

MION DISTRICT

ASSEMBLY

DRAFT DISTRICT

MEDIUM TERM

DEVELOPMENT

PLAN 2014-2017

CHAPTER ONE

Performance Review of 2012-2013 Medium Term Development Plan/ Analysis of

Existing Current Situation

1.1.0 Performance Review of 2012-2013 Medium Term Development Plan

The District Development concern for the planned period under the Ghana share growth development agenda (GSGDA I) -the national strategic policy framework which guided and directed the implementation of the Mion District's Medium Term Development Plan for 2010-2013, was *“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 was pursued through the implementation of comprehensive programmes 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.

Significant efforts were also made towards enhancing the capacity of institutions to deliver improved and efficient services district wide and the pursuance of programmes 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 were the lack of adequate funds to finance the projects and programmes that were aimed at meeting planned targets. This led to low development of school, health and transport infrastructure culminating in acute service delivery constraints, and manifested in low primary school enrolment, and poor 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, 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 dormant and ineffective.

In addition to the above generalized view of the Plan and its achievements under the planned period, the assessment of the implementation status of projects and programmes in the District was done with reference to the GHANA SHARED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDA (GSGDA)

Below shows the projects status under various thematic areas during the planned period.

THEMATIC AREA:

- 1. Human Resource Development**
- 2. Priorities for Private Sector Competitiveness**
- 3. Good Governance and Civic Responsibility**
- 4. Accelerated Modernization of Agriculture**
- 5. Fiscal Policy Management**
- 6. Water and sanitation**

DISTRICT ECONOMY

Accelerated Modernization of Agriculture

Agriculture

The Mion District in 2012- 2013 under the Agricultural Sector captured several issues for accomplishment in the district. The issues that were raised and captured for the Agric Sector included:-

No.	ACTIVITY	TARGET/-----ACHIEVEMENT		Remarks
		2013-target	2013-achieved	
1	Organize one day District level National Farmers Day Celebrations.	1	1	Farmers day held
2	Organize 6 bi monthly staff meetings	1	1	MOFA office rehabilitated
3	Providing monthly price information on agriculture commodities	1	1	Monthly price information provided
4	Support payments of water, lights and telephone bills of MADU	1	1	Payments supported
5	Rehabilitation and partitioning MOFA office	1	1	MOFA office rehabilitated
6	Carry out clinical treatment 1000 livestock and poultry	1	1	Clinical treatment carried out
7	Vaccinates 50000 heads of livestock and 100000 poultry	1	1	Vaccinations carried out

More than eighty per cent (90%) of the activities captured for implementation in 2013 has been implemented.

Health

The Mion District Medium Annual action plans for 2012- 2013 under the Health Sector captured several issues for accomplishment in the district. Despite the challenges appreciable achievements have been made in the sector.

No	Human Resource Development	2012-2013		REMARKS
		Target	Achievement	
<i>1</i>	Construction of 2 CHPS compounds	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>accomplished</i>
<i>2</i>	Distribute insecticide treated bed nets to pregnant women and children under five	<i>2000</i>	<i>2500</i>	<i>accomplished</i>
<i>3</i>	Support to malaria prevention in the district(ITN to pregnant women and children under 5)	<i>2000</i>	<i>1500</i>	<i>accomplished</i>
<i>6</i>	Support other health activities	<i>5</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Inadequate funds</i>
<i>7</i>	Procurement of 5 motorbikes for field officers	<i>5</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Not accomplished</i>
<i>8</i>	Create awareness on ITNS	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>accomplished</i>
<i>9</i>	Furnishing of CHPS compounds	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>accomplished</i>
<i>12</i>	Support district response to HIV/AIDS	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>accomplished</i>
<i>13</i>	Integrate and institutionalized district level planning	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>accomplished</i>
<i>14</i>	Form aids committee	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>accomplished</i>

Community Based Surveillance System (CBS)

Community based surveillance (CBS) continues to be one of the major areas which provide us with invaluable information emanating from the community level as the name suggest. Community based health workers otherwise known as community base health volunteers and TBAs together with community based agents (CBA'S) who are in the Community-Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (C-IMCI) continue to play significant roles in the surveillance system in the district.

Analysis of 2012-2013 CBS data is shown in the table below:

Sub-district	No.of comm.	No reg.	% reporting	Pop.	Births	% Births	Infant deaths	IMR	No Audit	MAT Death
sang	24	22	91.7	12,514	427	14.2	2	12/1000	1	0
sambu	39	36	92.3	13,099	602	19.1	1	12/1000	3	0
jimle	31	31	100	15,052	578	16.0	2	4/1000	0	0
TOTAL	94	89	80	41,415	1,607	14.5	5	6/1000	4	0

NOTE:

About 90% the issues that were raised and captured for implementation under the health sector during the year for the district have been implemented.

Notable among the executed projects are the construction of a CHPS compounds at Tijo and Tanado.

Besides, the proposed community/area council based health insurance schemes, planned activities were established and inaugurated and operational.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme for mother and child was also a serious issue raised and captured for implementation in the district. This was established in four (4) communities which are operational. These communities sang, Jimle, Sakpe and Sambu.

Under the Supplementary Nutrition Programme, additional food with dietary value is given to children in selected communities to help reduce the incidence of malnutrition which is found to

be high in these communities. In all a total of 800 children between the ages of 2-5years and 480 pregnant women and nursing mothers were registered in the four (4) feeding centres.

Education

The assessment of the implementation status of projects and programmes in the District was in reference to the Ghana shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) thematic area under Human Resource Development (Education).

Performance in construction of facilities

On the set targets the district was able to achieve eighty per cent (80%) of the mentioned goals in terms of construction and rehabilitation of school infrastructure. This was due to several interventions from stakeholders in education like the District Assembly, the Government of Ghana, and NGOs like UNICEF, School for Life, IBIS, Islamic Development Bank, GETFUND, only to mention a few.

The table below shows the projects status during the planned period.

No	Human Resource Development	2012-2013		REMARKS
		Target	Achievement	
<i>1</i>	Support 50 community teachers to teach in the formal sector	<i>50</i>	<i>40</i>	85.5% of the target were sponsored
<i>2</i>	Award best teachers and public celebrations	<i>10</i>	<i>6</i>	60.% of the target were awarded
<i>3</i>	Support to sports and culture	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Satisfactorily achieved</i>
<i>4</i>	Support 10 schools with school feeding programmes	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>accomplished</i>
<i>5</i>	Support to sports and culture	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Satisfactorily achieved</i>
<i>6</i>	Monitoring school feeding programme activities in the district	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>accomplished</i>
<i>7</i>	Renovation of 3no. classroom blocks	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>accomplished</i>
<i>8</i>	Construction of 1no.6unit teachers quarter's type A	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Achieved</i>
<i>9</i>	Construction of 1no.6unit teachers quarter's type B	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Achieved</i>
<i>10</i>	Construction of 1no. 3unit classroom block	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Achieved</i>
<i>11</i>	Construction of 1no. 3unit classroom block	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Achieved</i>

District Water and Sanitation

The District under Water and Sanitation captured several issues for accomplishment in the district. The issues that were raised and captured for the Sector under the water and sanitation unit others included:-

No	Human Resource Development	2012- 2013		REMARKS
		Target	Achievement	
1	Trained 40 officers on MCBT on CC and the environment	40	40	achieved
2	To collect baseline data in 131 communities	131	131	achieved
3	To sensitize 131 communities on CLTS	131	131	achieved
4	To triggered 131 communities triggered	131	131	achieved
5	To monitor 131 communities triggered	131	131	achieved
6	Verification of 131 communities	131	131	achieved
7	To educate food vendors on handling and preparation of food	150	150	achieved
8	Training of natural leaders in all triggered communities	20	20	achieved
9	Promotion of HHL in 131 communities	131	131	achieved
10	To supervise all sanitation activities in the district	3	3	achieved
11	To conduct market inspection in all the three area councils	3	3	achieved
12	Promotion of hand washing with soap in 15 basic schools in the district	15	15	achieved
13	Conduct and prepare water and sanitation plan 2013-2016	1	1	achieved
14	Provision of improve sanitation management	1	1	achieved

15	Clearing of refuse	6	4	<i>achieved</i>
16	Desilt 3 KVIPs and drains	3	2	<i>satisfactory</i>

More than ninety five per cent (98%) of the activities captured for implementation in have been implemented. The uncompleted ones were as a result of inadequate funds.

Challenges

1. Inadequate staff and labourers for the department
2. Inadequate allocation of funds
3. Inadequate sanitary tools.

Central Administration.

The Mion District Medium under central Administration captured several issues for accomplishment in the district. The issues that were raised and captured for the Sector under the AAPs among others included:-

No	Good governance and civic responsibility	2012-2013		REMARKS
		Target	Achievement	
1	Contribution to NALAG and regional programmes	1	1	<i>Satisfactorily done</i>
2	Strengthen Town/Area Councils	1	1	<i>Averagely performed due inadequate funds</i>
3	Expansion of Office & staff accommodation for Assembly and dept staff.	1	1	<i>Averagely done</i>

4	Equip staff with requisite skills and logistics for enhanced Performance	<i>Annu ally</i>	<i>annually</i>	<i>Averagely achieved</i>
5	Organize mid-year review for all sectors annually	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Inadequately achieved due to lack of funds</i>
6	Organize end of year review for all sectors annually	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Satisfactorily achieved</i>
7	Support for the preparation of Medium Term Development Plan(2010-2013)	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Satisfactorily achieved</i>
8	Developed and retain human resource capacity at national, regional and district levels	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Could not be accomplished due to lack of funds</i>
9	Acquire a temporal Residential accommodation for Workers	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Could not be accomplished due to lack of funds</i>
10	Procurement of two vehicles for monitoring and evaluation purposes.	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Procured for M&E purposes</i>
11		<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Not done</i>

	Construct District Assembly office Complex			
<i>12</i>	Acquire and document Land for Residential and office Accommodation	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Done</i>
<i>13</i>	Construct DCE's bungalow	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Not done</i>
<i>14</i>	Construction of a radio station	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Done</i>

More than Eighty percent (80%) of the activities captured for implementation have been implemented. Outstanding were the construction of DCE's Residence and the Construct of a District Assembly complex .The reason is due to inadequate funds available to the District.

Interventions

Since the establishment of the district, the Central Administration was operating in a temporal office where space and desks were inadequate for all staff.

Challenges of central Administration

The virtually insufficient descent living/office accommodation facilities in the district capital no doubt impacted negatively on staff performance. The Assembly is therefore focusing on the provision of living/office accommodation for workers as a matter of priority.

Public sector departments and agencies respond sufficiently to request from the people. Lacks of means of transportation hinders effective movement of staff monitor and evaluates activities and also interact with the various communities to know and capture their needs for action to be taken. The Assembly secured one pick-up from the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and Environment and two old vehicles released from its parent district Yendi municipal assembly. All other decentralised departments are making do with these pick-ups for all the activities in the district. Cost of maintenance more than outweighs the available revenue.

1.2 District Profile\Current Situation Introduction

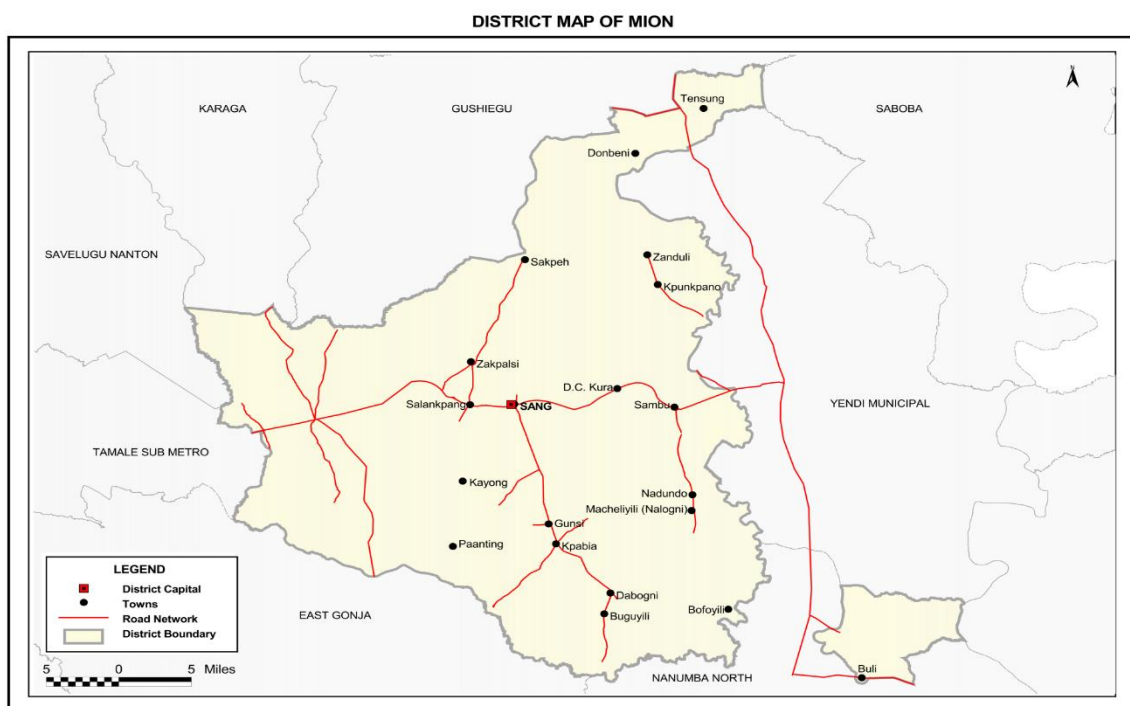
The Mion District Assembly was established on 6th February, 2012 by LI 2064 and was officially inaugurated in June 2012.

The Mion District is one of the Forty six (46) newly created District Assemblies. The capital of the newly created MION District is Sang. Below are some geophysical, social, economic and some Decentralized Departmental data of the District.

Location of the District:

The Newly created Mion District is located in the eastern corridor of the Northern Region of the Republic of Ghana between Latitude $9^{\circ} - 35^{\circ}$ North and $0^{\circ} - 30^{\circ}$ West and $0^{\circ} - 15^{\circ}$ East.

The District shares boundaries with 1 Municipal and 6 Districts -to the East – Yendi Municipal, to the West – Tamale Metropolitan and Savelugu Municipal to the North – Gushegu and Karaga and to the South – Nanumba North and East Gonja,



Size

The District covers a surface area with a landmass of 2,835sqkm. There are three (3) Area Councils in the District namely Sang, Kpabia, and Jimle. The District has 20 Electoral Areas and 164 communities.

Climates and Vegetation:

Mean annual rainfall for the District is (Jan- Dec.) – 1,125mm. Mean wet season rainfall for the district is (April- Oct.) 1,150 mm. Mean dry season rainfall (Nov. – March) 75mm. Mean annual deficit is between 500 mm and 600 mm. Rainfall is seasonal and unreliable. Temperature ranges between 21⁰C- 36 ⁰C giving rise to high temperature range. The vegetation is of the tree savannah type in areas not affected by settlements and farming activities. The degraded savannah type of vegetation is found around settlements and heavily cultivated areas. The rampant and extensive bush burning is having an adverse effect on the Vegetation and consequently the climate. High temperatures make the environment uncomfortable for both biotic and a biotic organisms to function effectively. Economic trees in the district include Shea trees, Dawadawa, Mango and Cashew.

Soil Characteristics and Crop Suitability

Demographic Characteristics Basically sedimentary rocks of predominantly volcanic sandstone, shales and mudstones. The soils derived from the above parent materials range from laterite, ochrosols, sandy soils, alluvial soils and clay. The organic content is low and is increasingly worsened by the extensive bush burning and bad agricultural practices. This to a large extent accounts for the low yield per acre and its consequent food shortage during the dry or lean season in the district.

The population of the District 81,812 (2010 PHC) and is varied in terms of ethnicity with the Dagomba constituting the majority. The other ethnic groups include Konkomba, Akan, Ewe, Basare, Moshie, Chokosi and Hausa. The population is largely rural. About 92% live in the rural areas while 8% are in towns. The population growth rate is approximately 2.9% per annum. Some of the major towns in the District include: Sang, Sambu, Jimle, Salankpang, Kpabia, Zakpalsi Dabogni and Sakpe The main religious groupings are Moslems, Christians and Traditionalists. Migration pattern is more pronounced among the youth and especially female girls who basically travel down south to engage in 'Kayaye'. Out migration by young girls exposes them to all forms of sexual abuse and low female school enrolment or high dropouts.

Current Economy of the District-Agriculture

The Economy of the people is largely subsistence with Agriculture being their main occupation. Over 95% of the people depend on Agriculture for their livelihood.

Other economic activities include weaving, agro-processing (Shea butter extraction), meat processing, fish mongering, wholesale and retail of general goods, transport and many others. These activities are on a medium and small scale.

The potential of the District in Agriculture is enormous. The land is suitable for the cultivation of cereals, tubers and rearing of animals. Animals reared include cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry birds for domestic and commercial purposes. Both males and females engaged in agriculture but Females do not have land title. (do not own land)

A good number of the populace is engaged in small scale manufacturing business. They include smock weavers, blacksmiths, bakers, mechanics, shea butter extraction and groundnut oil extraction.

Infrastructure Distribution

The infrastructure development of the District is quite minimal. Sang and Sambu Towns are the major urban settlement which saps the energy of the other settlements.

Infrastructure development carved out from Yendi Municipal is woefully inadequate.

Roads

The District is endowed with a total of three hundred and eighty-six kilometres (386km) road network. The District road network consists of forty five kilometers (45km) tarred roads and this is the main road linking Tamale-the regional capital to Yendi the mother District. The rest of the road network is untarred .The bad nature of the road makes it difficult for farmers to access markets in areas such as Yendi, Sang, Tamale,Sambu,Salaga and Bimbilla specially during raining season.

There are four nodal communities namely Sang, Jimle, Salankpang, Kpabya and Sambu. These communities are linked to the rest of the communities.

The road networks linking the district communities are in a very deplorable state with so many broken bridges and culverts therefore making socio-economic activities very difficult.

Health

The District has four health Zones namely: Sang, Sambu, Jimle, Kpabia with 2 health centers located at Sang, Sambu and Nine (9) Community Based Health Planning Services (CHPS) Compounds located at Dabogni, Kpabia, Sapke ,Nadundo, Tijo, Bofoyili,Tanando,Kukpano

and Jimle. Most of these compounds are without structures and Quarters for staff. This makes provision of health care delivery services very difficult and sometimes inaccessible. There is the need for urgent construction of Nurses' quarters at Sakpei, Sang Health centre; Sambu clinic and Dabogni CHPS. Other identified communities to benefit from CHPS compound concept are Donbini, Tunsung, Kayong, Nanville, Chegu, Dagmark and Manyini. These communities have so many suburbs.

