, aiming to leave no child, aged person, woman, or vulnerable individual behind regarding social protection and basic rights.

2.5 Analysis of District-Specific Indicators

This section focuses on measuring indicators related to selected issues deemed important by the Assembly but not included among the 25 Core Indicators. These indicators were chosen according to the various development dimensions outlined by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).

2.5.1 Extension Services Delivery

The number of farm visits organised within the period increased from 1,873 in 2021 to 5,132 in 2024, and in the same vein, the number of post-harvest loss management programmes organised increased from the baseline of 10 to 31 in 2024. Also, the number of crop demonstrations organised increased from 15 to 47. Again, the number of livestock production demonstrations organised moved from 7 to 21 as of 2024, whilst the percentage of livestock vaccination programmes organised increased from 75% to 77% within the period under review, and lastly, the number of gender agricultural programmes organised also increased from 10 to 18.

2.5.2 Total output of kente cloths produced district-wide

This is a district-specific indicator that seeks to measure the total output of kente clothes produced in the district. As shown in indicator 8, from a baseline of 131,760m2 and 105,312m2 for males and females respectively, the total output of kente increased to 137,793m2 and 139,400m2 for both males and females respectively. This increase is because of the acceptance of kente clothes for major events such as weddings and engagements in the country and the exportation of the colourful hand-woven clothing to Europe and America.

2.5.3 Education Service Delivery Challenges

This is a district-specific indicator that seeks to address social challenges in the education sector in the district. It can be seen from indicator 13 that the percentage of schools with gender friendly facilities in the district is only 2% as of 2024, from the baseline of 0%.

Again, one (1) Girl dropped out of school within the year under review, which represents 0.02%, while two (2) boys dropped out of school in 2024 as compared to four (4) boys who dropped out of school the previous year.

Furthermore, the district has four (4) schools under trees since 2021. This challenge hinders teaching and learning outcomes, and the assembly and the Education Directorate must put in measures to address these challenges, especially changing rooms for both genders and the schools under stress.

2.5.4 Antenatal Care and Pre-natal Care

This district-specific indicator seeks to measure the health care provided to pregnant women and their babies. It can be observed from indicator 18 that the number of pregnant women counselled on HIV and good nutrition was 1,040 and 1045 respectively. Again, the number of pregnant women who attended antenatal and postnatal care was 1,088 (65.3%) and 646 (41.9%). This implies that 23.4% of women and their newborn babies do not go for post-natal.

2.5.5 Children's immunisation and schools' outreach

This district-specific indicator seeks to measure the level of immunisation in the district. From indicator 19, the proportion of children immunized wish Penta 3 was recorded 81.6%, which is a drop from the target of 97% in 2024. The proportion of children immunised with Penta 3 in the district has seen a decline of 5.9% from the 2023 figure of 87.5%. This means about 18.4% of children under 5 are not receiving life-threatening vaccines in the district. Again, the number of outreach programs to schools declined from the baseline of 152 to 130 in 2023 and further declined to 77 in 2024. This is a decline of 49.3% from the baseline.

2.5.6 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Issues

This district-specific indicator seeks to review and measure water, sanitation and hygiene issues in the district. As shown in indicator 24, the percentage of public schools with access to potable water increased from the baseline of 10% to 23.4%, the percentage of households with waste containers is very low, recording 1.22%, and the proportion of food vendors screened moved from a baseline of 87% to 96%. Although the Environmental Health Unit, the World Vision and the District Assembly are making efforts to improve the situation, more resources and stakeholders are needed to address the liquid and solid waste challenges, which remain a challenge in the district. Currently, the NDPC, in collaboration with Agotime- Ziope District Assembly, is enrolling a WASH program to address the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene needs in the district.

2.5.7 Environmental Management

This district-specific indicator seeks address issues relating to the management of the environment. From indicator 27, the number of Environmental Public Education & Sensitisations conducted increased from the baseline of 8 in 2021 to 87 in 2024. Also, the number of major drains dredged increased from 3 in 2021 to 12 in 2024. Again, the number of field trip assessments conducted increased from 50 in 2021 to 170 in 2024. Based on the figures above, it can be concluded that the assembly is doing its best in disaster prevention to save lives and property. It is recommended that a means of transportation be provided to NADMO to enhance their operationalisation.

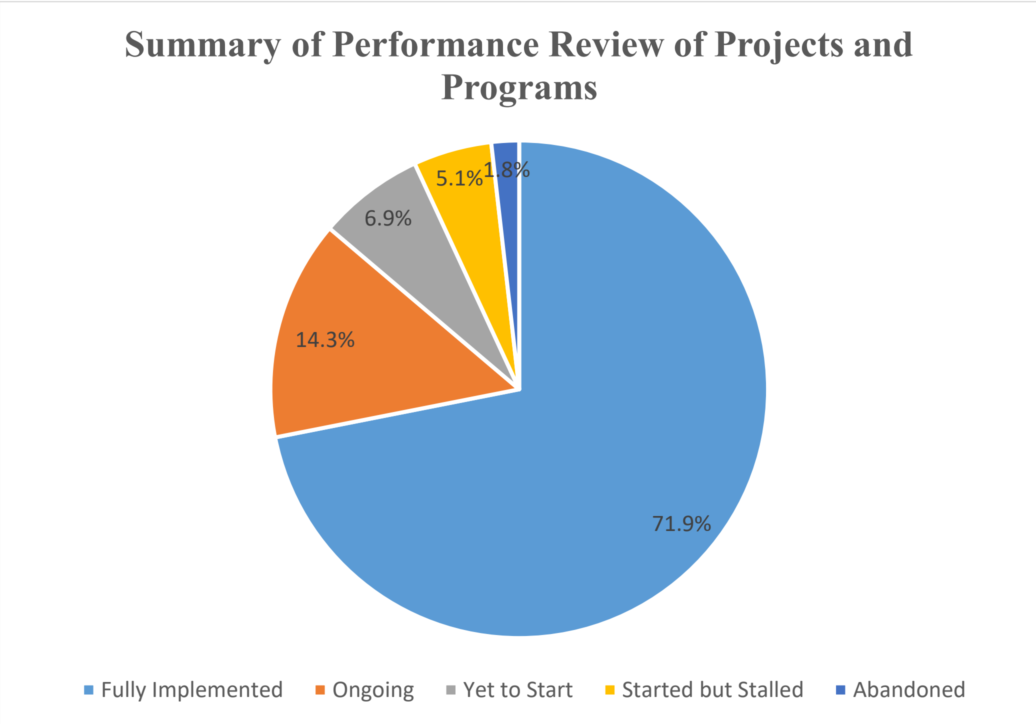
2.5.8 Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Mechanisms

This district-specific indicator seeks to address issues relating to climate change. The number of trees planted to mitigate climate change increased from 280 in 2023 to 2,100 in 2024. Again, the number of public education held on climate change, vulnerability, adaptation and Mitigation mechanisms increased from 12 in 2021 to 28 in 2024. Furthermore, the number of Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP) Plantations to mitigate climate change increased from 6 in 2021 to 10 in 2024. All these mechanisms are geared towards mitigating the effects of climate change in the district.

2.6 Summary of Performance

The DMTDP 2022-2025 had a total of 335 activities set out for implementation within the period of four years. As of June 2025, a total of 241 activities out of 335, representing 71.9%, had been implemented by the Assembly and its development partners. 48 activities, representing 14.3%, were still ongoing while 23 activities (6.9%) were yet to commence. Again, 17 activities, 5.1% of the projects/programmes were started but stalled, and 6 activities (1.8%) were abandoned. In all, 6.3% all programmes and projects implemented within the period were implemented outside the MTDP. The implementation of the overall medium-term development is shown in Figure 2.1 below.

Figure 2.1: Summary of Performance Review of Projects and Programmes.



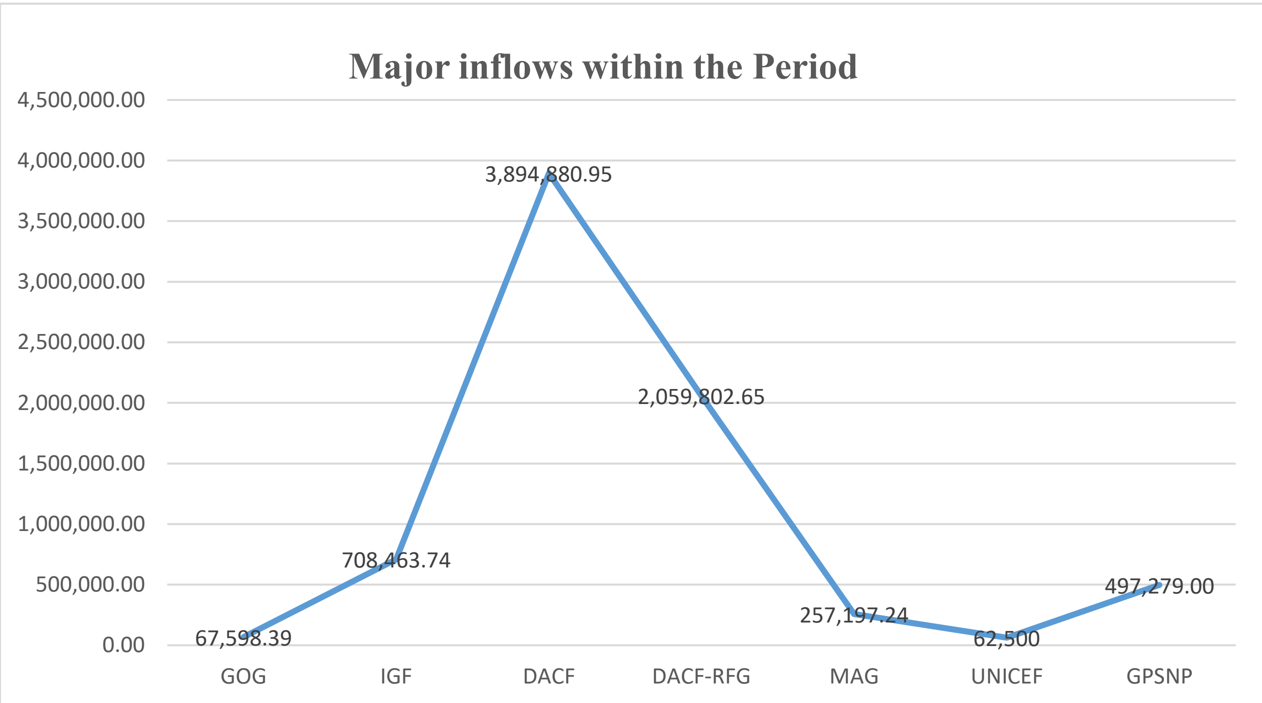
2.6.1 Financial Performance (2022-2025)

The financial performance of the plan as of June 2025 shows a projected expenditure of **GHC 20,381,546.07.** However, the total funds received were **GHC 7,459,032.81,** covering approximately 36.6% of the planned budget. The variance **GHC 12,922,513.26** can be attributed to delayed central government transfers, such as GOG and DACF, which have significantly impacted the plan's implementation. To mitigate this, the Assembly must enhance revenue collection, explore alternative sources of revenue generation and reduce its over-dependence on government and donors for the implementation of the plan.

Table 2.2: Financial performance (2022-2025)

Source of funds	Total Estimated Cost of Plan (A) (2022, 2023, 2024 & 2025)	Total Amount Received (B) (2022, 2023, 2024 & 2025)	Variance (C)=A-B
GOG	331,455.00	67,598.39	263,856.61
IGF	1,719,960.00	708,463.74	1,011,496.26
DACF	12,009,099.00	3,894,880.95	8,114,218.05
DACF-RFG	5,091,555.83	2,059,802.65	3,031,753.18
MAG	257,197.24	257,197.24	88,689.16
UNICEF	100,000.00	62,500.00	37 ,500.00
GPSNP	872,279.00	497,279.00	375,000.00
Total	**20,381,546.07**	**7,459,032.81**	**12,922,513.26**

Figure 2.2: Major Inflows within the Period of the Year



2.6.2 Lessons learnt for future planning for the DMTDP (2026-2029)

- Planning should be strictly linked to budgeting to facilitate the implementation of project activities for full project implementation.
- The Assembly should develop the culture of writing proposals to NGOs, CBOs and donor agencies to provide counterpart funding for projects in their plans.

- Efforts should be made to facilitate public-private participation to provide counterpart funding for projects designed in the plan.

2.7 Key Outcomes

The 2022-2025 DMTDP has seen some key achievements. Notable outcomes are marginal local economic development, driven by building of market infrastructure, skills development programs, and improved road access. There was also improved water and sanitation services through the construction of mechanized boreholes and the declaration of 10 communities as Open Defecation Free (ODF). There was construction of school blocks which increased access to quality education in the district.

2.7.1 Contributory factors to the successful implementation of the 2022 – 2025 MTDP

Several factors contributed to the successful execution of the MTDP and the attainment of the key outcomes. These are adequate provision for monitoring and evaluation, with regular project monitoring and site visits which helped to track progress of planned activities and also identify challenges and devise strategies to correct them.

2.7.2 Challenges encountered

- Funds released were inadequate, delayed and associated with source deductions by Central Government to execute projects.
- Outstanding payments of completed projects from previous years compete with funds that are released. This situation prevented the Assembly from carrying out most of the planned projects during the year under review.
- Difficulty in measuring some of the indicators at the local level. This has led to inaccurate, inconsistent and up to date data from the departments of the Assembly to the DPCU.
- Inadequate logistics

2.8 Description of Existing Situation

This part of the Plan presents a brief description of the Agotime-Ziope District. It contains summarized information on the Demographic characteristics, social services including Education, Health, Water, Nutrition, Child Protection, Social Protection as well as Economic situation including Agriculture, Business and Job creation. It also contains information on the existing state of Infrastructure such as Transportation network, Settlements and other Built Environment as well as Natural resource endowment, air, water and land pollution. Governance issues such as Stakeholder engagements, state of vulnerability and the level of inclusion of the marginalised and the excluded in decision-making processes are all summarised here just as the Hazards, Disaster and Security situation of the district.

2.8.1 Demographic Characteristics

The concept of human-centred development has a profound impact on planning systems. It demands the analysis of the basic demographic characteristics like population size, structure, growth rate and distribution in space with the aim of establishing their needs and ability to contribute towards the achievement of stated goals.

2.8.1.1 Population size and growth rate

The population of Agotime Ziope, according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) report, put the district's total population at 39,553, with more females (20,762), representing 52.5%, than males (18,791), constituting 47.5%. The district population represents 2.4 per cent of the regional population (1,659,040). The population of the district is estimated to be growing at a rate of 2.5% per annum. By 2032, the projected population of the district is expected to increase from 39,553 to 44,938.

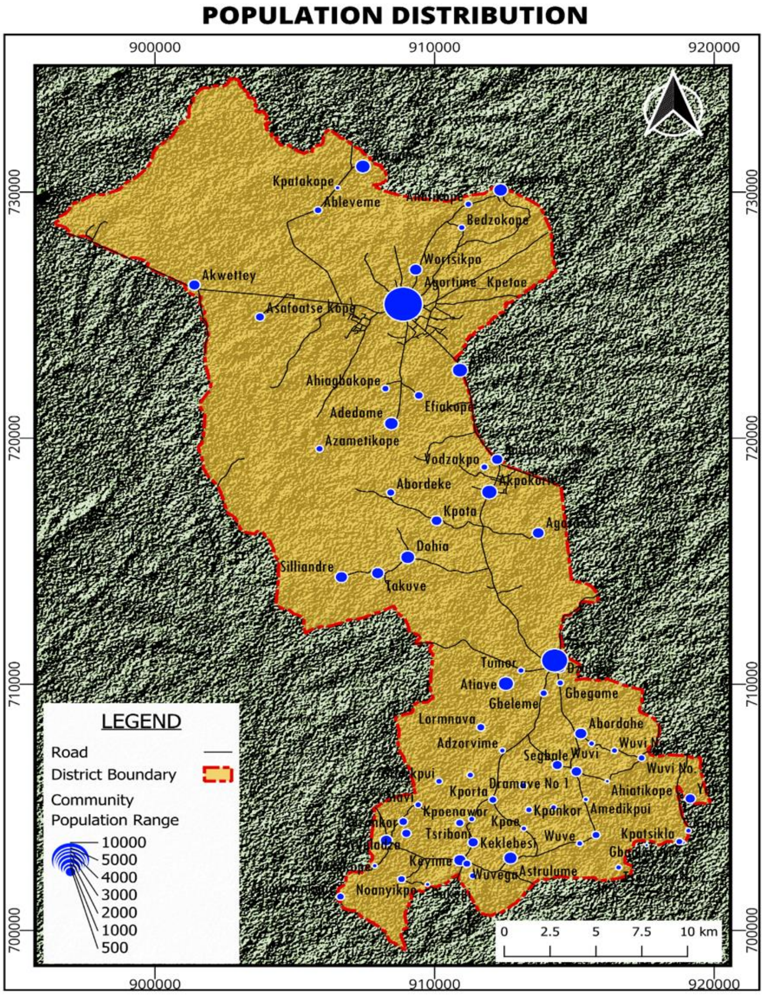
Table 2.3: Projected Population Trends and density (2025-2030)

Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Total Population	41,550	41,940	42,437	42,931	43,428
Total Land Size	315 km2	315 km2	315 km2	315 km2	315 km2
Population Density	131.90	133.14	134.71	136.29	137.86

2.8.1.2 Population density

The district has a population density of 120.0 persons per square kilometre, which is lower than that of the Region (174.6 persons per square kilometre), although there are dense concentrations at Kpetoe and Ziope. However, the population is sparsely distributed in the eastern section of the district, where the road networks are poor. The population size and distribution are depicted in the figure below.

Figure 2.3: Population Size and Distribution



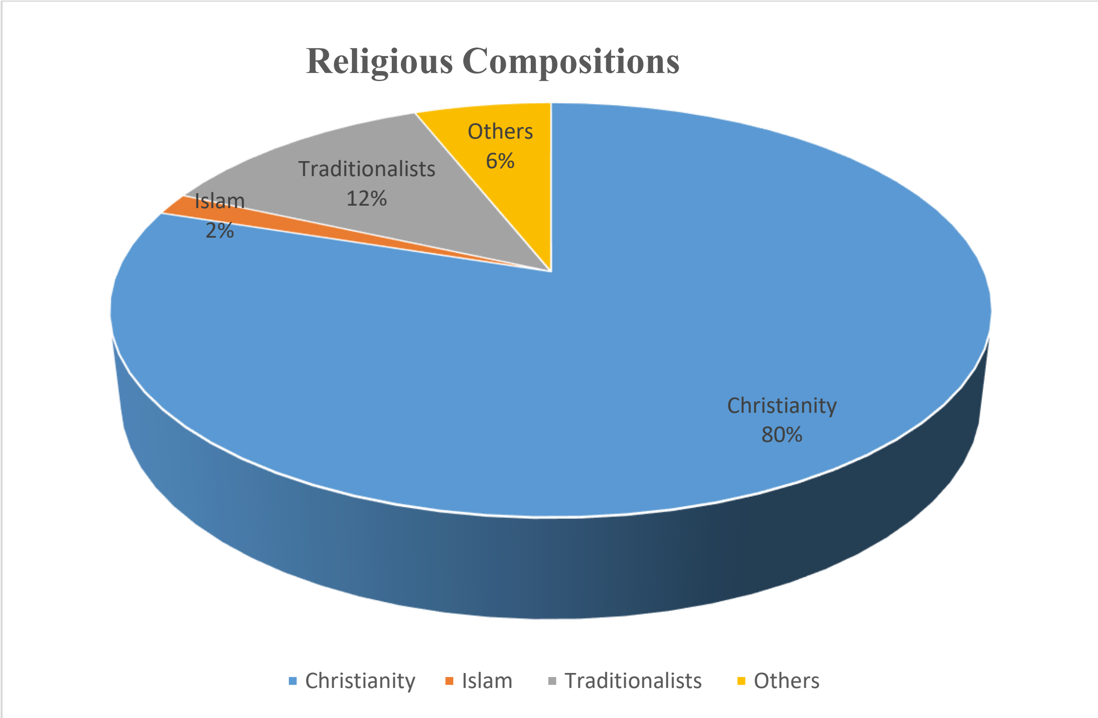
2.8.1.3 Household characteristics

The district has a total number household of 13,120, comprising 10,056 rural households and 3,064 urban households. The rural household size is 3.0, while the urban household size is 2.7 persons. The Non-household Population was 921while the Household Population constituted 38,632 with an average household size of 2.9. Children make up the largest proportion, representing 33.5% of the household population.

2.8.1.4 Religious compositions

Christianity is the dominant religion in the district, constituting 80%. Among the Christian population, 31.6% are Pentecostal/Charismatic, followed by Protestants (16.7%), Catholics (15.1%), and other Christians constitutes 10.8%. Other religious affiliations include Islam (1.7%) and traditionalist (12.3%). Also, 6.0% of the population belongs to Other Religions and those with no Religion. Islam and Catholic religions have marginally more males than females, while the other religions have more females than males.

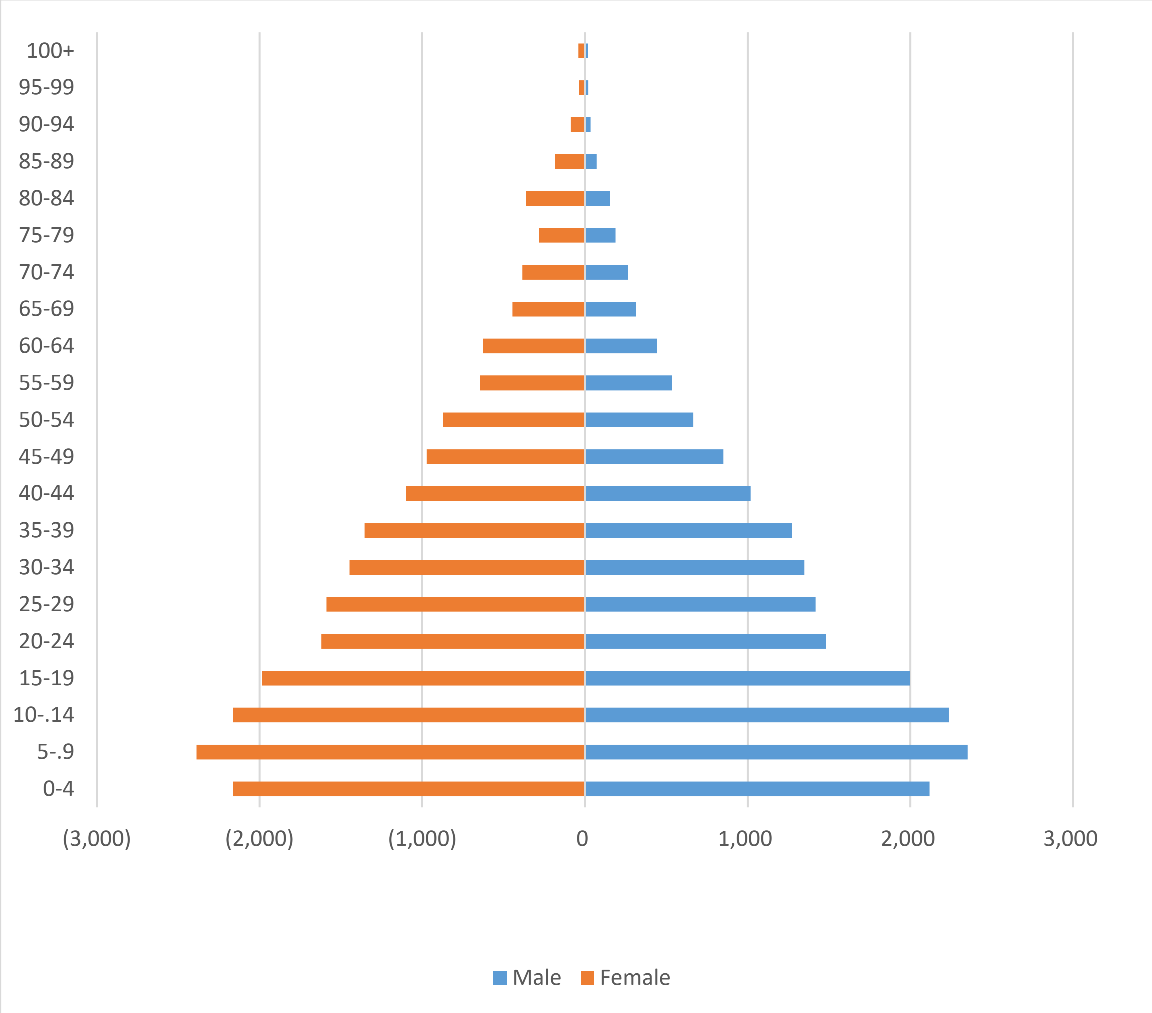
Figure 2.4: Religious composition as of 2021.



2.8.1.5 Age and sex composition (Population Pyramid)

As shown in the figure below, the district has broad-base and narrow-top age-sex structure. The broad base of population structure represents the younger population, while the narrow apex represents the older population. This implies rolling out of social services and other interventions in the district should take interest of both the younger and older population.

Figure 2.5: Population Pyramid



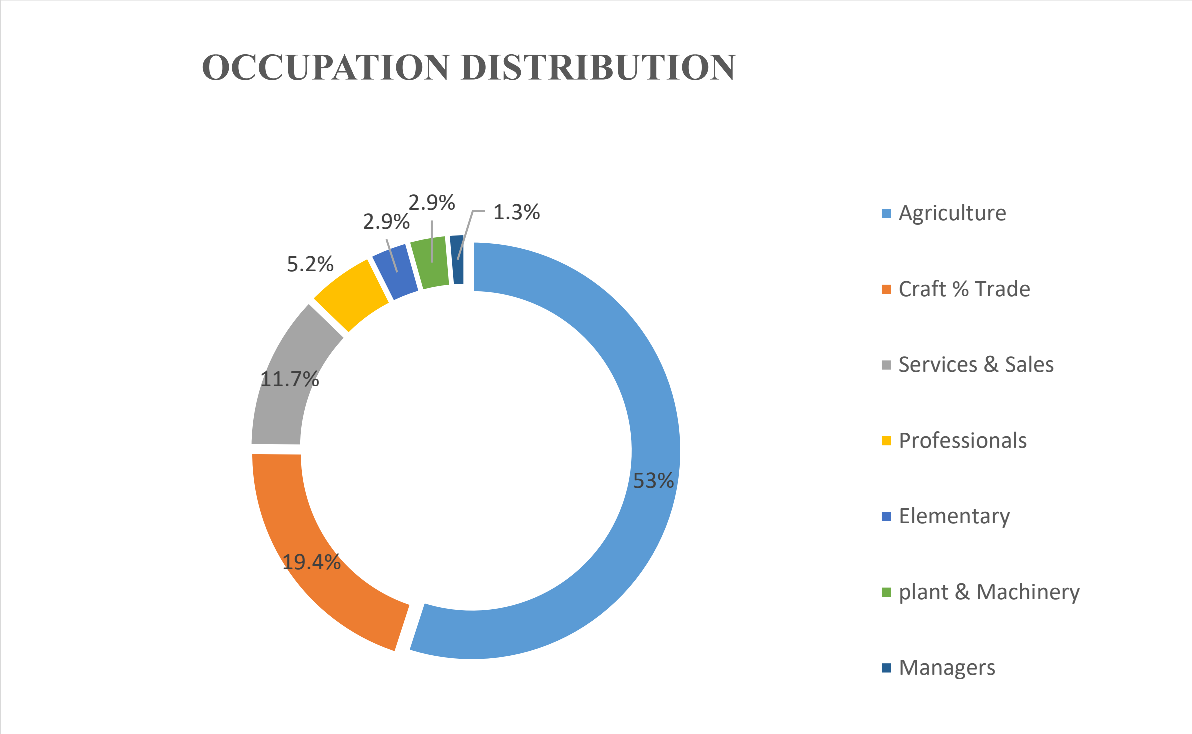
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

2.8.1.6 Occupation distribution

The total number of all the persons employed in the various occupations in the district per the 2021 PHC stands at 15,226 persons. This represents 38.5 per cent of the population. Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers constitute more than half (53.0%) of the active population. This means that agriculture is the dominant occupation in the district. Craft and related Trade Workers are the next highest occupation, involving 19.4 per cent of the active labour force. This is due to the presence of the kente industry in the district. Other occupations include Service and Sales Works (11.7%), Professionals (5.2%), Elementary Occupations (2.9%) and Plant and machine operators and Assemblers (2.9%). Managers constituted only 1.3 per cent of the population.

In terms of sex, females constitute 46.3 per cent of the Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers- the dominant occupation, while males' share is 48.2 per cent. In the Professional Occupation, however, males (2.0%) dominate females (0.8%).

Figure 2.6: Occupation distribution



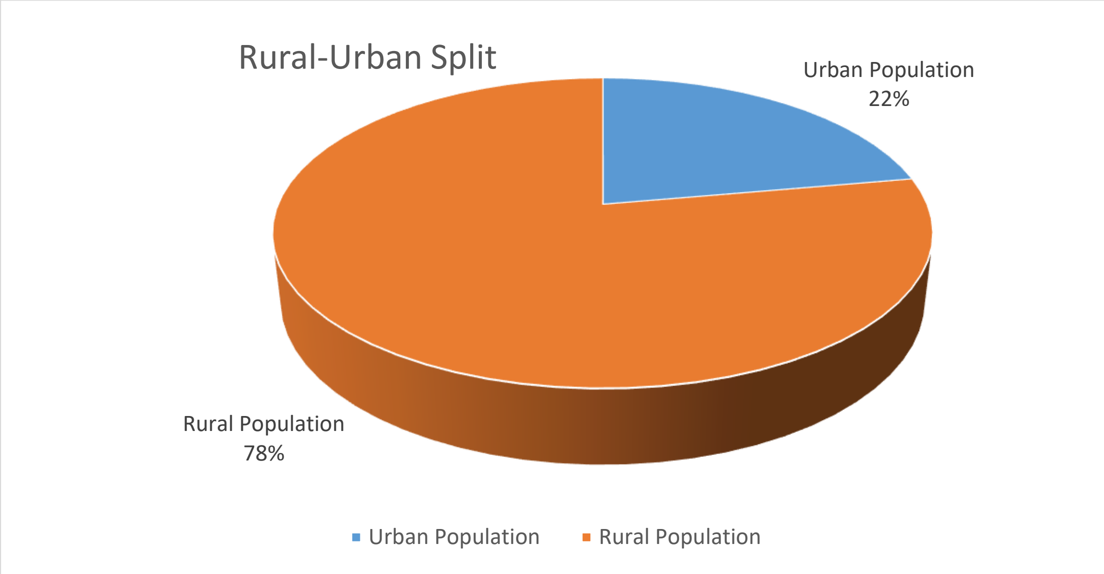
2.8.1.7 Rural-urban split

Rural-urban split is an important determinant factor in the distribution of social amenities of population. The population of the district is predominantly rural (30,771) representing 77.8% living in rural localities and 8,782 in urban localities representing 22.2% in urban localities. The rural-urban split aligns with the district's occupational profile and demographic composition, where rural communities like Mangoase, Wortikpo, Anatikope, Adedome, Sarakope, Keyime, Silliandre, etc., are largely involved in subsistence and small-scale farming, while urban areas, like Kpetoe and Ziope, serve as centres for trade, services, and administrative activities. The predominance of the rural population poses challenges to infrastructure development and access to essential services such as healthcare, quality education, and employment opportunities, which are often concentrated in urban centres.

Table 2.4: Household characteristics (Rural- Urban split)

No.	Household Characteristics	Population	Percent %
1.	Rural	30,771	77.8
2.	Urban	8,782	22.2

Figure 2.7: Household characteristics (Rural- Urban split)



2.8.1.8 Dependency ratio

The age-dependency ratio of the district is 79.4. This means that for every 100 persons in the working age group (15-64), there are about 79 dependents. The age dependency ratio is slightly higher for males (82.2) than female (76.9). It is also lower in the urban localities (70.4) than in the rural areas (82.6), as shown in Table 2.3 below.

Table 2.5: Household characteristics

Locality	Total Population			Household population			Non-Household Population		
	Both sexes	M	F	Both sexes	M	F	Both sexes	M	F
Total	39,553	18,791	20,762	38,632	18,317	20,315	921	474	447
Urban	8,782	4,042	4,740	8,293	3,860	4,433	489	182	307
Rural	30,771	14,749	16,022	30,339	14,457	15,882	432	292	140

Source: GSS, PHC-2021

2.8.1.9 Implications of Population Characteristics for Development

The high annual growth rate, coupled with high population growth, creates pressure on existing facilities as well as on limited natural resources. The increase in the size of the population creates a social burden to service providers such as the District Assembly, NGOs, CBOs, and FBOs to channel their scarce resources to the provision of infrastructure such as schools, expansion of health infrastructure and recreational centres, which will support the youth and the children.

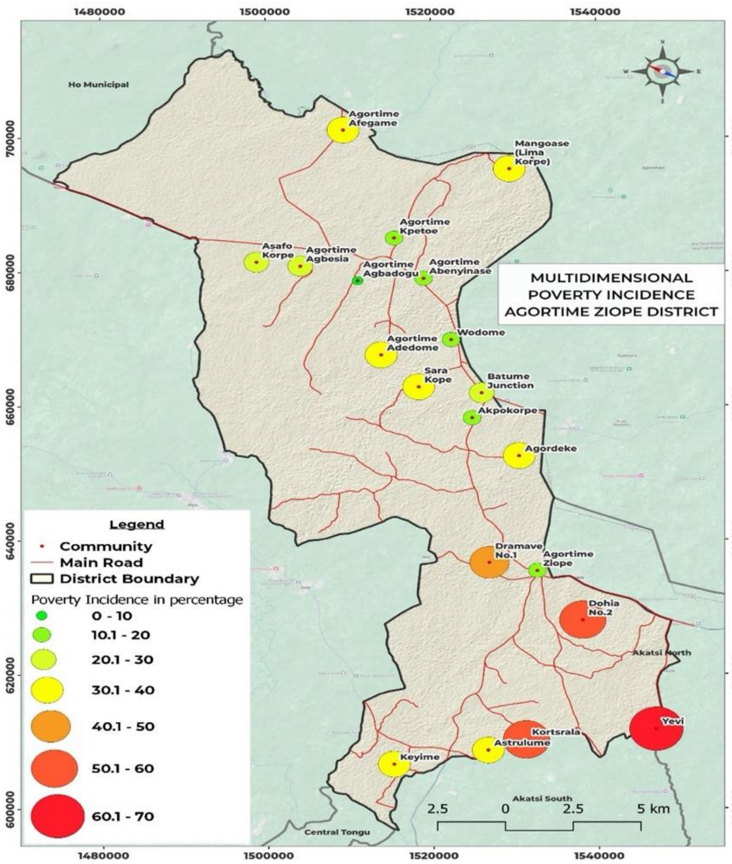
2.8.1.10 Poverty Situation

Poverty and inequality have become a serious bane to National development. The development trajectory of the world, Africa and the District Assembly seeks to eradicate poverty and its associated problems. Poverty basically can be referred to as the social and economic deprivation of persons. These social and economic deprivations expose people to poverty in the district. Some of these economic and social deprivations are illiteracy, unemployment, single parenting, persons living with disabilities, PLHIVs, low technical skills, and bad farming practices. For instance, government policies at the macro- economic level affect the country as a whole and the district. Inequality and marginalisation of women entrench poverty among women more than men in the district. Access to economic and equity is at a disadvantage for women.

The incidence of poverty in Agotime-Ziope is 25.7%. This means that 25.7% of the population lives in multidimensional poverty, and the average intensity of poverty is 43.4%. The 2021 PHC placed Agotime-Ziope District at 130th out of the 261 districts in terms of the percentage of population living in multidimensionally poor households. Within the Volta Region, it is placed 6th out of 18 districts. The district is most deprived in the areas of improved toilet facilities (91.1%) and lack of health Insurance coverage (46.9%). *(**Source:** Multidimensional Poverty Report, GSS 2024).*

To provide support for the vulnerable, the Government of Ghana, through the Assembly, implements social protection packages for the poor and less privileged, through Disability fund, NHIS registration, support for PLHIVs, LEAP disbursement, Local Economic Development and Scholarship programmes for needy but brilliant children. The Social Welfare and Community Development Department provides services on Justice and Administration, Maintenance and Custody to juveniles and the public at large who face difficult social situations.

Figure 2.8: Poverty incidence and intensity of Agotime-Ziope District.



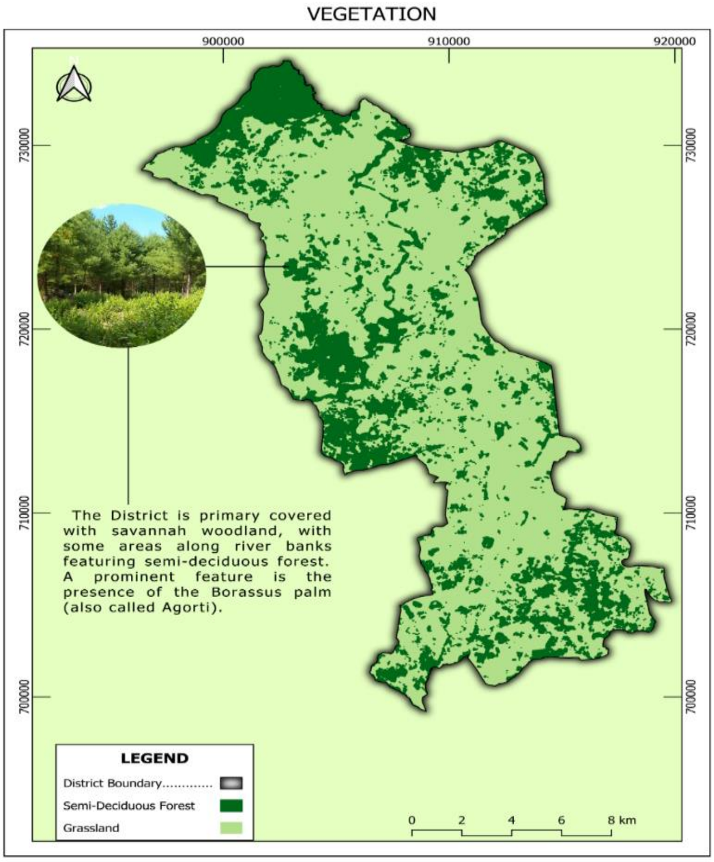
2.8.2 Physical Characteristics

2.8.2.1 Topography

The district is characterised by a generally low-lying flat land. The dominant feature of the topography is the large, low-lying land susceptible to flooding and inundation during the rainy season. The predominantly flat lands allow for easy roads and other infrastructure development and present a good opportunity for livestock rearing. However, the flat lands are susceptible to easy flooding of roads, farmlands and other properties. Accessibility to some communities in the district is largely reduced due to the floods and the untarred roads.

2.8.2.2 Vegetation

Figure 2.9: Vegetation Map of Agotime-Ziope District



The district is located within the Forest-Savanna Transitional Ecological Zone of Ghana and is generally covered with savannah woodland. The major vegetation cover in the district is savannah woodland. However, few areas, mostly along the River Tordze and other streams have tree species typical of the semi-deciduous forest. There are also strands of Borassus species (Agorti) used for construction works. The Borassus palm serves as an economic tree for most people. Figure 2.9 shows the Vegetation cover of the district.

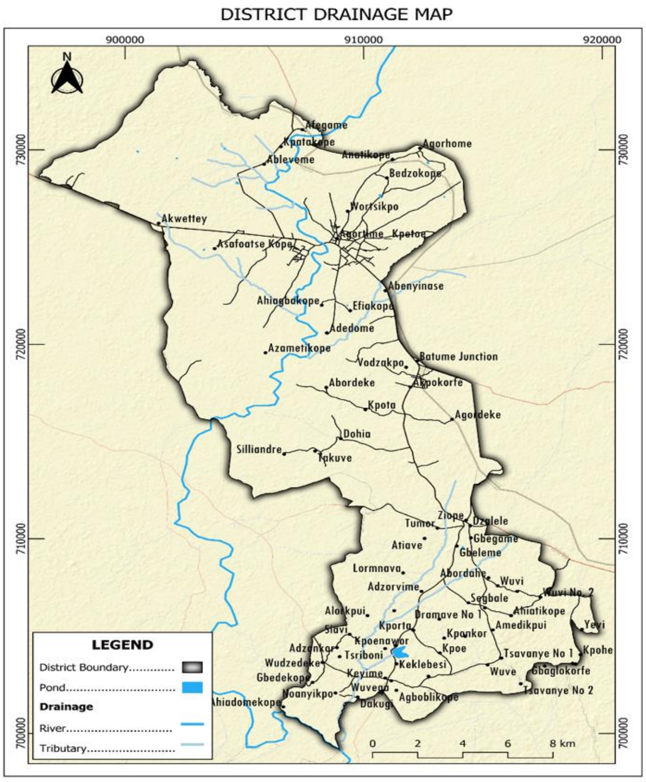
2.8.2.3 Weather

The district falls within the Semi-Equatorial Zone. Generally, and experiences annual temperatures ranging between 22°C and 32°C, with a mean temperature of 32°C. Higher temperatures exceeding 32°C are experienced in March, and the lowest temperature of 22°C is experienced in August. These conditions support the cultivation of crops such as maize, sweet potato, tomatoes, yams, cassava and groundnut. However, during the dry season, high temperatures increase evapotranspiration, making water bodies dry up. This affects water availability for crop and household uses.

