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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Decentralization process in Ghana makes the districts the pivot of development activities in the country. Under the 1992 Fourth Republican Constitution of Ghana, the New Local Government System Act 1993, (Act 462), the National Development Planning Commission Act 1994, (Act 479), the National Development Planning Systems Act 1994, (Act 480) and the Local Government (Urban, Zonal, Town Council and Unit Committees Establishment Instrument) District Assemblies in Ghana are mandated as Planning Authorities to formulate and execute development plans and programmes for the overall development of the areas under their jurisdiction. District Assemblies are also charged with the responsibility of designing strategies for local resource mobilization and its prudent utilization.

Mion District Assembly was established on 6th February 2012 by Act 462 and Legislative Instrument (LI) 2064. It was officially inaugurated on 28th June, 2012. The capital of Mion District is Sang. There are one hundred and seven- one communities (171) in the district. Mion District is located in the eastern corridor of the Northern Region of Ghana between Latitude 90 – 35" North and 00 – 30" West and 00 – 15" East. The district covers a surface area of 2714.1 sq. km and has a population density of 30.1 persons per square kilometre.

Mion District Assembly exists to facilitate the improvement of the quality of life of the people within the Assembly's' jurisdiction through equitable provision of services for the total development of the district within the context of good governance.

The district share core values of active participation of the citizenry, professionalism, people centered and transparency.

The District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) spanning four years (2022-2025) aims at improving the quality of life of the people in the district in a peaceful and secured society. It is envisaged that at the end of the planned period, the district will be able to establish a firm foundation for increased income and ensure accelerated reduction in poverty as well as sustaining development gains made over the period.

This is to make sure that we are in consonance with the inter coordinated programs of economic and social policies (2022-2025) which seeks to create wealth through the transformation of the nature of the economy in the area of human and infrastructural development, agricultural modernization, natural resource development and the protection of the vulnerable and the excluded within a transparent and accountable government.

The National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2022-2025) has five (5) thematic areas from which the district adopted four (4) thematic areas for the preparation of the District Medium Term Plan (DMTDP) for 2022-2025 and these are;

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Process of Preparing the 2022-2025 MTDP

Section 1(3,4), 2 to 11 of the National Development Planning (System) Act 1994 (Act 480) requires the NDPC to issue from time to time, legislative Instruments and Guidelines to regulate the Decentralized Planning System and to guide District Assemblies (DAs) and Sector Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) in the preparation of Development Plans.

The guidelines are to facilitate the translation of the Government Policy Direction into programs, projects and activities to be implemented for the benefit of the people. Accordingly, the District Assembly in coming out with this plan, followed the Planning Guidelines issued by the NDPC.

A participatory process was used in preparing this plan. Some of the processes were:

- Three-day Performance Review workshop involving the major stakeholders
- Collection of data from the communities to prepare Community Action Plans (CAPs) and Area Action Plans (AAPs).
- Updating and compilation of the District Profile
- Linking the harmonized CAPs and AAPs to the Government's National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework
- Two-day stakeholder workshop to harmonize community needs and aspiration with the identified key development issues
- One-day planning workshop for stakeholders on the application of POCC
- Two (2) DPCU meetings
- Review and inclusion of plans of Decentralized Departments

- Formulation of Composite Programme of Action (PoA)
- Organized two (2) Public Hearings at Area Councils and district levels.
- Submission to NDPC a draft for approval.
- Presentation to the General Assembly for adoption.

Various key stakeholders took active part in the preparation of the DMTDP for 2022-2025. They included the community members, assembly and unit committee members, religious leaders, non-governmental organizations (USAID Advance Nutrition and GDCA), youth groups, PWD association, Ghana Private Road Transport Union (GPRTU), women groups and private business leaders.

In term of scope and direction, the DMTDP for 2022-2025 contains five (5) programs and thirteen (13) sub programs. The program with the highest number of actives is the social services and the least is environmental management.

The programmes are expected to deliver the following outcomes and not exclusive of others.

- Improve revenue mobilization
- Enhance development controls
- Improve Infrastructure delivery and maintenance
- Improved access to quality teaching and learning
- Improved Health services delivery
- Enhanced Sanitation and hygiene practices
- Empower the vulnerable groups
- Improved the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)
- Enhanced Disaster prevention
- Improve Conservation of natural resources

Table 1 : Financial Projections of the District Assembly for the period 2022 – 2025

Revenue Item	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**Sub Total**
DACF	3,783,993.00	4,162,392.30	4,578,631.53	5,036,494.69	17,561,511.52
Compensation transfers (for decentralized departments)	1,150,277.50	1,265,305.25	1,391,835.76	1,531,019.35	5,338,437.86
DDF	727,580.00	800,338.00	880,371.80	968,408.98	3,376,698.78
IGF	94,028.00	103,430.80	113,773.88	125,151.27	436,383.15
Assets transfers(for decentralized departments)	-	-	-	-	-
MP DACF Transfer	264,879.51	291,367.53	320,504.28	352,554.71	1,229,306.03
Donor	195,178.91	214,696.80	236, 166.45	259,783.10	905,915.35
Goods and Services Transfers(for decentralized departments)	41,204.29	45,324.72	49,857.19	54,842.91	191,229.11
Total	**6,257,138.21**	**6,882,855.40**	**7,571,140.89**	**8,453,406.28**	**29,039,481.80**

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW

1.1 Performance Review of 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan

The district development concern for the planned period under the Agenda for Jobs is in line with the national strategic policy framework which guided and directed the implementation of the Mion District's Medium Term Development Plan for 2018-2021. The plan is focus on enhancing production and productivity as well as the economic wellbeing of the people through adequate provision and utilization of social services, ensuring good governance and the rights of the individual in the district.

This is pursued through the implementation of comprehensive programs of action aimed at strengthening the capacities of the human resource base of the district as well as the provision of adequate social services. Others included the activities aimed at boosting and sustaining high productivity of relevant sectors of the district's economy including agriculture, commerce and industry.

There has been a much increase in total enrolment in schools in the District. The increase in enrolments can be attributed to the District Assembly investment in infrastructure delivery, Teaching and Learning materials and the expansion of School Feeding Program for basic schools in the District. This can be seen in Appendix 1. Much importantly, the performance of the district in the Basic Examination Certificate Examination (BECE) over the plan period has also seen some significant improvements. (Refer to appendix II). The district recognizing the importance of secondary education, complemented central government efforts by constructing access roads, mechanizing a borehole and procuring furniture to kit the Sang day Senior High School in 2018.

Social protection, the number of communities benefiting from LEAP has increased from 41 communities to 63 communities and beneficiaries from 9564 to 13639. It's important to mention household's consumption on nutritious diet has increased among LEAP beneficiary communities. Some beneficiaries are into livestock rearing and petty trading through the support from the programme. The standards of living of beneficiaries have improved significantly.

To enhance health services delivery, the assembly has renovated the district health directorate, 4 CHPS compounds, completed the construction of 3 CHPS compounds and supplied various medical equipment and other logistics to facilitate healthcare delivery.

In response to the fight against Covid-19 pandemic the Assembly form the district Public Health Emergency Committee, establish a Covid -19 holding centre, constructed 6 water station in markets to serve as hand washing facilities etc.

It's worth mentioning that through the Planting for Food and Jobs (PfJ) and Production Export Promotion and Rural Development (PERD), the agriculture sector saw a face lift. Over 1000 jobs have been created, agriculture households' income has improved and food security has enhanced.

The district recognizes access to safe water and improve sanitation services as human rights and in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, the assembly invested heavily in the drilling and mechanizing over 40 boreholes within three years. The district has also chopped tremendous success in Open Defecation Free (ODF). One hundred and forty (141) communities have been declared ODF and in terms of regional ranking, the district is second to none.

Significant efforts are also made towards enhancing the capacity of institutions to deliver improved and efficient services district wide and the pursuance of programs for the vulnerable and the excluded.

In the midst of significant strides in the achievement of the set objectives during the period, a number of bottlenecks were encountered.

Some of the major constraints and or challenges for the progress of planned activities are covid 19 pandemic, adequate funds and late released of fund.

The covid-19 is a global pandemic and has affected all facets of life, including the works plans and programs of government institutions and agencies of which Mion district is a part. The work plans of the assembly has been thrown into disarray especially the District Performance Assessment Tool (DPAT II) allocation utilization work plan and the 2020 Annual Action Plan (AAP). Resources that were allocated for other projects and programs have been starved and redirected toward fighting covid 19.

Inadequate funds and late released of fund to finance the projects and programs that were aimed at meeting planned targets. These led to low infrastructure development of school, health and transport infrastructure culminating in acute service delivery constraints, and manifested in average basic school enrolment and average school performance.

In spite of the progress made in most sectors of the district economy to ensure equity, gender disparities can still be observed in all sectors including education, agriculture production, health, employment, and access to and control over land.

Also, some measures have been taken aimed at strengthening local government structures and encouraging grass root participation. This notwithstanding, little improvement was achieved in that regard and the sub-district structures which is the focal point of the local governance still remained less effective.

In addition to the above generalized view of the Plan and it achievements under the planned period, the assessment of the performance of the plan in relation to development dimensions are illustrated in table 1.1.

Table 1 : Performance review (2018-2021)

Development Dimensions	Indicators	Baseline 2017	2018-2021 Medium-term target	Development outcomes	
				Year	Data
Economic Development	Percentage of farmers adopting the new improved agricultural technologies.	25%	65%	2020	48%
	Percentage of farm households who have increased household income	31%	66%	2020	56%
	Percentage of population with access to food security	28%	60%	2020	46%
	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	23%	61%	2020	40%
	Percentage of hectares under improved management practices or technologies that promote improved climate risk reduction and/or natural resources management	34%	64%	2020	52%
	Percentage of population with employed in Agric food system and Small and Medium Enterprises	43%	75%	2020	63%
	Percentage of new industries established	0%	20%	2020	10%

	Percentage change in value added in Agric-food system	15%	40%	2020	32%
Social Development	Percentage of pupil with access to enrolment the basic and secondary school levels	36%	75%	2020	67%
	Proportion of girl child with access to higher education	12%	30%	2020	19%
	Percentage of pupil who pass BECE	45%	80%	2020	61%
	Percentage of population with access improve primary health services	38%	72%	2020	63%
	Percentage of pregnant women reached with nutrition specific interventions and has positive birth outcome	13%	40%	2020	22%
	Percentage of children 6-23 months with access to minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity	15%	45%	2020	24%
	Percentage of the poor and vulnerable population access to valid NHIS cards for free primary health care	8%	80%	2020	69%

	Percentage of disaster victims population with access to livelihood support	40%	95%	2020	76%
Environment, infrastructure and human settlement	Percent of population with sustainable access to potential safe drinking water sources	23%	73%	2020	61%
	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	64%	85%	2020	63%
	Percentage of road network in good condition	12%	35%	2020	24%
	Percentage of communities covered by electricity	17%	40%	2020	20%
Governance, corruption and public accountability	Percentage of the population holding the assembly accountable	24%	75%	2020	48%
	Percentage of population with access to influencing decisions affecting their lives	32%	75%	2020	55%

1.2 Financial performance

The DAs are placed with the responsibility to mobilize resources for their developmental activities. The following therefore is the analysis of the district's financial status over the 4-year period.

Revenue

Sources of revenues for the district are classified under internal sources (i.e. revenues generated by the Assembly from within) and external sources (i.e. those revenues coming from governmental/donor sources). Internal sources of revenue include rates and receipts (basic rate, property rate), lands (share of stool lands, sale of buildings permits and mining), fees and fines (courts fines, market tolls, lorry park, artisans, marriage/divorce etc), licenses (local breweries, lotteries, millers, traders/bakers, kiosks, restaurants, etc), rent (assembly houses, market stalls), interests on investments. External sources of revenue include those mainly from grants-in-aid (ceded revenue, DACF, DACF-RFG etc). The government of Ghana releases of revenue for the district has far below the estimated cost the plan as indicated in Table 1.2. Over the years, DACF have constituted the bulk of the district's revenue. Table 1.2 gives a summary of all sources of financial resources that accrued to the district from 2018 to 2020 planned period. It's worth mentioned that, it's only IFG that the variance is small. The performance of the district in IGF mobilization can be attributed to the formation of revenue taskforce, transfers of revenue collectors and sensitization programs on revenue mobilization.

Table 2: Financial Performance (2018-2021)

Source of Funds	**Total Estimated Cost of Plan**	**Total Amount Received**	**Variance**
GOG			
IGF	436,383.15	434,451.96	1,931.19
DACF	17,561,511.52	7,281,021.65	10,280,489.87
DACF-RFG	3,376,698.78	2,493,386.24	883,312.54
DPs (GSNSP)	905,915.35	179,968.78	725,946.59
ABFA			
Other)			
Total			

Source: Finance Department, 2021

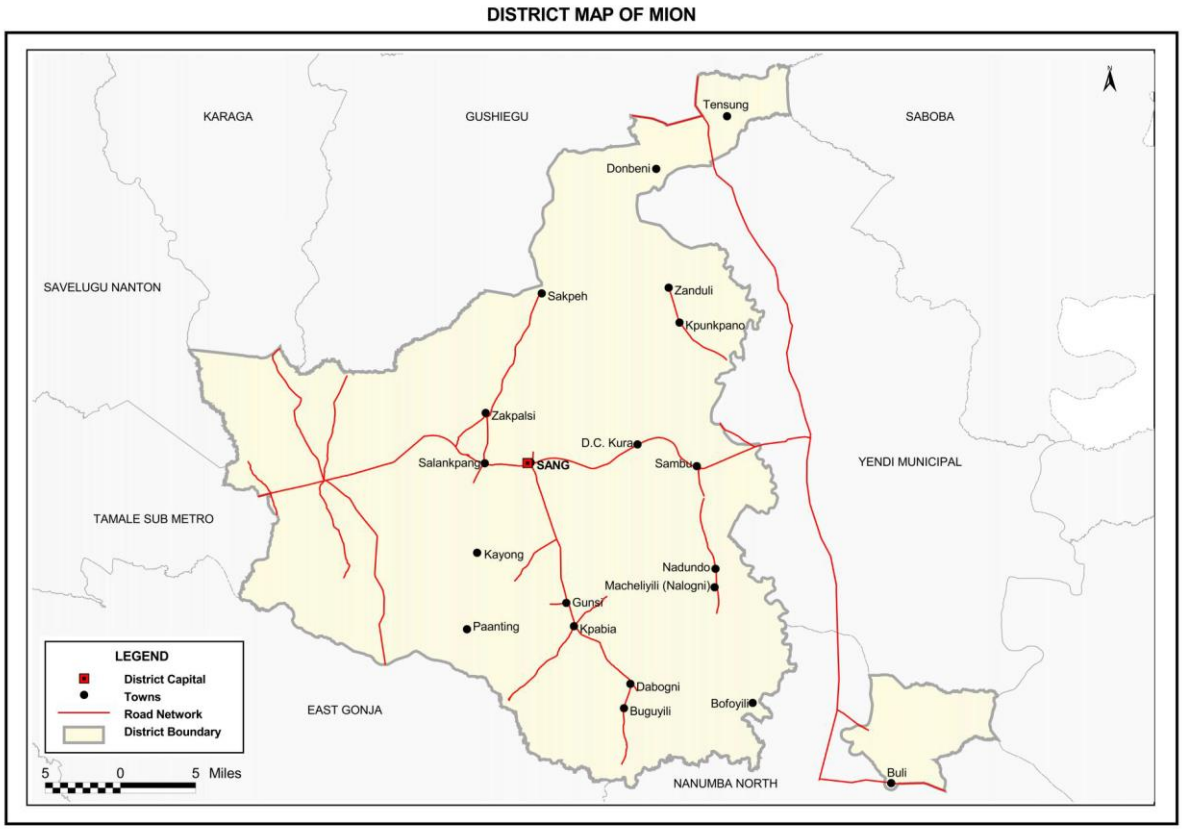
1.3 Analysis of existing situation

Location

The Mion District is located in the eastern corridor of the Northern Region of the Republic of Ghana between Latitude 90 – 350 North and 00 – 300 West and 00 – 150 East.

The District shares boundaries with Yendi Municipal to the East, Tamale Metropolitan and Savelugu Municipal to the West, Gushegu and Karaga to the North and Nanumba North and East Gonja to the South. The distance from the district capital Sang, to the regional capital, Tamale is about 63km.

Figure 1: Physical Map of the Mion District



Source: 2010 Population and Housing District Analytical Report

Physical and Natural Environment

The climate of the district is relatively dry, with a single rainy season that begins in May and ends in October. The amount of rainfall recorded annually varies between 750 mm and 1050 mm. The dry season starts in November and ends in March/April with maximum temperatures occurring towards the end of the dry season and minimum temperatures in December and

January. The Harmattan winds, which occur during the months of December to early February, have considerable effect on the temperatures in the district, which may vary between 14˚C at night and 40˚C during the day. Humidity, which is very low, mitigates the effect of the daytime heat.

The district has vast areas of grassland, interspersed with the Guinea Savannah woodland, characterized by drought-resistant trees such as the acacia, Shea and dawadawa.

Culture

The main religious groupings are Moslems, Christians and Traditionalists. More than half of the population of the district practice Islam. The rest are largely adherents of Traditional religion, Christianity and other smaller religious groups.

The most important traditional festivals in the district are the Damba and Bugum (Fire festival).

Damba festival, which is also celebrated by most of the Muslim dominated ethnic groups in Northern Ghana, is to remember the birth and naming ceremony of the Holy Prophet Mohammed. It is celebrated in the Dagomba lunar month of Damba, corresponding to the third month of the Islamic calendar, Rabia al-Awwal.Damba festival is a twin festive namely; "Somo" Damba and "Naa" Damba. "Somo" Damba is celebrated to commemorate the birth of the prophet and Naa-Damba is held to mark his naming ceremony. Approaching the months named, Chiefs, elders and family heads not forgetting the local folk are always on the lookout for the moon of Damba. It is therefore common to see people raising their heads towards the sky each evening desperately awaiting the moon to shoot up. The Bugum festival (Fire Festival) is the first Dagomba festival in the year. It is celebrated in the first month of the Dagomba lunar year, the Bugum "goli" (the month of fire), and is celebrated on the ninth day of the month.

The origin of the festival dates back to the time the Prophet Noah landed his Ark on Mount Ararat. According to Dagomba traditions, when the Ark of Noah landed at the end of the floods the passengers lit torches to first of all find their way around and secondly to find the son of Prophet Noah who failed to enter the Ark when it set out with the believers. To buttress their claim of the origin of the Bugum Festival, the Dagombas further claim that they are descendants of the Aad, a prehistoric Arab ethnic group that succeeded Noah and his people.