On the part of personnel, the District Health Service has the following staff strength: Medical Assistant-0, Nurse practitioners-1, Midwives-4 (1 sick), Community Health Nurses-18 (13 females and 5 males), Enrolled nurses-13 (11 females and 2 males), Field Technicians-2 (all Males). These staff capacity is inadequate. The additional staff indicated below is required in order to improve equal access and quality health care delivery to the people:

Medical Assistant/Nurse practitioners-5, Midwives-6, Community Health Nurses-10, Enrolled nurses-10, Field Technicians-3 and Public Health Nurse-1

Health Infrastructure and Ownership

The table below shows the number of health infrastructures and the ownership:

FACILITY	LOCATION	WATER	ELECTRICITY	OWNERSHIP
HEALTH CENTRE	SANG	Comm. Water system	Yes	GHS
HEALTH CENTRE	SAMBU	Comm. Water system	Yes	GHS
HEALTH CENTRE	JIMLE	Rain Harvest	Yes	GHS
CHPS COMPOUND	DAGBONI	Rain Harvest	No	GHS
CHPS COMPOUND	KPABIA	Rain Harvest	No	GHS
CHPS COMPOUND	BOFOYILI	Rain Harvest	No	GHS
CHPS COMPOUND	NADUNDO	Rain Harvest	No	GHS
CHPS COMPOUND	SAKPE	Rain Harvest	No	GHS
CHPS COMPOUND	TANADO	Rain Harvest	No	GHS
CHPS COMPOUND	KUKPANO	Rain Harvest	No	GHS

CHPS COMPOUND	TIJO	Rain Harvest	No	GHS
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HEALTH			
DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/CHALLENGES	BASELINE INDICATOR	IMPLICATION	ACTION AREAS
Inadequate health facilities	No. of health facilities-1 health centre,1 health post and 9 CHPS compounds serving a population of 71,000 and above	People have to travel on miles before they can have access to health facility. Some lose their lives and productivity level is reduce for spending much time in search of health facility	The number of health facilities need CHPS compounds, Expansion and upgrading of District Health centre and more Nurses quarters in the district
Inadequate health staffs	No. of health staff-1 nurse practitioner,4 midwives No. of nurses 31 community and enrolled nurses,2 field technicians	Patients do not have proper medical attention because of the doctor – patient ratio. Difficulty in accessing health care delivery services. Effect on child and Maternal Health.	There is need to post more health staffs to district to improve health care delivery in the District.

Electricity

The District Capital-Sang in addition to Salankpang, Kpalkore, Kpulijini, Sambu, Zakpalsi,Tijo, Sakpe and Jimle have been connected to the National Electricity Grid. This represent only 6.2% of electricity coverage in the District. There is the need for the Assembly to strategize to extend the electricity to most communities within the plan period.

Water

The District has two communities which are served with pipe borne water are Sang and Sambu.

One hundred and seventy five (125) boreholes have been installed in fifty-four (54) communities. There are plans by Development partners such as NGOs, UNICEF and the Church of Christ to provide more water points.

Water analysis during the preparation of the District water and Sanitation plan for 2013-2016 revealed the following water deficits to cater for over 34,000 populations in the entire district. Below is additional water facility requirement to cater for the deficit-

New construction: Construction of two small town systems, 2. Construction of 100 boreholes, Construction of 34 hand dug wells with hand pumps

Rehabilitation: Replacement 20 No. boreholes with pumps, Rehabilitation of 20 No. boreholes and hand pumps, Rehabilitation of 10 No. hand dug wells

The table below shows the water situation in the District;

Sources of water	Area council			
	Sang	Kpabia	Jimle	Total
Ponds	54	38	12	104
Stream	152	32	32	169
River	1	0	0	1
Spring	4	0	0	4
Hand dug wells	3	0	1	4
Boreholes	85	23	17	125
Pipe born (stand pipes)	3	0	0	3
Total	309	102	81	435

WATER			
DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/CHALLENGES	BASELINE INDICATOR	IMPLICATION	ACTION AREAS
Inadequate water facilities	No. of water facilities-125	Incidence of water related diseases because people have to depend on unhygienic water sources. Besides low productivity because a lot of time is spend in search of water	Need for 2 small town water system for Sang and Sambu. More Boreholes and hand dug wells

Sanitation;

The District has 241 VIP latrines, 8 KVIPs, 6 water closets and 18 Institutional latrines.

Type Sanitation facilities	AREA COUNCIL
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	Sang	Kpabia	Jimle	Total
Acqua –privy	0	0	0	0
VIP	64	71	106	241
KVIP	3	4	1	8
Water Closet	6	0	0	6
Institutional Latrines	13	4	1	18
Total	82	79	108	269

There is prevalence of sanitation and hygiene related diseases like diarrhea and occasional outbreak of cholera especially in Mion and other big towns. The reasons for these are not far fetched and include the following:

- a. Open and free range defecation due to ignorance and inadequate sanitation facilities.
- b. Poorly managed public places of conveniences thus resulting in disuse and breeding grounds for flies.
- c. Indiscriminate dumping of refuse.
- d. Ignorance – due to some beliefs people are unable to appreciate the dangers in practicing poor personal and environmental hygiene.
- e. Traditional beliefs- the causes of some diseases are still linked to witchcraft and other super natural causes.
- f. Poverty- due to poverty, some household cannot acquire and own VIP toilet.
- g. Limited DA capacity in managing waste due to inadequate resources.
- h. Outmoded and poor enforcement of hygiene and sanitation bye laws.

With the coming of the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programme situation of the environment and sanitation related diseases are reduced. There is the need for more intensive programme on the ongoing CLTS programme in the District.

The distribution of sanitation facilities are summarized in the table below:

Sanitation			
Development Issues/Challenges	Baseline Indicator	Implication	Action Areas
1. Inadequate VIP latrines 2. Inadequate environmental cleanliness 3. Inadequate Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)	No. of VIP latrines-241 No. of times of environmental cleanliness	Indiscriminate defecation which lead to diseases. High incidence of diseases	Promotion of household VIP and Institutional latrines construction throughout the district. Ensuring that all developments conform with EPA environmental assessment rules and

	No. Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)	High incidence of poor personal hygiene	regulations in the entire district Promotion of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)
Inadequate KVIP institutional latrines No defined solid waste disposal Inadequate school health clubs in the district Inadequate waste management systems	1.No. of KVIP latrines in the district-8 2.No. of disposal site 3.No of school clubs 4.No. of waste management systems	Less than 1% of the population have no access to sanitation facility which leads to open and indiscriminate defecation This leads to prevalence of sanitation and hygiene related diseases like diarrhea and occasional outbreak due to indiscriminate dumping of waste.	Promotion of household VIP institutional latrines construction throughout the district 2. Provision of well-defined disposal sites. 3. Formation of School Health Clubs in 20 additional schools 4.Establishment of district waste management system in 6 major communities

Post and Telecommunications

The district has no post office. The district is connected to the analogue telephone systems. The services of private cellular phone companies such as MTN, Vodafone Ghana and Tigo help to complement the Ghana Telecom's land line services. The District has 6 MTN Masks, 4 Vodafone Masks 2 Tigo and 2 Airtel. These are located in Sang, Jimle, Botingli, Sapke Sambu and Kpabia.

Communication			
Development Issues/Challenges	Baseline Indicator	Implication	Action Areas
Inadequate TV and radio transmission	No. of TV and radio transmissions available-2	Inadequate access to information	There is the need to improve access to information

Education

The District has seventy one (71) schools. Out of this sixty four (64) are Early Childhood Centers and Primary Schools, seven (7) Junior High Schools. The District has no Senior High School. Students from the District have to attend SHS in places outside the District. The stakeholders are working hard towards the establishment of more Junior High schools and Senior High school. The District is faced with high rate of Pupil-Teacher ratio, overcrowding and congestion in classrooms as well as high rate of Untrained-trained teacher ratio. Figures are indicated in the analysis of challenges on table 1 below: Currently there are thirteen (13) schools which are benefitting from the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP).

Table 1.1 development issues/challenges

Development Issues/Challenges	Baseline Indicator	Implication	Action Areas
EDUCATION			
Inadequate classrooms	No. of classrooms- average pupil size in a classroom 65 pupils:1 classroom	Some of the children will not have access to education and this means that the millennium development goal of achieving free compulsory basic education would not be achieved.	There is the need to provide more classrooms to accommodate the pupil
Inadequate staff and high rate of trained/untrained teacher ratio	No. of teachers trained /untrained teacher ratio 1:12 and Teacher/Pupil ratio-1:65	This means that the pupil would not have proper tuition which would lead to low academic performance	There is the need to increase the number of trained and untrained teaching staff in the district. More support to UTDBE students.
Congestion of school pupils in classrooms	The No. of pupil per class is 65	This leads to poor ventilation. Congestion.	There is the need for more classrooms to

	whiles the national standard is 45.	Low rate of pupil teacher contact leading to poor pupils' academic performance.	decongest the over populated classrooms
Inadequate teaching and learning materials	No. of teaching and learning materials available	The inadequate teaching and learning materials means the pupil do not get access to practical demonstration of learning and this hinders their understanding which eventually affect their performance negatively	More teaching and learning materials should be supply to the schools.
High rate of children of school going age not in school	No. of children not in school	Increase level of poverty in households and communities/district	Need to extend free school uniforms, school feeding programmes to communities as well as mass education on the need for parents to send their children to school.
Inadequate means of transportation for supervision and monitoring	No. of means of transportation available-1 but not serviceable	This prevents most school going age children from going to school. Those who are able to manage gets to school late and usually sleep in the classroom which results in poor academic performance in the district	There is the need to improve means of transportation in the district by opening up the road network

Banking

There are no banking institutions in the District. The District assesses banking services in Yendi the mother municipal where there is Ghana Commercial Bank Limited (GCB) and Bonzali Rural Bank Limited and Agricultural Development Bank (ADB) and also other banking institutions in Tamale such as Bank of Ghana which is about 68 kilometers from the District capital-Sang.

Satellite Markets

The District has six (6) satellite markets located at Sang, Kpabia, Sambu, Sakpe, Nalogri and Jimle. Inadequacy of market structures and very poor road network linking traders to farmers

affects the District revenue base since most people cannot get places to trade thereby leading to waste of farm produce.

Administrative/Political Setup and Staff Strength in the District

The District Chief Executive heads the Office of the District Assembly. The District Assembly comprises the District Chief Executive, twenty (20) elected members, eight (8) appointed members and I Member of Parliament who has no voting rights. Out of the 28 Assembly members 3 of them are females. There is the need to sensitize women to involve in leadership positions and decision making. Administratively, the District is divided into three (3) Area Councils-Sang, Sambu and Kpabia and Twenty-one (21) electoral areas. Politically the District has one constituency namely Mion Constituency.

Table 1.2 shows the District Administration has the under listed Core Staff

SL/ NO.	GRADE	CURRENT NO.	DESIGNATION
1	Deputy Director	1	District Coordinating Director
2	Assistant Director IIB	2	Deputy Coordinating Directors 1&2
3	Principal Development Planning Officer	1	District Planning Officer
4	Assistant Development Planning Officer	2	Assistant Development Planning Officers
5	Assistant Budget Analysts	2	District Budget officer 1&2
	Internal Auditor	1	District Internal auditor
6	Assistant Internal Auditor	1	Assistant District Internal Auditor
	Audit Trainee	1	District Auditor Trainee
7	Senior Accounts Officer	1	District Finance officer

8	Accountant	1	District Accountant
9	Principal Accounts Officers	3	District Accounts Officers
10	Assistant Human Resource Officer	1	District Human Resource Officer
11	Assistant Procurement Officer	1	District Procurement Officer
12	Chief Technician Engineer	1	District Works Engineers-Head
13	Technician Engineer	3	District Engineer 1&2&3

Residential and Office Accommodation			
Development Issues/Challenges	Baseline Indicator	Implication	Action Areas
Lack of residential accommodation	No. of residential accommodation-0	Ineffective and inefficient work delivery of staff and low productivity of staff. High rate of absenteeism.	Residential accommodation should be provided
Inadequate office accommodation	No. of office accommodation- District is now using the small area council office-1 temporal and congested	Ineffective and inefficient work delivery of staff and low productivity of staff. High rate of absenteeism.	Office accommodation should be provided

Other supporting staff include: Executive Officer-2, Senior Typists-1 Secretaries-3, Watchmen-2, Labourer-1, Drivers-1 and a Messenger-1.The District has a total of fifty (53).Out of this 20 are females. This figure includes staff of Environmental Health Unit and Department of Community Development.

Though not all departments under the First schedule of Regulation 1A exist for now, there are seven (7) existing department out of the 11 District Departments specified in section 38 of the Local Government Act 1993, (Act 462). The 7 existing departments are:

Central administration Department

Works Department

Department of Agriculture

Department of trade and Industry

Department of Social Welfare and Community Development

Waste Management Department

Budgeting and Rating Department

As at now there is no Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) and other Donors in the District to assist the District in terms of Socio-economic activities. The District for now benefiting from a percentage of the District Development Facility Investment component from the Mother District-Yendi Municipal.

Committees of the Assembly

The Executive Committee of the Mion District Assembly in compliance with sections 24 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) has established the following sub-committee

- ❖ Finance and Administration
- ❖ Works
- ❖ Social Services
- ❖ Development Planning
- ❖ Justice and Security
- ❖ Environmental

Under section 25 (ix) of the same Act 462, every sub-committee is responsible for collating and deliberating on issues relevant to the Executive Committee of the Assembly.

Sub District Structures

In line with the 1992 constitution and the LI 2064 that established the Assembly, it has been divided into 3 Area Councils-Sang, Kpabia and Jimle.

All the Area Councils have permanent office accommodation but are not functioning due to the inability of the Assembly to pay allowances for personnel's to run them even though the Assembly have recruited personnel's to the Area Councils.

In order to ensure development at the local level, the Assembly must ensure that all the sub-structures are functional.

Function of District Management

Public sector departments and agencies respond sufficiently to request from the people. Lack of means of transportation hinders effective movement of staff. The Assembly secured one pick-up for revenue mobilization in addition to two old vehicles released from its parent district, Yendi Municipal. All other decentralised departments are making do with very old pick-ups from the same parent district. Cost of maintenance more than outweighs the available revenue.

The virtually insufficient descent living accommodation facilities in the district capital no doubt impacted negatively on staff performance. The Assembly is therefore focusing on the provision of living accommodation for workers as a matter of priority.

Since the establishment of the district, the Central Administration is operating in a temporal office where space and desks were inadequate for all staff.

Financial Management:

The following are the three major sources of finances for the District Assembly

- 1 DACF
- 2 MP's Common Fund
- 3 IGF
- 4 DDF

The table below shows the financial position of the District Assembly between 2012 and 2013:

Table 1.3 shows Financial Situation of the District Assembly for the years 2012 - 2013

Financial resource		2012 (GH¢)	2013(GH¢)
DACF	Budgeted	200000	500000.03
	Received	124500	350000
	Spent	123760	345670
MP's Common Fund	Budgeted	90000	30,000.00
	Received	50000	143267.45
	Spent	4567.89	12468.23
IGF	Budgeted	20000.75	400000
	Received	10000.36	28000.53

	Spent	1489.21	2793.56
	Budgeted	621,732.00	1,321,732.00
DDF	Received	124,150.00	624,150.00
	Spent	124,150.00	624,150.00
Cumulative Funds	Budgeted	130000.89	570000.03
	Received	184,500.36	521,267.98
	Spent	129,817.1	360931.79

The lack of qualified revenue staff negatively affected revenue generation of the Assembly. There is only one Revenue Superintendent and one Revenue Inspector, who for most part of the year was indisposed. The Assembly therefore relied on about four (4) commission collectors with its attendant implications.

Table 1.4 Financial Projections of the District Assembly for the period 2014 - 2017

Financial resource		2014 (GH¢)	2015 (GH¢)	2016 (GH¢)	2017 (GH¢)
DACF	Estimate	1,510,000.00	1,661,000.00	1,827,100.00	2,009,180.00
MP's Common Fund	Estimate	45,000.00	49,500.00	54,450.00	60,000.00
IGF	Estimate	60,000.00	65,000.00	67,000.00	68,000.00
DDF	Estimate	2460,000.00	2460,000.00	2460,000.00	2460,000.00
Cumulative Funds	Estimate	4,477,500.00	4,590,000.00	4795,250.00	4,019,300.00

The projections are based on a 13% inflation rate annually for the period.

The District Assembly hopes that other donors not captured here will intervene in the funding of some of the programmes, projects and activities captured in the plan or otherwise

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN THE DISTRICT

(a) Trading in Foodstuff

Mion District is a major producer of grains, legumes, roots and tubers. People from all over the country move into the district to buy and send these items to markets in the south and the

Upper Regions. Prices of these food items are often sold cheaply during harvest. Individuals, who have the capital buy, store and re-sell during the minor season making about 100% profit.

(b) *Sorghum cultivation*

Sorghum cultivation on commercial quantity is one big potential that exists in the district partly because of soil suitability and the fact that Guinness Ghana Limited had express interest provided the required quality is produced.

(c) *Food Agro-Processing*

- The Potential exist in the processing of Soya bean into oil, milk, and wean-mix, etc since it is widely cultivated in the district
- Sheanut Processing into butter. The current system of processing is by traditional approach usually done in limited quantity.
- Processing of groundnut into oil and butter.

(d) *Export Promotion*

The potential exist especially for yam and soya bean.

(e) *Warehousing*

Commercial warehousing for food storage in the district does not exist. Agricultural produce are usually stored on small scale basis by farmers either at home or in their farms. This pose the threat of large quantities of food lost in bush fires.

(f) Investments into sand winning

(g) Hospitality Industry is virtually untapped

(h) Irrigation Development is very poor

However, the District Assembly in consultation with sector heads have prioritized the following three for strategic investment:

- Production and processing of yam and cassava
- Oil processing from groundnut, soya bean and shea nuts
- Grain production, processing storage and marketing

These investment opportunities have both vertical and horizontal linkages with the people's productive activities and have the propensity to speed up poverty reduction in the district.

CHAPTER 2

2.1 District Development Priorities (2014-2017)

The implementation of the GSGDA I ended in December 2013, its successor the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGDA II) 2014-2017 has been prepared. It forms the basis for planning by both the sectors and the District Assemblies. The basic goal of the GSGDA II is to addressing the economic imbalances, re-stabilizing the economy, placing it on a path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and Middle Income Status.

The broad strategic direction for the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2014-2017) focuses on the following thematic areas

THEMES

1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability.
2. Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector
3. Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
4. Oil and Gas Development

5. Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development
6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment
7. Transparent and Accountable Governance.