The district experiences a double maxima rainfall pattern with major season starting from Mid-March to July, while the minor from August to November. The dry season extends from December to February and is influenced by harmattan winds. The mean annual rainfall ranges between 20.1mm and 192mm. The highest rainfall occurs in June (192mm), while the lowest is in December (20.1mm).

2.8.2.4 Water Resources

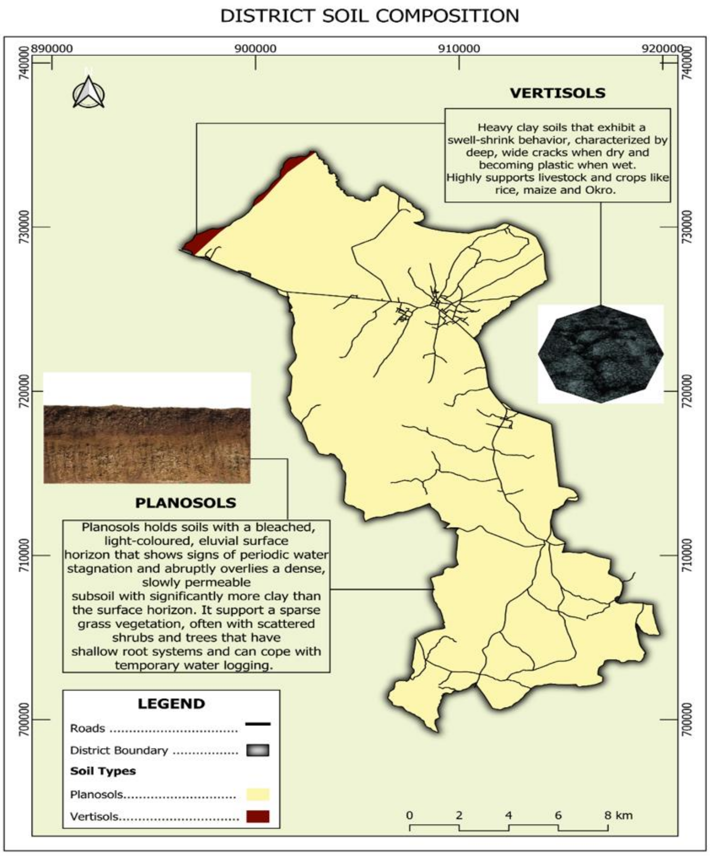
Figure 2.10: Drainage Map-Agotime-Ziope District.



Water sources in the district are dominated by the River Tordze running through Afegame, Kpetoe and a number of communities in the Ziope Sub-District. Other water bodies include the Kpetoe River and other intermittent streams. The water bodies are by no means capable of supporting irrigation in their current form. However, potentials exist for dam construction to conserve the stormwater, which often floods most of the district, causing damage to life and property. The large volumes of water that come with rains are allowed to waste without any effort to conserve it for future use in the dry seasons, when water crisis is an annual affair. This trend needs to be reversed through proactive measures aimed at dam construction to conserve floodwater for domestic and economic uses in the dry seasons. Water for domestic use also becomes a major problem in almost all settlements. People travel long distances on foot in search of water for domestic use.

2.8.2.5 Soils

Figure 2.11: Soil Map-Agotime-Ziope District



The district is underlain with two major geological formations, namely the forest soil (Forest ochrosols, lithosols and intergrades found in communities bordering the Adaklu District), and the Savannah soil (Heavy clay soil). The savannah soils are suitable for the cultivation of crops like maize, cassava, groundnuts, cowpea and a variety of vegetables. Some areas are also good for oil palm cultivation.

2.8.2.6 Plant and animal life

Plant and animal life in the district is characterised by their unique biological processes and interactions, and both play important roles in the ecosystem. The abundance of grasses in the district supports the existence of mammals such as deer and glasscutters. The major tree cover in the district is savannah woodland. However, a few areas, mostly along rivers and other streams, have tree species typical of the semi-deciduous forest. The Borassus tree has been a major economic tree for the people of the district for many years. It is cut down and then sawn into lumber of various lengths for construction works, but unfortunately, the tree is becoming extinct. There is, therefore, a concerted effort to replenish the lost species.

2.8.2.7 Implications for Development

The physical characteristics of the Agotime District contain a basket of potentials that can be tapped for the socio-economic development of the area. In terms of relief and drainage, the vast expanse of flat land is a potential for large-scale mechanised farming. Road construction and other activities will also be relatively less costly. The water resources in the district could also be harnessed for irrigation purposes, especially for dry-season gardening, aside from its current use for the supply of potable water for some communities in the district. The high intensity of the sun in the area can also provide abundant solar energy, apart from its current use by farmers for preservation and storage purposes. The soils, vegetation and climate of the district constitute suitable ecological conditions for both arable farming and livestock rearing. However, the excessive rainfall sometimes causes flooding, rendering feeder roads impassable.

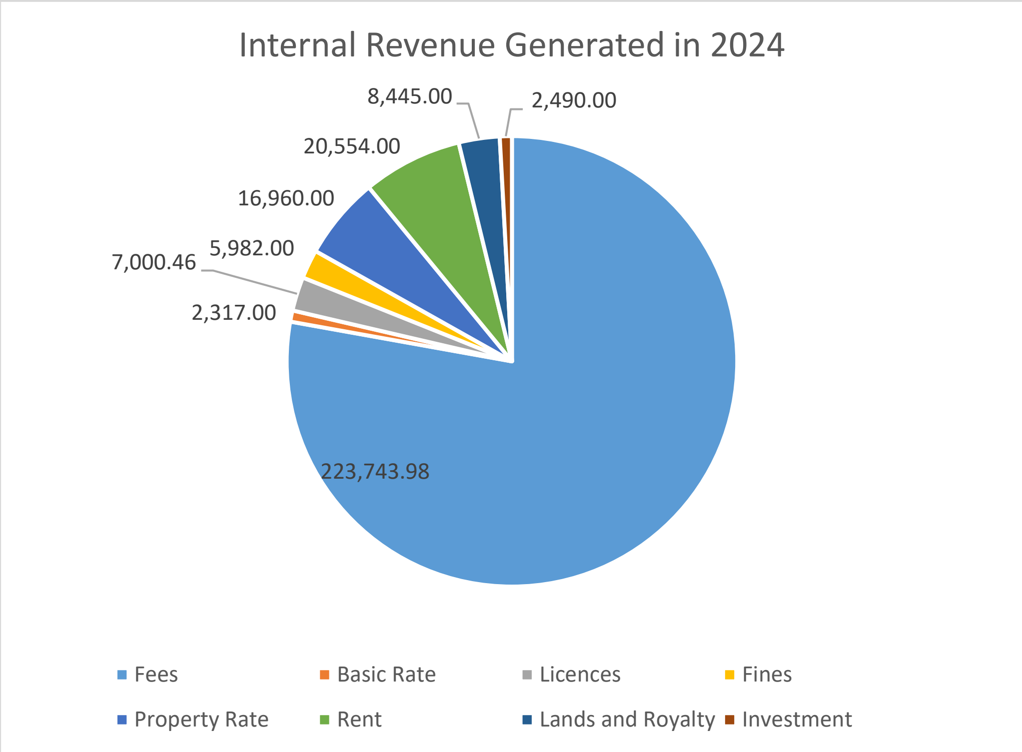
2.8.3 Districts Economy

The district is mainly an agrarian economy, with most of the population engaged in crop farming, livestock keeping, fishing and other related trading activities. The practice of Agriculture in the District is predominantly done at the subsistence level. However, there are a few people who are engaged in commercial agriculture, especially in vegetable and crop production. The agricultural activities conform to the various soils in the district.

2.8.3.1 Internally Generated Fund (IGF)

Internally Generated Fund must be a new focus of the district assembly, especially at this time, where donor supports have reduced drastically reduced. In 2024, a total amount of GH¢ 287,492.44 internally generated funds was mobilised. This amount was inadequate to help address the vast infrastructure gap which is being witnessed in the district. From Figure 2.12, Fees constitute 77.3% of internally generated revenue in 2024. This was followed by Rent and Property Rates, which contributed 7.15% and 5.9%, respectively. Several factors accounted for the low internal revenue generation being seen in the district. Key among them were opposition from rate payers, poor supervision of revenue collectors, and the assembly's bylaws require gazettal to become legally enforceable. The assembly must put measures in place to embark on an intensive revenue mobilisation and educate the public on the need to pay taxes.

Figure 2.12: Internal revenue generated in 2024.



Source: DPCU Construct, 2024.

2.8.3.2 Local Economic Development (LED)

In line with SDG 8, which is aimed at promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, the Agotime-Ziope District Assembly is committed to advancing development in the district, in collaboration with NGOs and other private institutions, which are focused on promoting a variety of local economic activities aimed at improving quality of life.

The resource base and potential in the district provide for a variety of production systems and economic activities. These forms of economic activities identified are categorised into agriculture, service and commerce, tourism and industry. The discussions of these cover their general description, potentials and challenges.

2.8.3.2.1 The Kente Industry

Figure 2.13: the Agbamevorza (Kente Cloth)

Source: Centre for National Culture, AZDA-2024

More than 65% of the Agotime indigenes are weavers of kete (kente), and it is a major economic activity for the people. About 8% of women who are indigenes can also weave. It is estimated that more than 50% of kete in the Ashanti Region and 80% in the Greater Accra come from the Volta Region. A visit to the Kente Festival (Agbamevorza), celebrated by the chiefs and people of Agotime, will give more credence to this narrative. As a result of the motor riding business that comes with quick money, the youth are backsliding in the kente weaving industry.

2.8.3.2.2 Tourism and Creative Arts Development

Agotime-Ziope is a major tourism destination in the Region. The rich culture of the district, which is displayed during the Agbamevorza (Kente Festival) of the Agotime People, serves as an important attraction for people all over the Country.

The Week-long festival comes in September and is devoted to showcasing the varieties of Kente. The people of the district are expert weavers of unique varieties of Kente. Kente weaving is a household occupation within the Agotime Traditional Area, and it is believed that every native of Agotime is born with inert.

The district has modern and classical hotels, of which the interiors are well structured. The key challenge in this sector is ineffective patronage of these industries and limited tourist attractions, though they have a lot of potential which can be enhanced.

Table 2.6: Potential tourist attraction

Name	Location	Frequency
Agbamevorza	Kpetoe	Annually
Ngoryi – Za	Ziope	Annually
Kente Village	Kpetoe	Daily

Figure 2.14: Tourism and Creative Arts Development

Source: Centre for National Culture, AZDA-2024

2.8.3.3 Agriculture

The most dominant economic sector in the district is agriculture, which employs about 65 per cent of the entire labour force. The district is well known in the Region to produce tomatoes and maize. Other major food and tree crops produced in the district are rice, cassava, yams, sweet potatoes, cowpea, groundnut and vegetables (including tomatoes, garden eggs, pepper, okro and watermelon). Maize and cassava are the main staple foods and are therefore grown by the majority of farmers across the district. The main sub-sectors of Agriculture are crops and livestock. The livestock sector plays an important role in the lives of the people as the district is endowed with a large livestock population of cattle, sheep, goats, poultry and others. About 30 per cent of agricultural land available in the district is used by livestock farmers as pasture for animals. Most households in the district (94.8%) are engaged in crop farming.

2.8.3.3.1 Crop subsector

Figure 2.15: Tomato production at Akpokope

The district is well known in the region for producing tomatoes. Other major foods produced in the district are maize, rice, sweet potatoes, yams, cassava, cowpea, groundnut and vegetables (i.e. tomatoes, garden eggs, pepper, and okra). Two cropping seasons occur in a year, major and minor. The major season starts from April to June, while the minor season is from Mid- August to November.

Subsistence farming is common with maize farmers, whilst tomato is cultivated as a cash crop. The average holding is 1-2 acres for the major staples. A lot of farmers use cutlasses and hoes as the major tools for most operations. Quite a few of them secure tractor services during land preparation. However, some farmers also use minimum tillage by using total and selective herbicides.

2.8.3.3.2 Livestock Subsector

The livestock subsector plays a vital role in the lives of the people, as the district is endowed with livestock production of sheep, goats, pigs, and poultry. A portion of agricultural land around Afegame is used by livestock farmers as pasture for animals. A limited number of farmers own cattle. Small ruminants (sheep and goats) are also abundant. There are a few commercial poultry farmers in the district, which are into eggs, broiler and cockerel production. Pig production is on the increase in the district. Most of the pig farmers use improved breeds. The table below shows the major and potential food crops and livestock/production areas.

Table 2.7: Major and Potential food crops and livestock production areas in the district

No.	Crop/Livestock	Major Production Areas	Potential Production Areas
Crop			
1.	Maize	Adedome, Ziope, Keyime, Akpokope	Keyime, Akpokope,
2.	Groundnut	Wortikpo, Mangoase, Ziope	Wudzedeke, Logonkor
3.	Cassava	Ziope, Mangoase, Amedikpui, Akpokope	Batume Junction,
4.	Yam	Akwettey, Asafokope, Agbesia, Adokpakope	Mangoase, Wortikpo Anatikope,
5.	Tomatoes	Akpokope, Ziope	Silandre, Keyime
6.	Okro	Honugo, Wortikpo, Sarakope	Keyime
7.	Pepper	Ziope, Akpokope, Kpetoe, Sarakope	Sarakope
8.	Garden egg	Ziope, Akpokope, Sarakope	Adedome
Livestock			
9.	Sheep and Goat	All over the district	All over the district.
10.	Cattle	Afegame	Afegame

2.8.3.4. Employment

The highest sector of employment in the district is the Private Informal Sector (13,404), followed by the Public (Government) Sector (1,187). The age group with the highest proportion of employed population is 30-34 with 14.09% (2,146) persons, and the second highest is the 35-39 age group with 13.6% (2.064). The age group with the least employed population is the 15-19 age group with 2.9% (441) persons, followed by the 60-64 age group with 4.6% (709). For the unemployed, the 15-19 age group recorded the highest figure of 3,541 persons, while the 30-34 age group recorded the lowest figure of unemployment. Furthermore, a greater proportion (69.8%) of the economically inactive population is in the 15-19 age-group. This is followed by the 65+ age group, which recorded 21.3 per cent of the economically inactive population. The data further reveals that 12.3% of the population is unemployed.

2.8.3.5 Business/Private Sector Development

Private sector development in Agotime Ziope District is gaining momentum, driven by initiatives that support entrepreneurship, agriculture, and traditional industries. The private sector development focuses primarily on agriculture, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and promotes tourism, with strategic efforts to enhance investment and economic growth. Agriculture dominates the district's economy, engaging about 65% of the labour force in crop farming, livestock, and fishing. The district is renowned for quality tomato production, maize, rice, yams, cassava, and other staples. Tomato farming is particularly significant, and efforts must be made to establish a processing plant to add value and create jobs for the youth. Efforts are also made to empower vulnerable groups, including women and smallholder farmers, by enhancing access to land, credit, markets, technology, and social protection to foster inclusive private sector growth.

2.8.4 Social Structure

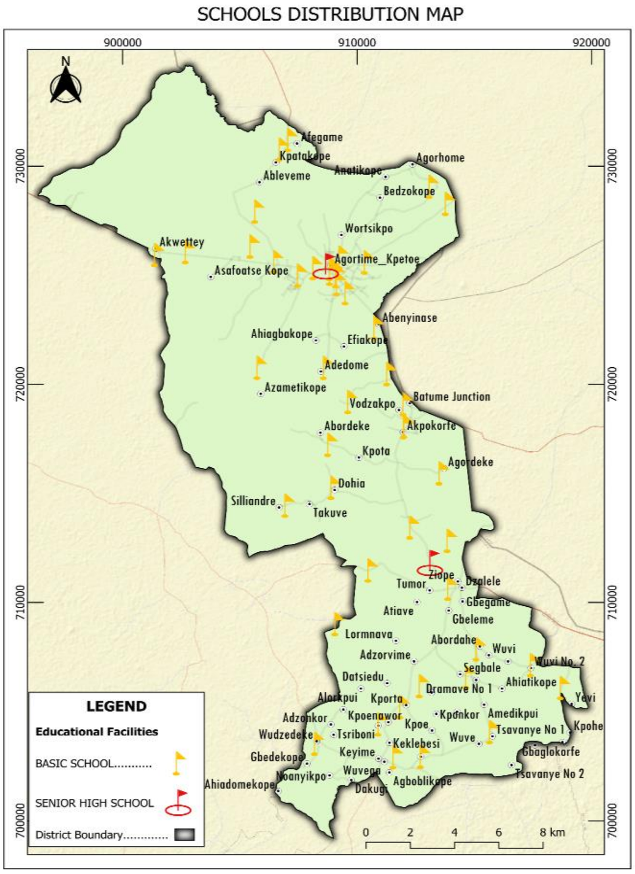
2.8.4.1 Education

The quality of education a person receives is determined by their reading ability, writing and numeric skills. Some factors that contribute to the quality of education are the quality of teachers, availability of educational facilities, teaching methodologies, a suitable curriculum, etc. The district has a literacy rate of 65.1 per cent of the population 6 years and older, which is higher among males (72.5%) than females (58.5%) (GSS, PHC 2021).

Figure 2.16: E-Block at Ziope Senior High School.

2.8.4.1.1 Distribution of educational facilities and service delivery

Figure 2.17: Educational Facilities Map



The district has a total of 62 educational institutions made up of 48 public basic schools, 12 private basic schools, and two (2) Senior High Schools, which are publicly owned. There are 42 public kindergarten schools and 12 private ones. There are the same number of primary schools. However, the junior high schools are 28 public and 9 private.

Table 2.8: Number of public and private schools by level

Level	Public	Private	Total
Crèche	0	12	12
KG	42	12	54
Primary	42	12	54
JHS	28	8	36
SHS	2	0	2
Special Education	0	0	0
TVET	0	0	0
TOTAL	114	44	158

Source: ***District Education Directorate, Agotime-Ziope, 2024.***

2.8.4.1.2 Students Enrolment and Teacher Distribution

The primary school level has the highest enrolment of students and trained teachers, whereas the SHS level receives the lowest student enrolment, as shown in Table 2.6.

Table 2.9: Student enrolment and teacher distribution

Level	Enrolment			Teachers					
	Boys	Girls	Total	Trained			Untrained		
				M	F	Total	M	F	Total
KG	1,074	1,024	2,098	22	61	83	0	8	8
Primary	3,252	2,936	6,088	183	136	319	3	5	8
JHS	1,385	1,357	2,742	130	78	208	13	7	20
SHS	678	950	1,628	89	32	121	13	7	20
TOTAL	6,289	6,267	12,556	424	307	731	29	27	56

Source: Education Directorate, Agotime-Ziope, 2024.

2.8.4.1.3 Academic performance over the last five years (BECE)

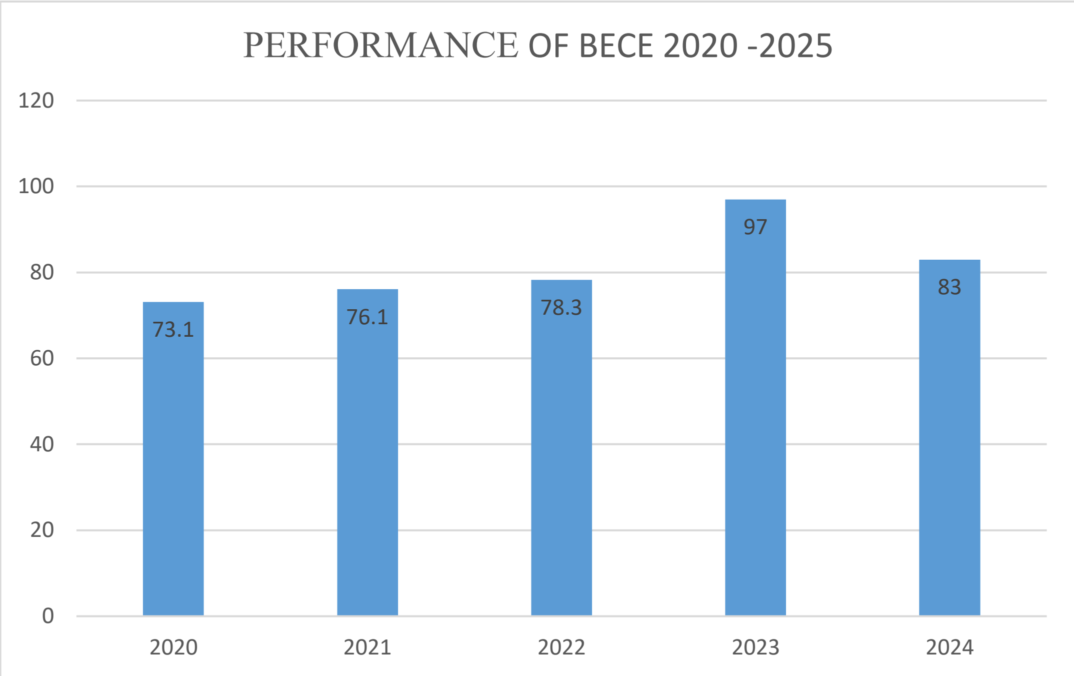
The district has seen an increased performance in academic achievement over the past five years with respect to performance at the BECE. The district attained a record low of 73.1% in 2019/20 but improved consistently to 83% in 2023/24. Performance of females also improved from 31.2% in 2019/20 to 34.8% in 2023. The performance of males also improved from 41.3% in 2020/21 to 51% in 2024. It can be noted that the performance of females is generally low as compared to their male counterparts.

Table 2.10: Performance of the BECE over a five-year period.

Year/ Gender	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024		
	M	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**
No. Presented	379	337	716	4280	410	838	395	379	774	436	437	873	413	391	804
No. Passed	360	280	640	301	375	676	255	299	554	401	409	810	370	320	690
Percentage Pass	42	31.2	73.1	41.3	34.8	76.1	39	39.3	78.3	48	49	97	51	32	83

Source: Education Directorate, Agotime-Ziope, 2020-2024.

Figure 2.19: Trend analysis of BECE performance 2020-2025



2.8.4.1.4 Academic performance over the last five years (WASSCE)

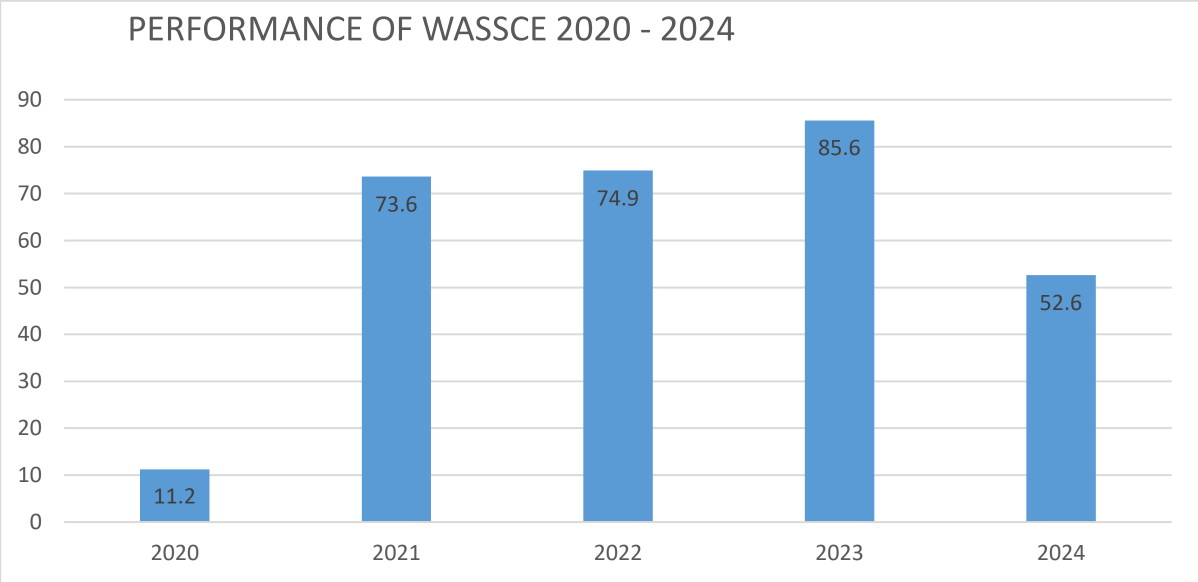
The district has seen an undulating performance in academic achievement over the past five years with respect to performance at the WASSCE. The district attained a record low of 11.2% in 2019/20 but improved consistently to 74.3% in 2020/21. The performance of females also improved from 11.1% in 2019/20 to 73.2% in 2019.

Table 2.11: Performance at the WASSCE over a five-year period.

Details	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
No. presented	214	171	286	116	106	222	135	152	287	152	181	333	128	174	302
No. Passed	32	19	32	87	78	165	97	118	215	130	155	285	70	89	159
% Pass	14.9	11.1	11.2	73.6	73.6	74.3	71.9	77.6	74.9	85.5	85.6	85.6	54.7	51.1	52.6

Source: Education Directorate, Agotime-Ziope, 2020-2024

Figure 2.20: Trend analysis of WASSCE performance 2020-2025



2.8.4.1.5 GER, NER, GPI, PTR and PCRR by School Level

Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) is the sum of all children enrolled in school irrespective of age, expressed as a percentage of the level-age specific population existing in the district based on the 2021 Population and Housing Census. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is the sum of level age specific number of children enrolled in school expressed as a percentage of the level-age specific population existing in the district based on the 2021 Population and Housing Census. Gender Parity Index (GPI) is the total number of girls enrolled in school expressed as a ratio of the total number of boys. A GPI of 1 shows parity between males and females enrolled in school in the district. Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) is the average number of pupils/students handled by one teacher. Pupils Classroom Ratio (PCRR) is the average number of pupils/students in a classroom in the district. Table 5 shows GER, NER, GPI, PTR and PCRR in the district in 2024.

Table 2.12: Educational indicators

ITEM	KG	PRIMARY	JHS	SHS
GER	213.4	136.2	100.20	68.6
NER	98.4	94.2	98.6	28.3
GPI	1.1	0.92	1.0	1.2
PTR	22	18	15	15
PCRR	35	20	19	22

Source: Education Directorate, Agotime-Ziope, 2024.

2.8.4.1.6 Ghana School Feeding Programme

The Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) is an initiative of the Ghana Government aimed at enhancing food security and reducing poverty, hunger and malnutrition in line with United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The immediate objectives of the programme are to reduce hunger and malnutrition, increase school enrolment, attendance and retention and boost domestic food production in deprived communities. A total of Twenty- Six (26) schools made up 6,921 pupils in the district, are currently benefiting from the programme. Major challenges are the Untimely release of the feeding grants to the cooks and the lack of a kitchen.

2.8.4.1.7 Educational Challenges

- Inadequate office accommodation for staff at the district education office.
- Inadequate classrooms, some classes are held under trees and sheds.
- Some of the schools do not have appropriate furniture for pupils.
- Some parents engage their wards in economic activities, e.g. Kente weaving and farming.
- Teenage pregnancy.
- Flood-prone roads for commuting teachers to Bedzame DA Primary, Kporta DA Basic, Kortsrala DA Basic and Atsrulume DA Basic schools during the rainy season.

2.8.4.2 Health

Health Services are provided by the District Directorate of Health with a District Health Management Team coordinating the delivery of services. The District Directorate of the Ghana Health Services pursues health service provision under two broad categories: Public Health Services, which provide population-based services and Institutional-Based Services (Institutional care), which usually target individuals who visit any of the health facilities for services. For easy health administration, the district is divided into five Sub Districts comprising Kpetoe, Ziope, Afegame, Sarakope and Keyime.

Figure 2.18: Maternity ward at the Kpetoe Health Centre

2.8.4.2.1 Health Facilities

The district has nineteen Health facilities and a maternity home. Specifically, there are three Health Centres located at Kpetoe, Ziope and Keyime. It also has fourteen functional CHPS located at Afegame, Akpokope, Sarakope, Wudzedeke, Sileandre, Agorhome, Yevi, Akwettey, Agbesia, Adzonkor, Abenyinase, Hornugo, Kortsrala and Dzramave. Additionally, there are two private clinics located at Kpetoe and Beh and a maternity home at Agorhome. These health facilities are fully functional and have served the health needs of the people over the period and have contributed significantly to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goal 3 (ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages) and ensuring affordability, accessibility and Universal Health Coverage in the district.

Figure 2.19: Health Facilities Map

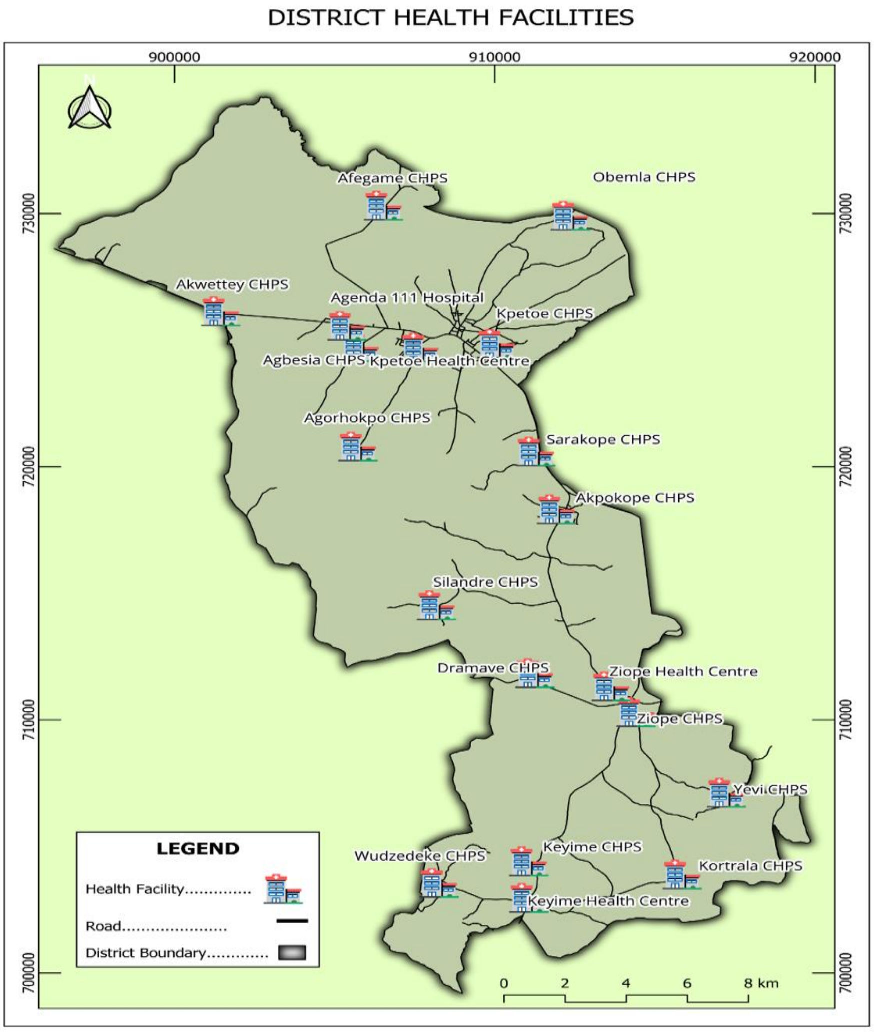


Table 2.13: Health Facilities by Ownership

S/N	Category	Ownership	Number	Location	Status
1	District Hospital	Government	1	Kpetoe	Ongoing
2	Health Centre/Post	Government	3	Kpetoe, Ziope and Afegame	In use
3	CHPS Compound	Government	14	District wide	In use
4	Private facilities	Private	2	Kpetoe	In use
	Total		**20**		

Source: District Health Directorate, Agotime-Ziope, 2024.

2.8.4.2.2 Clinical Staff Strength

The presence of nurses and midwives is crucial for effective patient care and plays a key role in enhancing healthcare delivery in the district. Table 2.11 provides data on the number of essential health personnel available at the various health facilities within the district to serve the population.

Table 2.14: Staff strength of key health professionals

Cadre of personnel	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	No.	Patient ratio	No.	Patient ratio	No.	Patient ratio	No.	Patient ratio
Midwives	18	1:1,153	20	1:1,038	23	1:903	25	1:830
Nurses	100	1:396	110	1:364	120	1:338	120	1:342
Physician Assistants	2	1:19,776	2	1:19,776	2	1:19,776	2	1:19,776

Source: District Health Directorate, Agotime-Ziope, 2024.

2.8.4.2.3 Top ten causes of OPD Attendance

Uncomplicated Malaria continues to be the leading cause of outpatient department visits in the health facilities across the district. Table……. indicates that malaria, upper respiratory tract infections, intestinal worms, rheumatism & other joint pains, anaemia, diarrhoea diseases, skin diseases, Ulcer, typhoid fever and hypertension are the top ten diseases in the district. All top ten diseases saw an increase between 2022 and 2024. Health promotion interventions should be adopted to bring down the cases.

Table 2.15: Top ten causes of OPD Attendance

Diseases	2022		2023		2024	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
Malaria	9,245	40.7	10,735	37.5	9,744	30.0
Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	5,759	25.3	5,920	20.7	6,704	20.6
Intestinal Worms	1,689	7.4	2,975	10.4	3,921	12.1
Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	1,614	7.1	1,497	5.2	3,053	9.4
Anaemia	1,092	4.8	2,772	9.7	2,902	8.9
Diarrhoea Diseases	1,474	6.5	1,527	5.3	2,076	6.4
Skin Diseases	754	3.3	1,154	4.0	1,278	3.9
Ulcer	304	1.4	537	1.9	993	3.1
Typhoid Fever	333	1.5	894	3.1	990	3.0

Hypertension	465	2.0	634	2.2	805	2.6

Source: District Health Directorate, Agotime-Ziope, 2024.

2.8.4.2.4 Maternal Health

Maternal health is an essential part of health service delivery all over the world, and Ghana is no exception. The table below shows the number of pregnant women who registered for Ante-Natal care from 2021 to 2024. From the table, the number of pregnant women who registered for antenatal care increased from 5,685 in 2021 to 62419 in 2024.

Table 2.16: Number of antenatal attendances

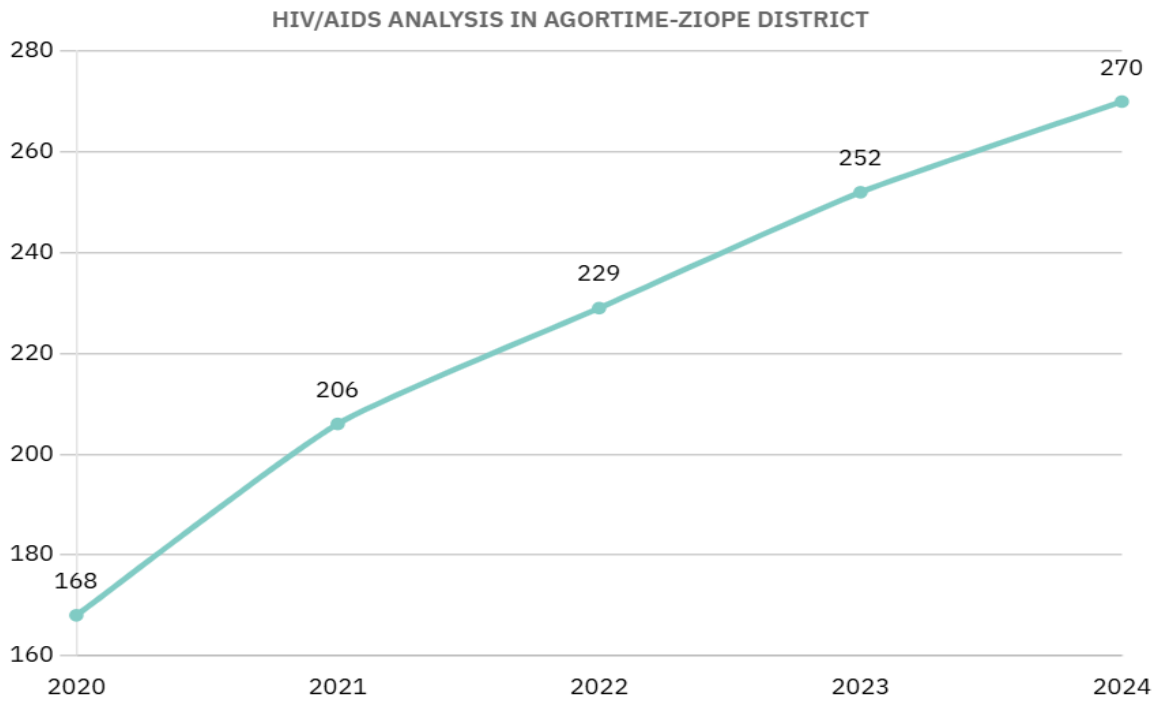
Year	Number registered
2021	5,685
2022	5,629
2023	5,406
2024	6,219

Source: District Health Directorate, Agotime-Ziope, 2024.

2.8.4.2.5 HIV/AIDS Analysis

HIV and AIDS significantly impact all aspects of development in the district. For instance, its prevalence has negative effects on Agricultural Productivity by lowering the productive capacity of infected persons, leading to decreased output. Similarly, the need for medical care strains household incomes, making the affected families poorer. The stigma that is often associated with HIV/AIDS has long- lasting social consequences for families.

Figure 2.20: Trend analysis of HIV AIDS 2020-2024



The trend analysis in Figure 2.20 above indicates a steady increase in reported HIV/AIDS cases over the five years. The data shows a consistent rise every year, indicating a growing public health concern. The cumulative increase from 2020 to 2024 was 102 cases (from 168 to 270), representing approximately a 60.7% increase in five years. The district must adopt a multi-faceted approach that involves awareness campaigns, comprehensive sex education and targeted interventions to reduce the spread. Implementing these measures requires a collaborative effort from Health Care Providers, Opinion Leaders, Stakeholders and the Government.

2.8.4.2.6 Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT)

The district has a PMTCT (Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission) centre at Kpetoe Health Centre. Counselling and Testing Visits have also been created at the following facilities: Wudzedeke, Afegame, Kpetoe, Ziope, Keyime, Sarakope, and Akpokope Health facilities.

2.8.4.2.7 Mental Health

Mental Health Service is basically the adoption of scientific measures in caring for the mentally ill to gradually erase the superstition and misconceptions held against mental illness. In line with the mission and vision of the Mental Health Authority [MHA], the District Mental Health Unit seek to promote mental health, prevent mental illness and provide community-oriented quality integrated mental healthcare to the people of Agotime-Ziope District and beyond.

2.8.4.3 Social and child protection

Social and Child Protection refers to programs and policies designed to protect vulnerable groups in the district. The goal is to ensure children and vulnerable populations have access to a safe environment and their rights are protected.

2.8.4.3.1 Children

Child vulnerability in the district could be traced to child neglect and parental irresponsibility. Children born outside marriage and children of large families tend to be victims of parental neglect and are left to provide for themselves from an early age, thereby exposing them to all manner of dangers and abuses. The most noticeable child abuse could be seen in towns where children are engaged in selling of petty items in the markets and towns at the risk of their lives.

The Assembly, in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection and other development partners, continues to implement interventions such as the Integrated Social Services (ISS) programme to promote justice for children, including strengthening the capacity of correctional facilities and caregivers, and eliminating the worst forms of child labour, by enforcing laws on child labour and child trafficking. The Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP), National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), Free Senior High School and Ghana School Feeding Programme are among other social protection initiatives being implemented. In addition, priority attention will be given to gender- and health-related areas of vulnerability such as adolescent reproductive health, malnutrition, maternal mortality, HIV/AIDS and mental health. Access to justice, rights, and entitlements for vulnerable groups, and education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment, will be strengthened.

2.8.4.3.2 Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)

Most parents and guardians of disabled persons pay little attention to their educational and skill acquisition needs, as well as to getting job placements. Societal discriminations remain strong against physically challenged persons, yet they operate in the very competitive market systems. Available data shows that 612 persons have some form of disability in the district. Support for people with disabilities ranges from the LEAP and PWD support programs. In 2024, 24 persons benefited from the PWD support program. People with disabilities need much attention to realise their full potential and contribute to the development of the district rather than remain a burden for their families and society. The Disability Fund remains an important source of funding for Persons with Disabilities in the district.

2.8.4.4 Nutrition Service

Nutrition is one of the key public health programmes in Ghana. The district has a vast fertile land used in the production of crops like tomatoes, maize, pepper, okro, rice, cassava, yam and sweet potatoes.

Most households plant, cultivate and store some of these foodstuffs throughout the year for their own consumption with limited sales. This notwithstanding, there are still issues of malnutrition and underweight, especially among children. To address the problem, the District Health Directorate carries out timely nutrition interventions to the general populace of Agotime Ziope District, such as food demonstration campaigns to educate caregivers on four-star diets, how to prepare green leafy vegetables, and the varieties of food to be given to children and their frequency. Table 2.17 indicates the underweight rate among children in the district.