Settlement system

The spatial analysis of the District presents the settlement hierarchy and their existing functional relationships using population and the level of services of each settlement. A further dimension of this type of spatial analysis is the existing and future functional relationships between towns and settlements within the District. Spatial planning techniques, thus, the application of Town and Country Planning principles are nonexistence to address the issue of appropriate land-use planning and zoning for safety, comfort, health, and compatibility in land uses and activities within towns, and other types of human settlements. However, efforts are being made to prepare a structure plan as part of the preparation of the preparation of the 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan. The big towns such as Sang, Sambu, Kpabia and Zakpalsi houses are built

haphazardly because the district as at now has no layouts. To address this, the district will prepare mitigation plans for the communities in question.

Food Security

Agriculture stands to be the main stay of the Mion District economy by virtue of its percentage employment, which is 92.1% of the total employed labour force The Economy of the people is largely subsistence. The potential of the District in Agriculture is enormous. The land is suitable for the cultivation of cereals, legumes, tubers and rearing of animals. Animals reared include cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry for domestic and commercial.

Crop farming is the dominant agricultural activity in the District. About 94.3% of the farmers are into crop production. The favourable climatic conditions and the geo-physical characteristics of the area support intensive crop farming. These and other factors such as the availability of arable land account for the high crop production. Most of the food crops are grown mainly to be sold for income and the rest to be consumed by the family. The major crops cultivated can are: maize, yam, rice, millet, groundnut and soyabean.

Local Economic Development

The district has several local economic-based enterprises for development. These include soap making, shea nut processing, rice processing and groundnut processing activities contributing immensely to Local Economic Development through value addition to these products which generate income in the Mion district. The sustainability and growth of the enterprises however require various support systems. The support given to these local economic-based enterprises are basically technical and financial. However, the district in addition to this support should endeavor to support these businesses by assisting them with the identification of various market opportunities and trainings principally by the Business Advisory Centers of the district which could enhance the growth and development of the existing businesses.

The aim of the Assembly in achieving a holistic and rapid LED is dependent on the effective roles it is expected to play. Hence, the roles of the District in ensuring LED among others include: creating enabling environment and the provision of technical assistance.

Social Services

Health

The district has a total of Thirteen (13) Health Facilities comprising four (4) health centers and ten (10) CHPS Compounds. The District also has three (3) CHPS Compounds completed awaiting furnishing to be operational. The health department staffing situation in the district is not the best, some of the facilities are run by two or three nurses/ Community Health Nurses.

Education

The district has a total of 79 primary schools (comprising of 73 public and 6 private), 70 primary schools (comprising of 69 public and 1 private), 19 Junior High School (JHS) (comprising of 18 public and 1 private) and 1 Senior High School (SHS).

From Appendix 1, there has been a much increase in total enrolment in schools in the District. The increase in enrolments can be attributed to the District Assembly investment in infrastructure delivery, introduction of the Capitation Grant and the School Feeding Programme for basic schools nation-wide in the District. However, the increasing numbers in population without the constructing a cross ponding educational facilities have gradually led to more schools operating in dilapidated classroom blocks.

Inequality and Vulnerability analysis

Vulnerability connotes people in a given local setting, who are most likely to fall through the cracks of regular programs, policies and traditional safety nets and therefore need to be given special attention when programs and policies are designed and implemented. Vulnerability in the Mion District considers all but not limited to the following: Orphans; Child abuse and victims of abuse; Person with Disability (PWD), the aged, people living with HIV/AIDS and women.

Persons with Disability

Persons with Disability (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because of disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. Therefore, Mion District Assembly has realized the need to be able to identify persons with disabilities and their characteristics so that programs and projects can be developed to assist them. The district has identified 628 PWDs and they are supported quarterly

Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty is the Government of Ghana's flagship Social Protection Intervention which was initiated in 2008 with the aim of reducing poverty among the poorest and vulnerable households in ten regions of the country. It is a cash transfer programme. The programme is funded by Government of Ghana (GoG) with support from development partners such as Department for International Development (DFID), World Bank and UNICEF.

Currently 63 communities in the district are enjoying the LEAP programme. There is a total of 2509 households which comprises of 13639 people are benefiting from the LEAP programme. More than half of the above mentioned beneficiaries are enjoying free NHIS services. Household consumption has increased among LEAP beneficiary communities. Some beneficiaries are into livestock rearing and petty trading through the support from the programme. The standards of living of beneficiaries have improved positively.

Gender Equality

Gender access to resources in the district has not seen a significant paradigm shift. Many men have access to land, rearing of livestock, credit, and technology and contribute much in decision making than women while women have more access to market. The field survey in the District gives an indication that, at community gatherings where community decisions are made; only 24.8 percent are females and the rest 75.2 percent males. At various unit committees, area councils and urban council of the District, women on the average forms 3.4 percent of total membership of these decision-making bodies.

The small number of female leaders or representatives in any decision-making body of the Assembly implies has the implications of formulated decisions not factoring the concerns of females especially when the existing female leaders/representatives are not better advocates than their male counterparts.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Inadequate ICT facilities in the district have been a major cause of concern. There is no single ICT Centre in the whole district.

Climate Change

Climate change has been one of the topical issues and Mion district is not an exception. Bush burning is an annual activity carried out by hunters and some farmers and this causes a lot of havoc to the environment such as destruction of environment and farm produce. The rampant cutting of trees by charcoal burners also has effect on the environment. The presence of Fulani herdsmen animals in the fallow and virgin lands causes hardpan on the soils and the destruction of the trees cuts for their animals.

Natural and man-made disasters

The district over the years has witness both natural and man-made disasters. There is evidence that shows that most households in the district faced a variety of disasters, which are either due to natural or manmade causes. Among the natural causes of disasters identified are floods and bush fires which are the most prevalent in the District. The major natural disaster includes flooding caused by heavy rainstorm destroying farms and properties. The man-made disaster is mainly fire outbreaks caused by human activities including hunting, farmers who burn their farms before planting, children who play with fire on farm sites during the dry seasons

Population Dynamics

The population of Mion District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 81,812 with relatively more females (50.3%) than males (49.7%), giving a sex ratio of 98.8. an overwhelming majority (91.1%) of the population reside in rural areas while 8.9 percent are in the urban areas. The population of the District is youthful with about two-fifth (46.7%) aged

below 15 years and the elderly persons (aged 60 years and older) in smaller proportion (6.2%). Thus, the District's population pyramid has a broad base and tapers off with a small number of elderly persons. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 103.6. The rural population has a higher dependency ratio of 104.2 higher than the urban population of 97.8.

Water and Sanitation

Access to potable water sources, in terms of the number of facilities, is highly inadequate. There are 108 functioning hand pumps, 4 Solar mechanized boreholes, 6 limited mechanized boreholes 8 dug outs and 14 dams. These water resources are used for domestic as well as animal drinking source and small irrigation purposes. This is a major challenge considering the population of the district. Thus, given the continuing population growth, there is the need for assembly should allocate more funds to increase the number of water facilities in the near future.

Conversely, the number of sanitation facilities in the Mion District is quite encouraging. There are a total of 6,793 toilet facilities in the district comprising of 6784 household pit latrines, 1 KVIP and 8 public latrines. The dominance of the household pit latrines was due to the prioritization of in household latrine construction to achieve open defecation-free by the end of the plan period December 2021. These facilities aid in reducing the sanitation and environmental-related diseases in the district. However, those who do not have access to toilet facilities still practice open defecation by using the bushes and fields. This practices is common in the big towns

Governance

Governance comprises the interaction between the formal institutions and those in civil society. It also refers to a process whereby elements in society wield power, authority, resources and influence and enact policies and decisions concerning public life and social uplift (South Africa National Party, 1996).

Administrative Structure

The administrative structure of the District Assembly entails those administrative departments of the Assembly. These departments of the Assembly are responsible for the day to day activities of the District. The secretariat provides advisory services to the Executive Committee of the Assembly in the areas of planning, programming and budgeting functions. The District has 9 out of the 11 departments established by the provisions of the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936.

The following nine decentralized departments exist in the district:

- Central Administration
- Finance
- Education, Youth and Sports

- Social development
- Works
- Trade and Industry
- Agriculture
- Health
- Disaster Prevention

Political Structure of the District Assembly

The political structure of the Assembly places the District Assembly as the main institution about which every other institution revolves. The current local government system has a three (3) tier structure at the District level, which is made up of the following:

District Assembly; Town /Area Councils; and Unit Committees

Administratively, the District is divided into three (3) Area Councils-Sang, Sambu and Kpabia and Twenty (20) electoral areas. Politically the District has one constituency namely Mion Constituency. The District Chief Executive heads the Office of the District Assembly. The District Assembly comprises the District Chief Executive, twenty (20) elected members, nine (9) appointed members and a Member of Parliament who has no voting rights. The Assembly is chaired by a Presiding Member elected from among the assembly members. Out of the 29 Assembly members only two are female. There is the need to sensitize women to involve in leadership positions and decision making. The Assembly performs its functions through the Executive Committee and a network of sub-committees. The executive functions are performed by the Executive Committee which is presided over by the District Chief Executive (DCE) and consists of not more than one-third of the total number of members of the Assembly, excluding the Presiding Member. It exercises its executive and co-coordinating functions of the Assembly through the seven sub-committees that collate and deliberate on issues relevant to their functional areas. The sub-committees are as follow:

- Development Planning sub-committee
- Social Services sub-committee
- Works sub-committee
- Finance and Administration sub-committee
- Justice and Security sub-committee
- Agriculture Committee
- Environmental Committee

To ensure effective administration of the Assembly, the DCE is supported by a secretariat or central administration which is headed by the District Coordinating Director (DCD) who reports to the DCE and is in-charge of the day to day administration of the Assembly.

Development Partners

The Assembly recognizes the enormous contribution of its development partners which includes the private sector, Donors and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). Some of the Development partners and their areas of operation are: UNICEF, USAID, GDCA, NORSAAC and Action Aid.

1.4 Highlights of main development problems, causes and their implications for the planning period

Table 3: Key development issues under Agenda for Jobs creation

Thematic areas of Agenda for Job creation	Key Identified issues (as harmonized with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	Low level of internally generated revenue
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Limited local economic development (micro and small scale enterprises development)
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Low level of Agricultural mechanization High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall Lack of irrigation scheme to support off season farming High unemployment level especially among the youth
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Early deterioration of road networks Insufficient ICT professionals Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses Lack of development controls Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities Poor disposal of waste Low water table Poor hygiene practices and inadequate hygiene

	education
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Ineffective supervision and monitoring of quality of teaching and learning especially at of the basic level Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability friendly facilities in communities and schools Lack of coordination between advancing nutrition departments
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	Gaps in communication and accountability between assembly and citizens

Source: Mion District Assembly, 2021

CHAPTER TWO

KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

2.1.0 Introduction

The implementation of the Agenda for Jobs creation will end in December 2021, its successor 2022-2025 is been prepared. It forms the basis for planning by both the sectors and the District Assemblies. The DMTDP under the MTNDPF is driven by the LTNDP which has a vision of a just, free and prosperous nation with high levels of national income and broad-based social development has been mainstreamed with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to addressing the economic imbalances, re-stabilizing the economy, placing it on a path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction.

Having understood the current development situation from the performance review of the 2018-2021 DMTDP and the district development profile in Chapter one of this Medium-Term Development Plan, the responsibility then lies on the district to develop prioritization of programs and projects issues for the district's development. Critical to this development framework is the understanding of the current development situation inter-liaised with what the people want the district to be by the end of the plan period (2022-2025). In brief, the development priorities would serve as a guide in the development of the district for the 2022-2025plan periods.

In acquaintance of the above, the development priorities for the District in this sense comprises of prioritized needs and aspirations of the people in the District; application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) to key development issues in the district; district's goal for the plan period based on the needs and aspirations; development projections for the 2022-2025 plan period; development of objectives and strategies for the attainment of the district's goal; and project planning matrix in the form of logical framework.

2.1.1 Community Needs and Aspirations

With reference to the Guidelines for the Preparation of District Medium-Term Development Plan under the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework 2022-2025; the community needs and aspirations were identified based on Sub-District Council Plans, which were prepared through participatory processes. This was relevant since these Sub-District Council Plans represented community perspective on current needs and aspirations of the Sub-Districts.

Data was collected from 50 selected communities on their development issues. The outcome of this is the Community Action Plans (CAPs) which serves as the communities' own development plan and served as the main inputs for the preparation of this Medium-Term Development Plan.

The identified issues/needs were prioritized through consensus at a stakeholder workshop, which was guided by the following criteria as per the guidelines:

Impact on a large proportion of the citizens especially, the poor and vulnerable; significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunization of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development, etc. Significant multiplier effect on the local economy – attraction of enterprises, job creation, increases in incomes and growth, etc.

Community needs and aspirations identified were harmonized by relating them to the key gaps/problems or issues identified under the review of performances of the Agenda for Jobs creation, other interventions and the district's profile. To ensure harmony, each community need and aspiration was scored against the key gaps/problems or issues identified under the review of performances in a scale as indicated in Table 2.1.

2.1.2 Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations

Table 2.1 indicates the score for the harmonization of the community needs and aspirations with the key gaps/problems identified under the review of performances of the Agenda for Jobs creation, other interventions and the district's profile

Table 4 : Score for the Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations

Definition	Score
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0

Source: Guidelines for Preparing NMTDPF 2022-2025

Table 5 : Harmonizing the Needs with the Gaps in the Agenda for Jobs creation

Identified Development Problems Gaps/																
Community Needs/ Aspirations	Inadequate supply of potable water	[illegible] revenue generation	Increasing prevalence rate of	Poor road network	[illegible]	essential instrument	High incidence of deforestation	Hapnazard spatial development	accommodation	refuse conveying trucks	obstacle streets, open spaces and roadsides.	DHMT, residential, CHPS compounds	Poor environmental sanitation	coupled with high level of erosion	Inadequate classrooms and teaching logistics	financial support for the vulnerable in the district	Inadequate extension and veterinary officers
Provide safe drinking water to meet users' need.	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	1	1
Repair boreholes	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
Construction of Dam to provide water for the commu	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0

nities																	
Provide small water system.	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Create and re-shape new transport roads to meet user needs.	1	2	1	2	0	2	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	2	1
Extension of electricity.	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
Community Needs/ Aspirations	Inadequate supply of potable water	Low internal revenue generation	Increasing prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS	Poor road network	[illegible]	equipment and essential instrument	High incidence of deforestation	Haphazard spatial development	accommodation	disposal by refuse conveying trucks	[illegible] along obscure streets, open spaces and roadsides.	facilities. (Office – DHMT, residential, CHPS compounds	Poor environmental sanitation	coupled with high level of erosion	Inadequate classrooms and teaching logistics	support for the vulnerable in the district	Inadequate extension and veterinary officers

Construct and renovate CHPS Compounds.	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
Construction of nurses' bungalow.	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Construct classroom blocks with office and teacher's bungalow.	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0
Improve quality of teaching and	0	1	0	2`	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	0	1

learning																	
Provide schools with writing desks	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
Community Needs/ Aspirations	Inadequate supply of potable water	Low internal revenue generation	rate of HIV/AIDS pandemic	Poor road network		equipment and essential instrument	High incidence of deforestation	Haphazard spatial development	accommodation	disposal by refuse conveying trucks	obscure streets, open spaces and roadsides.	facilities. (Office – DHMT, residential, CHPS compounds	Poor environmental sanitation	coupled with high level of erosion	Inadequate classrooms and teaching logistics	Inadequate financial support for the vulnerable in the district	Inadequate extension and veterinary officers
Provision of dusbins	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0
construction of market stores	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provide Information Communication Techno	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

logy Centre																	
Construct culverts to avoid flooding and erosion in communities.	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1
Provide tractor services	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Support vulnerable and excluded people	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1

Table 6: Key development issues under Agenda for Jobs creation with implications for 2022-2025

Thematic areas of Agenda for Job creation	**Key Identified issues (as harmonized with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)**
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	Low level of internally generated revenue
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Limited local economic development (micro and small scale enterprises development)
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Low level of Agricultural mechanization High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall Lack of irrigation scheme to support off season farming High unemployment level especially among the youth
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Early deterioration of road networks Insufficient ICT professionals Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses Lack of development controls Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities Poor disposal of waste Low water table Poor hygiene practices and inadequate hygiene education
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Ineffective supervision and monitoring of quality of teaching and learning especially at of the basic level Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability friendly facilities in communities and schools Lack of coordination between advancing nutrition departments
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	Gaps in communication and accountability between assembly and citizens

Source: MDA Field Survey, 2021

2.1.3 Harmonization of key development issues

Table 7: shows the harmonization of key development issues under Agenda for Jobs

Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021		**Agenda for Jobs, 2022-2025**	
Thematic Areas	**Issues**	**Goal**	**Issues**
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	1. Low level of internally generated funds	Economic Development	1. Inadequate markets/ infrastructure. 2. Low internal revenue generation
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	2. Limited local economic development (micro and small scale enterprises development)		1.lack of access to credit facilities 2. inadequate technical and financial trainings
Accelerated agricultural modernization and sustainable natural resource management	1. Low level of Agricultural mechanization 2. High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall 3. Unfavorable market opportunities for Private investment 4. Inadequate irrigation scheme to support off season farming 5. High unemployment level especially among the youth	Social Development	1. Inadequate access to potable water. 2. Lack of access to health facility. 3. Inadequate and dilapidated classrooms block. 3. Inadequate CHPS centers and equipment. 4. Lack of K.G facilities. 5. Lack of toilet facilities (household) 6. Poor nature of the Health facilities 7. Inadequate writing desks in schools. 8. Lack of potable water for school

			children 9. Lack of accommodation for nurses. 10. Lack of bungalows for teachers. 11. child labour 12. low coverage of safety nets 13. stunted growth of children
Infrastructure and human settlement development	1. Early deterioration of road networks 2.Insufficient ICT professionals 3. Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses 4. Ineffective and inefficient spatial /land use planning 5. Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities 6. Poor disposal of waste 7. Poor hygiene practices and inadequate hygiene education	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	1. Poor condition of roads linking the villages to the markets centres. 2. Inadequate and non-functional street light in town 2. Lack of electricity in the communities. 3. High incidence of flooding in some communities. 4. Poor telecommunication system 5. Lack of terminal bus shed and information centre

Human development, productivity and employment	20. Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at of the basic level 21. Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability friendly facilities in communities and schools	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	1. Inadequate structures for the security service 2. Lack of court systems and infrastructure for justice delivery 3. Weak financial base of the District 4. Low transparency and accountability of public officials 5. Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in district development 6. Ineffective and weak monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans
Transparent and accountable governance	22. Gaps in communication and accountability between the district assembly and citizens	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	1. Dormant CSO and youth groups

Source: MDA Field Survey, 2021

2.1.4 Sustainability analysis of the issues (internal consistency/compatibility)

The prioritized issues with positive significant impacts were subjected to strategic environment analysis. This involved assessing the internal consistency/compatibility of the prioritized issues to determine how they relate to or support each other to achieve the objectives of the DMTDP. Where the relationship was positive, the issues would be addressed holistically. Table 2.5 and Table 2.6 shows the compound matrix and the goal compatibility matrix

Table 8: Compound Matrix – Key Environmental Concerns against 2022 – 2025 MTDP Goals

Major environmental concerns	**Natural Resources**					**Socio-cultural Issues**					**Economic Issues**					**Institutional**				
MTDP 2022-2025 goals	Environmental Degradation	Water pollution	Conservation of biomass	Land pollution	Indiscriminate tree felling	Conservation of sacred grooves for tourism purposes	Rate of teenage pregnancies	Literacy rate	Promotion of school attendance, retention and completion at basic level	Nefarious activities of alien Fulani herdsmen	Youth unemployment	Poor road network	High level of poverty	Low sources of revenue to DA	Level of agricultural production	Access to information	Participatory local governance	Maintenance of peace and security	Strengthening of sub-district structures	Enhanced local service delivery
Build a prosperous society	+/-	0	-	+	+/-	+/-	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Create an opportunity for all	-	-	-	0	-	-	+/-	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+

Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	-	-	-	-	0	-	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+
Maintain a stable, united and safe society	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	+

Source: MDA Field Survey, 2021

Table 9: MTDP Goal Compatibility Matrix

	Goals	Build a prosperous society	Create an opportunity for all	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Maintain a stable, united and safe society
No		1	2	3	4
1	Build a prosperous society		√	√	√
2	Create an opportunity for all			√	√
3	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment				√
4	Maintain a stable, united and safe society				

Source: MDA Field Survey, 2021

Table 2.6 above indicates that all the goals outlined in the 2022 – 2025 MTDP are compatible and for that matter supportive of each other.