During the planned period 2014-2017, various specific policies, programmes and projects/activities would be undertaken within the MTDPF thematic areas throughout the Mion District to improve the livelihood of the people.

1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability.

- Create a more diversified financial sector and improve access to financial services.
- Promote effective debt management.
- Accelerate economic migration with other regional and / or sub-regional states.

2. Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

- Ensure increased access of households and industries to reliable and adequate energy supply
- Integrate land use ,transport planning ,development planning and services provision
- Ensure sustainable Development in the transport sector
- Develop adequate human resources and apply new technology
- Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlements to support socio-economic development
- Facilitate the operationalisation of a workable rural housing policy
- Improve Environmental sanitation

3. Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

- Reduce risk associated with Agricultural production
 - Improve Agriculture productivity
 - Increase competitiveness and enhance integration into domestic and international markets
 - Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income
 - Promote fishery development for food security
 - Ensure the restoration of degraded natural resources
 - Promote sustainable natural resource management
 - Promote selected crop development for food security, exports and to support industry
 - Improve institutional coordination for Agricultural development
 - Promote sustainable natural resource management

4. Sustainable Partnerships between Governance and the Private Sector.

The Assembly expects to improve upon the low-income levels prevailing in the district by facilitating access to credit and ensuring a reduction in post-harvest losses. Also, the Assembly would embark seriously on irrigation agriculture on available water bodies for dry season gardening, which would go a long way to boost all year round employment.

The establishment of revenue database and organization of regular training programmes for revenue staff would enhance efficiency and effectiveness in revenue mobilization. In addition, the revenue collection machinery would have to be over-hauled and assisted by the sub-structures to be established. Fifty percent (50%) of revenue mobilized would have to be ceded to these sub-structures for development at their level. This is a sure way of improving revenue mobilization drive in the district.

Food Security particularly within the six (6) months of the dry season can be ensured taken into consideration our potentials in irrigation agriculture, diversification into livestock rearing, good post-harvest management and increasing the shelf-life of our produce through agro-processing. The District Assembly would therefore pursue these options seriously:

- Ensure the health ,safety and economic interest of consumers
- Productive employment opportunities in all sectors
- Promote domestic tourism to foster national cohesion as well as redistribution of income
- Diversify and expand the tourism industry for revenue generation and also preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage.

5. Develop Human Resource for National Development

Low literacy levels as a development issue in the district could be addressed through the participation and ownership of schools by communities, PTAs and SMCs. Enrolment and retention of children especially girls in school could be enhanced when chiefs and Opinion Leaders have sufficient interest in education. As such Chiefs and Opinion Leaders in the various communities would be animated to develop sufficient interest required to sustain this agenda. With improved literacy level, enhanced skills development and the large tract fertile arable land available, unemployment could be reduced and this would go to affect income levels of households.

- Increase equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels
- Improve quality of teaching and learning
- Bridge gender gap in access to education
- Improve access to quality education for the people with disabilities
- Mainstream issues of population, family life education, gender, health, HIV/AIDS/STI, Conflicts, fire safety, road safety, civic responsibility and human trafficking ,environment, human rights in the school curriculum
- Promote sports development
- Improve management of education service delivery
- Develop and retain human resource capacity at district level
- Bridge the equity gap in access to health care and nutrition services
- Improve health infrastructure
- Improve efficiency in health service delivery
- Ensure improved maternal and child health care
- Control the incidence of malaria
- Ensure the reduction of HIV/AIDS/STIS/TB transmission, ensure its proper management and promote healthy lifestyle

6. Transparent and Accountable Governance.

- For the period under consideration and given the democratic dispensation, the District Assembly would pursue vigorously to participate in the Development processes and collaborate effectively to promote peace and stability by strengthening the Democratization process and improvement of institutional capacities to facilitate the operationalization of the Magistrate court to deliver justice to the people.
- Also, Chiefs, Opinion leaders and the youth would be encouraged to re-focus and redirect their energies into other areas geared towards creating the environment devoid of insecurity, but peaceful co-existence, which is vital for the development of the district.
- Strengthen functional relationship between assembly members and citizens
- Strengthen the capacity of MMDAS for accountable ,effective performance and service delivery
- Institutionalize district level planning and budgeting involving all stakeholders through a participatory process at all levels
- Modernize public expenditure management framework
- Accelerate the process involved in the devolution of power to the district and sub-structures
- Deepen planning and M &E system at all levels
- Strengthen institutions to offer support to ensure social cohesion at all levels of society to engender peace and harmony for democracy
- Empower and mainstream gender into socio-economic development
- Strengthen the capacity of judges, police service and private sector to promote the rule of law.
- Improve data base for formulation , analysis and decision making

7. Reducing Poverty and Income Inequalities

- Promote income generating opportunities for the poor and vulnerable , including women, and food crop farmers
- Enhance access of the poor and vulnerable to social protection.
- Reduce vulnerability and exclusion.
- Bridge /reduce spatial and income inequalities in the district 's development

2.1 Summary of Key Development Problems, Issues and Gaps Identified from Performance Review & Situational Analysis

The following development gaps/problems were ascertained from an analysis of the current situation of the District and these will form the basis for development intervention over the medium term period (2010-2013):

1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability.

- Low internally generated funds.

2. Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

- Lack of access to ready markets for agric produce

3. Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

- Lack of access to modern farming technology
- Lack of credit facilities for farmers
- High cost of farming inputs
- Difficult access to tractor services
- Lack of irrigation schemes
- High incidence of livestock diseases

4. Human Development, Productivity and Employment

-EDUCATION

- low enrolment, attendance and completion rates of girl child in school
- low performance in school
- inadequate classroom accommodation
- low teacher motivation
- poor supervision on teachers
- low participation of basic schools in HIV/AIDS awareness programmes
- inadequate qualified teachers
- limited opportunities for ICT in schools

-HEALTH

- inadequate health care delivery
- high prevalence of diseases especially malaria
- inadequate accommodation for health personnel

-SOCIAL

- high rate of migration among the youth
- lack of community centre
- lack of electricity in most of the communities
- high incidence of teenage pregnancy /child labour

-ECONOMY

- lack of employable skills among the youth

-WATER AND SANITATION

- indiscriminate defecation (lack of KVIP toilet)
- indiscriminate disposal of liquid and solid waste
- weak drainage systems
- inadequate portable drinking water

4. Transparent and Accountable Governance.

Central administration

- Difficulty in accessing the over sea area of the district for service delivery
- Low representation of women both elected and appointed in the general Assembly
- Non-functionality of the sub-district structures
- Lack of reliable database
- false alarm/insecurity

2.2 Community Needs and Aspirations

Data was collected on the 70 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, at the same time, for the District Assembly as one of the main inputs for the preparation of this Medium-Term Development Plan.

The District Capacity Development Team (DCBT) trained the Community Capacity Development Teams (CCBTs) to collect data from the communities and to facilitate community members to make their own CAPs. Through this exercise, the most serious problems which hinder the people to improve their lives in the selected communities were identified, analyzed, and incorporated into their CAPs. Later, those felt needs from the communities were harmonized at the Area Council and the district levels respectively.

Table 2.1 below shows community needs harmonized at the district level.

PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED BY THE 70 COMMUNITIES (BY POINTS)

DMTDP THEME-2012- 2013	DMTDP THEME-2014- 2017	SECTOR	NEEDS	POINTS	% AGAINST TOTAL POINTS (2,520)
PRIORITIES FOR PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS	ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND AGRO- BASED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	ECONOMIC & HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY	Difficult access to markets	244	4.84%
			Lack of modern farming technologies.	102	4.05%
			Lack of access to credit facility	188	3.73%
			Difficult access to tractor service	40	1.59%
			Lack of irrigation facility	38	1.51%
			Inadequate knowledge and skills for small scale	30	1.19%

		enterprise		
		High incidence rate of livestock and poultry diseases	22	0.87%
		Inadequate storage facility	12	0.48%
		Infertile land	8	0.32%
		HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY	4	0.16%

DMTDP THEME-2012-2013	DMTDP THEME-2014-2017	SECTOR	NEEDS	POINTS	% AGAINST TOTAL POINTS (2,520)
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	DEVELOPING HUMAN RESOURCE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	EDUCATION	Inadequate up-to-date Teaching and Learning Materials	392	15.56%
			Inadequate school facilities (Kindergartens, Primary Schools, JHSs, SHSs, Vocational Training Schools)	350	13.89%
			Low performance in schools	312	12.38%
			Inadequate teachers quarters	154	6.11%
			Inadequate qualified teachers	120	4.76%

		High drop-out rate	
	HEALTH	Inadequate/ lack of accommodation for health personnel	110 4.37%
		Difficult access to health facilities and services	96 3.81%
		High incidence rate of diseases	56 2.22%
		Inadequate professional health personnel	50 1.98%
			50 1.98%
	WATER & SANITATION & ENVIRONMENT	Poor drainage system	74 1.47%
		Unclean surroundings	24 0.95%
			20 0.79%
		Indiscriminate disposal of waste	20 0.79%
		Deforestation	18 0.71%
		Water pollution	12 0.48%
		Indiscriminate defecation	10 0.40%
		Difficult access to safe drinking water	6 0.24%
	SOCIAL	Lack of community centre	4 0.16%
		Lack of solidarity in the community	4 0.16%

			High rate of migration among the youth		
			Teenage pregnancies	2	0.08%
			Lack of Day Care Centres (Early Child Development)	0	0.00%
			Lack of electricity	0	0.00%

(Source: 70 CAPs made by the selected communities in Mion District)

Note:

The community members identified problems they faced with in their daily life. The problems were classified into the seven sectors, i.e. Household Food Security (Agriculture), Education, Health, Water & Sanitation, Environment, Economic, and Social sectors. As the focus of the data collection and CAP exercise was on the service delivery, community members did not show their problems which can be categorised in the area of good governance and civic responsibility.

After community members prioritised their problems sector by sector, they compared the first problems from each sector and showed the magnitude of those first problems by distributing 42 points among them. The column of the points shows how many points in total each problem has obtained from the 60 communities. The highlighted problems were selected as the first problem for different sectors by different communities, due to its cross-cutting nature. This was considered when the percentage to the total vote numbers was calculated.

2.3 Potential, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis

The identified priorities of the District are further refined by subjecting them to the analysis of the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) of the development of the whole district in relation to Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda thematic areas. This will enhance formulation of appropriate strategies for effective implementation of the plans.

Application of the POCC analysis against each activity identified with its corresponding Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges are shown below:

Table 2.2 shows POCC Analyses

Education

Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low enrolment, attendance, retention and completion rates of girl child in schools	District Assembly's support Gender Desk Officer (DA) and Girls' Education Officer (GES) assigned Scholarship scheme for girl child from DA and GES	Various incentives for girl child from development partners and GES GET Fund from MOE CAMFED's support	High ignorance on the importance of girls child education among communities Limited resources in parents for children's education Gender roles: plenty of household chores assigned to girl child	Vulnerability of girl child due to poverty (migration, teen-age pregnancy etc.)
Conclusion	Increase in the enrolment, attendance, retention and completion rates of girl child in schools is possible, with support from CAMFED, GES, DA and other development partners. Sensitisation of communities on importance of girl child education should be done coupled with other activities to increase household income.			
ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Low performance in schools	District Assembly's support GES's support Some community members' contributions	Additional resources from development partners MOE' support (including GET Fund) MP's support Community Teaching Assistants under the NYEP.	Limited resources Ignorance on the importance of basic education in most communities High poverty rate within school communities	Long process of application for support from development partners High cost of building materials Inadequate support from development partners and the central government

Conclusion	It is possible to build and expand school infrastructure with support from DA, GES, MOE, and MP. If we have more external financial support from development partners, we can go responding to the demand quickly.
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ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Inadequate classroom accommodation	District Assembly's support GETFUND NGOs	Community initiative	Some communities do not see it as a duty to provide temporal classroom accommodation.	Poverty
Conclusion	If the District Assembly is able to harness its resources to double the pace at which it provides classroom accommodation, the problem of inadequate classroom accommodation will be solved.			
ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Low Teacher motivation	District Assembly's support community's support NGOs support	Provision of incentive package for hardworking teachers. National, Regional and District Best Teacher awards instituted.	Limited resources to provide the incentives.	Fair assessment of the teachers' work for selection.
Conclusion	Provision of incentive package to hardworking teacher will breed some amount of competition among the teachers which will go a long way to improve quality education delivery.			

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Poor supervision	GOG and interventions from NGOs and District Assembly's support.	Provision of fuel for G.E.S. officers to strengthen supervision	Irregular supply of fuel to officers to go round the schools.	Some officers do not have means of transport.
Conclusion	Poor supervision as a result of which performance has been low will be a thing of the past if the District Assembly and some NGO's will support the District Education Directorate with fuel and means of transport (motor bikes for circuit supervisors who do not have motor bikes).			

HEALTH

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Ineffective communication on the availability of modern health care delivery.	Available personnel to sensitize people DA's support for GHS sensitization programmes. GHS's support for training	Additional financial and technical support from development partners Availability of opportunities of training for health workers	Limited financial support for training health workers Few qualified personnel for training	High cost of training Unwillingness of health professional to accept postings to the district Few training

				institutions in the country
Conclusion	DA and GHS should sponsor health workers' training and do advocacy to make the training institution introduce quota admission system. Meanwhile, lobby activities to the central government and development partners to assist in establishment of additional health institutions to facilitate the training of health professionals and improve incentives for rural health workers.			

Issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate health care delivery.	DA's support GHS's support Some communities which are willing to make contributions Auxiliary health nurses under the NYEP	Financial support from development partners	Limited resources from DA, GHS and development partners Lack of appreciation of communities on modern medicine	High cost of health facility construction Untimely release of support from development partners
Conclusion	DA and GHS will explore development partners which can collaborate in provision of funding for health facilities			
ISSUES TO BE	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES

ADDRESSED				
High prevalence of diseases especially Malaria	DA's support GHS's support Some communities are willing to make contributions	Additional financial support from development partners	Limited resources from DA, GHS and development partners High level of illiteracy and ignorance of preventive methods among communities	Few development partners in the district Untimely release of support from development partners Poor coordination in the national vector control programmes
Conclusion	DA and GHS should allocate more funds for Malaria control than ever, due to high prevalence of Malaria (more than 90% of OPD attendance). Meanwhile, community sensitisation should be intensified for Malaria preventive measures e.g. use of ITN. Development partners will be lobbied to support for ITN provision and community sensitisation.			

ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Indiscriminate open defecation (Lack of KVIP toilets)	<p>DA's support (DACF)</p> <p>Existence of few public toilets</p> <p>Some individuals are willing to partner with DA for VIP toilets.</p> <p>Indigenous knowledge</p>	<p>Increased financial and technical support from development partners</p> <p>Presidential Special Initiative (PSI) on sanitation.</p>	<p>Lack of bye-laws on sanitation.</p> <p>Low level of support from DA and partner organisations.</p> <p>Poor sanitary knowledge among communities</p> <p>Poor management of the already existing toilets by communities</p>	<p>High cost of construction materials</p> <p>Few development partners in the district</p> <p>Political interference in allocating facilities.</p>
Conclusion	DA should increase support to provide more toilet facilities to communities in addition to sensitisation of communities on sanitation. Meanwhile, lobby activities to development partners for financial support should be done.			
ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Inadequate potable drinking water	<p>DA's support (DACF)</p> <p>Some communities which are willing to make contributions</p> <p>Alternative potable water sources are identified</p>	<p>Additional financial and technical support from development partners (e.g. drilling boreholes)</p> <p>PSI</p>	<p>Inadequate support from DA</p> <p>Lack of access to treatment and filtering materials</p> <p>Ignorance of simple water treatment technology among communities</p>	<p>Lack of political commitment.</p> <p>High cost of investment in alternative potable water sources</p> <p>Few development partners in the district</p>

				Low capacities of DA staff in the water sector.
Conclusion	There should be more political will and commitment to improving the water situation in communities. More boreholes should be developed into small town water systems and also, development partners should invest more in the water sector.			

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Indiscriminate dumping of solid and liquid waste.	DA's support for waste management and community sensitisation Presence of competent Environmental Health and Sanitation staff. Presence of few waste containers.	Additional support from development partners Zoom Lion's support. GHS and GES' support.	Limited resources in DA, development partners and communities High ignorance on the importance of sanitation in most communities.	Few development partners in the district Long process of application for support from development partners High cost of waste management facilities and equipment
Conclusion	It is possible to increase awareness in communities on personal hygiene and environmental sanitation. DA with its departments (Environmental Health & GES) should increase support to address the issues and lobby activities to the central government and development partners.			

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
High rate of migration among the youth	DA's support for credit to the youth Fertile and vast arable land Youth employment programme	Additional support from development partners	Limited resources from DA and development partners High poverty rate Limited employment opportunities in the district Lack of social amenities in rural areas Lack of logistic support for Community Development staff	Few development partners in the district Attractive nature of the bigger cities where the youth migrate to.
Conclusion	DA should explore more ways to increase opportunities for self-employment for the youth. In addition, lobby activities to development partners for employment opportunity creation for the youth should be done			

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
High incidence of teenage pregnancies and child labour.	DA's support for sensitisation Dept. of Community Development's support for sensitisation Dept. of Social Welfare's support	Additional support from development partners Ministry of Children and Women Affairs. Songtaba's support in this direction.	Limited resources from those collaborative institutions Inadequate knowledge of danger and consequence of teen-age pregnancy in communities Limited financial resources to embark on sensitizations	Few development partners in the district

Conclusion	DA with its sector departments should establish a system to collect and update the data. In addition, lobby activities should be done to obtain more technical and financial support from development partners.
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CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
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<p>Difficult in accessing the "overseas" area of the district for service delivery</p>	<p>The presence of Private canoe operators make the route shorter as compared to passing through Yendi to the other side of the river</p> <p>The presence of a disaster office and its staff</p>	<p>Support from the central government and development partners</p> <p>Presence of private canoe operators</p>	<p>The risky nature of using canoes especially during the raining seasons.</p> <p>The bow nature of the roads linking the communities even after crossing the river</p> <p>The lack of funds and logistics.</p>	<p>High cost involved in constructing a bridge over the river.</p> <p>High cost involved if one has to go to the overseas through Zabzugu</p> <p>The deprived nature of the area which makes people to refuse posting there.</p>
<p>Conclusion</p>	<p>D/A will do lobbying with central government through the Ministry of Roads and Highways and development Partners to get a bridge constructed across the river. Also incentive package will be introduced for workers who accept postings to the place. Meanwhile DA should procure an engine boat and district health directorate, life jackets to make the area accessible.</p>			
<p>ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED</p>	<p>POTENTIALS</p>	<p>OPPORTUNITIES</p>	<p>CONSTRAINTS</p>	<p>CHALLENGES</p>
<p>Low participation of women both elected/appointed in General Assembly</p>	<p>Encouragement from D/A</p> <p>Use of community development on NCCE to do sensitisation</p> <p>Making the Area Councils functional to involve women's participation</p> <p>GES's support through school teachers</p>	<p>support from donor partners</p> <p>Use of information Service department and local FM stations at the regional.</p> <p>Ensuring good governance as in GPRS II.</p>	<p>Limited financial and human resources and logistics</p> <p>Inaccessible roads networks.</p>	<p>Few development partners in the district</p>

Conclusion

D/A with its sector departments will do it best to get people especially women to encouraged them to get involved in Assembly matters. Also lobbying is been done to woe donor partners to the district.

