

# **BEREKUM WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**



## **ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON**

### **PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION 2020**

**(JANUARY TO DECEMBER)**

**FEBRUARY, 2021**

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## Acronyms

L.I	Legislative Instrument
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
PHC	Population and Housing Census
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
E.G.	Example
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
BARCC	Brong-Ahafo Regional Coordinating Council
GoG	Government of Ghana
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
PSI	Presidents Special Initiatives
IPEP	Integrated Poverty Eradication Programme

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## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Brief Profile of Berekum West District Assembly

The Berekum West District Assembly is one of the 260 Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assemblies in Ghana.

Berekum West District Assembly is one of the 12 Administrative Districts of the Bono Region. It was established by legislative Instrument (L.I. 2337). Jinijini serves as the Administrative Capital of the District. The Assembly has 27 Assembly Members-19 Elected and 8 Government Appointees. There are 4 Area Councils namely; Koraso, Nsapor, Jinijini and Fetentaa. There are 19 Electoral Areas and over 24 Settlements in the District. It was created in pursuance of deepening decentralization and good governance in Ghana.

The District has an estimated population of 79,656. Female population constitute 42,855(53.8%) of the entire population of the District while that of the male population constitute 36,801 (46.2%).

The District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) for 2018-2021 is the third for the implementation of Agenda for Jobs and the first DMTDP for the Berekum West District Assembly whilst the 2020 Annual Progress Report (AQR) is the third for the implementation of the District Medium Term Plan.

The Annual Progress Report provides a framework for the systematic review of outputs and outcomes of the implementation of the DMTDP programmes and projects in the district. The report is compiled from results of assessments of a set of nationally recommended core indicators and district specific benchmarks. Specifically, it examines the achievement status of the following:

- The set of core district indicators;
- The set of other district indicators;
- Revenue performance;
- Expenditure performance; and
- Critical development and poverty issues.
- Participatory M&E activities

## **1.2 Vision**

*The Berekum West District Assembly aspires “to be a District Assembly that promotes standard of living by promoting access to socio-economic services and also facilitate effective stakeholder participation towards the overall development of the district”.*

## **1.3 Mission**

*To “improve upon the quality of life of the people in a more coordinated manner by collaborating with stakeholders”.*

## **1.4 Purpose of Annual 2020 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)**

The purpose of the M&E done was to assess the extent to which the 2020 Annual Progress Report and the 2018 to 2021 District Medium Term Development Plan had been implemented within the context of the 2018 to 2021 Agenda for Jobs Policy. It was to ensure that the Assembly provided quality socio-economic services and infrastructure to its inhabitants to improve their socio-economic well-being. M&E is also expected to achieve the following;

- ❖ Provide management and other stakeholders on updates of progress made towards achieving stated goals, objectives and provide feedback to enhance planning and decision making.
- ❖ Improve planning process and effectiveness of interventions,
- ❖ Increase project and programme accountability with donors and other stakeholders and
- ❖ To provide managers with the opportunity to make timely adjustments and corrective actions to improve the programme or project design, work plan and implementation strategies.

### **1.4.1 The Key Monitoring and Evaluation Objectives for 2020 Annual Progress Report**

The objectives of the Annual Progress Report include the following:

- i. To provide a single source of information on progress made by the district in the implementation of the MTDP 2018 – 2021;
- ii. To identify weaknesses which are likely to hinder the achievement of the goals and objectives of the MTDP 2018 – 2021; and
- iii. To make recommendations for addressing shortcomings.

### 1.5 Table 1 Proportion of DMTDP Implemented in 2020 (Annual-As at December)

This section assesses the overall performance of the district in terms of its performance relative to the implementation of the DMTDP (2018-2021).

Indicators	2020 as at December	
	Target	Actual
1. Proportion of the Annual Action Plan implemented	100%	94.67%
Percentage Completed	100%	43.67%
Percentage of On-Going Interventions	100%	51%
Percentage of Interventions Abandoned	0%	0%
Percentage of Interventions Yet to Start	100%	9.4%%
2. Proportion of the Overall Medium Term Development Plan Implemented	<b>100%</b>	<b>77.25%</b>

Source: DPCU, 2020

From the table above, the proportion of the AAP implemented for the annual progress report for 2020 is 94.67% with the percentage for the completed projects being 43.67% and those on-going being 51% with those yet to start being 9.4%.

### 1.6 Table 2 Details on the Annual Action Plan Implemented

s/n	Development Dimension	2020 as at December	
		Plan	Exec.
1	Economic Development	5	5
2	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	14	13
3	Social Development	28	27
4	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	28	26
	Total	<b>75</b>	<b>71</b>

SOURCE: DPCU, 2020

From the table above, 75 activities were planned for the year 2020 with only 71 programmes/projects being executed. This comprises of 5 planned activities for Economic Development, 14 planned activities for Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement, 28



for Social Development and 28 planned activities for Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability being implemented in all.

### **1.7 Difficulties or Challenges Encountered in the Implementing, Monitoring and Evaluating the Plan**

The challenges encountered during implementation include the following:

1. DPCU not fully constituted so there was the difficulty in getting reports on activities undertaken within the period under review.
2. Difficulty in accessing data e.g. % change in households with access to electricity.
3. Inadequate logistics for monitoring and evaluation.
4. Some departments partially functioning with some HoDs in acting capacity.
5. Inadequate logistics (vehicle for M&E) and financial support for effective M&E.
6. Absence of M&E units/focal persons within some decentralized departments to readily provide M&E information.
7. Untimely submission of progress reports from decentralized departments and other stakeholders to facilitate preparation of the Report.
8. Poor disaggregation of district data.

### **1.8 Processes involved in the preparation of 2020 Annual Progress Report**

The expanded DPCU including Departments and Units prepared the 2020 Annual Progress Report. These departments/units ensured that the report reflects their performance as far as the implementation of the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan was concerned.

The preparation of the report started with the organization of DPCU meeting and discussing the template. Various departments/units then collected data and prepared their reports which were then harmonized into draft District Annual Progress Report.

The Progress Report then went through plenary discussion by the available expanded DPCU for, fine-tuning and this was then finalized and disseminated to members and relevant stakeholders.

The Annual Progress Report was prepared with inputs from the outputs of development projects and programmes implemented under the 2020 Annual Action Plan. The inputs are obtained through regular inspection, monitoring and evaluation activities undertaken by the District

Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) through its regular monitoring activities and other stakeholders including beneficiary communities and beneficiary institutions.

Also, relevant findings and recommendations from DPCU's quarterly review meetings were extracted for the preparation of this report. Quarterly Reports from Decentralised Departments, Development Partners, and Non-Governmental Organisations among others which were compiled constituted data from the secondary sources.

Regular data collection was undertaken to determine the status of implementation of the projects and programmes while surveys were done on some public services to provide a comprehensive view of the level of service that was being implemented.

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT

**2.1 Table 2.1: Project Register (As at December 2020)**

S/N	Project Description	Development Dimension of the Policy Framework	Location	Funding Source	Contractor/ Consultant	Contract Sum (GHC)	Date of Award	Commencement Date	Expected Completion Date	Payment to Date	Outstanding Balance	Remarks
<b>EDUCATION</b>												
1.	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Class Room Block at Ayimom	Social Development/Education and Training	Ayimom	DACF	AFRICOR I CONSTRUCTION LIMITED	265,000.00	10/06/19	17/06/2019	10/01/2020	-	-	On-going and at the Footing level
2.	Completion/Conversion of 2-Unit classroom block to 4-Unit classroom block and furnishing with 120 No Dual Desk at Jamdede/Adom D/A School	Social Development/Education and Training	Jamdede/Adom	DACF	OBEDEE CONSTRUCTION WORKS	185,635.36	17/07/19	24/07/19	02/05/2020	132,645.23	52,993.13	On-going (facility roofed and plastered)
3.	Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks, Office and Store, 3-Seater KVIP, 2-Chamber Urinal, Furniture and extend electricity to the facility	Social Development/Education and Training	Botokrom	DACF	KETE MO KOSE ENT.	306,987.67	22/11/2018	30/11/2018	30/07/2019	62,000.00	244,987.67	On-going (at the gable Level)

4.	Construct 1No.4-Unit Teachers Quarters (Chamber and Hall Self-Contained)	Social Development/ Education and Training	Fetentaa	DACF	BESTBUI LD BESTBUY CO. LTD.	328,042.50	22/11/2018	07/12/2018	07/08/2019	176,939.05	151,103.45	Finishing Works On-going
5	Construction of 1 No 3 Unit Classroom Block	Social Development/ Education and Training	Nsapor	DACF-RFG (DPAT II)	M/S SNAT CO. LTD.	179,451.00	27/04/2020	07/05/2020	28/10/2020	160,555.9	17,895.10	Completed

**SANITATION**

1.	Evacuation of Refuse dump at Koraso	Social Development/W ater and Environmental Sanitation	Koraso	DACF	Best build best buy co. ltd	130,000.0	10/06/19	17/06/2019	10/01/2020	-	-	On-going
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**INFRASTRUCTURE/ADMINISTRATION**

1.	Construction of DCD's Residency	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements/ Urban Development	Nsapor (Adwame)	DACF	M/S OTESETH CO. LTD	561,357.83	22/11/18	10/12/18	07/08/2019	22,000.00	539,357.83	On-going (at the roofing level)
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**HEALTH**

1.	Construct 1No. 2 Bedroom Staff Quarters for GHS	Social Development/ Health and Health Services	Jinijini	DACF	M/S 100% CO. LTD.	188,042.80	22/11/18	10/12/18	07/08/2019	68,000.00	120,042.8	Completed and Handed Over
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**WATER**

1.	Drilling, Construction and Mechanization of 10 No. Boreholes	Social Development/Water and Environmental Sanitation	District Wide Nkyenkyema, Pruso, Mantukwa, Jinijini SHS, Domfete, Adom, Tewbabi, Abisaase, Jinijini Nifa-Kwanso and Jinijini Benkum Kwanso	DACF-RFG	M/S Kolong Works Enterprise	287,999.00	28/05/19	26/06/2019	17/01/2020	278,389.00	9,600.00	Completed
2.	Drill and Mechanize 4 No. Boreholes and Extension of Water	Social Development/Water and Environmental Sanitation	Jinijini Market, Fetentaa Market, Benkasa Market and Koraso Market Jinijini Health Center, Fetentaa, Domfete, Koraso and Amomaso Markets	DACF-RFG (DPAT II)	SAM ADOMAKO CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING SERVICES LIMITED	142,336.00	30/04/2020	04/05/2020	30/06/2020	135,219.2	7,116.8	Completed
<b>SECURITY</b>												
1.	Construction of 1No. Police Station at Nanasuano	Social Development/Security	Nanasuano	DACF	Best build best buy co. ltd	250,000.00	10/06/19	17/06/2019	10/01/2020	32,000.00	218,000.00	On-going and at the Footing level
<b>ENERGY</b>												
1.	Procurement of 400 No. Low Tension Treated Wooden	Social Development/Energy/Security	District Wide	DACF	Kuffuor Obiri Company Limited	250,961.00	10/06/19	10/06/19	10/01/2020	70,000	180,961	Completed with Poles distributed

Electricity Pole												
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Source: DPCU, 2020

From the table above a total of 12 projects are being implemented with 5 completed and 7 currently still on-going.

