

# **MION DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**



## **ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR JANUARY-DECEMBER, 2020**

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## ACRONYMS

AAP	Annual Action Plan
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CHPS	Community Health-based Planning Services
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CRB	Classroom Block
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DDF	District Development Facility
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DoA	Department of Agriculture
GES	Ghana Education Service
GH¢	Ghana Cedis
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
Hhold	House Hold
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Country
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
JHS	Junior High School
KG	Kindergarten
KM	Kilometers
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improve Pit
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
M/T	Metric Tons
MP's CF	Member of Parliament's Common Fund
MSHAP	Multi Sectoral HIV/AIDS Project
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NPK	Nitrogen Potassium Calcium
NYEP	National Youth Employment Programme
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PFJ	Planting for Food and Jobs
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PWD's CF	People With Disability Common Fund
RPCU	Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit
SHS	Senior High School
SIF	Social Investment Fund
SME	Small Medium Enterprises
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The 2020 Annual Progress Report of the Mion District Assembly presents a summary of the activities and programmes implemented from the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2018-2021 to facilitate qualitative improvement in the living conditions of the people of the District. This report is presented in four chapters. Chapter one gives a background of the District which includes location and size, relief and drainage, climate and vegetation as well as population. The chapter also presents the purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation for 2020, summary of achievements and the proportion of 2020 Annual Action Plan and Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021 implemented. It ends with the processes involved in conducting monitoring and evaluation. Chapter two presents the status of projects and programmes as at the end of 2020, an update on the financial situation of the district taking into consideration funding sources and major expenditure components of the Assembly. The chapter concludes with an update on the twenty core District indicators, their targets and actuals with 2017 as the baseline year. Chapter three presents an update on critical development and poverty issues with a summary on allocations, actual receipts, targets and actual beneficiaries of various poverty alleviating programmes. The chapter concludes with a presentation on evaluations and participatory evaluations of some poverty alleviating programmes. The entire report concludes in Chapter four with the identification of issues over the medium term, how some were addressed, while also highlighting those yet to be addressed. This report therefore brings to light the background of the Mion District Assembly, the progress made so far within the current medium term, challenges faced and how some of these challenges have been addressed.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1. BACKGROUND**

The Mion District Assembly over the years has made tremendous strides to better the lives of its people through prudent management and accountable practices that are performance driven. In doing this, the Assembly has over the years marked out a path through the development of blue prints by way of Medium Term Development Plans (MTDPs) and Annual Action Plans (AAPs). These have guided the Assembly in its deliverables and have resulted in effective and efficient management of resources in the district since its creation.

In line with this, the District has always sought to report on its performance for the preceding plan period so as to set the pace for the plan preparation for the succeeding year. Therefore, the 2020 Annual Progress Report (APR) seeks to bring to light the performance during the period on the entire 2018-2021 MTDP as well as the proportion of implementation of the AAP in 2020 thus setting the pace for plan preparation for 2021. It will also guide management in its day-to-day activities as it gives an idea of the current state of the district and ensure that activities and objectives set out in the Mion District Medium Term Development Plan for 2018-2021 are achieved.

#### **1.2. BRIEF DISTRICT PROFILE**

##### ***1.2.1 LOCATION AND SIZE***

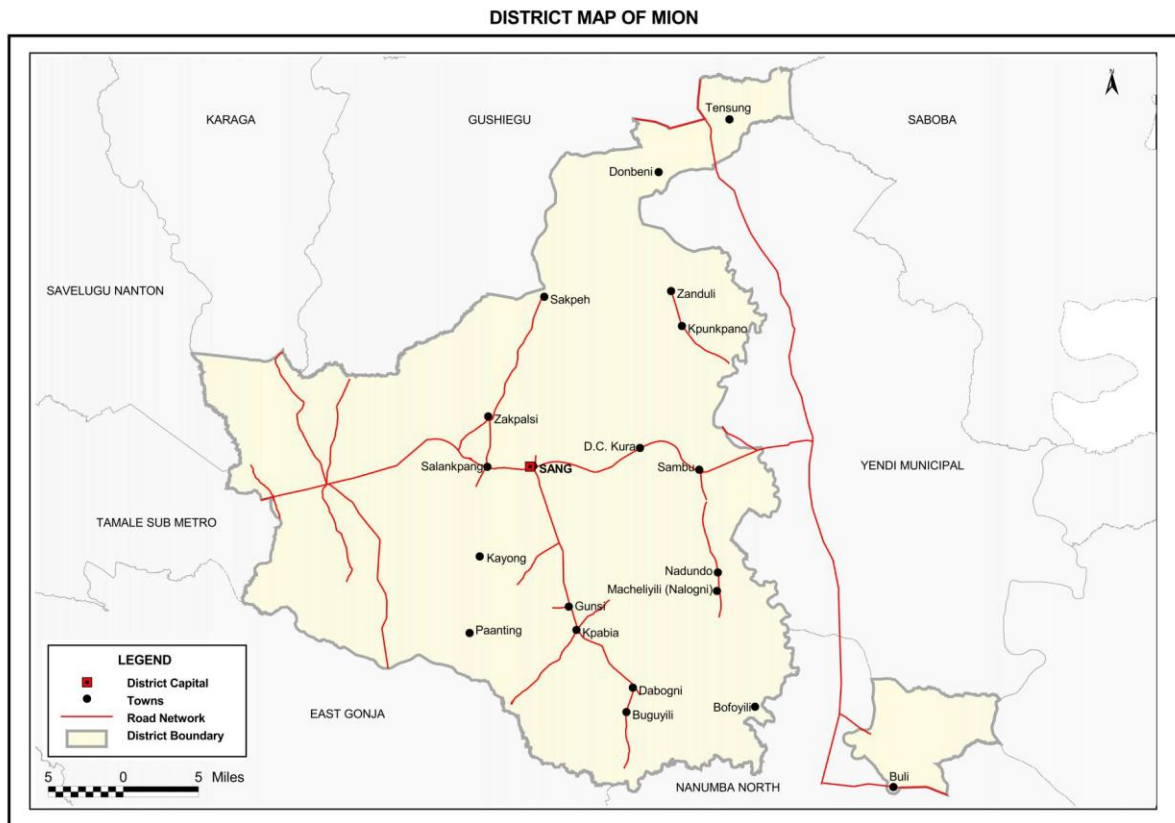
The Mion District is located in the eastern corridor of the Northern Region of the Republic of Ghana between Latitude  $9^{\circ} - 35^{\circ}$  North and  $0^{\circ} - 30^{\circ}$  West and  $0^{\circ} - 15^{\circ}$  East.

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

The Mion District Assembly was carved out of the defunct Yendi Municipal Assembly in 2012 by Legislative Instrument 2064 in 2012 as a means of ensuring effective administration, holistic development and bringing development to the doorstep of its citizens. . It is one of the twenty-Eight (28) Political and Administrative Districts in the Northern Region of Ghana with a total land mass of 2714 square kilometers. The District whose capital is Sang.