The sets of the two issues in Table 2.4 were matched to determine their relationships in terms of similarity for adoption. The similar issues from GSGDA II have been adopted by replacing them with those of the NMTDPF together with their corresponding goals, sub-goals and focus areas. The adopted goals and issues for the MTDP are presented as in Table 2. 7 below.

Table 10: Adopted Goals and Issues of DMTDP

Development Dimension 2022 – 2025	**Adopted Issues**
Economic Development	Weak linkages between agriculture and industry 2. Low levels of mechanization in agriculture 3. Limited Agricultural production and productivity 4. Inadequate product cluster development 5. Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure 6. Low, poor quality and irregular supplies of raw materials to agro-processing enterprises 7. Low patronage of locally produced/ processed products 8. Inadequate institutional arrangement to support commercial scale agro-processing

	9. High production cost 10. Poor packaging 11. Prejudice against made in Ghana goods. 12. Low diversification and competitiveness in staples and cash crops 13. Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers
Social Development	14. Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level 15.Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations 16. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases 17. High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs 18. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups 19. Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services 20. High fertility rate
	21. Infant malnutrition (stunting, wasting, underweight, etc.) 22. Prevalence of nutritional deficiencies 23. Weak food control System

	24. High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth 25. Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities 26. High disability unemployment 27. Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth 28. Inadequate resources for child protection and welfare 29. Poor quality of services for children and families 30. Lack of awareness of Child Protection Laws and policies 31. High incidence of violation of Children's rights 32.Parental irresponsibility towards children 33. Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children 34. Stigmatization and discrimination of children 35. Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeted at children. 36. Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour 37. Low public awareness on child labour 38. Insufficient advocacy on child development interventions. 39.Youth unemployment and underemployment 40. Challenges of livelihood empowerment programmes against poverty

	41. Poor planning for water at MMDA 42. Inadequate maintenance of facilities 43. Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells to deal with inadequate piped water threatens long-term provision of water 44. Poor and low-income earners have little access to potable water services. 45. Poor waste collection system 46. Inadequate waste management facilities

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	47. Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks 48.Geographical disparities in access to transport services 49. Early deterioration of road networks 50. Insufficient awareness of ICT services in the communications area 51. Illegal logging 52. Reduction in crop yield 53.Limited climate related disease surveillance systems 54. Prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters 55. Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response 56. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	57. Inadequate structures for the security service 58. lack of court systems and infrastructure 59.Weak financial base of the District 60. Low transparency and accountability of public officials 61. Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development 62.Ineffective and weak monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans 63.Weak coordination of the development planning system 64.Inadequate financial resources 65. Low level stakeholder consultation 66. Ineffective coordination of gender equality results 67. In adequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels 68.Weak awareness of government agenda 69. lack of planning schemes for development control

Source: MDA, 2021

2.1.5 Prioritized Community Needs and Aspirations

Improvement of road network and Condition

Improvement in safe water supply

Provision of Irrigation Facilities

Promotion of women empowerment

Updating the register of PWDs

Support to farmers and small scale enterprises

Promotion of small scale industrial activities

Promotion of Environmental Sustainability

Construction of ICT Centre

Monitor the activities of NGOs, CBOs, and FBOs on handling vulnerable groups; and

Improvement of Environmental Sanitation services delivery

Improvement of Education services delivery in the District

Improvement in of Health services delivery in the District

Increasing grassroots participation in local governance

Expansion of Electricity Supply

Promotion of efficient and effective District administration

Table 11: Prioritized Communities Needs

UNIT LEVEL RANKING/WEIGHT COMMUNITY NEED	1ST 6	2ND 5	3RD 4	4TH 3	5TH 2	6TH 1	TOTAL WEIGHTED SCORE	U/T/A LEVEL RANKING
Construction /rehabilitation of school Blocks	6 (36)	3 (15)	2 (8)	-	1 (2)	1 (1)	62	3rd
Construction and rehabilitation of roads	7 (42)	2 (10)	3 (12)	1 (3)	-	1 (1)	67	2nd
Provision of Health Facilities	-	4 (20)	5 (20)	1 (3)	-	1 (1)	44	5th
Provision of safe water	8 (48)	3 (15)	-	2 (6)	-	-	69	1st
Creation of jobs for the youth	3 (18)	2 (10)	-	-	1 (2)	2 (2)	32	8th
Provision of Teaching & Learning materials	-	-	4 (16)	-	2 (4)	3 (3)	23	9th
Extension of electricity to communities	6 (36)	2 (10)	1 (4)	1 (3)	-	-	53	4th
Provision of Farming inputs/Credits	3 (18)	-	3 (12)	2 (6)	1 (2)	1 (1)	39	6th

Enhancing agro-processing	-	1 (5)	-	3 (9)	2 (4)	-	18	10th
Promotion of nutrition services	3 (18)	2 (10)	1 (4)	-	-	2 (2)	34	7th

Source: DPCU Field Survey 2021.

2.1.6 Application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC)

The Mion District outlined a number of development problems, potentials and constraints for which proposals to address them were made to stimulate the Assembly's development. Given the changing economic dimensions over the years, it is important for the district to review the proposals made in that respect and identify current opportunities and potentialities which should be mobilized for the district's development; as well as constraints and Challenges that should be minimized through specific interventions.

This analysis assesses the district's capabilities of production, service delivery, institutional linkages, financing and economic co-operation that will stimulate economic growth. The analysis of the district's capabilities was based on the procedures and processes of consensus at a stakeholder workshop and authenticated at public hearings at the communities.

Identified priority issues based on the prioritized needs and aspirations are further subjected to the analysis of the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) of the District with respect to each of the goals of the NMTDPF 2022-2025. This enhanced the formulation of appropriate strategies for more implementation-oriented plans.

The POCC analysis of the prioritized issues necessary for the formulation of strategies that can be implemented is shown in Table 2.9

Table 12 : Application of POCC to the Prioritized Needs under the Goals of the NMTDPF, 2022-2025

Issues to be Addressed	**Potentials**	**Opportunities**	**Constraints**	**Challenges**
Goal One: Build a prosperous society				
Weak linkages between agriculture and industry	Availability of labour. Availability of fertile land for agriculture production water resource for irrigation Availability of small scale industries.	Government subsidies on agricultural inputs. Support from NGOs other Donor Agencies Ready market for Agricultural and value added produces. Government flagship program on one district one factory. Availability of raw materials	Inadequate funds to support raw materials produce Inadequate agriculture input. Limited storage facility. Limited modern machinery to facilitate production. Poor Road network Inadequate technical known hall	Prevalence of bush fires. High cost of farm inputs Difficulty in marketing farm produce and manufactured products Low access to rural Electrification. Low patronage for locally made goods
Conclusion: Government in collaboration with the stakeholders above should offer training on how to turn raw materials into finished goods whilst ensuring drastic reduction in production cost, protecting water bodies and sustaining power.				

Low levels of mechanization in agriculture	Availability of Extension officers. Favorable climatic condition Presence of water bodies Availability of farm machinery	Presence of financial institution to assist farmers. Presence of NGOs	Limited financial institutions. Limited farm machinery Bureaucracy in assessing loans Frequent break down of limited farm machinery	Increasing interest rates Inflation
Conclusion: Government should assist and educate farmers more on Agric mechanization.				
Limited Agricultural production and productivity	Adequate land available Availability of food crops. Availability of labour Trained Agriculture staff	Availability of fertilizers. Support from developing partners. (Eg. MDA, NGOs) Availability of research findings	Poor road network Inadequate credit facilities Inadequate storage facilities for farmer's/ post-harvest losses Predominant use of traditional methods of farming	Low incentive packages for staff within agricultural sector Land Tenure system High cost of agro chemicals Weak linkage between research, extension services and farmers

				Youth preference for white collar jobs
Conclusion: Farmers should be able to access loans with less charges in order to expand their farms				
Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	Availability of land Availability of labour Availability of Internal Generated Fund(IGF)	Support from Ministry of agriculture, NGOs, Availability of external funds (DACF, DACF-RFG, USAID) to support infrastructure.	Inadequate access to credit facilities to improve the agriculture infrastructure. Limited financial institutions	Untimely release of funds High cost of materials for construction
Conclusion: Reduction in price of materials will enable farmers to establish their own infrastructure				
High production cost	Existence of subsidize Agro Chemicals Favorable climate Availability of farm based organizations and cooperatives Existence of experienced farmers.	Availability of donor support such as NGOs. MOFA. Government policy of improving productivity programs Presence of financial institutions Bonzali Rural Bank and money Agricultural inputs available in the market.	High illiteracy rate. Inefficient marketing of agricultural products. Limited number of credit providers. High cost of Agro-Chemicals	Inflation High interest rate High demand for Agricultural inputs in international market Withdrawal of some government subsidies of some agric inputs

Conclusion: The experience and readiness of community members calls for less cost in production.				
Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers	Availability of traditional tools Indigenous Knowledge acquisition Availability of labour Availability of land for agricultural purpose Availability of agric extension officers. Farmers Group available	Availability of NGOs to provide support and education to farmers Existence of farmers training center Existence of research institutions	Illiteracy Inadequate funds Shyness in reaching the development partners for assistance	Lack of access to modern tools Lack of mass training on the use of technology.
Conclusion: The existence of NGOs will help increase the application of technology				
Goal Two: Create an opportunity for all				
Poor quality of teaching and learning and	Availability of trained and untrained teachers.	Supervision from the Ghana Education	Inadequate teaching and learning materials.	Refusal of posting to communities

assessment skills at the basic level	Classrooms available for teaching. Pupils available to study. Good learning environment	Service. Support from available development partners both in public(District Assembly, GET FUND, G.E.S) and private (NGOs)	Lack of teacher incentive package Poor performance of circuit supervisors. Inadequate classrooms and furniture.	Lack of motivation.
Conclusion: The Assembly and the PTAs of schools must assist in offering further training to the teachers. The PTAs and the other development partners must assist in providing the needed infrastructure and logistics for effective teaching and learning in the District.				
Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations	Availability of teaching and non-teaching staff. Defined roles and responsibilities	Presence of Ghana Education Service in the District. Presence of PTA	Poor attitudes towards payment of PTA dues Poor coordination between SMC and teaching staff Inadequate support from the Parents Teachers Association(PTA)	Untimely release of funds from the government and other external sources.
Conclusion: There should be connection between management processes and school operations				
Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability	Availability of	Existence of NHIS	Over reliance on traditional medicine	Untimely release of

due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	health facilities. Availability of environmental health officers. Existence of trained nurses.	Availability of donor support Existence of mass media. Existence of malaria control project	Lack of hospital Inadequate campaign on personal hygiene Inadequate Information Centre Inadequate toilet facilities Inadequate skip containers and refuse disposal trucks Indiscriminate disposal of waste Limited house hold latrines Rampant open defecation	funds (DACF, DDF) Lack of Doctors Inadequate logistics. High nurse- patient ratio.
Conclusion: Sensitization on personal hygiene and other diseases should continue regularly so as to reduce mortality				

High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	Presence of HIV/AIDS Focal person Presence of Religious bodies Presence of health personnel	Support from MoH, Ghana AIDS Commission, GHS, GES, NGOs World HIV/AIDS celebration mass media	High illiteracy Primitive Cultural beliefs. Inadequate test Kids	Inadequate HIV/AIDS campaign Delay of funds
Conclusion: The desire of the District to eliminate high stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS can be realized if government release funds on timely basis to support HIV/AIDS activities. There should be a proper collaboration among MOH, Ghana AIDS commission, NGOs and Mass Media in all activities geared towards the elimination HIV stigmatization and OD.				
Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	Presence of health personnel Availability of Contraceptives. Availability of information centers	Presence of development partners Social media awareness.	Increasing labour to support farming. Religious beliefs Low level of education Inaccessibility to Island Communities	Inadequate health professionals Inadequate health facilities Delays in the release of funds
Relatively low quality of Health and its infrastructure	Availability of health Personnel	Presence of NGO's Donor support	Inadequate CHPS compound Inadequate motor bikes	Inadequate Health Personnel. Lack of Government

	Availability of Land		lack of boat for island community	Hospital
Conclusion: The needed funds and logistics needed to be sought by the Assembly in collaboration with the District Health Directorate to provide the needed health infrastructure as well as incentives for health staff who accept postings to remote places in the District.				
Conclusion: Adequate campaign on reproductive health and family planning through all forms and medium of communication, free contraceptives and less cost of farm machinery to replace labour.				
High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth	Availability of high yielding crops. Availability of Fertile lands Availability of skilled and unskilled labour Availability of income generating activities. Presence of Local Economic Development committee.	Government policy of introducing plant for food jobs. Presence of YEA Presence of Self established business. Rural banks available to provide loans	Lack of capital to establish self-business. Lack of collateral to access bank loans Inadequate entrepreneurial skills. Cultural beliefs	High tax high interest rate High cost of agricultural inputs Embargo on employment

Conclusion: The Local economic Development committee should collaborate effectively to coordinate the government Flagship Programme to address the entrepreneurial skills and unemployment situation in the district.				
Inadequate resources for child protection and welfare	Existence of social development department Availability of security services Existence of District programme.	Presence of NGOs advocate for child right. CHRAJ The National Disability Act The children's Act The presence of MOWAC Organization which has conventions to protect children from 'The Worst Forms of Child Labour'(Convention No. 182)	Insufficient resources for child protection and welfare Lack of cooperation from parents Inadequate Personnel and logistics Reluctance of citizens to report cases and abuses involving the vulnerable	Improper enforcement of child protection and welfare laws' Delay of funds from government agencies and private donors to embark on child rights activities.
Conclusion: The stakeholders aforementioned should collaborate effectively in protecting the child welfare and its law enforcement.				

Lack of awareness of Child Protection Laws and policies	Existence of social development department. Availability of security services. Existence of schools	Existence of courts in Ghana. Existence NCCE Mass media coverage Existence of DOVVSU	Absence of court Low awareness of Child Protection Laws and policies. Unwieldiness of the public to desist from using children. Non-existence of child labour clubs in schools.	Lack of proper implementation of child labour policy
Conclusion: child protection laws should be promoted and enforced				
Vulnerable and poor households have little access to potable water services.	Availability of water bodies Availability of IGF	Presence of NGOs and CWSA Availability of DACF Presence of ministry of water resource	Low water table. High cost of maintenance and service delivery Inadequate small water system	Inflation
Conclusion: The availability of DACF and DACF-RFG can be used in the provision of more portable drinking water making it more accessible to the poor and low income earners. If both external and internal funds are made available as well as effective performance of works of both CWSA, the extension of potable water to all communities in the District would be realized within the				

shortest possible time.				
Inadequate waste management facilities	Availability of land fill sites Presence of environmental Health Unit The presence of Zoom Lion	Presence of NGOs and CWSA Availability of DACF	Indiscriminate disposal of waste	Inflation inadequate waste facilities
Conclusion: Zoom lion, Environmental unit and other NGOs should collaborate in the provision of management waste management facilities in the district				
Goal Three: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment				
Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	Availability of roads. Presence of timber, gravel, sand, stones/rocks in the district. Presence of Works department.	Presence of ministry of roads and highway presence of transport ministry	Inadequate roads Poor road network Frequent breakdown of vehicles limited vehicle	Increasing interest rates. Inflation limited funds from government for transports lack of consultations of DA in awarding of road contracts

Conclusion: road networks can be improved through the assistance of GoG .				
Geographical disparities in access to transport services	Availability of roads	Availability of private transport	Inadequate transport. Inadequate funds to procure public transports Bad road networks	High fuel cost High interest rate on loans
Conclusion: Government should play a role by constructing and rehabilitation of roads to ensure equitable distribution of services				
Illegal logging	Security services (eg. police, prisons) available Existence of forest reserve Presence of timber	Existence of Environmental Protection Agency	Loss of forest reserve	Weak collaboration among institutions responsible for protecting the environment Unfavorable climatic condition
Conclusion: The existence of the officers should add as impetus to clamp down the activities of the chain-saw				
Prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters	Education on fire outbreaks and flood. Existence of community	Existence of Ghana National Fire Service, NADMO, RCC NDPC, DACF,	Low level education Inadequate logistics.	Inadequate education on disasters. Inadequate research

	fire volunteers	Existence of Donor partners Existence of meteo-stations	Poor coordination of disaster activities High ignorance of community members Weak institutional capacity. Limited alternative livelihood means.	carried on disasters lack of enforcement of laws governing settlement planning and other activities of man. Political instability weak collaboration between agencies
Conclusion: Institutions responsible for disaster prevention should collaborate e effectively to deal with fire and flood issues.				
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Existence of planning and building regulations Existence of works department Security Services	Existence of state laws Available Judiciary Services	Lack of site plan and layout Low development control	Lack of cooperation
Conclusion: Planning and building regulations should be enforced involving all stakeholders				
Goal Four: Maintain a stable, united and safe society				
Low level relation with	Presence of Chief and	Presence of NGO	Shyness of community	Poor National

the public	his elders Presence of Religious leaders and members. Presence of Community members Availability of popular participation action plan	Presence of media	members Little participation of community members in decision making limited information sharing	participation.
Conclusion: Community members should be summoned and encouraged to partake in decisions that affect them. This will give them the opportunity to relate with one another				
Inadequate structures for the security service	Availability of land. Availability of IGF	Availability of NGOs Funds from DACF Funds from GoG	Inadequate financial support.	Inadequate security personnel Delay and bureaucracies in accessing funds from GoG
Conclusion: Security personnel should be posted to the district to provide services.				
Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	Availability of the department of the assembly Availability of Internal	Availability of consultants and agencies Availability of external	Lack of trust for revenue collectors Delay in commission	Poor monitoring in Gog projects and Programmes.