**2.2 Table 2.2: Programme Register (As at December 2020)**

Programme Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Amount Involved	Source of Funding	Expenditure to Date	Implementation Status (%)	Total Beneficiaries	Remarks
Support DEHU's activities (Education programs, Clean up exercises, Sanitary items, Inspection, National Events /pauper burial	WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	20,000	DACF/IGF	7,000.00	100%	24 COMMUNITIES	Completed
Fumigate sanitary sites and public open spaces	WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	139,157.00	DACF	139,157.00	100%	10 public places fumigated	Completed
Support CLTS Activities	WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	20,000	DACF	10,000.00	100%	10 communities sensitized	Completed

Support GHS Programmes (NID, Roll Back Malaria, HIV/AIDS, etc.)	<b>Health and Health Services</b>	5,000	DACF	5,000.00	88%		On-going
<b>Collect data on SMEs, Analyses reporting and presentation</b>	INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION	5,000	DACF	5,000	85%	Data collection on-going, with data yet to be analyzed and report presented	On-going
<b>Support LED Activities and organize sensitization on tourism as a tool for poverty reduction and economic growth</b>		5,000	DACF	5,000	100%	3 No. LED Quarterly meetings organized and 2 No. sensitizations on tourism and LED organized	Completed
<b>1. Establish Revenue Database</b>	STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY	<b>7,000</b>	DACF/IGF	2,000	70%	Revenue Database preparation still in process	On-Going

<b>2. Prepare Revenue Improvement Action Plan</b>	<b>STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY</b>	<b>2,000.00</b>	DACF	2,000.00	100%	Revenue Improvement Action Plan Prepared	Completed
Support DoA Programmes (Planting for Food and Jobs, Farmers Day Celebration, Farm demonstration, field visits, Disease & Pest Surveillance and extension services) etc..	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	51,000	DACF/IGF	15,000	90%	5000 coconut seedlings supplied and 185 tomatoe farmers also trained	On-going
Education on disaster prevention and purchase of relief items for affected victims	DISASTER MANAGEMENT	5,000	DACF/IGF	5,000	100%	3 Sensitization programmes organized with reports available	Completed
Training on harmful effects of land degradation and conservation/Training on reforestation of degraded land	<b>DISASTER MANAGEMENT</b>	2,100.00	DACF	2,100	100%	3 Sensitization programmes organized with reports available	Completed
Conduct climate Sensitization drives		1,000.00	DACF	1,000	100%	2 Sensitization programme organized	Complete
<b>Support GES programmes ( i.e. STME Clinics, Mock Exams, Sports &amp; Culture , My First Day at School, SHEP and Girl Child Education) etc.</b>	<b>Education and Training</b>	20,000	DACF	20,000	85%	Activities still carried out	On-going



Support needy but brilliant students	<b>Education and Training</b>	50,000	DACF	-	100%	15 Needy but brilliant students supported	Completed
Monitor and control spatial development	HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING	3,000	IGF/DACF	3,000	90%	-	On-going
Documentation of Assembly Lands	HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING	80,000.00		-	-	-	Not yet done
Street Naming and Property Addressing System	HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING	30,000	DACF	-	80%	-	On-going
Inspect, Monitor and Evaluate projects/programmes	Public Policy Management	20,000	DACF/IGF	20,000	100%	12 projects monitored with reports available	Completed
Prepare 2021 AAP and Composite Budget	Public Policy Management	30,000	DACF	30,000	100%	1 No. AAP and 1 No. Budget prepared	Completed
Sponsor DA staff and Assembly Members for various training programmes (Capacity Building)	Public Policy Management	35,000	DACF		100%	Capacity Building programmes undertaken by HR with staff and Assembly Members also supported to	Completed

						undertake and attend workshops and programmes	
Support people with disability	Social Protection	54,000	DACF	-	100%	91 PWDs supported with 58 females and 33 males	Support given
Support Department Social Welfare & Community Development activities (Training & Education programmes, Meetings, Logistics)	<b>Disability and Development</b>	8,000	DACF	2,600	100%	Two virtual workshops, registration of persons with disabilities, workshop on early childhood development policy, Community and stakeholders engagements	Completed
Sensitize the public on Child and other vulnerable group's issues.	<b>Disability and Development</b>	1,000	DACF	1,000	100%	2 sensitization programmes organized	Completed
Train 5 women group leaders in Leadership qualities	<b>GENDER EQUALITY</b>	5,000	DACF	5,000	100%	Training organized	Completed

Support Gender Activities (gender based violence awareness raising and sensitization, <b>sensitization on gender-based violence on emotional torture and education on causes and contributory factors of domestic violence</b> )	<b>GENDER EQUALITY</b>	10,000	DACF	10,000	100%	6 gender based activities implemented	Completed
Implement DA's Public Participation Strategy document. (Organize 2 Town Hall Meetings/Social Accountability, Fee-fixing etc)	<b>Local Government and Decentralization/Popular Participation</b>	16,000	DACF/IGF	16,000	100%	1 Stakeholders engagement/review meeting organized, 4 quarterly performance review meetings organized, 2 Town Hall meetings organized, 1 Social Auditing organized	Completed
Support community initiated projects	Local Government and Decentralization/Popular Participation	23,000	DACF/IGF	-	100%		Completed
National Day Celebrations	Local Government and Decentralization/Popular Participation	45,000	DACF/IGF	45,000	100%	National Day Celebrations observed	Completed
Procurement of Assorted Goods to Fight Coronavirus	Social Development/Water and Environmental Sanitation	23,823.00	DACF/RFG	23,823.00	100%	ITEMS PROCURED AND DISTRIBUTED	Completed

Source: DPCU, 2020

## 2.3 UPDATE ON FUNDING AND DISBURSEMENT

The main source of revenue to the Assembly is the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), Internally Generated Fund (IGF) and MP's Common Fund. Since the district is new there have not been receipts from the District Development Facility (DDF) even though there was budget for it under the period of reporting. There was no receipt in the base year because the district was not created as at 2017. The funds as indicated in table 2.3 below represent both direct flows to the Assembly and key social intervention programs.

**Table 2.3: Update on Revenue sources and Disbursements (Revenue Sources)**

<b>Expenditure Item</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Actual as at December 2020</b>
<b>IGF</b>	275,000.00	240,639.73
<b>DACF</b>	3,588,817.03	1,495,764.05
<b>MPs CF</b>	200,000.00	361,412.27
<b>PWDs CF</b>	117,179.90	133,456.53
<b>MSHAP</b>	-	-
<b>GSFP</b>	-	-
<b>SRWSP</b>	-	-
<b>DDF/DPAT</b>	605,212.83	442,186.68
<b>GSOP</b>	-	-
<b>UNFPA</b>	-	-
<b>UDG</b>	-	-
<b>LEAP</b>	-	-
<b>OTHERS (DONOR-MAG)</b>	101,688.14	43,642.58
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,317,300.45</b>	<b>2,717,101.84</b>

**SOURCE: DFO, 2020**

**2.4 TABLE 2.4: UPDATE ON REVENUE SOURCES AND DISBURSEMENTS  
(EXPENDITURE)**

<b>Expenditure Item</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Actuals as at December 2020</b>
Compensation	1,293,885.80	1,181,904.07
Goods and Services	-	-
CAPET	-	-
ASSETS/INVESTMENT	-	442,186.68
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,293,885.80	1,624,090.75

**SOURCE: DFO, 2020**

The table above indicates that GHS 1,293,885.04 was budgeted for compensation of employees for 2020 with GHS1, 181,904.07 being the actuals as at 30<sup>th</sup> December and GHS442, 186.68 also being the actuals for Assets/Investments.

**2.5 UPDATE ON INDICATORS AND TARGETS (ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS)**

**Status of Implementation of the AAP/DMTDP**

**The Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all  
2018-2021**

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

The table below provides information on the status of the core district development indicators of the various Dimensions that show performance of the DMTDP as at December, 2020.