**Figure 1: Physical Map of the Mion District**



*Source: 2010 Population and Housing District Analytical Report.*

### **1.2.2 RELIEF AND DRAINAGE**

Agona East District has a diversified relief with altitudes varying between 75-150 meters above sea level with the highest point being 350 meters. Two main rivers, Akora and Ayensu, primarily drain through District.

### **1.2.3. SOIL AND LAND USE**

The major soil type found in the District is classified as Forest ochrosols. These soils are alkaline and richly supplied with nutrients, which make them suitable for cultivating varied agricultural produce like cocoa, citrus, oil palm and coconut. Typical forest food crops like plantain, banana, cassava, cocoyam and maize. Vegetables such as pepper, garden eggs, tomato, okro and sugar cane cultivation are widespread.

### **1.2.4. CLIMATE AND VEGETATION**

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

to early February, have considerable effect on the temperatures in the district, which may vary between 14°C at night and 40°C during the day. Humidity, which is very low, mitigates the effect of the daytime heat.

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

#### ***1.2.5. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS***

The population of the District is 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, Kpabia, Zakpalsi 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 menial jobs popularly called 'Kayaye'. Out migration by young girls exposes them to all forms of sexual abuse and low female school enrolment or high dropouts.

### **1.3 SUB-DISTRICTS**

The District is divided into Three (3) sub-districts Area Councils namely Sang, Jimle and Kpabia area council. The District capital, Sang, is approximately sixty-seven (67) kilometres east of Tamale, the regional capital.

#### **1.4 PURPOSE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION FOR 2020**

The purpose and objectives were;

- To ensure the implementation of planned projects and programmes and ascertain the status of development projects and programmes in the District.
- To enable stakeholders determine through evidence based information, the effects of the various interventions implemented over the medium term and the impact in terms of positively transforming the lives of all beneficiaries in the District.
- To enable the District generate reliable, valid and dependable information to the Region and National authorities to formulate policies and make evidence based decisions to further improve the lives of the people in the District.

- To institute an effective and efficient system for tracking the progress of programmes and projects in the district through systematic monitoring and evaluation of the District Annual Action Plan.

### **1.5 SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES OF THE DMTDP**

The District within the Medium Term spanning 2018-2021 was given direction through the National Medium Term Policy Framework that is the Agenda for Jobs creation. This gave the focus of the Mion District which was to “*Ensure sustainable and qualitative improvement in the living conditions of the people, through efficient mobilization and usage of resources to support the development of agricultural, health, education, trading and other sectors of the economy in collaboration with communities, NGOs, Private and other Development Partners*”.

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 were pursued. Others included activities aimed at boosting and sustaining high productivity of relevant sectors of the district’s economy including agriculture, commerce and industry. Enhancing the capacity of institutions to deliver improved and efficient services and pursuance of inclusive programmes for the vulnerable and the excluded were also pursued.

The Assembly can be said to be made progress in the implementation of its planned activities for the 2020 despite the fact that the year was a very challenging year due to covid 19 pandemic. Majority of completed and on-going physical projects being implemented are above 85%. This is 2.74% lesser than the 2019 projects implemented. This is attributed to covid 19. The allocated District Assembly Common Fund –Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG) was used to fight the pandemic instead of financing the planned projects.

Apart from physical projects, the Assembly was able to implement most of its planned non-physical projects (about 92%).

#### ***1.5.1 PROPORTION OF ANNUAL ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTED BY THE END OF 2020***

The Mion District Assembly composite Annual Action Plan for 2020 had about 118 programmes and projects to be implemented. Out of this number, about 96 activities representing 81.36% of total planned activities for the year were completed, 7 representing 5.9 % were started and are currently ongoing while 20 of the planned activities representing 12.7% were not executed within the 2020 plan implementation period.

**Table 1: Details on the Annual Action Plan Implemented under the Agenda For Jobs Policy Framework**

S/N	Development Dimension	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual
1	Economic Development	17	15	15	14	18	14	20	
2	Social Development	43	38	30	30	50	40	34	
3	Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment	10	9	15	13	15	10	10	
4	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	20	20	23	23	35	32	10	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>74</b>	

**1.5.2 PROPORTION OF DMTDP IMPLEMENTED DURING THE PERIOD**

Over the Medium Term spanning 2018 - 2021, a total of 365 projects and programmes were planned for the period. In the plan, the objective was to implement 90 activities in 2018, 83 in 2019, 118 in 2020 and 74 activities in 2021. .

**Table 2: Proportion of the DMTDP Implemented**

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	2017	2018	2018	2019	2019	2020	2020	2021	2021
1. Proportion of the annual action plans implemented by the end of the									

year									
a. Percentage completed	93	17	81	100	87	100	81.36	100	
b. Percentage of ongoing interventions	8	43	11	0	9.6	0	5.9	0	
c. Percentage of interventions abandoned	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	
d. Percentage of interventions yet to start	3	20	7	123	0	3.4	12.74	74	
2. Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented									

## 1.6 PROCESSES INVOLVED IN THE M&E

The Mion District Assembly undertakes participatory Monitoring and Evaluation in selected communities in the district. During monitoring and evaluation, the key stakeholders such as chiefs, opinion leaders, Assembly members, and heads of departments, women groups and beneficiary communities are involved. All stakeholders are involved during plan preparation and implementation and at site possession stage. These stakeholders are also invited to participate in agreeing on indicators and preparation of the M&E Plan.

To ensure that M&E activities are participatory, in executing the M&E activities, DPCU members are usually called upon for field visits depending on the nature and type of project and the department or unit directly involved including key community stakeholders such as Chiefs, Queen mothers, Assembly members, unit committee members, traders, women groups, community members and opinion leaders who participated in the preparation of the DMTD Plan. Questionnaire distribution and diagnostic workshops using interface meetings, focus group discussions were some of the processes adopted in the 3 Area councils to draw the needs, problems and aspirations of the people in the District.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **M & E ACTIVITIES REPORT**

#### **2.1. PROGRAMME/ PROJECT STATUS**

Over the period, various programmes and projects have been implemented in the District with the objective of improving the livelihood conditions of the citizenry. To achieve this objective various projects and programs are carved out and targeted with the aim of addressing specific problems in education, economy, health, administration, water and sanitation.

Table 3 shows the status of implementation of physical projects that were either under implementation or earmarked for implementation for the end of the year 2018. Information on contract sum, source of funding, start and completion dates of these projects have also been indicated in the table.