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Non-functionality of sub-district structures	<p>Logistical and financial support from the D/A</p> <p>Recruitment of competent and hardworking A/C staff</p> <p>D/A commitment in ceding revenue to the Area Council</p> <p>Education on the need to make them functional by NCCE and community development</p>	<p>Material and financial support from development partners</p> <p>Central government commitment and support for good governance and decentralisation .</p>	<p>Absence of a well defined remuneration package for staff of the sub-district structures.</p> <p>Limited financial and human resources and logistics</p> <p>Difficulty in getting staff with the required capacities for the Area Councils.</p>	<p>Bureaucratic nature of wooing development partners to the district.</p> <p>Inaccessible nature of some of the Area Councils</p> <p>Inadequate funding sources.</p>
Conclusion	DA to settle with key development partners to build and strengthen the capacities of Area Councils			

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Lack of accurate data base	<p>Readiness of D/A to commit funds and time to data gathering</p> <p>Use of staff of community development, NCCE to generate the needed data</p> <p>Use of traditional authority within</p>	<p>development partners support to D/A</p> <p>Use of other N.G.Os which are into data gathering.</p> <p>Use of the RPCU</p> <p>Good governance especially the decentralization process.</p>	<p>Bureaucratic nature of information flow.</p> <p>Limited human, financial and logistical support</p> <p>Busy nature of D/A staff, thus little commitment</p> <p>Inaccessible nature of some of the communities where</p>	<p>Few development partners in the district</p> <p>Low literacy rate among most of the people from who data may be needed.</p> <p>Fear of volunteering need information.</p>

			data may be needed.	
Conclusion	D/A will use some members of the D/A, N.G.Os and Sector Heads to generate the needed data			

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
False alarm and insecurity	<p>DA's/peoples commitment towards peaceful coexistence</p> <p>The existence of a police station and peace officers.</p> <p>Traditional authorities commitment to the maintenance of peace</p> <p>Use dialogue</p>	<p>Central government's commitment towards peace and security of the place</p> <p>Use of NGOS committed to peace and security</p> <p>Dependence on the various peace pipes smoked.</p>	<p>Limited financial and logistics support.</p> <p>Unnecessary interference by some youth groups or politicians.</p> <p>Disregard for agreement in peace</p>	<p>Divergent ethnic/cultural backgrounds of the people.</p> <p>Mistrust among the major ethnic groups.</p> <p>Illiteracy and idleness of most of the youth</p>

Conclusion

DISEC together with major opinion leaders of the various ethnic groups is doing all in its bid to ensure there is peace.

ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

AGRICULTURE

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Lack of credit services for farmers	DA's support (Poverty Alleviation Fund) Family and communal support system MOFA can link farmers with credit sources.	Additional resources from development partners Commercial bank credit	Poorly developed farmer based organisations High illiteracy rate among farmers Poor flow of information of credit services	Few development partners in the district High interest rates in commercial bank
Conclusion	Farmers should be sensitised on the current support. In addition, lobby activities to development partners and financial institutions for more credit opportunities for farmers should be done.			

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Lack of access to modern farming technologies	DA's support for agricultural extension service MOFA's technical support Indigenous knowledge	Additional resources from development partners Modernisation of agriculture is one of the main issues in GSGDA I	Low staff numbers of MOFA Lack of logistics for extension service Poor flow of technological information High level of illiteracy among farmers Poor appreciation to agricultural extension service	Few development partners in the district Few appointments of technical staff to the district

Conclusion	DA and MOFA should strengthen agricultural extension service to resolve the technological deficiencies of farmers. Meanwhile, lobby activities to development partners for financial support should be done.
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ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Lack of access to ready market for agric produce	<p>Few local markets in the district</p> <p>MOFA technical support for local processing (to add value and to reduce bulk)</p> <p>Few available vehicles (cargo transportation)</p> <p>Some community associations purchase farm produce</p> <p>Establishment of satellite farm produce market</p>	<p>Additional support from development partners</p> <p>Big external markets</p> <p>Feeder Road Department and High Way Authority at the regional level</p>	<p>Lack of access roads</p> <p>Poor access roads (in bad condition)</p> <p>Scattered and remote communities</p> <p>Poor access to internal and external market information</p>	<p>Poor frequency of road construction and maintenance</p> <p>High cost of transportation</p> <p>Trade liberalisation</p>
Conclusion	To enhance local economy, rural areas should be opened up to markets through roads in good condition. Lobby activities to Feeder Road, High Way and donors agencies.			

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Lack youth employable skills for self employment	<p>few own profitable ventures</p> <p>business associations formed and operating</p> <p>DA provides credit facilities to associations with her</p> <p>Easy to understand training modules</p>	<p>Additional support from development partners</p> <p>A large % of youth ready to be trained and be self employed</p>	<p>Lack funds to train them</p> <p>No training centre,tools,ent.</p>	<p>Lack funds to train them</p> <p>No training centre,tools,expertise ent.</p>
Conclusion	To enhance local economy, the youth should be exposed to trainable skills so as to be self employed.			

Social Protection

A Clear Social protection programme, addressing the issues identified in the vulnerability analysis (these may be preventive, protective, promotional, and empowering) to deal with vulnerability and exclusion relevant to the District's area of competence. Social protection interventions identified in the MTDPF 2014-17 as well as the National Social Protection Strategy (MESW) and the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) Manual (MESW) may be consulted for more information. The *District plans for complementary programmes in LEAP target areas in support of its poverty reduction objectives.*

The Vulnerable and excluded of the segment of the society in this district include:

- Food crop farmers who become especially vulnerable during the dry season, which lasts for about six (6) months.
- Children especially female ones.

- The district at large, which is often under threats of conflicts.
- The elderly women and the physically challenged.
- Guinea worm endemic communities.
- Unemployed.
- HIV/AIDS victims

Special programmes for the vulnerable and excluded will establish systems and provide resources to reduce conditions of extreme poverty and social deprivation. Others include:

- Promotion of gender balance and equity
- Prevention and Rapid response to people affected by disasters.
- Expansion of social security schemes, mutual health insurance schemes to cover majority of workers.
- Enforcement of rights of the vulnerable especially children and women.

Being one of the newly created districts, MION District Assembly does not have accurate and updated database on the vulnerable and excluded people. Thus, it is urgent to collect information of them to plan relevant approaches with clear targeting. However, available data on HIV/AIDS activities reveals that the prevalence rate is almost .2%.

(LEAP office).

ix. Local economic development

In promoting local economic development, the DA will consider introducing innovative programmes such as facilitating the upgrading of technological and managerial capabilities of micro, small and medium enterprises (facilitating the introduction to basic machinery to enhance productivity, provision of business development services in the areas of marketing of products, technical and management training, advisory services, entrepreneurship development programmes to stimulate skills development and upgrading especially for women and youth, e.g. agro processing clusters, establishing land banks for agriculture, and awareness creation on quality standards, labeling, packaging, certification, subcontracting, formalization of businesses etc).

The DA will come out with marketing strategies to advertise the economic endowments of the District and create a good image to attract investment, formation of community saving schemes to provide financial services, land use rights etc.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
High rate of migration among the youth	DA's support for credit to the youth Fertile and vast arable land Youth employment programme	Additional support from development partners	Limited resources from DA and development partners High poverty rate Limited employment opportunities in the district Lack of social amenities in rural areas Lack of logistic support for Community Development staff	Few development partners in the district Attractive nature of the bigger cities where the youth migrate to.
Conclusion	DA should explore more ways to increase opportunities for self-employment for the youth. In addition, lobby activities to development partners for employment opportunity creation for the youth should be done			

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
High incidence of teenage pregnancies and child labour.	DA's support for sensitisation Dept. of Community Development's support for sensitisation Dept. of Social Welfare's support	Additional support from development partners Ministry of Children and Women Affairs. Songtaba's support in	Limited resources from those collaborative institutions Inadequate knowledge of danger and consequence of teen-age pregnancy in communities Limited financial resources to	Few development partners in the district

		this direction.	embark on sensitizations	
Conclusion	DA with its sector departments should establish a system to collect and update the data. In addition, lobby activities should be done to obtain more technical and financial support from development partners.			

Protecting children from violence, exploitation and abuse:

All children have the right to be protected from violence, exploitation and abuse. Yet, millions of children worldwide from all socio-economic backgrounds, across all ages, religions and cultures suffer violence, exploitation and abuse every day. Millions more are at risk.

Some girls and boys are particularly vulnerable because of gender, race, ethnic origin or socio-economic status. Higher levels of vulnerability are often associated with [children with disabilities](#), who are [orphaned](#), indigenous, from ethnic minorities and other marginalised groups. Other risks for children are associated with living and working on the streets, [living in institutions](#) and [detention](#), and living in communities where inequality, unemployment and poverty are highly concentrated. Natural disasters, armed conflict, and [displacement](#) may expose children to additional risks. Child refugees, internally displaced children and unaccompanied migrant children are also populations of concern. Vulnerability is also associated with age; younger children are at greater risk of certain types of violence and the risks differ as they get older.

Violence, exploitation and abuse are often practiced by someone known to the child, including parents, other family members, caretakers, teachers, employers, law enforcement authorities, state and non-state actors and other children. Only a small proportion of acts of violence, exploitation and abuse are reported and investigated, and few perpetrators are held accountable.

Violence, exploitation and abuse occur in the homes, families, [schools](#), care and justice systems, workplaces and communities across all contexts, including as a result of conflict and natural disasters. Many children are exposed to various forms of violence, exploitation and abuse, including [sexual abuse and exploitation](#), [armed violence](#), [trafficking](#), [child labour](#), [gender-based violence](#), bullying (see UNICEF, [Too often in silence](#), 2010), cyber-bullying, gang violence, [female genital mutilation/cutting](#), [child marriage](#), physically and emotionally violent child discipline, and other harmful practices.

There is significant evidence that violence, exploitation and abuse can affect the child's physical and mental health in the short and longer term, impairing their ability to learn and socialize, and impacting their transition to adulthood with adverse consequences later in life.

Children with disabilities

Stigma, ignorance, neglect, superstition and communication barriers for children with disabilities are among the social factors that explain their discrimination and isolation from society.

Depending on how disability is defined, global figures estimate that 200 million children experience some form of disability. ([UNESCO - Education for all global monitoring report 2010: Reaching the marginalized](#)). However, statistics on incidence and prevalence of childhood disabilities are slim and assumptions often lie within large ranges of uncertainty and are outdated ([UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre - Promoting the Rights of Children with Disabilities](#) (2007)). Children with single or multiple forms of physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments can become disabled if attitudinal and environmental barriers deny their human rights, hinder access to basic services and foreclose equal participation.

Birth registration, the official recording of a child's birth by the government, establishes the existence of the child under law and provides the foundation for safeguarding many of the child's civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. [Article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child](#) specifies that every child has the right to be registered at birth without any discrimination.

Nevertheless, the births of nearly 230 million children under the age of five worldwide have never been officially recorded. Asia is home to more than half of these children.

Apart from being the first legal acknowledgement of a child's existence, birth registration is central to ensuring that children are counted and have access to basic services such as health, social security and education. Knowing the age of a child is central to protecting them from child labour, being arrested and treated as adults in the justice system, forcible conscription in armed forces, child marriage, trafficking and sexual exploitation. A birth certificate as proof of birth can support the traceability of unaccompanied and separated children and promote safe migration. In effect, birth registration is their 'passport to protection.' Despite the importance of obtaining official and documented proof of registration, around 290 million children (or 45 per cent of all children under age five worldwide), do not possess a birth certificate. Universal birth registration is one of the most powerful instruments to ensuring equity over a broad scope of services and interventions for children.

Being an integral part of civil registration systems, the demographic information provided by birth registration is imperative for governments to create and monitor national population statistics. Improved birth registration records contribute to statistical data that are crucial for planning, decision making and monitoring actions and policies aimed at protecting children.

Registration levels, for children under five, are almost universal in the majority of all industrialized countries and among some countries in Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS) and Latin America and the Caribbean. The vast majority of unregistered children are in less developed countries, particularly in the South Asian and sub-Saharan Africa regions., where only half of the children under five years of age have their births registered. Countries dealing with armed conflict or civil war make up the majority of the countries with the lowest birth registration.

UNICEF strategic actions are geared towards strengthening national child protection systems in order to reduce the obstacles of registering every child at birth. Actions in support of birth registration include legal and policy reform; civil registry strategic planning, capacity building and awareness-raising; the integration of birth registration into other services, such as health and education; community-based registration and social mobilization campaigns. Innovative approaches are also used, including SMS technology and support to governments to develop online birth registration information systems.

Visit the [resources](#) page for more information.

UNICEF brings the plight of millions of 'invisible' children into focus. Watch this report on birth registration - passport to protection, and to society.

Updated: 13 January 2014

Female genital mutilation/cutting

Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) refers to all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.

According to a recent [UNICEF publication](#) more than 130 million girls and women have experienced FGM/C in 29 countries in Africa and the Middle East where the practice is most common. But without far more intensive and sustained action now from all parts of society, hundreds of millions more girls will suffer profound, permanent, and utterly unnecessary harm. If rates of decline seen in the past three decades are sustained, the impact of population growth means that up to 63 million more girls could be cut by 2050.

Overall, an adolescent girl today is about a third less likely to be cut than 30 years ago. Kenya and Tanzania have seen rates drop to a third of their levels three decades ago through a combination of community activism and legislation. In the Central African Republic, Iraq, Liberia and Nigeria, prevalence has dropped by as much as half. Attitudes are also changing: recent data show that the majority of people in the countries where FGM is practiced believe it should end, but continue to compel their daughters to undergo the procedure because of strong social pressure.

FGM/C may cause severe pain and can result in prolonged bleeding, infection, infertility and even death. A 2006 [World Health Organisation's study](#) found that FGM/C is also harmful to newborns due to adverse obstetric outcomes, leading to an extra 1 to 2 perinatal deaths per 100 deliveries.

UNICEF/NYHQ2009-
1485/Kate Holt

CHAPTER 3

3.1 Development Focus, Goals, Objectives and Strategies

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 term. Thus, goals are broad statements of intent expressing desires, which are geared towards improving the wellbeing of the people.

The goal of the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGDA II) 2014-2017 is to address the economic imbalances, restabilizing the economy and placing it on a path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and middle income status.

In line with the GSGDA, the goal of the Mion District Assembly is *“to facilitate the socio-economic development of the district through effective harnessing of the natural and human resources and collaborating with private and public Sector agencies for the provision of basic infrastructure and service delivery in a sustainable manner towards poverty reduction and gender equity”*. And, considering the fact that the Mion District is a food producing area, and with the human resources as its greatest asset, special attention would be given to education and training, agriculture, Health and Water & Sanitation.

Gender Considerations would be of paramount concern to the Assembly at the various levels of our development aspiration. Also Community Participation is going to be made to cut across all strategies to be adopted. Gender considerations and the participation of communities would ensure balanced decisions, which would ensure that projects are successful and sustainable and, benefits are spread.

OBJECTIVES OF DMTDP

- Improve the district’s internal revenue generation and management by 2017
- To improve the district’s road networks by 2017
- To increase the potable water coverage from the current level of 47.90% to 83% by 2017
- To reduce post-harvest losses from 25% to 6% by 2017
- To improve maternal and child health care by 2017
- To promote exclusive breastfeeding by 2017
- To increase gross enrolment and retention of girls from 60.70% to 94% by 2017
- To enhance the performance of sub district structures by 2017
- To promote income generating opportunities for the poor and vulnerable by 2017

District Development Priorities Linked to the Pillars of GSGDA-2014-2017

3.2 Linking Harmonized Identified Development Problems/Issues to the GSGDA 2014-2017

To ensure the harmony between the Development Issues and the Ghana Shared Growth and Development 2014-2017, the issues were linked to the GSGDA 2014-2017 Thematic Areas which included:

- I. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability
- II. Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
- III. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management
- IV. Oil and Gas Development
- V. Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development
- VI. Human Development, Productivity and Employment
- VII. Transparent and Accountable Governance

Table 3.1 Linking the Summarized Development Issues to the GSGDA II

Thematic Area	District Development Issue	District Specific Objective	Corresponding National Objective	Corresponding National Strategy	Implementing Agencies
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability-economy	1,Poor Internal Revenue Generation	Increase the Assembly’s internally generated revenue from current 50% to 90% by December, 2017	0004. Improve fiscal resource mobilization	1.1 Minimize revenue collection leakages	MMDAs, Sub district structures
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management – agriculture	2,Lack of credit facilities to farmers	Improve access of farmers to credit services to 50% by December, 2017.	0020 Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs	0092 Enhance access to affordable credit	DA, NGOs, Financial. Institutions
	3,lack of access to modern farming technology	ii. To increase crop/livesock production from 50% to 60% by December, 2017.	0029 Promote selected crop development for food security, export and industry	Provide equal access to warehousing facilities and crop financing facilities	DA, NGOs, MOFA
	4,lack of access to ready market for agric produce	To improve access to credit services, and markets for agric produce.	0020 Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs	0092 1.2 Enhance access to affordable credit	DA, NGOs, MOFA
	5,High cost of farming inputs	ii. To increase crop/livestock production from 50% to 60% by December, 2017.	0029. Promote selected crop development for food security, export and industry	Provide equal access to warehousing facilities and crop financing facilities	DA, NGOs, MOFA
	6,Difficult	ii. To increase	0029 Promote	4.12 Provide equal	DA, NGOs,

	access to tractor services	crop/livestock production from 50% to 60% by December, 2017.	selected crop development for food security, export and industry	access to warehousing facilities and crop financing facilities	MOFA
	7,Lack of irrigation schemes	ii. To increase crop production from 50% to 60% by December, 2017.	0028 Reduce production and distribution risks/bottlenecks in agriculture and industry	3.6 Explore appropriate and affordable irrigation schemes since electricity-powered ones are beyond the reach of many farmers	DA, NGOs, MOFA
	8,High incidence of livestock diseases	ii. To increase livestock production from 50% to 60% by December, 2017	0030 Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income	5.3 Establish additional training facilities in animal health	DA, NGOs, MOFA

