

KETU SOUTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2023

**PREPARED BY:
MUNICIPAL PLANNING
CO-ORDINATING UNIT
SEPTEMBER, 2022.**

TABLE OF CONTENT

| | |
|---|-----|
| TABLE OF CONTENT..... | i |
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | ii |
| LIST OF ACRONYMS | iii |
| CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.1. INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.1.1. Our Mission | 1 |
| 1.1.2. Our Vision | 1 |
| 1.1.3. Our Core Values | 1 |
| 1.2. MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE..... | 1 |
| 1.2.1. Physical and Built Environment | 1 |
| 1.2.2. Economic Environment | 4 |
| 1.2.3. Social Environment | 6 |
| 1.3. MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT / BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT POTENTIALS | 8 |
| 1.4. DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES | 9 |
| CHAPTER TWO: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN MATRIX..... | 11 |
| CHAPTER THREE: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT..... | 25 |
| 3.1. MONITORING AND EVALUATION | 25 |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

All District (including Municipal) Assemblies are required by law to prepare Action Plans and Budgets before the year begins. This Annual Action Plan (AAP) 2023 is in fulfillment of that mandate. It is an integration of annual action plans submitted from Departments of the Assembly and the 2023 extract from the new Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2022-2025 of the Ketu South Municipal Assembly.

The Ketu South Municipal Assembly established by LI 2155, 2012 is one of the eighteen (18) Administrative MMDAs in the Volta Region of Ghana. The Municipality covers approximately a total land area of 279.64sq. km and shares boundaries with the Republic of Togo in the east, Gulf of Guinea in the south, Keta Municipal and Akatsi South District in the west, and Ketu North Municipal in the north. Its population for the 2023 year is estimated at 265,568 comprising of 52.1% females and 47.9% males. The Municipality is made up of about 455 communities clustered into five (5) Zonal Councils namely Aflao, Some Wego, Some Fugo, Aflao Wego and Klikor.

The Municipality is dominated by commerce, trade and agriculture economy accounting for over 60% of its population. The main agriculture products are maize, cassava and vegetables. The inhabitants are also engaged in other commercial activities which are dominated by the women. There are deficiencies in socio-economic infrastructure and these in the end frustrate local economic development. The major development challenges in the Municipality include low agricultural productivity, weak local resource mobilization for local economic development, weak capacity to control the human settlement development, inadequate infrastructure to meet equitable access to quality education and healthcare at all levels, and sanitation management.

As part of the implementation arrangements, the following implementation steps are highly anticipated:

- ❖ Defining milestones as well as monitoring and evaluation indicators.
- ❖ Outline activity schedule and procedures including financial disbursement schedules.
- ❖ Assigning responsibilities.
- ❖ Clarify monitoring and evaluation as well as reporting systems.
- ❖ Organize community meetings for projects implementation.
- ❖ Setting up systems for smooth operation and maintenance of the projects once it is completed.
- ❖ Revise and update data for planning and budgeting based on the outcome of monitoring and evaluation of programmes/projects.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | | | |
|---------|---|--------|--|
| AAP | Annual Action Plan | LI | Legislative Instrument |
| AIDs | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome | M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| BAC | Business Advisory Centre | MA | Municipal Assembly |
| CBO | Community Based Organization | MASLOC | Medium and Small Loans Centre |
| CHPS | Community Health Planning Services | MDA | Municipal Agriculture Department |
| CHRAJ | Commission of Human Rights and Administrative Justice | MDMC | Municipal Disaster Management Committee |
| CSOs | Civil Society Organisations | MFD | Municipal Finance Department |
| DACF | District Assemblies Common Fund | MHMT | Municipal Health Management Team |
| DAD | District Agriculture Department | MMDA | Metropolitan, Municipal & District Assembly |
| DED | District Education Directorate | MoE | Ministry of Education |
| DFMC | District Fund Management Committee | MoFA | Ministry of Food and Agriculture |
| DFR | Department of Feeder Roads | MOJAG | Ministry of Justice and Attorney General |
| DHD | District Health Directorate | MOYS | Ministry of Youth Sport |
| MTDP | Medium Term Development Plan | MP | Member of Parliament |
| DOVVSU | Domestic Violence & Victim Support Unit | MPCU | Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit |
| DPO | Development Planning Officer | MPCU | Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit |
| DSWCD | Dept. of Social Welfare & Community Dev't | MUSEC | Municipal Security Committee |
| DWD | District Works Department | MWD | Municipal Works Department |
| ECG | Electricity Company of Ghana | NADMO | National Disaster Management Organization |
| EHSU | Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit | NBSSI | National Board for Small Scale Industries |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency | NCCE | National Commission for Civic Education |
| EXECO | Executive Committee | NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| FOTN | Friends of the Nation (NGO) | NHIA | National Health Insurance Authority |
| GACCS | Ghana Alliance for Clean Cook Stoves | NSC | National Sports Council |
| GAPS | Good Agricultural Practices | NYA | National Youth Authority |
| GES | Ghana Education Service | OHLGS | Office of the Head of Local Government Service |
| GETFund | Ghana Education Trust Fund | OPD | Out Patient Department |
| GHS | Ghana Health Service | PBB | Programme Based Budget |
| GIS | Ghana Immigration Service | PHC | Population and Housing Census |
| GIZ | German Technical Cooperation | PO | Procurement Officer |
| GNFS | Ghana National Fire Service | PoA | Programme of Action |
| GoG | Government of Ghana | POCC | Potential, Opportunity, Constraint and Challenge |
| GPS | Ghana Police Service | PPAG | Plan Parenthood Association of Ghana |
| GRA | Ghana Revenue Authority | PPD | Physical Planning Department |
| GSS | Ghana Statistical Service | PPO | Physical Planning Officer |
| GTA | Ghana Tourism Authority | PTA | People-Teacher Association |
| HIV | Human Immune Virus | PWD | People with Disability |
| HR | Human Resource | RAD | Regional Agriculture Department |
| IGF | Internally Generated Fund | SHS | Senior High School |
| IOM | International Organisation for Migration | SMEs | Small and Medium Enterprises |
| ISD | Information Services Department | SPC | Spatial Planning Committee |
| ISD | Information Service Department | STME | Science, Technology & Mathematics Education |
| JHS | Junior High School | TAs | Traditional Authorities |
| JS | Judicial Service | VRCC | Volta Regional Coordinating Council |
| KG | Kindergarten | WRC | Water Resource Commission |
| KSMA | Ketu South Municipal Assembly | ZCs | Zonal Councils |
| LED | Local Economic Development | | |
| LGI | Local Government Inspectorate | | |
| LGS | Local Government Service | | |

CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INRODUCTION

1.1. INTRODUCTION

This Plan is based on the revised planned activities for 2023 in the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2022-2025 of the Ketu South Municipal Assembly. After consideration by the MPCU, the Plan was reviewed and revised which was mainly influenced by flow of funds.

1.1.1. Our Mission

Our mission is to make a positive change in the Ketu South Municipality by mobilizing available fiscal, material and human resources for an efficient and effective delivery of social, economic, political and cultural services through the application of science and technology and transformational leadership.

1.1.2. Our Vision

The Ketu South Municipal Assembly envisions to be the best managed and decentralized Assembly delivering superior client-oriented services.

1.1.3. Our Core Values

The values of the Assembly are embedded in Hard Work, Discipline, Integrity, Transparency, Professionalism, Client Focus, Accountability, Equity, Honesty, Participation, Trust and Good Governance. We regard good governance and public-private partnership as essential to holistic development. We are also committed to the sustenance of our traditional institutions and the natural environment.

1.2. MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE

Ketu South Municipality serves as the Eastern (International) Gateway to the Republic of Ghana. The Municipality is unique in the sense that its Capital Aflao/Denu shares direct boundary with Lome the Capital of the Republic of Togo. Thus, it serves as the most pronounced ground crossing border in West Africa, if not Africa. Due to its cosmopolitan diversity, the Municipality is referred to as the Volta Region's Settlement Microcosm. The Ketu South Municipality was formerly created by an Act of Parliament in 2007 through the Legislative Instrument (LI) 1897 of 2007 which split Ketu into Ketu North and Ketu South. In 2012, Ketu South Municipality was elevated to a Municipal status through LI 2155 of 2012. The Municipality has an administrative establishment known as Ketu South Municipal Assembly. It is the highest administrative and planning authority in the Municipality. The Ketu South Municipal Assembly is the highest law and policy making body in the Municipality made up of 57 Assembly Members.

1.2.1. Physical and Built Environment

a. Location and Size

Ketu South Municipality is one of the eighteen (18) municipalities/districts in the Volta Region of Ghana. The Municipality is located at the south-eastern corner of Ghana. It shares

boundaries with the Republic of Togo to the East, Keta Municipality to the West, Ketu North Municipal to the North, and Gulf of Guinea to the South. The Municipality has a total land size of approximately 279.64 sq. km representing 3.8 percent of the regional land area and lies within latitudes 6° 03'N and 6° 10'N, and longitude 1° 6'E and 1° 11'E. The Municipality is strategically located with added advantage as the Eastern Gateway to Ghana where continuous cross-border activities are carried out on daily basis. The location of the Municipality to the main Ghana-Togo boarder coupled with its socio-economic potentials brings to the fore some critical development opportunities for investors to tap in.

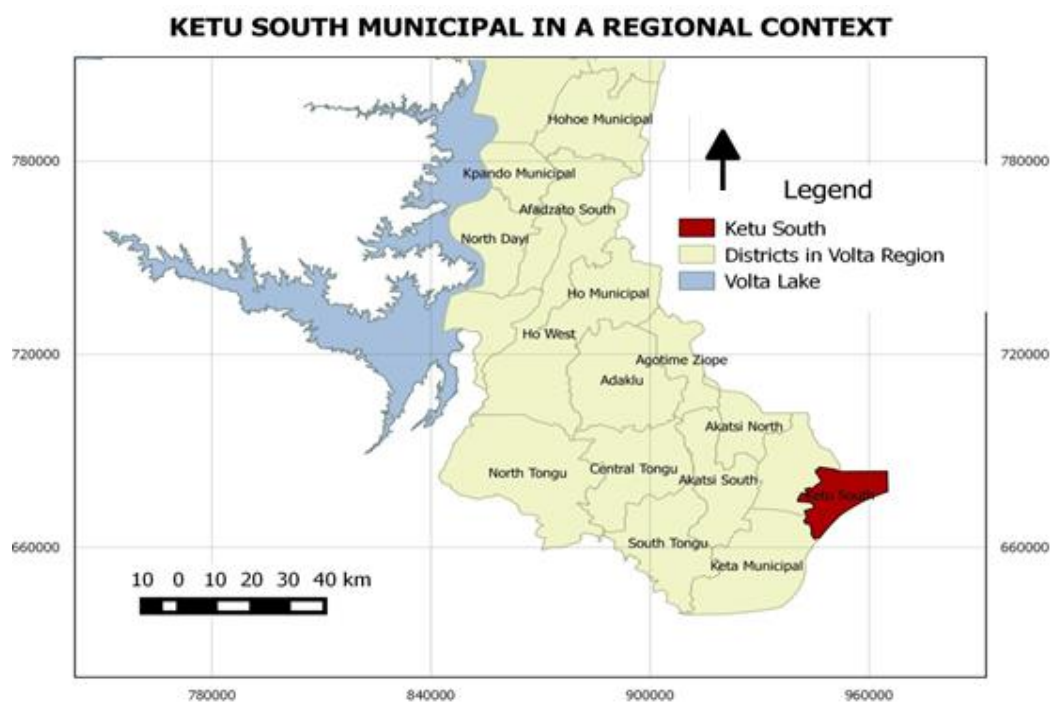
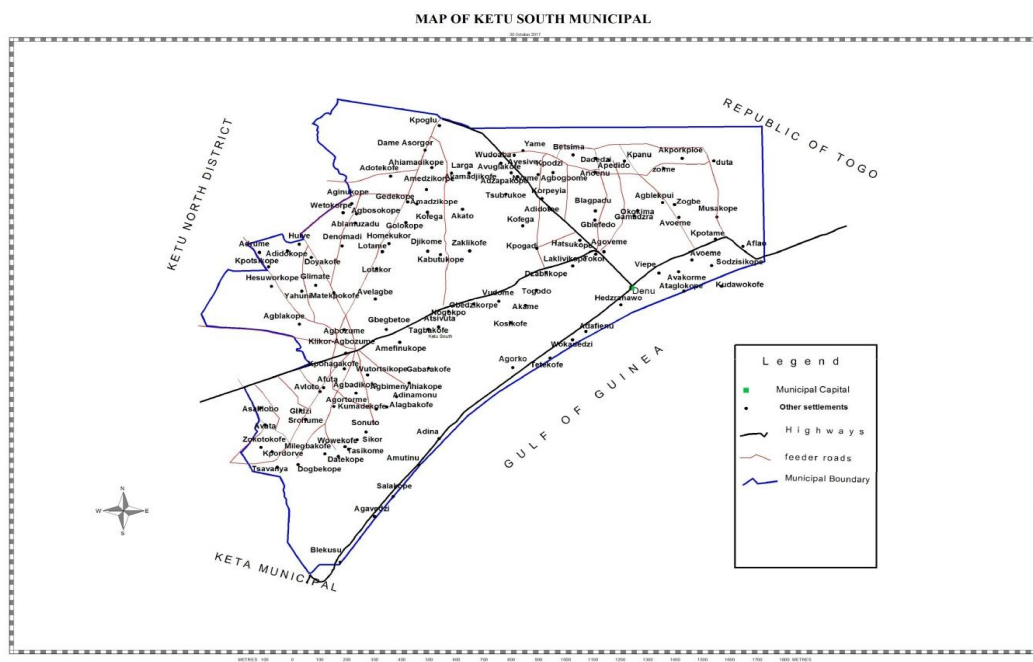
b. Topography and Drainage