**Table 3 .2: Programme/Project Status from January to December, 2020**

<b>N O</b>	Project Title	Location	Name Of Contractor	Initial Contract Sum (Gh¢)	Variation (Gh¢)	Total Contract Sum (Gh¢)	Cert. No.	Expected Start Date	Actual Comm. Date	Expected Completion Date	Amount Paid (Gh¢)	Balance (Gh¢)	Payment (%)	Status/ Remarks
1	Drilling of 10No. Borehole with Handpumps District Wide(DACF)	District wide	Ramahaj Ent.	199,880.00	-	199,880.00	3	24-06-19	17-06-19	17-12-19	179,892.00	19,988.00	90	Completed and in use
2	Construction of 1No. 2-Bedroom Bungalow with Boys Quarters for the District Co-ordinating Director (DACF)	Sang	Sam Kad GH Ltd	179,956.00	-	179,956.00	2	24-06-19	18-06-19	18-12-19	60,871.20	119,084.80	33	Lintel level
3	Opening Up and Graveling of Selected Roads within the District Assembly Office Complex and Residential Bungalows (2km) Phase I (DACF)	Sang	Tonoman Co. Ltd	128,925.00	-	128,925.00	1	24-06-19	20-06-19	20-12-19	19,338.75	109,586.25	15	Clearing completed



4	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom lock with Office, Store, 4-Seater KVIP Toilet and Urinal (DACF)	Mbatinga	MuraajaGh Ltd	174,917.00	-	174,917.00	2	14-10-19	-	14-04-20	66,237.55	108,679.45	38	Blockwork completed
5	Construction of 1No. 2-Bedroom Semi-Detached Bungalow for Police Officers (DDF)	Sang	Che-Yuri Co. Ltd	195,000.00	-	195,000.00	3	03-10-19	11-10-19	03-04-20	175,500.00	19,500.00	90	Completed
6	Construction of 1No. 6-Bedroom Accommodation for District Police Personnel (DDF)	Sang	Bunsa Ent. Ltd	187,137.60	-	187,137.60	3	02-10-19	14-10-19	02-04-20	155,719.44	31,418.16	83	Completed
7	Rehabilitation of Reservoir at Sang Health Center, Mechanization of Borehole and Installation of Hand Washing Facilities at Sambu and Sang Markets (DDF)	Sang and Sambu	Ramahaj Enterprise	81,180.00	-	81,180.00	1	10-06-20	12-06-20	10-107-20	81,180.00	-	100	Completed and in use

8	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom lock with Office, Store, 4-Seater KVIP	Jagrido	Sam Kad GH Ltd	182,00.00	-	182,00.00	2	03-07-20	03-07-20	03-07-20	02-01-21			91	Painting
9	Reshaping of Kayan- Tagnamo feeder road(10.5km)	Kayan-Tagnamo	M/S ZY 2020 company Ltd	88,677.00	-	88,677.00	1	12-10-20	15-10-20	12-01-21	75,375.45	13,301.55	100	Completed and in use	
10	Reshaping of Bofoyili- Dabgoni feeder road(11.2km)	Bofoyili-Dabgoni	M/S Tonoman Company Ltd	98,904.00	-	98,904.00	1	12-10-20	13-10-20	12-01-21	84,068.4	14,835.6	100	Completed and in use	
11	Reshaping of Sang-Kpabia feeder road(19km)	Sang-Kpabia	M/S Dalid Company Ltd	186,142.00	-	186,142.00	1	12-10-20	15-10-20	12-01-21	158,220.7	27,921.30	100	Completed and in use	
12	Procurement of PPEs and other safety materials	Sang	-	28,117.00	-	28,117.00	-	1-09-20	1-09-20	20-09-20	28,117.00	-	100	Completed and in use	
13	Establishment of isolation center	Sang	-									-	100	Completed	

## 2.2. UPDATE ON FUNDING SOURCES

Mion District as an Assembly since its creation has always sourced funds from multiple areas. These funds have mainly been from Central Government and Donor Organizations. Some of the sources of funds from Central Government include; District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), District Assembly Common Fund – Responsive Factor (DACF-RFG) among others. In addition to these sources, the Assembly in its own capacity has made tremendous efforts at generating funds over the years through internal sources. While Internally Generated Funds (IGF) have not been good as expected, over the period it has shown some significant improvement. This has been particularly so with the institution of revenue mobilization measures aimed at improving IGF generation. The various sources of funds and their performance for Mion District Assembly are indicated in Table 4

**Table 4: Update on Funding Sources**

SOURCE	Baseline 2017	2018 Target(GH¢)	2018 Actual (GH¢)	2019 Target(GH¢)	2019 Actual (GH¢)	2020 Target (GH¢)	2020 Actual (GH¢)	2021 target (GH¢)	2021 Actual (GH¢)
IGF	81,391.77	94,528.00	116,092.71	166,960.00	159,580.88	175,060.00	158,778.37		
DACF	1,419,338.38	3,783,993	1,678,688.99	4,349,870.59	2,177,098.56	624,195.97			
DDF	24,769.31	727,580		600,654.00	1,430,691.93	1828,330.53	335,114.31		
MP's CF	312,440.27	268,880.00	392,132.16	300,000.00	479,407.68	400,000.00	461,412.27		
PWDs CF	1,419,338.38	3,783,993				250,000.00			
GSOP						1786,290.71	179,968.78		

MSHAP	201.00		12,207.00			30,000.00	10,253.50	18,845.45	
UDG	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
OTHERS	115,060.00								
<b>TOTAL</b>									

### **2.3. UPDATE ON DISBURSEMENTS**

Alongside the funding of activities of the Mion district is the disbursement of these funds for various purposes. This is done in connection with meeting the demands of the citizenry as well as fulfilling the mandates of the Assembly as an agent of development. The responsibilities of the Assembly are so numerous that the funds realized usually do not meet the demands or needs of the Assembly. These expenditures though numerous are grouped into four (4) categories. These are Compensation, Goods and Services, Investments and Assets.

**Compensation;** this involves all payments made to both established and non-established post. It includes payments of salaries and allowances to all employees employed by both government and the local Assembly.

**Goods and Services;** this component is made up of purchases of all consumables and services rendered to the Assembly. It also includes statutory funds ceded to decentralized departments for their daily administrative work.

**Investments;** Investment comprises all cost associated with the provision of physical infrastructure. Thus, investments are cost associated with roads, health facilities, educational facilities and all other physical infrastructure. It also includes the cost of heavy duty equipment such as earth moving equipment.

**Assets;** Assets are all physical properties of the Assembly, including completed physical infrastructure and heavy duty machinery.

### **2.4 CHALLENGES OF REVENUE MOBILIZATION**

The district currently faces a number of challenges in relation to funds. These include;

1. Unwillingness on the part of tax payers to pay levies.
2. Under invoicing by revenue collectors.

### **2.5 MEASURES TO ADDRESS REVENUE CHALLENGES**

1. Continuous education of the citizenry on the need to pay their levies
2. Intensification of monitoring and supervision of revenue collectors
3. Reshuffling of revenue staff so as to reduce malfeasance.

**Table 5: Update on Disbursements**

No.	Expenditure Item	2017 Baseline	2018		2019		2020		2021	
			Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual
1.	<b>Compensation</b>		6,151.55	28,000.00	20,000.00	17,107.90	43,00.00	18,827 28	20,564,78. 65	
2.	<b>Goods &amp; Services</b>		632,196.81	2,501,006.00	1,612,400.98	1,681,634.69	2,316,503.80	1,925,0 85.93	2,674,55.9 0	
3.	<b>Assets</b>		2,374,72	1,233,218.12	3,153,142	1,678,555.58	3,989,935	2,004,9 7.00	3,674,89.0 0	
	<b>Total</b>									

## **2.6 OTHER CHALLENGES OF FUND INFLOW AND UTILIZATION**

### ***2.4.1. DEDUCTION FROM SOURCE***

There are a lot of development challenges that needs to be tackled but funds are always not adequate as huge deductions are being done at source and this puts more pressure on the District to mobilize extra resources internally to augment the external inflows.