**TABLE 2.5: UPDATE ON INDICATORS AND TARGETS (ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS)**

	Indicator (Categorized by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Target	Actual
	Economic Development	<b>2020</b>	<b>2020 as at December</b>
1	<b>Total Output in Agricultural Production</b>		
	i. Maize	25%	22.5%
	ii. Rice (milled)	12%	11.1%
	iii. Millet		
	iv. Sorghum		

	v. Cassava	20%	18.7%
	vi. Yam	7%	5.9%
	vii. Cocoyam	3%	2.4%
	viii. Plantain	6%	4.9%
	ix. Groundnut		
	x. Cowpea		
	xi. Soybean		
	xii. Cocoa		
	xiii. She abutter		
	xiv. Oil Palm		
	xv. Cashew nut	75%	69%
	xvi. Cotton		
	xvii. Cattle	11.5%	7.9
	xviii. Sheep	12%	7.6%
	xix. Goat	13%	8.8%
	xx. Pig	25%	17.5%
	xxi. Poultry	62%	49.2%
2.	<b>Percentage of arable land under cultivation</b>	85	77.1%
3.	Number of new industries established	1	1
	i. Agriculture	1	-
	ii. Industry	1	1
	iii. Service	5	2
4.	Number of new jobs created		
•	Agriculture	7,345	5,964
•	Industry	2	-
•	Service	4	2

<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>			
5.	<b>Net Enrolment Rate</b>		
	• Kindergarten	98%	94%
	• Primary	93%	91%
	• JHS	92%	89%
6.	<b>Gender Parity Index</b>		
	• Kindergarten	1.15%	1.14%
	• Primary	1.7%	1.66%
	• JHS	2.1%	1.98%
	• SHS	1.42%	1.41%
7.	<b>Completion Rate</b>		
	• Kindergarten	95%	93%
	• Primary	100%	98%
	• JHS	90%	89%
	• SHS	85%	84%
8.	<b>Number of Operational Health Facilities</b>		
	• CHPS Compound	1	1
	• Clinic	-	-
	• Health Centre	-	-
	• Hospital	-	-
9.	<b>Proportion of population with valid NHIS Card</b>		
	• Total (by sex)	75%	73%
		75%	71%
		68%	66.7%
	• Indigents	7,124	5,717



	• Informal	12,987	9,841
	• Aged	4,352	3,617
	• Under 18 years	23,739	19,510
	• Pregnant women	1,589	1,952
10.	<b>Number of Birth and Deaths Registered</b>		
	•	-	-
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
11.	<b>Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources</b>		
	• District	100%	92%
	• Urban	95%	86%
	• Rural	90%	72%
12.	<b>Percentage of population with improved sanitation services</b>	70%	62%
	• District	72%	69%
	• Urban		
	• Rural		
13.	<b>Maternal Mortality Ratio (Institutional)</b>	0/100,000	1/100,000
	<b>Malaria case Fatality ratio (institutional)</b>	0.20%	0.42%
		0.40%	0.21%
	i. Sex		
	ii. Age group		
15.	<b>Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse</b>		
	i. Child Trafficking (sex)	Male (4) Female (6)	Male (-) Female (-)

	ii. Child abuse (sex)	Male (8) Female (6)	Male (-) Female (-)
16.	<b>Percentage of Road Network in Good Condition</b>		
	Total	100%	77%
	Urban	75%	59.6%
	Feeder	90%	85.4%
17.	<b>Percentage of Communities Covered by Electricity</b>		
	District	100%	87%
	Rural	85%	78%
	Urban	80%	77%
18.	<b>Reported cases of crime</b>		
	i. Men	-	-
	ii. Women	-	-
	iii. Children	-	-
19.	<b>Percentage of annual action plan implemented</b>	100%	94.67%
20.	<b>Number of communities affected by disaster</b>		
	i. Bushfire	-	-
	ii. Floods	-	3

Source: DPCU, 2020

**2.6 Table 2.6: Critical Development and Poverty Issues in 2020 (Annual) as at December**

Critical Development and Poverty Issues	Allocation (GHC)	Actual Receipt (GHC)	No. of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actuals
Ghana School Feeding Programme	-	-	7,117	9,271
Capitation Grant	-	-	-	-
National Health Insurance Scheme	-	-	49,791	125,430
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	-	-	352	331
National Youth Employment Programme	-	-	31	21
1 District 1 Factory	-	-	1	1
One Village One Dam Programme	-	-	-	-
Planting for Food and Jobs	-	-	1,257	1,124

FREE SHS Programme	-	-	900	652
National Entrepreneurship and Innovation and Plan (NEIP)	-	-		
Infrastructural for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP)	-	-	3	3
Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD) Supplied 5,000 assorted coconut seedlings to farmers	-	-	155	344
Support to Persons with Disability			100	91 (58 females and 33 males)
Decentralized Scholarship Schemes	-	-	-	-

**Source: DPCU, 2020**

### **ONE DISTRICT ONE FACTORY**

The construction of a tomato factory is on-going. This will be the hub for the processing of raw tomatoes into finished products. This will help reduce the unemployment rate within the district and also help process tomatoes from its raw state into finished products for both export and commercial purposes while 185 tomatoe farmers had been trained.

### **INFRASTRUCTURAL FOR POVERTY ERADICATION PROGRAMME (IPEP)**

Under this initiative, 10 Seater Pour Flush Toilets with mechanized boreholes are being built at three different locations in Nsapor, Koraso and Jinijini with all projects currently on-going and at the gable level. The boreholes had been drilled at Jinijini SDA, Jinijini Pentecost and Jinijini High Extension areas.

### **YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY (YEA)**

As part of efforts at creating employment for the Youth, the programme was created to provide livelihood. All the previous models with the exception of Community Police Assistance and others had expired. No youth was recruited under the quarter under review.

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

The National Health Insurance programme as a social protection programme ensures that all residents of Ghana who enrol on it access quality health care without paying money at the point of accessing health service. The female population that registered for the NHIS scheme stood at 32,381 representing (52.4%) and 29,410 for males representing (47.6%).

### **PLANTING FOR FOOD AND JOBS (PF&J)**

- Organized 10 demonstrations and ten field days to educate farmers on row planting, chemical fertilizer and poultry manure application
- Farmers have benefited from subsidized seed and fertilizer under Planting for Food and Jobs
- Trained 107 tomatoe farmers
- Farmers have benefited from farm and home visits

### **PLANTING FOR EXPORT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

- ✓ The presence of the coronavirus within our boundaries has affected all spheres of our being causing the suspension of the PERD programme.
- ✓ PERD programme has increase tree crop production in the District and need to continue since farmers have expressed interest in it.
- ✓ Supplied 5,000 assorted coconut seedlings to 344 farmers by the end of December, 2020

### **GHANA SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMMME**

A total of 9,271 beneficiaries are benefiting from the Ghana School Feeding Programme. Enrollment figures to indicate the targeted direct beneficiaries of the Ghana School Feeding Programme has also been undertaken by the Desk Officer amounting to 9,271. A Joint

Monitoring with the Regional School Feeding Coordinator has also been undertaken to the various beneficiary schools with the names of all the various caterers also captured. During the monitoring visits to all the schools, the DCE interacted with the school children to ascertain the quality of food prepared for them. Quarterly verification and monitoring visits were undertaken by the SHEP coordinator, GSFP focal person as well as GSFP Regional Coordinator to all the beneficiary schools.

**LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY (LEAP)**

Within the fourth quarter, the 67<sup>th</sup> LEAP circle payment were combined and disbursed to the beneficiaries in the second week of November, 2020. Out of a total number of 352 beneficiaries, 331 cashed out their monies at the designated pay points while 21 were absent for various reasons (travelled).

**REGISTRATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

During the fourth quarter six persons have been registered within the District with various forms of disabilities (physical challenge and visually impaired).

**SUPPORT FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITY/DISABILITY FUND MANAGEMENT**

A total number of seventeen (17) PWDs applications were vetted and assessed to benefit within the second quarter that is 7 males and 10 females. The said number of beneficiaries (PWDs) received various types of items which included deep freezers, agro chemicals, cash for petty trading and provisions. Because of the Corona virus pandemic distribution process took place on the 18<sup>th</sup> December, 2020 at the premises of the Berekum West District Assembly.

**COMMON FUND BENEFICIARIES WITHIN THE QUARTER**

Seventeen PWDs (males and females) received various types of support this quarter.

DISABILITY	DIFF. SEEING		DIFF. HEARING		DIFF. MOVING		STRANGE BEHAVIOUR		FITNESS		LEARNING DIFF.		ABSENCE OF FEELING		OTHER DISAB.		TOT.		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
AGE GROUP																			
00-05YRS					-														
06-15YRS	1				1														
16-59YRS	1	1	1	1	2	3													
60YRS+	1	1		2		2													
TOTAL	3	2	1	3	3	5											7	10	



## SOCIAL PROTECTION

								TARGETS		RESPONSIBILITY
FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	DISSAREGATION	MONITORING FREQUENCY	BASELINE 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>										
<b>GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL GHANAIS</b>										
Child Protection and Family Welfare	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Number of MMDAs that have conducted a training on ISSOPs	Count of MMDAs that have conducted ISSOP TRAINING	Region, District	Quarterly:3 Annually:3		-	1 1	1 1	SWCD
		1.Proportion of case workers trained in child protection and family welfare	Five (7) workers have trained  %	Foster parenting SEX:F=2 M=3 AGE:25-45 Training on alternative care for children	Quarterly:3 Annually:3		3 12	3 12	2	DSWCD
		2.Number of recorded cases of child violence benefiting from supported welfare/social welfare services	Three (3)	SEX:F=2 M=1 Type of violence= physical abuse=3 Type of support= Arbitration, counseling	Quarterly:3 Annually:3		-	-	3	DSWCD
		3.Number of children reached by social work/social services	Twenty (20) children have been supported	Type of support= Arbitration, counseling SEX:F=12 M=8 AGE:1-17 All beneficiaries are	Quarterly:3 Annually:3		-	-	20	DSWCD

				PWDs						
		4.Number of outreach visits to communities with LEAP households	6 (24) communities	Berekum West District (Rural)	Quarterly:3 Annually:6			346	352	DSWCD
		5.Number of referrals received from GHS	4 (four)	Orthopedic SEX:F=2 M=2 Rural	Quarterly:1 Annually:4		-	2	2	DSWCD
		6.Proportion of referral receiving follow up	4 %	SEX:F Rural						



## 2.7 EVALUATION AND PARTICIPATORY M&E

**Table 2.7: Evaluation Conducted**

Name of the Evaluation	Policy/Programme/Project Involved	Consultant/Resource Persons Involved	Methodology Involved	Findings	Recommendations
CAPS/Community Needs Assessment	CAPS	DPCU (DPO, DBA,SWCD, CA)	Pre-Information, Community Entry/Sensitization, Data Collection and Analysis, Validation and Prioritization of issues	Most communities were not profiled making it difficult identifying their needs and aspirations	CAPS for all 24 communities should be prepared to help identify the community issues and develop viable interventions for them.

**2.7.2 Table 2.8: PM&E Conducted**

Name of the PM &E Tool	Policy/Programme/P roject Involved	Consultant/Reso urce Persons Involved	Methodology Used	Findings	Recommendations
1.Project Monitoring and Evaluation	Physical Infrastructural Development	M&E Team Members	Field Visits, Inspections, Supervision, Data Collection, Processing and Validation, Briefing Sessions/Meetings and Preparation of Progress Reports	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Delay in project execution due to inadequate funds</li> <li>2. Project outcomes fully met</li> <li>3. High stakeholder participation in monitoring of projects</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Timely release of funds for executing of projects on time.</li> <li>2. Continuous stakeholder collaboration during project monitoring for proper implementation</li> </ol>

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3.0 WAY FORWARD**

In a nutshell, the Management of the Assembly should liaise with the RCC in expediting immediate action on all concerns and challenges confronting the Assembly to help make their work easier.