Ketu South Municipal is a relatively low-lying area with altitudes ranging from less than 15 metres at the coast and increasing to 66 metres inland. The coastline is fairly smooth and marked by sandbars. The Municipality is endowed with about 30km stretch of wetlands/lagoon, extending from the Keta lagoon at Blekusu to the environs of Aflao, which provides opportunities for aquaculture activities, eco-tourism, development of green belt, and salt mining.

These lagoons occasionally get flooded resulting into destruction of property and rendering inhabitants homeless with its social implications. Poor drainage of the Municipality places a lot of limitation on agriculture development especially in the promotion of dam construction for irrigation activities. However, the lagoons in the municipality have the potential for economic development and employment generation.

c. Climate

The Municipality falls within the dry coastal savanna climatic zones. Average monthly temperatures vary between 24°C and 30°C, which are generally high for plant growth throughout the year. Mean annual rainfall in the municipality is 850mm at the coast increasing to 1,000mm inland. It experiences double maxima of rainfall occurring from April to July and September to October. The dry season, which is dominated by the dry harmattan winds, extends from December to February. Generally, rainfall in the Municipality is considered low and erratic particularly along the coastal strip between Agbozume and Aflao during the minor season. The low rainfalls couple with the soil type found in the Municipality account for the low agricultural productivity and interest. This phenomenon makes the municipality dependent on other districts for food supply. It places a lot of limitations on the capacity to develop dams to support agriculture development. In the lean season the Municipality depends on food importation from the republic of Togo to supplement food supply from other parts of Ghana.



d. Vegetation

The original vegetation of the Municipality is Coastal/Guinea Savannah Woodland made up of short grassland with less clumps of bush and trees found mainly in the northern part. There are however coastal scrub, grassland and mangrove forests in marshlands in the south.

e. Population

The 2021 Population and Housing Census recorded a total population of 253,122 with females dominating by 52.1 percent constituting 15.3 percent of the Volta Region's population. With the growth rate of 2.4 percent, the population is projected to increase to 259,270 by the end of 2022.

Projected Population of Ketu South Municipal (2021-2030)

| YEAR | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | REMARKS |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 2021 | 121,277 | 131,845 | 253,122 | Actual |
| 2022 | 124,223 | 135,047 | 259,270 | Projected |
| 2023 | 127,240 | 138,328 | 265,568 | Projected |
| 2024 | 130,331 | 141,688 | 272,019 | Projected |
| 2025 | 133,497 | 145,129 | 278,626 | Projected |
| 2026 | 136,739 | 148,655 | 285,394 | Projected |
| 2027 | 140,061 | 152,265 | 292,326 | Projected |
| 2028 | 143,463 | 155,964 | 299,427 | Projected |
| 2029 | 146,948 | 159,752 | 306,700 | Projected |
| 2030 | 150,517 | 163,633 | 314,150 | Projected |

Source: Municipal Statistical Department, 2021, GSS PHC 2021.

f. Road Network

The Municipality can boast of approximately 160km of road network, consisting of highways (27km), urban roads (28km) and feeder roads (105km). Out of these roads, a distance of 20km has been asphalted while 16km is bitumen surfaced. Also, almost 81km of roads are graveled/shaped. Of much concern is the remaining stretch of feeder roads (43km) which are not motorable particularly during rainy season.

g. Water and Sanitation

Although the Municipality has a few fresh ground water bodies, it is endowed with abundant underground water. Thus, almost all potable water available to the populace is sourced from high yielding underground water systems known as Small Town Water Supply Schemes. Notable among these are the Coastal Communities Water Supply Scheme (which stretches from Aflao/Denu to Blekusu), Nogokpo Communities Water Supply Scheme, and Klikor Communities Water Supply Scheme. Management of these schemes falls under the supervision of Community Water & Sanitation Agency (CWSA) except that of Aflao which is directly managed by Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL).

The Municipality like other municipalities in Ghana continues to face sanitation management challenges, especially with regards to solid waste. In spite of the fact that there is no readily available data on waste generation in the municipality, Aflao still remain on top of the list due to the influx of thousands of migrants and brisk commercial activities in the municipal capital on daily basis. However, structures are in place to manage the situation and prevent any disease outbreak of public concern.

1.2.2. Economic Environment

i. Municipal Economy

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, most of the inhabitants derive their livelihood from agriculture and trading. The only heavy industries in the Municipality are Diamond Cement Factory and Seven Seas, salt mining, Co. Ltd at Aflao and Adina respectively. The Municipality economically links other major marketing centres in neighbouring Municipalities. A critical trend of commercial interconnecting symbiosis that has developed all these years between the Municipality on one hand and Ketu North Municipal and

Akatsi South District on the other hand is worth harnessing for economic development in the southern enclave.

Besides, the concept of Local Economic Development (LED) as a model of Local Development is gradually gaining recognition in the municipality. The thrust of the Municipality in promoting LED is to embark on measures aimed at identifying the key stakeholders through whom partnerships could be fostered to promote effective utilization of the identified resources for effective exploitation, which could lead to large scale job creation for improved living conditions of the people. Although some measures have been put in place to enhance LED, it is also to identify the immediate bottlenecks to current economic growth and design measures for improvement.

ii. Banking Services

There are five (5) Commercial Banks in the Municipality. These are Ghana Commercial Bank (GCB), United Bank of Africa (UBA), ECOBANK and GT Bank all located at Aflao, and the Agricultural Development Bank (ADB) at Denu. There is also a branch of the Avenor Rural Bank and Unity Rural Bank at Denu and Aflao respectively. In addition, credit and loans schemes are available across the municipality to support economic activities. These financial institutions provide credit to promote agricultural production as well as commercial activities in the municipality. However, large sections of the population lack access to credit because of the strict collateral requirements and most especially weak entrepreneurial acumen.

iii. Kente Weaving Industry

Artisanal kente weaving is a predominant economic activity of most people, especially in the Agbozume-Klikor community. The artists produce indigenous kente products which are sold mostly in the Agbozume market. The final products (full pieces of kente cloths) are bought by traders from all parts of Ghana, and neighbouring countries such as Nigeria, Togo and Benin. Prospects for large scale production and foreign exchange earnings abound in this industry.

iv. Artisanal Salt Mining Industry

Artisanal and small scale salt mining is one other major economic activity for the people specifically at Taskcorner, Adina, Agavedzi, Blekusu, Amutinu, Dogbekofe, Sonuto, Tagbato, Kpedzakofe and Dzaglame. This activity is usually carried out during the sunny period when the lagoon is drying up. There is therefore the need to harness this less developed industry in a sustainable manner that the ultimate beneficiaries will be the local people.

v. Tourism Potentials

There are great potentials for tourism development in the Municipality. Significant among them are the coastal sea shore for natural beach and hotel development, large tracks of lagoon land with potential for eco-tourism, vibrant kente weaving industry, rich traditional festivals and a promising hospitality industry. There are a number of beach fringes with coconut trees along the coastline stretching from Aflao to Blekusu. These beaches are potential tourist sites for holiday makers. The astonishing proximity of the municipality to Lome, Togo is yet another strength that can be harnessed for sustainable tourism development. One sure way to take advantage of these rare economic potentials by the Assembly is to adopt and implement the

findings and proposals of a research work carried out by a team of American/European researchers in 2011 titled 'Ketu South Tourism and Development Strategy.

vi. Agriculture

The 2010 Population and Housing Census attests that the agricultural sector in the Ketu South Municipality is the most single important economic sector, employing over 18 percent of the labour force. It is worth noting to consider the following sub-sectors of agriculture:

a. Coconut Plantations

Coconut is the largest plantation crop grown in the municipality. Large contiguous plantations are evident all along the coast. There are mixtures of coconut varieties grown all over. Farmers depend on their trees for their seed source since there are no seed producing centres. The result is poor rate of germination. The coconut fruits are either harvested fresh for direct and crude consumption or as copra for processing into oil based on local crude technology. There used to be a vibrant coconut oil extraction factory in the Municipality, which collapsed a couple of decades ago. The dilapidated structure still exists. The Assembly is strongly committed to revamp this factory through Public-Private-Partnership.

b. Urban Vegetable Production

Even though there is a general vegetable production throughout the Municipality as a way of life, actual vegetable production as a business, known as urban gardening, is concentrated along the coastline. The traditional production areas include Aflao, Awakorme, Viepe, Denu, Hedzranawo, Adafienu, Wokadedzi, Tetekope, Agorkor, Nogokpo and Agbozume. The vegetables produced are onion, chilies, okro, tomatoes, carrot, leafy vegetables (Gboma) and butter nut. The urban gardening business is an all-year-round activity with water obtained from shallow tube wells mechanized by electrically operated water-pumping machines or petrol operated ones. The farming practices involve extensive land preparation and application of chemicals for pest and disease control. An average land size of 1 acre is usually obtained through leasehold or rent. Standard packaging of the crops so as to improve upon the value chain process in order to increase incomes of the farmers still remain a major challenge to the business.

c. Fisheries Sub-Sector

The fisheries sub-sector accounts for about 30 percent of the agricultural activities in the municipality. It is solely an outboard motor-powered canoe marine fishing business by indigenous fishermen, which stretches from Aflao all the way to Blekusu.

Pelagic fish species such as Anchovy and Sardine are caught throughout the year with the peak season from August to October. The catches have been experiencing decline over the years due to poor management and over exploitation of the marine resources. The lagoon on the other hand also has the potential to be developed into fishing sites for prawns and shrimps.

1.2.3. Social Environment

i. Education

The Ketu South Municipality has 230 public basic schools and 181 recognized private basic schools. The table gives a vivid description of distribution of schools.