Thematic Area health	District Development Issue	District Specific Objective	Corresponding National Objective	Corresponding National Strategy	Implementing Agencies
Human development, production and employment	1, Inadequate health care delivery	Improved efficiency in the health sector over the period	0124 Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services	3.1 Increase access to maternal, newborn, child health (MNCH) and adolescent health services	DA and GHS
	2, High prevalence of diseases especially malaria	Better quality care in all health facilities and during outreach.	0124 Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services	3.1 Increase access to maternal, newborn, child health (MNCH) and adolescent health services	DA and GHS
	3, Inadequate accommodation for health personnel	Increase overall resources in the health sector, equitably and efficiently distributed.	0123 Improve governance and strengthen efficiency and effectiveness in health service delivery	2.8. Improve the quality of health sector governance	DA and GHS, NGOs

Thematic Area education	District Development Issue	District Specific Objective	Corresponding National Objective	Corresponding National Strategy	Implementing Agencies
Human development, production & employment	1, low enrolment, attendance and completion rates of girl child in schools	Increased school enrolment attendance retention and completion rates especially the girl child by 75% by the end of 2017	0118. Bridge gender gap in access to education	3.1 Expand incentive schemes for increased enrolment, retention and completion for girls particularly in deprived areas	GES, DA
	2, Low performance in schools (maths and science)	Promote science & mathematics and Technology education and training.	0117 Improve quality of teaching and learning	2.5. Improve the teaching of science, technology and mathematics in all basic schools	DA, GES, MOE, and MP
	3, Inadequate classroom accommodation	Provide infrastructure and encourage the private sector (CBOs, NGOs FBOs) and development partners to participate	0116 Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels 6010101	1.1 Provide infrastructure facilities for schools at all levels across the country particularly in deprived areas	DA, NGOs, GES
	4, Low teacher motivation.	Ensure that a comprehensive guidelines on teachers. Motivation in place.	0121 . Develop and retain human resource capacity at national, regional and district levels	1.4 Provide adequate resources and incentives for human resource capacity development	DA, GES, MOE,
	5, Poor supervision of teachers	Develop effective accountability system	0120. Improve management of education service delivery	0876 5.2. Strengthen monitoring and evaluation and reporting channels	DA, GES, MOE,
	6, Low participation of basic schools in	Identify and promote STD/HIV/	0118. Bridge gender gap in access to	2.8. Integrate essential knowledge and life	DA, GES, MOE,

	HIV/AIDS programmes	AIDS prevention, care and support at all levels of education	education	skills into school curriculum to ensure civic responsibility	
	7, Limited opportunity for ICT in schools.	Promote information and communication (I.C.T) in schools and institutions of higher learning	0117 Improve quality of teaching and learning	2.2. Promote the acquisition of literacy and ICT skills and knowledge at all levels	DA, GES, MOE, and MP
	8, Inadequate qualified teachers.	Improve quality of teaching and learning for an enhanced pupil/students achievement.	0117 Improve quality of teaching and learning	2.3. Increase the number of trained teachers, trainers, instructors and attendants at all levels	DA, GES, MOE,

Thematic Area	District Development Issue	District Specific Objective	Corresponding National Objective	Corresponding National Strategy	Implementing Agencies
Transparent & accountable governance-central administration	1,difficulty in accessing the overseas areas of the district for service delivery	To provide quality service that would improve livelihoods of inhabitants of the area.	0065 Transport Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs	3.1 Establish consultation mechanisms between Transport Sector MDAs, with MLGRD, MMDAs and other Sector Ministries	DA, NGOs, LGS
	2,Low representation of women both elected and appointed in the general Assembly	To expand or encourage women's participation in local governance.	0174 Empower women and mainstream gender into socioeconomic development	1.3. Institute measures to ensure increasing proportion of women Government appointees in District Assemblies	DA, NGOs,
	3,non-functionality of the district sub-structures	To bring governance to the doorsteps of those at the grassroots (decentralization)	0152 Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Service Act	1.3 Strengthen existing sub-district structures to ensure effective operation	DA, NGOs
	4,lack of reliable database.	For the judicious and equitable distribution of development of the district	0130 Develop a comprehensive social policy	1.3. Enhance generation of data on social issues for policy impact assessment	DA, NGOs,
	5,false alarm/insecurity	To ensure an atmosphere of peace and order for the total development of the	0187 Increase national capacity to ensure safety of life and	3.1 Increase safety awareness of citizens	DA, NGOs, POLICE SERVICE

		district.	property		
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Thematic Area	District Development Issue	District Specific Objective	Corresponding National Objective	Corresponding National Strategy	Implementing Agencies
Human development, productivity/employment.- Local Economic Development	1,lack of employable skills among the youth	To provide the requisite skills, tools and training for the youth to be self employed.	0020 Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs	1.1 Provide training and business development services	DA,NBSSI,NGOs
	2,high rate of migration among the youth	To provide the requisite skills, tools and training for the youth to be self employed	0131 Progressively expand social protection interventions to cover the poor	1.1. Introduce measures that can improve livelihoods in places of origin	DA, NGOS
	3,lack of electricity in most communities	To improve electricity coverage from 15to 45% by 2017	0080. Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of Ghanaians and for export	1.6 Increase access to modern forms of energy to the poor and vulnerable especially in the rural areas through the extension of national electricity grid	DA, Electricity department
	4,lack of community centre in Sang	To provide a community centre by 2017	0079 Foster social cohesion and enhance the participation of people in leisure	3.4 Encourage corporate organizations to invest in recreational	DA, NGOs

			activities as a way of improving healthy lifestyles	activities	
	5,high incidence of teenage pregnancy/child labour	Reduce teenage pregnancy from 8% to 2% by 2017	0125 Prevent and control the spread of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote healthy lifestyles	4.1. Strengthen health promotion, prevention and rehabilitation	DA, NGOs, GHS,COMM. DEV

Thematic Area	District Development Issue	District Specific Objective	Corresponding National Objective	Corresponding National Strategy	Implementing Agencies
Human development, productivity/employment.- WATER & SANITATION	1. Indiscriminate defecation (lack of KVIP toilets)	To increase sanitation coverage from 41% to 47% by 2017	0112 Ensure the development and implementation of health education as a component of all water and sanitation programmes	4.1 Incorporate hygiene education in all water and sanitation delivery programmes	DA, DWST,NGOs
	2. indiscriminate disposal of solid/liquid waste	To increase awareness on hygienic practices 20% to 40% by 2017	0111 Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation	3.8 Acquire and develop land/sites for the treatment and disposal of solid waste in major towns and cities	DA, DWST,NGOs
	3. weak drainage system	1. To enhance collaboration among stakeholders in the water and sanitation sector.	0111 Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation	3.4 Promote widespread use of simplified sewerage systems in poor areas	DA, DWST,NGOs
	4. inadequate portable water	To increase potable water coverage from 68% to 74% by 2017	0110 Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water	2.3 Adopt cost effective borehole drilling mechanisms	DA, DWST,NGOs

PROGRAMME PRINCIPLES

The National Community Water and Sanitation Programme (NCWSP), which was launched in 1994, is based on the principles of **Demand Responsive Approach (DRA)**. The programme shifts away from dependency on Government for development towards reliance by user communities. Users under the strategy, become the focus of the project, as **initiators, planners, implementers, managers and owners** of the service. The overriding implication of the DRA is that water, both as social and economic good must be **driven by demand** from the users and should be **owned and managed at the community level**.

There is the principle of cost sharing where community is supposed to contribute 5% capital cost and pay the normal operations, maintenance and repair cost of their facilities.

The Programme also emphasizes on the involvement of women in the design and implementation of the project at all stages.

The Private sector as partners is expected to deliver efficiently, goods and services in areas of training, planning, designing, and construction.

Mion District Assembly is responsible for planning, programming, implementation, management and coordination of water and sanitation programs in the district.

CWSA is responsible for the overall planning, regulation, supervision, quality control, training and capacity building.

3.3 Public Hearing

In pursuance of the objective of community participation as an essential and integral part of effective development planning, the District conducted at least two public hearings on the District development plan.

First was the public hearing conducted at the sub –district level on may 5th 2014 at Jimle Area Council and started at 10:00 AM in Jimle in which all the relevant communities from all three Area Councils were invited and given the opportunity to comment on the issues captured during the planning process towards the formulation of the Community Action Plans.

The issues included the following: situational issues, their implications to the development agenda presented in an analyzed form for their input.

The stakeholders included at the sub-structure level included:

- The unit committee members
- community representatives
- CBOs
- DPCU
- etc

The second public hearing was conducted in June 27th 2010 at District Assembly Conference Hall in Sang. This Programme also started at 10:30 AM. The Draft Development Plan was then put before the relevant stakeholders for discussion.

All the relevant stakeholders were invited to participate and were given the opportunity contribute on the Draft Development document.

No major objections were raised on the issues presented to the stakeholders except that among other decisions, some communities expressed worry and why their initiatives were not captured in the plan. In reaction, the District planning officer explained that due to budgetary constraints the planning team had to prioritize the initiatives using the POCC analyses to come out with the most felt needs of communities and how to address them. Another issue of concern was that the assembly should ensure that the plan becomes a realistic one by sticking to the captured activities so that the intended purpose will be realized at the end of the day.

The stakeholders for the second public hearing included:

- The traditional authorities and community heads
- NGOS: RAINS , UNICEF,IBIS,GDCA, GLTC ETC
- religious leaders (the imam ,the pastor)
- Assemblymen/women of the Area.
- All DPCU members
- District planning officer(provided secretarial services)
- CHAIRMAN of the DAs development planning sub-committee
- The DCE.
- The security personnel
- Chairmen and members of the unit committees of all three 3 Area councils
- Chairmen and members of all three 3 Area councils
- Representatives of the decentralized departments
- Opinion leaders and interest groups (tailors, hairdressers, welders,GPRTU REPS etc).

CHAPTER 4

4.1 Development Programmes, Programme of Action for the Development Theme with Indicative Costs

Mion District have aims at reducing poverty speedily and therefore enhancing improvement in the quality of life of the people.

Based on the above framework, a holistic development programme is proposed for the District. The programme areas for the planned period are as follows:

Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Agro-Based Industrial Development

- Ensure improved incomes from agriculture, the mainstay of the people.
- Ensure food security and enhanced employment generation.
- Develop and strengthen processing and marketing of agricultural produce.
- Encourage production through systems that sustains the environment.
- Augment rain-fed agriculture with small-scale irrigation schemes.

Developing Human Resource for National Development

- Existence of gaps in access and utilization of basic social services by the poor in respect of health, HIV/AIDS control, population management, Water, Sanitation, education and training.

Transparent and Accountable Governance

- Empower state and non-state actors to participate in the development process and to collaborate effectively in promoting peace and stability

Programmes for the Vulnerable and the Excluded

- Mainstreaming gender in all district development activities.
- Run HIV/AIDS programmes with the collaboration of CBOs/NGOs and the Ghana Aids Commission.

Logical Framework

A planning tool adopted to organize the various components of development programmes that were identified for the period 2014-2017 in a logical order is the Logical Framework. The tool shows the overall development goal, programme purpose, results and activities. The framework also, incorporates indicators for measuring the achievement of set targets based on assumptions made.

Table 4.1: Logical Framework for Development Programmes

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiably Indicator	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal: <i>“to facilitate the socio-economic development of the district through effective harnessing of the natural and human resources and collaborating with private and public Sector agencies for the provision of basic infrastructure and service delivery in a sustainable manner towards poverty reduction and gender equity”.</i></p>	<p>The living standards of the people in the District improved by 75% by 2017</p>	<p>Socioeconomic survey reports</p>	<p>They will be no violent conflict Availability of funds There will be enough rains All stakeholders will be committed to implementing the plan</p>
<p>Programme Purpose : A. Food Insecurity Reduced A. Food Insecurity Reduced</p>	<p>52% improvement in the extension officer/farmer ratio by 2017 Number of communities with access roads increased by 60% by 2017 Number of agro-processing equipment installed and operating by 2017 73% increase in micro credit to farmers</p>	<p>DADU/DPCU records DADU/DPCU records DADU/DPCU records DADU/DPCU records DADU/DPCU records DADU/DPCU records DADU/DPCU</p>	<p>Availability of funds Farmers willingness to do dry season farming Availability of funds Availability of funds Willingness of extension officers to accept posting to the district Availability of funds Willingness of</p>

		records	fishermen to adopt new methods of fish preservation Availability of funds
B. Human Resources and Basic Services Improved	65% increased in the No. of trained teachers by 2017 Improvement in the nurse-patient ratio by 2017 75% increased in the No. of standard school infrastructure by 2017 59% increase in the coverage of health facilities by 2013 76% increase in residential accommodation for nurses/teachers by 2017 Improvement in maternal and child health care by 2017 40% reduction in the incidence of malaria by 2017 40% increase in skilled delivery by 2017 35% increase in exclusive breastfeeding by 2017 70% increase in gross enrolment of girls by 2017 80% increase in potable water coverage by 2017 83% increase in sanitation coverage by 2017 40 Number of communities with access to electricity supply increased by 2017	GES records District Health Directorate DPCU monitoring reports DPCU monitoring reports DPCU Secretariat District Health Directorate District Health Directorate District Health Directorate District Health Directorate GES records GES records DWST records DWST records	Willingness of trained teachers/nurses to accept posting to the district Availability of funds Availability of funds Willingness of mothers/pregnant women to attend clinics Availability of funds Willingness of mothers/pregnant women to attend clinics Willingness of parents to sent the girl-child to school Availability of funds Availability of funds
C. Improved Local Economic Growth	55% increase of micro credit to businessmen by 2017 50% increase in agro-processing equipment by	DPCU Records DPCU Records VRA records DPCU records DPCU records	Availability of funds Willingness of businessmen

	2017 55% increase in market infrastructure by 2017	DPCU records	Availability of funds Availability of funds Availability of funds
D. Mainstreamed Cross-Cutting Issues into the Programmes/Projects	47% of district population with knowledge about HIV/AIDS spread increase by 2017 5% of DACF allocated for gender activities by 2017 Number of women in the General Assembly to 16% by 2017 40% increase in community environmental committees by 2017	DPCU records DPCU records DPCU records DPCU records DPCU records	Availability of funds Timely release of funds Willingness of women to contest Availability of funds Availability of funds
E. Good Governance and Citizen Participation Improved	functionality of area councils with permanent staff by 2017 Number of area councils with adequate logistics increased by 2017 Number of DA staff received refresher training increased by 2017 Number of DA staff accommodated increased by 2017 Number of communities organized by DA to review its performance with local people increased by 80% by 2017 Number of months revenue and expenditure charts published on district notice boards 78% increased in IGF by 2017	DPCU records DPCU records DPCU records DPCU records DPCU records DPCU records DPCU records	Availability of funds Availability of funds Availability of funds Availability of funds Availability of funds Availability of funds

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiably Indicator	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Output/Results			
A.			
1. Access to farm capital increased	80% of farmers have benefited from micro credit	DADU records DADU	Availability of funds
2. Post-harvest losses reduced	56 communities have access to modern storage facilities	Records of financial institutions DADU records	Availability of funds
3. Access roads improved	35 community roads upgraded	DADU records	Availability of fund
4. Access to agriculture services improved	New extension officers recruited and delivering services	DFR records	
5. Agro-processing equipment installed and operating	Number of equipment installed	DADU records	Availability of funds
B.			
1. Access to health services improved	1No. District Hospital constructed and in operation	DPCU Reports DPCU reports	Availability of funds
	6 health facilities rehabilitated	DPCU reports DHD reports	Availability of funds
	4No. Nurses quarters constructed	DPCU reports	Availability of funds
	Operational logistics provided to DHD		
2. Condition of educational infrastructure improved	Sponsorship packages for nurse-trainees	DPCU/GES Reports	
	20 school infrastructure improved	GES Reports	
3. Teaching and learning improved	Most schools in the district have access to teaching and learning materials	DPCU/VRA records	Availability of funds
	40 communities connected to the national electricity grid		Availability of funds
4. Improvement in the coverage of electricity in the District	60 boreholes drilled	DWST Reports	Availability of funds

5. Access to potable water increased	Rehabilitation of broken down boreholes 3No. small town water systems provided	DWST reports	Availability of funds
6. Sanitation coverage increased	Training of WATSAN Committees/Water boards 8,000 household latrines constructed		“
	30 institutional latrines provided	DWST Reports	“
	Refuse collection containers positioned at vantage points Institute annual awards for clean communities in the district Intensify daily inspection by DEHU	DWST Reports DWST Reports	Availability of funds
C. 1. Business associations formed	No. of business associations	DPCU Reports	
2. Farmers/businessmen accessed micro credit	200 farmers/businessmen accessed credit to expand their businesses	DPCU/DADU reports	Availability of funds
3. More communities in the District are connected to national electricity grid	40 communities are connected to the national electricity grid	DPCU/VRA reports	Availability of funds
4. Increase access to business information	One business forum organised annually	DPCU reports	Availability of funds
5. Market infrastructure improved	10 markets infrastructure are improved	DPCU Reports	Availability of funds
D 1.HIV/AIDS campaigns/sensitization		DPCU/HIV Focal Person Reports DPCU/Gender	Availability of funds

workshops	HIV/AIDs workshops organized	Desk Officer reports	Availability of funds
2. DACF allocation for gender activities	Gender activities undertaken by the Assembly	DPCU Reports	Availability of funds
3. Elected Assemblywomen in the General Assembly	6 elected Assemblywomen in the General Assembly	DPCU Reports DPCU Reports	Availability of funds
4. Community planning schemed developed	10 communities established woodlots	DPCU Reports	Availability of funds
E 1. Efficiency and effectiveness of DA and its sub-structures increased 2. Participation of local people in governance improved	Community planning scheme for 3 towns developed	DA Reports	Availability of funds
3. Residential accommodation for DA staff	7 Town/Area Councils have permanent staff	DA Reports	Availability of funds
4. Capacity building programmes for DA staff	Permanent staff for the Town/Area Councils 15 bungalows are constructed for staff	DA Reports	Availability of funds
5. Review meetings are held	No. of staffs pursuing training programmes	DA Reports DPCU reports	Availability of funds
5. Police posts established	Midyear and annual review meeting organized	DPCU reports	Availability of funds
6. Increased transparency in the activities	No. of police post established Revenue and expenditure charts of DA and departments published monthly	DPCU reports DPCU reports	Availability of funds Availability of funds

			Availability of funds
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4.2.0 Indicative Financial Plan

Introduction

This section of DMTDP presents the projected resources that will be required to facilitate the execution of the programmes and projects over the plan period and the key strategies for mobilizing such resources. It also outlines the projected expenditures as per sectors of the district development.