### **3.1 KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED AND THOSE YET TO BE ADDRESSED**

**The following are the key issues addressed;**

- ✓ Provision of Office accommodation for both GES and Agric departments respectively.
- ✓ More staff had been recruited and posted by the OHLGS to augment other departments of the assembly.
- ✓ The assembly is in the process of constructing a police station at Nanasuano with funding from the DACF and the MP is also constructing an additional one at Jinijini Suntreso to help minimize the security issues within the district.
- ✓ Sensitization programmes on COVID-19 undertaken
- ✓ COVID-19 Protocols observed and monitored
- ✓ COVID-19 Assorted materials procured and distributed
- ✓ Hand washing facilities procured and distributed
- ✓ Spatial Planning Committee had been inaugurated and functioning

**The following are the key issues yet to be addressed;**

- ✓ The Public Relations and Complaints Committee is still not fully constituted. CHRAJ, CSO and the National Commission for Civic Education is yet to nominate a representative to the committee as per the letter written them with no response received yet.
- ✓ Low IGF mobilization.
- ✓ Lack/inadequate residential, office accommodations and furniture
- ✓ Inadequate logistics for monitoring and evaluation.
- ✓ Delay in project execution due to untimely release of funds by the DACF Secretariat

### **3.3 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- ✓ Timely release of funds by the DACF secretariat to complete projects on time

- ✓ The assembly should write a follow up letter to those institutions that had not yet nominated someone to serve on the PRCC requesting their immediate response.
- ✓ Provision of permanent office accommodation
- ✓ Provision of logistics for routine monitoring
- ✓ Provision of office logistics and equipment's as well as office space
- ✓ Expansion of market infrastructure to enhance revenue mobilization

## **APPENDIX 1: REPORTS**

### **GENDER MAINSTREAMING**

#### **REPORT ON TRAINING OF WOMEN GROUP LEADERS IN LEADERSHIP QUALITIES ON 19<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 2020 AT THE ASSEMBLYS CONFERENCE HALL**

The following training and sensitization programmes were organized under the above activity as part of the assembly's commitment to improving upon gender in the district.

#### **Opening**

The training programme started at 11:22am with a closing prayer said by a participant.

#### **Introduction**

As women increasingly take up leadership positions, prevailing leadership styles of women and men continue to attract attention. Historically, gender, precluded most females from becoming leaders and as a result, the assumption was that men were better suited than women for leadership, since the existing models were primarily developed to accommodate men. As they rise to the top of the organization or management, they encounter a problem with almost half the employees regardless of their temperament, skills or leadership qualities-they are not men. It's often touted that a big percentage of employees loathe working in an environment where the top commander is a woman, however qualified, due to their poor leadership styles. It was the role of a leader to obtain the commitment of individuals to achieving the set goals. However, leadership and management are usually confused and used interchangeably. Leadership itself may have nothing to do with management, it exists in groups rather organizational structures and therefore will certainly also exist in the informal organization where in management terms it may create problems in controlling workers whose influence comes from elsewhere, consequently not all leaders are managers. It was in view of this that the Assembly organized a days training program on women's participation in decision making at the local level.

#### **Participants**

Participants included;

- ✓ Officers from the District Assembly
- ✓ Sub-Committee Chairmen
- ✓ Two representative from the association of the disabled
- ✓ One representative female representative from any of the NGO/CSO
- ✓ The two female Assembly Representatives who were all government Appointees
- ✓ Market Rep from Jinijini
- ✓ Presiding Member
- ✓ Community Members
- ✓ Unit Committee Reps, preferably women
- ✓ Women Groups Leaders

MALE=14

FEMALE=38

TOTAL=52

### **Purpose of the Workshop/Training**

Participants were made to come out with the purpose of the workshop and the general reason after analyzing all comments from participants lead to the following general purpose;

With more and more women now taking elective and appointive posts it's paramount to ascertain whether there are any valid stereotyping that will prohibit their ascension of the corporate ladder as able leaders by merit. It was important to understand the existing perception and stereotypes leveled against women as commanders of their organization so that it can inform the relevant stakeholders like recruiting agents and human resource departments, the government as well institutions of learning. Furthermore this is an area that would require extensive research to demystify and develop lasting mitigating measures.

### **Purpose of Women in Leadership Roles**

Women face a problem with almost half the employees regardless of their temperament, skills or leadership qualities, when they make it to the top or take up management. They are not a man. Women have been criticized as being easily threatened or intimidated, emotionally unpredictable, indecisive, irritable, moody sharp tongued vain and playing favoritism within cliques. On the other hand it was reported that women make better leaders on the basis of their attention to detail, they are considerate and make good mentors for their employees.

### **The Interplay of Gender and Leadership**

Leadership styles can be categorized either as masculine or feminine. Although there is general agreement that women face more barriers to becoming leaders than men do, especially for leader roles that are male-dominated, there is much less agreement about the behavior of women and men once they attain such roles.

On the other hand feminine or Communal characteristics are ascribed more strongly to women than men and describe primarily a concern of the leader with the welfare of other people-for example, affectionate, helpful, kind, sympathetic, interpersonally sensitive, nurturing, and gentle.

### **Observations from Comments/Suggestions Made**

Against this background of different leadership styles, it was observed that men and women exhibit different styles of leading. However it was been stated that cultural conditioning and religion plays a role in elaborating the different perceptions of women and men in leadership.

### **Closing**

The meeting came to a close at 2:14pm with a closing prayer said by a participant.

### **Community Sensitization on Gender Based Violence and Discrimination and Harmful Cultural Practices**

The Assembly organized sensitization programmes for women in the four area councils on the above topics. They were sensitized on the effects of Gender based violence and discrimination

and the Harmful Cultural Practices and its impact on the socio-economic empowerment of women and the girl child. It also addressed myths and misconceptions on 'Gender' because men in particular perceive gender as imposing lordship of women over men which they believe is at variance with cultural norms, traditional values and social stands. They acknowledged the fact that, gender equality was both about empowering women to claim their equal status with men. That, both men and women's inputs are necessary for the prosperity of communities.

**Participants**

TOTAL=52

MALE=12

FEMALE=40

**Education on Gender Mainstreaming in Planning and Budgeting**

The DPCU sensitized community members on the need for mainstreaming and integrating gender into the planning processes of the assembly in terms of planning and budgeting. It was made known to them that gender mainstreaming was assessing the need of integrating gender sensitive issues into the planning processes in terms of policy formulation and decision making processes during the budget and planning stages.

**Participants**

TOTAL=40

FEMALE=32

MALE=8

## REPORT ON BAC ACTIVITIES DURING FOURTH QUARTER OF 2020

As part of creating jobs, building local capacity for a sustainable Local Economic Development (LED), the District Department of Trade and Industry through the Business Advisory Centre (BAC) undertook the following projects across the district.

<b>Activity</b>	<b>No. of Activities</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Organized fourth quarter LED committee meeting	1	12	5	17
Collection and Updating data on Businesses and Properties in the District	1	11	7	18
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>25</b>



## **CLIMATE SUSTAINABILITY**

Activities Implemented Targeting Climate Sustainability are as follows;

### **REPORT ON TRAINING ON HARMFUL EFFECTS OF LAND DEGRADATION, IMPROVEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ON 3<sup>RD</sup> DECEMBER, 2020 AT THE ASSEMBLY'S CONFERENCE HALL**

#### **INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW**

Land degradation is occurring in almost all terrestrial biomes and agro-ecologies, in both low and high income countries. However its impact is especially severe on the livelihoods of the poor who heavily depend on natural resources. Despite the severe impact of land degradation on the poor and the crucial role that land plays in human welfare and development, investments in sustainable land management are low. It was to draw conclusions and implications for taking action against land degradation. This further illustrates that land degradation is a global problem even though its impact is much greater on poor land users. The training is being conducted at a time when there is an elevated interest in private land investments and when global efforts to achieve sustainable development objectives have intensified. This means, results of this volume will contribute significantly to the ongoing policy debate and efforts to design strategies for achieving sustainable development goals and other efforts to address land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. It was in view of this that a day training was organized in relation to the above topic.

#### **OPENING**

The training started at 11:20 with a closing prayer said by a participant.

#### **PURPOSE**

The purpose of the training was to afford participants first-hand information on the harmful effect of land degradation and measures put in place to curtailing it.

#### **INTRODUCTION OF PARTICIPANTS**

Participants were asked to introduce themselves which they did.

#### **PARTICIPANTS**

Participants for the workshop included the following;

- ✓ Local farmers/stakeholders in the farming sector (including crop growers and animal rearers)
- ✓ FBOs
- ✓ Forestry Division
- ✓ Representative from the Regional Meteorological Service
- ✓ Ghana Meteorological Service
- ✓ Representatives from the Assembly (DCD, DCE, DPO, DEHO, SWCD, GDO, TCPD)
- ✓ NADMO
- ✓ Agric Director
- ✓ Agric Extension Officers
- ✓ Assembly Members/Representatives
- ✓ Representative from CSO/NGO
- ✓ Community Representatives

#### **LAND DEGRADATION AS A GLOBAL PROBLEM**

- ✓ Sustainable land use and protection of soils play a key role in food, climate, and human security. In spite of this, land degradation has become a global problem occurring in most terrestrial biomes and agro-ecologies, in both low income and highly industrialized countries.
- ✓ Already, sharp acceleration in environmental pollution and natural resource degradation over the past century has led to a higher recognition of the importance of sustainable development. Continuing on this path towards sustainability, the United

Nations have set 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to guide the future global development agenda. One of the 17 targets aims to “protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

- ✓ Crucially, the livelihoods of the majority of the rural poor depend on land. Additionally, food, fiber and other terrestrial ecosystem goods for the global population are drawn from land, the degradation of which has both direct and indirect impacts on overall human welfare.

#### **WHY LAND DEGRADATION AND IMPROVEMENT**

- ✓ Given the above, the objective was to strengthen the foundations of ecological and economic knowledge that may stimulate putting sustainability of land and soils appropriately on the political agendas.
- ✓ These studies help evaluate the costs of land degradation and benefits of sustainable land management. It was also to identify the drivers of land degradation in order to devise policies to address them.
- ✓ The second objective was to provide empirical evidence and information to help the global community to take action against land degradation and its impacts on human wellbeing.