Educational Circuits and Number of Schools

| NO. | CIRCUITS | KG | | PRIMARY | | JHS | | SHS | | VOC / TECH. | |
|-----|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|
| | | Public | Private | Public | Private | Public | Private | Public | Private | Public | Private |
| 1. | Adina | 8 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 2. | Denu | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. | Aflao-Central | 6 | 15 | 6 | 15 | 6 | 15 | - | - | - | - |
| 4. | Aflao-West | 9 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| 5. | Aflao-North | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 6. | Aflao-East | 7 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. | Agbozume Central | 8 | 5 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| 8. | Agbozume-East | 8 | 5 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - |
| 9. | Klikor East | 8 | - | 8 | - | 7 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 10. | Klikor West | 9 | - | 9 | - | 9 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| | Total | 76 | 61 | 76 | 81 | 74 | 36 | 4 | 2 | - | 1 |

Source: GES, Denu 2020

Projections for Educational Facilities 2021

Projected Population: 214,409

| Status (Facility) | Population to be Served | | Catchment Area | No. of Existing Facilities | Number Required |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | Min. | Max. | | | |
| Nursery /KG | 1,000 | 5,000 | Walking distance from house | 137 | 214 |
| Primary | 1,500 | 6,000 | 0.40km-8.05km | 157 | 143 |
| Junior High School | 5,000 | 10,000 | 3.22km-8.05km | 110 | 43 |
| Senior High School | 10,000 | 20,000 | 4.02km-8.05km | 6 | 21 |
| Training School (TVET) | 10,000 | 20,000 | Whole district | 1 | 21 |
| Others | - | 50,000 | - | | - |

ii. Health Sector

There are 33 categorised public and private health facilities in the Municipality. Below is the distribution of these facilities.

Distribution of Health Facilities in the Municipality

| Type of Health Facility | Number of Health Facility | Location |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Hospital (Government) | 1 | Aflao |
| Hospital (Private) | 3 | Avoeme & Denu-Hedranawo |
| Clinics (Private) | 2 | Viepe, Denu |
| Health centres | 8 | Agbozome, Klikor, Akporkploe, Blekusu, Adina, Agavedzi, and Avoegato-Aflao Health centers |
| Maternity homes (Private) | 1 | Aflao |
| CHPS Compounds | 16 | Blekusu |
| Family Health Units | 2 | Aflao & Hatsukope |
| Total | 33 | |

Projections for Health Facilities 2022

Projected Population: 214,409

| Status (Facility) | Population to be Served | | Catchment Area | No. of Existing Facilities | Number Required |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | Min. | Max. | | | |
| District Hospital | 80,000 | 200,000 | Whole district | 1 | 1 |
| Urban Health Centre (polyclinic) | 30,000 | 50,000 | Urban neighborhood | 0 | 7 |
| Health Centre | 5,000 | 25,000 | 8km-16km radius from sub-district | 8 | 43 |
| Health Post | - | 5,000 | Village | 0 | 43 |
| Clinic | - | 5,000 | In urban and rural neighborhood | 0 | 43 |
| CHPS Compound | - | 5,000 | - | 16 | 43 |

Source: MPCU Construct

iii. Sports and Recreation Development

The provision of sports facilities in the municipality is a major constraint in the promotion of sports. It has not been given any serious attention except for sporadic and uncoordinated assistance to schools. There are other challenges to sports development including finances. Sports development and promotion is a very expensive venture and the reliance and competing demand on the Assembly's resources is a serious constraint to sports development. Potentials and interest for sports in the municipality however exist. There are a number of football and other sports clubs across the municipality and external support is therefore needed to advance the course of sports promotion and development. A modern sports stadium has been explicitly proposed in the Medium-Term Development Plan 2018-2021 of the Assembly.

iv. Cultural Development

The municipality abound in numerous traditional believes, values and practices; systems of ownership, language and history. Common cultural heritage can be identified as running through. There are positive as well as negative aspects of the culture which can be harnesses for economic and social development. A lot of resources and efforts will be needed to promote cultural development in the municipality. The Assembly, on behalf of municipality, is ready to enter into meaningful sister city relationship(s) and partnership with cities across the world in order to leverage its rich culture for development.

1.3. MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT / BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT POTENTIALS

Based on the Development Profile of the Municipality, the following proposed business development areas are worth investing in:

- i. **Agriculture development / modernization**
- ii. **Aquaculture Development, in the lagoon**
- iii. **Industry**
 - Establishment of medium-size pack house to package vegetables
 - Establishment of coconut oil & by-products production factory
 - Establishment of modern & regulated indigenous small scale salt mining enclaves

iv. Tourism

- Establishment / development of hospitality infrastructure – hotels, restaurants, recreational and medical centres, roads
- Packaging & marketing of tourist potentials – beaches and Lagoons, Aflao-Lome border, cultural festivals and heritage

v. Waste Management

- Establishment of waste treatment plants (solid and liquid)
- Introduction of waste collection technologies

1.4. DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Issues, adopted policy objectives and strategies from the medium term, which have implication for the 2023 fiscal year is detailed in the table below:

| No. | Adopted Development Issues | Adopted Policy Objectives | Adopted Strategies & Global, Regional Linkage |
|--|--|---|---|
| Development Dimension: Economic Development | | | |
| 1. | Limited availability and accessibility of economic data. | Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability. | 2.1 Enhance the production and dissemination of disaggregated data (SDG Target 17.18). |
| 2. | Limited local participation in economic development. | Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives. | 3.1 Implement One district, one factory initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c). |
| 3. | Limited access to credit by SMEs. | Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development. | 4.1 Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3). |
| 4. | Poor tourism infrastructure and Service. | Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development. | 5.1 Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards (SDG Target 8.9). |
| 5. | Low level of irrigated agriculture. | Improve production efficiency and yield. | 7.1 Implement Government's flagship intervention of 'One village One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 2.3, 2.4). |
| 6. | Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers) | Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture. | 8.1 Promote the use of irrigation systems and other impounded reservoirs for aquaculture and promote mariculture (SDG Target 14.4). |
| Development Dimension: Social Development | | | |
| 1. | Inadequate funding source for education. | Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels. | 1.1 Continue implementation of free SHS and & TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1). |
| 2. | Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels. | | 3.1 Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a). |
| 3. | Gaps in physical access to quality health care. | | 4.1 Accelerate implementation of CHPS policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6). |

| No. | Adopted Development Issues | Adopted Policy Objectives | Adopted Strategies & Global, Regional Linkage |
|--|---|---|---|
| 4. | Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups. | Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups. | 5.1 Intensify behavioral change strategies especially for high-risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) |
| 5. | Inadequate access to water services in urban and rural areas. | Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all. | 6.1 Provide mechanized borehole and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1). |
| 6. | Low awareness of child protection and family welfare laws and policies. | Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system. | 7.1 Increase awareness on child protection and family welfare (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3). |
| 7. | Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality. | Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes. | 8.1 Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2). |
| 8. | Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth. | Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development. | 9.1 Build integrated youth centre to serve as an information hub for youth development (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7). |
| | | | 9.2 Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture (SDG Target 8.6) |
| 9. | Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities. | Promote the creation of decent jobs. | 10.1 Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.6). |
| Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement | | | |
| 1. | Potential rise in sea level resulting in wetland flooding. | Reduce coastal and marine erosion. | 2.1 Strengthen the participation of local communities in sustainable coastal management practices (SDG Targets 6.b, 15.c). |
| 2. | Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste. | Reduce environmental pollution. | 3.1 Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies (SDG Targets 6.a, 7.1, 12.5). |
| 3. | Poor quality and inadequate road transport network. | Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services. | 4.1 Provide bitumen surface for road networks and areas of high agricultural production and tourism (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2). |
| 4. | Inadequate road furniture | Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services. | 8.2.9 Improve road furniture (street lighting, road markings and road signage etc.) |
| 5. | Poor drainage system | Address recurrent devastating floods. | 5.1 Construct storm drains to address recurrent floods (SDG Targets 9.a, 11.3) |
| 6. | Scattered and unplanned human settlements. | Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements. | 6.1 Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925). |
| 7. | Congestion and overcrowding in urban areas. | Promote resilient urban development. | 7.1 Prepare and implement structure plans for all grade 1, 2 and 3 settlements (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b). |
| Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Accountability | | | |
| 1. | Ineffective sub-district structures. | Deepen political and administrative decentralization. | 1.1 Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9). |
| 2. | Inadequate equipment and infrastructure | Enhance public safety | 6.1.1 Promote world-class security services with modern infrastructure and equipment (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) |

CHAPTER TWO: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN MATRIX

| No | Goal | Objective | Programme (PBB) | Sub-Programme (PBB) | Broad Activities | Location | Quarterly Schedule | | | | Cost (GHS) | | | Programme Status | | Implementing Institution / Dept. | |
|----|---|---|-------------------------------|--|---|----------|--------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------|-------|--------|------------------|---------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | GoG (DACF, DACF-RFG, IGT) | IGF | Others | New | Ongoing | Lead | Collaborating |
| | Development Dimension: Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Build a Prosperous Country | Build an effective and efficient government machinery that supports citizens’ participation | Management and administration | Planning, budgeting, coordination and statistics | Prepare 2024 action and workplan budget, and support staff capacity building at regional and national levels (seminars and workshops) | | √ | √ | √ | √ | 4,860 | | 20,466 | √ | | MDA | RAD, LGS, VRCC, NGOs |
| 2. | Build a Prosperous Country | Modernise and enhance agricultural production systems | Economic Development | Agricultural Services and Management | Participate in RELC planning sessions (M=30, F=20) and organise Technical Review Meetings | | √ | √ | √ | √ | | | 17,725 | √ | | MDA | RAD, VRCC |
| 3. | Build a Prosperous Country | Modernise and enhance agricultural production systems | Economic Development | Agricultural Services and Management | Carry out yield studies on major crops on at least 10 women fields and conduct market enumeration exercise with market women | | √ | √ | √ | √ | 300 | | 4,300 | √ | | MDA | |
| 4. | Build a Prosperous Country | Modernise and enhance agricultural production systems | Economic Development | Agricultural Services and Management | Establish replications demon on 12 steps in maize production (M5:F5) on fields | | √ | √ | √ | √ | 800 | | 2,800 | √ | | MDA | |
| 5. | Build a Prosperous Country | Modernise and enhance agricultural production systems | Economic Development | Agricultural Services and Management | Establish vegetable (onion) demonstration on women farmers’ fields | | √ | √ | √ | √ | 1,800 | | | √ | | MDA | |
| 6. | Build a Prosperous Country | Modernise and enhance agricultural production systems | Economic Development | Agricultural Services and Management | Organise field days visit to farms and homes of farmers including women by AEAs | | √ | √ | √ | √ | 4,100 | | 11,900 | √ | | MDA | |
| 7. | Build a Prosperous Country | Modernise and enhance agricultural production systems | Economic Development | Agricultural Services and Management | 4 MAOs monitor and supervises 8 AEAs and 9 NABCO officers | | √ | √ | √ | √ | 2,700 | 0 | 7,500 | √ | | MDA | |
| 8. | Build a Prosperous Country | Modernise and enhance agricultural production systems | Economic Development | Agricultural Services and Management | MAO team and KSMA central admin conducts monitoring visits | | √ | √ | √ | √ | 3,100 | 2,000 | 5,622 | √ | | MDA | |
| 9. | Build a Prosperous Country | Modernise and enhance agricultural production systems | Economic Development | Agricultural Services and Management | Raise coconut seedlings for distribution under PERD | | √ | √ | √ | √ | 7,000 | | | √ | | MDA | |