Summary of DMTDP Cost

The realization of the medium term goal and objectives over the planned period (2014-2017) is estimated at twenty nine Million and Sixty Nine Thousand Ghana Cedis (Gh¢29, 69,000.00). This figure represents the quantification in monetary terms of all expected input of the various activities to be pursued by the Plan. This amount is to be mobilized through the combined efforts of the District Assembly and its Development partners including direct transfers from Central Government.

Strategies for Mobilizing Funds

The strategies for mobilizing the needed funds will include:

- Intensive collection of Internally Generated Funds
- Identification of prospective donors and designing development proposal to meet donor criterion
- Intensify efforts to continue to qualify for DDFs

Financial Control Mechanisms

The control mechanisms that will be employed by the District shall include limiting expenditure to only items duly planned and budgeted for during the planning period. In addition, financial expenditure shall be subjected to internal and external systems as spelt out in the Financial Administrative Regulation (FAR), Financial Memoranda, and the Public Procurement Act among others. The Assembly expenditure shall also be discussed with the public during the quarterly expenditure accountability fora.

The financial plan has taken due cognizance of addressing the practical needs of men, women and vulnerable social groups identified in the District Situation Analysis. The internal and the external resources are to be channeled in addressing such needs.

Table 4.2: Projected Financial Inflows and Outflows

Major Sources of Funds	Expected Annual Inflows				Expected Annual Outflows			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
DACF	2,200,000.00	2,500,000.00	3,000,000.	3,500,000.00	2,200,000.00	2,500,000.00	3,000,000.	3,500,000.00
IGF	30,000.00	40,000.00	50,000.00	60,000.00	30,000.00	40,000.00	50,000.00	60,000.00
UNICEF	400,000.00	500,000.00	600,000.00	700,000.00	400,000.00	500,000.00	600,000.00	700,000.00

Projected Financial Inflows and Outflows

Major Sources of Funds	Expected Annual Inflows				Expected Annual Outflows			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
GETFund	800,000.00	900,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,100,000.00	800,000.00	900,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,100,000.00
DDF	650,000.000	700,000.00	800,000.00	900,000.00	650,000.000	700,000.00	800,000.00	900,000.00
MSHAP	5,000.00	6,000.00	7,000.00	8,000.00	5,000.00	6,000.00	7,000.00	8,000.00
GSFP	80,000.00	90,000.00	100,000.00	110,000.00	80,000.00	90,000.00	100,000.00	110,000.00
MPs Common Fund	80,000.00	90,000.00	100,000.00	110,000.00	80,000.00	90,000.00	100,000.00	110,000.00
Interest on Bank Accounts	20,000.00	30,000.00	40,000.00	50,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00	40,000.00	50,000.00

CHAPTER 5

5.1 Composite Programme of action

The District Assembly and its decentralized departments have been assigned the responsibility of formulating and executing development plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of resources necessary for the overall development of the district (*Section 10, Local Government Act, 1993 Act 462*)

Sub-section 4 of the above also empowers the district assembly to encourage joint partnership with other persons or bodies to execute approved plans.

Table 5.1 Composite Programme of Action

The Composite Programme of Action is a tabular presentation that spells out all programme activities by thematic areas earmarked for implementation within the entire planning period (2014 - 2017). It highlights project locations, the time frame within which projects are to be implemented, budgetary requirements, indicators, and sources of funding and the proposed implementers of projects. Details of this plan of action are presented below:

GSGDA: PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS

MEDIUM TERM GOAL: TO PROMOTE SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES IN THE DISTRICT

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE: TO INCREASE SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION FROM EXISTING 15% OF PLANT CAPACITY TO 80% OF CAPACITY BY 2017.

ACTIVITIES	LOCA-TION	TIME FRAME				INDICA-TIVE BUDGET GH¢	INDICAT-ORS	SOURCE FUNDING	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOO OTH
Technical training in beauty care, fashion designing and soap making for 200 clients entrepreneurs people	District-wide					20,000	No. of people acquiring Technical training		GOO
Support business developers with star-up kits	District-wide					40000	No. of business developers supported		GOO

To organizes a training workshop for small scales business on financial management	District-wide					10000	No. of business entrepreneurs trained		GOC
To sensitize the business developers to form co-operate groups	District-wide					9000	No. of co-operative groups formed		GOC
Provide training and business development services to 300 entrepreneurs	District-wide					15000	No. of entrepreneur trained and provide with business development services		GOC
Provide incentives to small scale business	District-wide					10,000	No. of small scale businesses provided with incentives		GOC
Promote local content in industries	District-wide					50000	No. of rural industries established		GOC
Encourage technological transfer and research in small scale industry	District-wide					9000	No. of small scale businesses adopting new technology		GOC
Promote the capacity building of Entrepreneurs	District wide					12,000	No. of entrepreneurs trained		GOC
Provide credit facilities to 300 entrepreneurs	District Wide					50,000	No. of entrepreneur supported with credit facilities		GOC

Promote marketing of small and medium scale product smock, pottery products	District Wide					10,000	No. of promotion programmes organized for medium and small scale products		GOO

THEMATIC AREA: ENSURING & SUSTAINING MICTRO ECONOMIC STABILITY:

Goal: To Create a more diversified financial sector and improve access to financial services

OBJECTIVE 1: To Improve fiscal resource mobilization

STRATEGY 1: Improve fiscal and public expenditure management

Program me Activities	LOCATI ON	TIME FRAME				Indicat ive Budget (GH¢)	Output Indicator s	Sourc es of fundi ng	Implementing Agencies	
		201 4	201 5	201 6	201 7				Lea d	Collabora ting
Train both revenue collectors and Area Council Staff on revenue mobilizin g skills	District wide					10,000.00	Both revenue collector s and zonal council staff trained on revenue mobilizi ng skills	DAC F	DA	NGOs
Frequent monitori ng of revenue collectio n.	District wide					5,000.00	Revenue collectio n frequentl y monitore d	DAC F	DA	UDS, NYEP
Formatio n of Revenue	Sang					1,000.00	Revenue mobilizat ion task		DA	NGOs

Mobilization Task Force						force formed			
Out sourcing some revenue heads with revenue collection firms.	District wide				25,000.00			DA	NGOs
Updating of nominal rolls of all ratable items.	District wide				4,000.00	Norminal rolls of all ratable items updated	DAC F	DA	NGOs
Training of F&A Dept on all the statutory regulation on finance within the policy sector.	District wide				10,000.00	F&A Dept. trained on all the statutory regulation on finance within the policy sector	DAC F	DA	NGOs,
Public adult education campaign on the need for all residence s to pay their levis to the District	District wide				8,000.00	Public adult education campaign organized on the need for all residence s to pay their	DAC F	DA	NGOs

Train AEs on the agronomic practices of improved crop varieties	Sang				6,000.00	DADU staff trained on improved agronomic practices	MOFA DPs DA	DA DU	NGOs, DA
Train 100 dry season gardeners on vegetable production	District Wide				3,000.00	100 dry season gardeners trained	MOFA DPs DA	DA DU	RING, DA
Train 100 small ruminant group leaders on basic animal husbandry	District Wide				3,000.00	100 ruminant farmers trained	MOFA DPs DA	DA DU	NGOs, DA
Promote small ruminants (sheep & goats) production in 15 communities	District wide				50,000	Small ruminants distributed to 500 households	RING	DA DU	DA
Carry out annual routine vaccination on scheduled	District Wide				21,168.00	Annual routine vaccination carried out	MOFA DPs DA	DA DU	NGOs, DA

diseases of livestock										
Animate and link farmer groups to credit institutions	District wide					1,,320.00	FBOs linked to credit institutions.	MOFA DPs DA	DA	MOFA

STRATEGY 2: *Promoting the use of dams in food crop and vegetable production*

Programme Activities	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget (GH¢)	Output Indicators	Sources of funding	Implementing Agencies	
		2014	2015	2016	2017				Lead	Collaborating
Train water users association in the management of dams	District Wide					10,000.00	Water user associations trained	MOFA DONORS DA	DA DU	GSOP, DA
Rehabilitate 4 No. dams	District Wide					120,000.00	6 dams rehabilitated		DA	DADU
Promote the cultivation of leafy vegetables through small scale irrigation in 10 communities	District Wide						Leafy vegetables cultivated		DA DU	DA

Objective 2: To reduce post-harvest losses from 10% in 2014 to 3% by 2017

STRATEGY 1: Encourage the use of improved methods of food crop preservation /Storage

Programme Activities	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget (GH¢)	Indicators	Sources of funding	Implementing Agencies	
		2014	2015	2016	2017				Lead	Collaborating
Train Field staff on integrated crop pest management	Sang					2,000.00	20 DADU staff trained on crop pest management	MOFA DONORS	DA DU	NGO, DA,
Train 100 farmers on post-harvest management of crops	District wide					15,900	400 farmers trained on post-harvest crop pest management	MOFA DONORS	DA DU	NGO, DA,
Train 60 women groups in food processing along a value chain	District wide					9,000.00	60 women groups trained	MOFA DONORS	DA DU	NGO, DA,
Hold radio discussions on legumes production and storage	Sang					6,510.00	Radio discussions on legumes production and storage organized and held	MOFA DONORS	DA DU	FM RADIO STATION
Train 400	District					6,000.	400 farmers	MOFA DONORS	DA	NGO,

farmers on the appropriate use of agrochemicals	wide					00	trained on appropriate use of agrochemicals	RS	DU	DA,
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Objective 3: To ensure availability of relevant, timely and reliable data on agriculture
STRATEGY 1: Collection, analysis documentation and dissemination of basic data on agriculture

Programme Activities	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget (GH¢)	Indicators	Sources of funding	Implementing Agencies	
		2014	2015	2016	2017				Lead	Collaborating
Collect weekly marketing information from at least 3 marketing centers	District wide					4,704.00	Weekly marketing information collected	MOFA DONORS	DA DU	NGOs, DA,
Conduct monthly field monitoring visits in all operational areas	District wide					31,200.00	Monthly field monitoring visits carried out	MOFA DONORS	DA DU	NGOs, DA,
Conduct annual livestock and poultry	District wide					8,800.00	Annual livestock and poultry census	MOFA DONORS	DA DU	NGOs, DA,

census							carried out			
Compile an inventory of agricultural input dealers, tractor owners and traction farmers	District wide	████████████████████				1,360.00	Inventory of agric input dealers compiled	MOFA DONORS	DA DU	NGOs, DA,

OBJECTIVE 4: Strengthen institutional collaboration and capacity of DADU

STRATEGY 1: Provision and improvement in the level of infrastructure facilities, plants and equipment

Programme Activities	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget (GH¢)	Output Indicators	Sources of funding	Implementing Agencies	
		2014	2015	2016	2017				Lead	Collaborating
Construct 2 No. quarters for DADU	District wide	████████████████████				500,000.00	10 No. staff quarters constructed	MOFA DONORS DA	DA DU	NGOs, DA,
Procure 10 motor bicycles for extension agents	District wide		████████████████			400,000.00	10 motor bicycles procured for AEAs	MOFA DONORS DA	DA DU	NGOs, DA,
Procure protective clothing for field	District wide	████████████████████				40,000.00	Protective clothing for field staff Procure	MOFA DONORS DA	DA DU	NGOs, DA,

staff							d			
Support the celebration of farmers' day.	District wide					28,000.00	Celebration of farmers day supported	MOFADONORS DA	DA DU	NGOs, DA,

ENVIRONMENT

GOAL: To improve environmental management

Objective 1: To protect the environment and conserve biodiversity and provide alternative sources of livelihood

Programme Activities	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget (Gh¢)	Indicators	Sources of funding	Implementing Agencies	
		2014	2015	2016	2017				Lead	Collaborating
Develop District Biodiversity Strategy/Guidelines	District wide					40,000.00	District Biodiversity Guidelines developed and being implemented	GoG/NGOs/DA	DA	EPA/NGOs
Establish native tree plantations for biodiversity, climate and livelihoods REDD + Programme	District wide					60,000.00	100 hec. of native tree Plantation established	GoG/NGOs/DA	DA	NGOs
Introduce efficient stoves and green cooking fuels (biomass	District wide					60,000.00	No of households using efficient stoves and biomass	GoG/NGOs/DA	DA	NGOs

fuel) as a sustainable domestic energy sources & solar energy in communities						fuel			
Build the capacity & support communities and Traditional Authorities in participatory natural resources governance systems	District wide				20,000.00	Local institutions capacity built in N/R governance systems	GoG/NGOs/DA	DA	NGOs
Enforce National and District Environmental Relevant Bye-laws and Regulations	District wide				7,000.00	Offenders Of District Bye-laws prosecuted	GoG/NGOs/DA	DA	POLICE/COURTS
Carry out public campaigns on environmental protection	District Wide				7,000.00	No. of environmental protection campaigns carried out	GOG/NGOs/DA	DA	NGOs
Plant 2,000 trees	District Wide				60,000.00	20,000 trees planted	GOG/GS/OP/DA	DA	NGOs
Monitor	District				6,000	No. of	GOG/NG	D	NGOs

and Regulate activities of Sand winners and small scale miners	t Wide					.00	monitoring activities undertaken	Os DA	A	
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THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Goal: To improve production infrastructure that will support socio economic development

Objective 1: To increase coverage of electricity and other services from 5% in 2014 to 20% by 2017

Strategy 1: Increasing access of communities to quality socio economic infrastructure

Programme Activities	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget (GH¢)	Indicators	Sources of funding	Implementing Agencies	
		2014	2015	2016	2017				Lead	Collaborating
Connect 30 more communities to the national grid and extension	District Wide					5,000,000.00	50 communities Connected to the national grid	DA	DA	ENERGY COMMISSION VRA
Expand street lights to 2 communities	District Wide					50,000.00	Street lights provided to 2 communities	DA	DA	ENERGY COMMISSION VRA
Provide market sheds and urinal in 3 communities	District Wide					20,000.00	1 community provided with market sheds	DA/ME	DA	
Carry out rehabilitation &	District Wide					17,66192	Annual rehabilitation routine	GOG DA	DA	HIGHWAY S/DEPT OF FEEDER ROADS

annual routine maintenance, reshaping and spot improvement of 200 Km of roads							maintenance, reshaping and spot improvement of roads carried out			
Construction of 20 culverts	District Wide					300,000.00	20 culverts constructed	DA, DP	DA	Dept. of Feeder Roads

THEMATIC AREA: WATER AND SANITATION

Goal: to improve community access to potable water and sanitation facilities.

Objective 1: To increase potable water supply coverage from 67 % to 85 % by 2017

Programme Activities	Location	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget (GH¢)	Indicators	Sources of funding	Implementing Agencies	
		2014	2015	2016	2017				Lead	Collaborating
Expand the small towns water system	Sang					800,000.00	STWS systems provided	DA	DA	DP DONORS
Construct/ drill 60 No. boreholes	District Wide					400,000.00	5 no. boreholes constructed	DA	DA	DP DONORS
Rehabilitate 20 no. boreholes	District Wide					200,000.00	20 no. boreholes rehabilitated	DA	DA	DP DONORS

Objective 2: To increase access to sanitation facilities from 32 % to 70% by 2017

STRATEGY 1: Support and build capacities of stakeholders in the sanitation sector to effectively plan/provide and manage facilities

Programme Activities	Location	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget (GH¢)	Indicators	Sources of funding	Implementing Agencies	
		2014	2015	2016	2017				Lead	Collaborating
Construct 20 No. institutional latrines	District Wide					980,000.00	30 institutional latrines constructed	DA/DP/WB	DA	DP DONORS
Facilitate the Construction of 300 household latrines	District Wide					6,000.00	Construction of 300 household latrines supported	DA/DP/WB	DA	DP DONORS
Update District Sanitation Profile	District Wide					5,000.00	District Sanitation Profile updated	DA DONORS	DA	DONORS
Update District Environmental Sanitation Strategic Action Plan (DESSAP)	District Wide					10,500.00	District Environmental Sanitation Strategic Action Plan drawn	DA	DA	DONORS
Carry out public campaign on Hygiene, Environment and Sanitation Education	District Wide					50,000.00	Public educated on Hygiene, Environment and Sanitation	DA	DA	OTHER DONORS
Construct two (2) final waste disposal site	Sang and Jimle					60,000.00	two (2) final waste disposal site constructed	DA	DA	ZOOMLIONS
Establish 3 storage/col	District					35,000	3 storage/col	DA	DA	ZOOMLIONS

lection points for waste management	ct Wide					.00	lection points for waste management constructed			
Update the data on District water and sanitation facilities	Distri ct Wide					7,000.00	Data on water and sanitation facilities updated	DA	DA, DW ST	DP

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY & EMPLOYMENT

Goal: To improve quality and increase access to education and vocation training.

Objective 1: To increase performance and enrolment in primary from 63.8% to 75% by 2017

STRATEGY 1: Sensitize and build capacities of stakeholders involved in school monitoring and management

Program me Activities	LOCAT ION	TIME FRAME				Indicat ive Budget (Gh¢)	Indicators	Sources of funding	Implementing Agencies	
		20 14	20 15	20 16	20 17				Le ad	Collabor ating
Organize enrolment campaign durbars and dramas in all educational circuits	District Wide					6,000.00	education al enrolment campaign s organized	DACF/ GES	GE S	DONOR S
Provide sponsorship for 200 needy pupils(girl-child)	District wide					35,000.00	200 needy pupils sponsored	DA	GE S	DONOR S

Provide Supplementary feeding to 20 schools	District wide					45,000.00	Supplementary feeding provided to 20 schools	GSFP	GES	DA
Provide adequate logistics to enhance regular monitoring planning and evaluation	District wide					40,000.00	Logistics for circuit supervisors provided	GETFUNDADA	GES	GETFUNDADA
Organize 2 STME workshops and competitions for 9 JHS	District wide					40,000.00	9 STME workshops organized	GESDACF	GES	DA
Train PTA and SMC on effective school management	District wide					9000.00	PTA and SMC trained on effective school management	DACF	GES,	AAG
Collect, collate and analyze data and statistics on education	District wide					10,000.00	Data on education collected collated and analyzed	DACF	GES,	DA

STRATEGY 2: Provide infrastructure facilities

Program me	LOCAT	TIME FRAME	Indicative	Indicators	Source of	Implementing Agencies
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Activities	ION	2014	2015	2016	2017	Budget(Gh¢)		fundin g	Le ad	Collabor ating
Construct and furnish 6 No. JHS and 25 No. Primary schools	Selected communities					2,199,240.00	6 No. JHS and 25 No. Primary school blocks constructed	DACF GETF UND	GES	GES, DA
Rehabilitate 12 primary and 5 JHS schools blocks	District wide					450,000.00	40 primary and 20 JHS schools blocks rehabilitated	DACF GETF UND	GES	GES, DA
Provide furniture to 10 deprived schools	District wide					100,000.00	10 deprived schools provided with furniture	DACF GETF UND	GES	DA
Construct 8 No. 8 unit teachers accommodation in 8 schools	District wide					360,000.00	8 No. 8 unit teachers accommodation constructed	DACF GETF UND	GES	DA
Construct 22 No. early childhood development centers	District wide					125,000.00	22 No. Day nurseries constructed	GOG, GETF UND	GES	DA
Construct 8No. boreholes, in Primary	District wide					134,000.00	8 boreholes constructed	DACF	GES	DA

and JHS										
Provide text books, exercise books and other TLM to all schools	District wide					50,000.00	TLM to all schools provided	GES GETF UND	GES	DA
Sponsor 60 teacher trainees and 100 students at tertiary level	District wide					10,800.00	40 teacher trainees and 100 tertiary students sponsored	GES, DACF GETF UND	GES	DA
Organize capacity building training courses for both trained and untrained teachers	District wide					25,000.00	Capacity building training organised for teacher trainees and untrained teachers	GES, DACF GETF UND	GES	DA

Objective 2: Increase access to vocation and technical training

STRATEGY 1: Promote the patronage of technical and vocational education training

Programme Activities	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget (GH¢)	Indicators	Sources of funding	Implementing Agencies	
		2014	2015	2016	2017				Lead	Collaborating
Construct and	District					180,000.00	6 new vocatio	GETFU	GE	DA

furnish 1 No. vocation school	Wide						nal and technical schools constructed	ND	S	
Construction of 2 No. senior high schools	Sang and Nadundo					300,0000	2 new senior high schools constructed	GETFUND	GES	DA

HEALTH

Goal: To increase health education and improve economic and physical access to health service.