	Auditors Availability of IGF	audit	collector's payment	
Conclusion: The public financial management act should be enforced to ensure efficiency				
Ineffective and weak monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans	The existence of Internal Generated Fund Existence of DPCU	Availability of DACF, DACF-RFG Availability of NGO	Poor Commitment of monitoring Inadequate funding Lack of logistics	Untimely release of funds
Conclusion: Management should take delight in the monitoring and evaluation of projects and programs.				
Low level stakeholder consultation	Availability of stakeholders, Chief and his elders Presence of community based Organization Availability of popular participation plan	Presence of NGOs Presence of media	Poor commitment of stakeholders Inaccessibility to island community	Untimely release of funds
Conclusion: There should be high level of consultations among stakeholders				

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1.0 District Development Goal

Goals are anticipated desired state, which reflects a general improvement from a weak or poor state to a better one in the medium term to long them. Thus, goals are broad statements of intent expressing desires, which are geared towards improving the wellbeing of the people.

The District goal formulated as per the Guidelines of the NMTDPF reflects the national goal of the NMTDPF 2022 – 2025. In this regard, having in mind the current situation, the needs and aspirations of the District, the District's goal for the 2022 – 2025 plan periods is geared toward "Strengthening institutions through the development of the human resource to facilitate services delivery to accelerate sustainable production, growth of various sectors, poverty reduction and enhance accountability and transparency to the citizens".

3.1.1 Goal Compatibility Analysis

In order to ascertain as to the degree of compatibility of the district's goal and that of the nation, there needs to a compatibility analysis of these two goals. This is to ensure that the achievement of the District's goal would in the long run aid in the achievement of the national goals of:

Build a prosperous society

Create an opportunity for all

Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs

In the final analysis, Table 3.2 indicates that the District's goal is strongly compatible with the national goals. This in essence gives an indication that the achievement of the District's goal would undoubtedly lead to the achievement of the national development goals for the 2022 – 2025 plan periods.

Table 13 : Definition of Score

Definition	Score
Strongly compatible	2
Weakly compatible	1
Not compatible	0
Weakly incompatible	-1
Strongly incompatible	-2

Source: Guidelines for Preparing MTDPF 2022 – 2025

Table 14: Goal Compatibility Matrix

District Goal	National Medium-Term Development Goals (2022 – 2025)	Score
Facilitate services delivery to accelerate sustainable production, growth of various sectors, poverty reduction and enhance accountability and transparency to the citizens.	Build a prosperous society	2 - Strongly Compatible
	Create an opportunity for all	2 - Strongly Compatible
	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	2 - Strongly Compatible
	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	2 - Strongly Compatible
	Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs	0- Not compactible

Source: DPCU, 2021

3.1.2: Development Projections and Needs Assessment for 2022 – 2025

Development projections are very crucial for the attainment of District's goal. Knowledge relating to the current and future needs of the District is very vital for informed decision making regarding the kind of interventions required for 2022 – 2025.

In light of the above and using the prioritized issues as basis, projections into the future (2022 – 2025) have been made taking into consideration, demographic projections and service standards. Hence, needs assessment for the various social facilities have been equally been considered.

3.1.3 Demographic Projections

The results of the population projection as indicated in the table 3.3 below shows that the current population of 109833 in the year 2021 would increase to 161249 in the year 2025. This represents an increase of about 31.89% in 4 years. This increase in population would exert pressure on the social and economic services and facilities and hence priority should be given to meeting the demands of basic needs like food, shelter, health, education etc.

Table 15: Projected Trends of Population for Mion District (2021 - 2025)

Year	Male	Female	Total
2021	54,602	55,231	109,833
2022	60,103	60,796	120,899
2023	66,158	66,921	133,080
2024	72,812	73,663	146,489
2025	80,136	81,085	161,249

Source: MDA, 2021

3.1.4 Implications for Population Projection

The demographic trends can have the following implications:

There would be pressure on social amenities, infrastructure, especially in the area of education. Similar pressure would be felt in the area of health.

With the growth trends, housing supply should be increased to cater for the increasing population.

Appropriate job creation interventions should be instituted by the Assembly to create employment for the growing population, maintain those who are already employed and to reduce the level of migration from the district.

3.1.4 Public-Private Partnership

The private sector is said to be the engine of growth. However, industrial activity is very low in the district. Many industrial activities found in the district are micro and small-scaled using rudimentary technology. To promote vigorous industrial activity in the district, the following interventions should be implemented:

Assist micro/small scale industries schemes to expand and use more modern methods of production

The district is mainly agricultural based and hence agro-processing/agri-business should be encouraged. The Assembly can do this by making available the necessary and requisite infrastructure/environment, which would encourage local people to invest in the industrial sector.

Educate and build the capacity of entrepreneurs in the district.

3.1.5 Educational Needs Assessment by 2025

Table 16: Educational facilities by 2025

Type of facility	**Number existing**	**Number required**	**Surplus**	**Backlog**
KG	78	100	0	22
Primary	78	100	0	22
JHS	24	35	0	11
SHS/Tech/Voc	1	3	0	2
Training College	0	2	0	2

Source: DPCU, 2021

3.1.6 Health facilities Needs Assessment by 2025

Table 17: Health facilities by 2025

Type of facility	Number existing	Number required	Surplus	Backlog
Hospital	0	1	-	1
Health centers	5	10	-	5
CHPS compound	13	16	-	8

Source: DPCU, 2021

3.1.7 Water Needs Assessment by 2025

Table 18: Major sources of drinking water by population, 2025

Type of facility	Number existing	Number required	Surplus	Backlog
Small town water system	4	12	-	8
Boreholes	126	180	-	54
Dug out	8	20	-	12
Dam	3	15		12

Source: DPCU, 2021

3.1.6 Toilet facilities patronized by households

Table 19 : Toilet facilities patronized by households, 2025

Type	Number existing	Backlog
KVIP	13	0
Pit Latrines	9,784	15,790
Public latrine	8	10

Source: DPCU, 2021

3.1.7 Relevant Policy Objectives and Strategies adopted from the NMTDP 2022 – 2025 to achieve District Objectives

In the achievement of the District's goal, the following under listed Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound (SMART) objectives have been set under the various thematic areas in consonance with the NMTDP 2022 – 2025 Objectives and strategies. The below notwithstanding, the achievement of these objectives have been enhanced through the formulation of strategies to achieve these objectives.

Table 20: A matrix showing the adopted goal, sub-goal, issues, policy objectives and strategies

Adopted Sub Goals	**Key Focus Area**	**Adopted Issues**	**Adopted Policy Objectives**	**Adopted Strategies**
Goal One: Build a Prosperous Society				
	Strong and Resilient Economy	1. Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	1. Eliminate revenue collection leakages 2. Diversify sources of resource mobilization 3. Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914), especially with regard to sole sourcing
	Industrial Transformation	2. Limited local participation in economic development	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	3. Implement One district, one factory initiative
	Agriculture and Rural Development	3. High cost of production inputs	Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development.	4. Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain 5. Ensure

				implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry 6. Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers access the growing world demand for organic products
Adopted Sub Goals	**Key Focus Area**	**Adopted Issues**	**Adopted Policy Objectives**	**Adopted Strategies**
	Agriculture and Rural Development	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	Ensure improved Public Investment	7. Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support 8. Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in the district 9. Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies
	Agriculture and Rural Development	Low application of technology especially among	Improve production efficiency and	10. Reinvigorate extension services

		smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields Low level of irrigated agriculture	yield	11. Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme Implement Government's flagship intervention of 'One village One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones
	Agriculture and Rural Development	Poor farm-level practices Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	Improve Post-Harvest Management	Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution

				Provide incentives to the private sector and district assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system Implement commodities trading centres (i.e. Modern Farmers' Market) across all MMDAs focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers marketing
	Agriculture and Rural Development	Lack of database on farmers Limited application of science and technology	Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the

				concept into the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development
	Agriculture and Rural Development	Lack of youth interest in agriculture Inadequate start-up capital for the youth Lack of credit for agriculture	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital
	Agriculture and Rural Development	Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves for ruminant and livestock Strengthen livestock and poultry research and adoption
Adopted Sub Goals	**Key Focus Area**	**Adopted Issues**	**Adopted Policy Objectives**	**Adopted Strategies**
Goal Two: Create Opportunities For All				

	Education and Training	1. Poor quality of education at all levels 2. Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1. Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs 3. Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education 4..Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels
	Education and Training	3. Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations	Strengthen school management systems	5. Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalization 6. Enhance quality of teaching and learning
	Health and Health Services	4. Gaps in physical access to quality health care 5. Poor quality of healthcare services	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	7. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care 8. Expand and equip health facilities

				9. Strengthen the referral system
Adopted Sub Goals	**Key Focus Area**	**Adopted Issues**	**Adopted Policy Objectives**	**Adopted Strategies**
	Health and Health Services	6. Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels	Strengthen healthcare management system	10. Strengthen capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector
Adopted Sub Goals	**Key Focus Area**	**Adopted Issues**	**Adopted Policy Objectives**	**Adopted Strategies**
Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work	Health and Health Services	8. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	1. Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality 2.Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	11. Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services 12.Intensify implementation of malaria control programme 13.Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases 14.Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy 15.Intensify efforts for polio eradication 16.Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at

				all levels 17.Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes 18.Intensify education to reduce stigmatization 19.Intensify behavioral change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB 20.Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes 21.Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)
Reduce income and spatial inequality	Health And Health Services	9. Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies 10.Infant and adult malnutrition	3.Ensure food and nutrition security	22.Promote healthy diets and lifestyles

	Population Management	11.Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	4.Improve population management	23. Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare
	Water and Sanitation	12. Widespread pollution of surface water	5.Promote sustainable water resource development and management	24. Improve liquid and solid waste management
	Water and Sanitation	13. Poor planning for safe water at MMDAs 14.Inadequate maintenance of facilities 15.Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells 16.Inadequate access to water services in urban areas 17.Poor quality of drinking water	6.Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	25.Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems 26.Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs 27.Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting
	Water and Sanitation	18.High prevalence of open defecation 19.Poor sanitation and waste management 20.Poor hygiene practices	7.Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	28.Provide public education on solid waste management 29.Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation 30.Improve the management of existing waste

				disposal sites to control GHGs emissions
	Poverty and Inequality	21.Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth 22.Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	8.Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	31.Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life
	Child and Family Welfare	23.Poor quality of services for children and families 24.Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children 25.Low awareness of child protection laws and policies 26.Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children	9. Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	32.Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children 33.Increase awareness on child protection
	Child And Family Welfare	27.High incidence of children's rights violation 28. Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law 29. Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour 30. Child neglect	10.Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	34. Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs 35. Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, forming family courts and strengthening capacity of

				correctional facilities and care givers 36. Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child trafficking
	The Aged	31.Inadequate care for the aged	11.Enhance the well-being of the aged	37.Implement measures to ensure economic wellbeing of the aged, especially in the areas of income security and house ownership
	Gender Equality	32.Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	12. Promote economic empowerment of women.	38.Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating activities for vulnerable persons including head potters (Kayayei)
	Social Protection	33..Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions 34.Lack of sustainable funding	13.Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	39.Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate the graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme
	Disaster Management	35.Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention,	14.Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and	40.Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-

		preparedness and response	mitigation	made hazards and disaster risk reduction 41. Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters
	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	36. Poor quality ICT services	15.Enhance application of ICT in national development	42. Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony
	Infrastructure Maintenance	37. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	16.Promote proper maintenance culture	43. Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure
	Human Settlements and Housing	38.Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations 39.lack of spatial plans for the district 40. Limited public investments in low cost housing	17.Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements 18. Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing.	43.Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) 44..Provide support for private sector involvement in the delivery of rental housing
	Rural Development	41. Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources 42. Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernization and	19.Enhance quality of life in rural areas	45. Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic

		rural development		development 46. Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.
Adopted Sub Goals	**Key Focus Area**	**Adopted Issues**	**Adopted Policy Objectives**	**Adopted Strategies**
Goal Three: Maintain A Stable, United and Safe Society				
	Local Government and Decentralization	1.Ineffective sub-district structures 2. Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level 3.Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	1.Deepen political and administrative decentralization	1. Strengthen sub-district structure
		4.. Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	2.Improve decentralized planning	3. Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting 4. Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) 5.Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and

				capability of MMDAs
	Local Government and Decentralization	5. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting 6. Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue	3.Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	6. Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability 7. Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue 8. Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government
	Development Communication	7. Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels	4.Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	9. Create an enabling environment for development communication 10.Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes
Adopted	**Key Focus Area**	**Adopted Issues**	**Adopted Policy**	**Adopted**

Sub Goals			Objectives	Strategies
Goal Four: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment				
	Protected Areas	1.Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires 2.Inadequate staff 3.Weak enforcement of regulations	1.Protect existing forest reserves	1.Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country 2.Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity into development planning and budgeting processes 3.Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems
	Environmental Pollution	4.Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste 5.Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants	2.Reduce environmental pollution	4.Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products 5.Intensify public education on noise pollution

	Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	6.Weak collaboration between stakeholder institutions 7.Inappropriate farming practices 8.Indiscriminate use of weedicides 8.Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	3.Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	6.Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves 7.Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities 8.Enact and enforce strict and punitive legislation for wildlife crimes, including poaching and trafficking 9.Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local level bye-laws on wildfire
	Climate Variability and Change	9.Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change 10.Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation	3. Enhance climate change resilience	10.Agreement (COP21) 10.Collaborate with international partners to have more access to the Green Climate

		actions 11.Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions 12.Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds 13. Vulnerability and variability to climate change		Fund ($30 billion Global Fund) for climate change purposes 11.Develop climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds 13.Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge 14.Promote climate resilience policies for gender and other vulnerable groups in agriculture
	Disaster Management	14.Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	4.Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	15.Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction 16. Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters

				17.Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management 18.Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively
	Road Infrastructure	15.Poor quality and inadequate road transport network 16.Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance 17. Lack of operational standards for public transport services. 18.Inefficiencies in the procurement, management and supervision of contracts	5.Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	19.Expand and maintain the national road network 20. Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. 21.Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services 22.Provide regular

		19.Rapid deterioration of roads		training to local contractors and consultants to improve quality of delivery in road infrastructure, procurement, management and supervision of road contracts
	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	20.Low broadband wireless access 21.Poor quality ICT services 22.Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services	6.Enhance application of ICT in national development	23.Position the district as a ICT hub 24.Mainstream ICT in public sector operations 25.Improve telecommunications accessibility 26.Create opportunities for entrepreneurship in ICT 27.Increase citizens' accessibility to data platforms 28.Accelerate investment in development of

				ICT infrastructure 29.Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony 30.Develop and integrate identification coding schemes for landed properties and online tracking services for registered properties
	Science, Technology and Innovation	23.Limited utilization of relevant research outputs	7.Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socio-economic activities	31.Apply science, technology and innovation in implementation of policies, programmes and projects 32.Scale up investments in research and development to find local solution to challenges
	Drainage and Flood Control	24.Recurrent incidence of flooding 25.Poor waste disposal practices	8.Address recurrent devastating floods	33.Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste

		26.Poor drainage system 27.Silting and choking of drains 27.Uncovered drains		34.Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs
	Infrastructure Maintenance	28.Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	9.Promote proper maintenance culture	34. Institute a robust maintenance scheme for rail, roads, ports, harbours and other critical infrastructure. 35.Enforce relevant standards in various sectors to reduce rapid deterioration, including strengthening the axle load control Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance
	Human Settlements and Housing	29.Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements 30.Weak enforcement of	10.Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	36.Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) 37.Fully implement National Spatial Development

		planning and building regulations 31.Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs 32Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning 33.Scattered and unplanned human settlements		Framework (NSDF) 38.Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning 39.Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide 40.Support research and development in urban and regional planning
	Rural Development	34.High rate of rural-urban migration 35.Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services 36.Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources 37.Wide digital	11.Enhance quality of life in rural areas	41.Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro-based industries 42.Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development

		divide between urban and rural dwellers 38.Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernization and rural development		43. Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.

Source: DPCU, 2021

CHAPTER FOUR

COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

4.0 Introduction

The preparation and implementation of the Program of Action has a very vital relationship with the success of the whole planning process. The Program of Action provides systematic steps for ease of implementation, monitoring, and evaluation and also promotes a cross departmental/ sectoral approach to the solution of problem.

These development program have been formulated taking into consideration the following:

The Profile of the District;

Appropriate sections of the MTDPF 2022-2025 where DAs have been identified as either lead or collaborating agencies;

Poverty profiling, mapping and pro-poor programming;

Mainstreaming/Integrating cross cutting issues in District Programs;

Local economic development; and

Inputs from the District Sectoral Directorates, and Area Councils.