#### **COST OF TAKEN ACTION AGAINST LAND DEGRADATION (COSTS OF ACTION AND INACTION)**

- ✓ The analysis of the cost of land degradation across the type of ecosystem services shows that it was due to the losses in regulating, supporting and cultural services (for example, carbon sequestration), which are considered as global public goods. Thus, the major share of the costs of land degradation affects the entire global community.
- ✓ The cost of taking action against land degradation is much lower than the cost of inaction. The benefits from investments into sustainable land management were found to exceed their costs. The cost of taking action against land degradation is much lower than the cost of inaction and the returns to taking action are high.

#### **POLICIES FOR GLOBAL AND REGIONAL CONSIDERATION**

In order to help in formulating policies and strategies for taking action against land degradation, discusses the drivers of land degradation and improvement. The major factors affecting land degradation at the global level include;

- ✓ Land tenure security
- ✓ Population density
- ✓ Market access
- ✓ Rule of law

#### **CAUSES OF DESERTIFICATION**

This and other challenges have led to abandonment of large rain fed croplands.

- ✓ Wide spread secondary salinization in the irrigated areas of the region
- ✓ Shifts from grasslands to lower value shrub lands and barren lands
- ✓ Due to shifts from shrub lands to barren lands, especially in the parts of the region highlighting the growing problem of desertification

#### **SOLUTIONS/WAYS OF ADDRESSING LAND DEGRADATION**

- ✓ Better access to markets, extension services, secure land tenure, and livestock ownership among smallholder crop producers are found to be major drivers of SLM adoptions. This further underlines the importance of tenure security and access to rural services in achieving sustainable land management.
- ✓ There have been numerous but isolated attempts in the past to assess the causes and costs of land degradation at the national level. However, the differences in concepts and methodologies do not allow for their meaningful comparison, and quite often have led to contradicting policy conclusions. In the following section, we synthesize

the major lessons learnt and the so-called “low hanging fruits” to address land degradation based on the global, regional and country case studies.

### **LESSONS LEARNT AND IMPLICATIONS**

- ✓ Taking Action against Land Degradation Due to Land Use/Cover Change (LUCC)
- ✓ Suggesting that high priority should be given to addressing land degrading land use and cover change. There is a need for developing land use policies and planning that will ensure that forests and other high value biomes are protected and continue to provide ecosystem services both to local communities and to the global community.
- ✓ The global efforts towards increasing protected areas have been successful, especially in the temperate areas. The deforestation rates in the tropical areas of the developing countries have also decreased significantly, but continue posing a big challenge.

### **STRATEGIES**

- ✓ Strategies for addressing the conversion of grassland to cropland involve;
- ✓ Increasing livestock productivity, which may be more effective than enforcement of land use policies aimed at preventing LUCC. In general, LUCC involving grasslands need to be given much higher attention than it has been the case so far.
- ✓ Empirical evidence has also shown that deforestation and sustainable forest management has been more likely in forests managed by local communities.
- ✓ Likewise, protected areas that involve local communities in management and who, in return, receive direct benefits have been more successful.
- ✓ Strengthening community participation is key to addressing degradation due to LUCC.

### **ENHANCING GOVERNMENT EFFECTIVENESS AND RULE OF LAW**

- ✓ Improved government effectiveness and rule of law enhance the adoption of sustainable land management practices. Improved government effectiveness works especially well when it gives local communities the mandate to manage their natural resources. For example, tree planting and protection would improve government’s effectiveness, which would simultaneously enable communities to independently manage their natural resources and accrue direct benefits from their investments.
- ✓ Government effectiveness has generally increased due to prolonged global democratic advocacies SLM efforts are likely to yield favorable results. This means that there may be more opportunities for addressing land degradation which have shown significant improvements in government effectiveness and rule of law.

### **IMPROVING ACCESS TO MARKETS AND RURAL SERVICES**

- ✓ Controlling for government effectiveness and other important variables, access to markets could reduce the costs of land degradation, and was consistently found to lead to wider adoption of SLM practices. In addition to increasing incentives, access to markets could help create alternative non-farm employment that could reduce pressure on land resources.
- ✓ The capacities of agricultural extension services to provide advisory services on new approaches on integrated soil fertility management (ISFM), ecosystem services, climate change and other new paradigms is low.
- ✓ Likewise, there are limited advisory services on non-production technologies such as processing and marketing.

### **IMPROVING LAND TENURE SECURITY**

Adoption of sustainable land management practices is often dependent on secure land tenure. In this context, given that land prices and shadow prices are increasing due to the growing incomes, population and demand for bio fuels and other alternative uses of agricultural products, land insecurity of the poor and vulnerable is becoming more acute.

## **GOING FORWARD**

- ✓ The sensitization was being done at a time when there is an elevated interest in private land investments and when global efforts to achieve sustainable development objectives have intensified. For example, one of the 17 SDGs is specifically aimed at addressing land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
- ✓ The costs of land degradation are substantial and the costs of action to address land degradation are often several times lower than those of inaction. In spite of these high returns on investments in sustainable land management.

## **CONCLUSION**

- ✓ There is a need for strong emphasis on addressing land degradation in international and national investment programs.
- ✓ Land degradation needs to be increasingly based on comprehensive trans-disciplinary conceptual frameworks, such as Water-Energy-Food Security Nexus.
- ✓ Sustainable land management is fundamental for humanity's sustainability in general. The land degradation trends must be reversed, and that makes economic sense.

## **CLOSING**

The sensitization programme came to an end at 2:21pm with a closing prayer said by a participant.

## **SENSITIZATION ON DEFORESTATION AND RESTORATION OF DEGRADED LAND AND FORESTS**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This report discusses examples of local - level reactions to the deforestation or alienation of forest, woodland, sand winning and charcoal burning in the Berekum West District. To examine these aspects more systematically, the article first observes household efforts, followed by community or collective reactions. A critical assessment of the effectiveness or limitations of these local-level experiences is provided in the final section.

Special emphasis would be placed on analyzing the alternatives proposed by different groups for ameliorating the negative socio-economic and ecological impacts of deforestation. At the outset, it needs to be appreciated that deforestation is one element of a wide and complex panorama of environmental and social change.

### **PARTICIPANTS**

Participants included community people, assembly members, opinion leaders, FBOs, Assembly staff etc.

TOTAL=45

MALE (30)

FEMALES (15)

### **BAD EFFECTS OF DEFORESTATION**

- ✓ Irrigation
- ✓ Terracing
- ✓ Depletion of the land due to sand winning
- ✓ Forest getting depleted due to charcoal burning and illegal logging while
- ✓ Declining land productivity and reduced yields.

## **COPING/ADAPTATION MECHANISMS TO DEFORESTATION**

- ✓ As far as the area of permanent cultivation is concerned, peasant farmers seem to have combined various methods to maximize production or to improve general livelihood conditions. New crops have been adopted or crop combinations altered to accommodate increased food and other requirements.
- ✓ Rural households affected by deforestation also adopt many labor - intensive methods in agriculture, example of vegetable cultivation in place of annual perennial crops. Forms of adjustment can be observed in livestock production practices as well.
- ✓ As regards adjustment to the scarcity of forest products, the community people seem to react in two major ways. "Self-squeeze" and "self-reliance". Self - squeeze involves the development of various internal mechanisms that allow farmer households to adjust to the growing shortage of forest products.
- ✓ One of the principal self-reliance methods involves the planting of trees, even though most people recognize that these trees occupy land that could be put to an alternative use and that perennial crop yields may be reduced through the effect of tree shade.

## **PREVENTION AND RESTORATION MECHANISMS TO DEFORESTATION**

- ✓ One important community-level action is the attempt to strengthen traditional resource management systems. They may also regulate harvests in order to guarantee sustainable use of different forest products.
- ✓ They may engage in reorganizing grazing regulations, including the encouragement of stall feeding, or rotating grazing systems.
- ✓ Village wasteland areas may be reclaimed for tree planting and growing animal grass or thatch material or for restoring the productivity of land for long-term agricultural or agroforestry purposes.
- ✓ Community participation can also be vital in the planting of trees on public lands. Local people can play an important role in establishing nurseries, planting trees and guaranteeing their long - term protection.

## **PREVENTION AND RESTORATION MECHANISMS TO SAND-WINNING**

- ✓ Issuing permits and putting in place effective regulation mechanisms to check activities of sand winners in the district
- ✓ Strictly implementing the environmental bye-laws
- ✓ Formulating and Gazetting Environmental bye-laws
- ✓ Putting a ban on their activities

## **PREVENTION AND RESTORATION MECHANISMS TO CHARCOAL BURNING**

- ✓ Strictly implementing the environmental bye-laws
- ✓ Formulating and Gazetting Environmental bye-laws
- ✓ Regulating the activities of charcoal burners
- ✓ Putting a ban on their activities

## **CONCLUSION**

Although a number of collective mobilizations have been potent in protecting forests, woodlands or savannah, the magnitude of their positive impact as compared with the challenge has been very small. More concerted social actions attempting to achieve broad-based development focused on livelihood improvement and protection and sustainable utilization of available resources are fundamental.

## **CLOSING**

The meeting came to a close at 2:05pm with a closing prayer said by a participant.

## **EDUCATION ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS RELATED VULNERABILITIES/EFFECTS**

There was no doubt that the impacts of climate change are beginning to manifest on the entire globe and particularly on developing countries that are relatively vulnerable. Unless mechanisms are carefully and systematically put in place to ensure resilience in development and reduce vulnerability, climate change and climate variability may pose serious challenges to national development. It was in view of this that, the Berekum West District Assembly as part of its mandate educated and sensitized some selected communities under the four area councils on climate change and its related effects in relation to the coping and adaptation strategies. In all 45 participants took part in the sensitization exercise comprising of 14 females and 74 males.

**PARTICIPANTS**

**TOTAL=45**

- ✓ MALE (30)
- ✓ FEMALE (15)

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
(PRESENTATION BY RICHARD ADDO HEAD, SWCD)**

**1.1PART ONE**

**PART ONE: HUMAN RESOURCE**

The department have five (5) staff as per details below

- ✓ Richard Owusu Addo- Head of Department
- ✓ Ida Georgina Achana- Assist. Soc. Dev. Officer
- ✓ Atta Kwabena Stephen - Assist. Soc. Dev. Officer
- ✓ Anthony Oteng Asiamoah - Assist. Soc. Dev. Officer
- ✓ Alice Sarfoa Kantanka- Snr. Soc. Dev. Assist.
- ✓ Charity Ansuaa - Service personnel
- ✓ Rita Sumbonne - Service personnel
- ✓ Burama Baba – Service personnel
- ✓ Atta Moses – Service personnel

**PART TWO (2) A: LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY (LEAP)**

There was no leap payment in the third quarter.