Table 2.17: Underweight rate; 2022-2024

Year	Registrant	Attendance	Normal	Underweight %
2022	81	1,890	1,854	36 (1.9%)
2023	86	1,634	1,631	3 (0.2%)
2024	103	1,715	1,700	15 (0.8%)

Source: District Health Directorate, Agotime-Ziope, 2024.

2.8.4.5 Water and Sanitation

2.8.4.5.1 Water

Data on service monitoring conducted on the main source of potable water shows that surface water (river/stream) accounts for 56.2%, followed by Tube well/Borehole water 11.2%. Rainwater constitutes about 9.1% whiles public tap water constitutes 8.9% used by households. For the source of potable water by locality, pipe-borne water is the most used in urban areas (60.3%). The River/Stream is predominant in rural areas 69.2% followed by Mechanised boreholes. This implies communities without potable water stand a risk of suffering from water-borne diseases and covering long distances to access potable water. It must be noted that, even though much effort is being put in place to solve water challenges in the district, a lot more needs to be done, especially in the rural area with a population of about 75%.

Figure 2.21: Sources of water for household usage

Table 2.18: Sources of water for household usage

Source of Water	Water usage by Households		
	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	District (%)
River/Stream	7.9	69.2	56.2
Tube well/Bore-hole/Pump	9.1	18.7	11.2
Pipe born/Public Tap	70.3	0.5	8.9
Rainwater	9.3	1.8	9.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	0.0	6.5	7.5
Others (protected well & spring, bottled water, sachet water, tanker supply/vendor provided, unprotected well & spring)	3.4	3.3	7.1

Source: District Environmental Health Unit, Agotime-Ziope, 2024.

2.8.4.5.2 Sanitation

With increasing population and industrialisation, waste management is becoming one of the major issues in Ghana. Proper means of waste disposal are crucial to public health and the environment. This helps reduce the chances of spreading diseases. Proper waste disposal also reduces the probability of contamination of the soil and groundwater.

2.8.4.5.3 Toilet Facilities

The recent information on the number of household latrines indicates that the majority of households (72.3%) resulted in bush/field/no facility, followed by open pit (10.2). The least used latrine facility by households is pour flush to drain toilet facilities (0.1%). In urban localities, a high percentage of households use public latrines. Out of the 11 public latrines in the urban areas, 4 were not in use or broken down, while 7 were functioning. Thus, there appears to be no significant difference between households in urban and rural areas in terms of access to toilet facilities. The proportion of households without access to a toilet facility is quite high and poses serious health concerns. This is depicted in table 2.19 below.

Table 2.19: Type of toilet facility used by households

Toilet facility	Facility usage by Households		
	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	District (%)
No facility (bush/beach/field)	5.3	67	72.3
Pit latrine/Open Pit	32.7	16.8	16.7
Water Closet.	18.1	1.5	1.2
KVIP	24.3	8.2	5.7
Public toilet (KVIP/Pit Pan etc)	19.6	6.5	3.4
Others	0.5	0.0	0.7

Source: District Environmental Health Unit, Agotime-Ziope, 2024.

As depicted in the table above, about 90.83% of the public latrines in use were reported to be unimproved pit latrines, with most of the unimproved latrines located in rural areas. Many of these unimproved latrines do not have a superstructure and therefore do not provide privacy and security to their users.

2.8.4.5.4 Methods of Waste Disposal

According to service monitoring conducted, the majority of households (67.9%) practice Open Dumping, while 21.2% dispose of their solid waste through burning. Most households in urban localities use burning as a method of solid waste disposal. There is a need to educate the people on proper means of waste disposal, as it is crucial to public health and the environment. Currently, sanitation coverage in the district is about 22%, which is below national coverage of 25.3% reported by the GSS in the 2021 Population and Housing Census.

With regards to liquid waste disposal, the recent information on the number of household latrines in the district is approximately 7,008, with the total household number of 13,120 representing 53.4%. The 2021 census provided insight into the number of household latrines at that time, with less than 1,000 households reporting the use of improved sanitation facilities. In addition, almost double this number of households (2,466 in total) reported to unimproved pits (bushes or fields) as their places of convenience.

Figure 2.22: Methods of Waste Disposal

Table 2.20: Method of waste disposal by households

Method of waste disposal	Disposal method used by Households		
	District (%)	Urban (%)	Rural (%)
Solid waste			
Open dumping	67.9	21.6	9.3
Burned by household	21.2	60.3	50.8
Public dump (container)	6.9	13.1	3.6
Public dump (open space)	23.7	4.2	34.9
Dumped indiscriminately	2.4	0.8	1.4
Buried by household	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liquid waste			
Through the sewerage system	0.7	1.3	0.3
Through drainage system into a gutter	2.8	1.4	0.2
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	1.3	2.7	0.6
Catch pit	0.6	2.9	2.8
Thrown onto the street/outside	24.1	24.2	25.6
Thrown onto nearby bush	69.6	66.3	69.2
Other	0.9	1.2	1.3

Source: District Environmental Health Unit, Agotime-Ziope, 2024.

2.8.4.6 Housing

The district's housing sector is composed primarily of traditional mud houses and thatched roof huts, with some modern buildings and apartments emerging in recent years. Modern buildings and apartments are in the urban centres such as Kpetoe, Ziope, Akwettey and Afegame. However, housing conditions in rural areas, where 75.7% of the population are characterised by traditional building techniques and materials, can be vulnerable to natural disasters. Also, access to social services such as education, markets, transport, and communication is more available in the urban localities than in rural areas. Most of the people in the rural areas are food crop farmers. Farming at this level is at subsistence and often characterised by low outputs, hence unable to put up Modern buildings.

2.8.4.7 Gender Analysis

Gender has been defined as the socially constructed roles between males and females. Most of these roles give men and boys undue advantages over women and girls. Men are often seen as family heads inheriting family wealth and fortunes, while women are expected to marry out of the family to join their husbands' families. This conception deprives women of access to productive capital, such as land and skills training. It even has implications for education, as most families prefer educating boys over girls. Gender is therefore one of the cross-cutting issues of the District Development Process, as it has implications for all aspects of the District Development. The major Gender Concerns, therefore, include:

2.8.4.7.1 The Biological Role of Women as Mothers

Women have the biological role of bearing children. This role affects their economic activity negatively and 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 the mother health care policy of the Ministry of Health by each health care centre in the district, improvement in health infrastructure, e.g. completion of the District Hospital and CHPS Compounds, etc.

2.8.4.7.2 Overburdened Domestic Roles for Girls and Women

Society has assigned women as the keepers of homes. They are responsible for raising children do domestic chores such as sweeping, fetching water, weeding the compound, washing the dishes, cleaning the toilet, fetching firewood, cooking, running the home kiosk, etc. It is gratifying to note that most of the assigned roles for women are often unpaid and not quantified jobs, and this makes their contribution largely unrecognised. This puts them at a disadvantage position as against their males. To address this concern, there is a need for effective public campaigns on equal rights and an equal share of work. Men should be encouraged to take up domestic roles as their female counterparts.

2.8.4.8 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

Migration plays a significant role in shaping the population size, structure, distribution and economic characteristics of a place. Data from the 2021 PHC indicates that migrants constitute 23.8 per cent of the total population of the district. The district's migrant population originates mainly from the Volta Region (78.2%) and from other regions of Ghana (21.8%). Cross-border migration also occurs across the borders due to the district's proximity to Togo. The agrarian nature of the district's economy also sees some of the youth travel to Accra for greener pastures.

2.8.4.9 Aged care

Aged care refers to the support and services provided to older adults who need assistance with daily living tasks, health care and social interactions. Data from the 2021 PHC indicates that about 10.01% of the population constitutes the aged in the district. The rise in urbanisation and the focus on the nuclear family system, coupled with migration of the youth for jobs, has made the nuclear family incapable of supporting their aged. The aged are mostly left to cater for their own needs. Aged care policies must be formulated to cater for the needs of the aged. The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty programme has come to serve as a safety net for neglected aged people. As of December 2024, the district has a total of 2,851 household beneficiaries.

2.8.4.10 Family life

Family life is deeply rooted in tradition, with a mainstay of livelihood. Family life in the district is characterised by a youthful population with an average household size of 4.3 persons, where children from the largest group, making up nearly 40% of the household population. The district has a significant proportion of married individuals, with marriage rates increasing to around 60% among those aged 30-59 years. Family structure in the district includes nuclear households (head, spouse(s), and children), which constitute about 29% of households.

2.8.4.11 Youth

The Youth population in the district constitute a significant proportion of the total population. According to the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), the youth are generally defined as individuals aged between 15 and 34 years. This group accounts for 32.6% (12,884) of the total population. The district has a fair number of schools; however, the quality of education is sometimes hindered. The youth in the district often struggle to gain access to tertiary institutions due to financial constraints and limited access to information on scholarship opportunities.

The majority of the youth in the district are engaged in agriculture, particularly in the cultivation of crops such as maize, okra, yams, and cassava. Although agriculture remains the primary source of livelihood, it does not provide consistent income due to its seasonality. The majority of the youth also engage in Kente weaving and Okada business, yet these jobs do not provide sustainable employment options. There must be development initiatives like entrepreneurship promotion, modernisation of agriculture, youth empowerment programs and improving access to education to create an enabling environment for the youth to thrive and reach their full potential.

2.8.5 Environment

2.8.5.1 Human settlement (built environment)

The district has a Dispersed settlement system with Kpetoe and Ziope as Urban centres, located on the Ho-Aflao Highway. A few communities, Akpokope, Batume Junction, Sarakope, Wodome and Takuve are also along the Highway. All other communities are located off the main road. They are, however, linked to each other by feeder roads, both engineered and un-engineered. All the major communities along the highway have basic social infrastructures, such as schools and water facilities. Basic health services are accessible to the people within the district. However, access to portable water is lacking in the district.

2.8.5.1.2 Hierarchy of Settlements

Kpetoe and Ziope are the higher-order settlements in the district. Being the District capital, Kpetoe provides both Primary and Secondary services. It is the centre of all administrative activities of the District Assembly, and its departments, including services of other government agencies like Civic Education, Security and other social services, including markets and commercial services such as banking. Similarly, the National Ambulance Service, the Court, the National Fire Service and Information Communication Technology Services are in existence. In terms of Educational Services, Kpetoe provides Primary and Secondary Education.

Ziope is the next order settlement. It provides Area Council Services, Market, Police Service, Secondary Education and rural banking. With respect to health, both higher-order settlements provide only primary health care services. All other settlements provide primary services basically in education and health, where the highest level is basic.

2.8.5.2 Climate change

The District Economy is gradually losing its character because of the global issues of climate change. The rainfall pattern is currently erratic, leading to a high risk of crop failures since farming is rain-fed. Also, floods have been a common occurrence in recent years, resulting in loss of properties. Prolonged droughts are also experienced, leading to crop failure and discouraging farming. The phenomenon of climate change requires the adoption of an integrated approach to reducing the risk and enhancing adaptive measures. To this end, there is a need to consider the following measures to address the situation.

- Continually educate the public on climate change and its impacts.
- Plant trees along riverbanks and dwelling places
- Check deforestation and illegal logging
- Adopt measures to control bushfires
- Enforce building control regulations
- Enforce environmental sanitation standards

2.8.5.2.1 Green Economy

A green economy prioritises environmental sustainability, which addresses concerns about environmental depletion. In promoting a green economy and air quality, the Assembly undertakes tree planting and greenery exercises annually to mitigate heat and provide ecological benefits. Campaigns are conducted to educate residents on climate change risks, impacts and the importance of mitigation and adaptation practices. Climate-smart agriculture practices are encouraged, and farmers are trained to adopt these practices.

Furthermore, the Assembly, through the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP), is implementing Climate Change Mitigation Interventions (CCMI) to support biodiversity conservation. The programme involves the Creation and Maintenance of community-owned plantations, benefiting several communities and covering 75 hectares of land. The district's adherence to green economy sustainability will affect the development of the district in the long term, driving growth of income and jobs, while reducing environmental risks.

2.8.5.3 Infrastructure

2.8.5.3.1 Transportation network

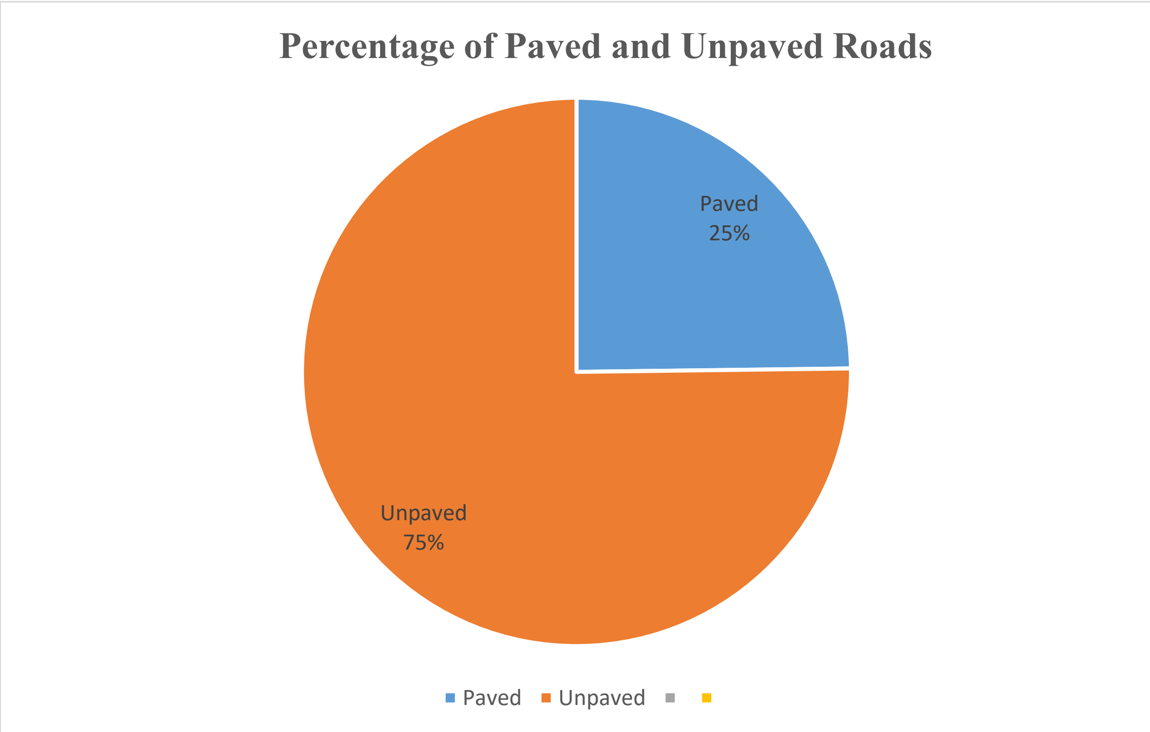
The total road network in the district is about 165.1km. This is categorised into Highways (Ho-Kpetoe-Ziope Highway) and Feeder Roads. The only road with bitumen surface is the 41km stretch of the major highway from Ho through Kpetoe to Aflao. In addition to this, about 3 km of streets in the Kpetoe Township are tarred. The major challenge is the limited paved roads and the maintenance of gravelled roads. The problem associated with road transportation in the area is the need to construct new roads and maintain existing ones. The conditions of the various categories of roads are as per the details in Table 2.21.

Table 2.21: Road Categories and Length

Road Categories	Road Status %			Total (Km)
	Good	Fair	Poor	
Engineered roads	60	25	15	63.8
Partially engineered roads	20	20	60	22.3
Non – engineered roads	0	0	100	38.0
Bitumen surfaced road	93	7	0	41.0

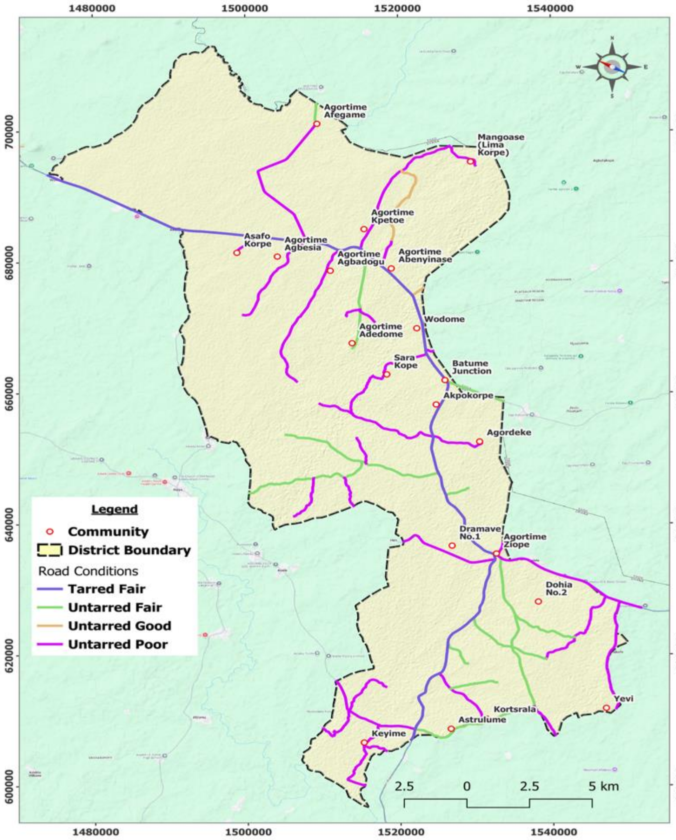
Source: District Works Department, 2024.

Figure 2.23: percentage of paved and unpaved roads



Source: District Works Department, 2024.

Figure **2.24: A map showing road infrastructure and condition**



2.8.5.3.2 Communication network

Even though one can access several mobile telecommunication networks, namely Vodafone, MTN, Tigo, Expresso and Airtel, the quality of these network services is poor due partly to interference by Togo cell (operational in Togo) and weak signals from the accessible networks. There is one Post Office in the District but no longer functional. However, with an intervention of a private institution, an internet café has been established at Kpetoe. There is a need for collaboration between the government and the private sector to establish ICT training centres and Cafés to enhance communication in the district.

The Assembly has also invested in ICT by purchasing computers and internet services for its staff to enable them to discharge their duties effectively and develop the district.

2.8.5.3.3 Energy

The main source of lighting in the district is kerosene lamp (51.0%) and electricity from the main grid (41.0%). Households that use flashlight/torch light constitute 6.6 per cent. In urban areas, the main source of lighting is electricity from the main grid (73.2%), followed by kerosene lamp (23.3%). Households that use solar constitute 0.1 per cent. In the rural areas, 60.4 per cent use a kerosene lamp as the main source for lighting and 30.1 per cent use electricity (mains). It is assumed that those who do not use electricity do not have access to the facility.

2.8.5.4 Asset maintenance

Asset Maintenance refers to activities and tasks performed to keep assets, such as equipment, machinery, buildings and infrastructure in good condition. Staff from key departments and units of the Agotime Ziope District were trained and supported to prepare an asset register, and plans to inform planning, budgeting and investments to help keep the assembly's infrastructure in good condition. This process informed the life cycle costing of existing and future assets, such as equipment, machinery, buildings and infrastructure for good service delivery. The asset plans define the district asset, present conditions and value, projected value adjusted by inflation, wear and tear, and expected asset maintenance, renewal and replacement costs.

2.8.6 Governance

The Agotime-Ziope District Assembly is the highest Political and Administrative Authority in its area of jurisdiction. The structure of the Assembly includes the District Coordinating Directorate and nine (9) Decentralised Departments out of eleven (11) statutory departments. The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), which is responsible for coordinating the development planning activities of the Assembly, forms a very significant component of this structure. The District Chief Executive is the representative of the President of the Republic of Ghana in the District and is the political head of the district.

2.8.6.1 Peace and Security

The security in the district is managed by the District Security Council (DISEC) of the Assembly comprising the District Chief Executive as its Chairperson, the District Coordinating Director as its Secretary and Security Personnel from the Ghana Police Service- Kpetoe Divisional Command, Staff of the Bureau of National Investigation (BNI), Immigration Service, Ghana National Fire Service, Customs Division of the Ghana Revenue Authority and National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO).

These Security Services are well-established in the district and readily render their services when needed. In addition to the above, the 66 Artillery Regiment from Ho also offers its services to the DISEC. The traditional set-up also helps to maintain law and order in the district. They serve as the first point of call to residents on domestic disputes and offer alternative conflict resolution services to people who request these services.

The district is generally peaceful. However, there exist pockets of conflicts with respect to land ownership, especially in the Agotime Traditional Area between Agotime and Ando, which is being managed by the DISEC. There are also potential succession disputes which require urgent management before they escalate.

2.8.6.1.1 Police Service

The maintenance of law and order and the combat of crime is the responsibility of the Police Service in the main, and the entire society at large. The district has a Divisional Police Command, which is currently located in Kpetoe. A District Police Headquarters and Ziope Police Station were constructed and are in use. These facilities are complemented by the District Security Committee (DISEC) to promote peace and sanity. Conflict resolution processes such as mediation, Arbitration and fines are still being used to administer justice.

2.8.6.1.2 Judiciary Service

The district currently has one Magistrate Court for the effective administration of justice. The District Magistrate Court was constructed and is in use. The presence of the court has proven to be of immense benefit to the people with regard to the delivery of justice. However, the main challenge facing this institution is inadequate staff accommodation.

2.8.6.1.3 Fire Service

Fire prevention and management have been the key responsibility of the Fire Service in the District. The incidence of bushfires is so manifest in the district and has become a major issue of concern for the Assembly. Therefore, the importance of the Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) cannot be overemphasised in the protection of life and property. The district has a Fire Service Station, a decent office space for the fire service at Kpetoe to deal with fires and create awareness on domestic and bush fires.

2.8.6.1.4 Challenges of the District Security

- Inadequate Office Accommodation
- Unavailability of residential Accommodation
- Limited logistics for security operatives

2.8.6.1.5 Ambulance Services

The district has an Ambulance Service Station, which provides an integrated and emergency medical care, health transport and education services to all people in the district. There is a decent office space for the Ambulance Service at Kpetoe that provides ambulance services in the district. The major issues confronting the Ambulance Service in the District includes inadequate funding and resources and unavailability of residential accommodation for staff.

2.8.6.1.6 Ghana Immigration Service and Customs Division

The service has opened an office in the district. There are two Border Check Points in the District manned by the Ghana Immigration Service and Customs Division of the Ghana Revenue Authority, located at Batume Junction and Afegame. Also located in the district is the Training School for the Customs Division of the Ghana Revenue Authority, where both Officers and Recruits are trained.

2.8.6.2 Community Action Planning

Community Action Planning forms an integral component of plan preparation, providing opportunities for local participation in governance at the local level. It involves community members, traditional authorities and relevant stakeholders in the planning, implementation and decision-making processes of their respective areas. This fosters greater trust and responsibility among the Assembly and the community. These efforts aim to improve transparency and accountability, increase local participation in decision- making, and encourage regular dialogue between the Assembly and the citizens. Periodic Public hearings are conducted to engage the citizenry, enabling them to make inputs on proposed plans and provide feedback on the use of Assembly resources.

Non-Governmental Organizations like World Vision, GLOWA and Plan Ghana also play an integral role in strengthening CAP within the District. Their efforts are aimed at empowering local communities, enhancing participatory governance and improving development outcomes.

2.8.6.3 Popular Participation

The level of participation in the development programmes and projects of the district is quite encouraging. The district recognises the importance of involving various stakeholders, including Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's), Faith-Based Organisations (FBO's), Civil Society Organisations and Residents in the decision-making processes. These stakeholders are actively utilised in the governance of the district through problem identification and prioritising of projects and programmes. Other areas that the stakeholders are used to include fixing of rates, fees and fines.

2.8.6.4 Interaction with Traditional Authorities

Traditional authority in the district is vested in the chieftaincy institution, which is very much respected in the district. The district consists of two main Traditional Areas: Agotime and Ziope paramountcies. The district assembly collaborates actively with the traditional leaders in maintaining law and order, resolving disputes and offering complementary services in the Administration of the District through planning and decision-making processes. These paramount Stools, as custodians of the lands, arbitrate on local issues brought to their attention and offer the necessary local services as are referred to them.

2.8.6.5 Social Accountability

The Agotime Ziope District Assembly ensures social accountability through the Local Government structures, where the District Assembly provides a legal framework for citizens to participate through elected Assembly Members and Unit Committee Members to make inputs through Sub-Committee Meetings, Executive Committee meetings and General Assembly Meetings. Again, community engagement forums, which provide citizens with the opportunity to question their leaders and demand explanations on the use of resources. Civil Society Organizations, Faith-Based Organisations, Faith Based Organizations and Health Committees also provide avenues for citizens to hold public officials accountable.

Low participation, limited awareness, resource constraints, etc., are some of the factors that hinder social accountability.

2.8.6.6 Implication for Development

The culture of the people could be an opportunity to be tapped for the development of the district. For example, the friendly nature of the people could attract investors and tourists into the district, as is currently the case.

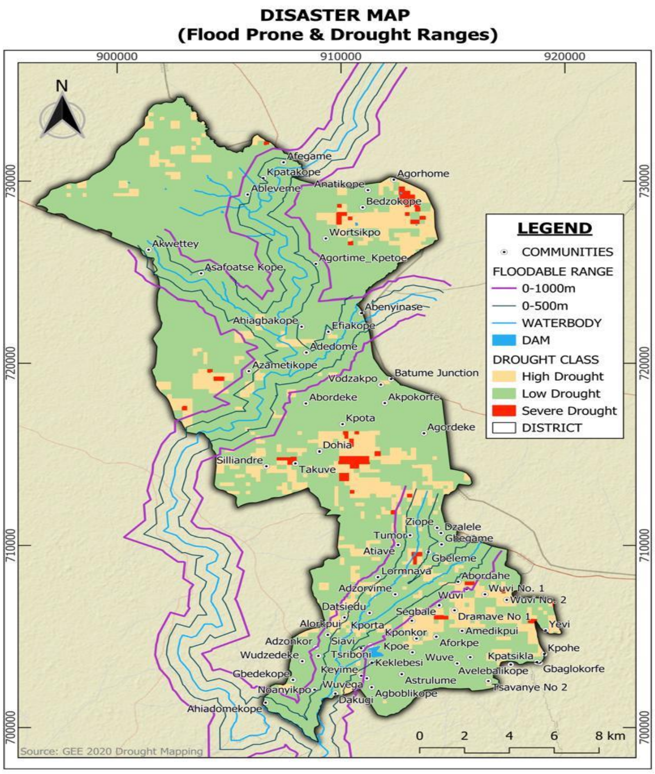
2.8.7 Emergency Preparedness and Response

2.8.7.1 Disaster Incidents

The district experiences disasters like bushfires, flooding, wind and rainstorms from time to time as a result of climate change. These disasters have had negative impacts on the socio-economic life of the people and require the possibility of exploring and developing some early warning systems to enable the people to prepare for these disasters.

2.8.7.2 Disaster Risk Management, Preparedness and Response

Figure 2.25: Disaster map of Agotime-Ziope District



The Disaster and Risk Management Plan for the district provides a comprehensive framework for disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation efforts to safeguard the lives, properties and the environment. Table 2.22 shows climate change and disaster hazards that mostly affect some communities in the district.

Table 2.22: Climate change and disaster risk analysis.

Community	Issue	Risk	Implication For Planning
Bedzame	Unavailability of a bridge at a low land on the main road leading to Bedzame.	Flooding resulting in communities totally cut off after rains making commuting in and out of Bedzame and its environs impossible. Sick people and pregnant women are unable to have access to healthcare facilities	Construction of a bridge
Entire district	Rain and windstorm	Damage to public properties such as schools and residential properties as well as farms	Planting of trees district wide
Communities along the banks of Tordze river	Clogging of the Tordze river	Flooding of homes in these communities due to overflowing of the river rendering people homeless and properties destroyed	Dredging of the river
Kpetoe township	Siltation of culverts	Flooding of roads and some homes after rains increasing risk of cholera and malaria outbreaks in the communities	Desilting and dredging culverts
Entire district	Bushfires	Farms and homes around bush being lost to fires due to game hunting and activities of Fulani herdsmen	Education on bushfire prevention and establishment of a task force to apprehend culprits
Sonitra (Akumase)	Traditional stone quarry activities close the community	Incidence of malaria due to stagnant water in the gullies and falling of people into the pits	Fencing of quarry site and mosquito breeding preventive measures to be put in place
Adedome	Sand weaning activities close to the community	Erosion in the community	Reclamation of degraded land

Source: DPCU Field Survey, 2022-2024

2.9 SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.9.1 SWOT Analysis of Developmental Issues

The SWOT Analysis serves as a strategic planning tool designed to assess the internal and external conditions that influence the development trajectory of the district. It provides a systematic framework for identifying and understanding the key factors that shape local development performance, thereby guiding the formulation of practical strategies and interventions for sustainable growth.

This analytical approach examines four interrelated dimensions—Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats—which collectively provide a balanced perspective of the district's developmental environment. The exercise is essential in aligning local priorities with national policy objectives, optimising resource utilisation, and positioning the district to take advantage of emerging development prospects.

Strengths represent the inherent capabilities, resources, and positive attributes within the district that can be leveraged to facilitate socio-economic transformation. These include natural endowments, institutional capacity, community cohesion, and the availability of arable land suitable for agricultural production. Other notable strengths include a vibrant traditional governance system, strong cultural identity, and an expanding network of road infrastructure linking major communities. The district's youthful population and the presence of organised farmer-based groups further enhance its potential for productivity and innovation across various sectors.

Weaknesses are internal limitations or challenges that hinder the efficient delivery of development outcomes. In the District, such constraints may include inadequate access to modern agricultural machinery, limited industrial infrastructure, and insufficient funding for essential public services. Weak institutional coordination, poor maintenance of physical assets, and limited private sector participation also impede progress. Additionally, the district faces challenges in human resource development, particularly in technical and vocational skills, which affect service delivery and overall productivity.

Opportunities encompass external factors and emerging conditions that the district can exploit to advance development. Agotime Ziope is strategically positioned to benefit from government flagship programmes such as the 24-Hour Economy Model Market and the Feed Ghana Programme, as well as support from development partners and non-governmental organisations. The district's agricultural potential offers opportunities for agro-processing, value addition, and export-oriented production. Moreover, growing demand for horticultural products, renewable energy solutions, and eco-tourism initiatives presents new avenues for investment and employment generation. The increasing digitisation of government and business operations also offers an opportunity to enhance service delivery efficiency and promote entrepreneurship among the youth.

Threats are external pressures or risks that could adversely affect the district's ability to achieve its development objectives. Key threats include climate change and its associated impacts on rainfall patterns, pest infestations, and soil fertility. Population growth and land tenure conflicts pose additional challenges to sustainable land management. Furthermore, fluctuating market prices, high youth unemployment, rural-urban migration, and the rising cost of living continue to strain the local economy. The potential for natural disasters, public health emergencies, and limited access to improved technology further exacerbates development vulnerabilities.

The outcome of the SWOT Analysis provides a foundation for evidence-based decision-making and strategic prioritisation within the District Medium-Term Development Plan. By understanding the district's internal capacities and external environment, policymakers and stakeholders are better positioned to design targeted interventions that build on strengths, address weaknesses, capitalise on opportunities, and mitigate threats. This ensures that development strategies are both realistic and responsive to local needs, thereby promoting inclusive growth and sustainable development.

Ultimately, the SWOT Analysis enables the Agotime Ziope District Assembly to strategically align its programmes and projects with Ghana's national development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It also fosters collaborative planning and strengthens resource mobilisation efforts to achieve holistic and equitable development outcomes across all sectors of the district.

Table 2.23: SWOT Analysis of Prioritised Development Issues

SN	Development issues	Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
			Economic development		
1.	Revenue underperformance	• existing revenue sources • Trained revenue collectors • Growing commercial activities	• Low compliance and weal enforcement of revenue by – laws • Leakages due to outdated / manual collection systems • Limited database of ratepayers • Inadequate logistics for revenue mobilisation	• Digital revenue management tools available nationally • Public – private partnerships to revamp revenue collection • Increasing demand for commercial services in the district • Capacity building support from MoFA and MoF agencies	• Economic hardship reducing payment willingness • Political interference in enforcement • Migration reducing revenue base • Competition from neighbouring trade jurisdictions
2.	Limited investment capacity of MSMEs	• High entrepreneurial population engaged in petty trading • Cultural / creative arts potential for value addition • Availability of local raw materials for agribusiness • LED strategy frameworks already established	• Low access to financial literacy • Informality limiting MSME growth • Weak business development services at the district level • Low technology adoption among businesses	• Government MSME fund programmes (GEA, BAC) • NGO / private sector partnerships for business training	• Market competition from imports • Youth migration depleting labour for enterprise • Unfavourable lending rates at banks
3.	Inadequate and deteriorating market infrastructure	• Existing traditional markets drawing traders from nearby towns • Strong local trading culture • Available land for market expansion • Market women associations facilitating organisation	• Poor stalls, drainage and storage systems • Congestion and inadequate sanitation facilities • Lack of designated transport terminals • Weak maintenance culture	• Access to DACF and District Development Facility for market upgrades • PPP models for infrastructural development • Cross – border trade boosting market demand	• Health and sanitation – related disease outbreaks • Traders shifting to better serviced markets in other districts • Decline in IGF

SN	Development issues	Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
4.	Limited Capital Investment in Agriculture	• Vast fertile arable land supporting production • Large farming population • existing value chain in tomato and staples • local knowledge in farming systems	• inadequate machinery and irrigation access • low financial support to farmers • weak linkages to processing facilities • high post – harvest losses	• government flagship programmes • regional market demand for vegetable and staples	• climate variability affecting yields • bushfires destroying farmlands • land tenure disputes limiting expansion
The district's economic growth potential remains largely untapped due to persistent weaknesses in the local economy. Revenue performance is low, and micro, small, and medium enterprises face limited access to capital and business development support. Market infrastructure is deteriorating, reducing commercial efficiency and discouraging investment in agricultural value chains. These constraints undermine efforts at stimulating robust local economic development and improving livelihoods.					
Social development					
5.	Inadequate Educational Resources, Teaching and Learning Materials	• presence of trained teachers • existing school infrastructure across communities • availability of district education directorate structures	• inadequate teaching and learning materials • congested classrooms in some schools • limited ICT facilities and digital learning resources • irregular teacher motivation and supervision	• government / NGO support for schools • ICT integration programmes in education • Private sector partnerships for learning materials	• Declining learning outcomes • Household poverty limiting provision of school supplies • Youth migration reducing school completion rates
6.	High Youth Unemployment	• Large and energetic youth population • Cultural creativity and artisanship potential	• Limited access to employable skills training • Few formal sector job opportunities • Low entrepreneurship support structures • limited industry partnerships for apprenticeships	• support schemes for youth entrepreneurship • growth potential in agribusiness and creative arts	• rising social vices (substance abuse, petty crimes) • rural – urban migration of productive youth
7.	Inadequate water supply services	• presence of borehole and community water systems • availability of water resources in some areas • local water management structures in some communities	• low coverage and unreliable supply • high dependence on unsafe water sources • limited investment in water infrastructure	• national and donor – funded WASH interventions • private sector participation in water facility management • rain harvesting potential • expansion of mechanised water systems	• high cost of safe water, especially in dry seasons • climate change affecting groundwater recharge • pollution from human settlements activities

SN	Development issues	Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
8.	Inadequate Electricity Coverage	• expanding national grid infrastructure • ongoing rural electrification efforts • growing demand for household and commercial. Power	• some settlements remain unconnected • voltage fluctuations damaging equipment • high household connection costs	• streetlighting support programmes • solar energy initiatives	• energy price increments • energy insecurity limiting economic growth
9.	Unimproved Household and Communal Sanitation	• growing awareness of the importance of sanitation • active role of environmental health units • existence of WASH teams	• high open defecation rates in some communities • limited waste management facilities and services • few households own improved toilet facilities • weak enforcement of sanitation by – laws	• national ODF campaigns (CLTS) • NGO – led sanitation interventions • Recycling and waste business opportunities behaviour change communication programmes	• Pollution of water bodies • Increasing cost of sanitation infrastructure
10.	Limited Child Rights Protection	• Existence of Social Welfare and Community Development Unit • Legal frameworks protecting children's rights • Community child protection committees in some areas • Traditional structures that provide community care	• Limited enforcement of child protection laws • Inadequate logistics for social welfare services • Underreporting of abuse cases	• NGO and donor interest in child protection • Capacity building for child rights enforcers	• Rising cases of child exploitation and abuse • Teenage pregnancy and school drop – outs • Cyber exploitation risks growing with ICT access • Poverty worsening child neglect situations
Social development is hindered by inadequate service delivery in key sectors. Educational facilities lack necessary resources and teaching-learning materials, while youth unemployment continues to rise due to limited skills and job opportunities. Access to potable water and electricity remains insufficient, particularly in underserved communities. Sanitation challenges and gaps in child rights protection further expose vulnerable populations to health and social risks.					
Environment and Human Settlement Development					
11.	Unregulated Nomadic Herdsmen Activities	• Potential to expand livestock value chains	• Destruction of farmlands and properties due to unregulated movements	• Formalising livestock trade and corridor systems • Strengthening security and by – law enforcements	• Loss of investments in agriculture

SN	Development issues	Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
		• Existing traditional conflict resolution mechanisms • Functioning security collaboration with local authorities	• Weak enforcement of nomadic by - laws	• Community dialogue and peacebuilding initiatives • Regional collaboration with neighbouring districts / countries	
12.	High Incidence of seasonal bushfires	• Existence of community fire volunteers • Increasing awareness of fire risks • Traditional fire management knowledge • Collaboration with NADMO and GNFS	• Annual destruction of farmlands and vegetation • Weak enforcement of anti – bushfire regulations • Farming practices that encourage fire use • Low logistics for fire prevention and response	• Community sensitisation and by – laws on fire control • Improved farming techniques reducing bush burning	• Soil degradation reducing productivity • Loss of wildlife and biodiversity • Increased CO2 emissions worsening climate change • Bushfires escalating into community settlements
13.	Weak local ownership of climate change interventions	• Existence of groups for environment management • Traditional ecological knowledge and practices • Local leadership structures for awareness campaigns	• Low local participation in climate programmes • Limited technical knowledge on adaptation • Poor funding for climate initiatives • Inadequate integration into local planning	• Access to climate finance and resilience programmes • Collaboration with NGOs and CSOs • National climate change policy support	• Increased frequency of climate – related hazards • Decline in agriculture yield and water security\high vulnerability of rural communities • Loss of ecosystem services
14.	Poor road condition and transport infrastructure	• Existing road network linking communities • Strong agricultural production requiring logistics • Active transport unions advocating improvements • Availability of land for road expansion	• Poor roads restricting mobility and service access • Increased post – harvest losses • Slow emergency response and market access	• Government and donor – funded infrastructure investment • Improved trade and service delivery with upgrades • Mechanised agriculture expansion with road improvement	• Premature vehicle damage increasing transport cost • Further isolation of remote communities • Reduced attractiveness for investors • Floods worsening road deterioration
	Lack of spatial planning schemes. (SDF, SP, LPs)	• Availability of land for planned development	• Haphazard, unregulated settlement expansion • Encroachment on public lands	• Support from Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority	• Rising cost of future redevelopment

SN	Development issues	Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
		• District physical planning structures in place • Growing settlements needing structured planning	• Limited planning logistics and technical staff	• Modern GIS tools for spatial planning • Ability to reserve land for socio – economic infrastructure	• Environmental degradation from unplanned settlements
Environmental sustainability and human settlement planning face significant challenges. Unregulated nomadic herdsmen activities, seasonal bushfires, and weak ownership of climate change initiatives degrade the ecological landscape. Poor road infrastructure restricts mobility and access to essential services, while the absence of approved spatial planning schemes results in haphazard development and inefficient land use.					
Governance and institutional development					
15.	Weak enforcement of Assembly By – Laws	• Legal and regulatory frameworks already exist • Environmental health and sanitation unit are operational • Local leadership structures support enforcement • Stakeholder willingness to comply when laws are enforced	• Poor enforcement leading to indiscipline in settlements • Limited logistics for monitoring and prosecution • Political interference and reluctance to sanction offenders • Low public awareness of by – laws	• Civic education initiatives to increase compliance • Strengthened institutional collaboration with security agencies • Community sensitisation and enforcement partnerships	• Environmental degradation and public health risks • Erosion of public confidence in local governance • Increased sanitation and development challenges • Encroachment and haphazard development
16.	Poor implementation of planned programmes	• Detailed MTDP and planning systems in place • Dedicated works department • Availability of performance assessment frameworks	• Delays in project execution and completion • Weak coordination across implementing partners • Limited funding and resource mobilisation • Poor monitoring and follow – up on implementation	• Capacity strengthening support from NDPC, RCC and DPs • Performance – based grants and funding reforms • Digital project racking and transparency tools	• Loss of development impact due to delays • Increased project costs from inflations • Reduced trust between citizens and government
17.	Ineffective district sub – structures	• Established area councils and unit committees • Mandate under decentralisation policy	• Low functionality and inadequate resourcing • Lack of training and motivation for members	• Policy reforms strengthening sub – national governance • CSO partnerships enhancing participation	• Reduced grassroots involvement in governance • Poor service delivery at community level

SN	Development issues	Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
		• Local representation supporting community inclusion • Opportunity to drive local economic initiatives	• Weak community engagement and participation • Poor coordination with District Assembly organs	• Local revenue mobilisation retention at sub – structure level • Leadership development programmes	• Increased local conflict and mistrust • Weak ownership of development interventions
18.	Weak collaboration with CSOs	• Active civil society presence in the district • Shared interest in improving community development • CSOs provide technical expertise and advocacy • CSO support enhances accountability	• Limited coordination and engagement mechanisms • Overlap of roles leading to duplication • Weak communication channels • Limited funded collaborations	• Joint project implementation • Strengthening social accountability and transparency • Support for vulnerable groups and advocacy reforms • Knowledge exchange and capacity building	• Fragmented development efforts • Loss of potential funding and partnerships • Limited oversight leading to abuse / misinformation • Reduced public participation and advocacy
19.	Weak capacity for Monitoring and Evaluation	• Existing district M & E structures and guidelines • availability of trained officers, though few • data platforms being rolled out nationally • supportive policy frameworks for evidence – based planning	• inadequate logistics and training for M & E delivery • poor data collection, analysis and reporting • limited integration of M & E findings into decisions • irregular performance reviews	• M & E capacity and digital data systems from NDPC / MOH/ Others • Peer learning and results – based management reforms • Partnerships with NGOs for data strengthening • Growing demand for accountability and results	• Poor quality data affecting planning and budgeting • Failure to achieve performance benchmarks • Loss of development funding due to low reporting • Weak adaptation to emerging challenges
Institutional effectiveness is limited by weak enforcement of Assembly by-laws and inadequate implementation of development programmes. District sub-structures operate below expected functionality, reducing local participation in governance. Poor collaboration with civil society organizations and weak monitoring and evaluation capacity further constrain accountability and performance in service delivery.					
International relations					
20.	Inadequate collaboration with neighbouring countries on Trade and partnerships	• Strategic location near Togo enabling access to external markets • Cultural and ethnic ties across the border enhancing social cohesion	• Lack of formalised bilateral cooperation frameworks • Limited capacity for international relations coordination • Weak infrastructure supporting cross – border trade	• AfCFTA promoting free movement of goods and services • Sister – city partnerships for investment and knowledge exchange	• Border insecurity and smuggling operations • Increased competition from established regional trading centres

SN	Development issues	Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
				• Tourism and creative arts industry expansion into regional markets	
The district's geographical proximity to neighbouring Togo presents significant opportunities for cross-border trade and cultural exchange. However, insufficient partnerships and cooperation frameworks with border communities and sister cities have limited international market integration and regional developmental collaboration.					