Table 21: Composite Program of Action with Indicative Budget (2022 – 2025)

Goal	Objectives	Program (PBB)	Sub-programme (PBB)	Time Frame (Year)				Cost (GH₵)					Programme status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				2022	2023	2024	2025	GOG	IGF/ABFA	DACF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society	To enhance grassroot participation and services delivery	Management And Administration	SP1.1: General Administration	x	x	x	x		80,000.00	540,000.00	150,000.00	200,000.00	x	x	CA	DPCU
	To improve revenue generation		SP1.2: Finance and Revenue Mobilization	x	x	x	x		40,000.00	20,000.00			x		MoF	DPCU
	To facilitate the implementation of programs that deliver desire results		SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	x	x	x	x		70,000.00	210,000.00		80,000.00	x		CA	DPCU
	To improve legal compliance of the assembly		SP1.4: Legislative Oversights	x	x	x	x		20,000.00	65,000.00			x		CA	DPCU
	To build the		SP1.5: Human Resource	x	x	x	x	63,000.	10,000.00	100,000.0	230,000.0	40,000.00	x		HR	DPCU

	capacity of staff and increase productivity		Management					00		0	0					
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	To improve development control	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	SP2.1 Physical and Spatial Planning	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	48,000.00	40,000.00	200,000.00					PPD	DWD
	To improve infrastructure delivery and maintenance		SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	**x**	**x**	**x**	**X**	95,000.00	82,000.00	3,230,278.00	1,445,000.00		x	x	DWD	DPCU
	To improve disaster prevention and management	Environmental And Sanitation Management	SP5.1 Disaster prevention and Management	**x**	**x**	**x**	**X**		20,000.00	400,000.00			x		NADMO	DPCU
Create an opportunity for all	To improve access to quality teaching and learning	Social Services Delivery	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	**x**	**x**	**x**	**X**		35,000.00	760,000.00	600,000.00	500,000.00	x	x	GES	DPCU
	To		SP3.2 Health	**x**	**x**	**x**	**X**		60,000.00	1,356,000	820,000.0	800,000.0	x	x	GHS	DPCU

	improve access, nutrition and quality health services delivery		Delivery							.00	0	0				
	To improve access to safety nets for the vulnerable and poor people		SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	**x**	**x**	**x**	**X**	100,000.00	60,000.00	980,000.00		100,000.00			SW&CD	DPCU
Build a prosperous society	To improve the growth of Small and Medium Enterprises	Economic Development	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	**x**	**x**	**x**	**X**		50,000.00	103,000.00		195,000.00			BAC	DPCU
	To improve nutrition and food security		SP4.2 Agricultural Development	**x**	**x**	**x**	**X**	120,000.00	43,000.00	320,000.00		2,340,000.00			DADU	DPCU

4.2 Financial Plan

4.2.1 Source of Funding

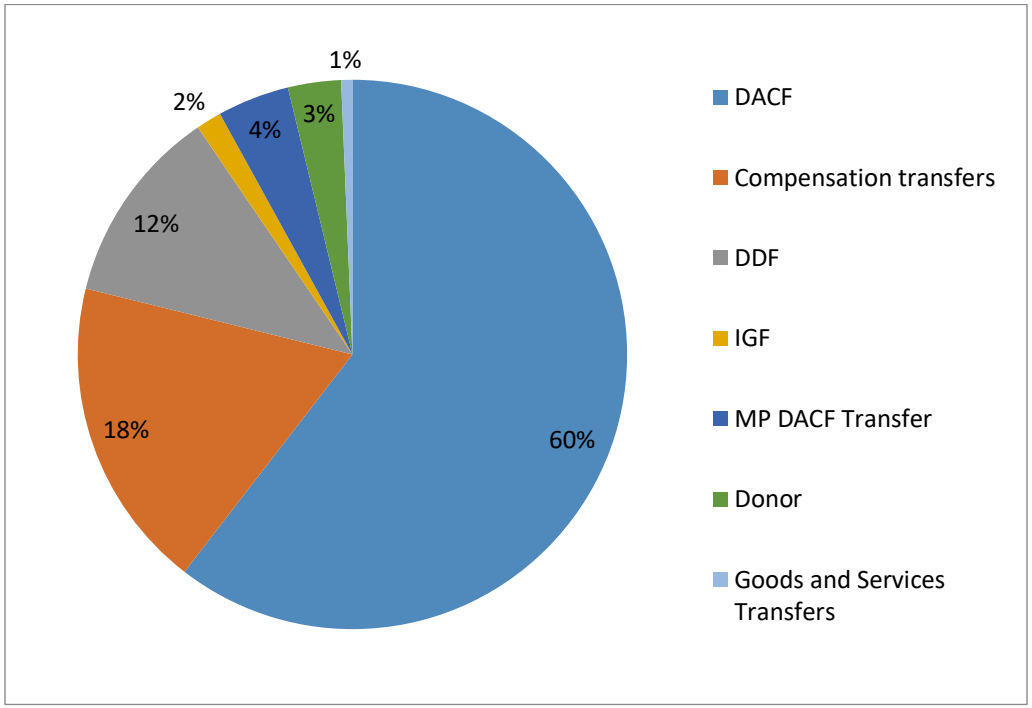
The main sources of funding for the 2022 – 2025 District Medium Term Development Plan shall include Internally Generated Fund (IGF), Government of Ghana (GoG) direct transfers, District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), District Assembly Common Fund Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG) and funding for planned programs of development partners and Donors. The projected revenue for the plan period is Twenty-nine Million, Three -Nine Thousand, Four Hundred and Eighty-One Ghana Cedis, Eighty Pesewas (GH¢29,039,481.80) as shown in Table 4.3 and Figure 4.1 while Figure 4.2 details the percentage contribution of each of the revenue sources to the MTDP. It reveals that DACF (60.47%) will constitute the largest revenue source for the plan followed by compensation transfer for decentralized departments (18.38%). IGF will contribute 1.51% of the revenue sources to the 2022 – 2025 MTDP.

Table 22: Revenue Projections (2022 – 2025)

Revenue Item	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**Sub Total**	**Percentage**
DACF	3,783,993.00	4,162,392.30	4,578,631.53	5,036,494.69	17,561,511.52	60.47
Compensation transfers (for decentralized departments)	1,150,277.50	1,265,305.25	1,391,835.76	1,531,019.35	5,338,437.86	18.38
DACF-RFG	727,580.00	800,338.00	880,371.80	968,408.98	3,376,698.78	11.63
IGF	94,028.00	103,430.80	113,773.88	125,151.27	436,383.15	1.51
Assets transfers(for decentralized departments)	-	-	-	-	-	-
MP DACF Transfer	264,879.51	291,367.53	320,504.28	352,554.71	1,229,306.03	4.23
Donor	195,178.91	214,696.80	236, 166.45	259,783.10	905,915.35	3.12
Goods and Services Transfers(for decentralized departments)	41,204.29	45,324.72	49,857.19	54,842.91	191,229.11	0.66
Total	**6,257,138.21**	**6,882,855.40**	**7,571,140.89**	**8,453,406.28**		100
GRAND TOTAL	**29,039,481.80**					

Source: MDA, Survey, 2021

Figure 2: Projection for All Revenue Sources



Source: MDA, Survey, 2021

4.2.2 Strategies for Revenue Mobilization

Organize stakeholder consultation on fee fixing resolution and post reports on notice boards in the District annually

Organize revenue performance review meetings

Organize revenue mobilization trainings for Revenue staff.

Preparation of revenue database

Annual update of revenue data of the District

Embark on a comprehensive rate payer sensitization /consultative exercise

Publication of fee fixing resolution and the annual budget

Organizing meeting with all revenue collectors and other stakeholders to find ways to improve revenue generation

4.2.3 Expenditure Projections

The Mion District Assembly will within the four-year period expend its fiscal resources in three main areas, namely, Compensation, Goods and Services and Assets. The expenditure areas are in line with the National Framework on Composite Budget for MMDAs. It is projected that a total of Twenty-nine Million, - Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Twenty-Nine Ghana Cedis, Twenty- Three Pesewas (GH₵29,008,629.23) will be spent on the three main expenditure areas within the four-year period as shown in Table 4.4. The share of compensation is projected to be GH₵5,338,437.86 (18.40%), that of goods and services is project at GH₵10,030,905.15 (34.58%) while asset is projected at GH₵13,639,285.51 (47.02%).

Table 23 :Expenditure Projections (2022 – 2025)

EXPENDITURE ITEM	2022	2023	2024	2025	Sub Total	%
COMPENSATION	1,800,565.60	1,980,622.16	2,178,684.38	2,396,552.81	5,338,437.86	18.40
ASSETS	2,292,455.40	2,521,700.94	2,773,871.03	3,051,258.14	13,639,285.51	47.02
GOODS AND SERVICES	2,126,838.00	2,364,521.80	2,625,973.98	2,913,571.38	10,030,905.15	34.58
TOTAL	**6,219,859.00**	**6,866,844.90**	**7,578,529.39**	**8,361,382.33**	**29,008,629.23**	**100**

Source: MDA, Survey, 2021

4.2.4 Cost of MTDP

The Medium Term Development Plan covers a period of four years with and estimated budget of Twenty-Three Million, Six Hundred and Fifteen Thousand Three Hundred and Sixty-Three Ghana Cedis, Thirty –Two Pesewas (GH₵23,615,363.32.00). The expenditure areas in terms of the goals are provided in the table 4.5. Out of the total projected cost of the MTDP, GOAL TWO: Create an opportunity for all constitutes 44.89% followed by GOAL THREE: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment 27.32%. The share of GOAL FOUR: Maintain a stable, united and safe society is 4.15%, while GOAL ONE: Build a prosperous society is 23.64%

Table 24: Program Financing

Development Dimension	Programs (PBB)	External Revenue & Source of Funding								Total	Gap	Mechanism to fill Gap
		GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	UDG	DPs	ABFA	OTHERS			
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Management and Administration	63,000.00	210,000.00	935,000.00	350,000.00		300,000.00					
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Infrastructure delivery	146,000.00	122,000.00	3,096,000.00	1,420,000.0		1,400,000.00					
	Environmental and Sanitation Management		20,000.00	400,000.00								
Social Development	Social Services delivery	100,000.00	95,000.00	3,096,000.00	1,420,000.00		1,400,000.00					
Economic development	Economic Development	120,000.00	93,000.00	423,000.00			2,535,000.00					

4.3 Maintenance Plan

Annex 1 is the Maintenance Plan. It will serve as a guide in the Assembly's quest to prolong the lifespan of its infrastructure facilities and provide effective and efficient use of the facilities. The plan will help to identify the various aspects of the operations and maintenance modules and strategies to be used in the management of the Assembly's existing facilities and the once that are yet to be constructed or purchased. The plan covers the following;

1. Maintenance of official vehicles
2. Maintenance of official Motor bikes
3. Repair and maintenance of office equipment
4. Rehabilitation of school's infrastructure and fittings
5. Repairs of water systems
6. Rehabilitation of health infrastructure, equipment and fittings
7. Rehabilitation of roads and culvert

4. 4 Strategic Environmental Assessment

The district is largely agrarian one which derives its mainstay from agriculture and the natural forest resources available are timber, rivers, fisheries, sand weaning, tourist features among others. There is a growing pressure on the exploitation of these resources which is very alarming and threatening the very existence of the present generation and the future.

Natural Resource Concerns:

The following critical Natural resource concerns were identified at various interface meetings; Bush burning through bad farm practices; Deforestation due to illegal tree felling and Charcoal Production, over grazing by Nomadic herdsmen, Soil erosion due to bad land use practices leading to Climate Change.

Socio-cultural issues:

Elopement of young girls, poor health delivery; Marginalization of women & children in decision making, High incidence of chieftaincy disputes, indiscriminate refuse disposal both liquid and Solid, High incidence of Kaayaye.

Economic Issues:

High incidence of poverty; Poor market infrastructure; Low industrial and economic infrastructure; Post harvest loses

Institutional Issues:

Low access to ICT and information; Nonfunctioning sub district structures; inadequate settlement plan; Weak collaboration between decentralized departments, Inadequate staffing at the Ghana Health Service.

4.4.1 Sustainability Goal and Objectives of the Mion District

The Mion District Assembly has outlined a number of objectives to address the above environmental Concerns. These include:

- To mainstream environment
- To refine policies, plans and programs to make their consequences more sustainable.
- To improve links between policies and programs and actions designed specifically to help the poor.
- To build understanding and capacity in SEA techniques,
- To establish the appropriate institutional and organizational framework for implementing SEA.
- To identify the risks and opportunities of environmental issues in the urban planning policy
- To identify “win –win” options in relation to poverty reduction, environment and wetland strategies.

The district applies the following tools to demonstrate the utility of such basic tools in carrying out SEA:

- Compound Matrix
- Compatibility (Internal Consistency) Matrix
- Sustainability Test

The tools illustrate the way in which the programs and projects will interact with each criterion in the matrix is discussed and a view taken as to whether or not the Programs and projects is likely to alleviate the conditions of poverty, result in negative effects or be largely neutral. The following symbols are to be used to record the results:

Conditions are likely to be positive	+
Conditions are likely to be negative	-
Conditions are likely to be neutral	o
Conditions are uncertain	?

Table 25: Compound Matrix

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues[1]						Institutional		
Environmental Components / Policies	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non-Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Construction of school infrastructure	0			0	0	0	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Construction of health infrastructure	0			0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	+	+	0
Construct 100 km road	0			0	0	0			0	0	0	0			0	0	0	+
Construction and expansion of 2no. market centers	0		0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0
Construction rehabilitation of 5No. dams for irrigation	+					0	+	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Construction of Bungalow for staff	0	+		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0

CHAPTER FIVE

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

5.1 Introduction

This section of the plan sets out the action to be taken by the District Assembly in more details. These are actions to be taken by the public and private sectors in the implementation of the projects selected from the MTDP (2022-2025). The Annual Action Plan indicates sets of projects to be implemented in the consecutive years of the plan period. It specifies the specific projects, its locations, timeframe, annual budgets and implementing agencies for that specific project.

5.2 Annual Action Plan Matrices

The annual projects together with their time frames, locations, budgets and implementing agencies are presented in the form of matrix or Gantt Charts. The criteria adopted in selecting the projects into the Annual Plan include.

Roll over projects

Projects with high potential for employment generation and high poverty reduction potential

Projects that support the basic infrastructure

Project with potential to empower the vulnerable

Projects which satisfy the needs of the people

Tables 5.1 to 5.4 present the annual action plans

Table 26: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2022

Program (PBB)	Sub-program (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2022)				Cost (GH₵)					Programme status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF/ABFA	DACF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Goal 4: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society																
Management & Administration	**SP1.1: General Administration**	Complete 3-bedroom (DCD bungalow)	Sang	x	x					95,000.00				x	DWE	CA
		Undertake statutory procurement management activities	Sang	x	x	x	**x**		10,000.00	50,000.00	30,000.00		x		CA	
		Support the repair and maintenance of office vehicles and equipment	Sang	x	x	x	**x**		15,000.00	100,000.00			x		DWE	CA
		Support internal management of the Organization	Sang	x	x	x	**x**		11,500.00	65,000.00			x		CA	
		Provide Commission for Revenue Collectors	District wide	x	x	x	**x**		12,000.00				x		CA	
		Organize National/Anniversary (	Sang			x	**x**			80,000.			x		CA	GES, DADU

		Independence day Celebrations)								00						
		Support to Security Management	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			50,000.00			x		CA	GP
		Support traditional authorities	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			70,000.00			x		CA	
		Support MP activities (MP's % of DACF)	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			200,000.00			x		CA	
		Organize Town hall meetings, durbar and sensitization	District wide	x		x			5000.00	45,000.00			x		CA	
		Undertake monitoring and Evaluation of all projects and programs of the district	District wide	x	x	x	**x**		8,000.00	74,000.00			x	x	DPCU	
		Support to self and community initiated projects including MP-Common Fund	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			150,000.00			x		DPCU	
	Sub Total								**61,500.00**	**979,000.00**	**30,000.00**					

	SP1.2: Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Activation of revenue taskforce	District wide	x					2000.00				x		DPCU	
		Sensitization on revenue mobilizations	District wide	x	x				6,000.00				x		DPCU	
	Sub Total								**8000.00**							
	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Support to annual Work Plan and budget preparations	Sang		x	x				50,000.00			x		DPCU	
		Support 2023 DPCU and Budget Committee meetings and other activities	Sang	x	x	x	**X**		6,000.00				X		DPCU	
	Sub Total								**6,000.00**	**50,000.00**						
	SP1.4: Legislative Oversights	Support payment of Legal/ professional fees	Sang	x	x	x	x		20,000.00				x		DPCU	
	Sub total								**20,000.00**							
	SP1.5: Human Resource Management	Support manpower and skill development	Sang							10,000.00	40,000.00		x		HR	DPCU

		Procure Office Equipment and Stationary	Sang	x	x	x	x	2000.00			6,000.00		x		HR	DPCU
	Sub total							**2000.00**			**6000.00**					
Goal 3: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure Resilient Built Environment																
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	**SP2.1 Physical and Spatial Planning**	Support the preparation of structural plans	District wide	x	x					70,000.00			x		PPD	DWE
		Procure office equipment	Sang	x		x		3,000.00					x		PPD	CA
		organize quarterly statutory planning meetings	Sang	x	x	x	x						x		PPD	DPCU
		Support development control	District wide	x	x	x	x	2,000.00					x		PPD	DWE
		Registration of DA lands	District wide	x		x	x			25,000.00			x		PPD	DWE
		Carry out ground trothing	District wide	x	x					60,000.00			x		PPD	DWE
		Data collection o on	Selected communitie	x	x					40,000.			x		PPD	DPCU

		properties	s							00						
	Sub total							**5,000.00**		**195,000.00**						
	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development (ID)	Undertake the rehabilitation of 15 existing boreholes	Selected communities	x	x				8,000.00	12,000.00			x		DWE	DWST
		Undertake the rehabilitation of existing community water system	Selected communities		x	x				40,000.00			x		DWE	DWST
		Support to DWST activities	Sang	x	x	x	x		2,000.00	7,000.00			x		DWE	DWST
		Drill and mechanize 8No. Boreholes	Selected communities	x	x	x	x			200,000.00			x		DWE	DWST
		Support to Rural Electrification Program	Selected communities	x	x		x			180,000.00			x		DWE	DPCU
		Re-shaping of selected feeder roads (15Km)	Selected communities	x	x		x			300,000.00			x		DWE	DPCU
		Construct 6No. 1/1200 Culvert	Selected communities	x	x		x			120,000.00			x		DWE	DPCU