**PART TWO (2) B: DISABILITY FUND MANAGEMENT**

A total number of seventeen (17) PWDs applications were vetted and assessed to benefit within the second quarter that is 7 males and 10 females. The said number of beneficiaries (PWDs) received various types of items which included deep freezers, agro chemicals, cash for petty trading and provisions. Because of the Corona virus pandemic distribution process took place on the 18<sup>th</sup> December, 2020 at the premises of the Berekum West District Assembly.

**COMMON FUND BENEFICIARIES WITHIN THE QUARTER**

Seventeen PWDs (males and females) received various types of support this quarter.

DISABILITY	DIFF. SEEING		DIFF. HEARING		DIFF. MOVING		STRANGE BEHAVIOUR		FITS		LEARNING DIFF.		ABSENCE OF FEELING		OTHER DISAB.		TOT.		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
AGE GROUP																			
00-05YRS					1	1													

06-15YRS				1	1		1											
16-59YRS	1	3		2	3	3												
60YRS+																		
TOTAL	1	3		3	5	4	1										7	10

The table and pictures below shows the distribution process of beneficiaries.

S/N	NAME	COMMUNITY	CONTACT	ITEM/SUPPORT	SEX
1	EZKIL DAWUO	AMANKOKWA	0247206091	SCHOOL FEES	M
2	OTENG LOVIA	JINIJINI AHENBOBOANO	0206376222	DEEP FREEZER	F
3	AGYEI PAUL	JINIJINI PENTECOST	0545588171	PROVISIONS	M
4	AAYAREKUU JANET	BOTOKROM	054750429	FINANCIAL SUPPORT	F
5	BOAKYEWAA FAUSTINA	DOMFETE	0553168987	SCHOOL FEE	F
6	OBENG MICHAEL	JAMDEDE	0249496709	INDUSTRIAL SEWING MACHINE	M
7	MARFO KWADWO EMMANUEL	JINIJINI POST OFFICE	0550826103	FINANCIAL SUPPORT	M
8	KOFI EDWARD AGANA	JINIJINI AMANGOASE	0556611565	FINANCIAL SUPPORT	M
9	JUDITH KONAMA	KORASO	0203657000	DEEP FREEZER	F
10	DAVID BUABENG ASAKAI	BOTOKROM	0545491194	MEDICAL SUPPORT	M
11	GRACE ASUMA	JINIJINI ATONOTIA	0246602576	DEEP FREEZER	F
12	ANKAMA DEBORAH	JAMDEDE	0541988390	FINANCIAL SUPORT	F
13	KYERA MARGARET	AMANKOKWA	0248323907	TILE MACHINE	F

14	ASANTEWAA ROSE	ABISASE	0540579071	PETTY TRADING	F
15	YEBOAH HANNAH	NKYENKYEMAMU	0246444702	DEEP FREEZER	F
16	AGYEI MERCY	FETENTAA	0209189513	FINANCIAL SUPPORT	F
17	PETER OKYERE	NKANTANKA	0208439728	FINANCIAL SUPPORT	M

Male: 7

### **PART THREE (3)**

- ✓ Community / Mass Education
- ✓ Programmes and activities of the department was outlined.
- ✓ The masses were educated on
- ✓ Child rights promotion and protection.
- ✓ Community care.
- ✓ Justice Administration.
- ✓ Persons with Disability.
- ✓ Literacy and adult education
- ✓ Women groups

### **MEETINGS ATTENDED**

- Attended workshop on early childhood welfare validation workshop in Kumasi on 12<sup>th</sup> November, 2020
- Attended training workshop on the guidelines for the preparation of the 2022-2025 DMTDP.

### **Activities Implemented Targeting Vulnerable**

- HIV/AIDS programmes and campaigns were supported and intensified in the district
- People living with disabilities were supported.
- Brilliant but needy students were supported
- Sensitization on nutrition was carried out in the district
- School feeding programme was monitored throughout the district
- Pregnant women were schooled and sensitized on pre-natal, neonatal and post-natal activities
- Gender mainstreaming issues were also implemented

### **CHALLENGES**

The Department lacks a designated vehicle or motorbike to undertake monitoring and sensitization programmes within communities

### **CONCLUSION**

The Department has been able to undertake quite a number of activities in spite of the numerous challenges. It is hoped that the Assembly will address these challenges to enable the department perform its mandate to promote quality service delivery standards in the District.



## **EDUCATION**

### **Introduction**

This report highlights the activities carried out in the Berekum West Education Directorate from 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020.

### **Bridging the Gap in Access to Education**

This objective was designed to assess the opportunities of formal education for both genders. The indicator is the Gender Parity Index (GPI).

### **Gender Parity Index (GPI) in Basic and Senior High Schools**

The GPI is the ratio of female to male in a school population at a given level of education with 1 as the point of parity or equality. A parity of 1 is an indication of equal number of boys and girls. The gender parity indices of the basic level of education in the District still indicate a higher number of boys than girls, though marginally. The first quarter of the year, 2020 saw Gender Parity Ratio at the KG level on GER is 1.1, in reflection of efforts to bridge the equity gap. The Primary school had 1.18, 0.85 and 1.75 for JHS and 1.11 for SHS respectively. This is not only due to increasing female demographics but also indicative of the significant impacts being made by girl-child enrolment boosting drives in the District.

### **Key activities identified for performance during the quarter:**

- Unannounced visits to all public schools and private schools by the District Director of Education.
- Selection and organization of schools for the 63<sup>rd</sup> Independence Day Celebration.
- Follow up to schools on children with dysgraphia tendencies.
- Comprehensive visits to schools.
- Monitoring of Professional Learning Community (PLC).
- Monitoring of Continuous Professional Development (CPD).
- Inspection of Private Schools.

### **Key activities performed during the quarter:**

- Unannounced visits to all public schools and private schools by the District Director of Education.
- Selection and organization of schools for the 63<sup>rd</sup> Independence Day Celebration.
- Follow up to schools on children with dysgraphia tendencies.
- Comprehensive visits to schools.
- Monitoring of Professional Learning Community (PLC).
- Monitoring of Continuous Professional Development (CPD).
- Inspection of Private Schools.

## SHS/SHTS REPORT

### Number of Schools

S/N	TYPE	NUMBER	REMARKS	
1	SHS	2	All functioning	
2	SHTS		None	

**SOURCE: GES, 2020**

### School Enrolment (for both SHS and SHTS)

S/N	ENROLMENT	DAY		BOARDING		
	LEVELS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	
1	Year 1	208	155	221	266	
2	Year 2	184	125	317	293	
3	Year 3	300	240	305	290	

**SOURCE: GES, 2020**

Gender	Number	Remarks
Male	114	
Female	34	

**SOURCE: GES, 2020**

## TVET REPORT

### Number of Schools

S/N	TYPE	NUMBER	REMARKS
1	Technical	Nil	Nil
2	Vocational	Nil	Nil
3	Technical/Vocational	Nil	Nil

**SOURCE: GES, 2020**

## SPECIAL SCHOOLS REPORT

### Number of Schools

S/N	TYPE	NUMBER	REMARKS
1	Special Basic	Nil	
2	Special Secondary	Nil	

**SOURCE: GES, 2020**

### **ANY OTHER INFORMATION CRITICAL TO HEALTH OF EDUCATION DELIVERY:**

**E.g. Disciplinary issues, Vacancies, School Assessment, Special & Inclusive Education, Co-curricular Activities, PTAs/SMCs/DEOCs, Personnel and Payroll, Audit issues, etc.)  
Audit Issues**

The District Internal Auditor carried out some activities:

- Conducted survey with Boards of Survey in the two senior high schools in the District.
- Supervised handing over in four (4) basic schools.
- Familiarization visits
- Visited schools to monitor attendance.
- Organised workshops on Capitation Grant for Head teachers and their assistants
- Auditing of transfer and motor vehicle grants

### **Physical Education Activities**

The P.E Coordinator carried out the following activities and he was also involved in others:

- ‘Alive and Kicking’ workshop.
- ‘Alive and kicking’ monitoring exercise throughout twenty (20) centres in the District.
- Met with circuit sports organizers.
- In collaboration with Alive and Kicking Organization, a one day tournament was organized.
- Met with all Head teachers in the District on Physical Education issues.

### **Activities of the Guidance and Counselling Coordinator**

- Organized pre-marital sex education for senior high school students.
- Organized an orientation programme for JHS one students in the District.

### **Special Education Activities**

- Familiarization visit to all schools in the District.
- Visited St. Matthew’s Basic School to orient the staff on how to handle children with seizures, cerebral palsy and other disorders to enable them fit into the classroom.
- Follow up to schools to see the progress of students with learning difficulties and how they are adapting to new methodologies of learning.
- Joined a three-member team from the Regional Education Office to visit some schools in the District.

### **Activities of the Basic Education Coordinator**

- Visit to schools to inspect general cleaning and to welcome and usher teachers into term two.
- Joined a three-member team from the Regional Education Office to visit some schools in the District.
- Visited schools to introduce the newly appointed Special Education Coordinator.
- Organization and monitoring of Continuous Professional Development (CPD) workshop at the school based level with the District Training Officer.
- Follow up service with Special Education Coordinator on children with dysgraphia tendencies.

### **MAJOR CHALLENGES**

The Directorate faces some challenges which include:

- The District Education Office is operating from a temporary structure
- Lack of adequate funds for administrative purposes
- Inadequate office equipment for office duties
- Inadequate furniture in schools
- Large class size

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Adequate number of furniture should be provided to schools.
- Additional classroom blocks should be built in schools with large class size.

### **CONCLUSION**

In spite of the numerous challenges, the District Director of Education and her staff managed the limited resources available to work assiduously to ensure quality education in the District.

## **HEALTH DIRECTORATE**

The following were the specific areas of reporting as per the guidelines of NDPC.