2.10 Community Needs and Aspirations

The community's needs and aspirations were taken from questionnaires administered to opinion leaders and some community leaders. The following is a summary of the community needs and aspirations:

Table 2.24: Community Needs and Aspirations

Name of Area Councils	Community Needs and Aspirations
Agotime Area Council	• Construction of school infrastructure • Provision of portable water • Construction and reshaping of access roads • Extension of electricity • Construction of health infrastructure • Construction of ICT facility • Provision of streetlights • Supply of health logistics and equipment • Construction of culverts and footbridges • Construction of lorry station • Construction of drainage system • Mechanisation of boreholes • Street Naming and Property Addressing • Provision of sanitary • Construction of police post • Rehabilitation of Magistrate court building • Construction of institutional toilets for selected schools • Construction of modern communal toilet • Supply teaching and learning materials • Supply of school furniture • Rehabilitation of selected school infrastructure • Promotion of kente weaving • Provision of community layouts • Reopening of Akpokope market
Ziope Area Council	• Expansion of school feeding programme • Facilitation of subsidies for farm inputs and machinery

	• Construction of nurses' accommodation • Support for local women groups • Promotion of Local Economic Development Activities • Construction of school infrastructure • Provision of portable water • Provision of irrigation facility • Construction and reshaping of access roads • Extension of electricity • Construction of health infrastructure • Construction of ICT facility • Provision of streetlights • Supply of health logistics and equipment • Construction of culverts and footbridges • Construction of lorry station • Construction of drainage system • Mechanisation of boreholes • Street Naming and Property Addressing • Provision of sanitary • Construction of police post • Rehabilitation of Magistrate court building • Construction of institutional toilets for selected schools • Construction of modern communal toilet • Supply teaching and learning materials • Supply of school furniture • Rehabilitation of selected school infrastructure • Promotion of kente weaving • Provision of community layouts • Reopening of Akpokope market

2.11 Estimated Future Development Needs

2.11.1 Population Projections

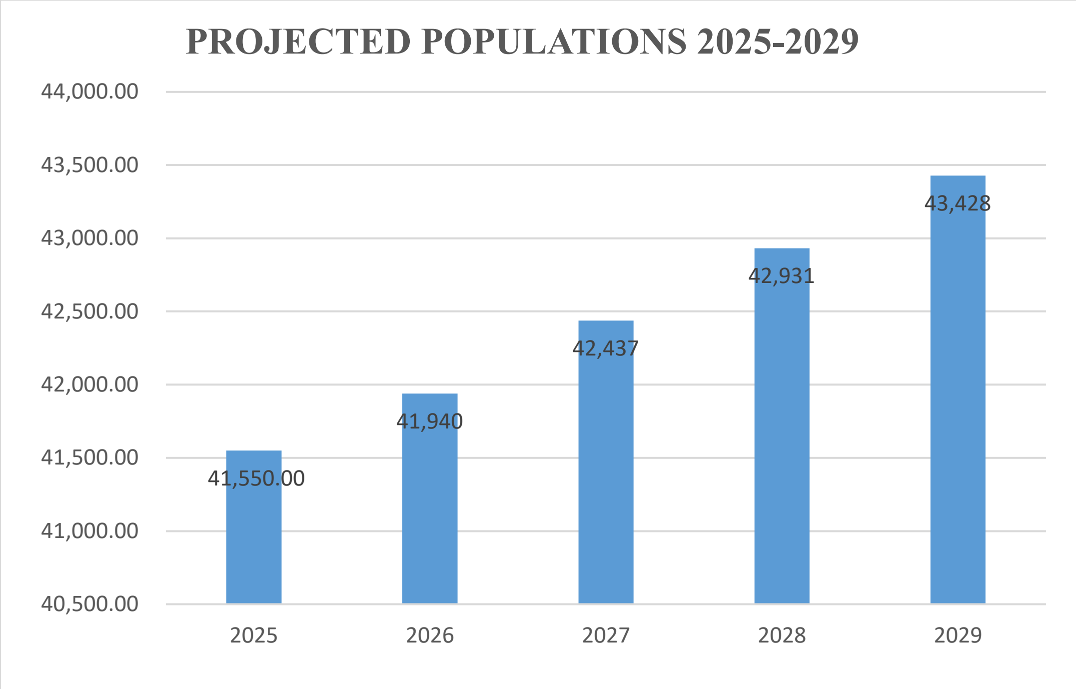
Accurate data on various socio-economic factors is crucial for effective planning, policy making and resource allocation for development. Understanding the impact of population growth on the district's social amenities is essential, as it will put pressure on the social and economic services and facilities and hence priority should be given to meeting the demands of basic needs like food, shelter, education, health, etc.

Table 2.25: Population projection (2025-2029)

Age	2025		2026		2027		2028		2029	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0–4	2136	2360	2158	2385	2184	2414	2208	2441	2234	2469
5–9	2365	2613	2389	2641	2423	2672	2445	2703	2473	2733
10–14	2195	2427	2218	2451	2244	2481	2266	2509	2297	2538
15–19	1990	2199	2006	2218	2030	2244	2054	2270	2077	2296
20–24	1547	1709	1562	1726	1580	1746	1599	1767	1616	1787
25–29	1396	1541	1514	1673	1532	1693	1549	1713	1567	1732
30–34	1308	1446	1410	1559	1427	1577	1444	1595	1460	1614
35–39	1056	1167	1322	1462	1339	1479	1354	1496	1369	1514
40–44	1056	1167	1067	1179	1080	1194	1092	1207	1105	1221
45–49	910	1005	920	1017	931	1028	942	1041	953	1052
50–54	766	846	774	855	783	865	792	876	802	887
55–59	588	650	595	657	602	666	609	673	616	680
60–64	533	589	539	595	545	603	551	609	559	617
65-69	380	419	383	424	388	429	392	434	397	439
70-74	330	364	327	362	332	367	336	371	341	376
75-79	237	262	238	263	238	263	244	269	247	272
80+	505	558	499	552	505	558	511	565	517	571
Total	**41,550**		**41,940**		**42,437**		**42,931**		**43,428**	

Source: Statistics Department, AZDA, 2025

Figure 2.26: Projected population (2025-2029)



2.12. Implications of Population projections on sectors

2.12.1 Education Service Delivery

In the next four years, an increase in population will heavily impact the education sector. From the population projections, it is expected that enrolment will continue to increase steadily during the four years. This means more educational facilities and resources will be required to accommodate the growing numbers, as well as more trained teachers needed to be posted so as not to overpower the existing capacity of teachers.

2.12.2 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

As the population continues to grow, the demand for clean water and proper sanitation will rise sharply. This implies that more households will need water for drinking, cooking, and cleaning, which puts greater pressure on existing water supply systems. Population growth also results in larger amounts of waste generation, making it more difficult to manage sanitation efficiently. This can lead to issues such as uncollected waste/indiscriminate dumping, crowded public toilets and potential contamination of water sources. If infrastructure fails to keep pace with these changes, the community, especially vulnerable groups like children and the elderly, may face greater risks of waterborne diseases like cholera and diarrhoea. To tackle these challenges, it is essential to invest in water systems, improve sanitation facilities and enhance public education efforts to ensure every resident lives in a clean and healthy environment.

2.12.3 Health Service Delivery

Based on the District's projected population of 43,428 people by 2029, the current health facilities and staffing are woefully insufficient to meet the essential growing demand. If the inadequacy of health facilities and professionals is not addressed, the quality of health care will decline, potentially leading to limited-service delivery. This situation will likely increase disparities in health and life expectancy, with wealthier individuals seeking care at private hospitals, while poorer residents compete for the limited resources available at public health centres.

2.12.4 Infrastructure Development

A growing population significantly affects the quality, availability and maintenance of infrastructure. An increase in population from 39,553 to 43,428 by 2029 means that roads will become increasingly congested, making movement slower and more difficult. Market spaces will become overcrowded, with limited facilities to support the growing number of traders and customers. Housing demand will rise, leading to overcrowding and unplanned settlements. Sanitation systems will struggle to keep up, resulting in poor waste disposal, environmental degradation and public health concerns. These challenges, if not addressed, could reduce the quality of life and hinder sustainable development in the district.

2.12.5 Climate Change

The district is experiencing some climate change issues that require urgent action to prevent future disasters in terms of food security and negative weather changes. The extent of degradation of farmlands caused by bushfire activities is becoming grave, and if the required steps are not taken, the district will lose its greatest resource to climate variability. The future projection would be to ensure greening of degraded areas and enforcing the concept of greenings in structural drawings (both private and public buildings), as well as encourage alternative use of renewable energy.

2.12.6 Security services

Population growth in the district can place pressure on existing security systems. There will be a demand for housing, jobs, and basic services. This can lead to overcrowding, unemployment, and competition for limited resources. These factors can contribute to rising crime rates. Without a corresponding increase in police presence, community patrols, and social interventions, it will become harder to maintain law and order, making residents feel less safe in the future.

CHAPTER THREE
KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.1 Introduction

This chapter of the plan presents the identified key development priorities confronting the district, emanating from the analysis of performance review and situational analysis as captured in Chapter Two. This chapter, therefore, presents the key development priorities areas where the Assembly will channel its resources and efforts to.

3.2 Prioritisation of Key Development Issues

Development needs and problems identification assessment involving the various stakeholders led to the identification of numerous development challenges and gaps, which accounted for the current development situation of the district.

In prioritising the development issues identified within the Agotime Ziope District, a comprehensive analytical process was undertaken to evaluate the ranked needs, aspirations, and development gaps emerging from the situational analysis. This exercise was aimed at deriving a consolidated and well-structured list of prioritised development concerns that reflect the collective aspirations of the District. The assessment and prioritisation process was guided by the following key considerations:

1. **Severity and Diversity of the Problem** – The extent and complexity of each issue, as well as the potential social, economic, and environmental benefits of addressing it, were critically examined.
2. **Multiplier Effect on Economic Efficiency** – Priority was given to issues with the capacity to stimulate investment, generate employment, enhance income levels, and contribute to overall economic growth.
3. **Linkages to Human Development and Equity** – Issues with significant implications for meeting basic human needs and protecting the rights of vulnerable groups were given greater emphasis.
4. **Impact on Sustainable Spatial Development** – Consideration was also given to issues that influence the sustainable use of land and development within designated growth corridors and spatial zones of the District.

At the operational level, the identified development challenges were aligned with community needs and aspirations gathered through broad-based stakeholder engagements. The Pairwise Ranking Method was subsequently applied to enable a comparative assessment of issues in pairs. This participatory and analytical tool provided a systematic approach for determining the relative importance of each issue, thereby ensuring that the final priorities were evidence-based and widely accepted.

Furthermore, the prioritised issues were subjected to **SWOT Analysis** to deepen understanding of the District's development dynamics. This analytical framework provided insight into the District's resource potentials and structural limitations, thereby facilitating informed and consensus-driven decision-making in the formulation of strategies and programmes for the MTDP.

Table 3.1: Prioritised development issues

Development dimension	Prioritized development issues
Economic Development	• Revenue under performance. • Limited investment capacity of MSMEs • Inadequate and deteriorating market Infrastructure • Limited capital investment in agriculture
Social Development	• Inadequate educational resources, teaching and learning materials • High youth unemployment rate • Inadequate water supply services • Inadequate electricity coverage • Unimproved household and communal sanitation • Limited attention on child rights and protection issues • Inadequate public health infrastructure and logistic for quality health care services • Insufficient nutritional literacy, especially in rural areas • High cases of teenage pregnancy • Inadequate and limited social protection coverage programmes for vulnerable groups • High incidence of multi – dimensional poverty
Environment and Human Settlement Development	• Unregulated nomadic herdsmen • High incidence of seasonal bush fire • Weak local ownership of climate change interventions • Poor road condition and transport infrastructure • Lack of a spatial planning schemes (SDFs, SPs & LPs) • Incomplete street naming and property addressing system
Governance and Institutional Development	• Weak enforcement of Assembly By- laws • Poor implementation of planned programmes and projects • Ineffective district sub-structures • Weak collaboration with CSO • Weak capacity for M&E
International Relations	• Inadequate collaborations with Sister City partnerships • Inadequate cross - border collaborations on local trade

Source: DPCU, 2025.

CHAPTER FOUR
DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.1 Introduction
This chapter provides information on the district's desired outlook. The development goals, objectives and strategies are outlined to address development issues, challenges and gaps in the district. These development goals, objectives and strategies are all aligned with the 2026 – 2029 National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework, reflecting the intended development agenda.

This chapter equally presents the spatial contexts of development proposals through the District's Spatial Development Framework and the Structure Plans for its urban centres.

4.2 Formulation of Development Goals
The formulation of the District's Development Goals was undertaken through an extensive and participatory consultative process involving a broad spectrum of stakeholders. This approach ensured that the goals reflected the collective aspirations of the people while adequately addressing cross-cutting and emerging development challenges within the District.

For each development dimension, a specific goal was developed to respond directly to the prioritised issues identified during the situational analysis and needs assessment. To ensure coherence and avoid potential overlaps or contradictions among the goals, a goal compatibility assessment was conducted. This was achieved through the application of a compatibility matrix, which evaluated the degree of alignment and consistency among the various goals, as presented in Table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1 Compatibility matrix for adopted goals

Goals	Improve the local economy by boosting revenue, supporting businesses, enhancing markets, and promoting agriculture and tourism by 2029.	Improve social wellbeing by expanding access to essential services, reducing poverty, and protecting vulnerable groups by 2029.	Strengthen environmental management and improve infrastructure and spatial development by 2029.	Strengthen local governance and institutional capacity by improving enforcement of by-laws, enhancing stakeholder participation, and strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure effective implementation of programmes and projects by 2029.	Strengthen cross-border collaboration and sister-city partnerships to enhance trade and socio-economic opportunities with neighbouring countries by 2029.
Improve the local economy by boosting revenue, supporting businesses, enhancing markets, and promoting agriculture and tourism by 2029.					
Improve social wellbeing by expanding access to essential services, reducing poverty, and protecting vulnerable groups by 2029.					
Strengthen environmental management and improve infrastructure and spatial development by 2029.					
Strengthen local governance and institutional capacity by improving enforcement of by-laws, enhancing stakeholder participation, and strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure effective implementation of programmes and projects by 2029.					

Strengthen cross-border collaboration and sister-city partnerships to enhance trade and socio-economic opportunities with neighbouring countries by 2029.					

Source: DPCU construct, 2025.

*Colour codes

Compatible

Medium

High

Low

4.3 Adoption of Objectives and Strategies

Table 4.2 presents a comprehensive matrix that outlines the District's development goals, objectives, strategies, and programmes, and their alignment with the national development objectives and prioritised issues identified during the planning process. This alignment draws from the **2026–2029 Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF)**, ensuring coherence between district-level aspirations and the overarching national development agenda.

The strategies were carefully formulated to provide clear pathways for achieving the stated objectives. In developing these strategies, critical considerations were given to factors such as financial feasibility, resource availability, the specific needs of target populations, potential social and environmental impacts, and the accessibility of suitable technologies.

Ultimately, the selection of the most appropriate strategies for achieving the desired objectives and overarching goals was guided by the following key determinants:

- **Financial Considerations:** Assessment of the cost implications and financial sustainability of the proposed interventions.
- **Resource Availability:** Evaluation of the availability of human resources (including technical expertise), financial capacity, and the time required for effective implementation.
- **Target Population:** Consideration of the relevance of proposed strategies to the needs, preferences, and aspirations of the target groups within the 2026–2029 planning cycle.
- **Social and Environmental Costs:** Examination of both the short- and long-term positive and negative impacts of the strategies on the population and the environment.
- **Intended Objectives:** Ensuring consistency of each strategy with the specific objectives and the overall development goals of the District.
- **Technology:** Appraisal of the availability and suitability of technologies to facilitate implementation, while ensuring accessibility and ease of adoption by the target population.

Table 4.2: Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes.

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Economic Development					
Revenue underperformance	To strengthen the district's internal financial capacity by ensuring effective revenue mobilization and prudent fiscal management.	By 2029, enhance Internally Generated Funds (IGF) by no less than 30% through strengthened revenue systems and improved compliance enforcement.	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	• Deploy modernized and automated revenue administration systems to minimize leakages. • Undertake periodic revenue performance audits and strengthen enforcement mechanisms. • Build the operational capacity of revenue personnel and intensify taxpayer education initiatives.	Financial Management and Revenue Mobilization Programme
Limited investment capacity of MSMEs	To expand the investment base and competitiveness of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises toward sustainable Local Economic Development.	Support a minimum of 200 MSMEs with business development services and financing options by 2029.	Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development	• Facilitate access to affordable financing and financial literacy for local enterprises. • Provide comprehensive business advisory and entrepreneurship skills development programmes. • Promote strategic private sector partnerships to scale local enterprise growth.	Local Economic Development Programme
Inadequate and deteriorating market infrastructure	To modernize commercial infrastructure to stimulate trade and enhance revenue efficiency.	Modernize and expand 2 market infrastructure to improve trading conditions and increase revenue by 2028	Enhance domestic trade	• Improve market amenities including storage, sanitation, security and lighting systems. • Establish and empower market management bodies for efficient facility administration. • Introduce streamlined and transparent market toll collection arrangements.	Local Economic Development Programme

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Limited capital investment agriculture	To improve agricultural productivity through enhanced access to modern technologies, inputs and support services.	Achieve a minimum 20% increase in productivity of major food and staple crops by 2029.	Promote development of improved crop varieties, pest control and soil management strategies	• Expand agricultural mechanization services and small-scale irrigation interventions. • Enhance extension services and facilitate access to certified seeds and climate-resilient inputs. • Support farmer access to credit facilities and input subsidy programmes.	Agriculture and Agribusiness Development Programme
Social Development					
Inadequate educational resources and learning materials	To improve access to quality education through equitable provision of learning resources.	Ensure all public basic schools receive adequate and standardized teaching and learning materials by 2029.	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	• Strengthen supply and distribution mechanism for instructional materials. • Partner with private and non – state actors to support school resource improvement. • Enhance monitoring of teaching and learning material utilisation and maintenance.	Education, Youth Empowerment and Skills Development Programme
High youth unemployment rate	To promote sustainable employment pathways for the youth through skills development and entrepreneurship.	Reduce youth unemployment by at least 15% by 2029 through employability and enterprise support initiatives.	Promote effective participation of the youth in socio economic development	• Expand vocational and technical skills programmes guided by labour market needs. • Facilitate access to start – up capital and business incubation services. • Promote public – private partnerships for youth apprenticeship and job placement.	Education, Youth Empowerment and Skills Development Programme

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Inadequate water supply services	To ensure reliable and safe water access for improved household wellbeing.	Increase access to safe and regular potable water supply to 80% of households by 2029.	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services	• Rehabilitate and expand piped and mechanised water systems in underserved communities. • Strengthen community – based management of water facilities. • Implement routine maintenance and monitoring systems for water infrastructure.	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Programme
Unimproved household and communal sanitation	To improve environmental health through adequate sanitation facilities and effective waste management.	Achieve 20% household access to improved sanitation facilities and reduce open defecation by 2029.	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	• Support construction of household toilets and upgrade of public sanitation facilities. • Improve solid waste collection, recycling and disposal systems. • Intensify hygiene and behavioural change campaigns on safe sanitation.	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Programme
Inadequate public health infrastructure and logistics. for quality health care services	To enhance quality primary health care delivery through improved facilities and logistics.	Construct at least 8 CHPS compounds and provide essential logistics to priority health centres by 2029.	Ensure accessible, and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for all	• Strengthen infrastructure and medical equipment provision at primary health facilities. • Expand outreach and community health services. • Implement routine maintenance and monitoring systems of health facilities to ensure efficient and reliable service delivery.	Public Health Services and Promotion Programme
Insufficient nutritional literacy, especially in rural areas	To improve nutrition outcomes, especially among children and vulnerable groups.	Reduce prevalence of preventable malnutrition among children under five by 10% by 2029.	Ensure access to safe and nutritious foods	• Implement targeted nutrition education and dietary improvement campaigns. • Expand mother-to-child nutritional support programmes. • Strengthen community nutrition monitoring and counselling services.	Public Health Services and Promotion Programme

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
High cases of teenage pregnancy	To reduce adolescent vulnerability through improved reproductive health services and behavioural change.	Reduce recorded teenage pregnancy cases by 10% by 2029.	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	• Expand adolescent reproductive health education and counselling services. • Strengthen school-based protection and mentorship programmes. • Engage community leaders to support anti-child marriage and girl-empowerment advocacy.	Public Health Services and Promotion Programme
Inadequate and limited social protection coverage programmes for vulnerable groups	To safeguard vulnerable populations through strengthened social protection mechanisms.	Extend social protection benefits to all documented vulnerable households by 2029.	Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable	• Improve identification and data management for vulnerable households. • Strengthen collaboration with national social protection programmes. • Expand community-based support initiatives for persons at risk.	Vulnerability, Social Protection and Poverty Reduction Programme
High incidence of multi – dimensional poverty	To reduce poverty through inclusive access to livelihood opportunities and essential social services.	Reduce multi-dimensional poverty levels by 10% by 2029.	Eradicate poverty and inequality in all forms and dimension	• Implement targeted livelihood empowerment and employment schemes. • Improve access to quality health, education and WASH services in deprived areas. • Strengthen social safety nets to protect the poorest households.	Vulnerability, Social Protection and Poverty Reduction Programme
Limited attention to child right and protection issues	To promote a safe and protective environment for children's wellbeing and development.	Ensure full compliance with child welfare and protection standards in all communities by 2029.	Promote the rights and welfare of children	• Strengthen enforcement against child exploitation and abuse. • Expand community-based child protection structures and reporting systems. • Promote awareness campaigns on children's rights and parental responsibility.	Child Rights Protection and Promotion Programme
Environment and Human Settlement Development					

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Unregulated of nomadic herdsmen activities	To ensure sustainable land use and reduce conflicts through regulated livestock movement and settlements.	By 2029, enforce livestock movement and grazing regulations in all identified hotspot communities to minimize encroachment and resource conflicts.	Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	• Develop and implement district-level transhumance control bylaws. • Strengthen collaboration between security agencies, traditional authorities, and herdsmen associations. • Establish designated grazing zones and watering points where feasible.	Climate Change and Mitigation Programme
High incidence of seasonal bush fires	To reduce environmental degradation and protect livelihoods by preventing and effectively managing bushfires.	Achieve a 30% reduction in recorded bushfire incidents by 2029.	Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	• Train and equip community fire volunteer squads in high-risk areas. • Enforce bushfire prevention regulations in collaboration with traditional authorities. • Conduct sustained public education on safe land preparation and fire handling.	Climate Change and Mitigation Programme
Weak local ownership of climate change interventions	To strengthen local climate governance and encourage community-led adaptation measures.	Ensure 25% of communities adopt at least one climate-resilient practice by 2029.	Enhance climate change resilience	• Promote climate-smart agriculture and environmental conservation initiatives. • Mainstream climate resilience measures into community development plans. • Facilitate partnership with climate and environmental agencies for knowledge transfer.	Climate Change and Mitigation Programme
Poor road and transport infrastructure (lorry parks and stations)	To improve accessibility, mobility, and economic connectivity through upgraded road and transport infrastructure.	Upgrade priority feeder roads and construction at least two (2) lorry parks/stations by 2029.	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	• Advocate funding support through central government and development partners. • Improve drainage, surfacing, and routine road maintenance systems. • Develop transport terminals with adequate security, lighting, and sanitation.	Infrastructure Delivery and Maintenance Programme

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Lack of a spatial planning schemes (SDFs, SPs & LPs)	To achieve orderly and sustainable physical development through effective spatial planning and land use management.	Complete and operationalize Spatial Development Framework, Structure Plans, and Local Plans for all major settlements by 2029.	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	• Prepare, approve, and enforce statutory spatial planning schemes. • Digitize land-use data for effective monitoring and development control. • Strengthen stakeholder education and enforcement on compliance with planning standards	Infrastructure Delivery and Maintenance Programme
Incomplete Street Naming and Property Addressing system	To improve navigation, service delivery, and revenue administration through a functional addressing system.	Ensure full street naming and property addressing coverage in all urban and peri-urban communities by 2029.	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	• Complete validation and installation of street nameplates and property numbers. • Integrate the addressing system into revenue and emergency response platforms. • Train local teams to maintain and routinely update address databases.	Infrastructure Delivery and Maintenance Programme
Governance and Institutional Development					
Weak enforcement of Assembly By- laws	To strengthen regulatory compliance and improve local governance effectiveness.	Achieve at least 60% enforcement compliance with key by-laws across communities by 2029.	Deepen transparency and public accountability	• Intensify public sensitization on Assembly by-laws and penalties for non-compliance. • Strengthen coordination between Assembly structures, traditional authorities, and security agencies. • Implement regular monitoring and enforcement exercises within communities.	Governance, management and Service Delivery
Poor implementation of planned programmes and projects	To enhance implementation consistency and ensure timely delivery of development interventions.	Ensure that 90% of planned projects are executed within scheduled timelines by 2029.	Improve decentralised planning	• Establish strict project tracking and reporting mechanisms. • Strengthen financial planning and procurement processes to reduce delays. • Promote stakeholder accountability and transparency during project execution.	Governance, management and Service Delivery
Poor performance of sub – district structures	To strengthen institutional capacity for improved	Provide targeted capacity-building to all Sub-Structures and Unit	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	• Conduct regular training on local governance, leadership, and community mobilization.	Governance, management and Service Delivery

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
	decentralised service delivery.	Committee members at least once annually by 2029.		• Ensure adequate provision of logistics and operational tools for sub-structures. • Implement regular monitoring of sub – structures activities	
Weak collaboration with CSOs	To deepen participatory governance and enhance accountability in local decision-making.	Increase Civil Society and citizen participation in Town Hall meetings and engagements by 40% by 2029.	Promote civic and civil society engagement in development	• Institutionalize structured stakeholder consultation and engagement platforms. • Strengthen partnerships with CSOs, faith-based and community organizations. • Implement digital and community-based information dissemination on public policies.	Governance, management and Service Delivery
Weak capacity for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	To improve performance measurement through a strengthened M&E system.	Produce timely quarterly M&E reports and ensure 100% compliance with reporting standards by 2029.	Deepen transparency and public accountability	• Provide M&E tools, logistics and capacity development for staff. • Digitize data collection and reporting processes for real-time tracking. • Integrate M&E findings into evidence-based planning and decision-making.	Governance, management and Service Delivery
International Relations					
Inadequate collaboration with neighbouring countries on trade and sister city cooperation	To promote regional cooperation and cross-border economic opportunities.	Formalize at least one functional cross-border trade or sister-city partnership by 2029.	Promote Ghana's economic interests	Strengthen collaboration with border security, trade bodies, and local authorities of neighbouring countries. Facilitate joint development initiatives such as border market modernization. promote cultural and economic exchange programmes to enhance bilateral relations	Sister City Relations

4.4 Integration of Spatial Plans

Spatial planning serves as a strategic tool for guiding how land and physical space are organised to support sustainable development within the Agotime Ziope District. It translates development priorities into physical form by defining how settlements are structured, where future growth should occur, and how essential services and infrastructure must be distributed. In the context of the district's development agenda, spatial planning provides a coordinated approach for balancing economic growth with environmental stewardship, social inclusion, and efficient land use management.

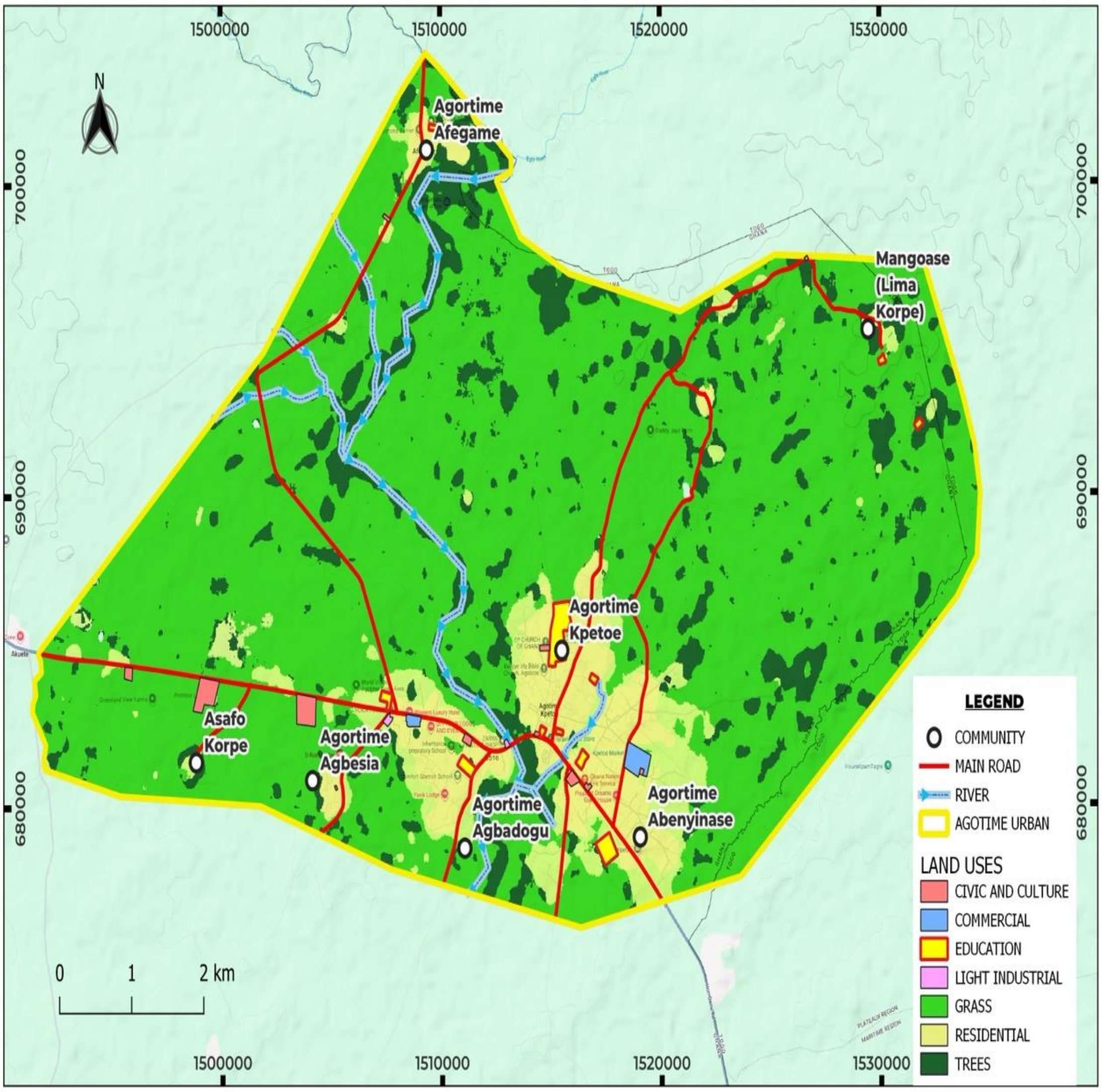
Spatial Plans provide the district with a forward-looking blueprint that directs land utilisation, infrastructure delivery and settlement expansion over the planning period. These plans harmonise competing demands for land—such as agriculture, tourism, commerce, housing, and conservation—and ensure that development occurs in a logical, orderly and environmentally sensitive manner. In Agotime Ziope, Spatial Plans reflect the interplay between productive agricultural landscapes, diverse settlement patterns, emerging service centres, and potential tourism corridors. They serve as practical reference instruments for regulating land use permitting, identifying growth limits, protecting ecologically fragile zones, and promoting compact, efficient settlement development.

Together, the Spatial Plans, Structural Plan and Spatial Development Framework provide a unified basis for guiding spatial transformation in the Agotime Ziope District. They ensure that development is equitable, environmentally responsible and economically viable. These tools also enhance transparency in land administration, facilitate coordinated infrastructure delivery, and promote orderly settlements that reflect the district's long-term development vision. Their integration into the MTDP therefore establishes a sound spatial foundation for promoting balanced territorial growth and ensuring that future development aligns with the aspirations of communities across Agotime Ziope.

4.5 Structural Plan

The Structural Plan presents a detailed spatial interpretation of the District's development objectives, highlighting the physical relationships among settlements, infrastructure networks and economic activity zones. It defines the structure of growth by delineating strategic roads, utility corridors, transport nodes, market centres, institutional precincts, and areas earmarked for residential and industrial development. The Structural Plan for Agotime Ziope emphasises the reinforcement of existing economic clusters, enhanced accessibility between peri-urban and rural settlements, and the creation of growth nodes that support inclusive local economic transformation. By integrating infrastructure investment with land-use decisions, the Structural Plan ensures that development is cost-effective, avoids disorderly settlement sprawl, and stimulates equitable distribution of public services.

Figure 4.1: Structure plan of Agotime-Ziope District



4.6 Spatial Development Framework (SDF)

The Spatial Development Framework (SDF) provides the overarching strategic direction for long-term spatial organisation across the District. It aligns the district's spatial development vision with national and regional priorities by setting out a coordinated master structure for settlement growth, investment allocation and environmental protection. The SDF identifies future development zones, priority growth poles, agricultural preservation belts, cultural tourism corridors, and environmentally sensitive landscapes that must be safeguarded. Within Agotime Ziope, the SDF serves as the principal instrument that links physical development proposals to social and economic outcomes, ensuring that land-based decisions reinforce job creation, tourism promotion, climate adaptation, and improved mobility.

The SDF is therefore not merely a technical document; it is an instrument of governance that shapes how physical space supports the district's socio-economic aspirations. Through spatial targeting, the Framework supports efficient use of limited public resources, encourages private sector investment in appropriate locations, and strengthens resilience by steering development away from flood-prone, erosion-sensitive, and ecologically vulnerable areas.

CHAPTER FIVE
COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.1 Introduction

This chapter highlights the broad programmes of action and the financing required to address the development issues identified in the medium term, from 2026 to 2029. The programmes were fashioned to help achieve the goals and objectives outlined in the earlier chapter. They are designed to help provide solutions to the key development issues and gaps identified by the citizens and the individual departments of the District Assembly. The Programme of Action outlines the status of each programme, the implementing institutions or agencies and the expected outcomes.

The programmes identified went through thorough analysis to ensure their long-term sustainability and alignment with strategic goals to promote environmental sustainability through the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

5.2 Assumptions and Methodologies Used for Costing

5.2.1 Assumptions

The following assumptions underpin the costing of the 2026-2029 MTDP:

- **Revenue Projections:** Funding projections were informed by historical trends in Internally Generated Funds (IGF), Central Government transfers (including DACF, DACF-RFG and other statutory funds), development partners and private sector contributions
- **Inflation and Price Adjustments:** A projected average inflation rate of 8–12% annually was used to adjust for cost changes, based on forecasts from the Ministry of Finance and Ghana Statistical Service (Inflation rate for June 2025 is 13.7% according to Ghana Statistical Service)
- **Population Growth:** Demographic assumptions from the 2021 Population and Housing Census informed service coverage projections and demand analysis
- **Standardised Unit Costs:** Unit cost estimates were derived with reference to the costing guidelines for Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) by the Ministry of Finance, market surveys, and Works Department estimates for infrastructure projects

5.2.2 Methodology for Costing

The methodologies used to arrive at the cost of programmes and projects in the Programme of Action were classified into primary and secondary data.

The primary data included field surveys in markets to get first-hand information on the prices of goods and services. This method was done for construction and rehabilitation projects that cut across sectors such as education, Health, roads and economic infrastructure such as markets.

Secondary data was obtained from the website of the Public Procurement Authority (PPA) on prices. These data are compared with the field survey data and analysis done to inform the final indicative costs of the various programmes. The Public Procurement Authority quoted prices were adjusted to reflect local market prices, after which they were used to cost the programmes and projects.

A programme-based costing methodology was adopted to ensure alignment between development objectives, budgets, and annual action plans. The process involved the following steps:

- **Funding Source Mapping:** Each cost item was mapped to potential funding sources, including IGF, DACF, Government of Ghana, donor/NGO support, and Public-Private Partnerships.
- **Disaggregation of Programmes:** All development objectives were broken into programmes, sub-programmes and activities based on the Programme-Based Budget (PBB), which provides the basis for linking financial resources with the Development Programmes of Action of the MTDP.
- **Unit Cost Application:** Appropriate unit costs were applied, considering inflation trends, geographic location, and prevailing market conditions.
- **Aggregation and Phasing:** Total activity costs were aggregated per programme and allocated across the planning period (2026–2029), ensuring implementation is phased based on priorities and available resources.
- **Cost Validation and Review:** Cost estimates were validated through the technical inputs of the Plan Preparation Team and MPCU.

Table 5.1: Template for Programme of Action (Programme of Action)

Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost (GHC)				Programme Status		Implementation Institution / Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others *(DACF – RFG, DP, MPCF)*	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Financial management and revenue mobilization programme						1,390,000.00	95,000.00				Finance Department	Budget unit Revenue unit Sub - structures
Local Economic Development Programme						2,750,000.00	320,000.00	2,360,000.00			BAC CNC	GEA, MasterCard Foundation DoA, Central Admin, CSOs
Agriculture and Agribusiness Development Programme					65,000.00	6,000,000.00		40,000.00			Department of Agriculture	BAC, MoFA, NGOs
Education, youth empowerment and skills development programme					80,000.00	9,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,700,000.00			GES	Central Adm., DE, PO, YEA, Sector Ministries
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Programme						2,094,919.00	205,000.00	500,000.00			Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit	Works Dept., DPO, CWSA, NGOs, HoDs, MP
Public health services and management programme					95,000.00	11,000,000.00		820,000.00			GHS	Central Adm. MP
Vulnerability, social protection and poverty reduction programme					300,000.00	10,000,000.00		45,000.00			SW&CD	DOVSU, NGOs, GHS, GES
Child right protection and promotion programme					180,000.00	3,000,000.00		6,000.00			SW&CD	GES, GHS, Central Admin
Disaster Prevention and Management Programme						3,000,900.00	8,000.00				NADMO	Central Admin, Communities, Assembly Members
Climate change and mitigation Programme						1,070,000.00		180,000.00			NADMO	Forestry Comm. DPU, Agric. Department, EHSU

Infrastructure Delivery and Maintenance Programme					45,000.00	12,400,000.00	1,200,000.00	500,000.00			Works Department	PPO, HoDs, MP
Governance, Management and Service Delivery Programme					45,000.0	4,334,598,000.00	1,100,000.00				Central Admin	HODs, Assembly Members
Sister city relations Programme							300,000.00	2,500,000.00			DCE\DCD	HoDs, Westerwald Municipality
Total					**810,000.00**	**4,396,303,819.00**	**5,228,000.00**	**9,651,000.00**				

5.3 Programme Financing

The Agotime-Ziope District has formulated relevant programmes based on the National Medium Term Development Framework (NMTDF) to address the development needs identified during the planning process. To execute the planned projects and activities, the Assembly will rely on these funding sources to support the implementation of the plan.