| No | Goal | Objective | Programme (PBB) | Sub-Programme (PBB) | Broad Activities | Location | Quarterly Schedule | | | | Cost (GHS) | | | Programme Status | | Implementing Institution / Dept. | |
|----|----------------------------|---|----------------------|---|--|----------------|--------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------|-------|--------|------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | GoG (DACF, DACF-RFG, IGT) | IGF | Others | New | Ongoing | Lead | Collaborating |
| 10 | Build a Prosperous Country | Modernise and enhance agricultural production systems | Economic Development | Agricultural Services and Management | Educate populace on GAPS, good nutrition, etc on radio and community sensitization for women, men, youth | | √ | √ | √ | √ | 1,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 | √ | | MDA | RADIO STATIONS |
| 11 | Build a Prosperous Country | Modernise and enhance agricultural production systems | Economic Development | Agricultural Services and Management | Organise field days (food demonstration) for 4 women FBOs | | √ | √ | √ | √ | | | 3,000 | √ | | MDA | |
| 12 | Build a Prosperous Country | Modernise and enhance agricultural production systems | Economic Development | Agricultural Services and Management | Build capacity of staff on high value horticultural crops (M:10, F5) | | √ | √ | √ | √ | 1,500 | | | √ | | MDA | RAD |
| 13 | Build a Prosperous Country | Modernise and enhance agricultural production systems | Economic Development | Agricultural Services and Management | Train farmers on improved livestock housing and feed formulation, using local materials (M15:F10) | | √ | √ | √ | √ | 1,600 | | | √ | | MDA | |
| 14 | Build a Prosperous Country | Modernise and enhance agricultural production systems | Economic Development | Agricultural Services and Management | Build capacity of staff in post-harvest management (M15:F8) and train women processors on packaging and branding e.g., cassava processors | | √ | √ | √ | √ | 3,000 | | 1,400 | √ | | MDA | RAD |
| 15 | Build a Prosperous Country | Modernise and enhance agricultural production systems | Economic Development | Agricultural Services and Management | Train technical staff to carry out pest and disease surveillance in both crops and livestock on women and men's fields | | √ | √ | √ | √ | 700 | 1,000 | 2,500 | √ | | MDA | |
| 16 | Build a Prosperous Country | Create an enabling agribusiness environment | Economic Development | Agricultural Services and Management | organize stakeholder meetings with value chain actors e.g., women, youth, men | | √ | √ | √ | √ | 900 | | | √ | | MDA | |
| 17 | Build a Prosperous Country | Modernise and enhance agricultural production systems | Economic Development | Agricultural Services and Management | Organize 1 day training on alternate livelihood enhancement for 4 women FBO groups e.g., soap making, hand sanitizer, appropriate packaging etc. | | √ | √ | √ | √ | 600 | | 2,200 | √ | | MDA | RAD |
| 18 | Build a Prosperous Country | Support entrepreneurs and MSME development | Economic development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development | Provision of start-up kits for youth trained in Agri business, vocational and technical trade | Municipal Wide | √ | v | | | | | 3,000 | √ | | GEA / BAC | Central Admin, Office of the MP |

| No | Goal | Objective | Programme (PBB) | Sub-Programme (PBB) | Broad Activities | Location | Quarterly Schedule | | | | Cost (GHS) | | | Programme Status | | Implementing Institution / Dept. | |
|--|----------------------------|--|----------------------|---|---|----------------|--------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------|-------|--------|------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | GoG (DACF, DACF-RFG, IGT) | IGF | Others | New | Ongoing | Lead | Collaborating |
| 19 | Build a Prosperous Country | Support entrepreneurs and MSME development | Economic development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development | Client mentoring for Dorke farmers' association and provide basic market, and customer relation for Sukladzi farmers' association | Municipal Wide | | √ | | | | | 6,000 | √ | | KSMA | Central Admin |
| 20 | Build a Prosperous Country | Support entrepreneurs and MSME development | Economic development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development | Mushroom cultivation for youth in farming | Kpoglu | | | √ | | | | 3,000 | √ | | BAC | |
| 21 | Build a Prosperous Country | Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development | Economic Development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development | Market and promote National Chocolate Day, festivals & events and tourism month | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | | 1,500 | | √ | | GTA | Central Admin. |
| 22 | Build a Prosperous Country | Support entrepreneurs and MSME development | Economic Development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development | Support rural enterprise development initiatives. | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 25,000 | 5,000 | 99,600 | √ | | Central Admin. | BAC, NBSSI, REP, FDA, Adidome Farm Institute, |
| 23 | Build a Prosperous Country | Support entrepreneurs and MSME development | Economic development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development | Hold SME sub-committee meeting to discuss issues pertinent to MSMEs development | Aflao | √ | √ | √ | √ | | 5,000 | 3,000 | √ | | BAC | |
| 24 | Build a Prosperous Country | Support entrepreneurs and MSME development | Economic development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development | Conduct business counselling | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | | | 1,000 | √ | | BAC | |
| 25 | Build a Prosperous Country | Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development | Economic Development | Trade, Industry and Tourism Services | Construction and completion of 1No. 2-storey 20-unit lockable stores at Denu market with 12No. washrooms, 1No. borehole and 25,000 cubic metric water storage tanks. (Ground floor) | Hedranawo | | | √ | √ | 945,134.80 | | | √ | | Central Admin. | MWD |
| 26 | Build a Prosperous Country | Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development | Economic Development | Trade, Industry and Tourism Services | Renovation of 2No. 20-unit open market shed at Dzigbordi Market | Avoeme | | | √ | √ | 80,000.00 | | | √ | | Central Admin. | MWD, Office of the MP |
| Development Dimension: Social Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| No | Goal | Objective | Programme (PBB) | Sub-Programme (PBB) | Broad Activities | Location | Quarterly Schedule | | | | Cost (GHS) | | | Programme Status | | Implementing Institution / Dept. | |
|----|------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|--|--|--------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------|--------|---------------|------------------|---------|----------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | GoG (DACF, DACF-RFG, IGT) | IGF | Others | New | Ongoing | Lead | Collaborating |
| 27 | Create opportunities for all | Improve population management | Social services delivery | Birth and death registration services | Training of 50 volunteers for births and deaths | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 5,000 | | | √ | | Birth and Death Dept. | GHS, Assembly members, Chiefs, Queen Mothers |
| 28 | Create opportunities for all | Improve population management | Social services delivery | Birth and death registration services | Educate 20 communities on importance of registering births and deaths | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 20,000 | | | √ | | Birth and Death Dept. | GHS, Assembly members, Chiefs, Queen Mothers |
| 29 | Create opportunities for all | Improve population management | Social services delivery | Birth and death registration services | Undertake new and complete ongoing registration of births and deaths in the municipality | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 3,000 | | | √ | | Birth and Death Dept. | GHS, Assembly members, Chiefs, Queen Mothers |
| 30 | Create opportunities for all | Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Empower PWDs through economic support and capacity building and conduct monitoring of DACF beneficiaries for Persons with Disabilities | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 288,000 | | | √ | | SW Unit | DFMC GFD, NBSSI, NGOs, GES, PTA |
| 31 | Create opportunities for all | Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Construction of a juvenile shelter / home for vulnerable and abused children | Viepe-Tokor | √ | √ | √ | √ | 298,000 | | | | √ | Central Admin | GIZ, MWD, DSWCD |
| 32 | Create opportunities for all | Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Walling and furnishing of juvenile shelter / home for vulnerable and abused children | Viepe-Tokor | √ | | | | | | 00 200,000 | √ | | Central Admin | Donors, UNICEF |
| 33 | Create opportunities for all | Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Monitoring and supervision of early childhood development centres within the municipality | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | | 20,000 | | √ | | DSWCD | Central Admin., VRCC |
| 34 | Create opportunity for all | Ensure accessible, and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for all | Social Services Delivery | Public Health Services and management | Construction / completion of CHPS compounds. | Wudoaba, Nogokpo, Dodorkope, Glidzi, Atoklokope, | √ | √ | √ | √ | 1,680,000 | | 300,000 | | √ | Central Admin. | MHMT, GHS Office of the MP, MWD |

| No | Goal | Objective | Programme (PBB) | Sub-Programme (PBB) | Broad Activities | Location | Quarterly Schedule | | | | Cost (GHS) | | | Programme Status | | Implementing Institution / Dept. | |
|----|----------------------------|---|--------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------|--------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------|---------|--------|------------------|---------|----------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | GoG (DACF, DACF-RFG, IGT) | IGF | Others | New | Ongoing | Lead | Collaborating |
| 35 | Create opportunity for all | Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Collect data on PWDs and other vulnerable groups and link them with other social protection programmes such as NHIS | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 8,000 | | | √ | | DSWCD | NHIA, PWDs associations, GHS, GES, Ass. Mem., Chiefs/Queen Mothers |
| 36 | Create opportunity for all | Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Payment of LEAP and cash transfers to LEAP beneficiaries and capacity building on the use of the money. | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 8,000 | | | √ | | DSWCD | GHS, GES, NHIA |
| 37 | Create opportunity for all | Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Organize and revive women groups through empowerment | Municipal wide | √ | | √ | | 10,000 | | | √ | | DSWCD | Assembly Members, Chief / Queen Mothers, Gender Desk Office |
| 38 | Create opportunity for all | Promote child Protection | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Sensitize and follow-up of 20 communities on Adolescence child protection | Agbozume /Klikor zone | √ | | | | 14,000 | | | √ | | DSWCD | GES, Girls Officer |
| 39 | Create opportunity for all | Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Organise 100 unemployed youths into groups. | Aflao /Wego zone | | √ | | | 10,000 | | | √ | | DSWCD | |
| 40 | Create opportunity for all | Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality | Social Services Delivery | Environmental Health and sanitation Services | Undertake fumigation and sanitation improvement within the Municipality (SIP) | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 690,000 | | | √ | | EHSU | Zoomlion, Finance |
| 41 | Central Admin. | Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services | Social Services Delivery | Environmental Health and sanitation Services | Procure sanitary tools including and office equipment | Tokor | √ | √ | √ | √ | 50,000 | | | √ | | EHSU | Central Admin. |
| 42 | | | | | Organise regular sanitation day event, quarterly clean-up exercises and provide essential services (clearing of weeds in residential areas, burial & exhumation of paupers / dead bodies) | Tokor (Office), Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | | 150,000 | | √ | | EHSU | Central Admin., Zoomlion |

| No | Goal | Objective | Programme (PBB) | Sub-Programme (PBB) | Broad Activities | Location | Quarterly Schedule | | | | Cost (GHS) | | | Programme Status | | Implementing Institution / Dept. | |
|---|--|---|--|--|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------|---------|---------|------------------|---------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | GoG (DACF, DACF-RFG, IGT) | IGF | Others | New | Ongoing | Lead | Collaborating |
| 43 | Create opportunity for all | Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services | Social Services Delivery | Environmental Health and sanitation Services | Construction, rehabilitation and acquisition of slaughter houses, meat shop, van. | Agbozume, Denu, Aflao | | √ | √ | √ | 800,000 | 600,000 | | √ | | Central Admin. | MWD, EHSU, DPs |
| 44 | Create opportunity for all | Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services | Social Services Delivery | Environmental Health and sanitation Services | Maintenance/construction of 5No. platforms for refuse containers, acquisition of . public refuse containers and organize monthly clean-ups exercises. | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 500,000 | 500,000 | | √ | | Zoomlion | EHSU, MWD |
| 45 | Create opportunity for all | Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services | Social Services Delivery | Environmental Health and sanitation Services | Registration of food vendors | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | | 75,000 | | √ | | EHSU | Procurement |
| 46 | Create opportunity for all | Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services | Social Services Delivery | Environmental Health and sanitation Services | Construction and completion of institutional latrines and implement Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) | Klikor, Hatsukope, Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | | 20,000 | 120,000 | | √ | Central Admin. | MWD, EHSU |
| 47 | Create opportunity for all | Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services | Social Services Delivery | Environmental Health and sanitation Services | Evacuate unauthorized refuse dumps and conduct national sanitation day exercises | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 450,000 | 20,000 | | √ | | Central Admin. | EHSU, Zoomlion |
| 48 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | Improves Delivery of Development Outcomes at all Levels | Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all | Social Service Delivery | Public works, rural housing and water management | Training of five WATSAN Committees | | √ | √ | √ | √ | 3,000 | | | √ | | MWD | SWCD |
| 50 | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | Improve access to safe, reliable, and sustainable water supply services for all | Infrastructure delivery and management | Public works, rural housing and water management | Completion of and consultancy services for construction, supervision and post construction of water supply projects | Tokor, Dodorkope | | | √ | √ | 300,000 | | | √ | | MWD | Central Admin. |
| Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| No | Goal | Objective | Programme (PBB) | Sub-Programme (PBB) | Broad Activities | Location | Quarterly Schedule | | | | Cost (GHS) | | | Programme Status | | Implementing Institution / Dept. | |
|----|--|--|---|--|---|----------------------------------|--------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------|--------|---------|------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | GoG (DACF, DACF-RFG, IGT) | IGF | Others | New | Ongoing | Lead | Collaborating |
| 51 | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | Infrastructure delivery and management | Public works, rural housing and water management | Procurement, installation and maintenance of streetlights and electricity poles | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 30,000 | 20,000 | 10,000 | √ | | MWD | Central Admin., Office of the MP, MLGDRD, MoEn |
| 52 | Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Build Environment | Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlement | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management | Construction of lorry parking station with ancillary facilities | Segbe Junction, Tokor | √ | √ | √ | √ | | | 500,000 | √ | | Central Admin. | KSMA, TAs, Assembly Member / Unit Committee, MWD, Private Sector, GRA |
| 53 | Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Build Environment | Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlement | Environmental Management | Disaster prevention and Management | Promote reclamation of sand winning pits in the municipality | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | | | 30,000 | √ | | Central Admin. | NADMO, GPS, Minerals Commission, MESTI |
| 54 | Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Build Environment | Deepen political, financial and administrative decentralization | Infrastructural Delivery and Management | Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management | Refurbishment / rehabilitation of office building and staff accommodation | Tokor | √ | √ | √ | √ | 277,000 | | | √ | | Central Admin. | MWD |
| 55 | Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Build Environment | Deepen political, financial and administrative decentralization | Infrastructural Delivery and Management | Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management | Rehabilitation of main office building, provision of workstations, furniture and other works | Tokor | √ | √ | √ | √ | 500,000 | | | √ | | Central Admin. | MWD |
| 56 | Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Build Environment | Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlement | Infrastructure delivery and management | Spatial planning | Undertake ground truthing exercise, procure, maintain street signages and support street naming and property addressing | Klikor, Agbozume, Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 100,000 | 50,000 | | √ | | PPD | MWD, Central Admin |