### ***2.4.2. UTILIZATION OF FUNDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH BUDGET***

While programmes and projects are usually planned and budgeted for, the situation is not the same when it comes to disbursements. There is therefore the need to strengthen internal control mechanisms so as to follow utilization of funds in accordance with the budget.

### ***2.4.3. CHALLENGES WITH REGARD TO DISBURSEMENTS***

Disbursements of funds to the Assemblies do not come as stipulated. At times there are accumulated arrears with a lot of strings attached. Projects and programmes are affected negatively when disbursements to the Assemblies are delayed.

## **2.7 UPDATE ON INDICATORS AND TARGETS**

Over the period, the Mion District Assembly has implemented programmes and projects in a bid to improve on the educational, health, nutrition and economic conditions of its citizens. Notwithstanding the financial, vehicular and human capacity challenges that the Assembly faced over the period, a lot was carried out by various sectors of the Assembly to ensure that the living conditions of the people are raised to another level. These achievements are indicated in the table below.

**Table 6: Update on Indicators and Targets**

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	<b>Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)</b>	<b>Baseline (2017)</b>	<b>Target 2018</b>	<b>Actual 2018</b>	<b>Target 2019</b>	<b>Actual 2019</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>	<b>Target 2021</b>	<b>Actual 2021</b>
	<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>									
1.	Maize	9,262	9,350	8,596	9,350	8,768	9,807	5,661	9,907	
	Rice	10,960	12,452	13,536	14,540		15,575		15,450	
	Millet					13,806		9,234		
	Sorghum	3,763	4,054	3,938	5,550	4,017	4,285	3,245	5,045	
	Cassava	8,216	9,065	7,762	9,034	7,839	7,839	3,150	8,124	
	Yam	26,664	27,890	26,856	27,450	27,124	22,488	31,255	27,876	
	Groundnut	54,005	55,145	55,550	56,045	56,106	68,529	68,529	72,045	
	Cowpea	6,570	7,453	8,652	9,050	8,739	10,329	10,529	13,345	
	Soybean	4,115	5,120	5,356	6,305	5,410	6,141	4,770	6,658	
	Cattle	13,375	13,451	11,660	13,245	11,894	9,682	14,710	15,756	
	Sheep	37,575	37,675	32,651	37,585	33,455	37,580	36,760	40,250	
	Goat	25,675	25,675	21,980	25,750	23,180	25,650	25,550	30,320	
	Pig	36,567	36,567	34,750	36,450	35,672	36,320	36,450	45,400	
	Local fowl	15,506	15,506	9,688	15,506	12,980	15,300	16,403	20,034	
	Guinea fowl	61,209	61,209	56,765	61,200	58,765	61,000	62,520	70,200	
	Rabbit									
	Grass cutter									
	Turkey									
	Ducks									
	Dove									



	<b>Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)</b>	<b>Baseline (2017)</b>	<b>Target 2018</b>	<b>Actual 2018</b>	<b>Target 2019</b>	<b>Actual 2019</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>	<b>Target 2021</b>	<b>Actual 2021</b>
		18,245	18,245	11,452	18,000	13,835	18,000	17,678	25,200	
		30	30	19	30	23	30	27	40	
		670	670	432	650	550	650	620	750	
		760	760	450	720	540	600	625	760	
		1,670	1,670	892	1,650	1,245	1,500	1,620	2,400	
		2,154	2,154	1,892	2,100	1,920	2,200	2,450	3,000	
2.	<b>2.Area of arable land under cultivation(Ha)</b>	<b>21836.7</b>	<b>35,217</b>	<b>27707.7</b>	<b>35000</b>	<b>27983</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>42,000</b>	
3.	<b>Percentage of arable land under cultivation</b>									
4.	<b>Number of new industries established</b>	0	1	0	1		2		3	
	i. Agriculture,	0	1	1	1		5		5	
	ii. Industry,									
	iii. Service	0	1	0	2		3		6	
5.	<b>Number of new jobs created</b>									
	iv. Agriculture									
	v. Industry									
	vi. Service	1,500	2,500	1,500	2,500	1,700	2,500	2,100	3,000	
		500	1,000	500	1,000	600	1,000	800	1,500	

	<b>Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)</b>	<b>Baseline (2017)</b>	<b>Target 2018</b>	<b>Actual 2018</b>	<b>Target 2019</b>	<b>Actual 2019</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>	<b>Target 2021</b>	<b>Actual 2021</b>
	<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>									
6.	<b>Net enrolment ratio</b>	72.5	77.5	65	82.3	75	85	78	93	
	i. Kindergarten	75	86	82.8	87	85	88	80	90	
	ii. Primary									
	iii. JHS	18	28	38.8	40	41	46	41	56	
7.	<b>Gender Parity Index</b>	0.94	0.96	0.8	0.97	0.8	0.98	0.92	0.99	
	i. Kindergarten	0.87	0.88	0.8	0.89	0.86	0.91	0.88	0.95	
	ii. Primary	0.64	0.66	0.7	0.8	0.75	0.89	0.81	0.92	
	iii. JHS	0.94	0.96	0.8	0.97	0.8	0.98	0.92	0.99	
	iv. SHS									
8.	<b>Completion rate</b>									
	i. Kindergarten									
	ii. Primary									
	iii. JHS									
	iv. SHS									
9.	<b>Number of operational health facilities</b>									
	i. CHP Compound									
	ii. Clinic	100.1	86	77.6	94	89	95	89	98	
	iii. Health Centre	67.5	70	52.2	74	62.5	77	61	89	

	<b>Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)</b>	<b>Baseline (2017)</b>	<b>Target 2018</b>	<b>Actual 2018</b>	<b>Target 2019</b>	<b>Actual 2019</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>	<b>Target 2021</b>	<b>Actual 2021</b>
	iv. Hospital	23.2	45	66	70	75.5	80	76.2	88	
10.	<b>Proportion of population with valid NHIS card</b>									
	i. Total (by sex)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	ii. Indigents	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	iii. Informal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	iv. Aged	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	v. Under 18years	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	vi. Pregnant women	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
11.	<b>Number of births and deaths registered</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	i. Birth (sex)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	ii. Death (sex, age group )	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
12.	<b>Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources<sup>1</sup></b>									
	i. District	42%	60%	56%	70%	62%	75%	68%	90%	
	ii. Urban	23%	45%	24%	45%	24%	45%	28%	45%	
	iii. Rural									
13.	<b>Proportion of population with access to</b>	62.3%	68.9%	66.5%	80%	73%	95%	86%	100%	