- Central Government transfers, which include allocations from the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), Member of Parliament's Common Fund (MPs), District Assemblies Common Fund – Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG) and Government of Ghana Transfers (GoG)
- Internally Generated Funds (IGF) will be mostly derived from local revenue sources such as rents, fees, rates, licenses and fines collected within the Assembly.
- Donor and private sector contributions particularly from Development Partners and companies operating within the area, such as the Ghana Productive Safety Net Programme and UNICEF support (GPSNP, UNICEF).

It is envisaged that the total estimated cost of implementing the projects and programmes under the DMTDP for the 2026-2029 planning period stands at **GH₵ 84,201,501.34.** The expected revenue from all funding sources is projected at **GH₵ 82,429,417.10,** which includes **GH₵ 66,040,417.00** from DACF, **GH₵ 5,360,000.00** from MPs Common Fund, **GH₵ 810,000.00** from GoG, **GH₵ 3,500,000.00** from the DACF–Responsive Factor Grant (RFG), **GH₵ 3,428,000.10** from IGF and GH₵ **3,291,000.00** from Donors. This results in a funding gap of **GH₵ 1,772,084.24**. Detailed information is provided in the template for Programme Financing in Table 5.2 below.

5.3.1 Estimation Assumptions

Several factors were considered in estimating the cost of the Medium-Term Plan. Among such factors are the current market prices, inflation rates, and social and environmental factors. In pursuance of the Public Financial Management Regulations, 2019 (L.I 2378), estimating the cost programmes and capital projects was based on assumptions of economic, social, demographic and other indicators consistent with the Medium-Term Policy Framework. Costing estimates were done based on the following assumptions.

- Inflation will not remain constant during the planning period
- Quantity and prices will change during the implementation of the plan
- The programme/activity will bring social benefit and relief to the community

5.3.2 Revenue Generation Measures

- Organise training programmes for the revenue collectors

- Reward outstanding revenue collectors
- Provide more revenue pay points at vantage points in the District
- Prepare adequately for the District Performance Assessment Tool (DPAT)
- Prepare project proposals to solicit funds from development partners
- Engage in Public Private Partnership (PPP).
- Strictly comply with the financial regulations, e.g., the application of the Public Financial Management Act, Financial Administration Act, the Procurement Act etc.

Table 5.2: Template for programme financing

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding						Total (B)	Gap (C) = (A-B)
		GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs *(UNICEF, GPSNP, World Vision, Master Card Foundation)*	MPCF		
Financial management and revenue mobilization programme	1,85,000.00	0.00	95,000.00	1,390,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,485,000.00	0.00
Local Economic Development Programme	5,800,000.00	0.00	320,000.00	2,720,000.00	1,500,000.00	500,000.00	360,000.00	5,430,000.00	370,000.00
Agriculture and Agribusiness Development Programme	6,500,000.61	65,000.00	0.00	6,000,000.00	0.00	40,000.00	0.00	6,105,000.00	395,000.61
Education, youth empowerment and skills development programme	11,980,000.00	80,000.00	200,000.00	9,000,000.00	1,500,000.00	0.00	1,200,000.00	11,980,000.00	0.00
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Programme	2,900,000.00	0.00	205,000.00	2,094,919.00	0.00	0.00	500,000.00	2,799,919.00	100,081.00
Public health services and management programme	14,415,000.00	95,000.00	0.00	11,000,000.00	0.00	20,000.00	3,300,000.00	14,415,000.00	0.00
Vulnerability, social protection and	10,345,000.00	300,000.00	0.00	10,000,000.00	0.00	45,000.00	0.00	10,345,000.00	0.00

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding						Total (B)	Gap (C) = (A-B)
		GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs *(UNICEF, GPSNP, World Vision, Master Card Foundation)*	MPCF		
poverty reduction programme									
Child right protection and promotion programme	3,186,000.00	180,000.00	0.00	3,000,000.00	0.00	6,000.00	0.00	3,186,000.00	0.00
Disaster Prevention and Management Programme	3,090,000.00	0.00	8,000.00	3,000,900.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,008,900.00	81,100.00
Climate change and mitigation Programme	1,500,000.00	0.00	0.00	1,070,000.00	0.00	180,000.00	0.00	1,250,000.00	250,000.00
Infrastructure Delivery and Maintenance Programme	14,200,000.00	45,000.00	1,200,000.00	12,400,000.00	500,000.00	0.00	0.00	14,145,000.00	55,000.00
Governance, Management and Service Delivery Programme	6,000,500.73	45,000.0	1,100,000.10	4,334,598.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,479,598.10	520,902.63
Sister city relations Programme	2,800,000.00	0.00	300,000.00	0.00	0.00	2,500,000.00	0.00	2,800,000.00	0.00
Total (Ghc)	**84,201,501.34**	**810,000.00**	**3,428,000.10**	**66,040,417.00**	**3,500,000.00**	**3,291,000.00**	**5,360,000.00**	**82,429,417.10**	**1,772,084.24**

5.4 Strategic Environmental Assessment of Development Programmes

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a structured and participatory process applied to ensure that environmental, social and economic considerations are systematically integrated into the formulation, implementation and monitoring of the District's Medium – Term Development Plan. Within the context of the Agotime Ziope District, the SEA serves as a proactive planning tool that guides the Assembly to identify, predict and manage the potential impacts of its development interventions before they occur.

The assessment was designed to evaluate the likely environmental, social, economic and institutional implications of each programme, ensuring that sustainability principles were embedded at the earliest stages of planning and decision – making.

The process applied a multi - dimensional analytical framework, examining four key effect areas: natural resources, social and cultural systems, economic structure and institutional capacity. Each development programme was screened against these dimensions to identify potential risks, cumulative impacts and opportunities for environmental enhancement.

Performance ratings were assigned on a scale of 0 to 5, with "0" indicating neutrality and "5" representing significant negative impact. Mitigation and enhancement measures were subsequently formulated to minimise risks and strengthen positive outcomes.

This approach promotes environmentally sound, socially inclusive and economically sustainable growth by aligning district priorities with the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF), Ghana's Environmental Policy and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The analysis revealed that, while the development programmes largely support sustainable growth and human development, certain activities may generate environmental or social risks if not effectively mitigated. The findings are summarised below.

5.4.1 Effects on Natural Resources

The analysis indicates that while the programmes collectively aim to improve livelihoods and local economic conditions, activities under agriculture, infrastructure and tourism have the greatest potential to exert pressure on land, vegetation and water resources. The expansion of irrigated agriculture and construction projects may lead to soil depletion, vegetation loss and localised water stress if not properly managed. Conversely, the Climate Change and Natural Resource Management initiatives, alongside improved sanitation and environmental education, are expected to enhance ecosystem resilience. The overall impact on natural resources is assessed as moderate, with mitigation measures focusing on sustainable land use planning, reforestation and integrated waste management systems.

5.4.2 Effects on Social and Cultural Systems

The SEA found strong potential for positive social transformation, especially through the Education and Youth Empowerment, Health and Social Protection programmes. These interventions are expected to enhance community wellbeing, promote gender equity and strengthen human capital. However, tourism and infrastructure projects could alter traditional land use patterns or disrupt heritage sites if cultural sensitivity is not prioritised. The introduction of participatory planning, stakeholder consultations and cultural mapping exercises will be essential to maintain social cohesion and protect the district's cultural identity. Overall, social impacts are assessed as largely beneficial with moderate risks related to displacement, social exclusion or loss of cultural assets.

5.4.3 Effects on Local Economy

Economic impacts are predominantly positive across all programmes. The Financial Management, Local Economic Development and Agriculture and Agribusiness initiatives will significantly expand revenue sources, create jobs and enhance local productivity. The Tourism and Creative Arts programme also offers prospects for rural enterprise development. Nonetheless, the anticipated economic growth could result in unequal benefit distribution and potential strain on natural assets if not coupled with strong governance mechanisms. Institutional capacity – building and environmental cost accounting are recommended to ensure inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

5.4.4 Effects on Institutional Capacity and Governance

Institutional effects are projected to be largely constructive. Governance, Management and Service Delivery, Sister City Relations and Disaster Prevention programmes will strengthen coordination, accountability and inter – agency collaborations. However, the effectiveness of these benefits depends on consistent capacity development, resource availability and data – driven decision – making. Weak monitoring systems and limited technical capacity remain challenges that could undermine implementation efficiency. It is recommended that the Assembly invest in staff training, performance monitoring and digital information systems to consolidate institutional performance and accountability.

The SEA concludes that the 2026 – 2029 development programmes of the Assembly present balance framework for sustainable development. While potential negative impacts exist, particularly regarding natural resource utilisation and cultural integrity, these can be effectively managed through proactive environmental management, community engagement and policy integration. The plan's overall environmental performance is therefore considered favourable, with emphasis on sustainability safeguards embedded in the implementation process.

Table 5.3. Strategic Environmental Assessment of Development Programmes

Criteria - Basic Aims And Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measures						Reason	Mitigation
		0	1	2	3	4	5		
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND REVENUE MOBILISATION									
Effects on Natural Resources									
Ensure prudent utilization of physical resources to enhance internally generated funds (IGF) without degrading the local environment	% reduction in extraction of natural resources (trees) used							Efficient budgeting can limit unnecessary use of natural resources while supporting growth	Incorporate environmental screening into all projects budgets and require certification from EPA before commencement
Promote environmentally responsible revenue mobilization practices	Proportion of projects that undergo environmental impact screening before commencement							Strong environmental procedures reduce potential ecological risks	Institutionalise green budgeting and monitor compliance
Reduce wastage of natural resources in administrative and operational functions	Reduction in paper and fuel consumption by district operations							Adoption of E – systems reduce physical resource use	Introduce digital achieving systems and promote use of renewable office energy
Effects on Social and Culture									
Strengthen public confidence in the Assembly's financial accountability mechanisms	Percentage of citizens expressing satisfaction with financial transparency mechanisms							Transparent financial management encourages trust and participation	Conduct biannual community feedback forums and publicise revenue reports
Foster inclusiveness in revenue mobilisation activities	% of representation of women, youth and vulnerable groups in revenue – related committees							Inclusion ensures equity in financial governance	Develop gender – responsive fiscal guidelines and provide leadership training for vulnerable groups
Preserve traditional norms and practices during fiscal enforcement	Number of recorded conflicts between revenue enforcement teams and citizens							Some revenue enforcement activities may conflict with cultural events or norms	Develop a cultural sensitivity framework for revenue officers
Effects on the Economy									
Expand the local fiscal space to stimulate development financing	% increase in IGF in total development expenditure							A broader revenue base enhances local financing autonomy	Maintain regular financial audits and diversify local revenue sources
Promote financial stability for small businesses affected by new fee structure	% of SMEs sustaining operations after annual fee adjustments							SMEs may be financially pressured by tax reforms	Engage business owners and associations prior to fee fixing

Criteria - Basic Aims And Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measures						Reason	Mitigation
		0	1	2	3	4	5		
Increase employment through improved district revenue – financed projects	Number of jobs created through IGF related funding							Fiscal performance supports labour – intensive projects	Prioritise and encourage community – based contracts
Effects on Institutional Issues									
Strengthen institutional coordination for financial accountability and performance tracking	Number of inter – departmental financial coordination meeting held							Regular coordination improves oversight and transparency	Formalise a standing financial coordination team with cross – departmental representation
Enhance staff capacity in financial planning and environmental integration	Number of staff trained in financial management							Skilled personnel ensure efficient financial management	Incorporate capacity – building modules into the annual performance plan
Institutionalise digital financial systems for improved efficiency and environmental stewardship	% of financial transactions conducted electronically							Automation limits errors, fraud and paper waste	Expand ICT infrastructure and introduce periodic system security assessments
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									
Effects on Natural Resources									
Promote sustainable utilisation of local natural resources to support business development	% of SMEs adopting environmentally sustainable practises							Expansion of local industries can increase pressure on natural resources and raw materials	Enforce environmental permitting for all resource – based businesses
Encourage responsible land use planning for business site development	% of newly established business sites that has undergone environmental and spatial planning assessment							Poor land use decisions can cause land degradation and encroachment on sensitive areas	Strengthen district land – use enforcement
Protect natural resources from pollution and encroachment	Number of reported cases of pollution and encroachment							Growth in agro – processing or artisanal production may increase pollution and encroachment risk	Increase in routine monitoring
Promote environmentally responsible tourism that safeguards natural and scenic sites	% of tourism sites with approved environmental management plans							Tourism expansion may exert moderate pressure on natural resources	Enforce strict environmental guidelines
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions									
Enhance employment opportunities for residents, especially youth and women	Number of new local jobs created through LED interventions							Job creation improves livelihoods and social stability	Promote local hiring policies and technical apprenticeship programmes

Criteria - Basic Aims And Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measures						Reason	Mitigation
		0	1	2	3	4	5		
									in collaboration with private enterprises
Maintain cultural values while promoting modern entrepreneurship	At least two cultural festivals celebrated annually to promote traditional businesses							Cultural preservation encourages local identity and tourism	Support traditional authorities in managing culture – based enterprise events
Strengthen social cohesion through inclusive local business development	Number of women and PWDs in LED decision – making platforms							Inclusive development reduces marginalisation in economic participation	Provide targeted business training and establish inclusive enterprise support funds
Safeguard community norms and prevent social disruptions due to tourist inflows	Number of reported tourisms related social conflicts							Unregulated tourism may influence social behaviour or conflict with local customs	Enforce visitor codes of conduct and strengthen community awareness on cultural sensitivity
Effects on the Economy									
Diversify the local economic base to improve household incomes	% increase of share of non – agricultural economic activities							Broader enterprise mis strengthen local resilience to shocks	Facilitate investment in light manufacturing, agriculture and tourism ventures
Strengthen micro and small-scale businesses for local growth	Number of MSMEs accessing BAC – facilitated credit schemes							Increased access to finance boosts production and employment	Build local financial literacy and enforce repayment discipline to sustain revolving funds
Improve infrastructure that supports trade and market access	Proportion of access roads linking farms and communities							Road improvement supports commerce but may temporarily disturb local ecosystems	Conduct road project environmental assessments and integrate drainage and vegetation restoration measures
Promote market linkages for local artisans and cultural entrepreneurs	Number of artisans accessing tourism – linked market platforms							Enhances income generation for artisans while diversifying the local economy	Facilitate district – level cultural fairs and other avenues
Effects on Institutional Issues									
Enhance coordination between the Assembly, private sector and development partners	Number of functional public – private partnership (PPP)							PPP coordination improves efficiency implementing LED programmes	Create a District LED platform from representation from all relevant stakeholders
Strengthen institutional capacity for business facilitation and regulatory services	Number of staff trained in business registration and support services							Skilled staff promote efficient service delivery and compliance enforcement	Integrate business facilitation modules into annual training schedules

Criteria - Basic Aims And Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measures						Reason	Mitigation
		0	1	2	3	4	5		
Institutionalise data management systems for LED performance tracking	LED performance tracking system updated quarterly							Effective data management improves decision – making and accountability	Assign data officers to ensure regular data update
Foster collaboration between traditional authorities, private sector and the Assembly in tourism governance	Number tourism – related partnerships formed							Multi – stakeholder partnerships improve ownership and accountability	Institutionalise partnership frameworks with clear benefit – sharing and conflict resolution mechanisms
AGRICULTURE AND AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT									
Effects on Natural Resources									
Promote sustainable land use and soil fertility management	% of farmlands adopting soil conservation practises							Expansion of cultivated land may risk soil degradation and erosion if unmanaged	Enforce soil management guidelines, train farmers in regenerative agriculture and encourage use of organic compost
Reduce pressure on natural resources from agricultural expansion	Number of hectares of degraded land reclaimed							Encroachment into land preservations can lead to pollution and land degradation	Strengthen community forest management, enforce environmental by-laws and promote afforestation
Promote climate – smart agricultural practises	Number of farmers trained and applying climate – smart technologies							Sustainable techniques lower carbon footprints and increase resilience to drought	Integrate climate – smart modules in extension training and provide demonstration farms
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions									
Improve food and nutrition security at household level	% of households achieving minimum dietary diversity							Enhanced agricultural productivity strengthens community health and reduces malnutrition	Promote nutrition – sensitive agriculture and home gardening through women and youth groups
Promote gender inclusion and youth participation in agribusiness	% of youth and women engaged in agricultural value chain							Gender equity in agriculture enhances household income and empowerment	Establish targeted agribusiness incubators and provide inclusive financing models
Preserve traditional farming knowledge while introducing modern technology	Number of community – based demonstration projects integrating indigenous practises							Cultural farming knowledge contributes to local identity and environmental stewardship	Document traditional agricultural techniques and integrate them into extension training manuals
Effects on the Economy									

Criteria - Basic Aims And Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measures						Reason	Mitigation
		0	1	2	3	4	5		
Increase agricultural productivity and market competitiveness	Increase in average yield per hectare of major crops							Productivity growth drives local income generation and economic stability	Strengthen access to improved inputs, irrigation and value addition facilities
Expand agribusiness value chains and rural employment	Number of agribusinesses registered							Development of agro – processing hubs creates sustainable jobs and market linkages	Provide business development support and facilities access to district enterprise funds
Enhance agricultural production and inter – district trade opportunities	Volume of agricultural produce traded							Improved infrastructure and storage enhance market integration	Support cooperative marketing systems and improve access roads networks
Effects on Institutional Issues									
Strengthen agricultural governance and coordination among stakeholders	Establish District agricultural coordination committee and hold quarterly review meetings							Effective coordination promotes coherence among extension, research and finance institutions	Institutionalise joint planning sessions between the Assembly and private sector actors
Improve data management and monitoring of agricultural performance	Operationalisation and updating of Agricultural management information system							Reliable data is key to evidence – based planning and performance tracking	Train district agricultural officers on data analytics and reporting tools
Enhance institutional capacity for climate and disaster risk management in agriculture	Number of extension officers trained in climate risk assessment and adaptation planning							Institutions must anticipate and manage environmental and climate risks in agriculture	Develop district contingency plans and integrate early warning systems in agricultural operations
EDUCATION, YOUTH EMPOWERMENT AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT									
Effects On Natural Resources									
Ensure sustainable use of land and materials in the construction of educational infrastructure	Number of educational facilities constructed with approved land use plans and permits							Construction may lead to vegetation clearance and waste generation if unregulated	Enforce environmental impact assessments and screening for all educational projects
Reduce environmental footprint of schools through energy and water efficiency measures	% of public schools equipped with rainwater harvesting systems and energy – efficient lighting							School operations consume water and energy resources	Promote renewable energy systems in schools and implement water harvesting and recycling schemes

Criteria - Basic Aims And Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measures						Reason	Mitigation
		0	1	2	3	4	5		
Integrate environmental education into school curricula to promote stewardship	% of basic schools with integrated environmental and climate studies							Awareness helps shape long – term behavioural change towards natural resource protection	Collaborate with GES and EPA to build teachers capacity
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions									
Enhance access and equity in education across gender, location and socioeconomic status	% increase in net enrolment for girls' rural learners							Improved inclusion promotes social cohesion and gender equality	Implement gender – responsive infrastructure and scholarship programmes for vulnerable learners
Strengthen youth participation and civic responsibility through empowerment initiatives	Number of youth actively engaged in district leadership or voluntary community programmes							Active youth participation enhances community ownership of development	Institutionalise youth leadership and entrepreneurship training at community level
Preserve cultural identity through education that values indigenous knowledge	% of schools with integrated local culture, history or local language modules							Integrating cultural content strengthens social identity and belonging	Partner with cultural heritage institutions to support integration and learning
Effects on the Economy									
Increase employability and productivity of youth through vocational and technical education	Number of trained youth with marketable skills							Skills development reduces unemployment and drives local entrepreneurship	Expand partnerships with BAC and other stakeholders in the private sector for apprenticeship placements
Enhance the contribution of education to district – level economic growth	% increase in share of skilled labour							Improved workforce quality enhances productivity across sectors	Link educational outcomes with local economic development strategies and industry demand
Reduce dependency and poverty among the youth through entrepreneurship development	Number of youth – led businesses established within a year							Entrepreneurship creates jobs and stimulates innovation	Provide access to start – up capital, mentorship and market linkages
Effects on Institutional Issues									
Strengthen institutional capacity for education service delivery	% of schools with trained administrators							Skilled administrators enhance operational efficiency and accountability	Provide continuous professional development and management training for education staff
Improve coordination between the District Assembly and educational directorate	Frequency of joint planning and review meetings							Coordinated planning improves resource allocation and policy coherence	Institutionalise an education coordination platform within the Assembly's M & E framework

Criteria - Basic Aims And Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measures						Reason	Mitigation
		0	1	2	3	4	5		
Strengthen data collection and performance monitoring in the education sector	Regular update of education management information system (EMIS)							Reliable data ensures evidence – based decision – making	Train data officers and equip schools with digital data tools
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)									
Effects on Natural Resources									
Protect and sustainability manage groundwater resources to ensure long – term supply	Maintain or increase monitored groundwater levels in priority aquifers							Expanded borehole drilling and abstraction for new water points can lower water tables if not managed	Institute district groundwater abstraction permit system; schedule abstraction based on aquifer recharge data and install meter monitoring on major sources
Prevent contamination of surface and groundwater from sanitation and waste	Reduce positive microbial contamination tests (E. coli)							Improper pit latrine siting, poor faecal sludge management and run – off can cause serious water pollution	Enforce Siting Guidelines for latrines (minimum setbacks) establish scheduled desludging services and train operators in safe faecal sludge management (FSM)
Minimise ecological disturbance from WASH infrastructure construction	% of WASH capital works completed an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and no net loss of riparian vegetation by project close – out							Construction of tanks, boreholes and pipelines can disturb riparian strips and wetlands if siting is poor	Require EMPs during procurement, apply low – impact construction techniques and conduct post – construction habitat restoration
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions									
Improve health, dignity and safety; especially for women and girls through gender – sensitive sanitation access	% increase proportion of households with access to gender – segregated, lockable sanitation facilities							Inadequate sanitation disproportionately affects women / girls' safety and school attendance	Prioritise construction of gender – sensitive facilities at schools, markets and communal points; include menstrual hygiene management (MHM) design features
Reduce water collection time to expand productive time use for women and youth	Reduction in average household round – trip time to fetch water							Time spent collecting water limits participation in education, income generation and care duties	Prioritise community water points close to settlements, rehabilitate broken sources rapidly and adopt communal piped schemes where feasible

Criteria - Basic Aims And Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measures						Reason	Mitigation
		0	1	2	3	4	5		
Increase WASH behaviour change and cultural acceptability of improved practices	% increase in number of households practising critical WASH behaviours (handwashing with soap at key times, safe water storage)							Infrastructure alone does not alter entrenched practices; cultural habits influence uptake	Implement continuous, context – sensitive hygiene promotion (schools, faith groups, chiefs) use role models and track progress with community WASH scorecards
Effects on the Economy									
Reduce disease burden and productivity losses linked to unsafe water and poor sanitation	Reduction in reported cases of diarrhoeal disease incidence among children under – five in the district							WASH reduces healthcare costs and absenteeism	Link WASH investments with outreach immunisation and nutrition programmes to maximise health outcomes
Create local employment through WASH O & M and value chain activities	Number of sustained local WASH O & M jobs and micro – enterprises (pump mechanics, desludging teams)							WASH systems require local technicians and service entrepreneurs	Provide vocational training, seed support for WASH micro – enterprises and incorporate local content clauses in contracts
Improved economic resilience by reducing household catastrophic health spending from waterborne diseases	% of households reporting catastrophic health expenditure due to waterborne illness reduced							Out – of – pocket health costs related to preventable diseases undermine household finances	Combine WASH provision with community health insurance enrolment drives and targeted subsidies for the poorest households
Effects on Institutional Issues									
Strengthen governance, finance and maintenance arrangements for sustainable WASH service delivery	% of community water schemes with legally constituted management committees							Long – term functionality depends on well – governed O & M arrangements	Deliver management training, require bank accounts for schemes and transition to performance – based grants for O & M
Institutionalise routine water quality monitoring and rapid response	Regular monitoring of water sources							Inconsistent monitoring delays detection and remediation of contamination	Supply environmental health units with portable test kits, set sampling schedules and define rapid response protocols with responsible actors
Secure predictable financing for lifecycle costs of WASH infrastructure and activities	% of WASH projects with a confirmed O & M plan							Many schemes fail due to lack of predictable funds for repairs, spare parts and desludging	Mandate O & M financing plans at appraisal and create a small district WASH maintenance fund
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES AND MANAGEMENT									
Effects on Natural Resources									

Criteria - Basic Aims And Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measures						Reason	Mitigation
		0	1	2	3	4	5		
Ensure environmentally responsible management of healthcare waste	% of health facilities implementing safe waste segregation, storage and disposal systems							Poor waste management leads to contamination of soil, air and water sources through open burning or dumping of infectious materials	Enforce district – level healthcare waste management protocols, construct lined disposal pits and autoclaves and provide continuous staff training
Reduce pollution and energy use from health facilities	% of district health facilities adopting renewable energy systems							Health facilities contribute to energy consumption and carbon emissions	Promote energy audits, retrofit lightening and cooling systems and install rooftop solar units for health facilities
Protect water resources from medical waste contamination	% of facilities with medical waste collection systems							Improper disposal of expired drugs or laboratory waste can harm aquatic ecosystems	Create partnerships with licensed disposal firms, strengthen EPA and GHS
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions									
Improve access to equitable and quality healthcare for all population groups	Increase in OPD service utilisation rate							Greater access enhances wellbeing and reduces mortality but must account for cultural and linguistic diversity	Expand CHPS, provide mobile outreach and integrate local language communication
Strengthen preventive and behavioural health education	Increase in % of households practising at least three key preventive behaviours							Health education reduces disease prevalence and changes cultural perceptions around illness	Establish community health volunteers and link health promotion with traditional and religious institutions
Promote social inclusion of vulnerable populations in health delivery	Increase in % of vulnerable persons (PWDs, elderly, indigent) accessing free or subsidised healthcare							Cultural stigma and economic barriers limit access to care for vulnerable groups	Mainstream social protection schemes in health financing and create disability – friendly infrastructure
Effects on the Economy									
Reduction productivity losses linked to preventable diseases	Reduction of incidence of malaria and diarrhoeal diseases							Reduced disease burden increases labour productivity and economic output	Strengthen vector control, environmental sanitation and intersectoral collaboration with WASH and agriculture programmes

Criteria - Basic Aims And Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measures						Reason	Mitigation
		0	1	2	3	4	5		
Reduce healthcare – related poverty and household financial strain	Decrease in % of households incurring catastrophic health expenditure							High out – of – pocket expenses erode income and worsen poverty	Expand NHIS coverage, implement pro – poor exemptions and promote community – based health insurance
Create employment and local value through the health sector supply chain	Increase in number of health personnel							Expansion of services generates new employment opportunities	Promote local recruitment and capacity building of health personnel
Effects on Institutional Issues									
Strengthen coordination and governance in the district health system	Increase in number of interdepartmental health coordination meetings							Effective coordination avoids duplication and ensures efficient use of resources	Institutionalise quarterly joint reviews between GHS, the District Assembly and their development partners
Enhance data quality foe decision making	Improved health management information system data							Data reliability underpins policy planning and service monitoring	Statisticians, data clerks, standardise reporting formats and introduce digital reporting tools
Strengthen emergency preparedness and health resilience	Review District emergency response plan							Emerging health threats require readiness across all institutional levels	Equip response teams, maintain stockpiles of essential supplies and integrate disaster risk management into health planning
VULNERABILITY, SOCIAL PROTECTION POVERTY REDUCTION									
Effects on Natural Resources									
Reduce environmentally harmful coping strategies by vulnerable households	% reduction in reported incidents of informal timber / charcoal extraction among households receiving social protection annually							Without alternatives, recipients may rely on natural – resource extraction to meet immediate needs, increasing pressure on forests and biodiversity	Link cash transfers and livelihood support to conditional natural – resource stewardship activities (tree planting, community woodlots) and provide alternative fuel options (improved cookstoves)
Promote sustainable livelihoods that decrease pressure on fragile land and water resources	% of livelihoods grants and training packages that incorporates at least one sustainable – resource component							Productive support without sustainable practices can intensify land use and water extraction	Require sustainability criteria for all livelihood support, provide technical extension and pilot low – water / low – land footprint livelihood models
Safeguard communal natural assets used by vulnerable groups (grazing areas, community forests, water points)	Increase in number communal resource management plans that include explicit							Redistribution of support without community planning risks	Facilitate participatory resources management planning that links social protection cohorts to

Criteria - Basic Aims And Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measures						Reason	Mitigation
		0	1	2	3	4	5		
	protections for beneficiary households							inequitable access and local conflicts that can manifest as overuse	community stewardship obligations and monitoring
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions									
Strengthen social inclusion and reduce exclusion errors in beneficiary selection	Increase in accuracy of beneficiary targeting (measured by independent verification)							Improved targeting fosters social cohesion and reduces resentment that can erode community solidarity	Use participatory targeting, digital registries with community validation and transparent grievance redress mechanisms
Protect dignity and cultural practices while delivering support to vulnerable households	% increase of programmes designed with culturally – appropriate delivery modalities (local mediators, respect for customary							Programme methods that ignore local norms can create social friction or reduce uptake	Co – design delivery with traditional leaders and use local languages and institutions for outreach
Strengthen social capital and mutual support mechanisms among beneficiaries	Increase in number of functional community savings / groups formed and sustained							Social protection that builds group cohesion reduces vulnerability to shocks and preserves cultural networks	Integrate social protection with community cooperatives and community mentoring
Effects on the Economy									
Increase productive resilience of beneficiary households and reduce dependence on unsustainable income sources	% of beneficiary households that has recorded an increase in non - transfer income within 24 months of programme enrolment							When social protection is linked to productive support, households diversify incomes and invest less in degrading activities	Pair cash transfers with business incubation, market linkages and financial literacy training
Reduce long – term poverty through graduation pathways into sustainable livelihoods	% increase in households graduating from social protection to self – sustaining status							Graduation reduces the fiscal and environmental burden of chronic dependency and stimulates local markets	Implement tailored graduation packages and monitor progress
Stabilise local markets and avoid inflationary pressures arising from cash transfers	Local price inflation for staple commodities in recipient communities kept low							Large injections of cash can temporarily raise local prices disadvantaging non – beneficiaries	Phase transfers, combine with supply – side measures (support to local traders, market days) and monitor price trends to inform transfer sizing
Effects on Institutional Issues									

Criteria - Basic Aims And Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measures						Reason	Mitigation
		0	1	2	3	4	5		
Strengthen governance transparency and accountability in social protection delivery	% increase of beneficiary payments disbursed electronically with verifiable receipts							Digital payments reduce leakages and improve auditability but require institutional systems	Invest in secure payment platforms, beneficiary ID systems and training for local administrators
Improve multi – sectoral coordination to link social protection with WASH, health, education and livelihood services	Increase in number of joint programmes (social protection + sectoral support) implemented annually							Coordinated approaches increase impact and resource efficiency; siloed systems waste effort	Establish a cross – sectoral Social Protection Steering Group and pooled funding windows for integrated packages
Institutionalise monitoring and evaluation for long – term programme improvement	Functional beneficiary management information system operational, producing quarterly performance reports							Robust M & E helps detect exclusion leakage and unintended environmental impacts early	Allocate budget for beneficiary management information system maintenance, train M & E officers and publish periodic public performance briefs
CHILD RIGHTS PROTECTION AND PROMOTION									
Effects on Natural Resources									
Reduce environmental risks that directly threaten child health and safety	% reduction in reported child exposure to environmentally hazardous areas (polluted streams)							Poor waste management and degraded environments increase children's vulnerability to disease and accidents	Integrate child safety zones into community sanitation plans, enforce environmental by – laws and ensure schools and play areas are in safe environments
Promote environmental education and child participation in conservation efforts	Number of basic schools implementing structured environmental clubs or climate education programmes							Early environmental education fosters long – term stewardship among children but requires curriculum alignment and teacher capacity	Collaborate with the Ghana Education Service and EPA to embed environmental modules in school curricula and train teachers on child – centred ecological education
Reduce child engagement in environmentally harmful economic activities	% reduction in child labour cases linked to environmentally degrading activities (charcoal burning, illegal logging)							Poverty and lack of regulation can push children into hazardous environments that degrade resources	Strengthen enforcement of child labour laws, link households to social protection and provide school re – entry and skills options for affected children
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions									

Criteria - Basic Aims And Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measures						Reason	Mitigation
		0	1	2	3	4	5		
Strengthen community – based child protection structures that uphold cultural norms supportive of child welfare	Increase in number of functional Community Child Protection Committees (CCPCs) trained and operating according to national standards							Well – structured community systems mitigate harmful traditional practices and foster local accountability	Institutionalise CCPCs within the Assembly substructures and provide logistical support and continuous capacity building
Reduce harmful cultural practices that undermine children's rights	% reduction in reported harmful traditional practices							Deep – rooted cultural norms and economic pressures sustain harmful practices affecting child well – being	Implement intensive social behaviour change campaigns, strengthen community dialogues with traditional authorities and empower girls and parents through awareness and economic alternatives
Promotes gender equality and inclusion of vulnerable children in community and school activities	% increase of children with disabilities participating in mainstream education and social programmes							Discrimination and limited accessibility restrict children's full participation	Enforce inclusive education policies, provide assistive devices and improve physical access to schools and social centres
Effects on the Economy									
Reduce economic barriers to education for vulnerable children	% increase in school – aged children from poor households accessing fee waivers or support packages							Financial exclusion leads to school dropouts, perpetuating intergenerational poverty	Establish district education support funds, link families to LEAP and livelihood programmes and prioritise girls' education subsidies
Enhance livelihoods resilience among caregivers of vulnerable children	% of caregivers trained in income – generating activities							Economic empowerment of households reduces reliance on exploitative child labour	Integrate livelihood empowerment with child protection case management and provide financial literacy training
Improve local economic participation of youth transitioning from child labour or exploitation	Number of youth rehabilitated from exploitative labour and enrolled in vocational or apprenticeship programmes							Empowered youth contribute productively to local economy rather than perpetuating vulnerability cycles	Collaborate with TVET, BAC, YEA, NYA and NGOs to provide structured apprenticeship pathways
Effects on Institutional Issues									

Criteria - Basic Aims And Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measures						Reason	Mitigation
		0	1	2	3	4	5		
Strengthen institutional capacity for integrated child protection service delivery	% of child protection cases managed through inter – agency coordination							Fragmented institutional response weakens efficiency and accountability	Establish District Child Protection Coordination Unit and ensure regular inter – agency review meetings
Improve data systems for child rights monitoring and reporting	Operational child protection database established and producing quarterly data							Weak data limits planning, policy enforcement and resource allocation	Train SW & CD officers in data management
Enhance accountability and resource allocation for child protection programmes	Increase in annual budgetary allocation to child protection interventions							Limited funding constrains implementation and sustainability	Mainstream child protection financing into composite budgets, engage development partners and promote local fundraising mechanisms
DISASTER PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT									
Effects on Natural Resources									
Reduce environmental degradation that heightens disaster vulnerability	% increase in communities implementing land – use controls and environmental management plans							Unregulated land clearing and encroachment on wetlands exacerbate flood and erosion risks	Enforce zoning regulations, restore riparian buffers and strengthen community – based land surveillance teams
Strengthen ecosystem resilience as a natural buffer against hazards	Increase in area of degraded landscapes rehabilitated through afforestation and watershed management							Degraded ecosystems reduce natural absorption capacity and intensify the frequency of disasters	Expand community tree planting schemes, incentivise ecological farming and integrate disaster management with natural resource restoration programmes
Reduce pollution and waste accumulation that obstructs natural drainage	Reduction in blocked drainage channels and illegal dumpsites in flood prone settlements							Inadequate waste disposal practices cause water stagnation and urban flooding	Institute regular community clean – up campaigns, enforce sanitation bi – laws and strengthen waste collection systems through public – private partnership
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions									
Strengthen local disaster preparedness and community awareness	Number of functional community disaster volunteer groups established and trained							Community capacity is key to effective first response and risk reduction	Train community volunteers, develop local contingency plans and conduct regular simulation exercises

Criteria - Basic Aims And Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measures						Reason	Mitigation
		0	1	2	3	4	5		
Promote inclusion of vulnerable and marginalised groups in disaster risk management	% of disaster response plans that explicitly include provisions for women, children, persons with disability and the elderly							Vulnerable groups are often the most affected and least prepared during emergencies	Institutionalise inclusive planning standards and sensitise local committees on equitable disaster response
Preserve traditional knowledge and practices that support disaster adaptation	Number of community adaptation initiatives integrating indigenous early – warning practices and local knowledge							Indigenous practices, if recognised can complement modern disaster management systems	Document and incorporate traditional knowledge into formal disaster frameworks and promote intergenerational knowledge exchange
Effects on the Economy									
Minimise economic losses from recurrent disasters affecting productive assets and livelihoods	% reduction in average annual economic losses from flood and storm damage							Agricultural fields, markets and small enterprise are frequently damaged by floods and storms	Introduce community insurance schemes, improve drainage infrastructure and promote resilient construction practices
Strengthen livelihood diversification in high – risk zones	Number of households in disaster – prone zones with diversified income source							Monocultural dependence on rain – fed agriculture heightens vulnerability to climate shocks	Facilitate training on alternative livelihoods such as beekeeping and crafts linked to local markets
Reduce disruptions to essential economic infrastructure during disasters	% of major roads and market facilities built or upgraded with flood – resilient standards							Infrastructure damage disrupts economic activities and delays recovery	Integrate resilience standards into all public infrastructure projects and conduct periodic vulnerability audits
Effects on Institutional Issues									
Strengthen institutional coordination for disaster management and emergency response	Increase in frequency of inter – agency coordination meetings on preparedness							Fragmented coordination reduces efficiency and delays timely response	Establish a District Disaster Management Coordination Platform chaired by NADMO and mainstream into the Assembly's operations
Enhance the capacity of local authorities for risk assessment and planning	Number of trained district and sub – district officers capable of conducting community risk profiling							Technical capacity gaps hinder effective risk identification and management	Provide regular training introduce GIS – based risk mapping and allocate budget for continuous capacity development
DISASTER PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT									
Effects on Natural Resources									

Criteria - Basic Aims And Objectives	**Indicators**	**Performance Measures**						**Reason**	**Mitigation**
		0	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**		
Reduce environmental degradation that heightens disaster vulnerability	% of communities implementing land – use controls and environmental management plan							Unregulated land clearing and encroachment on wetlands exacerbate flood and erosion risks	Enforce zoning regulations, restore riparian buffers and strengthen community – based land surveillance teams
Strengthen ecosystem resilience as a natural buffer against hazards	Area of degraded landscapes rehabilitated through afforestation and watershed management							Degraded ecosystems reduce natural absorption capacity and intensify the frequency of disasters	Expand community tree – planting schemes, incentivise ecological farming and integrate disaster management with natural resource restoration programmes
Reduce pollution and waste accumulation that obstructs natural drainage	Reduction in blocked drainage channels and illegal dumpsites in flood – prone settlements							Inadequate waste disposal practices cause water stagnation and urban flooding	Institute regular community clean – up campaigns, enforce sanitation by – laws and strengthen waste collection systems through public – private partnerships
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions									
Strengthen local disaster preparedness and community	Number of functional community disaster volunteer groups established and trained							Community capacity is key to effective first response and risk reduction	Train community volunteers, develop local contingency plans and conduct regular simulation exercises
Promote inclusion of vulnerable and marginalised groups in disaster risk management	% of disaster response plans that explicitly include provisions for women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly							Vulnerable groups are often the most affected and least prepared during emergencies	Institutionalise inclusive planning standards and sensitise local committees on equitable disaster response
Preserve traditional knowledge and practices that support disaster adaption	Number of community adaption initiatives integrating indigenous early – warning practices and local knowledge							Indigenous practices if recognised can complement modern disaster management systems	Document and incorporate traditional knowledge into formal disaster frameworks and promote intergenerational knowledge exchange
Effects on the Economy									
Minimise economic losses from recurrent disasters affecting productive assets and livelihoods	% reduction in average annual economic losses from flood and storm damage							Agricultural fields, markets and small enterprises are frequently damaged by floods and storms	Improve drainage infrastructure and promote resilient construction practices