### **Malaria Control Programme**

**To reduce the burden of malaria infection, the district carried out the following activities: Education on the use**

- Intensive Education on the Intermittent Preventive Treatment of Pregnant women.
- Education on early reporting to health facility for health care
- Education on Home-Based Care.
- Monitoring of the use of SP by pregnant mothers.
- Distribution of Long-Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLINs) to households in the district.
- Use of RDTK by all facilities.
- Intensive education and sensitization on COVID-19 District wide
- Contact tracing

### **Top ten (10) Diseases Trend in the District**

Another area of interest was to analyse and understand the trend of the top ten diseases in the district. It was revealed that malaria remained the most rampant and leader of OPD cases. It took almost half of all the infections and over 35% of the top ten infections in the district. This incidence are directly linked to the poor sanitary conditions in most homes and immediate surroundings.

**Table 2.1: Top Ten Cases in Berekum West District**

Disease/year	2020
--------------	------

Malaria	35
Upper Respiratory Infections	9.2
Intestinal Worms	2.5
Diarrhoea Diseases	5.4
Rheumatism and Joint pains	3
Skin Diseases	4
Acute Eye Infection	0.6
Typhoid Fever	0.3
Acute Urinary Tract Infections	0.9
Hypertension	1.2
	62.1

SOURCE: GHS, 2020

## ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN

### **Formalization visit to all the Health Facilities in the District**

The directorate undertook interactive visits to Nananom in communities with health facilities within the Berekum West District. The activity was undertaken in eight communities within a period of three weeks. The visit was to familiarize themselves with staff in all the various health facilities and identify the challenges that they faced and find solutions to them. In all a total of eight health facilities were visited; Nsapor CHPS, Botokrom Rural Health Center, Nkyenkyemam CHPS, Amomaso Health Center, Jinijini Clinic, Koraso and Kantanka Health Center and Tewbabi/Abisaase CHPS. In all a total of 5 officers undertook the exercise with 3 males and 2 females.

### **Monitoring of Disease Surveillance System**

Disease surveillance system strengthening was undertaken with the period under review. This had to do with immedicable and contagious diseases and how to curtail them to prevent its spread. Officers from the district health directorate and environmental health unit as well as the disease and surveillance unit of the directorate undertook this exercise. A total of 36 officers making up of 24 female health workers and environmental health experts' and 12 male health workers undertook the exercise within 24 selected communities.

## **HIV/AIDS**

### **District AIDS Committee Meeting**

The district HIV/AIDS Committee organized its maiden committee meeting with the aim of discussing and finalizing its activity plan. Participants at the meeting all came to a consensus and agreed on the work plan and budget as its working document for the year and period under review.

### **HIV/AIDS Education/Sensitization in Selected Second Cycle Institutions**

The HIV/AIDS Committee together with officers (Public Health and PRO) from the health directorate undertook a sensitization exercise in the two second cycle institutions (Jinijini and St. Augustine SHSs) with the aim of alerting them to know their status and also abstaining from having unprotected sex. This was a way of minimizing the HIV/AIDS transmission rate. Participants from the school included teachers and students at large with an estimated target population of both schools amounting to 3,644 with the sex disaggregation as follows;

### **Monitored Activities of Implementing Partners (NGOSs/CBOs etc.) in the District**

The HIV/AIDS Focal Person together with the Social Welfare and community development officer monitored the activities of implementing partners in the district and also compile their data to know those who directly dealt with Persons Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIVA). In all, only one NGO by name Pentecost Child Development Center was identified in the district to be aiding persons living with HIV/AIDS.

### **Achievements**

- Disease surveillance system strengthened
- Formalization visit to all the health facilities in the district
- Feminization visit to all the chiefs and elders in the communities to seek for their support
- Supportive monitoring and supervision at all health facilities
- HIV& AIDS education at 2 Senior High Schools/Attending District HIV/AIDS Committee Meeting
- Monitored activities of implementing partners on HIV/AIDS in the district
- Data entries and submission

### **Challenges**

- Lack of office accommodation
- Lack of funds
- Lack of logistics
- Lack of Vehicle

### **Way Forward**

- Lobby with Regional Health Directorate, District Assembly and other philanthropies to support.

### **Challenges**

- Inadequate privacy for HIV testing and counselling in health facilities
- Stigmatization of PLWHIV which discourages voluntary testing
- Irregular and inadequate supply of HIV Test Kits
- Inadequate counsellors at sub-district
- High defaulter rate at the ART Clinic

## **ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH UNIT**

In line with the unit's objective of ensuring Total sanitation and prevention of environmental health related diseases within communities, activities were carved out of the action plan for 2020 to be undertaken in communities. These activities fall under the five main tenets environmental health (waste management, vector control, food and water hygiene, environmental education and enforcements and environmental health promotion).

### **OBJECTIVES FOR 2020**

- ✓ Ensure regular collection and disposal of waste, including solid and liquid (excreta), and health care.
- ✓ To ensure daily cleansing of thoroughfares, markets and public places.
- ✓ To ensure that food sold to the public is prepared and sold under hygienic condition.
- ✓ To disseminate information on good environmental sanitation practices.
- ✓ To ensure enforcement of sanitary regulations

- ✓ To provide and maintain good sanitary facilities.

## DETAILS OF ACTIVITIES

### SOLID WASTE

Regular collection of solid waste from the various transfer stations to the final disposal site was interrupted due to the break-down of the skip truck. This led to overflow of refuse at the transfer stations. Waste is to be collected bi-weekly from the transfer stations but this was close to impossible since the district had to share the skip truck from Berekum East Municipal Assembly. A total of 54 communal containers of refuse were collected and transported to the final disposal site.

Crude dumping continues to be an issue in some parts of the district with places like Jamdede, Adom and Jinijini having the most critical cases of crude dumping.

### LIQUID WASTE

Data was taken on the number of public and institutional latrines within the district. Inspection was carried out as well on these latrines to ensure cleanliness.

**TABLE: SHOWING COMMUNITIES WITH PUBLIC LATRINES WITHIN THE DISTRICT (source; Field work)**

S/NO	LOCATION/TOWN	TYPE AND NUMBER OF LATRINES		
		POUR FLASH	SEPTIC TANK	TRADITIONAL PIT LATRINE
1	JAMDEDE	1	1	1
2	AMANKOKWAA		1	
3	KORASO		2	2
4	DOMFETE		1	
5	TEWBAABI			1
6	JINIINI		4	3
7	FETENTAA		2	2
8	AYIMOM		1	2
9	BOTOKROM			2
10	NKYENKYEMAM			2
11	NSAPOR		1	1
12	NANASUANO			2

13	BENKASA		1	1
14	AMOMASO			2

**TABLE: SHOWING DETAILS OF INSTITUTIONAL LATRINES IN THE DISTRICT.**

S/NO	NAME OF SCHOOL	LOCATION	TYPE OF LATRINE
1	World of friends preparatory	Nsapor	W/C
2	Methodist Basic School	Nsapor	KVIP
3	D/A Basic School	Nanasuano	KVIP
4	Sankofa community school	Nanasuano	W/C
5	D/A Basic School	Benkasa	KVIP
6	D/A Basic School	Amomaso	KVIP
7	Holy Spirit Academy	Amomaso	Traditional Pit Latrine
8	R/C Basic School	Fetentaa	KVIP
9	R/C Basic School	Ayimom	KVIP
10	R/C Basic School	Botokrom	-
11	R/C Basic School	Nkyenkyemam	-
12	Christ the King Academy	Jamdede	VIP and Traditional Latrine
13	C.A.C Preparatory School	Jamdede	VIP
14	Genesis Preparatory School	Amankokwaa	KVIP
15	Maranatha Preparatory School	Adom Newtown	VIP
16	M/A Basic School	Adom	KVIP
17	R/C Basic School	Adom	KVIP
18	Lincoln Preparatory School	Adom	VIP
19	R/C Basis School	Domfete	KVIP
20	Islamic School	Domfete	VIP
21	Rhema Preparatory School	Domfete	Traditional Pit Latrine
22	Humanity Children Development School	Domfete	Traditional Pit Latrine



23	Wisdom Academy	Koraso	KVIP
24	Christ the King Academy	Koraso	VIP
25	R/C Basic 1 and 2 Schools	Koraso	KVIP
26	L/A Basic School	Nkantanka	KVIP
27	D/C Basic School	Abisaase	KVIP
28	Methodist Basic School	Tewbaabi	VIP
29	St Lucy Basic School	Jinijini	KVIP
30	Presby A and B Basic School	Jinijini	KVIP
31	Methodist Basic School	Jinijini	KVIP
32	SDA Basic School	Jinijini	KVIP
33	R/C Basic School	Jinijini	KVIP
34	Pentecost Basic School	Jinijini	VIP
35	Peace International School	Jinijini	VIP
36	Methodist Primary School	Fetentaa	KVIP

## **FOOD AND WATER HYGIENE**

### ***Medical Screening of Food Vendors.***

Annual mass medical screening for food vendors and food handlers was undertaken. The exercise saw the screening of 760 food vendors across the district. This was a decline from last year's 1018. This was partly due to the department's inability to undertake mop up exercise to punish those who did not partake in the exercise and the onset of Covid-19 leading to restrictions on public meetings.

### ***Inspection of Premises***

Inspection was carried out at food establishments (10 chop bars and 59 wayside vendors), 15 drinking bars. This was to ensure that food and water is handled safely to avoid contamination. 2 sachet water producing companies were visited. From our observations, these manufacturers observe good environmental health practices in their establishments.

### ***Market Inspection***

Inspection was carried out in 9 markets within the district. These markets include; Jinijini, Fetentaa, Domfete, Koraso, Nanasuano, Botokrom, Benkasa and Nkyenkyemam. This was to ensure cleanliness, and safe handling of food. It was noted that most of the vendors sold food on the ground, food (especially meat) was exposed to flies. Vendors who were found selling

on the ground was given a week to get tables to be used for sale of food stuffs. Vendors who exposed their food to flies were advised to cover food.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PROMOTION**

### ***Community Visit***

Health sensitization programme was held at Fetentaa on good environmental health practices. This was as a result of complaints at the office concerning the spate of stray animals within the community. A total of 31 community members were present for the education. Topics discussed included; Hygiene, general sanitation, and stray animals.

### ***Radio Station and Information Centre visit***

A health sensitization programme was held at 2 information centers at Fetentaa, Master FM and Akomapa FM on good environmental health practices.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SANITATION AND ENFORCEMENT**

### ***House – to – House Inspection.***

Inspection was carried out at 150 houses and Jinijini (85), Fetentaa (65). This was to ensure maximum cleanliness in their premises. Some of the observations made included weedy plots behind houses, open waste bins, dirty surroundings. Notices were served where necessary. A total of 12 notices were served.