	<b>Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)</b>	<b>Baseline (2017)</b>	<b>Target 2018</b>	<b>Actual 2018</b>	<b>Target 2019</b>	<b>Actual 2019</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>	<b>Target 2021</b>	<b>Actual 2021</b>
	<b>improved sanitation services</b>	20.4%	40.8%	34%	43%	38%	50%	38%	70%	
	i. District									
	ii. Urban	68%	72%	82%	90%	87%	100%	95%	100%	
	iii. Rural									
14.	<b>Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
15.	<b>Malaria case fatality (institutional)</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
	<b>Age</b>									
	<b>Age Group</b>									
16.	<b>Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	i. Child trafficking (sex)									
	ii. Child abuse (sex)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	<b>Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment</b>									
17.	<b>Percentage of road network in good condition</b>									
	Total	18%	30%	24%	35%	29%	40%	35%	38%	
	Urban	35%	48%		2%		2%		1%	
	Feeder	12%	20%	4%	13%		28%		37%	

	<b>Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)</b>	<b>Baseline (2017)</b>	<b>Target 2018</b>	<b>Actual 2018</b>	<b>Target 2019</b>	<b>Actual 2019</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>	<b>Target 2021</b>	<b>Actual 2021</b>
18.	<b>Percentage of communities covered by electricity</b>	17%	30%	25%	45%	27%	45%	30%	43%	
	District	7%	10%	9%	14%	11%	30%	14%	40%	
	Rural	10%	30%	15%	30%	19%	30%	28%	40%	
	Urban									
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>										
19.	<b>Reported cases of crime</b>	0	0	0	0		0		0	
	i. Men,	0	0	0	0		0		0	
	ii. Women	0	0	0	0		0		0	
	iii. Children	0	0	0	0		0		0	
20.	<b>Percentage of annual action plan implemented</b>	87%	100%	81%	100%	87%	100%	87%	100%	
21.	<b>Number of communities affected by disaster</b>	7	2	0	0		0	0	0	
	i. Bushfire	3	1	0	0		0	2	0	
	ii. Floods									

### 2.3 Status of Programmes/Non-Physical Projects for the Year 2020

Table 6 shows the status of implementation of the non-physical projects implemented with the year in question. Some of the key programmes implemented includes the following;

The status of programmes/non-physical projects for the year 2020 is indicated in the table 6 below;

**Table 6 Status of Programmes/Non-Physical Projects**

No.	Project Description	Thematic Area of Policy	Project Location	Contractor/ Implementing Agency	Estimated Sum (GH¢)	Source of Funding	Implementation Status (%)	Remarks
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>								
1	Organize a district level National Farmers' Day Award Celebration programme for 2020	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	District wide	DADU	20,000	IGF & DACF	100%	Successful
2	To train forty (40) processors on how to make soap in order to create jobs for the youth.	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	District wide	BAC	6000.00	UNICEF	100%	Successful
3	Train 40 farmers on post-harvest handling and packaging of pepper	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	District wide	DADU	2,780.00	IGF	0	Lack of funds

4	Conduct six (6) AEA demonstrations of new technologies on both crop and animal production	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	District wide	DADU	2,385.00	IGF	100%	Successful
5	To carry out a vaccination program for 1000 dogs, cats and monkeys against rabies	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	District wide	DADU	9,538.00	IGF	100%	Successful
6	Train ten (10) staff and thirty (30) crop farmers on Good Agricultural Practices in yam production	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	District wide	DADU	2,866.00	MAG	Completed	Successful
7	To train twenty-nine (29) farmers on GAPs in the production of Rice	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	District wide	DADU	1075	MAG	Completed	Successful
8	Train staff, farmers, processors and marketers on improved post-production technologies and value addition along the value chain in order to meet marketing standards.	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	District wide	DADU	2150	MAG	Completed	Successful
9	Carry out 2 home and farm visits	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	District wide	DADU	10,852.00	MAG	Completed	Successful
10	Train staff, farmers, processors and marketers on improved post-production technologies and value addition along	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	District wide	DADU	2150	MAG	100% Complete	Successful

	the value chain in order to meet marketing standards.							
<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>								
<b>11</b>	Registration of 2018 BECE candidates.	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	GOG/WAEC/DEO	20,000.00	GoG	100%	Successful
<b>12</b>	Org. Mock exams for JHS 3 candidates in public & private sch.	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	GES	12,000.00	IGF	100%	Successful
<b>13</b>	Conduct regular monitoring & inspection of schools	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	GES	3000.00	GoG	100%	Successful
<b>14</b>	Organize inter schools sports & Athletics competition	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	GES	6000.00	IGF	100%	Successful
<b>15</b>	Construction of 3no.3unit classroom block with axillaries	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	GES	60000.00	DACF	100%	Successful
<b>16</b>	Organized inter district cultural festival schools	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	GES	10000.00	IGF	100%	Successful
<b>17</b>	Organize sensitization program on career Guidance for JHS 3 & SHS students	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	GES	1000	IGF	100%	Successful
<b>18</b>	Organize sensitization program on exams rules & malpractices for JHS 3 and upper primary	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	GES	800	IGF	100%	Successful



	pupils							
19	Organize community sensitization on the need to send all children to school and at the right age.	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	GES	3000	IGF	100%	Successful
20	Undertake scholarship programmes for needing pupils especially those in deprived areas.	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	GES	8000	GOG	100%	Successful
21	Organize capacity building workshop for SHEP	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	GES	4000	Donor	100%	Successful
22	Support girls by providing a life skills development programme.	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	GES	2000	IGF	100%	Successful
23	Organise my first day at sch. Ceremony in schools	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	GES	10,000.00	DACF	100%	Successful
24	Sensitization workshop on eliminating HIV& Stigmatization	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	DHD	6,000.00	MSHAP	100%	Successful
25	Organizing world AIDS day celebration	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	DHD	5,000.00	MSHAP	100%	Successful
26	BCG vaccination of babies at birth against TB	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	DHD	10,000.00	DACF	100%	Successful
27	Improve Antenatal care coverage	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	DHD	5,000.00	IGF	100%	Successful

28	Reduce under five mortality rate	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	DHD	12,000	IGF	80.00%	Successful
29	Increase district capacity and preparedness for disease outbreaks and public health emergencies	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	DHD	10,000	IGF	90.00%	Successful
30	Reduction in number of HIV cases progressing to AIDS	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	DHD	10,000	IGF	80.00%	Successful
31	Reduction in maternal mortality	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	DHD	11,000	IGF	100.00%	Successful
32	Improve Family Planning coverage	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	DHD	8,000.00	DACF	65.00%	Exceeded target (Specific interventions)
33	Train frontline health workers in infection prevention and control	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	DHD	2,000.00	IGF	0	Not yet done (Challenged with funds)
34	Reduce the incidence of malaria and new cases of hypertension	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	DHD	10000	GOG	Completed	21.45% reduction in malaria cases and 0.07% reduction in hypertensive