Criteria - Basic Aims And Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measures						Reason	Mitigation
		0	1	2	3	4	5		
Strengthen livelihood diversification in high – risk zones	Number of households in disaster – prone zones with diversified income sources							Monocultural dependence on rain – fed agriculture heightens vulnerability to climate shocks	Facilitate training on alternative livelihoods such as aquaculture, beekeeping and crafts linked to local markets
Reduce disruptions to essential economic infrastructure during disasters	Proportion of major roads and other public facilities built or upgraded with disaster resilient standards							Infrastructure damage disrupts economic activities and delays recovery	Integrate resilience standards into public infrastructure projects and conduct periodic vulnerability audits
Effects on Institutional Issues									
Strengthen institutional coordination for disaster management and emergency response	Frequency of inter – agency coordination meetings on disaster preparedness							Fragmented coordination reduces efficiency and delays timely response	Establish a District Disaster management Coordination Platform chaired by NADMO and mainstream it into the Assembly's operations
Enhance the capacity of local authorities for risk assessment and planning	Number of trained district and sub – district officers capable of conducting community risk profiling							Technical capacity gaps hinder effective risk identification and management	Provide regular training and allocate budget for continuous capacity development
CLIMATE CHANGE AND MITIGATION									
Effects on Natural Resources									
Increase landscape resilience by expanding climate – adaptive vegetation cover	Hectares under active reforestation and assisted natural regeneration							Land and sparse tree cover reduce landscape capacity to retain moisture and buffer extreme weather; failing to act accelerates erosion and biodiversity loss	Implement community – led tree – planting programmes, establish seed nurseries and provide small incentives tied to maintenance obligations
Conserve water resources through climate – sensitive management	Number of water catchments with operational climate – informed water management plans							Climate variability threatens water reliability; unmanaged abstraction and land use changes compromise recharge	Adopt catchment management plans, enforce abstraction permits, promote rainwater harvesting and small – scale recharge works
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions									
Strengthen community awareness and adaptive behaviour to climate risks	% of households participating in community climate							Awareness encourages practice change; low baseline awareness constrains adaptation	Deliver participatory climate education, use local media and chiefs

Criteria - Basic Aims And Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measures						Reason	Mitigation
		0	1	2	3	4	5		
	awareness and adaptation activities								to disseminate adaptation messages and run demonstration plots
Protect climate – sensitive cultural practices and seasonal livelihoods	Number of cultural / seasonal events supported with adapted scheduling or protections							Climate impacts can disrupt rituals and seasonal livelihoods unless adapted	Co – design adaptive calendars with traditional leaders and provide contingency resource support for affected events
Reduce climate – driven migration pressure on social structures	Annual rate of climate – related household displacements							Recurrent crop failures and water stress drive temporary or permanent moves that strain social networks	Invest in in – situ resilience measures and temporary support packages to reduce forced migration
Effects on the Economy									
Protect climate – sensitive productive sectors through adaptation investments	Proportion of smallholder farms adopting at least two climate – resilient practices							Agricultural productivity is highly climate – dependent; failure to adapt risks large income losses	Subsidise resilience inputs, fund demonstration plots and link producers to resilient market channels
Encourage low – carbon local enterprises and green jobs	Number of green sector enterprises operating in the district							Green enterprises diversify income while reducing emissions; nascent market requires stimulation	Provide business development support, small grants and demand – creation through public procurement of green products
Effects on Institutional Issues									
Institutionalise climate mainstreaming across sector plans and budgets	Share of district sector plans and annual budges with explicit climate actions and allocated resources							Absent mainstreaming, climate actions remain ad hoc and underfunded	Issue climate mainstreaming guidelines, provide budget tagging procedures and train planners on tracking climate expenditures
Build technical capacity of local climate data, monitoring and planning	Number of district staff certified in climate risk assessment and adaptation planning							Technical capacity is prerequisite to operationalising climate responses	Organise certified training courses, secondments with regional climate units and create small climate technical support team within the planning unit
Mobilise external climate finance and partnerships for implementation	Number and value of approved climate finance grants or concessional loans secured for district projects							Local budgets cannot fully finance scalable climate action without external support	Develop a district climate investment prospectus and pursue partnerships with national climate funds and bilateral donors
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MAINTENANCE									

Criteria - Basic Aims And Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measures						Reason	Mitigation
		0	1	2	3	4	5		
Effects on Natural Resources									
Promote environmentally responsible infrastructure construction and maintenance	Proportion of new public infrastructure projects with approved Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs)							Construction activities can degrade ecosystems through deforestation and waste dumping	Enforce ESIAs compliance and integrate eco – design standards to site restoration and waste management clauses
Minimise depletion of natural materials in infrastructure works	% of infrastructure projects utilising locally available eco – friendly or recycled materials							Over – reliance on virgin materials (sand, stone timber) depletes local resources and disrupts habitats	Promote recycled aggregates, encourage use of interlocking blocks and stabilised soil bricks and introduce resource extraction permits tied to rehabilitation
Integrate climate resilience into infrastructure planning	Share of district infrastructure projects incorporating climate resilience standards							Climate variability accelerates infrastructure deterioration and flood damage	Adopt resilience standards, conducts flood – risk mapping before construction and integrate nature – based solutions for stormwater management
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions									
Ensure equitable access to basic infrastructure and services across communities	Proportion of deprived communities with improved access to functional roads, health and education infrastructure							Unequal infrastructure distribution reinforces spatial inequality and social exclusion	Apply spatial equity criteria during project selection and prioritise underserved zones in the annual action plans
Safeguard cultural heritage and community assets during construction	Number of infrastructure projects screened and cleared for cultural or heritage sites interference							Construction may inadvertently disturb sacred groves, burial sites or traditional boundaries	Conduct pre – construction consultations with traditional authorities and adopt avoidance or relocation protocols where unavoidable
Enhance community participation and local labour engagement in infrastructure delivery	% of infrastructure contracts integrating local labour content clauses							Low local involvement reduces social ownership and employment benefits	Introduce district – level guidelines mandating minimum local labour participation and on – the – job training components in public contracts

Criteria - Basic Aims And Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measures						Reason	Mitigation
		0	1	2	3	4	5		
Effects on the Economy									
Improve efficiency and lifespan of infrastructure assets to maximise fiscal returns	Average infrastructure asset functionality rate							Poor maintenance shortens asset life, causing high recurrent costs and reduced service delivery	Establish an asset management database, earmark annual maintenance budgets and enforce preventive maintenance schedules
Boost local enterprise participation in infrastructure contracting and supply chains	Proportion of district infrastructure contracts awarded to local SMEs							Engaging local firms enhances job creation and local revenue retention	Develop a district supplier registry, provide capacity training for local contractors and apply preferential procurement for qualified local firms
Strengthen economic connectivity through improved transport networks	Length of all - weather motorable roads linking agricultural and market centres							Poor transport links constrain trade and access to services, particularly for rural producers	Prioritise feeder road rehabilitation, employ climate – resilient surfacing and maintain annual grading schedules
Effects on Institutional Issues									
Enhance coordination between decentralised departments for project implementation	Frequency of joint infrastructure coordination meeting held between works department, planning unit and finance departments							Fragmented planning and supervision reduce project efficiency and transparency	Institutionalise an infrastructure coordination task force and align it with the M & E schedule for performance tracking
Improve technical capacity for project design, supervision and maintenance management	Number of district engineers and technical officers trained in modern project management tools							Limited capacity leads to design errors, poor cost estimation and substandard outputs	Partner with professional bodies for periodic refresher training and certification
Strengthen compliance and accountability mechanisms in infrastructure governance	Proportion of infrastructure projects audited and publicly reported annually							Weak accountability allows inefficiencies and cost overruns	Implement public disclosure of project performance, involve CSOs in monitoring and integrate M & E findings into budget hearings
GOVERNANCE, MANAGEMENT AND SERVICE DELIVERY PROGRAMME									
Effects on Natural Resources									
Integrate environmental sustainability principles in administrative operations	Proportion of district departments implementing internal green office guidelines							Administrative activities indirectly affect the environment through	Adopt a district – wide green office policy, digitise administrative records and promote sustainable procurement

Criteria - Basic Aims And Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measures						Reason	Mitigation
		0	1	2	3	4	5		
	(waste reduction, energy efficiency and paperless systems)							energy use, waste generation and procurement practices	
Strengthen internal environmental oversight in project approvals	% of administrative project approvals reviewed for environmental compliance prior to budget release							Weak screening allows projects with potential environmental risks to proceed unchecked	Mainstream environmental review checklists into the DPCU workflow and enforce clearance before fund disbursement
Promote responsible resource use in service delivery logistics	District – level fuel and stationery consumption per administrative unit							Insufficient logistics and overuse of consumables increase operational costs and emissions	Institute monitoring of vehicle logbooks, adopt pooled transport system and encourage double – sided printing and digital correspondence
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions									
Improve public trust and accountability through transparent administration	% of citizens rating the Assembly's transparency and responsiveness as "satisfactory or above "							Transparent processes strengthen citizen – institution relations and promote social harmony	Regularly publish public expenditure reports, hold town hall sessions and integrate citizen feedback into administrative reforms
Promote inclusivity and gender balance in public administration	Proportion of women in senior administrative roles							Gender imbalance limits decision diversity and weakens representational equity	Introduce mentorship and training schemes for female officers and adopt gender – responsive recruitment policies
Strengthen staff welfare and workplace culture	Proportion of staff reporting satisfaction with work environment and welfare support							Low morale and weak welfare systems reduce staff performance and service quality	Improve occupational safety measures, institutionalise staff recognition programmes and provide psychosocial support services
Effects on the Economy									
Enhance fiscal efficiency through improved administrative systems	Annual variance between budgeted and actual administrative expenditure							Inefficient budgeting and expenditure tracking lead to fiscal waste	Adopt performance – based budgeting, strengthen internal audit systems and digitalise financial management tools
Strengthen local revenue administration for sustained funding	Internally generated revenue (IGR) collection efficiency improved							Weak collection systems constrain fiscal capacity for service delivery	Automate revenue collection, expand taxpayer education and strengthen

Criteria - Basic Aims And Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measures						Reason	Mitigation
		0	1	2	3	4	5		
									enforcement mechanisms through digital platforms
Reduce operational costs through efficient resource utilisation	Administrative recurrent costs as share of total budget							High administrative overheads reduce funds available for development projects	Rationalise staffing structures, promote shared service models and reduce dependency on external consultants
Effects on Institutional Issues									
Strengthen coordination and performance management systems	Proportion of departments with approved annual work plans linked to MTDP targets							Lack of alignment between departmental work plans and MTDP weakens coherence in implementation	Institutionalise performance review meetings and integrate MTDP – linked performance indicators into staff appraisal
Enhance digitalisation and data management capacity for decision – making	% of administrative operations digitalised (e – filing, HRMIS, M & E dashboards)							Manual record systems delay reporting, reduce accountability and hinder monitoring	Expand ICT infrastructure, train administrative officers in data management and implement cloud – based information systems
Institutional continuous professional development for administrative staff	Average number of professional development training sessions per staff per year							Limited training opportunities constrain administrative competence and innovation	Develop a structured training plan, partner with the Local Government Service Secretariat for capacity – building and track training impacts in annual evaluations
SISTER CITY RELATIONS									
Effects on Natural Resources									
Foster environmentally conscious partnerships and joint sustainability initiatives	Number of bilateral projects promoting environmental sustainability established with sister cities							Sister city cooperation can advance local environmental innovation, but poor alignment may import unsustainable practices	Prioritise partnerships that integrate environmental goals, ensure joint environmental due diligence and promote knowledge exchange on circular economy and clean technologies
Encourage adoption of green technologies and eco – design though city partnerships	Number of green infrastructure or technology transfer initiatives piloted under Sister City arrangements							Exposure to advanced municipal practices supports the district's environmental modernisation	Formalise technology exchange MoUs with environmental safeguards and contextual adaptation requirements

Criteria - Basic Aims And Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measures						Reason	Mitigation
		0	1	2	3	4	5		
Strengthen environmental diplomacy and climate solidarity	Number of Sister City MoUs with explicit environmental cooperation clauses							Joint action at subnational level can amplify climate advocacy but remains low priority without formalisation	Include environmental resilience as a key thematic pillar in all partnership agreements and exchange programmes
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions									
Reinforce community pride and cultural diplomacy through shared heritage initiatives	Number of cultural heritage documentation or revitalisation projects undertaken collaboratively							Shared projects enhance local identity and social cohesion	Document and showcase cultural artefacts through digital archives, exhibitions and cross – city heritage campaigns
Effects on the Economy									
Stimulate local investment and trade linkages through partnership platforms	Number of investment or trade missions facilitated through Sister City networks							Partnerships open access to markets and technical expertise for local enterprises	Develop an investment promotion portfolio, conduct joint business expos and prioritise sustainable enterprises in collaboration agreements
Facilitate local tourism promotion through Sister City branding	Annual tourist inflows linked to Sister City promotional campaigns							Cultural tourism partnerships increase visibility but require targeted marketing and infrastructure readiness	Co – develop tourism marketing materials, link tourism routes with heritage exchange events and ensure hospitality capacity development
Mobilise external funding and technology support for local development	Cumulative value of grants or in – kind technical assistance received from partner cities							Sister City networks can be leveraged for development financing and resource mobilisation	Assign a dedicated partnership officer, develop project proposal targeting donor linked cities and maintain transparent reporting systems to ensure accountability
Effects on Institutional Issues									
Strengthen institutional capacity for international relations management	Number of staff trained in international cooperation and project coordination							Limited technical capacity constrains effective partnership negotiation and implementation	Establish a Sister City desk within the Development planning Unit, supported by capacity – building programmes in international relations and project management

Criteria - Basic Aims And Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measures						Reason	Mitigation
		0	1	2	3	4	5		
Enhance interdepartmental coordination for partnership implementation	Frequency of joint departmental review meetings on Sister City projects							Partnerships often span multiple departments (tourism, education, health); weak coordination reduces impact	Formalise coordination mechanisms through DPCU, assign focal officers and integrate partnerships activities into the composite budget
Institutionalise monitoring and reporting systems for partnership outcomes	Annual Sister City cooperation performance reports produced and disseminated							Absence of structured tracking limits visibility and accountability for partnership results	Develop standardised performance templates, assign reporting responsibilities and link evaluation outputs to future partnership renewals

*Colour codes:
- 4 – 5 (Unsustainable / Severe)
- 3 (Moderate/mixed impact)
- 1 - 2 (Low)
- 0 (Neutral)

CHAPTER SIX
ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.1 Introduction

This Chapter presents Annual Action Plans prepared for 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025. Annual Action Plans (AAPs) were prepared out of the Programme of Action (PoA) for implementation by the various departments of the District Assembly. Each Annual Action Plan provides valuable information on projects and activities to be carried out, where the projects and activities will be carried out, those responsible for carrying out the projects, as well as the time and cost at which the projects are to be carried out.

6.2 Implementation of Annual Action Plans.

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

This chapter presents the phased implementation of prioritized programmes under the Assembly's development goals and objectives for the entire planning period, spanning 2026 to 2029. The programmes have been organised into Composite Annual Action Plans for each year, and reflect the contributions of the various Departments, Units, Directorates, and Agencies of the Assembly. Each activity within the action plans is accompanied by an indicative budget.

Successful implementation of a significant portion of these activities is expected to lead to the realisation of the Assembly's vision and development goals by the end of the planning period. More importantly, all activities have been aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**,** in line with both national and global development agendas. These alignments are also mapped under the five development dimensions of Ghana's national planning framework.

The implementation matrix adheres to the Sector and District Planning Guidelines for 2026–2029, as stipulated by **L.I. 2378**. It is structured into four sub-sections, with each section representing one year of the planning cycle — from 2026 to 2029. The matrix below shows the yearly Annual Action Plans for the medium term.

Table 6.1: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN, 2026

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND REVENUE MOBILIZATION PROGRAMME														
Goal: To enhance revenue of the District by increasing mobilisation, accountability and efficient use of resources by 2029														
1.	Prepare and submit Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	Kpetoe						15,000.00	6,000.00				Budget unit & Finance Dept.	Budget Committee and BTCM
2.	Embarking on monitoring and supervision of revenue collectors	Kpetoe							3,000.00				Account Department	HoDs
3.	Organize regular tax education in the district on rates/fees payment and preparation of financial statements.	Kpetoe							5,500.00				Account Department	HoDs
4.	Conduct Fee Fixing Resolution and Budget hearing to enhance participatory budgeting, revenue and expenditure tracking	Kpetoe						15,000.00	1,000.00				Central Admin	Opinion Leaders
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME														
Goal: To stimulate a competitive local economy with expanded business opportunities and employment creation by 2029														
5.	Construction of 24hr Economy model market	Kpetoe						4,629,094.99					Central Admin	Works Dept.
6.	Complete the construction of CoDA market shed	Akpokope						400,000.00		100,000.00			Central Admin	Works Dept.

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
7.	Organize training and consultative meetings with the SMEs in the District	District wide						15,000.00					GEA - BAC	Central Admin
8.	Organize sensitizations and awareness creation on Local Economic Development activities and agribusiness as wealth creation strategies to minimize rural-urban drift	District Wide						20,000.00	10,0000.00				DoA	Central Admin
9.	Support to 2026 Volta Fair and culture exhibition	Ho						50,000.00					CNC	BAC, HoDs, VRCC, MoT
10.	Support the celebration of Agbamevorza-Za (Kente Festival) and Ngoryi-Za	Kpetoe and Ziope						40,000.00					Central Admin	Area Councils, MoT, CNC, BAC
11.	Organize Programme in two schools on the history of Ghana to mark Ghana Month Celebration	Kpetoe and Ziope						2,500.00					CNC	Central Admin, NCCE
AGRICULTURE AND AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME														
Goal: To achieve a sustainable agricultural productivity and profitable agribusiness by 2029														
12.	Organize Sensitization on Government Agricultural Flagship Programme (FEED Ghana)	Kpekuita, Anatikope, Asafokope, Wudzedeke						10,000.00		5.000.00			DoA	Central Admin

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
13.	Train 120 women farmers in value addition and processing of tomato into puree/paste	Wodome, Agordeke, Kpetoe						12,000.00					DoA	Central Admin
14.	Organize 4 field days on home garden demonstration technologies for 100 women farmers.	Kpekuita, Anatikope, Asafokope, Wudzedeke						5,000.00		5,000.00			DoA	Central Admin
15.	Vaccinate poultry, ruminants and other animals against PPR diseases by December 2026	District wide						4,000.00					DoA	Central Admin
16.	Conduct home and farm visits by AEAs, field inspection and vetting for 2026 National Farmers Day	District wide						2,500.00	1,500.00				DoA	Central Admin
17.	Conduct 1 fish farm demonstration in the district	Kpetoe						15,000.00					DoA	Central Admin
18.	Establish maize, tomato varietal demonstration plots in 4 communities & Conduct yield studies of selected major crops	District wide						15,000.00		4,000.00			DoA	Central Admin
19.	Maintenance and running cost of 1 vehicle and 10 motorbikes	Kpetoe					2,000.00	10,000.00		5,000.00			DoA	Central Admin
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
EDUCATION, YOUTH EMPOWERMENT AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME														

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
Goal: To ensure equitable learning outcomes and employable youth for district transformation by 2029														
20.	Capacity Building and provision of start-up kits to Youth under 4 components (A2E, AA2E, MBA and SCP)	District wide							1,500.00	70,000.00			GEA - BAC	GEA/Master Card Foundation
21.	Facilitate access to government youth employment and flagship programmes	District wide								5,000.00			YEA	Central Admin/MP/Secto r Ministry
22.	Participate in Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovation Education Clinics.	District wide.						15,000.00	4,000.00				GES	AZDA
23.	Support monitoring and supervision of teaching and learning in 46 public basic schools.	District wide.						5,000.00		5,000.00			GES	AZDA
24.	Organize District Best Teacher Awards.	Kpetoe							8,000.00				GES	AZDA
25.	Organize cultural festival for Basic Schools.	District wide								45,000.00			GES	AZDA
26.	Organize sports festival in Basic Schools.	District wide					40,000.00	5,000.00					GES	AZDA

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
27.	Procurement of Dual Desks for schools and Tables and Chairs for Staff in various Schools in the Agotime- Ziope District	District wide						1,851,638.00					AZDA	GES
28.	Completion of 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Wudese						291,597.09					AZDA	GES/Works Dept.
29.	Completion of 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Honugo						294,989.41					AZDA	GES/Works Dept.
30.	Completion of 1 No. Kitchen with Ancillary Facilities at Ziope Senior High School	Ziope						229,045.90					AZDA	GES/Works Dept.
31.	Completion of 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Block, Office, Store and Diversion of ECG High tension	Bedzame						298,925.00					AZDA	GES/Works Dept.
32.	Completion of 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Block at Anglican KG	Kpetoe						288,789.61					AZDA	GES/Works Dept.
33.	Completion of 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at	Amedikpui						293,423.35					AZDA	GES/Works Dept.
34.	Completion of 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary	Akpokope						295,594.91					AZDA	GES/Works Dept.

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
35.	Completion of 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Afegame						289,745.89					AZDA	GES/Works Dept.
36.	Completion of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block, Office, Stores, Teachers Common Room @ Ziope DA JHS	Ziope						295,000.00					AZDA	GES/Works Dept.
37.	Renovation of KG Block at E.P. Basic School	Kpetoe						210,500.00					AZDA	GES/Works Dept.
38.	Laying of tiles for silver youth club library	Kpetoe						92,938.60					AZDA	GES/Works Dept.
39.	Re-roofing of Bedzame D/A Basic school in the Agotime Ziope District	Bedzame						51,638.00					AZDA	GES/Works Dept.
40.	Construction of 1No. 3Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Adzorvi						726,664.10					AZDA	GES/Works Dept.
41.	Construction of 1No. 2Unit KG Block with Ancillary Facilities	Takuve						726,664.10					AZDA	GES/Works Dept.
42.	Construction of 1No. 3Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Obemla						726,664.10					AZDA	GES/Works Dept.

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
43.	Construction of 1No. KG Block at Mangotideke School (WIP FROM 2025)	Mangotideke								190,507.30			MP	AZDA
44.	Construction of 1No. KG Block	Adokpakope								900,000.00			MP	AZDA
45.	Construction of 1No. KG Classroom Block	Sarakope								900,000.00			MP	AZDA
46.	Construction of 1No. Maternity Block	Akpokope								900,000.00			MP	AZDA
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) PROGRAMME														
Goal: To secure sustainable access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation by 2029														
47.	Completion of 10 No. Community Boreholes	Selected locations						270,000.00					AZDA	Works Dept.
48.	Construction of 12No. mechanized Borehole with Polytank	Selected Communities						1,851,637.97					AZDA	Works Dept.
49.	Intensive education on personal hygiene, proper waste disposal and proper handwashing under running water	District wide							2,000.00				EHSU	SWCD/ NCCE/ GES

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
50.	Organize seminar and medical screening for food/drink handlers	District wide							3,000.00				AZDA/ EHSU	GHS/GES/NCCE and medical Consultant
51.	Carry out post-medical screening, monitoring visits of food vendors and inspection of stores and Hospitality industry.	District wide						2,000.00	3,000.00				EHSU	GHS/GES/NCCE
52.	Provision of additional three (3) central containers	Kpetoe and Ziope market						75,000.00					AZDA/ EHSU	Zoomlion
53.	Dislodging of institutional /public toilets and management of Final Disposal Sites	Kpetoe and Ziope						11,000.00		3,000.00			AZDA/ EHSU	Zoomlion
54.	Disinfection and Disinfestation of drains dumping sites, markets, Assembly Offices, MP's residence and DA's bungalows	Kpetoe and Ziope								60,625.00			AZDA EHSU	Zoomlion
55.	Organize Clean-up exercise in 20 Communities	Selected communities							1,000.00				EHSU	Central Admin Stakeholders
56.	Implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in 10 communities	Selected communities						15,000.00		60,000.00			EHSU	World Vision/ AZDA
57.	Monitoring and supervision of Final disposal site and all activities of Zoomlion workers	Kpetoe and Ziope							2,000.00				EHSU	Central Admin/ EHSU

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
58.	Review and update of District Environmental and sanitation plan DESSAP (data collection on WASH)	District wide						60,000.00					Central Admin	EHSU
59.	World Toilet Day Celebration and other WASH related celebration Day (Global Hand-Washing menstrual Hygiene)	Selected community								50,000.00			Central Admin	World Vision
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME														
Goal: To improve quality and efficiency of health service delivery for all residents by 2029														
60.	Support District response initiative on HIV/ AIDS, Malaria Vector Control /TB immunization and Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV activities	Obemla, Agbesia, Akwettey								130,000.00			GHS	HIV Focal Person, DPs
61.	Expansion of Antenatal Outreach Services	District wide					35,000.00			300,000.00			GHS/DPs	Central Admin, MP
62.	Conduct HIV Testing / Intervention Services on National and Festival Celebrations	Selected locations								4,140.00			HIV Focal Person	GHS
63.	Intensification of Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI)	All Sub Districts								100,000.00			AZDA	GHS/MP/DPs

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
64.	Educate and empower young girls about the consequences of teenage pregnancy to promote healthy choices	District wide						3,000.00					GHS/CNC	AZDA, GES, World Vision
65.	Support the District Health Directorate to undertake Food and Nutrition Programme that increase access to Malnutrition prevention, detection and management	District wide					4,000.00	1,000.00		1,000.00			GHS	Central Admin MP, DoA
66.	Construction of CHPS Compound and nurses Quarters	Kpetoe South						925,819.00					AZDA	GHS
67.	Construction of CHPS Compound and nurses Quarters	Ziope								925,819.00			AZDA	GHS
68.	Completion of CHPS Compound and Nurses' Quarters	Agohokpo								213,459.42			AZDA	GHS
69.	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound	Adzonkor								703,000.00			MP	AZDA
VULNERABILITY, SOCIAL PROTECTION AND POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME														
Goal: To ensure social inclusion and reduce extreme poverty in disadvantaged communities by 2029														
70.	Monitor Beneficiaries of LEAP, PWDs and other vulnerability groups and	District wide						5,000.00					SW&CD	Central Admin

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
	supervise the payment of their allowances													
71.	Support Disability Association with supportive devices, educational, medical, income generating and advocacy programs on the rights of people with disability	Kpetoe						80,000.00					SW&CD	Central Admin
72.	Formation of women's Groups and organization of Vocational/Skills Training and Demonstrations in four (4) communities	Selected communities								20,000.00			SW&CD	Central Admin
73.	Organize Sensitization/ Mass Education/ Meetings in ten (10) communities on child rights and protection	Selected communities					12,000.00						SW&CD	Central Admin
74.	Conduct supervision and monitoring visits to twelve (12) Early Childhood Development Centers	District wide					700.00	2,000.00					SW&CD	Central Admin
75.	Organize one (1) program to mark Child Labour/Trafficking Day in the district	Selected Community					7,000.00						SW&CD	Central Admin
76.	Support for case Management on Child rights and protection and organize two child	District wide								10,000.00			SW&CD	Central Admin DPs

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
	protection committee meetings in 2026													
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT														
DISASTER PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME														
Goal: To build resilient communities capable of preventing and managing disasters by 2029														
77.	Public education on domestic and bush-fire prevention in communities within the various zones in the district.	All zones in the district						2,200.00					NADMO	G.N.F.S DVGs, NGOs
78.	Public education on how to minimize the effects and causes of floods, damages in flood prone communities in the district.	Selected communities						1,200.00					NADMO	PPD, MOFA
79.	Conduct field assessment and monitoring hazard mapping	District wide								2,000.00			NADMO	Central Admin
80.	Desilting of gutters and culverts in flood prone areas	Selected communities						1,000.00					NADMO	DVGs, communities
CLIMATE CHANGE AND MITIGATION PROGRAMME														
Goal: To increase climate resilience across the district by 2029														
81.	Planting of 1,000 Economic trees in bushfire affected areas	Bush fire affected areas						6,000.00				NADMO	DVGs, ZC, Assembly members	NADMO

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
82.	Educate communities on the need for planting trees around buildings to serve as wind breaks.	District wide							500.00			NADMO	DVGs, NGOs EPA	NADMO
83.	Sensitization of communities on how to properly maintain the plantations under the GPSNP II	Selected Communitie s								50,000.00		DoA	Planning Unit, World Bank, SW&CD	DoA
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME														
Goal: To ensure reliable and sustainable infrastructure that supports socio – economic development by 2029														
84.	Reshaping and spot improvement of feeder roads, speed ramps and zebra crossing	District wide						100,000.00	1,000.00				Works Dept.	Central Admin
85.	Create linkage roads between communities for easy accessibility	District wide						70,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin
86.	Completion of 2No.3 Bedroom Affordable	Young Farmers						234,841.22	1,000.00				AZDA	Works Dept.
87.	Completion of 8No.2 Bedroom Affordable	Young Farmers						327,261.83	1,000.00				AZDA	Works Dept.

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
88.	Completion of 1 No. District Works Department with Ancillary Facility at Kpetoe	Kpetoe						528,902.20	1,000.00				AZDA	Works Dept.
89.	Completion of 2/1200mm Pipe Culvert at on Kpetoe to Anatikope Road	Afetor Yesukope						164,983.50					AZDA	Works Dept.
90.	Completion of 1.2m triple pipe culvert over Kpetoe River	Kpetoe						160,063.65	1,000.00				AZDA	Works Dept.
91.	Renovation of Assembly Complex	Kpetoe						125,951.31	1,000.00				AZDA	Works Dept.
92.	Renovation of 7 No. Staff Bungalow	Young Farmers						89,000.00					AZDA	Works Dept.
93.	Completion of 2/900mm Culvert	Wugladza						105,543.38					AZDA	Works Dept.
94.	Dredging of River Kpetoe	Kpetoe						90,436.50					AZDA	Works Dept.
95.	Electrical Fittings and installations at Silver Youth Club Library	Kpetoe						55,837.10	1,000.00				AZDA	Works Dept.
96.	Installation and Maintenance Works on Street Lights	District wide						86,335.85	1,000.00				AZDA	Works Dept.
97.	Renovation of Dist. Magistrate Residence	Kpetoe						39,525.50	1,000.00				AZDA	Works Dept.

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
98.	Maintenance of Air Conditioners at DCE's Residency	Kpetoe						4,506.25					AZDA	Works Dept.
99.	Renovation of Dist. Court Magistrate and DCD's Residence at Kpetoe	Kpetoe						59,841.00					AZDA	Works Dept.
100.	Completion of 1No. 20Units Lockable Stores at Kpetoe Market (Phase 2) Kpetoe	Kpetoe											AZDA	Works Dept.
101.	Prepare a Spatial Development Framework, Structure plan and Local plans for at least 10 communities	Selected communities					3,000.00	300,000.00					PPD	LUSPA
102.	Collection and management of data to improve revenue mobilization district wide using DLREV	District wide						40,000	10,000.00				PPD	RCC/LUSPA
103.	Undertake regular development control activities in all communities within the district by serving notices and prosecuting defaulters	District wide					3,000.00	50,000.00					PPD	Central Admin
104.	Construction and procurement of Community Announcers	Selected communities								100,000.00			MP	AZDA
105.	Construction of Culvert	Amedikpui								90,000.00			MP	AZDA

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
106.	Embark on Rural electrification project	Abusakope Hododuikop e								1,200,000. 00			MP	AZDA
107.	Construction of Culvert	Adzorvi and Adzovime								90,000.00			MP	AZDA
108.	Construction of 6No. shared household toilet	Wortikpo, Takuve, Atsyagome, Bludoto and Gbinikope and EP Primary School Toilet								80,000.00			MP	AZDA
109.	Construction of Keyime Passenger Transit point	Keyime								60,000.00			MP	AZDA
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT														
GOVERNANCE, MANAGEMENT AND SERVICE DELIVERY PROGRAMME														
Goal: To deepen accountable and participatory local governance for efficient service delivery by 2029														
110.	Organize Stakeholder Review of 2026 Annual Action Plan (AAP) and prepare 2027 Annual Action Plan	Kpetoe						7,000.00	3,000.00				DPCU	HoDs, NGOs Traditional Authorities
111.	Preparation of Annual Progress Report, Composite Budget and Procurement Plan	Kpetoe						45,000.00					DPCU	DPSC/Budget committee, Traditional Authorities

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
112.	Organize quarterly DPCU meetings and undertake monitoring & evaluation activities on projects	Kpetoe						12,000.00	2,000.00				DPCU	HoDs, NGOs Traditional Authorities
113.	Organize 2 No. Town Hall Meetings to interact with the Public on the Operations of the Assembly	District wide						50,000.00	7,000.00				Central Admin.	Opinion Leaders, communities
114.	Organize monthly statutory meetings as prescribed by ACT 925, to discuss and resolve pertinent Spatial Planning issues within the district.	Kpetoe						25,000.00					PPD	TSC/SPC
115.	Procurement and maintenance of office stationery and equipment	Kpetoe						80,000.00	7,000.00				Central Admin.	Private companies
116.	Repairs and maintenance of office vehicles and motor bikes	Kpetoe						100,000.00	5,000.00				Central Admin.	Private companies
117.	Strengthen the two Area Councils to function well	District wide						50,000.00	12,000.00				Central Admin.	Area Councils
118.	Celebration of National events (Independence Day, Farmers' Day, Republic Day, Workers Day etc)	District wide						100,000.00					Central Admin.	Community members
119.	Convene 3 No. General Assembly meetings, EXECO	Kpetoe						150,000.00					Central Admin.	Assembly Members

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
	meetings and 5 statutory sub-committees' meetings													
120.	Gazette Assembly by-laws and fee-fixing resolution	Kpetoe						30,000.00	20,000.00				Budget Unit	Budget Committee and BTCM
121.	Support to VRCC, NALAG activities and organize statutory special and working committee meetings	Kpetoe							15,000.00	50,000.00			Central Admin	HoDs, Assembly Members, VRCC
122.	Support for refresher courses for aspiring officers due for promotion	VRCC							2,000.00	4,000.00			HR/Central Admin	VRCC
123.	Train assembly staff on occupational health and safety, time management and LGS Performance Management System	Kpetoe					9,000.00		2,000.00				HR	Central Admin GHS, GNFS
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS														
SISTER CITY RELATIONS PROGRAMME														
Goal: To enhance international cooperation for knowledge exchange and development innovation by 2029														
124.	Foster sister city relations with Westerwald Municipality for mutual development	Kpetoe					100,000.00						Central Admin.	Westerwald Municipality

Table 6.2: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN, 2027

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Objective: Ensure improved fascial performance and sustainability														
Programme: Financial management and revenue mobilization programme														
1.	Prepare and submit Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	Kpetoe						50,000.00	7,000.00				Budget Unit	Budget Committee and BTCM
2.	Embarking on monitoring and supervision of revenue collectors	Kpetoe							4,000.00				Account Department	HoDs
3.	Organize regular tax education in the district on rates/fees payment and preparation of financial statements.	Kpetoe							6,500.00				Account Department	HoDs
4.	Conduct Fee Fixing Resolution and Budget hearing to enhance participatory budgeting, revenue and expenditure tracking	Kpetoe						40,000.00	2,000.00				Central Admin	Opinion Leaders
Objective: Enhance domestic trade														
Programme: Local Economic Development Programme														
5.	Construction of 24hr Economy model market	Kpetoe						8,000,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin
6.	Complete the construction of CoDA market shed	Akpokope						400,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
7.	Construction of modern Market	Akpokope						700,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin.
8.	Organize training and consultative meetings with the SMEs in the District	District wide						15,000.00					GEA BAC	Central Admin
9.	Renovation and Maintenance of public buildings (Assembly Complex, CHPS Compound Schools, Market sheds etc)	District wide						1,000,000.00	15,000.00	75,000.00			Work's Dept.	CA/MP, DPs
Objective: Diversify and expand the Tourism industry														
Programme: Tourism and Creative Arts Development programme														
10.	Support to 2026 Volta Fair and culture exhibition	Ho						50,000.00					CNC	BAC, HoDs, VRCC, MoT
11.	Support the celebration of Agbamevor-Za (Kente Festival) and Ngoryi-Za	Kpetoe and Ziope						40,000.00					Central Admin	Area Councils, MoT, CNC, BAC
12.	Organize a programme in two schools on the history of Ghana to mark Ghana Month Celebration	Kpetoe and Ziope						2,500.00					CNC	Central Admin
Objective: Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation														
Programme: Agriculture and Agribusiness Development Programme														
13.	Organize Sensitization on Government Agricultural	Kpekuita, Anatikope,						10,000.00		5.000.00			DoA	Central Admin

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
	Flagship Programme (FEED Ghana)	Asafokope, Wudzedeke												
14.	Train 120 women farmers in value addition and processing of tomato into puree/paste	Wodome, Agordeke, Kpetoe						12,000.00					DoA	Central Admin
15.	Organize 4 field days on home garden Demonstration Technologies for 100 women farmers.	Kpekuita, Anatikope, Asafokope, Wudzedeke						7,000.00		5,000.00			DoA	Central Admin
16.	Vaccinate poultry, ruminants and other animals against PPR diseases by December 2027	District wide						6,000.00					DoA	Central Admin
17.	Conduct home and farm visits by AEAs, field inspection and vetting for 2027 National Farmers Day	District wide						3,000.00	1,500.00				DoA	Central Admin
18.	Organize sensitizations and awareness creation on Local Economic Development activities and agribusiness as wealth creation strategies to minimize rural-urban drift	District Wide						20,000.00	10,000				DoA	Central Admin
19.	Conduct 1 fish farm demonstration in the district	Ziope						25,000.00					DoA	Central Admin

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
20.	Establish maize, tomato varietal demonstration plots in 4 communities & Conduct yield studies of selected major crops	Bedzokope, Mangoase, Sarakope, Kpetoe						20,000.00		5,000.00			DoA	Central Admin
21.	Maintenance and running cost of 1vehicle and 10 motorbikes	Kpetoe					3,000.00	15,000.00		2,500.00			DoA	Central Admin
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Objective: Improve access to Quality Education and Infrastructure at all levels														
Programme: Education, Youth Empowerment and Skills Development Programme														
22.	Participate in Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovation Education Clinics.	District wide.						20,000.00	4,000.00				Central Admin	GES
23.	Support monitoring and supervision of teaching and learning in 46 public basic schools.	District wide.						10,000.00		5,000.00			GES	Central Admin
24.	Organize District Best Teacher Awards.	Kpetoe					2,000.00		8,000.00				GES	Central Admin
25.	Organize cultural festival for Basic Schools.	District wide								45,000.00			GES	Central Admin
26.	Construction of 1No. 3Unit Classroom block, staff common room and Teachers Bungalow	Kortsrala						600,000.00					GES	Works Dept'

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
27.	Construction of 1No. 2Unit K.G block with ancillary facilities	Yevi						500,000.00					GES	Works Dept’
28.	Organize Sports festival in Basic Schools.	District wide					50,000.00	5,000.00					GES	Central Admin
Objective: Promote Job Creation and Decent work														
Programme: Education, youth empowerment and skills development programme														
29.	Capacity Building and provision of start-up kits to Youth under 4 components (A2E, AA2E, MBA and SCP)	District wide								70,000.00			GEA - BAC	GEA/Master Card Foundation
30.	Facilitate access to government youth employment and flagship programmes	District wide						5,000.00					YEA	Central Admin
Objective: Expand and maintain equitable access to safe and sustainable water supply systems in all communities														
Programme: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Programme														
31.	Completion of Community Boreholes	Selected Locations						1,00,000.00					AZDA	Works Dept.
32.	Drilling and Construction of Boreholes and small community mechanized pipe schemes	Selected Locations						1,851,637.97					AZDA	Works Dept.