	Sub Total								**10,000.00**	**859,000.00**						
Environmental & Sanitation Management	**SP5.1 Disaster Prevention and Management**	Undertake quarterly radio discussion to provide Public education on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	Sang	x	x	x	**x**			8,000.00			x		NADMO	DPCU
		Undertake quarterly field trip and disaster assessment	Selected communities		x	x	**x**		2,000.00	10,000.00			x		NADMO	DPCU
		Sensitization on bush burning, tree planting and early warnings of disasters	District wide	x	x	x				24,000.00			x		NADMO	DPCU
		Procurement and distribution of disaster relief items	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			50,000.00			x		NADMO	DPCU
	Sub total								**2,000.00**	**92,000.00**						
GOAL 2: Create Equal Opportunity for All																
Social Service Delivery	**Education and Youth Development**	Provide 2% support of DACF to needy but brilliant students	District wide		x	x				20,000.00			x		CA	GES
		organize my First day at	District			x				10,00.0			x		GES	CA

		School	wide							0						
		Support to DEOC activities	Sang	x	x	x	**x**		3,000.00				x		GES	CA
		Procure and distribute 1000 no. furniture (dual desks)	Selected schools			x				100,000.00	200,000.00		x		GES	CA
		Rehabilitate storm-damaged/ripped-off schools	District wide		x	x				76,000.00			x		GES	CA
		Construct 2No. 6 units Classroom blocks	Selected communities			x	**x**			300,000.00	300,000.00		x		GES	DPCU
		Support the completion of 3No.classroom blocks	Jablajo, Sanzee, Buarido	x	x					230,000.00				x	GES	DPCU
	Sub total								**3,000.00**	**726,000.**	**500,000.00**					
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide 0.5% DACF support to undertake maleria, HIV and AIDS activities	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			10,000.00						
		Provide MP.s support to health service delivery	Selected health facilities	x	x	x	**x**			180,000.00						
		Construct 1No. CHPS Compound with nurses	Dombini		x					230,000.00						

		accommodation and water harvesting facilities													
		Rehabilitation of 2CHPS Compounds	Kukpaligu , Sakpe		x	x				300,000 .00					
		Support specific and nutrition sensitive activities	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			30,000. 00		400,00. 00			
		Support health department with medical equipment	Selected health facilities		x					100,000 .00	150,000 .00				
		Rehabilitation of Sang health Centre maternity block	Sang	x						150,000 .00					
		Provide financial support to CLTS activities in 10 communities under the RBF program	Selected communitie s	x	x		**x**			14,000. 00		50,000. 00	x		
		Dislodge/service 14 public toilets	Selected schools	x	x					280,000 .000			x		
		Fumigate 5 container sites, 8 public toilets and major towns	Selected communitie s	x		x				180,000 .0			x		
		Undertake sensitization, education and screening of 40 food vender to ensure food hygiene	Selected communitie s		x		**x**					20,000. 00	x		

		Support WASH 1000 activities	Selected communities	x	x	x	**x**			10,000.00		40,000.00	x			
	Sub Total									**1,484,000.00**	**150,000.00**	**300,000.00**				
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide financial support to undertake gender related activities	Selected communities	x	x	x	**x**			20,000.00		43,000.00	x		SW&CD	GDO
		Support to social protection and child right activities	Selected communities	x	x	x	**x**	4,000.00		9,000.00			x		SW&CD	GDO
		Undertake the formation and training of 5 women groups in income generating activities and entrepreneurial skill	Selected communities			x	**x**			3,000.00		12,000.00	x		SW&CD	BAC,GDO
		Carry out Integrated Social Service Delivery (ISSD) activities	District wide	x	x	x	**x**	5,000.00		8,000.00			x		SW&CD	GDO
		Facilitate NHIS registration and renewal of 1800 Indigenes (Orphans and Vulnerable Children) in LEAP Household.	District wide							6,000.00			x		SW&CD	GDO

		Support the disbursement of and LEAP funds	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			10,000.00			x		SW&CD	CA
		Provide support for PWDs		x	x	x	**x**			250,000.00			x		SW&CD	CA
	Sub total							**9,000.00**		**306,000.00**		**55,000.00**				
GOAL 1: Build Prosperous Society																
Economic Development	**SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development**	organize two-day training on Local Economic Development (LED) for Area Councilors	Selected communities			x	**x**					20,000.00				
		Form and Monitor VSLA women groups	Selected communities		x		**x**					20,000.00				
		Organized 3 days training for women groups in value addition	Selected women groups			x	**x**			7,000.00		35,000.00				
		Organize training on financial management	Selected communities	x			**x**			5,000.00		15,000.00				
		Provide business counselling for 200 SMEs	District wide	x	x	x	**x**					8,000.00				
	Sub Total									**12,000.00**		**98,000.00**				
Economic Developm	**SP4.2 Agricultural**	Provide support for the organization of Farmer's	Selected community				**x**			40,000.00					DADU	CA

ent	**Development**	Day Celebration														
		Train women FBOs on vegetable production for household nutrition and food security	Selected communities			x	**x**					35,000.0			DADU	GES
		Support field demonstration in crops and vegetable productions	Selected communities		x	x				20,000.00		30,000.00			DADU	
		Train farmer groups on good agronomy practices and management	Selected communities		x	x	**x**	7,000.00	4,000.00			24,000.00			DADU	
		Immunize at least 5000 livestock	District wide		x		**x**	5,000.00				23,000.00			DADU	EHU
		Train farmers on post-harvest management	Selected communities									20,000.00			DADU	
		Facilitate the implementation of government flagship programs	District wide		x	x	**x**			25,000.00		60,000.00			DADU	DPCU
	Sub Total							**12,000.00**	**4,000.00**	**85,000.00**		**192,000.00**				

Table 27: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2023

Program (PBB)	Sub-program (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2023)				Cost (GH₵)					Programme status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q 1	Q 2	Q3	Q 4	GOG	IGF/A BFA	DACF	DACF -RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Goal 4: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society																

Management & Adminstration	**SP1.1: General Administration**	Construction of 2No. 2 bedroom Semi-Detached Bungalow for DPO and DBO	Sang	x	x					195,000.00			X		DWE	CA
		Undertake statutory procurement management activities	Sang	x	x	x	**x**		11,000.00	30,000.00	40,000.00		x		CA	
		Support the repair and maintenance of office vehicles and equipment	Sang	x	x	x	**x**		18,000.00	150,000.00			x		DWE	CA
		Support internal management of the Organization	Sang	x	x	x	**x**		11,500.00	65,000.00			x		CA	
		Provide Commission for Revenue Collectors	District wide	x	x	x	**x**		15,000.00				x		CA	
		Organize National/Anniversary (Independence day Celebrations)	Sang			x	**x**			92,000.00			x		CA	GES, DADU
		Support to Security Management	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			45,000.00			x		CA	DISEC
		Support traditional	District	x	x	x	**x**			50,000.			x		CA	

		authorities	wide							00						
		Support MP activities (MP's % of DACF)	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			2500,000.00			x		CA	MP
		Organize Town hall meetings, durbar and sensitization	District wide	x		x			5,000.00	45,000.00			x		CA	
		Organize 4 No. general assembly and subcommittee meetings	Sang	x	x	x	**x**		10,000.00	10,000.00			x		CA	
		Undertake monitoring and Evaluation of all projects and programs of the district	District wide	x	x	x	**x**		8,000.00	74,000.00			x	x	DPCU	
		Support to self and community initiated projects including MP-Common Fund	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			150,000.00			x		DPCU	
	Sub Total								**61,500.00**	**979,000.00**	**30,000.00**					
	SP1.2: Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Sensitization on revenue mobilizations	District wide	x		x			3000.00				x		DPCU	

	Sub Total								**3000.00**							
	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Support to annual Work Plan and budget preparations	Sang		x	x				50,000.00			x		DPCU	
		Support 2024 DPCU and Budget Committee meetings and other activities	Sang	x	x	x	**X**		6,000.00				X		DPCU	
	Sub Total								**6,000.00**	**50,000.00**						
	SP1.4: Legislative Oversights	Support payment of Legal/ professional fees	Sang	x	x	x	x		20,000.00				x		DPCU	
	Sub total								**20,000.00**							
	SP1.5: Human Resource Management	Support manpower and skill development	Sang							10,000.00	40,000.00		x		HR	DPCU
		Procure Office Equipment and Stationary	Sang	x	x	x	x	2000.00			6,000.00		x		HR	DPCU

	Sub total							**2000.00**			**6000.00**					
Goal 3: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure Resilient Built Environment																
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	**SP2.1 Physical and Spatial Planning**	Support the preparation of structural plans	District wide	x	x					70,000.00			x		PPD	DWE
		Procure office equipment	Sang	X		x		10,000.00	5,000.00				x		PPD	CA
		organize quarterly statutory planning meetings	Sang	X	x	x	x		8,800.00				x		PPD	DPCU
		Support development control	District wide	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	2,00.00				x		PPD	DWE
	Sub total							**5,000.00**		**195,000.00**						
	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development (ID)	Undertake the rehabilitation of existing community water system	Selected communities	x	x	x	x		8,000.00	20,000			x		DWE	DWST
		Rehabilitation of	Selected communiti		x	x				80,000.	100,00	300,00	x		DWE	DWST

		community Dams	es							00	0.00	0				
		Support to DWST activities	Sang	x	x	x	X			5,000.00	7,500.00		x		DWE	DWST
		Drill and mechanize 10No. Boreholes	Selected communities	x	x	x	X				80,00.00	100,00.00	x		DWE	DWST
		Support to Rural Electrification Program	Selected communities	x	x		x			150,000.00			x		DWE	DPCU
		Re-shaping of selected feeder roads (12Km)	Selected communities	x	x		x			340,000.00		100,000.00	x		DWE	DPCU
		Construct 8No. Culvert	Selected communities	x			x			180,000.00			x		DWE	DPCU
	Sub Total								**10,000.00**	**859,000.00**						
Environmental & Sanitation Management	**SP5.1 Disaster Prevention and Management**	Undertake quarterly radio discussion to provide Public education on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	Sang	x	x	x	**x**			5,000.00			x		NADMO	DPCU
		Undertake quarterly field trip and disaster assessment	Selected communities	x	x	x	**x**		2,500.00	33,000.00			x		NADMO	DPCU

		Sensitization on bush burning, tree planting and early warnings of disasters	District wide	x	X	x	x			20,000.00		10,00.00	x		NADMO	DPCU
		Procurement and distribution of disaster relief items	District wide	x	X	x	**x**			70,000.00			x		NADMO	DPCU
	Sub total								**2,000.00**	**92,000.00**						
GOAL 2: Create Equal Opportunity for All																
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide 2% support of DACF to needy but brilliant students	District wide	x	x	x	**X**			20,000.00			x		CA	GES
		organize my First day at School	District wide			x				20,00.00			x		GES	CA
		Support to DEOC activities	Sang	x	x	x	**X**		42,000.00				x		GES	CA
		Procure and distribute 1800 no. furniture (dual desks)	Selected schools	x		x				170,000.00	250,000.00		x		GES	CA
		Rehabilitate storm-damaged/ripped-off schools	District wide		x	x				85,000.00			x		GES	CA

		Construct 4No. 3 units Classroom blocks	Selected communities			x	**x**			400,000.00	350,000.00		x		GES	DPCU
		Construct 2No. 6 units Classroom blocks	Selected communities	x	x	x	**x**			600,000.00	200,00.00		x		GES	DPCU
	Sub total								**3,000.00**	**726,000.**	**500,000.00**					
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide 0.5% DACF support to undertake maleria, HIV and AIDS activities	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			10,000.00			x		GHS	DPCU
		Provide MP.s support to health service delivery	Selected health facilities	x	x	x	**x**			200,000.00			x		GHS	DPCU
		Construct Nurses accommodation and water harvesting facilities	Sang		x	x				200,000.00					GHS	DPCU
		Rehabilitation of 2CHPS Compounds	Selected communities		x	x				360,000.00					GHS	DPCU
		Support specific and nutrition sensitive activities	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			35,000.00		300,00.00	x		GHS	DPCU
		Support health department with	Selected health	x	x	x	**x**			100,000.00	150,000.00				GHS	DPCU

		medical equipment	facilities													
		Rehabilitation of Jimle health Centre.	Sang	x						130,000.00					GHS	DPCU
		Provide financial support to CLTS activities in 10 communities under the RBF program	Selected communities	x	x		**x**			20,000.00		60,000.00	x		HEHO	DPCU
		Dislodge/service 6 public toilets	Selected schools	x	x					300,000.000			x		HEHO	DPCU
		Support WASH 1000 activities	Selected communities	x	x	x	**x**			20,000.00		50,000.00	x		HEHO	DPCU
	Sub Total									**1,484,000.00**	**150,000.00**	**300,000.00**				
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide financial support to undertake gender related activities	Selected communities	x	x	x	**x**			10,000.00		50,000.00	x		SW&CD	GDO
		Support to social protection and child right activities	Selected communities	x	x	x	**x**	2,000.00	3,000.00	8,000.00			x		SW&CD	GDO
		Undertake the formation and training of 10 women groups in income generating activities and entrepreneurial skill	Selected communities	x	x	x	**x**			4,000.00	15,000.00	12,000.00	x		SW&CD	BAC,GDO

		Carry out Integrated Social Service Delivery (ISSD) activities	District wide	x	x	x	**x**	6,000.00		9,000.00			x		SW&CD	GDO
		Facilitate NHIS registration and renewal of 1800 Indigenes (Orphans and Vulnerable Children) in LEAP Household.	District wide		x					5,000.00			x		SW&CD	GDO
		Support the disbursement of and LEAP funds	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			5,000.00			x		SW&CD	CA
		Provide support for PWDs		x	x	x	**x**			3000,000.00			x		SW&CD	CA
	Sub total							**9,000.00**		**306,000.00**		**55,000.00**				
GOAL 1: Build Prosperous Society																
Economic Development	**SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development**	Form and Monitor VSLA women groups	Selected communities			x	**x**			5,00.00		10,000.00				
		Organized 3 days training for women groups in Packaging value addition	Selected women groups			x	**x**			2,000.00		8,000.00				

		Provide business counselling for 50 SMEs	District wide	x	x	x	**x**				4,00.00	5,000.00				
	Sub Total									**12,000.00**		**98,000.00**				
Economic Development	**SP4.2 Agricultural Development**	Provide support for the organization of Farmer's Day Celebration	Selected community				**x**			60,000.00					DADU	CA
		Train women FBOs on vegetable production for household nutrition and food security	Selected communities			x	**x**					40,000.0			DADU	GES
		Support field demonstration in crops and vegetable productions	Selected communities		x	x				20,000.00		30,000.00			DADU	
		Train farmer groups on good agronomy practices and management	Selected communities		x	x	**x**	7,000.00	4,000.00			24,000.00			DADU	
		Immunize at least 3000 livestock	District wide		x		**x**	3,000.00				40,000.00			DADU	EHU
		Train farmers on post-harvest management	Selected communities									30,000.00			DADU	
		Facilitate the implementation of government flagship	District wide		x	x	**x**			25,000.00		60,000.00			DADU	DPCU

		programs														
	Sub Total							**12,000.00**	**4,000.00**	**85,000.00**		**192,000.00**				

Table 28: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2024

Program (PBB)	**Sub-program (PBB)**	**Broad Activities**	**Location**	**Time Frame (2024)**				**Cost (GH₵)**					**Programme status**		**Implementing Institution/Department**	
				Q 1	**Q 2**	**Q3**	**Q 4**	**GOG**	**IGF/ABFA**	**DACF**	**DACF-RFG**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collaborating**
Goal 4: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society																
Management & Adminstration	**SP1.1: General Administration**	Organize 4 No. general assembly and subcommittee meetings	Sang	x	x				8,000.00	10,000.00			X		CA	

		Undertake statutory procurement management activities	Sang	x	x	x	**x**		15,000.00	20,000.00	50,000.00		x		CA	
		Support the repair and maintenance of office vehicles and equipment	Sang	x	x	x	**x**		15,000.00	80,000.00			x		DWE	CA
		Support internal management of the Organization	Sang	X	x	x	**x**		12,000.00	30,000.00			x		CA	
		Provide Commission for Revenue Collectors	District wide	x	x	x	**x**		10,000.00				x		CA	
		Organize National/Anniversary (Independence day Celebrations)	Sang			x	**x**		5,000.00	80,000.00			x		CA	GES, DADU
		Support to Security Management	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			50,000.00			x		CA	DISEC
		Support traditional authorities	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			50,000.00			x		CA	
		Support MP activities (MP's % of DACF)	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			2500,000.00			x		CA	MP

		Organize Town hall meetings, durbar and sensitization	District wide	x		x			7,000.00	30,000.00			x		CA	
		Undertake monitoring and Evaluation of all projects and programs of the district	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			50,000.00	20,000.00		x		DPCU	
		Procurement of 1No. Pickup for monitoring	Sang	x						100,000.00	200,000.00		X		DPCU	
		Support to self and community initiated projects including MP-Common Fund	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			200,000.00			x		DPCU	
	Sub Total								**61,500.00**	**979,000.00**	**30,000.00**					
	SP1.2: Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Capacity building on revenue identification and mobilization	District wide	x		x			5,000.00				x		DPCU	
	Sub Total								**3000.00**							

	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Support to annual Work Plan and budget preparations	Sang		x	x				50,000.00			x		DPCU	
		Support 2025 DPCU and Budget Committee meetings and other activities	Sang	x	x	x	**X**		6,000.00				X		DPCU	
		Support the preparation of 2025-2028 DMTDP				X			30,000.00	70,000.00			X		DPCU	
	Sub Total								**6,000.00**	**50,000.00**						
	SP1.4: Legislative Oversights	Support payment of Legal/ professional fees	Sang	x	x	x	x		10,000.00				x		DPCU	CA
	Sub total								**20,000.00**							
	SP1.5: Human Resource Management	Support manpower and skill development	Sang		**x**		**x**			12,000.00	40,000.00		x		HR	DPCU
		Procure Office Equipment and Stationary	Sang	x	x	x	x	4,000.00			5,000.00		x		HR	DPCU

	Sub total							**2000.00**			**6000.00**				
Goal 3: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure Resilient Built Environment															
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	**SP2.1 Physical and Spatial Planning**	Support the preparation of structural plans	District wide	x	x			3,000.00		70,000.00			x		PPD	DWE
		Procure office equipment	Sang	X		x		10,000.00	5,000.00				x		PPD	CA
		organize quarterly statutory planning meetings	Sang	X	x	x	x		10,00.00				x		PPD	DPCU
		Support development control	District wide	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	2,00.00				x		PPD	DWE
	Sub total							**5,000.00**		**195,000.00**						
	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development (ID)	Undertake the rehabilitation of existing community water system	Selected communities	x	x	x	x		10,000.00	20,000			x		DWE	DWST
		Support to DWST activities	Sang	x	x	x	X		10,000.00		7,500.00		x		DWE	DWST