35	Reduction in mother to child transmission of HIV	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	DHD	2000	MSHAP	90%	Successful
36	Increase district capacity and preparedness for disease outbreaks and public health emergencies	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	DHD	6000	GOG	90%	Trained 40 staff on TB screening of all clients
37	Increase immunization coverage in the district (BCG)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	DHD	4000	GOG	90%	86.2% children dosed with BCG
38	Renovation of 1no. CHPS Compound	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	MDA/DHD	120,000.00	DACF	100%	
39	Sensitization on Covid 19	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	DHD	50000	Different sources	100%	All communities
40	Educate parents and relevant stakeholders on negative effects of child abuse and labour	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	DSW	4000	IGF	80%	Successful
41	Educate parents and children on the Children's Act	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Ahwiam, Old Ningo, Prampram, Mangotsonya, Lekpongunor and Dawa	DSW/Community Development	5000	IGF	80%	Successful
42	Monitor the activities of the beneficiaries of the 2% share of the Disability Fund	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	DSW/Community Development	2500	IGF	80%	Successful

43	Disbursement of funds for PWDs	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	DSW/Community Development	30000	IGF	80%	Successful
44	Form and train new groups on income generating activities: Soap making, tie and dye , etc	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	DSW/Community Developemnt	5000	IGF	50%	Inadequate funds
45	Organise mass meeting for women groups	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	DSW/Community Developemnt	3000	IGF	50%	Satisfactory
46	Form and train new groups on village saving loan programmes	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	District wide	DSW/Community Developemnt	4000	IGF	100%	Satisfactory
47	Supervised LEAP payment	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Selected communities	DSW		GOG / Donor	100%	Satisfactory
48	Sensitization on Child marriage	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Dawhenya	DSW	1000	NGO	100%	Satisfactory
49	31 Site inspections conducted	Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment	District wide	DW	8,000.00	IGF	100%	Satisfactory
50	Sensitaitaion on Covid 19 protocol(Hand washing with soap)	Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment	District wide	DEHU	20,000	DACF	100%	Satisfactory

51	Inspect all schools to ensure sanitary compliance and to help educate the pupils and teachers	Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment	District wide	DEHU	3,000	IGF	100%	Satisfactory
52	Triggering of communities	Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment	District wide	DEHU	15,000	UNICEF	100%	Satisfactory
53	4-No Food Security / Medical screening	Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment	District wide	DEHU	-	DACF	100%	Satisfactory
54	Post- Triggering of communities	Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment	District wide	DEHU	15,000	UNICEF	100%	Satisfactory
55	Fellow- up monitoring of CLTS communities	Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment	District wide	DEHU	18,000	UNICEF	100%	Satisfactory
56	DICCS verification	Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment	District wide	DEHU	8,000	UNICEF	100%	Satisfactory
57	Education and sensitization on flood and fire prevention on climate change.	Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment	District wide	NADMO	4100	GOG	100%	Satisfactory

58	Carryout tree planting exercise	Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment	District wide	Forestry commission		GOG	100%	Satisfactory
59	Educate and Sensitize on flood and fire prevention	Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment	District wide	NADMO	4,675	IGF	50%	Satisfactory
60	Procure relief items	Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment	District wide	NADMO	25,000.00	DACF	50%	Satisfactory
61	Prepare the 2020 AAP	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Sang	DPCU	1,000.00	DACF	100%	Successful
62	Establish revenue data base	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Sang	Budget & Finance, Apple Heritage	60,000.00	DACF	50%	Program rolled over
63	Organize Budget Hearing for departments and units	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Sang	Budget & Finance	10,000.00	IGF	100%	Successful
64	Organize consultative meeting with rate payer groups	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Sang	Budget & Finance	10,000.00	IGF	100%	Successful
65	Organize workshop on Programme Based Composite budget preparation for heads	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Sang	Budget & Finance	9,600.00	IGF	100%	Successful

	of department and units							
66	Organize Budget committee meetings quarterly	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Sang	Budget & Finance	7,640.00	IGF	100%	Successful
67	Prepare and facilitate the approval of 2018 Composite Budget	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Sang	Budget & Finance	4,200.00	DACF	100%	Successful
68	Participate in Regional Budget Hearing	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Sang	Budget & Finance	3,000.00	IGF	100%	Successful
69	Town hall meeting	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Sang	DPCU	20,000.00	DACF	100%	Successful
70	Organize general assembly meetings	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Sang	DPCU	6,000.00	DACF	100%	Successful
71	Organize sub-committee meetings	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Sang	DPCU	3,200.00	IGF	100%	Successful
72	Organize audit committee meetings	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Sang	DPCU	2000.00	IGF	100%	Successful

73	Organize performance reviews	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Sang	DPCU	10,000.00	DACF	100%	Successful
70	Organizing quarterly DPCU Meetings	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Sang	DPCU	1,500.00	DACF	100%	Successful

Source: DPCU, Mion District Assembly, 2020

## 2.4 SUMMARY OF OTHER PROGRAMMES

### 2.4.1 Corona Virus Pandemic

The Mion District Assembly dully formed and inaugurated the Public Health Emergency Response Team on the 24<sup>th</sup> of March, 2020. Since its inauguration, the assembly, through the committee has procured and installed 12 high level Apinko hand washing facilities in public places across the municipality. The assembly with the support of the MLGRD, distributed 15,000 pieces of nose mask, 12 infrared thermometer guns, 500 veronica buckets, hand sanitizers to the hospital, markets, lorry stations, schools, vulnerable groups and communities. A monitoring team has been constituted to carry out checks and balances on the enforcement of the covid-19 protocols. Six (6) hand washing stations were constructed in Sang and Sambu to facilitate hand washing. Disinfection of public places: all public places including the hospital, markets, schools, lorry parks. Public toilets, officers were disinfected by the team from zoomlion. Wearing of nose mask and social distancing: over 12,000 nose masks were distributed to institutions and individuals especially the vulnerable. Though people are wearing faces masks and observing social distancing, the general compliance is average. The security services together with other departments have been enforcing these regulations especially on market days. All departments of the assembly as well as private institutions and individuals have been carrying out sensitization at radio stations, community centers on the covid-19. Public gatherings four meeting were organized with all church leaders to agree on the modalities and sanctions for the reopening of churches and other gatherings. The Assembly undertook a number of sensitization programmes, both on radio and communities on the corona virus pandemic. All departments have also incorporated educations on the covid-19 and enforcement of the protocols to their programmes. For instance, Environmental Health Unit, Information Services department, Agric department, GES, GHS, NADMO, the security services have all been key in the enforcement and education on the covid-19 protocols





## CHAPTER THREE

### UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

Social protection programmes have been designed purposely to address critical development and poverty issues by Government to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labour markets, diminishing people's exposure to risks and enhancing their capacity to manage economic and social risk such as unemployment, exclusion, sickness, disability and old age.

Currently, Ghana is implementing eleven social protection programmes of which Mion District is a beneficiary of some of these programmes. These include; Capitation Grant, School Feeding, Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) among others. All these programmes are being implemented by different ministries and coordinated at the local level by various departments. Details of these social interventions and their objectives are indicated below.