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
33.	Construction of Boreholes and small community mechanized pipe schemes	Sarakope CHPS' Yevi CHPS Keyime CHPS						1,00,000.00					AZDA	Works Dept.
34.	Expansion of Water Systems to 3 Health Facilities	Obemla CHPS, Keptoe CHPS						1,851,637.97					AZDA	Works Dept.
	Provision of Polytanks to Ten (10) Schools	Selected schools						300,000.00					AZDA	SHEP Coordinator
Objective: Ensure full coverage for sanitation and hygiene services to guarantee clean, healthy and safe communities														
Programme: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Programme														
35.	Intensive education on personal hygiene, proper waste disposal and proper handwashing under running water	District wide							4,000.00				EHSU	SWCD/ NCCE/ GES
36.	Organize seminar and medical screening for food/drink handlers	District wide							3,000.00				Central Admin / EHSU	GHS/GES/NCCE and medical Consultant
37.	Carry out post medical screening, monitoring visits of food vendors and inspection of stores and Hospitality industry.	District wide						6,000.00	2,000.00				EHSU	GHS/GES/NCCE

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
38.	Dislodging of institutional /public toilets and management of Final Disposal Sites	Kpetoe and Ziope						11,000.00	2,000.00				Central Admin / EHSU	ZOOMLION
39.	Disinfection and Disinfestation of drains dumping sites, markets, Assembly Offices, MP's residence and DA's bungalows	Kpetoe and Ziope								72,625.00			Central Admin EHSU	ZOOMLION
40.	Organize Clean-up exercise in 20 Communities	Selected communities							3,000.00				EHSU	Central Admin and Stakeholders
42.	Implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in 10 communities	Selected communities						25,000.00		60,000.00			EHSU	World Vision/ Central Admin
43.	Monitoring and supervision of Final disposal site and all activities of Zoomlion workers	Kpetoe and Ziope							2,500.00				EHSU	Central Admin / EHSU
44.	DESSAP update (data collection on WASH)	District wide						70,000.00					Central Admin	EHSU
45.	World Toilet Day Celebration and other WASH related celebration Day (Global Hand-Washing menstrual Hygiene)	Selected community							80,000.00				Central Admin	WORLD VISION
Objective: Provide adequate health infrastructure and improve health service delivery														
Programme: Public health services and management programme														

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
41.	Support District response initiative on HIV/ AIDS, Malaria Vector Control Campaign /TB immunization and Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV activities	District wide								150.000.00			GHS	HIV focal person, DPs
42.	Expansion of Anti- Natal Outreach Services	Obemla, Agbesia and Akwettey								3,47500.00			GHS	
43.	Construction of 4No. CHPS Compounds and nurses' quarters	Adedome, Agbesia, Honugo, Akwettey						1,200,000.00					AZDA	GHS, MP, and DPs
44.	Conduct HIV testing/ intervention services on National day and festival celebrations	Selected locations											HIV focal person	GHS
45.	EPI Intensification	All sub-district						20,000		30,000			GHS	Central Administration, MP, DPs
Objective: Improve nutritional status of the people														
Programme: Public health services and management programme														
46.	Support the District Health Directorate to undertake Food and Nutrition Programme that increase access to Malnutrition	District wide					4,000.00	2,000.00		2,000.00			GHS	CA/MP/DOA

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
	prevention, detection and management													
Objective: Reduce the incident of teenage pregnancy														
Programme: Public health services and management programme														
47.	Educate and empower young girls about the consequences of teenage pregnancy to promote healthy choices	District wide						1,500.00					GHS/CNC	GES
Objective: Strengthen social protection for vulnerable groups														
Programme: Vulnerability, social protection and poverty reduction programme														
48.	Monitor Beneficiaries of LEAP, PWDs and other vulnerability groups and supervise the payment of their allowances	District wide						7,000.00					SWCD	Central Administration
49.	Support Disability Association with supportive devices, educational, medical, income generating and advocacy programs on the rights of people with disability	Kpetoe						90,000.00					SWCD	Central Administration
50.	Formation of women's Groups and organization of Vocational/Skills Training and Demonstrations in four (4) communities	Selected communities						25,000.00					SWCD	Central Administration

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
Objective: Promote the rights and welfare of children														
Programme: Child Protection and Development														
51.	Organize Sensitization/ Mass Education/ Meetings in ten (10) communities on child rights and protection	Selected communities						12,000.00					SWCD	Central Administration
52.	Conduct supervision and monitoring visits to twelve (12) Early Childhood Development Centre's	District wide						8,000.00					SWCD	Central Administration
53.	Organize one (1) program to mark Child Labour/Trafficking Day in the district	Selected community						8,000.00					SWCD	Central Administration
54.	Support for Case Management on Child rights and protection and organize two child protection committee meetings in 2027									13,000.00			SWCD	Central Administration, DPs
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT														
Objective: Reduce Environmental Pollution through Public Education, Sensitization and Environmental Regulations														
Programme: Disaster Prevention and Management														
55.	Public education on Domestic and bush-fire prevention in communities within the various zones in the district.	All zones in the district						2,200.00					NADMO	G.N.F.S DVGs, NGOs

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
56.	Public education on how to minimize the effects and causes of floods, damages in flood prone communities in the district.	Selected communities						1,500.00					NADMO	PPD, MOFA
57.	Conduct field assessment and monitoring hazard mapping	District wide						2,000.00					NADMO	Central Admin
58.	Desilting of gutters and culverts in flood prone areas	Selected communities						2,000.00					NADMO	DVGs, communities
Objective: Enhance Climate change resilience														
Programme: Climate Change and mitigation Programme														
59.	Planting of 1,000 Economic trees in bush fire affected areas.	Bush fire affected areas						9,000.00					NADMO	DVGs, ZC, Assembly members
60.	Educate the communities on the need for planting trees around buildings to serve as windbreaks.	District wide							800.00				NADMO	DVGs, NGOs EPA
Objective: Promote Community Ownership of Climate Change interventions to improve climate Change resilience														
Programme: Climate Change and mitigation Programme														
61.	Sensitization of communities on how to properly maintain the plantations under the GPSNP	Selected communities								70,000.00			DoA	Planning Unit, World Bank, SWCD

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
Objective: Develop, Maintain and Rehabilitate Safe reliable road infrastructure to improve connectivity and transportation														
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Maintenance Programme														
62.	Reshaping and spot improvement of feeder roads, speed ramps and zebra crossing	District wide					100,000.00						Works Dept.	Central Admin
63.	Create linkage road between communities for easy accessibility	District wide						70,000.00					Works Dept	Central Administration
Objective: Promote an efficient transmission and distribution system														
Programme: Rural Electrification Programme														
64.	Support the expansion and extension of electricity transmission to rural communities	District wide						12,000.00		100,000.00			ECG	Works Dept/ Assembly members
65.	Support in the Provision and installation of streetlights	District wide						10,000.00		80,000.00			ECG	Works Dept/ Assembly members
Objective: Ensure Development Based approved Layouts and Plans														
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Maintenance Programme														
66.	Prepare a Spatial Development Framework, Structure plan and Local plans for at least 10 communities	Selected communities						300,000.00					PPD	LUSPA

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
67.	Collection and management of data to improve revenue mobilization and district wide using DLREV	District wide						40,000.00					PPD	RCC/LUSPA
68.	Undertake regular development control activities in all communities within the district by serving notices and prosecuting defaulters	District wide						50,000.00					PPD	Central Admin
69.	Organize monthly statutory meetings as prescribed by ACT 925, to discuss and resolve pertinent Spatial Planning issues within the district.	Kpetoe						30,000					PPD	TSC/SPC
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT														
Objective: Strengthen participatory planning to enhance inclusive and effective local development														
Programme: Management and Administration Programme														
	Organize Stakeholder Review of 2027 Annual Action Plan (AAP) and prepare 2028 Annual Action Plan	Kpetoe						10,000.00	3,000.00				DPCU	HoDs, NGOs Traditional Authorities
	Organize quarterly DPCU meetings and undertake monitoring & evaluation activities on projects	Kpetoe						15,000.00	3,000.00				DPCU	HoDs, NGOs Traditional Authorities

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
	Organize 3No. Town Hall Meetings to interact with the Public on the Operations of the Assembly	District wide						80,000.00	2,000.00				Central Admin	Opinion Leaders, communities
Objective: Strengthen participatory governance at the local level														
Programme: Management and Administration Programme														
70.	Procurement and maintenance of office stationery and equipment	Kpetoe						90,000.00					Central Admin	Private companies
71.	Repairs and maintenance of office vehicles and motor bikes	Kpetoe						100,000.00					Central Admin	Private companies
72.	Strengthen the two Area Councils to function well	District wide						60,000.00					Central Admin	Area Councils
73.	Celebration of National events (Independence Day, Farmers' Day, Republic Day, Workers Day etc)	District wide						120,000.00					Central Admin	Community members
74.	Convene 3No. General Assembly meetings, EXECO meetings and 5 statutory sub-committees' meetings	Kpetoe						150,000.00					Central Admin	Assembly Members
75.	Gazette Assembly by-laws and fee-fixing resolution	Kpetoe						30,000.00	20,000.00				Budget Unit	Budget Committee and BTCM

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
76.	Support to VRCC, NALAG activities and organise statutory special and working committee meetings	Kpetoe							30,000.00				Central Admin	HODs
Objective: Strengthen the Capacity of Assembly Staff and Area Council Members														
Programme: Management and Administration Programme														
77.	Refresher course for aspiring officers due for promotion	VRCC							2,000.000	4,000.00			HR	Central Admin
78.	Train staff on occupational health and safety	Kpetoe							10,000.00				HR	Central Admin
79.	Training of staff on LGS Performance Management System	Kpetoe					10,000.00						HR	Central Admin, GHS, GNFS
80.	Training of Assembly staff on time management	Kpetoe							6,000.00				HR	Central Admin
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS														
Objective: Foster Sister City Relation For Mutual Development														
Programme: Sister City Relation Programme														
81.	Foster sister relation with WESTERWALD MUNICIPALITY for mutual development	Kpetoe						100,000.00		200,000.00			CENTRAL ADMIN	WESTERWALD MUNICIPALITY

Table 6.3: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN, 2028

S/N	Project	Locations	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Objective: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability														
Programme: Financial management and revenue mobilization programme														
1.	Prepare and submit Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	Kpetoe						37,000.00	10,000.00				Budget Unit	Budget Committee and BTCM
2.	Embarking on monitoring and supervision of revenue collectors	Kpetoe							5,000.00				Account Department	HoDs
3.	Organize regular tax education in the district on rates/fees payment and preparation of financial statements.	Kpetoe							7,000.00				Account Department	HoDs
4.	Conduct Fee Fixing Resolution and Budget hearing to enhance participatory budgeting, revenue and expenditure tracking	Kpetoe						15,000.00	3,000.00				Central Admin.	Opinion Leaders
Objective: Enhance domestic trade														
Programme: Local Economic Development Programme														
5.	Construction of 24hr Economy model market	Kpetoe						8,000,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin

S/N	Project	Locations	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
6.	Complete the construction of CoDA market shed	Akpokope						400,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin
7.	Construction of modern market	Akpokope						400,000.00					Works Dept	Central Admin
8.	Renovation and maintenance of public buildings (Assembly Office Complex, CHPS Compounds, Schools, Bungalows, Market sheds etc.)	District wide						1,000,000.00	15,000.00	75,000.0 0			Works Dept.	Central Admin, MP, DPs
9.	Organize training and consultative meetings with the SMEs in the District	District wide						15,000.00					GEA - BAC	Central Admin.
Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry														
Programme: Tourism and creative arts development programme														
10.	Support to 2026 Volta Fair and culture exhibition	Ho						50,000.00					CNC	BAC, HoDs, VRCC, MoT
11.	Support the celebration of Agbamevor-Za (Kente Festival) and Ngoryi-Za	Kpetoe and Ziope						40,000.00					Central Admin	Area Councils, MoT, CNC, BAC
12.	Organize a programme in two schools on the history of Ghana to mark Ghana Month Celebration	Kpetoe and Ziope						2,500.00					CNC	Central Admin, NCCE
Objective: Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation														
Programme: Agriculture and Agribusiness Development Programme														

S/N	Project	Locations	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
13.	Organize Sensitization on Government Agricultural Flagship Programme (FEED Ghana Programme)	Kpekuita, Anatikope, Asafokope, Wudzedeke						10,000.00		5.000.00			DoA	Central Admin.
14.	Train 120 women farmers in value addition and processing of tomato into puree/paste	Wodome, Agordeke, Kpetoe						12,000.00					DoA	Central Admin.
15.	Organize 4 field days on home garden demonstration technologies for 100 women farmers.	Kpekuita, Anatikope, Asafokope, Wudzedeke						5,000.00		5,000.00			DoA	Central Admin.
16.	Vaccinate poultry, ruminants and other animals against PPR diseases by December 2026	District wide						4,000.00					DoA	Central Admin.
17.	Conduct home and farm visits by AEAs, field inspection and vetting for 2026 National Farmers Day	District wide						2,500.00	1,500.00				DoA	Central Admin.
18.	Organize sensitizations and awareness creation on Local Economic Development activities and agribusiness as wealth creation strategies to minimize rural-urban drift	District Wide						20,000.00	10,0000.00				DoA	Central Admin.
19.	Conduct 1 fish farm demonstration in the district	Kpetoe						15,000.00					DoA	Central Admin.

S/N	Project	Locations	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
20.	Establish maize, tomato varietal demonstration plots in 4 communities & Conduct yield studies of selected major crops	Bedzokope, Mangoase, Sarakope, Kpetoe						15,000.00		4,000.00			DoA	Central Admin.
21.	Maintenance and running cost of 1 vehicle and 10 motorbikes	Central Admin.					2,000.00	10,000.00		2,000.00			DoA	Central Admin.
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Objective: Improve access to quality education and infrastructure at all levels														
Programme: Education, youth empowerment and skills development programme														
22.	Participate in Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovation Education Clinics.	District wide.						15,000.00	4,000.00				AZDA	GES
23.	Support monitoring and supervision of teaching and learning in 46 public basic schools.	District wide.						5,000.00		5,000.00			GES	AZDA
24.	Organize District Best Teacher Awards.	Kpetoe							8,000.00				GES	AZDA
25.	Organize cultural festival for Basic Schools.	District wide								45,000.00			GES	AZDA
26.	Construction of 1No. 3Unit classroom block	Abgesia						600,000.00					AZDA	GES

S/N	Project	Locations	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
27.	Construction of 1No. 2Unit K.G block	Akpokope, Agodeke						450,000.00					AZDA	GES
28.	Organize sports festival in Basic Schools.	District wide					50,000.00	5,000.00					GES	AZDA
Objective: Promote job creation and decent work														
Programme: Education, youth empowerment and skills development programme														
29.	Capacity Building and provision of start-up kits to Youth under 4 components (A2E, AA2E, MBA and SCP)	District wide								70,000.0 0			GEA - BAC	GEA/Master Card Foundation
30.	Facilitate access to government youth employment and flagship programmes	District wide						5,000.00					YEA	Central Admin
Objective: Expand and maintain equitable access to safe and sustainable water supply systems in all communities														
Programme: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Programme														
31.	Drilling and Construction of boreholes and small community mechanized pipes schemes	District wide						300,000		20,000.0 0			AZDA	Donors/ NGOs /CWSA
32.	Provision of Poly tanks to Ten (10) schools	Selected schools						10,000.00		15,000.0 0			AZDA	GES
Objective: Ensure full coverage for sanitation and hygiene services to guarantee clean, healthy and safe communities														

S/N	Project	Locations	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
Programme: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Programme														
33.	Intensive education on personal hygiene, proper waste disposal and proper handwashing under running water	District wide							2,000.00				EHSU	SWCD/ NCCE/ GES
34.	Organize seminar and medical screening for food/drink handlers	District wide							3,000.00				AZDA/ EHSU	GHS/GES/NCCE and medical Consultant
35.	Carry out post-medical screening, monitoring visits of food vendors and inspection of stores and Hospitality industry.	District wide						2,000.00	3,000.00				EHSU	GHS/GES/NCCE
36.	Provision of additional three (3) central containers	Kpetoe and Ziope market						75,000.00					AZDA/ EHSU	ZOOMLION
37.	Dislodging of institutional /public toilets and management of Final Disposal Sites	Kpetoe and Ziope						11,000.00		3,000.00			AZDA/ EHSU	ZOOMLION
38.	Disinfection and Disinfestation of drains dumping sites, markets, Assembly Offices, MP's residence and DA's bungalows	Kpetoe and Ziope								60,625.00			ZOOMLION	AZDA EHSU
39.	Organize Clean-up exercise in 20 Communities	Selected communities							1,000.00				EHSU	Central Admin and Stakeholders

S/N	Project	Locations	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
40.	Implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in 10 communities	Selected communities						15,000.00		60,000.00			EHSU	World Vision/ AZDA
41.	Monitoring and supervision of Final disposal site and all activities of Zoomlion workers	Kpetoe and Ziope							2,000.00				EHSU	Central Admin./ EHSU
42.	DESSAP update (data collection on WASH)	District wide						60,000.00					AZDA	EHSU
43.	World Toilet Day Celebration and other WASH related celebration Day (Global Hand-Washing menstrual Hygiene)	Selected community							50,000.00				AZDA	WORLD VISION
Objective: Provide adequate health infrastructure and improve health care service delivery														
Programme: Public health services and management programme														
44.	Support District response initiative on HIV/ AIDS, Malaria Vector Control /TB immunization and Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV activities	Obemla, Agbesia, Akwettey								130,000.00			GHS	HIV Focal Person, DPs
45.	Expansion of Antenatal Outreach Services	District wide					35,000.00			300,000.00			GHS/DPs	Central Admin, MP

S/N	Project	Locations	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
46.	Conduct HIV Testing / Intervention Services on National and Festival Celebrations	Selected locations					4,140.00						HIV Focal Person	GHS
47.	Construction of 4 No. CHPS compounds	Adedome, Agbesia, Honugo and Akwettey						4,000.00	150,000.00	3,000.00			AZDA	GHS/MP/DPs
48.	EPI Intensification	All Sub Districts						7,000.00		25,000.0 0			GHS	Central Admin/MP/DPs
Objective: Improve nutritional status of the people														
Programme: Public health services and management programme														
49.	Support the District Health Directorate to undertake Food and Nutrition Programme that increase access to Malnutrition prevention, detection and management	District wide					4,000.00	2,000.00		2,000.00			GHS	Central Admin, MP, DoA
Objective: Reduce the incident of teenage pregnancy														
Programme: Public health services and management programme														
50.	Educate and empower young girls about the consequences of teenage pregnancy to promote healthy choices	District wide						1,500.00					GHS/CNC	GES
Objective: Strengthen social protection for vulnerable groups														
Programme: Vulnerability, social protection and poverty reduction programme														

S/N	Project	Locations	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
51.	Monitor Beneficiaries of LEAP, PWDs and other vulnerability groups and supervise the payment of their allowances	District wide						5,000.00					SW&CD	Central Admin
52.	Support Disability Association with supportive devices, educational, medical, income generating and advocacy programs on the rights of people with disability	Kpetoe						80,000.00					SW&CD	Central Admin
53.	Formation of women's Groups and organization of Vocational/Skills Training and Demonstrations in four (4) communities	Selected communities						20,000.00					SW&CD	Central Admin
Objective: Promote the rights and welfare of children														
Programme: Vulnerability, social protection and poverty reduction programme														
54.	Organize Sensitization/ Mass Education/ Meetings in ten (10) communities on child rights and protection	Selected communities						12,000.00					SW&CD	Central Admin
55.	Conduct supervision and monitoring visits to twelve (12) Early Childhood Development Centers	District wide						8,000.00					SW&CD	Central Admin
56.	Organize one (1) program to mark Child	Selected Community						7,000.00					SW&CD	Central Admin

S/N	Project	Locations	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
	Labour/Trafficking Day in the district													
57.	Support for case Management on Child rights and protection and organize two child protection committee meetings in 2026	Kpetoe								10,000.00			SW&CD	Central Admin, DPs
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT														
Objective: Reduce environmental pollution through public education, sensitization and environmental regulations														
Programme: Disaster Prevention and Management Programme														
58.	Public education on domestic and bush-fire prevention in communities within the various zones in the district.	All zones in the district						2,200.00					NADMO	G.N.F. S DVGs, NGOs
59.	Public education on how to minimize the effects and causes of floods, damages in flood prone communities in the district.	Selected communities						1,200.00					NADMO	PPD, MOFA
60.	Conduct field assessment and monitoring hazard mapping	District wide						2,000.00					NADMO	Central Admin.
61.	Desilting of gutters and culverts in flood prone areas	Selected communities						1,000.00					NADMO	DVGs, communities
Objective: Enhance climate change resilience														
Programme: Climate change and mitigation Programme														

S/N	Project	Locations	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
62.	Planting of 1,000 Economic trees in bushfire affected areas	Bush fire affected areas						6,000.00					NADMO	DVGs, ZC, Assembly members
63.	Educate communities on the need for planting trees around buildings to serve as wind breaks.	District wide							500.00				NADMO	DVGs, NGOs EPA
Objective: Promote community ownership of climate change interventions to improve climate change resilience														
Programme: Climate change and mitigation Programme														
64.	Sensitization of communities on how to properly maintain the plantations under the GPSNP	Selected Communities								50,000.00			DoA	Planning Unit, World Bank, SW&CD
Objective: Develop, maintain and rehabilitate safe reliable road infrastructure to improve connectivity and transportation														
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Maintenance Programme														
65.	Reshaping and spot improvement of feeder roads, speed ramps and zebra crossing	District wide						100,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin.
66.	Create linkage roads between communities for easy accessibility	District wide						70,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin.
Objective: Promote an efficient transmission and distribution system														
Programme: Rural Electrification Programme														

S/N	Project	Locations	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
67.	Support the expansion and extension of electricity transmission to rural communities	District wide						5,000.00		120,000.00			ECG	AZDA/ Works Dept
68.	Support in the provision and installation of streetlights	District wide						6,000.00		80,000.00			ECG	AZDA/ Works Dept
Objective: Ensure development based approved layouts and plans														
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Maintenance Programme														
69.	Prepare a Spatial Development Framework, Structure plan and Local plans for at least 10 communities	Selected communities						300,000.00					PPD	LUSPA
70.	Collection and management of data to improve revenue mobilization district wide using DLREV	District wide						40,000					PPD	RCC/LUSPA
71.	Undertake regular development control activities in all communities within the district by serving notices and prosecuting defaulters	District wide						50,000.00					PPD	Central Admin.
72.	Organize monthly statutory meetings as prescribed by ACT 925, to discuss and resolve pertinent Spatial	Kpetoe						25,000.00					PPD	TSC/SPC

S/N	Project	Locations	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
	Planning issues within the district.													
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT														
Objective: Strengthen participatory planning to enhance inclusive and effective local development														
Programme: Management and Administration Programme														
73.	Organize Stakeholder Review of 2026 Annual Action Plan (AAP) and prepare 2027 Annual Action Plan	Kpetoe						7,000.00	3,000.00				DPCU	HoDs, NGOs Traditional Authorities
74.	Organize quarterly DPCU meetings and undertake monitoring & evaluation activities on projects	Kpetoe						12,000.00	2,000.00				DPCU	HoDs, NGOs Traditional Authorities
75.	Organize 3No. Town Hall Meetings to interact with the Public on the Operations of the Assembly	District wide						50,000.00	7,000.00				Central Admin.	Opinion Leaders, communities
76.	Conduct Fee Fixing Resolution and Budget hearing to enhance participatory budgeting, revenue and expenditure tracking	Kpetoe						10,000.00	2,000.00				Central Admin.	Opinion Leaders
Objective: Strengthen participatory governance at the local level														

S/N	Project	Locations	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
Programme: Management and Administration Programme														
77.	Procurement and maintenance of office stationery and equipment	Kpetoe						80,000.00					Central Admin.	Private companies
78.	Repairs and maintenance of office vehicles and motor bikes	Kpetoe						100,000.00					Central Admin.	Private companies
79.	Strengthen the two Area Councils to function well	District wide						50,000.00					Central Admin.	Area Councils
80.	Celebration of National events (Independence Day, Farmers' Day, Republic Day, Workers Day etc)	District wide						100,000.00					Central Admin.	Community members
81.	Convene 3No. General Assembly meetings, EXECO meetings and 5 statutory sub-committees' meetings	Kpetoe						150,000.00					Central Admin.	Assembly Members
82.	Gazette Assembly by-laws and fee-fixing resolution	Kpetoe						30,000.00	20,000.00				Budget Unit	Budget Committee and BTCM
83.	Support to VRCC, NALAG activities and organize statutory special and working committee meetings	Kpetoe							25,000.00				Central Admin.	HoDs,
Objective: Strengthen the capacity of Assembly Staff and Area Council Members														
Programme: Management and Administration Programme														
84.	Refresher course for aspiring officers due for promotion	VRCC							2,000.00	4,000.00			HR	Central Admin.

S/N	Project	Locations	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
85.	Train staff on occupational health and safety	Kpetoe							10,000.00				HR	Central Admin.
86.	Training of staff on LGS Performance Management System	Kpetoe					10,000.00						HR	Central Admin., GHS, GNFS
87.	Training of Assembly staff on time management	Kpetoe							6,000.00				HR	Central Admin.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS														
Objective: Foster Sister City Relations for mutual development														
Programme: Sister city relations Programme														
88.	Foster sister city relations with Westerwald Municipality for mutual development	Kpetoe						100,000.00		200,000.00			Central Admin.	Westerwald Municipality

Table 6.4: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN, 2029

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Objective: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability														
Programme: Financial management and revenue mobilization programme														
1.	Prepare and submit Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	Kpetoe						30,000.00	12,000.00				Budget Unit	Budget Committee and BTCM
2.	Embarking on monitoring and supervision of revenue collectors	Kpetoe							8,000.00				Account Department	HoDs
3.	Organize regular tax education in the district on rates/fees payment and preparation of financial statements.	Kpetoe							7,000.00				Account Department	HoDs
4.	Conduct Fee Fixing Resolution and Budget hearing to enhance participatory budgeting, revenue and expenditure tracking	Kpetoe						10,000.00	8,000.00				Central Admin	Opinion Leaders
Objective: Objective: Enhance domestic trade														
Programme: Local Economic Development Programme														
5.	Construction of 24hr Economy model market	Kpetoe						8,000,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
6.	Complete the construction of CoDA market shed	Akpokope						400,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin
7.	Construction of modern Market	Akpokope						700,000.00					Works Dept.	Central Admin.
8.	Organize training and consultative meetings with the SMEs in the District	District wide						15,000.00					GEA - BAC	Central Admin
9.	Renovation and Maintenance of public buildings (Assembly Complex, CHPS Compound Schools, Market sheds etc)	District wide						1,000,000.00	15,000.00	75,000.00			Work's Dept.	CA/MP, DPs
Objective: Objective: Diversify and Expand the Tourism industry														
Programme: Tourism and Creative Arts Development programme														
10.	Support to 2028 Volta Fair and culture exhibition	Ho						50,000.00					CNC	BAC, HoDs, VRCC, MoT
11.	Support the celebration of Agbamevor-Za (Kente Festival) and Ngoryi-Za	Kpetoe and Ziope						50,000.00					Central Admin	Area Councils, MoT, CNC, BAC
12.	Organize a programme in two schools on the history of Ghana to mark Ghana Month Celebration	Kpetoe and Ziope						3,500.00					CNC	Central Admin
Objective: Objective: Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation														
Programme: Agriculture and Agribusiness Development Programme														

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
13.	Organize Sensitization on Government Agricultural Flagship Programme (FEED Ghana)	Kpekuita, Anatikope, Asafokope, Wudzedeke						12,000.00		5.000.00			DoA	Central Admin
14.	Train 120 women farmers in value addition and processing of tomato into puree/paste	Wodome, Agordeke, Kpetoe						15,000.00					DoA	Central Admin
15.	Organize 4 field days on home garden Demonstration Technologies for 100 women farmers.	Kpekuita, Anatikope, Asafokope, Wudzedeke						9,000.00		5,000.00			DoA	Central Admin
16.	Vaccinate poultry, ruminants and other animals against PPR diseases by December 2029	District wide						8,000.00					DoA	Central Admin
17.	Conduct home and farm visits by AEAs, field inspection and vetting for 2029 National Farmers Day	District wide						5,000.00	1,500.00				DoA	Central Admin
18.	Organize sensitizations and awareness creation on Local Economic Development activities and agribusiness as wealth creation strategies to minimize rural-urban drift	District Wide						25,000.00	10,000				DoA	Central Admin
19.	Conduct 1 fish farm demonstration in the district	Ziope						23,000.00					DoA	Central Admin

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
20.	Establish maize, tomato varietal demonstration plots in 4 communities & Conduct yield studies of selected major crops	Bedzokope, Mangoase, Sarakope, Kpetoe						20,000.00		5,000.00			DoA	Central Admin
21. 21.	Maintenance and running cost of 1vehicle and 10 motorbikes	Kpetoe					4,000.00	17,000.00		2,500.00			DoA	Central Admin
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Objective: Improve access to Quality Education and Infrastructure at all levels														
Programme: Education, Youth Empowerment and Skills Development Programme														
22.	Participate in Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovation Education Clinics.	District wide.						25,000.00	4,000.00				Central Admin	GES
23.	Support monitoring and supervision of teaching and learning in 46 public basic schools.	District wide.						12,000.00		6,000.00			GES	Central Admin
24.	Organize District Best Teacher Awards.	Kpetoe					3,000.00		9,000.00				GES	Central Admin
25.	Organize cultural festival for Basic Schools.	District wide								45,000.00			GES	Central Admin
26.	Organize Sports festival in Basic Schools.	District wide					50,000.00	6,000.00					GES	Central Admin
Objective: Promote Job Creation and Decent work														

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
Programme: Education, youth empowerment and skills development programme														
27.	Capacity Building and provision of start-up kits to Youth under 4 components (A2E, AA2E, MBA and SCP)	District wide								70,000.00			GEA - BAC	GEA/Master Card Foundation
28.	Facilitate access to government youth employment and flagship programmes	District wide						5,800.00					YEA	Central Admin
Objective: Expand and maintain equitable access to safe and sustainable water supply systems in all communities														
Programme: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Programme														
29.	Completion of Community Boreholes	Selected Locations						1,00,000.00					AZDA	Works Dept.
30.	Drilling and Construction of Boreholes and small community mechanized pipe schemes	Selected Locations						1,851,637.97					AZDA	Works Dept.
31.	Construction of Boreholes and community mechanized pipe schemes	Sarakope CHPS, Yevi CHPS, Keyime CHPS						1,00,000.00					AZDA	Works Dept.
32.	Expansion of Water Systems to 3 Health Facilities	Obemla CHPS, Keptoe CHPS						1,851,637.97					AZDA	Works Dept.

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
33.	Provision of Polytanks to Ten (10) Schools							300,000.00					AZDA	SHEP Coordinator
Objective: Ensure full coverage for sanitation and hygiene services to guarantee clean, healthy and safe communities														
Programme: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Programme														
34.	Intensive education on personal hygiene, proper waste disposal and proper handwashing under running water	District wide							5,500.00				EHSU	SWCD/ NCCE/ GES
35.	Organize seminar and medical screening for food/drink handlers	District wide							6,000.00				Central Admin / EHSU	GHS/GES/NCCE and medical Consultant
36.	Carry out post medical screening, monitoring visits of food vendors and inspection of stores and Hospitality industry.	District wide						7,000.00	2,500.00				EHSU	GHS/GES/NCCE
37.	Dislodging of institutional /public toilets and management of Final Disposal Sites	Kpetoe and Ziope						11,000.00	3,500.00				Central Admin / EHSU	ZOOMLION
38.	Disinfection and Disinfestation of drains dumping sites, markets, Assembly Offices, MP's residence and DA's bungalows	Kpetoe and Ziope								72,625.00			Central Admin EHSU	ZOOMLION

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
39.	Organize Clean-up exercise in 20 Communities	Selected communities							4,500.00				EHSU	Central Admin and Stakeholders
40.	Implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in 10 communities	Selected communities						35,000.00		60,000.00			EHSU	World Vision/ Central Admin
41.	Monitoring and supervision of Final disposal site and all activities of Zoomlion workers	Kpetoe and Ziope							3,700.00				EHSU	Central Admin / EHSU
42.	DESSAP update (data collection on WASH)	District wide						70,000.00					Central Admin	EHSU
43.	World Toilet Day Celebration and other WASH related celebration Day (Global Hand-Washing menstrual Hygiene)	Selected community							80,600.00				Central Admin	World Vision
Objective: Provide adequate health infrastructure and improve health service delivery														
Programme: Public health services and management programme														
44.	Support District response initiative on HIV/ AIDS, Malaria Vector Control Campaign /TB immunization and Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV activities	District wide								150.00 0.00			GHS	HIV focal person, DPs
45.	Expansion of Anti- Natal Outreach Services	Obemla, Agbesia and Akwettey								4,4640 0.00			GHS	

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
46.	Construction of 4No. CHPS Compounds	Adedome, Agbesia, Honugo, Akwettey						200,000.00					AZDA	GHS, MP, and DPs
47.	Conduct HIV testing/ intervention services on National day and festival celebrations	Selected locations											HIV focal person	GHS
48.	EPI Intensification	All sub-district						25,000		37,000			GHS	Central Admin, MP, DPs
Objective: Improve nutritional status of the people														
Programme: Public health services and management programme														
49.	Support the District Health Directorate to undertake Food and Nutrition Programme that increase access to Malnutrition prevention, detection and management	District wide					4,700.00	3,000.00		2,000.00			GHS	CA/MP/DOA
Objective: Reduce the incident of teenage pregnancy														
Programme: Public health services and management programme														
50.	Educate and empower young girls about the consequences of teenage pregnancy to promote healthy choices	District wide						1,700.00					GHS/CNC	GES
Objective: Strengthen social protection for vulnerable groups														
Programme: Vulnerability, social protection and poverty reduction programme														

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
51.	Monitor Beneficiaries of LEAP, PWDs and other vulnerability groups and supervise the payment of their allowances	District wide						9,000.00					SW&CD	Central Admin
52.	Support Disability Association with supportive devices, educational, medical, income generating and advocacy programs on the rights of people with disability	Kpetoe						90,000.00					SW&CD	Central Admin
53.	Formation of women's Groups and organization of Vocational/Skills Training and Demonstrations in four (4) communities	Selected communities						35,000.00					SW&CD	Central Admin
Objective: Promote the rights and welfare of children														
Programme: Child Protection and Development														
54.	Organize Sensitization/ Mass Education/ Meetings in ten (10) communities on child rights and protection	Selected communities						22,000.00					SW&CD	Central Administration
55.	Conduct supervision and monitoring visits to twelve (12) Early Childhood Development Centre's	District wide						9,500.00					SW&CD	Central Administration
56.	Organize one (1) program to mark Child	Selected community						8,450.00					SW&CD	Central Administration

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
	Labour/Trafficking Day in the district													
57.	Support for Case Management on Child rights and protection and organize two child protection committee meetings in 2029									13,000.00			SW&CD	Central Administration, DPs
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT														
Objective: Reduce Environmental Pollution through Public Education, Sensitization and Environmental Regulations														
Programme: Disaster Prevention and Management														
58.	Public education on Domestic and bush-fire prevention in communities within the various zones in the district.	All zones in the district						4,200.00					NADMO	G.N.F.S DVGs, NGOs
59.	Public education on how to minimize the effects and causes of floods, damages in flood prone communities in the district.	Selected communities						2,600.00					NADMO	PPD, MOFA
60.	Conduct field assessment and monitoring hazard mapping	District wide						3,000.00					NADMO	Central Admin
61.	Desilting of gutters and culverts in flood prone areas	Selected communities						2,500.00					NADMO	DVGs, communities
Objective: Enhance Climate change resilience														
Programme: Climate Change and mitigation Programme														

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
62.	Planting of 1,000 Economic trees in bush fire affected areas.	Bush fire affected areas						9,000.00					NADMO	DVGs, ZC, Assembly members
63.	Educate the communities on the need for planting trees around buildings to serve as windbreaks.	District wide							850.00				NADMO	DVGs, NGOs EPA
Objective: Promote Community Ownership of Climate Change interventions to improve climate Change resilience														
Programme: Climate Change and mitigation Programme														
64.	Sensitization of communities on how to properly maintain the plantations under the GPSNP	Selected communities								70,000.00			DoA	Planning Unit, World Bank, SWCD
Objective: Develop, Maintain and Rehabilitate Safe reliable road infrastructure to improve connectivity and transportation														
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Maintenance Programme														
65.	Reshaping and spot improvement of feeder roads, speed ramps and zebra crossing	District wide					100,000.00						Works Dept.	Central Admin
66.	Create linkage road between communities for easy accessibility	District wide						90,000.00					Works Dept	Central Admin
Objective: Ensure Development Based approved Layouts and Plans														
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Maintenance Programme														

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
67.	Prepare a Spatial Development Framework, Structure plan and Local plans for at least 10 communities	Selected communities						300,000.00					PPD	LUSPA
68.	Collection and management of data to improve revenue mobilization and district wide using DLREV	District wide						45,000.00					PPD	RCC/LUSPA
69.	Undertake regular development control activities in all communities within the district by serving notices and prosecuting defaulters	District wide						65,000.00					PPD	Central Admin
70.	Organize monthly statutory meetings as prescribed by ACT 925, to discuss and resolve pertinent Spatial Planning issues within the district.	Kpetoe						32,500					PPD	TSC/SPC
Objective: Promote an efficient transmission and distribution system														
Programme: Rural Electrification Programme														
71.	Support the expansion and extension of electricity transmission to rural communities	District wide						12,000.00		100,00 0.00			ECG	Works Dept/ Assembly members

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
72.	Support in the Provision and installation of streetlights	District wide						10,0000		89,000			ECG	Works Dept/ Assembly members
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT														
Objective: Strengthen participatory planning to enhance inclusive and effective local development														
Programme: Management and Administration Programme														
73.	Organize Stakeholder Review of 2027 Annual Action Plan (AAP) and prepare 2028 Annual Action Plan	Kpetoe						10,000.00	3,000.00				DPCU	HoDs, NGOs Traditional Authorities
74.	Organize quarterly DPCU meetings and undertake monitoring & evaluation activities on projects	Kpetoe						15,000.00	3,000.00				DPCU	HoDs, NGOs Traditional Authorities
75.	Organize 3No. Town Hall Meetings to interact with the Public on the Operations of the Assembly	District wide						80,000.00	2,000.00				Central Admin	Opinion Leaders, communities
Objective: Strengthen participatory governance at the local level														
Programme: Management and Administration Programme														
76.	Procurement and maintenance of office stationery and equipment	Kpetoe						90,000.00					Central Admin	Private companies

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
77.	Repairs and maintenance of office vehicles and motor bikes	Kpetoe						100,000.00					Central Admin	Private companies
78.	Strengthen the two Area Councils to function well	District wide						60,000.00					Central Admin	Area Councils
79.	Celebration of National events (Independence Day, Farmers' Day, Republic Day, Workers Day etc)	District wide						120,000.00					Central Admin	Community members
80.	Convene 3No. General Assembly meetings, EXECO meetings and 5 statutory sub-committees' meetings	Kpetoe						150,000.00					Central Admin	Assembly Members
81.	Gazette Assembly by-laws and fee-fixing resolution	Kpetoe						30,000.00	20,000.00				Budget Unit	Budget Committee and BTCM
82.	Support to VRCC, NALAG activities and organise statutory special and working committee meetings	Kpetoe							30,000.00				Central Admin	HODs
Objective: Strengthen the Capacity of Assembly Staff and Area Council Members														
Programme: Management and Administration Programme														
83.	Refresher course for aspiring officers due for promotion	VRCC							2,500.000	4,500.0 0			HR	Central Admin
84.	Train staff on occupational health and safety	Kpetoe							10,000.00				HR	Central Admin

S/N	Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
85.	Training of staff on LGS Performance Management System	Kpetoe					10,000.00						HR	Central Admin, GHS, GNFS
86.	Training of Assembly staff on time management	Kpetoe							7,500.00				HR	Central Admin
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS														
Objective: Foster Sister City Relation For Mutual Development														
Programme: Sister City Relation Programme														
87.	Foster sister relation with WESTERWALD MUNICIPALITY for mutual development	Kpetoe						150,000.00		200,000.00			Central Admin	Westerwald Municipality

CHAPTER SEVEN
MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 Introduction

The effective implementation of the 2026 – 2029 Medium Term Development Plan requires a robust Monitoring and Evaluation system to ensure that planned programmes, projects and activities are executed efficiently and produce the intended development outcomes.

This Chapter outlines the institutional framework, processes, tools and methodologies that will guide the systematic tracking, assessment and reporting of progress towards achieving the district's development objectives.

The M & E arrangements align with the National Development Planning Act, 1994 (Act 480), the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and the National Development Planning Commission guidelines, ensuring coherence between local, regional and national development priorities and for the preparation and implementation of Medium-Term Development Plans.

The overall objective of the M & E system is to provide timely, reliable and relevant information to support evidence – based decision – making, accountability and learning throughout the implementation of the MTDP. Specifically, the M & E system seeks to:

1. Track progress towards the achievement of the district's development goals and objectives.
2. Assess the efficiency, effectiveness, relevance and sustainability of implemented programmes and projects.
3. Provide feedback to stakeholders on performance and areas requiring corrective action.
4. Enhance transparency, accountability and participatory governance in local development management. strengthen institutional capacity for data collection, analysis, reporting and learning.

7.2 Stakeholder Analysis

The successful implementation of the MTDP (2026-2029) largely depends on the active participation and collaboration of diverse stakeholders whose roles, interests and capacities significantly influence development outcomes. This section presents an analysis of key stakeholders involved in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the MTDP. The analysis identifies their interests, levels of influence and potential contributions toward achieving the district's development objectives.

The stakeholder analysis is essential to promote inclusiveness, transparency and accountability in the development process, in line with the principles of participatory planning.

The main purpose of conducting a stakeholder analysis is to identify all relevant actors and ensure their effective participation in the MTDP implementation process. Specifically, the analysis seeks to:

1. Map key institutions, organisations and groups whose actions affect or are affected by the District's development programmes
2. Assess the interests, influence and expectations of different stakeholder groups
3. Identify potential areas of partnership, collaboration and conflict management
4. Strengthen coordination and communication mechanisms between the Assembly and stakeholders
5. Promote ownership and accountability in the delivery of development interventions.

To maintain strong stakeholder relationships, the District Assembly will institutionalise quarterly coordination meetings, public information sessions and a stakeholder communication plan will outline specific responsibilities, information – sharing channels and reporting timelines. This structured approach will sustain trust, transparency and collaboration throughout the MTDP cycle.

Effective stakeholder engagement is essential to the successful implementation of the MTDP. The DCE's leadership, supported by DPCU, will ensure that all actors – internal and external – collaborate in a coordinated, transparent and inclusive manner. Through continuous consultation, communication and accountability, the district will strengthen ownership, improve resource utilisation and achieve sustainable development outcomes aligned with national goals and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The stakeholders identified are presented in Table 7.1 below.