		Drill and mechanize 10No. Boreholes	Selected communities	x	x	x	X				80,000	50,000	x		DWE	DWST
		Support to Rural Electrification Program	Selected communities	x	x		x			180,000.00			x		DWE	DPCU
		Re-shaping of selected feeder roads (18Km)	Selected communities	x	x		x			400,000.00		90,000.00	x		DWE	DPCU
		Construct 2No. Culvert	Selected communities	x		x	x			150,000.00			x		DWE	DPCU
	Sub Total								**10,000.00**	**859,000.00**						
Environmental & Sanitation Management	**SP5.1 Disaster Prevention and Management**	Undertake quarterly radio discussion to provide Public education on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	Sang	x	x	x	**x**			3,000.00			x		NADMO	DPCU
		Procurement and distribution of disaster relief items	Sang	x	x	x	x			50,000.00			x		NADMO	DPCU
		Sensitization on bush burning, tree planting and improper disposal of chemicals	District wide	x	X	x	x			25,000.00		10,000	x		NADMO	DPCU

		Undertake quarterly field trip and disaster assessment	District wide	x	X	x	**x**			80,000.00			x		NADMO	DPCU
	Sub total								**2,000.00**	**92,000.00**						
GOAL 2: Create Equal Opportunity for All																
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide 2% support of DACF to needy but brilliant students	District wide	x	x	x	**X**			20,000.00			x		CA	GES
		Organize my First day at School	District wide			x				25,00.00			x		GES	CA
		Support to DEOC activities	Sang	x	x	x	**X**		42,000.00				x		GES	CA
		Procure and distribute 1500 no. furniture (Mono desk)	Selected schools	x		x				150,000.00	200,000.00		x		GES	CA
		Rehabilitate storm-damaged/ripped-off schools	District wide		x	x				70,000.00			x		GES	CA
		Construct 3No. 3 units Classroom blocks	Selected communities			x	**x**			400,000.00	350,000.00		x		GES	DPCU

		Procurement of 10 motor bikes for GES circuit supervisors	Sang	x	x	x	**x**			50,000.00	20,00.00		x		GES	DPCU
	Sub total								**3,000.00**	**726,000.**	**500,000.00**					
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide 0.5% DACF support to undertake maleria, HIV and AIDS activities	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			10,000.00			x		GHS	DPCU
		Provide MP.s support to health service delivery	Selected health facilities	x	x	x	**x**			200,000.00			x		GHS	DPCU
		Procurement of 5 motor bikes for Public health nurses	Sang		x	x				25,000.00	10,000				GHS	DPCU
		Rehabilitation of 2CHPS Compounds	Selected communities		x	x				300,000.00					GHS	DPCU
		Support specific and nutrition sensitive activities	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			20,000.00	30,000		x		GHS	DPCU
		Support health department with medical equipment	Selected health facilities	x	x	x	**x**			100,000.00	150,000.00				GHS	DPCU
		Provide financial support to CLTS activities in 10 communities under the RBF program	Selected communities	x	x		**x**			20,000.00		60,000.00	x		DEHO	DPCU

		Support WASH 1000 activities	Selected communities	x	x	x	**x**			30,000.00	40,000.00		x		DEHO	DPCU
	Sub Total									**1,484,000.00**	**150,000.00**	**300,000.00**				
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide financial support to undertake gender related activities	Selected communities	x	x	x	**x**			70,000.00		60,000.00	x		SW&CD	GDO
		Support to social protection and child right activities	Selected communities	x	x	x	**x**	2,000.00	3,000.00	8,000.00			x		SW&CD	GDO
		Undertake the formation and training of 5 women groups in income generating activities and entrepreneurial skill	Selected communities	x	x	x	**x**			4,000.00	15,000.00	12,000.00	x		SW&CD	BAC,GDO
		Carry out Integrated Social Service Delivery (ISSD) activities	District wide	x	x	x	**x**	5,000.00		5,000.00			x		SW&CD	GDO

		Facilitate NHIS registration and renewal of 1800 Indigenes (Orphans and Vulnerable Children) in LEAP Household.	District wide		x					5,000.00			x		SW&CD	GDO
		Support the disbursement of and LEAP funds	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			5,000.00			x		SW&CD	CA
		Provide support for PWDs		x	x	x	**x**			2000,000.00			x		SW&CD	CA
	Sub total							**9,000.00**		**306,000.00**		**55,000.00**				
GOAL 1: Build Prosperous Society																
Economic Development	**SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development**	Form and Monitor VSLA women groups	Selected communities			x	**x**			5,00.00		10,000.00				
		Organized 3 days training for women groups in Packaging value addition	Selected women groups			x	**x**			6,000.00		9,000.00				
		Provide business counselling for 20 SMEs	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			3,00.00	2,00.00					
	Sub Total									**12,000.00**		**98,000.00**				

Economic Development	**SP4.2 Agricultural Development**	Provide support for the organization of Farmer's Day Celebration	Selected community				**x**			80,000.00					DADU	CA
		Train women FBOs on vegetable production for household nutrition and food security	Selected communities			x	**x**				30,00.00	40,000.0			DADU	GES
		Support field demonstration in crops and vegetable productions	Selected communities		x	x				25,000.00		39,000.00			DADU	
		Train farmer groups on good agronomy practices and management	Selected communities		x	x	**x**	7,000.00	4,000.00			24,000.00			DADU	
		Procurement of 5 motor bikes for Extension officers	Selected communities							25,000.00		15,000.00			DADU	
		Facilitate the implementation of government flagship programs	District wide		x	x	**x**			30,000.00		70,000.00			DADU	DPCU
	Sub Total							**12,000.00**	**4,000.00**	**85,000.00**		**192,000.00**				

Table 29: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2025

Program (PBB)	Sub-program (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2022)				Cost (GH₵)					Programme status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF/ABFA	DACF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Goal 4: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society																
Management & Administration	**SP1.1: General Administration**	Undertake statutory procurement management activities	Sang	x	x	x	**x**		10,000.00	50,000.00	30,000.00		x		CA	
		Support the repair and maintenance of office vehicles and equipment	Sang	x	x	x	**x**		15,000.00	100,000.00			x		DWE	CA
		Support internal management of the Organization	Sang	x	x	x	**x**		11,500.00	65,000.00			x		CA	
		Provide Commission for Revenue Collectors	District wide	x	x	x	**x**		12,000.00				x		CA	
		Organize National/Anniversary (Independence day Celebrations)	Sang			x	**x**			80,000.00			x		CA	GES, DADU

		Support to Security Management	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			50,000.00			x		CA	GP
		Support traditional authorities	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			70,000.00			x		CA	
		Support MP activities (MP's % of DACF)	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			200,000.00			x		CA	
		Organize Town hall meetings, durbar and sensitization	District wide	x		x			5000.00	45,000.00			x		CA	
		Undertake monitoring and Evaluation of all projects and programs of the district	District wide	x	x	x	**x**		8,000.00	74,000.00			x	x	DPCU	
		Support to self and community initiated projects including MP-Common Fund	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			150,000.00			x		DPCU	
	Sub Total								**61,500.00**	**979,000.00**	**30,000.00**					
	SP1.2: Finance and Revenue	Activation of revenue taskforce	District wide	x					2000.00				x		DPCU	

	Mobilization															
		Sensitization on revenue mobilizations	District wide	x	x				6,000.00				x		DPCU	
	Sub Total								**8000.00**							
	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Support to annual Work Plan and budget preparations	Sang		x	x				50,000.00			x		DPCU	
		Support 2023 DPCU and Budget Committee meetings and other activities	Sang	x	x	x	**X**		6,000.00				X		DPCU	
	Sub Total								**6,000.00**	**50,000.00**						
	SP1.4: Legislative Oversights	Support payment of Legal/ professional fees	Sang	x	x	x	x		20,000.00				x		DPCU	
	Sub total								**20,000.00**							
	SP1.5: Human Resource Management	Support manpower and skill development	Sang							10,000.00	40,000.00		x		HR	DPCU
		Procure Office Equipment and Stationary	Sang	x	x	x	x	2000.00			6,000.00		x		HR	DPCU

	Sub total							**2000.00**			**6000.00**					
Goal 3: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure Resilient Built Environment																
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	**SP2.1 Physical and Spatial Planning**	Support the preparation of structural plans	District wide	x	x					70,000.00			x		PPD	DWE
		Procure office equipment	Sang	x		x		3,000.00					x		PPD	CA
		organize quarterly statutory planning meetings	Sang	x	x	x	x						x		PPD	DPCU
		Support development control	District wide	x	x	x	x	2,000.00					x		PPD	DWE
		Registration of DA lands	District wide	x		x	x			25,000.00			x		PPD	DWE
		Carry out ground trothing	District wide	x	x					60,000.00			x		PPD	DWE
		Data collection o on properties	Selected communities	x	x					40,000.00			x		PPD	DPCU
	Sub total							**5,000.**		**195,000**						

								00		**.00**						
	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development (ID)	Undertake the rehabilitation of 15 existing boreholes	Selected communities	x	x				8,000.00	12,000.00			x		DWE	DWST
		Undertake the rehabilitation of existing community water system	Selected communities		x	x				40,000.00			x		DWE	DWST
		Support to DWST activities	Sang	x	x	x	x		2,000.00	7,000.00			x		DWE	DWST
		Drill and mechanize 8No. Boreholes	Selected communities	x	x	x	x			200,000.00			x		DWE	DWST
		Support to Rural Electrification Program	Selected communities	x	x		x			180,000.00			x		DWE	DPCU
		Re-shaping of selected feeder roads (15Km)	Selected communities	x	x		x			300,000.00			x		DWE	DPCU
		Construct 6No. 1/1200 Culvert	Selected communities	x	x		x			120,000.00			x		DWE	DPCU
	Sub Total								**10,000.00**	**859,000.00**						

Environmental & Sanitation Management	**SP5.1 Disaster Prevention and Management**	Undertake quarterly radio discussion to provide Public education on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	Sang	x	x	x	**x**			8,000.00			x		NADMO	DPCU
		Undertake quarterly field trip and disaster assessment	Selected communities		x	x	**x**		2,000.00	10,000.00			x		NADMO	DPCU
		Sensitization on bush burning, tree planting and early warnings of disasters	District wide	x	x	x				24,000.00			x		NADMO	DPCU
		Procurement and distribution of disaster relief items	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			50,000.00			x		NADMO	DPCU
	Sub total								**2,000.00**	**92,000.00**						
GOAL 2: Create Equal Opportunity for All																
Social Service Delivery	**Education and Youth Development**	Provide 2% support of DACF to needy but brilliant students	District wide		x	x				20,000.00			x		CA	GES
		organize my First day at School	District wide			x				10,00.00			x		GES	CA
		Support to DEOC activities	Sang	x	x	x	**x**		3,000.00				x		GES	CA

		Procure and distribute 1000 no. furniture (dual desks)	Selected schools			x				100,000.00	200,000.00		x		GES	CA
		Rehabilitate storm-damaged/ripped-off schools	District wide		x	x				76,000.00			x		GES	CA
		Construct 2No. 6 units Classroom blocks	Selected communities			x	**x**			300,000.00	300,000.00		x		GES	DPCU
		Support the completion of 3No.classroom blocks	Jablajo, Sanzee, Buarido	x	x					230,000.00				x	GES	DPCU
	Sub total								**3,000.00**	**726,000.**	**500,000.00**					
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide 0.5% DACF support to undertake maleria, HIV and AIDS activities	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			10,000.00						
		Provide MP.s support to health service delivery	Selected health facilities	x	x	x	**x**			180,000.00						
		Construct 1No. CHPS Compound with nurses accommodation and water harvesting facilities	Dombini		x					230,000.00						

		Rehabilitation of 2CHPS Compounds	Kukpaligu , Sakpe		x	x				300,000.00						
		Support specific and nutrition sensitive activities	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			30,000.00		400,00.00				
		Support health department with medical equipment	Selected health facilities		x					100,000.00	150,000.00					
		Rehabilitation of Sang health Centre maternity block	Sang	x						150,000.00						
		Provide financial support to CLTS activities in 10 communities under the RBF program	Selected communities	x	x		**x**			14,000.00		50,000.00	x			
		Dislodge/service 14 public toilets	Selected schools	x	x					280,000.000			x			
		Fumigate 5 container sites, 8 public toilets and major towns	Selected communities	x		x				180,000.0			x			
		Undertake sensitization, education and screening of 40 food vender to ensure food hygiene	Selected communities		x		**x**					20,000.00	x			
		Support WASH 1000 activities	Selected communities	x	x	x	**x**			10,000.00		40,000.00	x			

	Sub Total									**1,484,000.00**	**150,000.00**	**300,000.00**				
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide financial support to undertake gender related activities	Selected communities	x	x	x	**x**			20,000.00		43,000.00	x		SW&CD	GDO
		Support to social protection and child right activities	Selected communities	x	x	x	**x**	4,000.00		9,000.00			x		SW&CD	GDO
		Undertake the formation and training of 5 women groups in income generating activities and entrepreneurial skill	Selected communities			x	**x**			3,000.00		12,000.00	x		SW&CD	BAC,GDO
		Carry out Integrated Social Service Delivery (ISSD) activities	District wide	x	x	x	**x**	5,000.00		8,000.00			x		SW&CD	GDO
		Facilitate NHIS registration and renewal of 1800 Indigenes (Orphans and Vulnerable Children) in LEAP Household.	District wide							6,000.00			x		SW&CD	GDO
		Support the disbursement of and LEAP funds	District wide	x	x	x	**x**			10,000.00			x		SW&CD	CA
		Provide support for		x	x	x	**x**			250,000			x		SW&CD	CA

		PWDs								.00						
	Sub total							**9,000.00**		**306,000.00**		**55,000.00**				
GOAL 1: Build Prosperous Society																
Economic Development	**SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development**	organize two-day training on Local Economic Development (LED) for Area Councilors	Selected communities			x	**x**					20,000.00				
		Form and Monitor VSLA women groups	Selected communities		x		**x**					20,000.00				
		Organized 3 days training for women groups in value addition	Selected women groups			x	**x**			7,000.00		35,000.00				
		Organize training on financial management	Selected communities	x			**x**			5,000.00		15,000.00				
		Provide business counselling for 200 SMEs	District wide	x	x	x	**x**					8,000.00				
	Sub Total									**12,000.00**		**98,000.00**				
Economic Development	**SP4.2 Agricultural Development**	Provide support for the organization of Farmer's Day Celebration	Selected community				**x**			40,000.00					DADU	CA

		Train women FBOs on vegetable production for household nutrition and food security	Selected communities			x	**x**					35,000.0			DADU	GES
		Support field demonstration in crops and vegetable productions	Selected communities		x	x				20,000.00		30,000.00			DADU	
		Train farmer groups on good agronomy practices and management	Selected communities		x	x	**x**	7,000.00	4,000.00			24,000.00			DADU	
		Immunize at least 5000 livestock	District wide		x		**x**	5,000.00				23,000.00			DADU	EHU
		Train farmers on post-harvest management	Selected communities									20,000.00			DADU	
		Facilitate the implementation of government flagship programs	District wide		x	x	**x**			25,000.00		60,000.00			DADU	DPCU
	Sub Total							**12,000.00**	**4,000.00**	**85,000.00**		**192,000.00**				

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 Introduction

Monitoring matrix or results framework outlining all indicators, their baselines and targets.

It is extremely prudent that adequate measures are put in place to keep track of the implementation of the various initiatives and projects embodied in this document. The decentralized development framework adopted by the country and for that matter the implementation of Medium-Term Development Plan demands a participatory approach.

As a result, monitoring and evaluation will start right with the communities, the Unit Committees, Assembly Persons and the District assembly. This is to ensure that activities are timely and efficiently implemented.

The objectives for the monitoring and evaluation include;

1. To ascertain whether projects implementation are on track or not and to take corrective measures as to when and where it is necessary
2. Gather periodic data for future planning purposes
3. Identify successful interventions for replication in other parts of the district.

6.1.1 Monitoring of Physical Project

The monitoring and evaluation would be based on the guidelines given by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) for monitoring project execution of physical projects at the district level. The project monitoring team will therefore comprise the following;

District Coordinating Director

District Planning Officer

District Budget Officer

District Works Engineer

District Finance Officer

District Gender Desk Officer

This team will assist to monitor the execution of programs and projects within the plan. Each monitoring visit will also include the Head of department the project falls under including the Assembly person of the project location.

6.1.2 Reporting on Monitoring Activities

Being an integral part of the plan implementation, monitoring will involve both the process and the approach. Monitoring will start from the initial phase through to the final evaluation. Participatory methodology will be the main tool for the monitoring process and will involve all stakeholders at different levels and on regular basis

At the District level, the DPCU is responsible for undertaking monitoring and evaluation activities together with the sector agencies. The DPCU is specifically responsible for the design of monitoring and evaluation procedures as well as monitoring and evaluation plans. Again it is required to provide an oversight overall district level monitoring and evaluation of district development programs.

Unlike monitoring, evaluation will be conducted in greater detail at the project level. Ex-post facto evaluation will be carried out purposely to assess whether the resources invested have produced or are producing the desired results in terms of impacts, and whether the benefits are reaching the intended target beneficiaries.

After each monitoring exercise, project actors, communities and sector departments involved will be made aware of the key observations and findings. The DPCU will also brief the DCE, Presiding member and other DA actors on progress of work, observation and gaps identified. This will allow all stakeholders to take the necessary action that require redress before the next monitoring exercise. The DPCU includes all the findings and reactions in its Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports. The Annual Progress Report will sum up all the M & E activities in the year. The M & E report will be disseminated to relevant stakeholders and decision makers.

The monitoring and evaluation of the plan will use the already existing structures at the District level and will be integrated into the overall monitoring and evaluation plan of the District.

Besides the periodic monitoring activities, the District Assembly shall also hold mid-year review of the Annual Action Plan (AAP) and Budget to ascertain the following:

The level of progress made in the implementation of the AAP and Budget

Status of programs, projects and activities

Outstanding programs and projects and how relevant they are to the district's development

How far programs and projects are meeting set goals

Identify programs and projects that can be rolled over to the following year.