| No | Goal | Objective | Programme (PBB) | Sub-Programme (PBB) | Broad Activities | Location | Quarterly Schedule | | | | Cost (GHS) | | | Programme Status | | Implementing Institution / Dept. | | |
|----|--|--|---|--|---|----------------------------------|--|---|--|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--|---------|--|---|-------|
| | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | GoG (DACF, DACF-RFG, IGT) | IGF | Others | New | Ongoing | Lead | Collaborating | |
| | | | | | | 57 | Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Build Environment | | Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services | | | Social Services Delivery | | Environmental Health and sanitation Services | | Construction of 1No animal pound at Office | | Tokor |
| 58 | Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Build Environment | Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements | Infrastructure delivery and management | Physical and Spatial planning Development | Educate four (4) communities on the importance of local plans | Denu, Aflao, Agbozume and Klikor | | √ | √ | | 5,000 | | | √ | | MWD | PPD | |
| 59 | Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Build Environment | Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services | Social Services Delivery | Environmental Health and sanitation Services | Documentation and registration / acquisition of government land and public cemeteries | Klikor, Agbozume, Akame | √ | √ | √ | √ | 100,000 | | | √ | | Central Admin. | Procurement, PPD, MWD, LVD, ZCs, Assembly members | |
| 60 | Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Build Environment | Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | Infrastructure delivery and management | Public works, rural housing and water management | Opening, reshaping, spot improvement of selected roads and construction, desilting of culverts and drains in the Municipality | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 100,000 | 10,000 | | √ | | MWD | PPD, DUR, GHA, Central Admin, NADMO | |
| 61 | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlement | Infrastructural Delivery and Management | Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management | Construction of speed rumps and pedestrian crossing on major roads and traffic points | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 60,000.00 | | | √ | | DUR | GHA, MWD, Central Admin. | |
| 62 | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlement | Infrastructural Delivery and Management | Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management | Inspection and use of stickers to monitor operation of motor riders in the municipality | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 20,000.00 | | | √ | | DUR | MWD, Central Admin. | |

| No | Goal | Objective | Programme (PBB) | Sub-Programme (PBB) | Broad Activities | Location | Quarterly Schedule | | | | Cost (GHS) | | | Programme Status | | Implementing Institution / Dept. | |
|--|--|---|---|--|---|-------------------|--------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------|--------|--------|------------------|---------|----------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | GoG (DACF, DACF-RFG, IGT) | IGF | Others | New | Ongoing | Lead | Collaborating |
| 63 | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlement | Infrastructural Delivery and Management | Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management | Sensitization of transport operators, users and owners on road safety | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 10,000.00 | | | √ | | Central Admin | NCCE, NADMO, GNFS |
| Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 64 | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | Build an effective and efficient government machinery that supports citizens' participation | Management and Administration | General Administration | Strengthening of Sub-District Structures and Support for community-initiated projects (2%) | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 292,653 | | | √ | | Central Admin. | Zonal Councils, Assembly members, MWD |
| 65 | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | Deepen political, financial and administrative decentralization | Management and Administration | General Administration | Contribution to NALAG, VRCC and celebration of national events. | Tokor | √ | √ | √ | √ | 130,000 | | 20,000 | √ | | Central Admin | DACF Administrator , MWD, MDA, MFD, |
| 66 | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | Deepen political, financial and administrative decentralization | Management and Administration | General Administration | Provision of Logistics and other working Tools for Revenue Operations | Tokor | √ | √ | √ | √ | 20,000 | 45,000 | | | | Central Admin | Revenue Unit, MFD |
| 67 | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | Deepen political, financial and administrative decentralization | Management and Administration | General Administration | Maintenance of law, order and security in the Municipality. | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 65,000 | | | √ | | Central Admin. | MUSEC, Security Services |
| 68 | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | Deepen political, financial and administrative decentralization | Management and Administration | General Administration | Procurement / repairs of office facilities, equipment, value books, computers and general office goods/services. | Tokor | √ | √ | √ | √ | 156,137 | 50,053 | 84,465 | √ | | Central Admin. | MFD, Stats Dept, DSWCD, PPD, HR Dept., MDA |
| 69 | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | Deepen political, financial and administrative decentralization | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management | Compensation / acquisition of market and public lands and creation of land banks | Municipality wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 320,000 | | | √ | | Central Admin. | PPD, LVD, MWD, Assembly members |
| 70 | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | Deepen political, financial and administrative decentralization | Management and Administration | General Administration | Disseminate summarized Auditor General Reports during Audit committee, General Assembly, SAC, Town Hall meetings etc. | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | | 30,000 | | √ | | Central Admin. | Assebmly members, GIZ, VRCC |

| No | Goal | Objective | Programme (PBB) | Sub-Programme (PBB) | Broad Activities | Location | Quarterly Schedule | | | | Cost (GHS) | | | Programme Status | | Implementing Institution / Dept. | |
|----|--|--|-------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|--------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------|---------|---------|------------------|---------|----------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | GoG (DACF, DACF-RFG, IGT) | IGF | Others | New | Ongoing | Lead | Collaborating |
| 71 | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | Deepen political, financial and administrative decentralization | Management and Administration | General Administration | Organise statutory and other meetings including social accountability forums, SAT, fee fixing stakeholders fora, Audit Committees, SAC etc. | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 150,000 | 100,000 | 114,400 | √ | | Central Admin. | All Departments/ Units, MPCU, CSOs, TAs, Private Sector, DSWCD, MDA, GIZ, VRCC |
| 72 | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | Deepen political, financial and administrative decentralization | Management and Administration | Planning, Budgeting, Coordination and Statistics | Undertake MPCU and Internal Audit field monitoring, site inspection and evaluation of development projects. | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 80,000 | 15,000 | 2,000 | √ | | Central Admin. | MPCU; PPD, MWD, MDA, GIZ |
| 73 | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | Deepen political, financial and administrative decentralization | Management and Administration | Planning, Budgeting, Coordination and Statistics | Support for MPCU, Annual Action Plan and Budget preparation, production workshops, hearings and review activities at Municipal and Zonal council levels | Municipal wide, Zonal Council | √ | √ | √ | √ | 160,000 | 20,000 | | √ | | Central Admin. | MPCU, GIZ, VRCC |
| 74 | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | Improve resource mobilization and effectively manage its utilization | Management and Administration | Human Resource | Support for Human Resource Management and development. | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 101,359 | 7,700 | 8,482 | √ | | Central Admin. | HR Dept, VRCC, OHLGS, EHSU, MDA, All Departments and Units |
| 75 | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | Ensure accessible, and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for all | Social Services Delivery | Public Health Services and management | Support Municipal Health Directorate and public health emergencies. | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 10,000 | | | √ | | Central Admin. | GHS, MHMT |
| 76 | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | Ensure accessible, and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for all | Social Services Delivery | Public Health Services and management | Undertake immunization and District Response Initiative (DRI) on HIV and AIDS within the Municipality. | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 20,903 | | | √ | | Central Admin. | GHS, MHMT |

| No | Goal | Objective | Programme (PBB) | Sub-Programme (PBB) | Broad Activities | Location | Quarterly Schedule | | | | Cost (GHS) | | | Programme Status | | Implementing Institution / Dept. | |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|----------------|--------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------|-------|--------|------------------|---------|----------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | GoG (DACF, DACF-RFG, IGT) | IGF | Others | New | Ongoing | Lead | Collaborating |
| 77 | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels | Social Services Delivery | Education, Youth and Sports Services | Support STME Clinics, Municipal Education Planning Team (MEPT), education sponsorship fund and girl child education activities. | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 120,200 | | | √ | | Central Admin. | GES/MEPT |
| 78 | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Education, Youth and Sports Services | Support for sports/cultural activities, students and other emergency projects | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 120,000 | | | √ | | Central Admin. | GES, Office of MP |
| 79 | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Undertake annual public sensitization program to educate women and support them to actively participate in political activities and to take leadership roles in the communities and in politics | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 4,000 | 4,000 | | √ | | Central Admin. (Gender Officer) | Regional Gender Dpt., TA, Assembly members, religious bodies, DSWCD, |
| 80 | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Provide needed funds to support the effective coordination and monitoring of gender programs in the municipality | Tokor | √ | √ | √ | √ | | | | √ | | Central Admin. (Gender Officer) | DSWCD, FOTN |
| Development Dimension: Emergency planning and response (including Covid-19 Recovery Plan) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 81 | Mainstream emergency planning and preparedness into Ghana's development ... | Promote proactive planning and implementation for disaster prevention and mitigation | Environmental Management | Disaster prevention and Management | Conduct sensitization program to educate the public on impact of air, water and noise pollution | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 10,000 | 2,000 | | √ | | NADMO | Central Admin., Radio stations, Assembly members |
| 82 | Mainstream emergency planning and preparedness into Ghana's development ... | Promote proactive planning and implementation for disaster prevention and mitigation | Environmental Management | Disaster prevention and Management | Activation of Incident Command System and other support for disaster management, environmental protection, land reclamation and climate change activities | Incident Scene | √ | √ | √ | √ | 106,676 | 8,000 | | √ | | NADMO | Central Admin., EHSU, MDMC, SPC, ISD, Media Houses, GPS, GNFS, Ghana Red Cross Society |