Objective 1: To reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS and STDs from X% of screened blood samples to 50% by 2017

STRATEGY 1: Create awareness through public and formal education campaign programmes

Programme Activities	Location	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget (GH¢)	Indicators	Sources of funding	Implementing Agencies	
		2014	2015	2016	2017				Lead	Collaborating
Organize 3 No. Area Councils durbars on HIV/AIDS and personal hygiene and sanitation	District wide					15000.00	3 No. community durbars organized	DA, MHA P	DA, GHS	GES, NCCE
Carry out sensitization visits to Schools on HIV/AIDS	District wide					8,000.00	4 sensitization visits carried out in SHS and vocation	DA, MHA P	DA, GHS,	GES, NCCE

S and other STDs							schools			
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Objective 2: To reduce the incidence of malaria and other diseases from X% of OPD attendance to X % by 2017

STRATEGY 1: Create awareness on malaria and other emerging health epidemics in the District

Programme Activities	Location	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget (GH¢)	Indicators	Source of funding	Implementing Agencies	
		2014	2015	2016	2017				Lead	Collaborating
Carry out public education on the effective use of ITNs	District wide					6,000.00	Public education on the use of ITNs carried out	GoG, DACF	GHS	DA
Undertake 2 sensitization campaigns on TB and Hepatitis B	District wide					3,000.00	2 sensitization campaigns carried out	GoG, DACF	GHS	DA
Undertake educational campaigns on child immunization and good nutrition practices	District wide					10,000.00	communities sensitized and educated	GoG, DACF	GHS	DA
Carry out regular immunizations against early	District wide					8,000.00	Regular immunization against early childhood	GoG, DACF	GHS	DA

childhood diseases							diseases carried out			
Provide supplementary food ratio to infants and pregnant mothers	District wide					8,000.00	supplementary food rations to infants and pregnant mothers provided	UNICEF, GoG, DACF	GH, DHMT	DA

Objective 3: To increase coverage efficiency in health service delivery in the District from X% of OPD per capital to X% by 2017

STRATEGY: 1 Construction/Rehabilitation and equipping health facilities and staff accommodation

Programme Activities	Location	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget (GH¢)	Indicators	Sources of funding	Implementing Agencies	
		2014	2015	2016	2017				Lead	Collaborating
Construct and furnish 1 No. CHIPS compound	District wide					175,000.00	1 No. CHPS compound constructed and furnished	DDF, DACF	DA	GHS, DHMT
Construct 2 No. 2-unit staff accommodation	District wide					500,000.00	10 No. 2-unit staff accommodation constructed	UNICEF, JICA, WVI, GOG, DA DANIDA	DA	GHS, DHMT
Construct an office accommodation for effective operation of DMHIS	District wide					60,000.00	An office accommodation Constructed	UNICEF, JICA, WVI, GOG, DA DANIDA	DA	GHS, DHMT
Carry out						32,000.00	Sensitization	GoG,		DA

sensitizations on the DMHIS	District wide					00	ons on DMHIS carried out	DACF	GHS	
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STRATEGY 2: Building the capacity of health staff

Programme Activities	Location	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget (GH¢)	Indicators	Sources of funding	Implementing Agencies	
		2014	2015	2016	2017				Lead	Collaborating
Organize 2 refresher training for health staff	District wide					3,000.00	2 refresher trainings organized for health staff	GOG DAC F	GHS	DA

GOAL: To improve standard of living of the people through employment creations

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE 1: To increase access of poor and excluded to livelihood options

STRATEGY: Encourage Entrepreneurial group formation, improve access to credit, introduce new forms of income generation activities

Programme Activities	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget (GH¢)	Indicators	Source of funding	Implementing Agencies	
		2014	2015	2016	2017				Lead	Collaborating
Establish training centres to train artisans to manufacture simple farm tools.	District Wide					100,000.00	Training centre established	DA	DA,	MOYS
Provide						1,200,00	100	DA/		AAG

incentives and credit to trainees to set up their own businesses.	District Wide					0.00	artisans supported	CAMFED MOYS	DA, MOYS	
Train potential beneficiaries in business and financial management.	District Wide					10,000.00	100 beneficiaries trained	DA	DA	AAG
Provide micro credit to CBOs, WIA, and others	District Wide					400,000.00	40 groups provided with micro credit	DA, MOFEP	DA, MOFEP	AAG

THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

Goal: To improve performance of the local governance systems

Objective 1: To ensure that D/A has all the 3 SDS fully established by 2017

STRATEGY 1: Recruitment and training of requisite and provision of office and residential accommodation

Programme Activities	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget (GH¢)	Indicators	Sources of funding	Implementing Agencies	
		2014	2015	2016	2017				Lead	Collaborating
Construct	Lungni&Na					180,00	2 No of			

2 No. police stations	kpayili					0.00	police stations constructed	DAC F, DDF	D A	WRKS DPT.
Construct 2 No. semidetached quarters for DA staff	Wulensi					480,000.00	2 semidetached quarters for DA staff constructed	DAC F, DDF	D A	WRKS DPT.
Support 10 DA staff in skill development courses	Wulensi					20,000.00	DA staff supported in skill development courses	DAC F, DDF	D A	HR DEPT.
Train 6 sub-District staff on project planning and management	District wide					8,000.00	6 Sub – District staff trained on project planning and management	DAC F	D A	RPCU
Orientate and support Unit committees on their roles and responsibilities	District wide					4,000.00	Unit committees orientated and supported on their roles and responsibilities	DAC F	D A	RPCU, NCCE, Information Serv. Dept.
Procure 2 No. Office desks and swivel chairs for	Wulensi					10,000.00	2 No. office desks and swivel chairs procured	DAC F	D A	RPCU

DPCU							for DPCU			
Procure 5 No. Laptops for DPCU/D A Staff	Wulensi					10,000. 00	5 No. laptops procured for DPCU/D A Staff	DAC F, DDF	D A	RPCU

Objective 2: To strengthen the relations between DA/CBOs/NGO and traditional authorities
STRATEGY 1: Empower chiefs CBOs and NGOs to participate effectively in local governance

Program me Activitie s	LOCATI ON	TIME FRAME				Indicat ive Budget (GH¢)	Indicator s	Sourc es of fundi ng	Implementing Agencies	
		20 14	20 15	20 16	20 17				Lea d	Collabora ting
Organize durbars at sub District level on conflict manage ment and resolutio n	District wide					24,000 .00	communi ty durbars held	DAC F	NC CE	DA, CBOs, NGOs, Informati on Serv. Dept.
Organize quarterly review meeting with develop ment stakehol ders	District wide					36,000 .00	Quarterl y meeting with develop ment stakehol ders organize d	DA	DA	NGOs/C BOs
Provide grants to support Sub District communi ty	District Wide					80,000 .00	Grants to support Sub District provided	DAC F	DA	DA, CBOs, NGOs

initiated projects										
Support disaster victims with relief items	District Wide					80,000.00	Disaster victims supported	DAC F	DA	NADMO

Objective 3: To reduce the DA overdependence on external sources of funding

STRATEGY 1: Improve DAs revenue mobilization capacity

Programme Activities	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget (GH¢)	Indicators	Sources of funding	Implementing Agencies	
		2014	2015	2016	2017				Lead	Collaborating
Value ratable properties in 3 towns for taxation	Wulensi, Nakpayili&Lungni					90,000.00	Properties in 3 towns valued	DDF, DAC F	DA	TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING
Carry out pay your tax campaign in 3 sub-districts	Wulensi, Nakpayili&Lungni						Pay your tax campaign carried out in 3 communities	DAC F	DA	NNCE, Information Serv. Dept.

Objective 4: To increase women's participation in leadership and public decision making

STRATEGY 1: To create the enabling environment for women participation in socio economic activities

Programme Activities	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget (GH¢)	Indicators	Sources of funding	Implementing Agencies	
		2014	2015	2016	2017				Lead	Collaborating
Organize sensitization workshop	District wide					80,000.00	8 sensitization workshops	DAC F, NGOs	DA, GDO	AAG NNCE, Information Serv. Dept.

women participation in decision making in 3 Area Councils							women participation organized			
Organise sensitization forum for Traditional Rulers, Opinion Leaders and Community members on the need to vote for women in the District Assembly	District wide					6,000.00	Sensitization forum organized for Traditional Rulers, Opinion Leaders and community members on the need to vote for women in the District Assembly	AAG, DAC F	DA/G DO	NCCE, AAG, Information Serv. Dept.
Train 5 women groups in financial and entrepreneurial skills	District wide					8,000.00	5 women groups trained	DA	DA	NBSSI, REDP
Train 15 women leaders in proposal writing	District wide					36,000	15 women leaders in trained proposal writing	DA	DA	NBSSI, REDP, BAC
Link 15						7,500.	15			NBSSI,

women groups to credit institution	District wide					00	women groups linked to credit institution	AAG , DAC F	DA	DADU, AAG,
Organize 1 exhibition of goods produced by women groups	District wide					3,000.00	4 exhibitions organized for 20 women	DA	DA	NBSSI, DADU, ACTION AID, WVI,

Objective 5: To increase access of children to career development opportunities

STRATEGY: Encourage and support enrolment and retention of children in school

Program me Activitie s	LOCAT ION	TIME FRAME				Indica tive Budge t (GH¢)	Indicator s	Source s of fundin g	Implementing Agencies	
		20 14	20 15	20 16	20 17				Lead	Collabor ating
Sensitize communities on the importance of girl-child education	District Wide					32,000.00	Communities sensitized	DACF	DA, GDO	GES
Support 100 needy girls in basic schools	District Wide					16,000.00	100 needy girls supported	DACF , CAMF ED	DA, GDO	GES, CAMFED
Establish data base on children and	District wide					4,000.00	Data base on affected children establish	DACF , GAC	DA, GDO, GHS	GAC

orphans infected with HIV/AIDS							ed			
Visit and Support children infected with HIV/AIDS with drugs and nutrition	District Wide					16,000.00	HIV/AIDS affected children supported	GAC DACF	DA, GDO, GHS	GAC

CHILD PROTECTION ISSUES

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATOR	SOURCE OF FUNDING	IMPLEMENTING AGENT	
			14	15	16	17				LEAD	COLLABORATORS
Objective: Protect children against violence, abuse and exploitation											
Prevalence of abuse and violent exploitation of children including child trafficking and other worst forms of child labour	Focus group discussion on effects of child labour in selected communities	District wide					60,000.00	WFCL child trafficking eliminated	GOG/DACF	DSW/CD	DA,GHS, GPS,NGOs
	Skill training in income generating activities to settle rescued children	District wide					15,000.00	Rescued children acquired skills training	GOG/DACF/IGF	DSW/CD	NBSSI/BAC/NGO/GES
	Radio discussion on effects of child labour, child trafficking and child abuse	District wide					4,000.00	Communities are well informed on effects of child labour, child trafficking, etc	IGF/DACF/GOG	DSW/CD	SSSC/Yagbon Radio/PAD
Child abuse and	Focus group discussions	Communities that					4,500.00	F.G.M. eliminated	IGF/DACF/G	DSW/CD	GHS, GES,

harmful traditional practices/FGM	on effects of FGM	engage in the practice						in the district	OG		Opinion Leaders
Objective: To form District Early Childhood Development (ECD) committee											
	Formation of District E.C.D Committee									Focal Person	DA, Social Welfare, GES, GHS, C.D, NGOs
Objective: To plan a meeting of Early Childhood Development											
	Organise meeting of ECD committee to plan district activities.									Secretary	District Assembly
	Inauguration of District ECD Committee									Focal person	
Objective: To sensitize stakeholders on relevance of enrolling children to KG at the right age											
	Organise stakeholders meeting on the importance of sending children to school at right age – District Wide									Focal person	District Assembly, NCCE, Information Service ECD Members
Objective: To form District-Wide committees in ECD											
	Formation of community ECD committees									ECD team	GES, DA, Assembly Members, Planning Officer
Objectives: To build the capacity of community ECD committees											
	Train zonal community ECD committees on functions and issues relating to ECD									Focal person Planning Officer	District Assembly GES GHS Social Welfare ECD Committee
Objective: To undertake enrolment drive in the district											
	Organise ECD									All	DA , GES,

	committee to visit all KG/Daycare centers to improve enrolment of children								CED member	GHS, PTA/SMC
Objective: To form laws to reduce all forms of child abuse and socio-cultural activities which are detrimental to the well being of children										
	Organizing community durbars to enhance the knowledge of the people on laws that protect children								District assembly focal person, EC D team	Traditional council , NGOs Assemble members, information service NCCE, C.N.C, Edu. Oversight committee
Objective: To provide care and support for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs)										
	Identification of OVCs in KG/Day care to provide social support district wide	District wide							DA District leap team	DA Social welfare
Objective: To monitor activities of all centers										
	Organise for monitoring and education of all KG/Day care centers in the district	District wide							ECD member	GHS, GES Social welfare Community development
Objective: To complete and submit reports										
	To monitor and report on the all issues that affect children	District wide							ECD member	GHS, GES,CD,SW PO

CO-ORDINATION

Whilst the thrust of co-ordination of implementation on the whole is the responsibility of the Central Administration, sector department would be charged with the co-ordination of

implementation related specifically to their sectors. Thus the Central Administration would be responsible for the co-ordination of:

- ◆ Security
- ◆ Decentralization
- ◆ Resource Mobilization
- ◆ Generally all projects and programmes

Sector Departments

Sector departments of Ghana Education Service, District Health Service and District Agriculture Development Unit etc would co-ordinate sector and actual implementation activities.

Funding of Projects and Programmes

Funding for the execution of plan would be provided by the District Assembly and its Development Partners who have expressed interest or otherwise in providing funds. Whilst Government pays for salaries and wages of all staff, it is also responsible for funding road works, hospitals, electrification projects, projects in second cycle schools etc.

The District Assembly through the Common Fund finances micro projects such as classroom blocks, Courts, Health Centres, and accommodation for workers, market structures etc.

The Development partners (NGOs and External Support Agencies) specially finances water and sanitation projects, Capacity Building Programmes, Income Generating/ Poverty Reduction Activities etc.

Finally the communities are expected to provide counterpart funds, land, local materials and in some cases communal labour towards the implementation of some projects especially the donor driven ones.

Table 5.2 shows expected funding on proportional basis (Unit: Billion cedis)

Theme	Community	District Assembly	NGOs/ Donors	GOG	Total
Private sector competitiveness	10	40	30	20	100
Human Resource Development	0	20	50	30	100
Good Governance and Civic Responsibility	0	20	50	30	100
Special Programmes for the Vulnerable and Excluded	10	10	70	10	100

Organisational costs					
Personnel Salaries	0	10	0	90	100
Logistics & Operation	0	30	20	50	100
Training & Research	0	20	0	80	100
R & D	0	10	0	0	100

CHAPTER 6

6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

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;

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

MONITORING OF PHYSICAL PROJECTS

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 programmes 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.

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 programmes.

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.

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 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.

- ✚ Assess whether DMTDP developmental targets were being met
- ✚ Identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP and project designs to achieve better impact.
- ✚ Provide quarterly information for effective coordination of district development at the regional level

- ✚ Provide district authorities, the government, development partners, community project management teams and the general public with better means for learning from past experience.
- ✚ Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the districts and demonstrate results as part of accountability and transparency to stakeholders.

MID-YEAR REVIEW

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 programmes, projects and activities
- ◆ Outstanding programmes and projects and how relevant they are to the district's development
- ◆ How far programmes and projects are meeting set goals
- ◆ Identify programmes and projects that can be rolled over to the following year.

EVALUATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

A mid-term evaluation will be carried out in 2015 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/programmes
- ◆ Beneficiaries accessibility to services
- ◆ Total number of project beneficiaries

IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS OF M & E STAKEHOLDERS

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 6.1 shows the M & E stakeholders and their needs identified in the District

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

ASSESSING NEEDS AND CREATING THE NECESSARY CONDITIONS AND CAPACITIES

Issues	Remarks
DMTDP	- there is a draft DMTDP yet to be approved by the Assembly
	-stakeholders intend to see strict adherence to the plan.
Human resource	-All DPCU members are part of the M&E team in the District
	-All DPCU staff have the basic requisite M&E skills
	Training needs identified included: -Monitoring and Evaluation -Development planning -Team and consensus building techniques -Database management and other computer programs -Report writing -Facilitation skills -Etc
	The District has it's entire DPCU staff

	-There is a vehicle for M&E though very old
Management information system(MIS)	M&E reports need to be stored for reference as and when the reports are prepared -ICT needed: on word, excel and power point. -computers and accessories are not adequate (2 printers, no scanners, no LCD projectors, etc) -We intend engaging Local government studies to fix our information system for us
Logistics	-we have a documentation center for our periodicals, acts and legislative instruments, development plans guidelines, manuals etc)
	-We intend expanding our office space by way of partitioning to make room for more space to accommodate more officers who are currently without offices and pairing. etc.
	-we have only two old photocopiers, no flip charts, etc. but we intend to procure 2 photocopiers and a flip chart with the DDF.
Stakeholders	-periodic experience sharing workshops are organized for the stakeholders to contribute towards the M&E plan preparation and implementation
	-logistics is the major challenge in M&E activities in the district. DA intends to procure a vehicle and a number of motorbikes for M&E activities.