6.1.3 Monitoring Indicators

One of the critical steps in preparing the M&E plan is defining the most appropriate indicators and targets that are achievable and directly related to the DMTDP goal and objectives. District specific indicators based on the DMTDP are determined through a

participatory and collaborative process. The indicators are specific, Measurable, Attainable, Reliable and Time bound (SMART). The core and district specific indicators are also:

categorized into input, output, outcome or impact indicators

Disaggregated (where possible) by age, gender, communities, etc.

information on how it will be measured and by whom

Indication on the frequency of monitoring

targets set for the DMTDP implementation period

baselines (they should be established where they do not exist)

Targets of what can be achieved by 2021 as well as annual targets.

Table 30: Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework

Goal One: **Goal 4: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society**										
Program: Management and Administration										
Sub Program: **SP1.1: General Administration**										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Proportion of population participating in decision making	Percentage change in grassroots participation in decision making	Outcome	62	70	79	88	96	Community	Quarterly	DPCU

Goal One: **Goal 4: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society**										
Program: Management and Administration										
Sub Program: **SP1.2: Finance and Revenue Mobilization**										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Percentage change in revenue mobilization	Proportion of Percentages increase in revenue mobilization	outcome	47	60	76	89	98	Area council	Monthly	F&A, DBC

Goal One: **Goal 4: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society**										
Program: Management and Administration										
Sub Program: **SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination**										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			

Proportion of development interventions that reflects the needs of the citizenry	Percentage in the standard of living of the citizenry	Outcome	46	57	69	81	95	Community	Quarterly	DPCU

Goal One: **Goal 4: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society**										
Program: Management and Administration										
Sub Program: **SP1.4: Legislative Oversights**										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Proportion of assembly with legal compliance	Percentage change in assembly decisions with legal compliance	Outcome	5	8	15	25	46	Area council	Quarterly	Lawyer, DPCU

Goal One: **Goal 4: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society**
Program: Management and Administration
Sub Program: **SP1.5: Human Resource Management**

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Proportion of staff capability build	Percentage in the quality of services delivery	Outcome	63	70	79	85	97	Unit/Department	Monthly	HR, DPCU

Goal One: **Goal 3: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure Resilient Built Environment**
Program: **Infrastructure Delivery and Management**
Sub Program: **SP2.1 Physical and Spatial Planning**

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Proportion of planning schemes designed and implemented	Percentage changed in development control	Outcome	12	20	30	45	70	Community	Monthly	PPD, DWD

Goal One: **Goal 3: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure Resilient Built Environment**

Program: **Infrastructure Delivery and Management**										
Sub Program: **SP2.2 Infrastructure Development (ID)**										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Proportion of infrastructure maintained	Percentage change in the deterioration of infrastructure	Outcome	49	59	72	89	99	Area council	Monthly	DWD, DPCU

Goal One: **Goal 3: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure Resilient Built Environment**										
Program: **Environmental & Sanitation Management**										
Sub Program: **SP5.1 Disaster Prevention and Management**										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Proportion of population with access to disaster prevention &management information	Percentages changed in disaster affected population	Outcome	31	45	60	76	95	Area council	Monthly	NADMO, DPCU

Goal One: **GOAL 2: Create Equal Opportunity for All**

Program: **Social Service Delivery**										
Sub Program: **Education and Youth Development**										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Proportion of the population access to quality teaching and learning	Percentage in the performance of pupils	Outcome	45	58	74	90	100	Circuit	Quarterly	GES, DPCU

Goal One: **GOAL 2: Create Equal Opportunity for All**										
Program: **Social Service Delivery**										
Sub Program: Health Delivery										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Percentage of people access to quality health delivery	Percentage change in access to quality health care delivery	outcome	42	49	56	67	70	Area council	Quarterly	DPCU

Proportion of children with improve growth and weight	Percentage change in children malnutrition	Outcome	39	46	60	80	100	CHPS Zone	Quarterly	GHS

Goal One: **GOAL 2: Create Equal Opportunity for All**										
Program: **Social Service Delivery**										
Sub Program: Social Welfare and Community Development										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Proportion of the vulnerable and poor population access to safety nets	Percentage of vulnerable and poor population empowered	Outcome	23	28	35	50	72	Area council	Quarterly	SW&CD

Goal One: **GOAL 1: Build Prosperous Society**										
Program: **Economic Development**										
Sub Program: **SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development**										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Proportion of women groups capacity build in farm produce and other raw material on value addition	Percentage change in value addition of farm produce and other raw material	outcome	13	17	26	34	45	Area councils	Quarterly	BAC

Goal One: **GOAL 1: Build Prosperous Society**										
Program: **Economic Development**										
Sub Program: **SP4.2 Agricultural Development**										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			

Proportion of jobs created income change in agriculture of farmers engaged in agriculture	Percentage of change in farmers income and food security	Output	62	69	75	83	90	Community	Quarterly	DoA

Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format.

The DPCU will ensure the preparation and dissemination of the quarterly, Mid-year and annual progress reports of the implementation of the DMTDP.

On quarterly basis, the District Assembly's Monitoring Team will compile a progress report of project implementation and submitted to the Office of the District Chief Executive. Copies will also be forwarded to:

The Regional Coordinating Council

Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

National Development Planning Commission

Project Financiers

The report format is below.

Title Page

Name of the MMDA

Time period for the M&E report

Introduction

Summary of achievements and challenges with the implementation of the DMTDP

Purpose of the M&E for the stated period

Processes involved and difficulties encountered

M&E Activities Report

Program/Project status for the quarter or year

Update on funding sources and disbursements

Update on indicators and targets

Update on critical development and poverty issues

Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations

Participatory M&E undertaken and their results

The Way Forward

Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed

Recommendations

These reports will be forward to the following:

1. The Regional Planning & Co-coordinating Unit (RPCU)

2. The Ministry of local government & Rural Development, Accra.

3. National Development Planning commission

Other stakeholders include:

B. Government Policy and Decision makers

Reports to this group of stakeholders will normally be through sending copies of the report either by post or direct delivering at the RCC, RPCU development partners, ministries and agencies.

C. Local community

It is through organizing sensitization meetings at AC levels to use the local language to explain contents of the report. Hard copies are given the secretaries of the AC's for reference purposes.

D. Assembly members:

Selected members of the DPCU are invited during one of the Assembly sessions to explain the content of the report to members. Each member is given a copy to disseminate in his/her electoral area during their meetings.

Evaluation.

Evaluation is a systematic and objective assessment of an ongoing or completed project, program or policy, its design, implementation and results. The aim is to determine the relevance and fulfillment of objectives, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability - as set out in the Evaluation matrix.

It is important to periodically assess and adapt your activities to ensure they are as effective as they can be. Evaluation will help the DPCU identify areas for improvement and ultimately help realize district goals more efficiently.

The Evaluation enables the district to demonstrate DMTDP program's success or progress. The information collected allows the assembly to better communicate your program's impact to others, which is critical for public relations, staff morale, and attracting and retaining support from current and potential development partners.

A mid-term evaluation will be carried out at the end of 2023 for all stakeholders. This is expected to ensure projects output are in line with the goals and objectives of the District Assembly and the goals of MTDF.

Indicators for the evaluation of performance will include:

The achievement of project objectives

Cost effectiveness and efficiency of projects/programs

Beneficiaries' accessibility to services

Total number of project beneficiaries

The evaluation matrix below will be adopted for data collection

Table 31: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub-Questions			
Relevance					
Efficiency					
Effectiveness					
Impact					
Sustainability					
Others					

Adapted from JICA, 2004

6.2 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation is a process through which stakeholders at various levels engage in monitoring or evaluating a particular project, program or policy share control over the content, the process and the results of the M&E activity– engage in taking or identifying corrective actions focus on active engagement of primary stakeholder. The Mion district assembly sees the citizenry as active participants' not just sources of information building capacity of local people to analyze, reflect and take action joint learning of stakeholders at various levels catalyzes commitment to taking corrective actions. The PM&E will help the assembly in the following ways;

i. Increases ownership and promotes sustainability

ii. Increases accountability and transparency strengthens commitment to implement corrective actions

iii. Improves capacity building

iv. Increases efficiency and effectiveness

v. Fosters Decentralization

vi. Promotes transparency and accountability

An initial activity of the DPCU is to identify and classify all organizations and groups of people with interest in development and poverty reduction in the district. The identification and participation of all stakeholders will lead to sustained capacity building, dissemination and demand for M & E results. See some of stakeholders identified in the district. The table 6.3 below shows the M & E stakeholders and their needs identified in the district

Table 32: Stakeholders and Information Needs

Stakeholders	Information Needs/Responsibilities
Local community	To demand accountability and support data collection
District Assembly/Assembly Members	Policy formulation and development planning
Political parties	To evaluate performance of government
Development partners	To monitor utilization of fund inflow
Researchers/Institutions	Input for research
Media	Information to the general public
TAs and Civil Society Groups (NGOs, CSOs, People with Disabilities, etc)	To demand accountability and transparency, information dissemination and advocacy

6.4.1 Participatory Monitoring& Evaluation Calendar

Another vital component of the M&E plan is an annual M&E calendar. It is developed through a participatory process featuring all the relevant actors. It includes the time frame and a budget relating to the activities in the plan.

Table 33: Participatory Monitoring& Evaluation Calendar

Activities	Time Frame																Actors
	2022				2023				2024				2025				
Quarterly Review Meetings (with partners)	15th Jan	20th Apr	25th Aug	10 th Nov	15th Jan	20th Apr	25th Aug	10 th Nov	15th Jan	20th Apr	25th Aug	10 th Nov	15th Jan	20th Apr	25th Aug	10 th Nov	DPCU
Quarterly Field visits	19th Jan	18th Apr	25th Aug	25 th Nov	19th Jan	18th Apr	25th Aug	25 th Nov	19th Jan	18th Apr	25th Aug	25th Nov	19th Jan	18th Apr	25th Aug	25 th Nov	DPCU
Mid-Term Evaluation of DMTDP									30th March								

6.5 Strategies for data collection, collation, analysis and reporting

A very crucial exercise to undertake in order to assess whether stated targets are being achieved is data collection. It is the data collected from the field that will indicate the extent of progress made in implementing the MTDP. Specific information that will be collected from the field includes project start-time and expected completion, contract sum of project and amount disbursed so far as well as the status of the project implementation.

The DPCU also recognizes the importance of data validation in the overall process of monitoring. It involves review of data collected with all stakeholders to ensure that the data collected is the right type and is devoid of errors. Fig 6.1 provides a framework for data collection, data validation and collation.

Figure 3: Framework for Data Collection

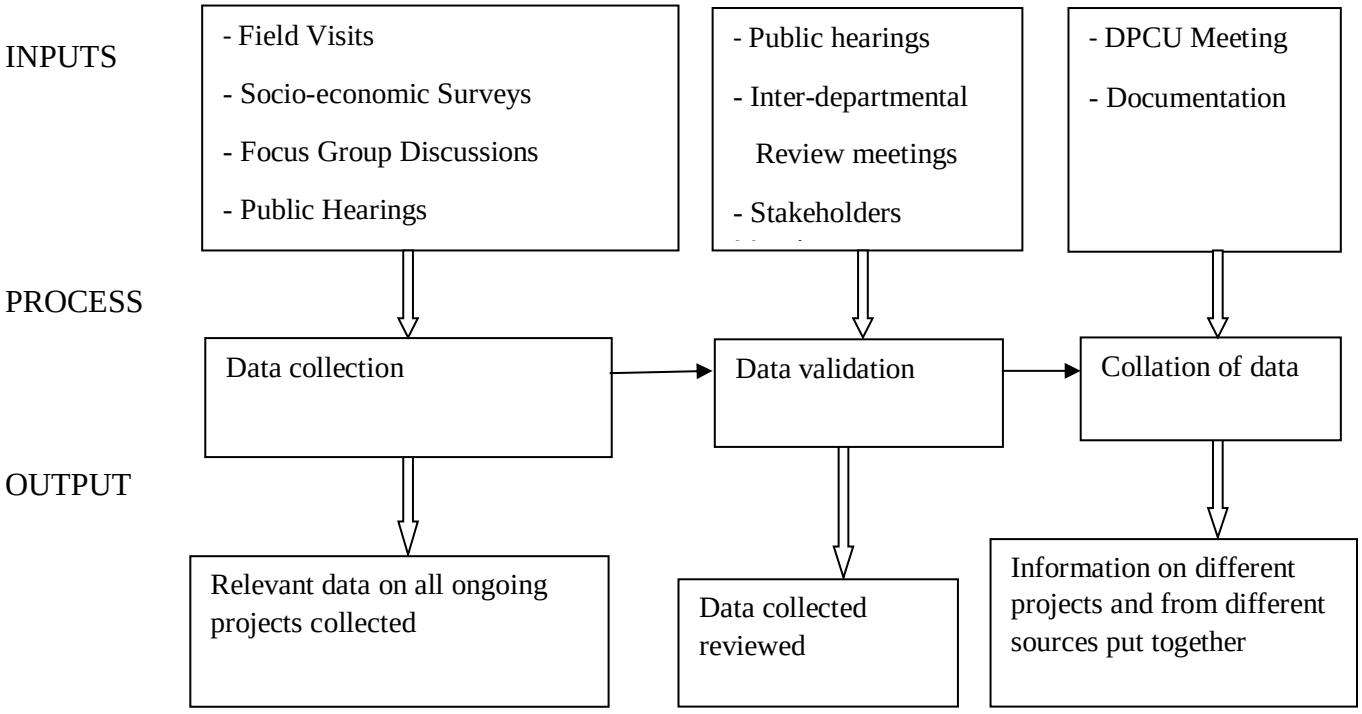


Figure 6.1 provides a framework that will guide the collection, validation and collation of data for purposes of monitoring the Medium-Term Development Plan. It details out the activities/inputs that will go into the process and the expected output at the end of each process.

In the implementation of programs and projects in the MTDP, the District shall adopt a bottom-up approach to monitoring and evaluation. Experience have shown that majority of the projects that have been implemented over the years have either not achieved their set objective or were not implemented to specification owing to seeming alienation of beneficiaries in the monitoring activities.

The DPCU shall thus evolve a more holistic and participatory approach in the current Development Plan away from the conventional practice of M&E. To this end, a number of monitoring structures shall be put in place, some adhoc and others permanent. One of such adhoc structures shall be the Project Implementation Committee formed from representatives of relevant stakeholders in a beneficiary community.

The Project Implementation Committee (PIC) shall directly monitor and evaluate the programs/projects at the community. It is a requirement that each project has a PIC, responsible for monitoring the implementation on a regular basis and compiles a monthly Community Project Monitoring Report (CPMR) to the Zonal Council. The PICs shall as much as practicable be constituted by a cross section of the community, namely, Traditional Authority, men, women, youth and the people with disabilities with a representative of the beneficiary institution or an NGO/CBO where the community is the beneficiary.

The Area Councils shall in turn consolidate all the monthly reports from the PICs and forward to the DPCU which shall be responsible for the general monitoring and evaluation of this plan.

The DPCU shall work closely with beneficiary Sector Departments to verify the monthly reports from the Area Councils and consolidate the final report into quarterly reports for discussion and approval by the Assembly before forwarding them to the RCC.

In line with its monitoring activities, the DPCU shall hold monthly site meetings at ongoing project sites and quarterly meetings to deliberate on progress made in the implementation of the Annual Action Plans. Each quarterly meeting shall be held within the first ten days of the ensuing month after the quarter.

Pursuant to the policy of active stakeholder participation, all Contracts shall be signed at the project site during the handing ceremony in order to allow the beneficiary communities take up the responsibility of monitoring implementation from day one.

CHAPTER SEVEN

Dissemination and Communications Strategy

7.0 Introduction

For the effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the 2022-2025 MTDP, the DA has developed an effective communication strategy to disseminate the programs, projects and activities as well as the Mid-year and Annual Progress reports to all stakeholders to get them informed so as to generate adequate feedback on the performance of the district as far as this plan is concerned.

7.1 Development Communication Committee

There is a seven (7) member Development Communication Committee chaired by the Presiding Member. The role of the this committee shall be among others;

i. Creation of awareness on the expected roles of the stakeholders in the implementation of the DMTDP
ii. To package the DMTDP and Annual Action Plans (AAPs) periodically in a simplified manner to the stakeholders through seminars and community fora to raise public awareness
iii. Gather feedback from the stakeholders for incorporation into the district reviews
iv. Ensure the periodic organization of Mid-year and Annual District reviews and reports sent to the appropriate stakeholders timely.

Membership of the Development communication Committees

The Presiding Member…….Chairperson

District Information Officer…….....secretary

District Planning Officer…….... Member.

Development planning sub-committee chairperson……Member

Gender Desk Officer……. Member

F &A Sub Committee chairperson……. Member

Environmental Health Officer…….. Member.

7.2 District communication plan

Table 34: District communication plan

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Community Sensitization & Development partners	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members	Community durbars, drama, role play etc	Quarterly	DCD/DPO/ Chairman of relevant Dev't. Sub-committee
Meeting with Political Leadership& Development partners	1. To get them to appreciate the DMTDP. 2. To update them on the status of implementation	DCE, Presiding member, MP and chairpersons of the sub-committees	1, Meetings with audio-visuals, 2, Round-table discussion and, PowerPoint presentations	1, 15th to 30th FEBRUARY of each year.	DPCU

Annex 1

Maintenance plan

Type of Infrastructure/ Assets	Type of Maintenance	Schedule of Maintenance (Start date - end date)	Estimated cost of Maintenance GHS	Location	Responsibility
Maintenance of School blocks	Reapers of damages fixing of doors and windows	Annually	200,000.00	District wide	DWE
Transportation (Maintenance of feeder roads)	reshaping, gravelling and refilling	Annually	400,000.00	District wide	DWE
Maintenance of office block & Equipment	Cleaning and painting of servicing of air conditions, computers and other electrical gadgets	Quarterly	85,000.00	Sang	DPCU/ Works Dept.
Repair of water systems	Replacement and maintenance of pipes and valves	Monthly	120,000.00	District wide	DWST
Maintenance of market	Replacement of doors and locks, repairs of cracks and ripped off roofs	Annually	10,000.00	Sang and Sambu	DWD
Maintenance of official vehicles and motor bikes	cleaning, adjusting, re-aligning, lubricating.	Monthly	86,000.00	Sang	DWD and Central Administration
Maintenance of official Bungalows	Painting, repairs of cracks, electrical and plumbing	Quarterly	95,000.00	Sang	DWD

	works				