| No | Goal | Objective | Programme (PBB) | Sub-Programme (PBB) | Broad Activities | Location | Quarterly Schedule | | | | Cost (GHS) | | | Programme Status | | Implementing Institution / Dept. | |
|---|---|--|--------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------|--------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------|-----|--------|------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | GoG (DACF, DACF-RFG, IGT) | IGF | Others | New | Ongoing | Lead | Collaborating |
| 83 | Mainstream emergency planning and preparedness into Ghana's development ... | Promote proactive planning and implementation for disaster prevention and mitigation | Environmental Management | Disaster prevention and Management | Promote reclamation of sand-winning pits in the municipality | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | | | 30,000 | √ | | Central Admin. | NADMO, GPS, Minerals Commission, MESTI |
| 84 | Mainstream emergency planning and preparedness into Ghana's development ... | Promote proactive planning and implementation for disaster prevention and mitigation | Environmental Management | Natural Resource Conservation and Management | Sensitize and educate 5 communities, 5 schools on wildfire prevention and Control | Municipal wide | √ | | | √ | | | 10,000 | √ | | Forestry Division | Central Admin., GES, TAs, Assembly members, NADMO |
| 85 | Mainstream emergency planning and preparedness into Ghana's development ... | Promote proactive planning and implementation for disaster prevention and mitigation | Environmental Management | Natural Resource Conservation and Management | Supervise the Construction of Woodlot and raise 50,000 seedlings at the Central Nursery | Three Town SHS, Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | | | 15,000 | √ | | Forestry Division | Central Admin., GES, TAs, Assembly members |
| 86 | Mainstream emergency planning and preparedness into Ghana's development ... | Promote proactive planning and implementation for disaster prevention and mitigation | Environmental Management | Natural Resource Conservation and Management | Undertake, supervise site selection and preparation (5ha), survey, demarcate Identified Area(s) and Supervise Peg Cutting, Pegging & Planting exercises | Municipal wide | | √ | √ | | | | 10,000 | √ | | Forestry Division | Central Admin., GES, TAs, Assembly members |
| 87 | Mainstream emergency planning and preparedness into Ghana's development ... | Promote proactive planning and implementation for disaster prevention and mitigation | Environmental Management | Natural Resource Conservation and Management | Encourage the District Assemblies/Schools/ Communities/ Individuals to Grow, Protect Trees on available lands and form one Environmental Clubs | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | | | 5,000 | √ | | Forestry Division | Central Admin., GES, TAs, Assembly members |
| 88 | Mainstream emergency planning and preparedness into Ghana's development ... | Promote proactive planning and implementation for disaster prevention and mitigation | Environmental Management | Natural Resource Conservation and Management | Collaborate with GNFS, NADMO, GES and GHS to sensitize communities on the effects of bush fires. | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | | | 5,000 | √ | | Forestry Division | Central Admin., GNFS, NADMO, GES and GHS |
| Development Dimension: Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| No | Goal | Objective | Programme (PBB) | Sub-Programme (PBB) | Broad Activities | Location | Quarterly Schedule | | | | Cost (GHS) | | | Programme Status | | Implementing Institution / Dept. | |
|----|---|---|---|--|---|----------------|--------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------|---------|--------|------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | GoG (DACF, DACF-RFG, IGT) | IGF | Others | New | Ongoing | Lead | Collaborating |
| 89 | Improves Delivery of Development Outcomes at all Levels | Improve plan preparation, implementation and coordination at all levels | Infrastructural Delivery and Management | Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management | Train Heads of Departments and other technical staff in elements of project management | Tokor | | √ | √ | | | 20,000 | | √ | | HR Dept. | Central Admin, GIZ |
| 90 | Improves Delivery of Development Outcomes at all Levels | Improve plan preparation, implementation and coordination at all levels | Management and Administration | Human Resource Management | Train MMDAs (Social Welfare, Planning officers, district statisticians, budget officers, MIS Officer-Education etc.) on metadata and data collection templates for effective Database management including those on vulnerable groups | Tokor | | √ | √ | | 20,000 | | | √ | | HR Dept. | Central Admin, GSS, VRCC, GIZ |
| 91 | Improves Delivery of Development Outcomes at all Levels | Improve plan preparation, implementation and coordination at all levels | Management and Administration | Human Resource Management | Post capacity needs assessment of staff on training(s) undertaken in the year | Tokor | √ | √ | | √ | 12,000 | | | √ | | HR Dept. | Central Admin |
| 92 | Improves Delivery of Development Outcomes at all Levels | Improve plan preparation, implementation and coordination at all levels | Management and administration | Planning, Budgeting, Coordination and statistics | Preparation of departmental, unit, desk and composite monthly, quarterly, annual, financial and other regular operational, progress, completion, handing over site reports, plans, budgets, registers etc. | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 10,000 | 50,000 | | √ | | s | All Departments, Units, Desks, ZCs, Services etc. |
| 93 | Improves Delivery of Development Outcomes at all Levels | Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements | Infrastructure delivery and management | Public works, rural housing and water management | Maintenance of office equipment, vehicles and other services | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 30,000 | 120,000 | | √ | | MWD | PPD, Central Admin. |
| 94 | Improves Delivery of Development Outcomes at all Levels | Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements | Infrastructure delivery and management | Public works, rural housing and water management | Enforcement of development control | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | | 5,000 | | √ | | MWD | PPD, Central Admin. |
| 95 | Improves Delivery of Development Outcomes at all Levels | Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements | Infrastructure delivery and management | Public works, rural housing and water management | Organise six (6) site meetings for on-going physical projects in the Municipality | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | | 6,000 | | √ | | MWD | Central Admin. |

| No | Goal | Objective | Programme (PBB) | Sub-Programme (PBB) | Broad Activities | Location | Quarterly Schedule | | | | Cost (GHS) | | | Programme Status | | Implementing Institution / Dept. | |
|----|---|---|--|--|--|----------------|--------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------|--------|--------|------------------|---------|----------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | GoG (DACF, DACF-RFG, IGT) | IGF | Others | New | Ongoing | Lead | Collaborating |
| 96 | Improves Delivery of Development Outcomes at all Levels | Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements | Infrastructure delivery and management | Public works, rural housing and water management | Supervise five (5) on-going Physical Projects by the Assembly | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 3,000 | | | √ | | MWD | Central Admin. |
| 97 | Improves Delivery of Development Outcomes at all Levels | To improve service delivery | Management and Administration | Human Resource Management | Preparation of retirement analysis, promotion register and leave roster for 2024 | Tokor | | | | √ | | | | √ | | HR Dept. | Central Admin |
| 98 | Improves Delivery of Development Outcomes at all Levels | Strengthen production and utilisation of statistics | Management and administration | Planning, Budgeting, Coordination and statistics | Data collection on education, health, residential and business properties and businesses in the Municipality | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 15,500 | 13,700 | 4,100 | √ | | Stats Dept. | GSS, Central Admin., GES, GHS, BAC, Trade Associations |
| 99 | Improves Delivery of Development Outcomes at all Levels | Strengthen production and utilisation of statistics | Management and administration | Planning, Budgeting, Coordination and statistics | Weekly update of comprehensive database | Municipal wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 1,100 | 1,547 | 2,300 | √ | | Stats Dept. | Central Admin., Development Planning Unit |

CHAPTER THREE: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

3.1. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The MPCU in collaboration with the appropriate departments and stakeholders will carry out both traditional and participatory monitoring and evaluation of the programs, projects and activities in the Plan. In the case of evaluations, environmental safety screening forms world be used for all physical projects as ex-ante evaluation. Mid-term review will be don for the AAP as well. Results of these M&E exercises will be reported in the Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports as mandated by law. Findings will be disseminated in same reports as above and shared with National, Regional, District and sub-district (Zonal Councils) stakeholders in the public and private sectors. The twenty (20) national district core indicators, integrated social services (child welfare) / UNICEF, some localized SDG indicators and other district specific indicators will be used to monitor and evaluate the plan. A detailed framework tracking and evaluation of the achievement of activities specified in Chapter Two above in accordance with the NDPC National M&E Manual is shown below.

| No. | ID (Source) | Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2021 | Targets | | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency | Responsibility | SDG Target / Indicator Link |
|---|----------------|---|---|-------------------|------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | | | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | | | | |
| Development Dimension: Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goal: Build a Prosperous Society | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | NDCI1. | Total output of agricultural production -staples ² (Mt) -Selected cash crops ³ (Mt) -Livestock and poultry ⁴ (count) -Fisheries (Mt) | Total quantity of selected crops, livestock and poultry and fisheries produced in the district in a given year | | 16,501 | 20,570 | | | | | Maize | Annually Quarterly | MDA | |
| | | | | | 204,308 | 184,800 | | | | | Cassava | | | |
| | | | | | 600 | 4,752 | | | | | Rice | | | |
| | | | | | 80.0 | 250 | | | | | Mango | | | |
| | | | | | 994 | 4,115 | | | | | Cattle | | | |
| | | | | | 70,016 | 16,581 | | | | | Sheep | | | |
| | | | | | 103,216 | 89,011 | | | | | Goat | | | |
| | | | | | 2,633 | 3,353 | | | | | Pig | | | |
| | | | | | 22,537 | 40,599 | | | | | Poultry | | | |
| | | | | | 373.4 | 337 | | | | | Fisheries | | | |
| 2. | NDCI2. | Percentage of arable land under cultivation | Area of land (in hectares) put under agricultural production expressed as a percentage of total arable land within the district | | - | | | | | | Maize | Annually Quarterly | MDA | |
| | | | | | - | | | | | | Cassava | | | |
| | | | | | - | | | | | | Rice | | | |
| | | | | | - | | | | | | Mango | | | |
| 3. | NDCI3. | Number of new industries established | Count of industries established in the district including cottage industries, 1D1F etc. | | - | | | | | | Agriculture | Annually Quarterly | MDA, BAC, HRD, NABCO, NYA | |
| | | | | | 174 | | | | | | SMEs | | | |
| | | | | | - | | | | | | Service | | | |
| 4. | NDCI4. | Number of new jobs created | The count of new jobs created per sector including | | - | | | | | | Agriculture | Annually Quarterly | MDA, BAC, HRD, | |
| | | | | | 210 | | | | | | SMEs | | | |

¹ National 20 District Core Indicators

² Maize, Rice (milled), Millet, Sorghum, Cassava, Yam, Cocoyam, Plantain, Groundnut, Cowpea, Soybean

³ Cocoa, Shea butter, Oil palm, Cashew nut, Cotton

⁴ Cattle, Sheep, Goat, Pig, poultry

| No. | ID (Source) | Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2021 | Targets | | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency | Responsibility | SDG Target / Indicator Link |
|---|----------------|---|--|----------------|------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | | | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | | | | |
| | | | those under the special initiative ⁵ | | - | | | | | | Service | | NABCO, NYA | |
| Development Dimension: Social Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goal: Create opportunities for all Ghanaians | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. | NDCI5. | Net enrolment ratio | The ratio of appropriately aged pupils enrolled at a given level expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group | | 68.10% | | | | | | Kindergarten | Annually | GES | |
| | | | | | 116.60% | | | | | | Primary | | | |
| | | | | | 58.10% | | | | | | JHS | | | |
| | | | | | 16.20% | | | | | | SHS | | | |
| 6. | NDCI6. | Gender parity | Ratio of male to female enrolment rates | | 1.02 | | | | | | Kindergarten | Annually | GES | |
| | | | | | 1.01 | | | | | | Primary | | | |
| | | | | | 1.08 | | | | | | JHS | | | |
| | | | | | 0.7 | | | | | | SHS | | | |
| 7. | NDCI7. | Completion rate | Ratio of the total number of boys / girls enrolled in the last grade of a given level of education (Primary 6, JHS 3, SHS 3), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total district population of boys / girls of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of that level of education | | 114% | 114.6% | | | | | KG Total | Annually | GES | |
| | | | | | - | - | | | | | KG M | | | |
| | | | | | - | - | | | | | KG F | | | |
| | | | | | 126.9% | 135.7% | | | | | Primary | | | |
| | | | | | - | - | | | | | Primary M | | | |
| | | | | | - | - | | | | | Primary F | | | |
| | | | | | 86.2% | 100.5% | | | | | JHS Total | | | |
| | | | | | - | - | | | | | JHS M | | | |
| | | | | | - | - | | | | | JHS F | | | |
| | | | | | 45.4% | 41.5% | | | | | SHS Total | | | |
| | | | | | - | - | | | | | SHS M | | | |
| | | | | | - | - | | | | | SHS F | | | |
| 8. | NDCI8. | Number of operational health facilities | Total number of health facilities able to deliver basic health care | | 14 | 20 | | | | | CHPS | Annually | GHS | |
| | | | | | 2 | 6 | | | | | Clinics | | | |
| | | | | | 5 | 9 | | | | | Health Centre | | | |

⁵ Estimate based on the various GLSS Reports indicates that the annual average of new entrants to the labour market is 340,000, excluding discouraged workers. Accounting for discouraged workers would indicate at least 425,000. This implies a minimum of 500,000 jobs is required annually to at least cater for new entrants and some of the backlog...