Table 7.1. Analysis of Stakeholders in the District

SN	Stakeholders	Classification	Needs / Interests / Responsibilities	Involvement	Level of interest	Level of influence
1.	District Assembly	Internal / Primary	• Ensure effective policy coordination and governance • Mobilise financial and human resource for development • Promote accountability and inclusive participation • Supervise project implementation and ensure value for money	• Lead implementation and monitoring of MTDP • Convene stakeholder review meetings • Allocate budgetary resources for development programmes • enforce by - laws and policy directives	High	High
2.	DCE	Internal / Primary	• Provide overall political and administrative leadership for district development • Ensure implementation of government policies and priorities • Mobilise stakeholders and resource for plan execution • Promote accountability, peace and inter – agency coordination	• Chair Executive Committee meetings • Supervise implementation of Assembly decisions • Engage in stakeholder dialogues and partnership building • Represent the district in regional and national development forums	High	High
3.	DPCU	Internal / Technical	• Coordinate planning, monitoring and evaluation processes • Collect and analyse development data • Prepare quarterly and annual performance reports • Ensure inter – departmental collaboration	• Conduct M & E and data validation exercises • Organise planning review sessions • Facilitate capacity building for departments • Prepare and submit annual performance reports	High	High
4.	Decentralised departments	Internal / Technical	• Deliver sector – specific services • Implement government and district – level programmes • Maintain service standards and reporting systems • Provide technical input to planning and budgeting	• Execute departmental activities under MTDP • Collect and share data for M & E • Participate in inter – sectoral coordination meetings	High	High

				• Provide technical backstopping to communities		
5.	Area Councils and Unit Committees	Internal / Primary	• Represent local interests in planning • Mobilise citizens for local development • Monitor community – level projects • Support local revenue mobilisation	• Facilitate community sensitisation and mobilisation • participate in needs assessment and project identification • monitor and report on local projects • provide feedback to the Assembly on community priorities	High	Medium
6.	Traditional Authorities	External / Secondary	• Maintain peace and social harmony • Allocate land for development purposes • Mediate local conflicts and disputes	• Participate in decision – making for a and consultations • Mobilise community support for development projects • Collaborate on land use and resource management	High	Medium
7.	Community members / Beneficiaries	External / Secondary	• Desire improved infrastructure and basic social needs • Seek employment and livelihood opportunities • Expect equitable access to social services • Require transparency and accountability in local governance	• Attend townhall and durbar meetings • Participate in project monitoring and feedback sessions • Engage in community self – help initiatives • Provide information during needs assessments	High	Low
8.	Women's and Youth Groups	External / Primary	• Demand representation in decision – making processes • Seek empowerment and skill development opportunities • Need access to finance and employment	• Participate in stakeholder consultations and trainings • Engage in livelihood and capacity – building programmes	High	Medium

			• Advocate for gender equality and inclusion	• Represent special interest groups in community planning • Monitor gender – sensitive interventions		
9.	Persons with Disabilities	External / Secondary	• Need accessible infrastructure and inclusive policies • Seek equal participation in local governance • Require livelihood support and social protection • Expect fair representation in development planning	• Participate in consultation and review meetings • Provide inputs on disability – inclusive planning • Collaborate with the social welfare department • Monitor accessibility and inclusion outcome	Medium	Low
10.	Private Sector (local businesses, investors, contractors)	External	• Need conducive business environment and infrastructure • Desire fair procurement and partnership opportunities • Contribute to job creation and local economic growth	• Partner with Assembly under PPPs • Participate in investment promotion forums • Support local employment and CSR initiatives	Medium	High
11.	Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and NGOs	External / Oversight	• Advocate for social justice, inclusiveness and accountability • Support service delivery and capacity building • Seel collaboration for project implementation • Monitor governance and community empowerment processes	• Implement complementary development project • Conduct advocacy and sensitisation campaigns • Participate in stakeholder reviews and coordination platforms • Provide technical or financial assistance	High	Medium
12.	Regional Coordinating Council (RCC)	External / Oversight	• Ensure coordination and alignment of district plans • Monitor and evaluate district performance • Provide technical support to DPCU • Supervise compliance with national policy frameworks	• Review district annual reports • Offer technical assistance and field supervision • Facilitate inter – district coordination meetings • Provide feedback to NDPC	Medium	High

13.	National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)	External / Oversight	• Provide policy direction and planning guidelines • Ensure consistency with national priorities and SDGs • Evaluate district development performance • Strengthen local planning capacities	• Offer technical support and training • Review and approve district plans • Conduct monitoring and evaluation missions • Consolidate district reports into national development assessments	Medium	High
14.	Development Partners / Donor Agencies	External / Secondary	• Promote sustainable development and capacity building • Support governance, environment and social inclusion projects • Ensure transparency and accountability in funds utilisation • Strengthen institutional capacities of local actors	• Provide technical and financial assistance • Participate in joint monitoring and evaluations • Support policy dialogue and reforms • Facilitate training and knowledge sharing	Medium	High
15.	Media	External / Secondary	• Interested in transparency, information flow and civic awareness • Promote community engagement and accountability • Support dissemination of government policies • Provide a platform for dialogue and feedback	• Publicise Assembly programmes and projects • Disseminate information and educate the public • Facilitate stakeholder communication and advocacy • Monitor and report on development outcomes	Medium	Medium
16.	Security Agencies	External / Secondary	• Maintain law, order and public safety • Manage disasters and emergencies • Ensure border and community security • Protect lives and property	• Participate in disaster preparedness and response planning • Collaborate in peacebuilding and conflict prevention • Provide security during project execution • Contribute to safety education and awareness campaigns	Medium	Medium

7.3 Monitoring Matrix

A monitoring matrix is a structured framework used to systematically track the progress of activities, outputs and outcomes within a plan or Programme. It provides a tabular representation of key indicators, baseline data, targets, means of verification and responsibilities, thereby serving as a practical tool for assessing whether implementation is proceeding as intended. The matrix enables managers and stakeholders to identify achievements, detect deviations and take corrective action promptly, ensuring that objectives remain aligned with the overall goals.

Table 7.2. Monitoring Matrix

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2024	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND REVENUE MOBILISATION PROGRAMME										
Goal: To enhance revenue of the District by increasing mobilisation, accountability and efficient use of resources by 2029										
Objectives: To achieve at least 30% annual improvement in IGF through strengthen systems and compliance frameworks by 2028										
Growth in Internally Generated Funds (IGF)	Measures annual percentage increase in IGF	Outcome	287,492.44	300,000.00	370,000.00	390,000.00	420,000.00	Revenue sources	Quarterly Annually	Finance Dept. Budget unit
% of revenue collection targets achieve	Tracks effectiveness of revenue mobilisation systems	Outcome	54.76%	55.0%	57.50%	60.0%	65.0%	Revenue sources	Quarterly Annually	Finance Dept. Budget unit
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME										
Goal: To stimulate a competitive local economy with expanded business opportunities and employment creation by 2029										
Objective: To facilitate establishment and growth of at least 100 MSMEs and improve local employment by 10% by 2029										
Number of new MSMEs established	Assess expansion of local businesses	Outcome	109	120	140	160	200	Sector Gender	Quarterly Annually	Budget BAC YEA
% of youth employed in formal / informal sectors	Measures employment rate among the youth	Outcome	3.7%	4.0%	4.2%	4.4%	5.0%	Gender Age	Annually	BAC YEA
Number of tourism and creative arts activities promoted or supported	Measures the number of tourism and creative arts activities facilitated	Outcome	5	5	5	5	5	Event type	Annually	CNC BAC
AGRICULTURAL AND AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME										
Goal: To achieve a sustainable agricultural productivity and profitable agribusiness by 2029										
Objective: To improve small holder yield and value addition by 15% through modern technologies and market support by 2028										

Crop yield per hectare	Measures improvements in agricultural productivity	Outcome	43,590.9	43,700.00	43,900.00	44,000.00	42,000.00	Type of crop	Quarterly Annually	Agric Dept. Statistics
Number of women in mainstream agriculture	Measures women owned farms and participation in value chain	Outcome	9,998 52.7%	10,000 53.0%	10,200 54.0%	10,300 55.0%	10,400 56.0%	Type of crop Type of commodity	Quarterly annually	Agric Dept. Statistics BAC
Number of farmers benefitting from extension services	Tracks coverage of extension delivery	Outcome	8,800	8,900	9,000	9,200	9,400	Gender Technology type	Quarterly Annually	Agric Dept. Statistics
EDUCATION, YOUTH EMPOWERMENT AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME										
Goal: To ensure equitable learning outcomes and employable youth for district transformation by 2029										
Objective: To improve BECE performance by 205 and equip at least 500 youth with employable skills by 2029										
BECE pass rate	Measures improvement in student academic performance	Outcome	84.5%	85.0%	85.5%	87.0%	87.5%	Gender School Subject	Annually	Education Dept. Statistics
Basic school enrolment rate	Measures access and participation in basic education	Outcome	KG: 98.4% Pri: 94.2% JHS:98.6% Avg:97.07%	KG:99.0% Pri:94.5% JHS:98.5% Avg: 97.10%	KG: 99.0% Pri: 95.0% JHS:99% Avg: 98.0%	KG:99.4% Pri: 95.5% JHS: 99% Avg: 98.5%	KG: 99.5% Pri: 95.7% JHS: 99.5% Avg: 98.7%	Gender Level School	Annually	Education Dept. Statistics
% of youth completing TVET / Skills	Tracks progress in youth empowerment programmes	Outcome	39.95%	40.0%	41.0%	42.0%	43.3%	Gender Programme type	Annually	YEA BAC Statistics
Number of youths accessing start – up support	Number of start-ups established and sustained by youths after accessing support	Outcome	200	200	220	230	240	Gender	Annually	BAC YEA
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) PROGRAMME										
Goal: To secure sustainable access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation by 2029										

Objective: To increase household access to potable water and sanitation facilities by 25% and reduce WASH diseases by 15% by 2029										
Proportion of households using improved drinking water sources	Tracks access to safe water	Outcome	9.3%	9.5%	9.7%	9.9%	10.0%	Community Type	Annually	WASH Engineer
% of households with improved sanitation facilities	Measures sanitation accessibility	Outcome	53.4%	54.0%	54.2%	54.4%	55.0%	Community Type	Quarterly Annually	Environmental Health Unit
% of public schools with access to toilet facilities	Measures number of schools with access to toilet facilities	Outcome	81.6%	81.8%	82.0%	82.5%	83.0%	Types	Annually	Environmental Health Unit Education Dept.
Volume (tons) of solid waste collected and disposed of safely	Measures the proportion of waste that is properly disposed of and managed in an environmentally sustainable manner(tonnes))	Outcome	2,016 tons	2,018 tons	2,020 tons	2,022 tons	2,025 tons	Community	Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit Education Dept.
Number of communities certified as Open Defecation Free (ODF)	Counts communities that met national sanitation standards by eliminating open defecation	Outcome	5	5	6	7	8	Community	Annually	Environmental Health Unit Education Dept.
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME										
Goal: To improve quality and efficiency of health service delivery for all residents by 2029										
Objective: To increase access to healthcare by 30% by 2028										

Maternal mortality ratio	Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births	Outcome	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Number	Annually	Health Dept.
Immunisation coverage rate	Measure the number of children immunised	Outcome	58.23%	58.5%	58.7%	59.0%	59.5%	Type Number	Annually	Health Dept.
Outpatient attendance rate	Measures utilisation of public health facilities	Outcome	70.3%	70.5%	71.0%	72.0%	73.0%	Facility Gender	Quarterly Annually	Health Dept.
VULNERABILITY, SOCIAL PROTECTION AND POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME										
Goal: To ensure social inclusion and reduce extreme poverty in disadvantaged communities by 2029										
Objective: To enrol and support at least 1,000 vulnerable individuals in livelihood and social protection interventions y 2027										
Beneficiaries supported through social protection initiatives	Measures the number of beneficiaries enrolled in social interventions	Outcome	3245	3245	3245	3245	3245	Type Gender\disability status	Annually	SW & CD GSFP Desk officer
Number of vulnerable persons supported	Measures social inclusion and welfare support	Outcome	54	57	60	65	67	Type Gender	Annually	SW & CD
CHILD RIGHTS PROTECTION AND PROMOTION PROGRAMME										
Goal: To ensure the rights, protection and safety of all children by 2029										
Objective: To reduce child abuse and improve registration and school integration by 15% by 2029										
Number of beneficiaries of LEAP	Number of persons reporting improved food security after receiving cash transfers	Outcome	Approximately 7,784	7,784	7,784	7,784	7,784	Gender	Quarterly Annually	SW & CD
Number of vulnerable households benefiting from LEAP	Number of households reporting improved food security after receiving cash transfers	Outcome	2,684	2,684	2,684	2,684	2,684	Households	Quarterly Annually	SW & CD

Number of resolved child protection / abuse cases	Total number of reported child protection / abuse cases resolved	Outcome	0	5	5	5	5	Type Gender	Quarterly Annually	SW & CD
Number of juvenile cases reported and resolved	Total number of reported juvenile cases reported and resolved	Outcome	0	2	2	2	2	Gender Type	Quarterly Annually	SW & CD Statistics
DISASTER PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME										
Goal: To build resilient communities capable of preventing and managing disasters by 2029										
Objective: To reduce disaster – related losses by 25% through improved preparedness and response by 2028										
Number of disaster incidences reported and supported	Measures the level of disaster preparedness	Outcome	1	1	1	1	1	Type	Annual	NADMO
Loss of life and property due to disasters	Measures disaster risk mitigation outcomes	Outcome	0 7 rooms partially burnt	0	0	0	0	Type Gender	Annual	NADMO GNFS
CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION PROGRAMME										
Goal: To increase climate resilience across the district by 2029										
Objective: To increase adoption of climate – smart technologies by 15% by 2029										
Number of climate – Smart initiatives implemented	Tracks adaptation and mitigation progress	Outcome	1	1	2	4	5	Gender Type	Quarterly Annually	Agric Dept.
Communities informed on climate resilience	Tracks climate change awareness level	Outcome	5	7	9	11	13	Communities	Annually	Agric Dept. NADMO
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME										
Goal: To ensure reliable and sustainable infrastructure that supports socio – economic development by 2029										
Objective: To increase access to functional roads and social facilities by 20% by 2029										
% of physical infrastructure	Tracks project delivery efficiency	Outcome	15%	18%	20%	22%	24%	Type	Quarterly Annually	Works Dept. Development Planning Unit

completed on schedule										
Proportion of roads in good and fair condition	Measures state of road infrastructure	Outcome	81%	83%	84%	86%	88%	Type	Annually	Works Dept.
% of public facilities with disability access	Measures the proportion of public facilities with disability access	Outcome	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	Type	Annually	Works Dept. Development Planning Unit
GOVERNANCE, MANAGEMENT AND SERVICE DELIVERY PROGRAMME										
Goal: To deepen accountable and participatory local governance for efficient service delivery by 2029										
Objective: To improve citizen satisfaction and strengthen sub substructures by 25% by 2029										
Functionality of sub – district structures	Tracks decentralisation effectiveness	Outcome	2	2	2	2	2	Area council	Quarterly	Administrative unit Development Planning Unit
Annual Action Plan implementation progress	Measures performance against planned interventions	Outcome	93.83%	94%	94.5%	95%	96%	Department	Quarterly	DPCU
SISTER CITY RELATION PROGRAMME										
Goal: To enhance international cooperation for knowledge exchange and development innovation by 2029										
Objective: To leverage sister – city partnerships to implement at least 4 joint capacity – building and development projects by 2029										
Active sister city partnerships	Tracks the strength of international cooperation	Outcome	1	1	1	1	1	Country	Annually	Development planning Unit
Joint development projects or activities executed	Measures development gains from partnerships	Outcome	1	1	2	2	3	Sector	Annually	Development Planning Unit

7.4 Evaluation

Evaluation is a critical component of the Monitoring and Evaluation framework. It provides a systematic and objective assessment of the design, implementation and outcomes of development programmes and projects contained in the MTDP. Through evaluation, the District Assembly and its partners determine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of development interventions.

The primary purpose of evaluation is to assess the extent to which the objectives and targets of the MTDP have been achieved and to identify lessons for improvement. Specifically, evaluation seeks to:

1. Determine the relevance of programmes and projects to community needs and national priorities
2. Assess the efficiency and effectiveness of resource use, implementation strategies and institutional arrangements
3. Measure the impact and sustainability of interventions on the socio – economic well – being of the people
4. Provide feedback for policy review, reprogramming and resource reallocation.
5. Strengthen accountability and transparency in the use of public funds and partnerships.

It entails the systematic collection and analysis of information to establish whether planned objectives have been achieved and to what extent they have contributed to the overall development priorities of the district. Evaluation at this level provides decision-makers, stakeholders and citizens with evidence on performance, highlights lessons learned and informs adjustments to policies, plans and resource allocation for improved service delivery and accountability.

Evaluations are carried out at different stages of a programme or project cycle to capture results and guide decision-making.

- Ex – ante Evaluation – conducted before implementation to assess feasibility, expected impact and alignment with district priorities.
- Mid – term Evaluation – carried out during implementation to review progress, identify challenges and recommend corrective measures.
- End – of – term Evaluation – conducted after a programme or plan period to determine the extent of achievements against set objectives.
- Ex – post Evaluation – undertaken sometime after completion to assess long – term outcomes, sustainability and broader development impacts at the district level.

Evaluation process at the district level is typically carried out through a series of interrelated steps and designed to ensure systematic assessment and reliable findings:

1. Planning the Evaluation – defining the purpose, scope, key questions and methodology to guide the exercise.
2. Designing the Framework – identifying indicators, data sources, tools and responsibilities.
3. Data Collection – gathering quantitative and qualitative information through surveys, reports, field observations and stakeholder consultations.
4. Data Analysis and Interpretation - examining the evidence to measure progress, assess performance and determine achievements or gaps.
5. Formulating Findings and Conclusions – summarising results in relation to set objectives and expected outcomes
6. Developing Recommendations – providing practical guidance for improvement, policy adjustments or reallocation of resources
7. Reporting and Dissemination – presenting results to stakeholders in an accessible manner to promote transparency, accountability and learning.

By systematically assessing results and integrating lessons into planning, the District Assembly will enhance accountability, learning and impact. The process will ensure that development interventions are relevant, efficient and sustainable, thereby contributing to the achievement of national development priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals.

7.5 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation is an inclusive approach to tracking and assessing development programmes or projects, where stakeholders – such as community members, beneficiaries, local authorities and implementing partners – are actively involved in the process. It combines systematic data collection and analysis with the perspectives, knowledge and experiences of those directly affected by interventions. At the district level, PM&E enhances accountability, promotes transparency, strengthens ownership and ensures that feedback from stakeholders informs decision-making, thereby improving the quality, relevance and sustainability of development outcomes. The core objectives of PM&E are:

- Promote Stakeholder ownership - to strengthen the sense of responsibility and commitment among communities, beneficiaries and institutions in the implementation of development initiatives.
- Enhance Transparency and Accountability – to ensure that resources, decisions and results are openly assessed and shared with stakeholders.

- Improve Learning and Knowledge Sharing – to generate evidence and lessons that inform future planning, foster innovation and build local capacity.
- Strengthen Decision–Making – to provide timely and reliable feedback that guides corrective actions and improves programme effectiveness.
- Ensure Relevance and Responsiveness - to align interventions more closely with local needs, priorities, and aspirations by integrating community perspectives.
- Support Sustainability – to build long – term commitment and capacity for maintaining results beyond the life of a specific programme or project

In applying Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation at the district level, a variety of tools and mechanisms can be adopted to ensure that both technical evidence and community perspectives are captured. These include:

1. Community Assessment Cards – instruments through which citizens collectively rate the performance and responsiveness of services
2. Dialogue Sessions and Focus Groups – guided discussions that draw on the knowledge and experiences of different segments of the community
3. Participatory Mapping and Ranking Exercises - visual and analytical techniques that allow local stakeholders to highlight priorities, resource use and patterns of change
4. Structured Questionnaires and Household Surveys – systematic approaches to gather feedback and measure outcomes across beneficiaries
5. Stakeholder Reflection Meetings – periodic gatherings where results are reviewed, challenges identified, and solutions proposed
6. Local Oversight Committees – community-based groups formed to track implementation and provide continuous feedback to the Assembly.
7. Public Accountability Sessions – open forums where progress is reported to citizens and dialogue is encouraged on achievements and gaps.
8. Collaborative Learning Workshops – participatory events where stakeholders jointly analyse evidence, document lessons and agree on corrective actions
9. Digital Feedback Channels – use of mobile messaging, online dashboards or simple information systems that facilitate real – time reporting and broaden participation

Collectively, these mechanisms ensure that PM&E functions not only as a technical process of data collection but also as a platform for dialogue, accountability and shared responsibility in achieving district development goals.

Table 7.3. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Objectives Matrix

Objectives	Expected Results	Responsible Actors
Promote stakeholder ownership	Communities and beneficiaries actively engaged in planning, monitoring and decision-making	District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), Community Leaders, Civil Society Groups
Enhance transparency and accountability	Information on resources, progress and results openly shared with stakeholders	DPCU, Assembly Members, Implementing Partners
Improve learning and knowledge sharing	Evidence and lessor documented and disseminated for capacity building and future planning	Sector Departments, NGOs, Community – Based Organisations
Strengthen decision - making	Timely feedback used to adjust activities and improve programme effectiveness	DPCU, sector Heads, Development Partners
Ensure relevance and responsiveness	Development interventions reflect local neds and priorities	Beneficiaries, Traditional Authorities, Local Government Officials
Support sustainability	Community capacity built to sustain results beyond project completion	Community Committees, District Assembly, Partner Agencies

7.6 Knowledge Management and Learning (KML)

This is a systematic process of generating, organising, sharing and applying information and experiences to improve the design, implementation and outcomes of development initiatives. It emphasises creating an environment where lessons, good practices and innovations are documented and made accessible to stakeholders for continuous improvement.

At the district level, KML supports evidence-based planning, strengthens institutional memory and ensures that knowledge gained from monitoring, evaluation and community engagement informs present and future interventions

The main objectives of KML are to:

1. Facilitate Knowledge Generation – to capture lessons, innovations and insights from programmes and projects

2. Strengthen Knowledge Sharing – to promote the exchange of information and experiences among institutions, communities and development partners.
3. Support Evidence – Based Decision – making – to ensure that planning and resource allocation are guided by reliable data and documented lessons.
4. Preserve Institutional Memory – to maintain records of processes, practices and outcomes for future reference and continuity.
5. Promote a Learning Culture – to encourage reflection, adaption and continuous improvement within the district assembly and among stakeholders.
6. Enhance Development Effectiveness – to improve the design and delivery of interventions through systematic use of accumulated knowledge.

Table 7.4. Knowledge Management and Learning (KML) Framework Matrix

Objectives	Key Strategies	Expected Results	Responsible Actors
Facilitate knowledge generation	Document lessons, case studies and good practices from projects and programmes	Evidence and innovations systematically captured	DPCU
Strengthen knowledge sharing	Organise stakeholder forums, learning platforms and peer exchanges	Increased flow of information among institutions and communities	DPCU, CSOs, Development partners
Support evidence-based decision-making	Integrate monitoring and evaluation findings into planning processes	Policies and plans informed by credible data and analysis	DPCU
Preserve institutional memory	Establish and maintain knowledge storage and records	Records and experiences accessible for future use	DPCU, Records
Promote learning culture	Encourage reflection sessions, staff training and adaptive management	stakeholders embrace continuous learning and innovation	DPCU
Enhance development effectiveness	Apply lessons learned to improve programme design and delivery	More responsive and impactful interventions	DPCU, Development Partners, Community leaders

7.7 Knowledge Mapping Matrix

Effective implementation of the district's medium – term programmes require a systematic understanding of knowledge that underpins decision-making, planning, monitoring and service delivery. To this end, the Assembly has developed a knowledge mapping framework that identifies the critical knowledge areas associated with each thematic programme, the primary holders and custodians of such knowledge, the sources from which it is obtained and the existing gaps that constrain its optimal use. This approach ensures that development interventions are informed by evidence, enriched by community input and continuously improved through learning and feedback.

Table 7.5. Knowledge Mapping Matrix

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gap
Financial management and revenue mobilisation	Finance department, internal Audit unit	Budget documents, revenue registers, financial statements	Limited digital systems for real-time revenue tracking
Trade and investment promotion	Business Advisory Centre, District Assembly	Market surveys, business registration records, investment profiles	Insufficient data on potential investors and informal sector contributions
Tourism and creative arts development	District Tourism office, Traditional Councils	Tourism site records, cultural inventories, event reports	Inadequate documentation of local festivals, crafts and creative industries
Agriculture and agribusiness development	Department of Agriculture, farmer-based organisations	Extension reports, farmer registers MOFA data	Gaps in agribusiness value chain data and post-harvest loss assessments
Education, youth empowerment and skills development	District Education Directorate, Youth Desk	EMIS data, training reports, youth programme records	Insufficient information on school-to-work transition and informal apprenticeship systems
Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)	Environmental health unit, Water and sanitation department	Community WASH surveys, facility inventories, NGO reports	Gaps in water quality testing data and sanitation behavioural studies
Public health services and management	District health directorate, Health facilities	DHIMS, health facility records, immunisation reports	Limited community-level health surveillance and non-communicable disease data
Vulnerability, social protection and poverty reduction	Social welfare and community development department	LEAP records, social protection programme reports	Incomplete targeting data for vulnerable households and informal workers
Child protection and development	Department of social welfare, Child Rights committees	Case records, child rights assessments, NGO reports	Weak data child labour, streetism and community-level child protection systems

Disaster prevention and management	NADMO, security services	Disaster occurrence records, hazard maps, community risk assessments	Lack of predictive risk modelling and climate vulnerability mapping
Natural resource conservation and environmental sustainability	Forestry Commission, EPA, Traditional Authorities	Forest inventories, land use maps, environmental reports	Weak integration of community-based conservation knowledge into formal planning
Infrastructure delivery and maintenance	Works Department, Feeder roads unit	Project completion reports, asset registers, road condition surveys	Limited data on maintenance needs and lifecycle costs of infrastructure
Management and administration	District Assembly, Human Resource Department	HR records, institutional reports, minutes of meetings	Gaps in institutional performance assessment and knowledge-sharing systems
Sister-City relations and cooperation	District Assembly, Sister-City committees	MoUs, exchange reports, partnership agreements	Limited documentation of outcomes and lessons from past partnerships
Cross-cutting issues (Gender, ICT, disability, HIV/AIDS, peace and security)	DPCU, Gender Desk, NYA/MIS	Gender mainstreaming reports, Youth in ICT reports, HIV/AIDS reports	Limited mainstreaming into sector databases

7.8 Competency Framework for Learning

To effectively implement the medium-term programmes of the District, it is essential to strengthen the skills and capacities of both institutional actors and community stakeholders. The competency framework has therefore been developed as a structured guide to identify critical competencies, outline relevant training programmes, establish criteria for evaluating progress and define learning objectives. This approach ensures that learning and capacity development are systematically embedded into programme delivery, thereby enhancing institutional performance, accountability and sustainable development outcomes.

Table 7.6. Competency Matrix for Learning

Competency	Training programme	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objectives
Financial management and revenue mobilisation	• Training in revenue forecasting, • expenditure control • digital financial systems	• Accuracy of financial reports, • improved revenue mobilisation, • timely audits	• Strengthen capacity for effective • financial planning and • transparent resource use
Trade, investment and local economic development	• Training on investment promotion strategies, • SME development and • market analysis	• Number of investment initiatives attracted, • support extended to SMEs, • improved market data	• Build skills to attract investors • stimulate local economic growth
Tourism and creative industries	• Training in tourism product development, • cultural heritage management • event planning	• Increase in tourist visits, • improved cultural event organisation, • enhanced documentation of creative industries	• Enhance capacity to promote tourism • preserve cultural heritage
Agriculture and agribusiness	• Training in climate-smart agriculture, • value chain development • agribusiness financing	• Increased yields, • adoption of climate-smart practises, • new agribusiness ventures	• Strengthen knowledge • skills for sustainable agriculture • agribusiness growth
Education, youth and skills development	• Training in vocational curriculum design, • ICT integration • youth mentorship	• Number of youths trained, • job placement rate, • improved ICT usage in schools	• Empower youth with employable skills • enhance education outcomes
Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)	• Training on community-led sanitation approaches, • water safety • hygiene promotion	• Reduction in open defecation, • Improved water quality, • increased hygiene practises	• Build capacity for effective WASH service delivery • behaviour change

Public health services	• Training in disease surveillance, • health information systems • community education	• Improved health data accuracy, • reduction in preventable diseases, • active community health programmes	• Strengthen capacity to deliver quality • preventive health services
Social protection and child development	• Training on targeting mechanisms, • child rights advocacy • case management	• Improved targeting of vulnerable households, • documented child protection cases addressed	• Equip staff to deliver effective social protection • child development services
Disaster risk management and climate resilience	• Training in hazard mapping, • early warning systems • preparedness drills	• Functional disaster response teams, • community disaster drills conducted	• Build resilience against disasters • climate-related risks
Natural resource and environmental management	• Training in sustainable land management, • biodiversity conservation • environmental law	• Increased community conservation initiatives, • improved land use practises	• Strengthen capacity to safeguard natural resources • promote sustainability
Infrastructure and service delivery	• Training in project management, • maintenance planning • contract supervision	• Quality infrastructure delivered, • reduced maintenance backlogs	• Improve competencies in infrastructure planning • maintenance
Governance, administration and accountability	• Training in leadership, • transparency tools • participatory governance	• Functioning accountability systems, • increased citizen participation	• Build capacity for accountable governance • effective administration
Gender equality and social inclusion (cross-cutting)	• Training on gender-responsive planning, • disability inclusion • equity approaches	• Gender-sensitive programmes implemented, • improved inclusion indicators	• Mainstream gender • inclusion in all district programmes
ICT and innovation (cross-cutting)	• Training in e-governance platforms,	• Adoption of ICT tools,	• Strengthen digital skills for innovation

	• digital literacy • data management	• improved efficiency in service delivery	• knowledge management

CHAPTER EIGHT
DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.1 Introduction

This chapter provides details on how the District Assembly and its partners will communicate the content of the 2026-2029 DMTDP to the good people of Agotime-Ziope District, to enable them to play their role in the implementation of the plan. This is important to create awareness, receive feedback and ensure community support for successful plan implementation, using targeted communication and appropriate methods for specific target groups. As part of the communication strategy, various activities targeting specific audiences have been outlined and assigned to officers to play.

8.2 Formulating Communication Strategy

In implementing a successful District Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) for 2026- 2029, effective communication plays a fundamental role to disseminate strategy intended to inform and create awareness, encourage dialogue and generate feedback from the public to promote inclusiveness, transparency and accountability among key stakeholders.

In this regard, copies of this DMTDP, APRs and QPRs would be issued to the RPCU, NDPC, Departments of the Assembly and Agencies, Development partners and stakeholders who may have an interest in the development of the District.

Other key stakeholders such as Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities/Opinion Leaders, Unit Committee Members and Assembly staff will be sufficiently sensitised on the development plan through Community, Management, Sub-committee and General Assembly meetings. The meetings will serve as a forum to share and generate ideas for the successful implementation of the Plan.

Dissemination and communication techniques envisaged would include.

- Durbars, Seminars, Community fora, Area Council Levels and Assembly Levels
- Posting of the DMTDP and M&E reports on the Assembly's website
- DPCU and Management review meetings
- Meetings with Traditional Authorities
- Area Council meetings
- Creating awareness on the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders
- Use of hotlines/Telephone calls
- Fee-fixing consultations
- Budget Hearings
- Use of Information Vans/Information Centres

The Client Service Centre will also facilitate public access to information and help manage people's expectations regarding the delivery of quality services in the District.

Appropriate information would also be presented on the following platforms

- Assembly noticeboards
- Website - www.azda.gov.gh

Table 8.1 Communication Strategy Matrix.

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Community sensitization	Create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Assembly Members, Traditional authorities etc.	Presentations, Community Engagement and, Town Hall meetings.	Quarterly	DCD/DPO
Assembly Meetings	Inform Assembly members to brief community members on the implementation of the DMTDP	MP, Assembly members	General Assembly Meetings	Quarterly	DCD, PM, DPCU, Sub-Committee Chairmen, Assembly Members
Public hearing/Fora	Disseminate M&E reports on the implementation of AAP	Communities Identifiable groups	Hold community meetings or public gatherings	Annually	DCE, DPCU, Area Councils
Reports	Comments/ Remarks	NDPC, DPCU, HODs, DPs, CSO's, Assembly members	Submission of Quarterly reports and APR	Quarterly and Annually	DPCU
Internet	Comments, Remarks	Web users, Donors, NDPC	Posting of M&E reports and feedback on Assembly's website.	Quarterly	DPCU/MIS

Source: DPCU Construct, 2025.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: BIBLIOGRAPHY

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ANNEX 2: PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

AGOTIME ZIOPE DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP) (2026–2029)

1.0 Introduction

This report presents the outcomes of the public hearing held to validate the Draft Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) of the Agotime Ziope District Assembly for the planning period 2026–2029.

The forum formed part of the statutory participatory planning processes required under the National Development Planning System and aimed at ensuring that community needs, stakeholder expectations and developmental priorities are accurately captured in the final district plan.

Date: 26th November, 2025

Venue:

Total number of participants: 45 (M), 33(F)

2.0 Purpose of the Public Hearing

The session was organised to:

- Disseminate the content and strategic direction of the Draft MTDP to community stakeholders.
- Receive feedback, comments, and suggestions for improving proposed policies, programmes and projects.
- Confirm that the draft plan reflects the priority needs of communities, sector actors and vulnerable groups.
- Strengthen ownership and commitment towards the implementation and monitoring of the district plan.

3.0 Participation

The hearing brought together a broad spectrum of stakeholders from across the district, including:

- Traditional authorities and opinion leaders
- Representatives of decentralised departments and agencies
- Assembly Members and Unit Committee Members
- Civil society organisations and community-based groups
- Women's associations, youth groups and persons with disabilities
- Private sector actors and local entrepreneurs
- Religious bodies and the general public

The inclusive representation ensured balanced perspectives on the development priorities highlighted in the draft plan.

4.0 Summary of the Draft MTDP Presentation

The District Planning Officer, Ms Khadija Yakubu, on behalf of the District Planning Coordination Unit (DPCU), presented an overview of the MTDP, which included:

- The district development vision and mission
- Prioritised development issues and proposed policy interventions
- Strategic programmes for economic, social, environmental and governance development
- Spatial development proposals, including land use management and infrastructure distribution
- Implementation, financing strategies and monitoring arrangements

Participants were taken through expected outputs and targets associated with each development programme.

5.0 Stakeholder Comments and Key Issues Raised

During the open discussion, stakeholders commended the Assembly for incorporating community needs into the plan. Concerns and proposals raised included:

- Economic Development: Stakeholders called for intensified support for youth employment initiatives, improved markets, and value-addition in agriculture to boost local revenue and livelihoods.
- Social Services: Participants emphasised the need for equitable distribution of educational infrastructure, enhancement of health facilities, and expanded social protection programmes for vulnerable households.
- Water, Sanitation and Environment: Suggestions centred on improved sanitation facilities, reliable potable water supply for underserved communities, and strict enforcement of environmental byelaws.
- Infrastructure and Spatial Development: Stakeholders recommended rehabilitation of access roads, provision of drainage systems, and structured settlement planning to prevent haphazard development.
- Governance and Local Participation: Participants encouraged continuous community engagement, transparency in project selection, and capacity building for Assembly Members and community structures.

6.0 Management Response

District officials acknowledged all inputs and assured participants that relevant suggestions would be integrated into the final MTDP. Issues requiring higher-level collaboration and external funding were also identified for follow-up with national agencies, development partners and the private sector.

7.0 Conclusion

The public hearing provided an inclusive platform for community participation, confirming shared ownership of the Agotime Ziope District MTDP. Contributions received have strengthened the plan, reflecting collective aspirations for sustainable development. The Assembly expresses appreciation to all participants for their meaningful inputs and continued support towards achieving the development vision of the district.

NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE	DATE
AGEDE EMMANUEL	PRESIDING MEMBER		26 / 11 / 2025
ODIKRO EKLU ALFRED	DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE		26 / 11 / 2025
AKUFFO KOFI REUBEN	DISTRICT COORDINATING DIRECTOR		26 / 11 / 2025
YAKUBU KHADIJA	DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER		26 / 11 / 2025

ANNEX 3: GENERAL ASSEMBLY ADOPTION REPORT

1.0 Introduction

This report documents the deliberations and resolution of the General Assembly of the Agotime Ziope District regarding the adoption of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) for the period 2026–2029. The adoption session is a statutory requirement under Ghana's National Development Planning System, which mandates District Assemblies to approve their development policy framework as a prerequisite for implementation, budgeting, and resource mobilisation.

2.0 Purpose of the Meeting

The main objective of the meeting was to:

- Present the final Draft MTDP to members of the General Assembly for formal consideration.
- Review comments and amendments received from public hearings, stakeholder validations, and technical assessments.
- Seek approval through a formal resolution to allow the implementation of the MTDP beginning January 2026.

3.0 Date, Venue and Attendance

Date: 29th December 2025

Venue: Agotime Ziope District Assembly Hall

Time: 5:50 P.M

The session recorded the presence of Assembly Members, heads of decentralised departments, traditional authorities, representatives of development partners, and invited observers.

Total Members Present: 51

4.0 Presentation of the MTDP

The District Planning Officer, Ms Khadija Yakubu, on behalf of the District Planning Coordination Unit (DPCU), presented an overview of the MTDP, highlighting:

- District development vision and strategic goals
- Prioritised issues and policy objectives
- Programmes and projects across economic, social, environmental and governance sectors
- Spatial development framework and infrastructure allocation
- Financing strategies, monitoring and evaluation arrangements

The presentation emphasised alignment with national policy frameworks and reflected adjustments made after stakeholder consultations.

5.0 Observations and Comments from Members

During deliberations, Assembly Members acknowledged the comprehensiveness of the plan and provided clarifications and final observations on:

- The prioritisation of infrastructure projects
- Resource mobilisation and revenue enhancement mechanisms
- Equitable distribution of educational and health infrastructure
- Strengthening participatory monitoring and social accountability
- Incorporation of community inputs from public hearings

No objections were raised against the policy direction, programmes, or implementation approach outlined in the MTDP.

6.0 Final Resolution and Adoption

Following the discussions, a motion was moved for the adoption of the MTDP.

Moved by: Hon. Stephen Kudokponu

Seconded by: Hon. Darlington Dodzi Nutor

The General Assembly unanimously approved and adopted the Agotime Ziope District Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029) as the official development framework of the district. The Presiding Member declared the document duly adopted and directed that it be submitted to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) through the Volta Regional Coordinating Council (VRCC) for acceptance.

7.0 Conclusion

The adoption reflects the Assembly's collective commitment to the development trajectory of the Agotime Ziope District. With this approval, the Assembly is poised to mobilise resources, implement planned interventions and strengthen accountability in pursuit of inclusive, sustainable growth. The District Assembly expresses appreciation to all stakeholders whose contributions enriched the planning process.

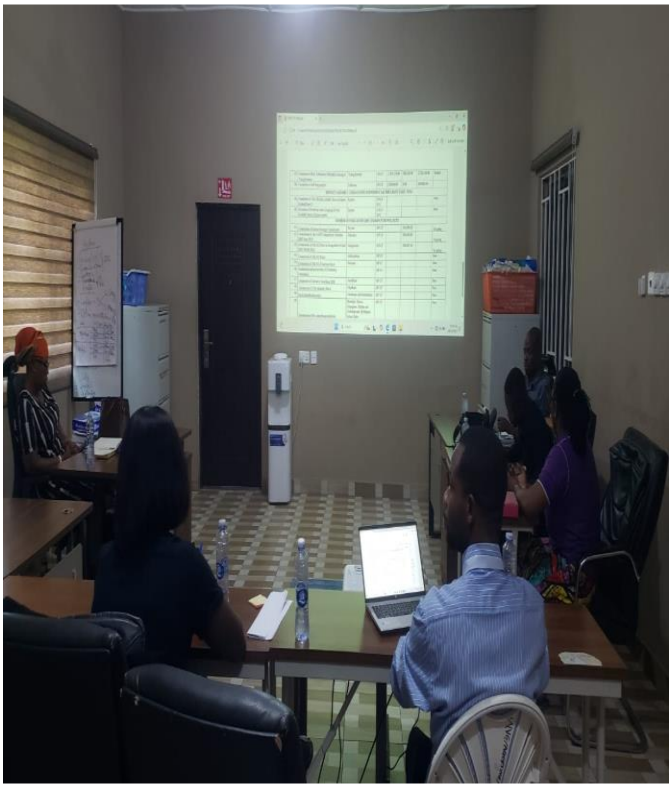
NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE	DATE
AGEDE EMMANUEL	PRESIDING MEMBER		29 / 12 / 2025
ODIKRO EKLU ALFRED	DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE		29 / 12 / 2025
AKUFFO KOFI REUBEN	DISTRICT COORDINATING DIRECTOR		29 / 12 / 2025
YAKUBU KHADIJA	DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER		29 / 12 / 2025

ANNEX 4: PICTURE GALLERY

Adoption by General Assembly

Final Public Hearing

Presentation to Development Planning Sub committee



Final presentation to District Planning Coordinating Unit

Community needs assessments