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:

- 1) categorized into input, output, outcome or impact indicators
- 2) Disaggregated (where possible) by age, gender, communities, etc.
- 3) information on how it will be measured and by whom
- 4) Indication on the frequency of monitoring
- 5) targets set for the DMTDP implementation period
- 6) baselines (they should be established where they do not exist)

7) Targets of what can be achieved by 2017 as well as annual targets.

M&E CALENDAR (WORK PLAN)

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 6.2 shows the M&E calendar for the period.

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				ACTORS	BUDGET
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4		
	2014	2015	2016	2017		
DMTDP Evaluation				21st Feb.	DPCU	8,180.00
DMTDP Midterm Evaluation			18th Feb.		DPCU	7,550.00
Annual progress Review Workshop	8th Jan	10th Jan	21st Jan	13th Jan	DPCU	9,760.00
Annual progress Report	3rd Feb.	8th Feb.	5 th Feb.	21st Feb.	DPCU	170.00
Dissemination	6th May	24 th May	9 th May	21 st May	DPCU	100.00

Table Cont.

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME																ACTORS	BUDGET
	2014				2015				2016				2017					
Quarterly Review Meetings (with partners)	15th Jan	20th Apr	25th Aug	10th Nov	15th Jan	20th Apr	25th Aug	10th Nov	15th Jan	20th Apr	25th Aug	10th Nov	15th Jan	20th Apr	25th Aug	10th Nov	DPCU	5000.00
Quarterly Field visits	19th Jan	18th Apr	25th Aug	25th Nov	19th Jan	18th Apr	25th Aug	25th Nov	19th Jan	18th Apr	25th Aug	25th Nov	19th Jan	18th Apr	25th Aug	25th Nov	DPCU	900.00
GRAND TOTAL																		31,660.00

DATA ON PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

DPCU compiles a register of all ongoing programmes and projects in the district. All programmes and projects undertaken under the auspices of the District Assembly as well as development partners and NGOs will be covered. This register will be regularly updated with details on each activity such as start-time, costs, location, and source of funding, expected completion date, status of project, etc.

Conclusions

The District Medium Term Development Plan which spans the period 2014 – 2017 has revealed a number of issues after being subject to the tools of the strategic performance assessment. To ensure sustainable development the Mion District Assembly needs to address the issues which both on intervention that mitigate environmental impacts in the cause of implementing the various policies.

The assessment of the DMTDP revealed the following:-

- ✚ None of the policies conflicted against each other and that they are mutually supportive
- ✚ All constructional activities will impact negatively on the environment particularly in the area of natural resources.
- ✚ Some constructional activities will impact on socio-cultural issues
- ✚ The implementation of the activities generally will not impact on the economy and institutional issues

Some of the lessons learnt through the exercises of subjecting the plan to SEA tools and others are the following:-

- ✚ Refining of policies plans and programmes to incorporate environmental concerns
- ✚ The Assemblies have begun to appreciate the application of the SEA tools in that they will ultimately reduce the cost of the projects in the long run.

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF THE MTDP

About 78% of the population depends on wood and charcoal as the main source of energy for both domestic and commercial purposes. The collection of wood and the production of charcoal lead to environmental degradation in all the settlements in the district. The developmental constraints associated with the use of charcoal and wood as the main sources of energy includes.

- Deforestation
- Soil erosion
- Loss of soil fertility
- Ecological imbalance

The practice of clearing and burning the vegetation for farming in the district also cause erosion and deforestation in the district. Since about 85% of the population is farmers, these have adverse impact on the food security in the District.

The main problems of the district environment and sanitation are caused by household activities. About 80% of the population in the district disposes off both solid and liquid waste within the vicinity of their houses and these are carried into the various water bodies by run-offs thereby polluting them. The logical consequence of this is the wide spread incidence of sanitation related diseases such as diarrhoea, bilharzias, dysentery and other water borne diseases etc.

This therefore calls for subjecting the District Medium Term Development Plan to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) test in order to realize a development that is sustainable.

Purpose of the SEA

The SEA exercise is to mainstreaming environmental issues into the DMTDP by following the framework of SEA. This has been archived with the support of EPA with the following objectives:

- Refine the PPPs to incorporate environmental considerations into the DMTDP
- Develop appropriate interventions to mitigate negative impacts and optimize any positive one.
- Training of District Staff DPCU in the application of SEA

Major Environmental Concerns

The following are the environmental concerns in the district:-

- ✚ Indiscriminate dumping of solid waste especially around water bodies, which leads to pollution of these waters
- ✚ Indiscriminate felling of trees thus leading to the loss of forest reserves

- ✚ Pollution of the air and the environment
- ✚ Destruction of forest and over grazing by cattle
- ✚ Charcoal production
- ✚ Inadequate proper dumping sites in most parts of the district

Sustainability Objectives and Indicators for the District

Table 6.3 shows Sustainability Objectives and Indicators

NO.	Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators
	EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES	
1	Pollution: The activity should minimize water pollution	% reduction in water pollution
2	Land Degradation: Enhance water table and check soil erosion	programmes embarked on Number of afforestation and cover cropping
3	Sand- winning: afforestation programmes should be embedded in this activity	Number of sand winning sites reclaimed
4	Charcoal production: fast growing tree species should be encouraged in this activity	Number of woodlot sites established
5	Flooding: the activity should reduce floods to the barest minimum	Number of houses destroyed
6	Climate Change: Does the activity adapt or mitigate climate change	Number of trees planted
	EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS	

7	Intra tribal conflicts: the activity should not lead to or encourage conflict	Number of conflicts recorded in the district
8	Negative Beliefs and taboos: these should not have negative impact on the district	Number of sacred growths in the District
9	Gender: the activity or project should lead to women empowerment	Number of women empowered
10	Low Participation: involvement of all stakeholders (including women) in decision processes	Number of stakeholders involved in the decision making process
11	Low Girl-child education: the activity should promote girl-child education	Number of girl-child completing SHS
12	Chieftaincy and land disputes: the activity should reduce conflict	Number of chieftaincy disputes
13	Activity of Fulani herdsman : Control and regulate the activities of Fulani herdsmen	Number of Fulani herdsmen registered
	EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY	
14	Job creation: the activity should lead to the creation of jobs for local people	Number of jobs created
15	Low Revenue mobilisation: the activity should lead to increase in revenue generation for development of the district	% increase in the IGF
16	Low Income: the project should enhance the income levels of the local people	% of houses with roofed Zinc
17	Use of local resources : priority should be given to the use of local available resources	Number of local people employed
	INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES	
18	Empowerment: the project should strengthen the existing sub-structures	Number of Town/Area councils equipped
19	Low Capacity building: the activity should build capacity of stakeholders	Number of stakeholders capacity built
20	Poor Coordination: the project should not lead to duplication of efforts	% reduction in the duplication of programmes
21	Poor Collaboration: this activity should bring about collaboration among decentralised departments	Number of DPCU meetings organised

Description of Key Policies Plans and Programmes (PPPs)

Within the framework of the current Government of Ghana's development approach as contained in the MTDFP 2014-2017, the key Policies, Plans and Programmes which can accelerate socio economic development for sustained growth in the District are;

- ✚ Programmes to Enhance Food Security
- ✚ Human Resource Development and Basic Services Improvement Programme
- ✚ Programmes for Local Economic Development
- ✚ Programme for Cross-Cutting Issues
- ✚ Programme to Enhance Good Governance

Programmes to Enhance Food Security

The aim of this programme is to increase production and productivity of agricultural activities so as achieve adequate food supply, which is one of the criteria for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The specific components of this programme include the following:

- Provision of water for agriculture
- To reduce post-harvest losses
- To increase access to farm capital
- To improve access roads
- To increase extension services
- To create database for agricultural development

Human Resource Development and Basic Services Improvement Programme

The aim of the programme for human resource development and improvement of basic is to enhance the development of the district's human resources as well as ensuring that the people in the District have access to some basic services. The main focus of the programme is therefore on education, health, potable water and sanitation as well as protection of the vulnerable and the excluded. The components include:

- To improve condition of educational infrastructure
- To promote teaching and learning
- To increase access to potable water
- To increase access to sanitation facilities
- To increase the electricity coverage
- To improve access to health services
- To provide safety nets for the vulnerable and the excluded

Programmes for Local Economic Development

This programme is aimed to establish appropriate structures that will enhance the growth of commercial, industrial and service sectors of the District economy so as to create job opportunities for the unemployed. The main components under this programme include:

- Upgrading skills of Artisans
- To increase credit facilities
- Formation of business associations
- Provision of adequate infrastructure to enhance trade

Programmes for Cross-Cutting Issues

As part of the objectives for the planned period, cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDs, gender, environmental concerns as well as population issues will be given a special attention. The components of this programme include:

- Gender sensitive budgeting
- Formation of community environmental committees
- Mainstreaming HIV/AIDs into Assembly's programmes and projects
- Promotion of community woodlots
- Encourage the production of layouts for the major towns
- Institute population control measures

Programme to Enhance Good Governance and Participation

This programme aims at enhancing the capacity of the District to deliver on its mandate and to increase the participation of its citizenry in decisions that affect their daily lives as well as enhancing transparency and accountability of public funds. The components among others include:

- To increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the DA and its sub structures
- To increase participation of local people in local governance
- To increase accountability and transparency
- To increase women participation in governance
- To increase revenue generation
- To formulate and adopt by-laws

The Specific Activities emanated from the above Policies, Plans and Programs

-  Construction of Market Stores and Stalls at sang and Jimle

- ✚ Support for micro credit to economic groups (gender base)
- ✚ Drilling and construction of 60 boreholes
- ✚ connection of electricity to 35 Communities(national grid)
- ✚ Procure 3 NO Tractors for Mechanization agric Services
- ✚ Establishment of economic database for rateable items
- ✚ Sensitize farmers on the use of improved seeds
- ✚ Facilitate the formation of vegetable producer and marketing groups
- ✚ Construction of teachers quarters at zakpalsi
- ✚ Construction of 20No. 3unit Classroom Block with it Accessories
- ✚ Rehabilitation and furnishing of kpabia Area Council
- ✚ Construction and furnishing of 6 CHPS Compounds
- ✚ Institute Scholarship Scheme for Brilliant Girls at JHS and SHS
- ✚ Procurement of school furniture
- ✚ Form and Train District Gender Support Network on Advocacy and Leadership
- ✚ Promote and support preparation of community based land resource management plans
- ✚ Organize training workshops for communities in forest and wildlife management.
- ✚ Sport- improvement of feeder roads
- ✚ Support for health education and immunization activities
- ✚ Establishment of community woodlot
- ✚ Rehabilitation of nutritional center

Sustainability Test

The purpose of sustainability test is to subject each activity to a simple test of the overall sustainability of the Policy, Plan or Programme. This test provides a simple technique that can be used by all stakeholders without the need for specialist knowledge (although that helps) to analyze activities for criteria namely effect on natural resources, effect on social and cultural conditions, effect on the economy and institutional issues were the parameters used the criteria have various components which could either favoured or otherwise by the various activities.

The individual matrices for the activities their record sheets and reasons given by the team are attached as Appendix 1 and below is the performance of individual activities against the sustainability test.

The Specific Activities Emanated from the Above Policies, Plans and Programme

1. Construction of 1 no. 12 unit Additional office space

The activity is sustainable except four components of natural resources.

2. To develop a database for rateable items

The activity is very sustainable in all the four criteria areas though not relevant to others

3. Construction of Market Stores and Stalls at Sang and Jimle

The activity is sustainable except four components of natural resources.

4. Support for Economic groups (gender base)

The activity is sustainable except five components of natural resources.

5. Connection of 35 Communities to the national grid

The activity is very sustainable except two components of natural resources

6. Procure Tractors for Mechanization Services Centre

The activity is sustainable except three components of natural resources

7. Sensitize farmers on the use of improved seeds and seedlings

The activity is sustainable except three components of natural resources and one component of social and cultural conditions

8. Construction of teachers quarters

The activity like the above is very sustainable except three components of natural resources

9. Construction of 20 No. 3unit Classroom Block with it Accessories

The activity is very sustainable except three components of natural resources

10. Rehabilitation and furnishing of Kpabia Area Council.

The activity like the above is sustainable except three components of natural resources

11. Construction and furnishing of 6 CHPS Compounds

The activity is sustainable except three components of natural resources

12. Support for Brilliant but needy students

The activity is sustainable except one component of social and cultural conditions

13. Procurement of school furniture

The activity is sustainable except two components of natural resources

14. Promote and support preparation of community based action plans

The activity is very sustainable except one component of social and cultural conditions

15. Sport- improvement of feeder roads

The activity is sustainable except three components of natural resources

16. Provision of potable water through drilling of 60 boreholes

The activity is sustainable except two components of natural resources

The activity is sustainable except two components of natural resources, socio cultural and one institutional criterion.

17. Support for health education and immunization activities

The activity is sustainable except three components of natural resources

MEASURES TO ADDRESS IMPACTS

Using the sustainability tools and marching the policies / programmes /activities against the four main criteria will involve a series of practical measures or interventions to address the impacts. The overall performance of the 25 policies /programmes/activities in the four criteria was quiet revealing. There were some few negative impacts recorded during the sustainability tests that need to be addressed.

In general, most of the constructional activities showed red indicating that they could have negative impacts on the environment (Natural Resources), especially on the forests, degraded land, water resources etc. Taking these degradation and pollution of water sources negative impacts into consideration, it's envisaged that project /activities sites will be carefully selected and conserved areas (forest reserves) shall be avoided. Where a project or an activity is to be sited in such an area, proper care and the necessary precautions on the environmental impact will be taken care of and monitored such as the protection of wildlife likely to be affected rodents, birds, snakes, insects, earthworm, termites etc. With regard to interventions to minimize impact, disturbances to adjacent lands not yet developed will be avoided.

To minimize land degradation on project sites, proper landscaping will be executed by the Department of Parks and Gardens to check any further run-offs or erosion of the top soils. It has also been envisaged that in mountainous areas where lands slope and intensive farming activities occur, agro-forestry, ploughing across slopes and the development of steps to break the effects of run-offs and as such effects of erosion shall be promoted through educating farmers on the importance of conserving the environment.

In the case of water pollution, which will be addressed through the avoidance of citing projects especially sanitary facilities closer to water bodies and the citing of final dumping sites on top of hills which leaches into water bodies.

Under construction, naturally visual intrusion cannot be avoided from debris, pieces of wood, broken concrete, left over gravels and sand. It is envisaged however that, more skip containers shall be placed at vantage points and transported to final dump sites. Unused site materials shall be conveyed and re-used at other places.

Gravel and sand are the major materials used for constructional purposes. Land degradation is largely caused by the haphazard and indiscriminate manner in which these resources are scooped and utilized. In order to minimize the negative effects on the environment through the creation of borrow pits which becomes the breeding place for mosquito infestation, it is expected that the Assembly will regulate the activities of contractors and sign Memorandum of Understanding with them on land reclamation and educate them on environmental sustainability issues. It is expected that contractors shall adhere to the District Assembly's guidelines on the environment.

On socio-cultural conditions relating to access to land, which affect farming in the communities, it is expected that when there is the need the authorities shall work out an acceptable compensation for farmers affected.

Implication of the Measures for the Budget and Institutional Capacities

The twenty-one activities to be implemented have a budget lines drawn from the various activities. However the implementation of the policies which will incorporate environmental considerations will add additional cost to the District Medium Term Development Plan.

The District Assembly must therefore take steps to develop the requisite commitment to environmental issues in order to reduce any impacts that will be associated with the

implementation of the policies, plans and programmes. The interventions and their respective budget are shown in the table below:

The table 6.4 shows Interventions and their Respective Budget

INTERVENTIONS	BUDGET(GH¢)	REMARKS
1. Owners of the peripheral land to developed projects should be compensated to conserve them for displaced fauna/ destroyed flora.	100,000.00	Most of the project will be sited in undeveloped site
2. Landscaping on sites of developed schools/ Admin block/ police station/ library etc. To minimize erosion.	30,000.00	Involves several other constructional activities
3. Removal of constructional debris to minimize visual intrusion through provision of skip containers	25,000.00	To maintain environmental safety standards at all project sites
4. Development of concrete platforms for skip containers and final waste disposal	36,000.00	Properly engineered landfill site envisaged
5. Formation of Development Project Site Selection Committee	6,000.00	Allowances meant for committee members.
6. Capacity building for core Assembly staff and Decentralize Department	12,000.00	Allowances meant for Trainers and Trainees at the Assembly level.
7. Develop a final disposal site.	60,000.00	The disposal site will be located at Wulensi, lungni ,Nakpayili and kabliya
9. Close down all unapproved refuse sites and replaced them with waste containers	25,000.00	To reduce and prevent the outbreak of communicable diseases. Allowance to be paid for the exercise and pay for equipments used.
10. Embark on awareness creation on environmental cleanliness (Twice a	5,000.00	To organize the trainers of Trainers workshop

year)		for EHO and EHAs, and educate the populace on community bases on environmental sustainability.
11. Provide iron removal equipments for about 120 bore-holes in the District.	31,000.00	This would make portable water accessible to the people.
Total	330,000.00	

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this plan is to provide an overall framework for development in the district. It was prepared with reference to development aspirations of Medium Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF). It therefore supports national development agenda. The plan is flexible and allows changes, which may occur, or events which were unforeseen during the plan preparation period.

CHAPTER 7

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

7.1 District communication strategy/plan

For the effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the 2014-2017 MTDP, the DA has developed an effective communication strategy to disseminate the programmes, 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.

DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION COMMITTEES

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

1. Creation of awareness on the expected roles of the stakeholders in the implementation of the DMTDP
2. 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
3. Gather feedback from the stakeholders for incorporation into the district reviews
4. 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

1. The Presiding Member..... Chairperson
2. District Information Officer..... secretary
3. District Planning Officer..... Member.
4. Development planning sub-committee chairperson.....Member
5. Gender Desk Officer..... Member
6. F & A Sub Committee chairperson..... Member
7. Environmental Health Officer..... Member.

PROGRESS REPORTS (QUARTERLY, MID-YEAR AND ANNUAL)

The DPCU will ensure the preparation and dissemination of the quarterly, Mid year and annual progress reports of the implementation of the DMTDP. These reports will be forwarded to the

1. The Regional Planning & Co-ordinating Unit (RPCU)
2. The Ministry of local government & Rural Development, Accra.
3. National Development Planning commission
4. Project financiers.

Copies will also be kept in the MTDP file for reference purposes