#### 3.2 GHANA SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME

The Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) is a poverty initiative targeted at poor and vulnerable pupils in deprived communities. The objective of the programme is to improve school attendance at the basic level through the provision of one hot meal per day for all pupils in the various beneficiary schools. Currently, 10,780 pupils in 28 schools are benefiting from the programme.

#### 3.3 CAPITATION GRANTS

The inability of most parents to afford levies charged in schools made some children of *school-going-age* not enrolled in schools in spite of the *free tuition* in basic schools. It's in the light of this that the MOE set up the **Capitation Grant Scheme** in 2005/2006 and an amount of GH¢ 3.00 was initially paid per head in the Public Basic Schools. The amount has since been revised twice to GH¢ 4.50 and now GH¢ 9.00 per head.

#### 3.4 FREE SHS PROGRAMME

The Free Senior High School Programme instituted in 2017 is a social intervention targeted at all Government/Public Senior High Schools. The objective of the programme is to assist all students who qualify for admission into public Senior High School to rightfully enroll and undergo their education without any financial challenges. The programme with first years of the 2017/2018 academic year. Beneficiaries include both day and boarding students of public Senior High Schools. The boarders are fed three times daily while their day students counterparts receive One Free Hot Meal (lunch) on School Days. Besides its benefit of increasing enrolment in public SHS, it has also removed from parents the financial stress and burden of taking care of their

children through SHS. The district has only one (1) senior high school located at Sang the district capital. The Sang community day Senior High School is the only school benefitting from the programme.

### **3.5 NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME (NHIS)**

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) has no NHIS office. The NHIS is a social intervention that seeks to support the poor and vulnerable in seeking health in selected ailments and medications. The Yendi Municipal Assembly still has oversight responsibility over the scheme in the Mion District. This therefore poses a challenge in Health insurance renewal as clients have to travel all the way to Yendi to renew their cards.

### **3.6 LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY (LEAP) PROGRAMME**

The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme is a social cash transfer programme that provides cash transfer and health insurance to the extremely poor households in the District. The main aim is to alleviate poverty in the short term and encourage long-term human capital development. A total of 2463 people in 63 communities in the District are benefitting from the programme. Details of the allocations and beneficiaries are indicated in the table 3.1 below.

#### **3.6.1 Child rights protection and advocacy**

The department of social development under its child rights promotion and protection received and settled cases related to child custody, child abuse, family reconciliation. The department also embarked on community wide sensitization in collaboration with DOVVSU

### **3.7 NATIONAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (NYEP)**

The National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP) was implemented in the Mion district in 2015. The objective of the programme is to provide jobs to teaming unemployed youth in the District and the country at large. It is also aimed at giving the youth prior and basic training in preparation for professional jobs in the areas of health, education, security among others. The programme as the end of 2018 implementation had 2 modules. They are; Community Policing Assistants (CPA), and Environmental Protection Assistants (EPA).

NABCO: The Nation Builders Corps is one of the Governments special initiatives to reduce the high level of unemployed graduates in the country. Mion district have 220 NABCO beneficiaries in the district. In a brake down there are 26 beneficiaries under Civic Ghana, 14 under Digitize Ghana, 8 under Enterprise Ghana, 8 under heal Ghana, 36 under revenue Ghana, 17 under feed Ghana and educate Ghana is with the highest number which is 121.

### 3.8 PLANTING FOR FOOD AND JOBS (PFJ)

- Planting for Food and Jobs is an Agriculture social intervention aimed at supporting existing and new farmers with farm inputs by absorbing up to 50% of the initial cost of the inputs. The aim is to attract young farmers who usually do not have initial capital to purchase farm inputs for farming. The programme therefore offers farmers the opportunity to source these inputs at a 50% discount. The repayment of the remaining 50% was very low across the country. No coupons used by farmers but full payment for inputs cost at the dealers' shop. Fertilizers were sold in 25kgs bags to farmers. Northern regions fertilizers were different with the labeling and size. Improved seeds were also heavily subsidized and hybrid maize and soybean with high yielding capacity were also sold to farmers.

**Table 3.1: Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues**

No.	Critical Development & Poverty Issue	Allocation (GH¢)	Actual Receipt (GH¢)	No. of Beneficiaries	
				Targets	Actuals
1.	Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)	-	-	6550	5665
2.	Capitation Grants		63,935.16	8234	8234
3.	Free SHS Programme				
4.	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme	769,932.00	769,932.00	13,639	13,639
5.	National Youth Employment Programme			120	35
6.	Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ)	-	-	80000	7058
	- NPK	57,500 bags	57,500 bags	10000	7058
	- Urea	27,000 bags	27,000 bags	10000	6478
	- Maize	2000 mini bags	1500 bags	9000	7632
7.	One district One factory programme	-	-	-	-
8.	One Village-One Dam Programme	-	-	10	6
9.	Free SHS Programme	-	-	1200	900
10.	National Entrepreneurship and	-	-	-	-

No.	Critical Development & Poverty Issue	Allocation (GH¢)	Actual Receipt (GH¢)	No. of Beneficiaries	
				Targets	Actuals
	Innovation Plan (NEIP)				
<b>11.</b>	Implementation of Infrastructural for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP)	-	-	-	-
<b>12.</b>	NABCO	-	-	500	220

### 3.9 EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In line with the implementation of programmes and projects, some evaluations have been carried out over the period. These were carried at various stages. These evaluations were conducted mostly during the course of implementation of the programmes and at the end of the projects. Details of evaluations conducted, their findings and recommendations on the various programmes and projects are indicated in table 3.2.

**Table 3.2: Evaluations Conducted Findings and Recommendations**

<b>Name Of The Evaluation</b>	<b>Policy/programme/project involved</b>	<b>Consultant or resource persons involved</b>	<b>Methodology used</b>	<b>Findings</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
1. Mid-Term Evaluation	Construction of Semi-detach bungalow for Agric staff.	DPCU	Focus Group Discussion	Work has been halted due to the absence of the contractor.	Monitoring team should contact the contractor to know why the project has been halted.
2. Mid Term Evaluation	Rehabilitation of 1No. CHPS compound	Monitoring Team	Focus Group Discussion	Work almost completed for its usage.	Monitoring team should contact the contractor to know why the project has not been speedily progressing.
3. Terminal Evaluation	Construction of 3No. 18 unit lockable market stores	Monitoring Team	Interviews	Work completed to its specification.	Management to assign stores to shortlisted applicants.
4. Terminal	Construction of 1No. 2bedroom semi-detach	Monitoring team	Interview	Work done is completed for use	Arrears should be paid to contractor because the work is completed and hand over the bungalow to the police

Evaluation	bungalow for the police				to occupy
5. Terminal Evaluation	Renovation of NHIS office	Monitoring and Evaluation Team	Focus Group Discussion	Work completed for use.	Balance due to the contractor should be paid.
6. Midterm Evaluation	Construction of 1No.3unit classroom block at Jagrido	Monitoring and Evaluation Team	Focus Group Discussion	Work progress is slow.	Contractor should speed up construction to meet the project deadline without compromising quality.
7. Pre Evaluation	Construction of 1No.3unit classroom block at Mbatinga	Monitoring and Evaluation Team	Focus Group Discussion	Works is progressing smoothly	Monitoring Team should ensure that the money for the project is being released on time to the contractor to enable him start the project.
8. Pre Evaluation	Construction of 1No.3unit classroom block at Sang	Monitoring and Evaluation Team	Interviews	Work completed	Management should hand over the project to GES for us
9. Mid Term Evaluation	Procurement of dual desks for basic schools.	GES and Monitoring Team	Observation	Dual desks procured and distributed..	Management should sign agreement with the beneficial schools on proper usage of the furniture.