| No. | ID (Source) | Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2021 | Targets | | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency | Responsibility | SDG Target / Indicator Link |
|-----|----------------|--|---|----------------|------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | | | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | | | | |
| | | | | | 4 | 6 | | | | | Hospitals | | | |
| 9. | NDCI9. | Proportion of population with valid NHIS card | The population with valid NHIS card, expressed as a percentage of total district population | | 34.44% | 32.78% | | | | | Total | Annually | NHIA | 3.8.2 |
| | | | | | 16.16% | 11.22% | | | | | M | | | |
| | | | | | 18.28% | 21.56% | | | | | F | | | |
| | | | | | 0.54% | 5.67% | | | | | Indigents | | | |
| | | | | | 10.94% | 11.27% | | | | | Informal | | | |
| | | | | | 2.19% | 1.74% | | | | | Aged | | | |
| | | | | | 16.28% | 11.22% | | | | | Under 18years | | | |
| | | | | | 3.02% | 1.92% | | | | | Pregnant Women | | | |
| 10. | NDCI10. | Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water sources | Share of the district population with access to basic drinking water sources including boreholes, standpipes, protected dug wells etc. expressed as a percentage of total district population | | 54 | | | | | | District | Annually | DSWCD, CWSA, GWCL | |
| | | | | | 60 | | | | | | Urban | | | |
| | | | | | 40 | | | | | | Rural | | | |
| 11. | NDCI11. | Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services | Share of population with access to basic sanitation services including ventilated improved pit latrines, flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, composting toilets etc. expressed as a percentage of total district population | | 10 | | | | | | District | Annually | EHSU | |
| | | | | | 25 | | | | | | Urban | | | |
| | | | | | 5 | | | | | | Rural | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Flush toilets | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Pit latrines | | | |
| 12. | NDCI12. | Number of births and deaths registered | Count of births and deaths registered at registering institutions | | - | | | | | | Birth Total | Annually | B&D Registry | |
| | | | | | - | | | | | | Birth M | | | |
| | | | | | - | | | | | | Birth F | | | |
| | | | | | - | | | | | | Death Total | | | |
| | | | | | - | | | | | | Death M | | | |
| | | | | | - | | | | | | Death F | | | |
| | | | | | - | | | | | | <18 | | | |
| | | | | | - | | | | | | 18-35 | | | |
| | | | | | - | | | | | | >35 | | | |
| 13. | NDCI13. | Total number of recorded cases of | | | - | 0 | | | | | Child trafficking M | Annually Quarterly | DSWCD, GPS | |
| | | | | | - | 0 | | | | | Child trafficking F | | | |

| No. | ID (Source) | Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2021 | Targets | | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency | Responsibility | SDG Target / Indicator Link |
|---|----------------|--|---|----------------|------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | | | | | | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | | | | |
| | | child trafficking and abuse | Count of recorded cases of child trafficking and child abuse cases in the district | | - | 0 | | | | | Child abuse M ⁶ | | | |
| | | | | | - | 5 | | | | | Child abuse F | | | |
| 14. | NDCI14. | Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional) | Maternal deaths recorded per 100,000 live births in the district | | - | | | | | | District | Annually | GHS | |
| 15. | NDCI15. | Malaria case fatality (Institutional) | Total malaria deaths expressed as a percentage of total malaria admissions in health facilities | | | | | | | | Total | Annually Quarterly | GHS | |
| | | | | | | | | | | M | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | F | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Age | | | |
| Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. | NDCI16. | Percentage of road network in good condition | The total km of classified road network in good condition expressed as percentage of total road network | | 25 | | | | | | Total | Annually | MWD, DUR | |
| | | | | | 40 | | | | | | Urban | | | |
| | | | | | 20 | | | | | | Feeder | | | |
| 17. | NDCI17. | Percentage of communities covered by 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 | | | | | | | | District | Annually | ECG, Assembly Members | 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing |
| | | | | | - | | | | | | Rural | | | |
| | | | | | - | | | | | | Urban | | | |
| Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18. | NDCI18. | Percentage of Annual Action Plan implemented | Total number of activities implemented divided by the total number of planned activities in a given year expressed as a percentage | | 30 | 85 | | | | | District | Annually | Planning Unit | |
| 19. | NDCI19. | Reported cases of crime | Total number of reported cases of major crimes including rape, armed | | 5 | - | | | | | Rape | Annually | GPS | |
| | | | | | 25 | - | | | | | Armed Robbery | | | |

⁶ This refers to physical assault and defilement cases reported at the Dept. of Social Welfare & Comm. Dev't

| No. | ID (Source) | Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2021 | Targets | | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency | Responsibility | SDG Target / Indicator Link |
|---|----------------|--|---|----------------|------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | | | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | | | | |
| | | | robbery, defilement, and murder recorded by Ghana Police in a given year | | 40 | - | | | | | Defilement | | | |
| | | | | | 9 | - | | | | | Murder | | | |
| 20. | NDCI20. | Number of communities affected by disaster | Count of disaster incidents recorded at the district including floods, bushfires etc. | | 2 | 0 | | | | | Bushfire | Annual / Quarterly | NADMO | |
| | | | | | 4 | 0 | | | | | Floods (Coastal) | | | |
| Development Dimension: Social Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goal: Create opportunities for all Ghanaians | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Focus Areas: Child Protection and Family Welfare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objective: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. | DSCI21. | Number of trainings on ISSOPs conducted | Count of ISSOP trainings conducted | | | 2 | | | | | - | Quarterly, Annually | DSWCD | |
| 22. | DSCI22. | Proportion of case workers trained in child protection and family welfare | Count of case worker trained in child protection and family welfare expressed as a percentage of available case workers in the district | | | | | | | | Type of training | Quarterly, Annually | DSWCD | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Sex | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Age | | | |
| 23. | DSCI23. | Number of recorded cases of child violence benefitting from supported social welfare/social services | Count of recorded cases of child violence cases in the district that has received support in social welfare/social services | | | | | | | | Male | Quarterly, Annually | DSWCD | 16.1.3, 16.2.1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Female | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1-5 years | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 6-18 years | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 18+ years | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Child trafficking | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Physical Assault | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Defilement | | | |
| 24. | DSCI24. | Number of children reached by social work/social services | Count of children benefiting from social work/social services | | | | | | | | Social work | Quarterly, Annually | DSWCD | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Social services | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Male | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Female | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1-5 years | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 6-18 years | | | |

| No. | ID (Source) | Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2021 | Targets | | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency | Responsibility | SDG Target / Indicator Link |
|-----|----------------|--|---|----------------|---------------|---------|------|------|------|------|---|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | | | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 18+ years Difficulty moving Difficulty seeing Diff. hearing / speaking | | | |
| 25. | DSCI25. | Number of people reached with child protection and SGBV information (Child Protection Toolkit) | Count of people within the district reached with child protection and SGBV information (Child Protection Toolkit) | | | | | | | | Urban Rural Male Female 1-5 years 6-18 years 18+ years | Quarterly, Annually | DSWCD | |
| 26. | DSCI26. | Number of LEAP household members on NHIS | Count of LEAP household members in the district registered on NHIS | | | | | | | | Pregnant, Mother Adolescent girls ... Male Female | Quarterly, Annually | DSWCD | 3.8.2 |
| 27. | DSCI27. | Number of households with adolescent girls benefiting from LEAP Programme | Count of households benefitting from LEAP that have adolescent girls | | | | | | | | Urban Rural Male Female | Quarterly, Annually | DSWCD | |
| 28. | DSCI28. | Number of outreach visits to communities with LEAP households | A count of communities visited that have LEAP households | | | | | | | | Urban Rural | Quarterly, Annually | DSWCD | |
| 29. | DSCI29. | Number of referrals received from GHS | A count of total referrals received from GHS | | | | | | | | Type... Male Female Urban Rural | Quarterly, Annually | DSWCD | |
| 30. | DSCI30. | Proportion of referrals receiving follow-up | A count of referrals followed-up on expressed as a percentage of all referrals received | | | | | | | | Type... Male Female Urban Rural | Quarterly, Annually | DSWCD | |

| No. | ID (Source) | Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2021 | Targets | | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency | Responsibility | SDG Target / Indicator Link |
|--|----------------|--|---|----------------|---------------|---------|------|------|------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | | | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | | | | |
| 31. | DSCI31. | Number of DSWCD’s that have shared their MMDA’s LEAP Household data with both NHIS and GHS | A count of DSWCDs that have LEAP household data with NHIS and GHS | | | | | | | | - | Quarterly, Annually | DSWCD | |
| 32. | DSCI32. | Number of regional intersectoral monitoring visits | A count of the total number of intersectoral monitoring visits received from the regional level | | | | | | | | - | Quarterly, Annually | DSWCD | |
| 33. | DSCI33. | Number of meetings to discuss integrated services | A count of Assembly meetings discussing integrated social services | | | | | | | | Sub-committee | Quarterly, Annually | DSWCD | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Assembly meeting | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Training workshop | | | | |
| Policy Objective: Ensure the rights and entitlements of children | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34. | DSCI34. | Number of girls reached by prevention and care services | A count of girls benefitting from prevention and care services in the district | | | | | | | | Prevention | Quarterly, Annually | DSWCD | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Care | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Male | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Female | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1-5 years | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 6-18 years | | | |
| 18+ years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35. | DSCI35. | Number of CP/SGBV cases referred to other services and followed up | A count of CP/SGBV cases submitted to other services and followed up | | | | | | | | Male | Quarterly, Annually | DSWCD | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Female | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1-5 years | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 6-18 years | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 18+ years | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Form of violence | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Type of referral service | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Urban | | | |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36. | DSCI36. | Number of NGOs, including RHCs, trained in case management | A count of NGOs, including RHCs trained in the district | | | | | | | | Male | Quarterly, Annually | DSWCD | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Female | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Case Mgmt. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | SOPs | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | ISSOP | | | |

| No. | ID (Source) | Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2021 | Targets | | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency | Responsibility | SDG Target / Indicator Link |
|---|----------------|---|---|----------------|---------------|---------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | | | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | | | | |
| | | SOPs, ISSOP, standardized forms | | | | | | | | | Standardized form | | | |
| 37. | DSCI37. | Number of children in RHCs profiled and reunified | A count of children in RHCs profiled and reunited | | | | | | | | 1-5 years | Quarterly, Annually | DSWCD | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 6-18 years | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 18+ years | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Male | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Female | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Urban | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Rural | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Profiled | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Reunited | | | |
| 38. | DSCI38. | Proportion of sub-standard RHCs closed | A count of sub- standard RHCs closed expressed as a percentage of RHCs in the district | | | | | | | | Urban | Quarterly, Annually | DSWCD | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Rural | | | |
| 39. | DSCI39. | Number of children placed in foster care | A count of children allocated to foster care in the district | | | | | | | | Age | Quarterly, Annually | DSWCD | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Sex | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Urban | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Rural | | | |
| Focus Areas: Enhance access to improved environmental sanitation services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objective: Expand access to safe water supply services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40. | DSCI40. | Proportion of population with access to basic sanitation services | Share of population with access to basic sanitation services including ventilated improved pit latrines, flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, composting toilets etc. expressed as a percentage of total district population | | | | | | | | Flush toilets | Quarterly, Annually | CWSA, GWCL | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Pit latrines | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | KVIP | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Urban | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Rural | | | |
| 41. | DSCI41. | Proportion of ODF communities | Number of communities certified as ODF expressed as a percentage of the total number of communities. | | | | | | | | Urban | Annually / Bi-annually | EHSU | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Rural | | | |

| No. | ID (Source) | Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2021 | Targets | | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency | Responsibility | SDG Target / Indicator Link |
|-----|----------------|---|--|----------------|---------------|---------|------|------|------|------|----------------|----------------------|--|---|
| | | | | | | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | | | | |
| 42. | DSCI42. | Adoption rate of climate smart agriculture (Proportion of farmers trained in CSA practices adopting them) | The indicator is a measure of the number of farmers trained in CSA practices adopting them expressed as a percentage of the total number of farmers who underwent the training. | | | | | | | | Urban | Quarterly, Annually | Agric | 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Rural | | | |
| 43. | DSCI43. | Proportion of women who accessed credit facilities | The indicator measures the proportion of women who accessed credit facilities over the total number of women in the district. | | | | | | | | Municipal | Quarterly, Annually | Financial Institutions (Banks, Savings & Loans etc.) | 5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 18-34 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 35-59 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Above 60 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | JHS Leaver | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | SHS Leaver | | | |
| 44. | DSCI44. | Number of days for business operating permit | The indicator measures the number of days required for a business to be given an operating permit to make it legal for the business to operate in the district. The indicator's focus is on ensuring that businesses in the country are done with ease especially with respect to granting business operating permit by the MMDAs. | | | | | | | | | Quarterly, Annually | Finance Dept. / Revenue Unit | 8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP |
| | | | | | | | | | | | - | | | |