### 3.10 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION (PM&E)

Participatory monitoring and evaluation is a process where primary stakeholders actively participate in tracking progress towards the achievement of jointly agreed results to draw actionable conclusions. Usually in this assessment process, the beneficiaries through coaching and training are shown various forms by which they can assess their performance while also grading themselves alongside. Details of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluations conducted in the cause of programmes and projects implementation are indicated in the table 3.3.

**Table 3.3: Update on PM&E Conducted**

<b>Name of the PM&amp;E Tool</b>	<b>Policy/programme / project involved</b>	<b>Consultant resource or persons involved</b>	<b>Methodology used</b>	<b>Findings</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
1.citizen report card	Educational infrastructure	Monitoring team	Focus group discussion	Enrolment increased	Furniture in projects awards and provision of teaching and learning materials.
2.citizen report card	Health Infrastructure	Monitoring team	Questionnaire	1. Zero maternal death. 2. Reduce the of open defecation 3. Reduce O.P.D. cases.	1. Increase maternal health promotion program and advance nutrition.
3.Community Score cards	Economic infrastructure	Monitoring team	Participant observation	Increase in IGF	1. Facilitate the work of Revenue Tax Force. 2. Construction of urinals and bathhouse at Sambu and Sang



					markets.
4. citizen report card	Road Infrastructure	Monitoring team	Interviews	Increase in road accessibility.	Construct more drains and culverts.
5. citizen report card	Security Infrastructure	Monitoring team	Focus group discussion	Crime rate reduced	Construct more security posts.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **THE WAY FORWARD**

#### **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

It is without doubt that in carrying out any intervention or development agenda, various challenges will be encountered. However, the success of any action will more often than not depend on the ability of one to identify the challenges for which measures can be taken to mitigate the identified challenges. Below are some challenges identified in the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan and ways outlined to overcome the identified challenges in the near future.

#### **4.2 KEY ISSUES**

Notwithstanding the successes achieved in the implementation of the programmes and projects under the various thematic areas in the medium term, a number of challenges were encountered in the course of these implementations. While some of these challenges were department specific, others were more general, affecting a number of the decentralized departments. Some of the challenges encountered include;

1. Late release of statutory funds from Central Government.
2. Inadequate agriculture extension officers
3. Inadequate funds to carry out field visits, home visits and hold regular departmental meetings.
4. Inadequate logistics for effective and efficient service delivery
5. Poor road network linking communities
6. Inadequate residential accommodation for District officers.

#### **4.3 KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED**

With all these challenges enumerated above, the only way the Mion District Assembly can make tremendous strides is by taking measures that will address the above challenges. To address the challenges, the following measures have been taken;

1. Allocation of IGF to facilitate meetings and provide logistics for office work.
2. Reactivation of the Area Councils to increase revenue
3. Enhance the implementation of the Community Led Total Sanitation in a bid to curb the open defecation menace.
4. Opening up roads in some communities to facilitate movement to those communities.
5. Construction of teachers quarters to improve accommodation
6. Construction of Kpabia market to boost economic activity

#### **4. 4 KEY ISSUES YET TO BE ADDRESSED**

While some measures have been taken to address the challenges currently being faced by the District in its smooth running, a couple of these key issues are yet to be addressed. Some of the issues yet to be addressed include the following;

1. Inadequate means of transport to facilitate field visits by field officers.
2. Inadequate office accommodation for some departments
3. Inadequate residential accommodation for District officers.

## Appendix

### **PROMOTING AND PROTECTING CHILD RIGHT**

At 10:48am the program started with an opening prayer from one of the participants which was followed by introductions of the participants. Without wasting much time Mr. Alhassan a community Development and Social Welfare Officer gave an introduction of the program after which he introduces Lawyer Mujeeb Damba, Mr. Bernard Asare and Madam Lawson Ofori to the people as those who will take them through what we are here for.

After thanking the people for coming to this important program, Lawyer Mujeeb started my giving the background of what child right is. He mentioned that like many other children of different countries around the world, children in Ghana face problems that curtail their rights. Some of these problems are Child Abuse and Neglect, Child Labour, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), Child Marriage, Trokosi (Female Religious Bondage) and various forms of discrimination against children. He said that in our case in northern Ghana and Mion as to be specific Child abuse and neglect is on the rise.

He added that Violation of child rights in Ghana occurs in various institutions and places such as schools, orphanages/children's homes, hospitals, churches, traditional/fetish shrines and homes. Child rights violations are perpetrated by all manner of persons and includes relatives/guardians, teachers, health workers, religious leaders and practitioners, care givers and strangers.

He explained about four factors that account for the Violation of Child Rights in Ghana, which are, The Vulnerability of Children, Ignorance of Child Rights by the society and the children themselves, Outmoded Perceptions about Children he gave example that one traditional school of thought believe that children are a cheap source of labour. Those who have this perception about children are known to be the worst offenders or culprits of child labour. They engage children in various forms of labour at the expense of their education. The last fact was Inadequate Protection for Children

He mentioned that dealing with the problem of child abuse or child rights violation requires a collective effort from both government and citizenry.

After his presentation he handed over to Madam Lawson to explain what can be done to Promote and Protect Child Rights in Ghana and in Mion to be specific.

She said dealing with issues of child rights violations requires a collective effort from both state and non-state actors.

Firstly, there must be increased education on child rights. There is almost no place in Ghana that children cannot be found. And so wherever children are known to be found, there must be

education on child rights. This will ensure that we have a well-informed citizenry when it comes to issues of child rights.

Secondly, she added that state institutions in charge of children should be empowered to carry out their mandate. State institutions like the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), the Department of Social Development (DSD) and the Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit (DOVVSU) of the Ghana Police Service all have a mandate to protect children.

They should therefore be supported with funds and other logistics needed to fight or address issues or problems related to child rights violations. Lack of funds can and does greatly hamper the efforts of these institutions in protecting children.

Finally, and the most important part as she said was that stiffer punishments and sanctions should be introduced and meted out to offenders and perpetrators of child rights violations. Existing laws should be amended to include stiffer punishment for perpetrators of child rights violations. Goods and services that are known to be provided through the use of child labour should not be patronized.

After her presentation, participants were given the chance to ask questions or express their views about the topic. There was a long discussion on this. All views and comments were taken including that of the children who were present.

The program ended successfully with a closing prayer at 1: 24pm.