| No. | ID (Source) | Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2021 | Targets | | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency | Responsibility | SDG Target / Indicator Link |
|-----|----------------|--|---|----------------|---------------|---------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|---|
| | | | | | | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | | | | |
| 45. | DSCI45. | Number of tourism development programmes included in district development plans | The indicator's focus is to ensure that tourism development programmes are included in district development plans. This will be accessed by review of the assembly's programmes to find out the number of tourism development programmes included in the district's development plan. | Output | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | - | Quarterly, Annually | GTA, MDPO | 8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate |
| 46. | DSCI46. | Proportion of educational institutions with functional ICT labs (70% equipment working at all times) | The indicator measures the proportion of educational institutions with functional ICT laboratories (labs). The measure for the functionality of institutional ICT labs is that about 70% of all ICT equipment in the lab are working at all times. | Outcome | | | | | | | | Quarterly, Annually | GES | 9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added |
| 47. | DSCI47. | Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 1,000 people | This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 1,000 population. | Outcome | | | | | | | Death | Quarterly, Annually | NADMO | 11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Missing | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Directly affected | | | |

| No. | ID (Source) | Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2020 | Targets | | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency | Responsibility | SDG Target / Indicator Link |
|---|----------------|--|--|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------|------|------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | | | | |
| Pillar: Economy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objectives: Support local business, boost economic activities and build a resilient and inclusive local economy. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 48. | DSCo1. | Proportion of businesses who accessed credit facilities through the BAC | The indicator measures the proportion of businesses who accessed credit facilities through the BAC expressed as a percentage of the total number of trained business owners by BAC | Outcome | 10% | 20% | 25% | 30% | 32% | 40% | Municipal | Annually | BAC | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Male | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Female | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 18-34 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 35-59 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Above 60 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Sole proprietorship | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Partnership | | | |
| | | | | | | | Limited Liability | | | | | | | |
| 49. | DSCo2. | Number of business owners using available e-platforms | Count of trained business owners using any type of e-platforms for marketing. e.g. Social media sites, marketing apps etc. | Output | 2% | 5% | 10% | 15% | 20% | 25% | Municipal | Biannually | BAC | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Male owners | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Female owners | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Sole Proprietorship | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Partnership | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Limited Liability | | | |
| | | | | | | Type of e-platform... | | | | | | | | |
| 50. | DSCo3. | Number of investment promotion activities held | Count of total trade and investment promotion carried out by the Assembly | Output | 2 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 14 | Male | Annually, Quarterly | BAC, MDA, MPCU | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Female | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Sector | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51. | DSCo4. | Proportion of trained youth and graduate apprentices with established businesses | Proportion of trained youth and graduate apprentices with established businesses expressed as a percentage of total trained youth. | Outcome | 10% | 20% | 30% | 30% | 40% | 50% | Municipal | Annually, Quarterly | BAC | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Male | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Female | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Sole Proprietorship | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Partnership | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Limited Liability | | | |
| | | | | | | Type of e-platform... | | | | | | | | |
| 52. | DSCo5. | Number of consultative | Count of consultative meetings conducted with stakeholders | Output | 29 ⁷ | 57 ⁸ | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | Municipal | Annually, Quarterly | BAC, MDA, GHS, GES, Central | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Male | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Female | | | |

⁷ 4 by GHS, 3 by BAC, 22 by MDA

⁸ 4 by GHS, 4 by BAC, 49 by MDA; this jump is hinged on expected increase in staff

| No. | ID (Source) | Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2020 | Targets | | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency | Responsibility | SDG Target / Indicator Link |
|---|----------------|--|---|----------------|------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | | | | |
| | | meetings conducted | | | | | | | | | Agric Services & Trade Industry Type... | | Admin., MPCU | |
| Pillar: Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objectives: Develop critical infrastructure to improve access to and effectiveness of social-economic services. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53. | DSCo6. | Value of facilities improved or replaced | Total amount of facilities and logistics provided to the Municipal Hospital and Assembly Offices expressed in 100,000 | Input | 1 | 1 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2 | 2 | Municipal IGF GoG Donors | Annually, Quarterly | GHS, MFD | |
| 54. | DSCo7. | Number of CHPS compounds constructed | Count of CHPS compounds constructed. | Output | 20 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 31 | Municipal Urban Feeder IGF GoG Donor | Annually, Quarterly | GHS, MWD | |
| 55. | DSCo8. | Length of roads improved | The indicator measures the length of roads reshaped or surfaced | Output | 25km | 30km | 35km | 40km | 45km | 50km | Municipal Urban Feeder IGF GoG Donor | Annually, Quarterly | MWD, DUR | |
| Pillar: People | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objectives: Improve health and well-being, training, skills development and support for vulnerable and disadvantaged groups | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 56. | DSCo9. | Percentage change in informal sector workers registered with SSNIT | This indicator measures the change in number of registered informal sector workers on the SSNIT Tier 3 Scheme expressed as a percentage of total number of informal sector workers on the SSNIT Tier 3 Scheme in the preceding year | Outcome | 1% | 3% | 6% | 9% | 12% | 15% | Municipal Male Female Below 18 18-60 Above 60 Urban Rural Primary JHS SHS Tertiary | Monthly, Quarterly, Annually | SSNIT | |

| No. | ID (Source) | Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2020 | Targets | | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency | Responsibility | SDG Target / Indicator Link |
|-----|----------------|--|---|----------------|------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | | | | |
| 57. | DSCo10. | Number of PWDs trained | Count of PWDs trained | Output | 60 | 80 | 100 | 150 | 200 | 250 | Municipal Difficulty moving Difficulty seeing Diff. hearing / speaking Male Female Below 18 18-34 Above 35 Urban Rural | Annually, Quarterly | DSWCD, BAC | |
| 58. | DSCo11. | Number of students trained in e-Learning tools | Count of students trained | Output | 105 | 200 | 400 | 600 | 1000 | 2000 | Municipal Male Female Primary JHS SHS Urban Rural | Annually, Quarterly | GES | |
| 59. | DSCo12. | Number of peer counsellors trained | Count of peer counsellors trained | Output | 112 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 160 | Municipal Male Female Below 18 18-34 Above 35 | Annually, Quarterly | GHS, GES | |
| 60. | DSCo13. | Number of participants trained | Count of participants trained in healthy eating, stigma and other relevant issues | Output | 3535 | 4242 | 4949 | 5656 | 6363 | 7070 | Municipal Urban Rural Male Female | Annually, Quarterly | DSWCD, GHS, GES, MDA, NCCE | |
| 61. | DSCo14. | Number of health staff re-trained | Count of health staff re-oriented on preventive health objective of CHPS system | Output | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 30 | 33 | Municipal Doctors Physician / Medical Asst. Nurses Midwives Para-medical staff Ward Assistants | Monthly, Quarterly, Annually | GHS | |

| No. | ID (Source) | Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2020 | Targets | | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency | Responsibility | SDG Target / Indicator Link |
|--|----------------|--|---|----------------|---------------------|---------|-------|------|------|------|-------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| | | | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | | | | |
| 62. | DSCo15. | Proportion of ODF communities | Percentage of communities declared open defecation free (ODF) of total communities in the Municipality. | Outcome | 2.7% ⁹ | 3.8% | 3.8% | 4.3% | 4.7% | 5.2% | Municipal | Annually, Quarterly | EHSU | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Urban | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Rural | | | |
| 63. | DSCo16. | COVID-19 prevalence rate | Percentage of people in the population living with COVID-19 | Outcome | 0.03% ¹⁰ | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | Municipal | Monthly, Quarterly, Annually | GHS | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Urban | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Rural | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Below 18 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 18-34 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Above 35 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Male | | | |
| | | | | | | Female | | | | | | | | |
| 64. | DSCo17. | Number of adolescent reproductive health corners established | Count of adolescent reproductive health corners established | Output | 30 | 34 | 38 | 42 | 46 | 50 | Municipal | Annually, Quarterly | GHS | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Hospital | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Health Centre | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Clinic | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Maternity Home | | | |
| | | | | | | CHPS | | | | | | | | |
| 65. | DSCo18. | Percentage of Assembly’s budget spent on Local Economic Development (LED) activities for the year. | The indicator seeks to measure the percentage of MMDAs (Assemblies) budget spent on Local economic development (LED) activities for the year. (BAC) | Outcome | 25% | 29.5% | 30.5% | 40% | 45% | 50% | Municipal | Annually, Quarterly | BAC, MFD | 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita |
| | | | | | | | | | | | IGF | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | GoG | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Donor | | | |
| 66. | DSCo19. | Number of Public-Private-Partnership MOUs signed | Count of PPP MOUs signed by the Assembly and other investors | Output | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Municipal | Annually, Quarterly | MFD, Records | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Agric | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Service and Trade | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Industry | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Type of PPP... | | | |
| Pillar: Governance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objectives: Build efficient and transparency systems to promote peace, security and accountability. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

⁹ 12 out of 446 communities

¹⁰ As at time of preparing this Document

| No. | ID (Source) | Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2020 | Targets | | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency | Responsibility | SDG Target / Indicator Link |
|-----|-------------|--|---|----------------|---------------|---------|------|------|------|------|--|---|---|-----------------------------|
| | | | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | | | | |
| 67. | DSCo20. | Number of bye-law sensitization sessions held | Count of bye-law sensitization sessions held | Output | 2 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Municipal Urban Rural Children Adolescents Adult | Annually, Quarterly | EHSU, NCCE | |
| 68. | DSCo21. | Percentage change in property rate collected | Percentage change in property rate collected | Outcome | 4% | 177% | 10% | 15% | 20% | 25% | - | Annually, Quarterly | MFD | |
| 69. | DSCo22. | Proportion of payments done electronically | Proportion of official income and expenditure payments done by Assembly or rate payers electronically expressed as a percentage of total income & expenditure | Outcome | 0% | 3% | 5% | 10% | 15% | 20% | Municipal Payment type: income Payment type: expenditure MoMo Bank Direct Transfer | Annually, Quarterly | MFD | |
| 70. | DSCo23. | Number of Departments delivering government services using ICT | Count of departments / units that deliver any service through ICT services | Outcome | 3 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 13 | Municipal Service type Software used Users | Annually | MIS Office, MPCU | |
| 71. | DSCo24. | Number of radio stations doing radio learning | Count of radio stations doing radio learning with GES curriculum | Output | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | Weekly, Monthly, Quarterly, Annually | Media houses, Local Government Inspector | |
| 72. | DSCo25. | Proportion of communities with layouts | Proportion of communities with layouts expressed as percentage of total number of communities in the Municipality | Outcome | 30% | 40% | 50% | 60% | 70% | 80% | Municipal Urban Rural Aflao Urban Council Aflao-Wego ZC Somey-Wego ZC Somey-Fugo ZC Klikor ZC IGF GoG Donors | Annually, Quarterly | PPD | |
| 73. | DSCo26. | | | Outcome | 55% | 60% | 70% | 80% | 90% | 95% | Municipal | | | |

| No. | ID (Source) | Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2020 | Targets | | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency | Responsibility | SDG Target / Indicator Link |
|-----|----------------|--|--|----------------|------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | | | | |
| | | Proportion of businesses with updated information in business register | The indicator measures the proportion of registered businesses in the Assembly with all needed data in the Assembly's business register expressed as a percentage of total registered businesses | | | | | | | | Urban | Annually, Quarterly | MFD, Revenue Office | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Rural | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Male | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Female | | | |