## **STRAY ANIMALS**

5 pigs were arrested during the period under review.

## **DISINFECTATION**

In view of Covid 19, a district-wide disinfection exercise was carried out on 30<sup>th</sup> March, 2020 to control disease causing micro-organisms released in the air. 9 markets and 6 lorry parks were disinfected.

## **CHALLENGES**

- ✓ Delay in releasing funds for environmental health activities
- ✓ Poor attitude on sanitation by the populace.
- ✓ Lack of funds to undertake environmental sanitation education activities
- ✓ Lack of transport for monitoring and supervision of planned activities
- ✓ Non-existence of sanitation Bye laws.
- ✓ Inadequate number of sanitary workers to carryout sanitation activities.
- ✓ Lack of logistics e.g. Desktop com

## **AGRIC FARMERS REGISTRATION**

The department undertook a farmer's registration exercise within the district to help get data on all farmers and their farms to be able to know the right kind of intervention to benefit from as well as give them support and also help distribute the nursed cashew seedlings to them. A total of 2,500 farmers' names had been captured and registered as beneficiaries of the on-going nursing of cashew seedlings.

### VISITED FARMING COMMUNITIES WITH MESSAGE "PLANTING FOR FOOD AND JOBS HAS COME TO STAY"

The department again visited some selected farming communities with the above message. The message was that planting, it was a government policy introduced to help address the declining growth of Ghana's agricultural sector. As such, it was a clarion call on every single Ghanaian to take farming as a full time or part time activity. It was a five year policy geared towards increasing food productivity and ensures food security for the country as well as reduces food import bills to the barest minimum.

#### Districts Activity Implementation Efficiency Ratio

**Table: District Activity Implementation Efficiency Ratio**

Unit	Total number of activities planned (1)		Total Number of activities implemented and completed (2)		Number of activities implemented that are gender sensitive (3)		Activity implementation rate (2/1)		% of implemented activities that are gender sensitive (3/2)	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
<i>Districts' name</i>										
MIS/SRID	2	14	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
CROPS	6	10	6	2	0	0	6	0	0	0
PPRSD	2	2	2	0			2	0	0	0
WIAD	3	5	3	1			3	0	0	0
EXT	3	12	3	0	2	0	3	0	100%	0
APD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VET	2	5	2	0	2	0	2	0	100%	0
<b>Totals</b>	18	48			0					

**Source: DAD, 2020**

#### Human Resource Development and Management

**TABLE: Agricultural technical Staff Strength**

DISTRICT Category	No. Required	No. at post		Total	Age Distribution								Total	
		M	F		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60			
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
M/DDAs	0	1	0	1			1							1
DAOs	0	8	0	8			7		1					8
Vet DAOs	0	1	0	1					1					1
AEAs	0	9	1	10	5		1	1						
Market Enumerators	1		1	1			1							
Vet Tos	0	1	0	1					1					
NABCo	0	10	1	11	10	1								11
YEA														
<b>Totals</b>				33										

#### Summary of Monitoring findings and Actions Taken

Table: Activity Monitoring

No	Name of Programme	Objective	Community	Findings &
----	-------------------	-----------	-----------	------------

The delay in the release of GOG and MAG funds is impeding the progress of work for the year 2020.

				<b>Recommendation</b>
1	Planting for Food and Jobs	To ensure immediate and adequate availability of selected crops	Nsapor Jinijini, Nanasuano, Fetentaa, Abi Etc.	PFJ maize seeds are now available
2	Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD)	To ensure the availability of tree crop such as cocoa, cashew, coconut in the District.	Benkasa, Jamdede, Amomaso Abisaase, Adpom Tewbaabi etc.	The presence of the coronavirus within our boundaries has affected all spheres of our being causing the suspension of the PERD programme.  PERD programme has increase tree crop production in the District and need to continue since farmers have expressed interest in it.
3	Rearing for food and jobs	To ensure the availability of meat in the district, nation and the world at large	All Communities	Program is in the pilot face

## CROP AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Weather in the district currently is very favourable for crop production. It partly wet and partly sunny. Which makes it appropriate for optimum crop performance.

### Rainfall and its Effect on Agriculture

Table: District Annual Average Rainfall Distribution

DATA	January		February		March		1 <sup>st</sup> QUARTER 2019	1 <sup>st</sup> QUARTER 2020	% Change
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020			
Rainfall (mm)									
No. of Rain days						5	3	5	40

Source: DAD, 2020

TABLE: External factors impacting on agriculture production

External Factor	Type of crop(s)	Area (Ha)	Communities	No. of Farmers Affected		
				Male	Female	Total
Poor market price	Tomatoes, maize		Fetentaa, Nanasuano	55	6	61
Bushfires	Cashew /cassava		Nsapor	8	4	12
Lack of fertilizer	Maize/tomatoes		Nsapor	33	2	35
Poor road network	Maize,		Nsapor/	33	2	35

Variation of input price	tomatoes	Nanasuano	All zones	55	6	61
	Tomatoes/ maize /cashew					

### Pest and Disease situation

#### Fall Army worm

Table: Fall Army worm Situation

Total farmland affected (Ha)		Total Area Sprayed (Ha)		Total Area Recovered (Ha)		Total Area Destroyed (Ha)		Number of farmers affected		Number of farmers affected	
2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019		2020	
								M	F	M	F
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: DAD, 2020

The activities of FAW infestation was very vibrant at the beginning of the year but with the introduction of the chemical, the pest came under control through the education and the directives provided by the District AEAs at the various operational areas. This has boosted the production of cereals in the District

### CROP PRODUCTION

#### Enhanced Farmers' Access to Improved Technology

#### Access to Improved Agriculture Technology and Extension Services

Table: Access to Agriculture Technology and Extension Services

Indicator	Target	2019	2020	
Number of improved Technology demonstrated to farmers:	Livestock	0	3	2
	Fisheries	0	0	0
	Crop	0	6	5
	Others			
Area (acres) under improved Technology demonstrated to farmers:	Livestock	0	0	0
	Fisheries	0	0	0
	Crop	0	8	3
Total number of farmers participating in demonstrations	Male	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0
Number of FBOs trained in extension services delivery	0		6	

Table: Farmer Based Organizations

Type of FBO	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 2019			1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 2020		
	No.	Male	Female	No.	Male	Female
Crop	6	136	44	11	125	76
Livestock	2	18	6			
Fisheries	0	0	0			
TOTAL	8	154	50	11	125	76

### Agricultural Extension Service Performance

Table : Availability of Agricultural Extension Services

MMDA	2018			2019		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of AEAs required				0	0	0
Number of AEAs at post				22	1	22
% AEAs at post compared to required				0	0	0
% of female AEAs at post					4.7%	4.7%
Number of farmers				12562	3615	16175
Ratio of farmer to AEAs at post						1:735

Currently, the department has a total of 22 AEA at the various operational areas out of the 22 AEA, 11 are NABCO staff while the remaining are permanent staff.

#### Demonstrations conducted

Table: Number and types of demonstration conducted

District	No. of Demonstrations conducted		Type of demonstration		Beneficiaries				Total
					Male		Female		
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	
<b>Totals</b>									

#### Analysis:

The Department did not conduct any demonstration in the first quarter due to the harmattan.

#### 10.12 Improved Technologies Adopted by Farmers

Table: Farmers adopting improved technologies

No.	Type of Technology adopted	Male	Female	Total
1	Improved tomatoes variety farming	353,	258	611
	<b>Total</b>	353	258	611

#### 8.13 Extension home and farm visit

Table: Number of extension home and farm visits conducted.

Operational Area	Total no. of farmers visited	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter, 2019		Total no. of farmers visited	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter, 2020	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
Nsapor	216	116	100	48	345	124
Pruso	354	206	148	192	251	131
Jinijini	216	120	96	68	115	16
Nkyenkyemam	83	123	64	24	52	28
Botokrom	103	130	100	450	300	150
Ayimom	120	150	46	130	400	200
<b>TOTAL</b>	1092	845	554	912	1463	649

### Reduced Post-Harvest losses (survey)

Table: Status of Post-Harvest losses (post-harvest losses survey to be conducted bi-annually)

Indicator	Baseline	2019	2020	Percentage change
Percentage Change in Post-Harvest Losses				
Maize	15%	15.5%	0	
Tomatoes	15%	16%	0	
Yam	10%	11.5%	0	
Cassava	10%	11.5%	0	
Cocoyam	10%		0	
Plantain	15%	12.8%	0	
Other				

*Analysis*; there is no record within the first quarter.

### Major Crop Performance (Non PFJ)

Table : Improved Major crop Performance (Non PFJ)

No	Crops	Productivity (Mt/Ha)	Area of production (Ha)	Production (Mt)
1				
2				

*Analysis: some farmers who did not participate in the PFJ had loses that caused them to either cease farming or venture into other crop farming. Most farmers affected were tomato farmers.*

### SUSTIANABLE MANAGEMENT OF LAND AND ENVIRONMENT

#### Enhanced Land and Environment Management

Climate change awareness and sensitization

Table: Climate change awareness/sensitization Training

Activities	Number of Trainings	Beneficiaries		Total
		Male	Female	
Catchment areas protection schemes (e.g. reclamation of arable land, re-afforestation, etc.)	1	38	18	56
Bush fire mitigation awareness/trainings	1	47	28	75
Overgrazing awareness and training sessions	1	43	26	69
Others ...				
TOTAL	3	128	72	200

Bush fire was a problem in the district with Jinijini, Nsapor and Fetentaa being communities that were much hit by the disaster. Cashew fields were destroyed in these communities. As the public were sensitised on the devastating effect of the fire in the farm lands and forest there was a decline in its frequency.

#### Any other relevant information

#### Challenges and Recommendations

Enumerate the challenges based on the outline or the structure of the report and propose recommendations to address the challenges identified.

No	Challenge	Recommendation
1	The department does not have adequate office space for staff.	The proposed new office need to be furnished and hand over to staff.

2	The district does not have a pick-up for field visit and monitoring	MAG should expedite action on the procurement of vehicles for newly created districts
3	Lack of department operating account	The department should be supported to create its own account
4	The coronavirus pandemic has made the training of farmers extremely difficult and almost impossible	The Department is hoping for the best since it does not have control over it.
5	Unavailability of PFJ inputs	The Government should make the inputs available on time.

#### **IMPLEMENTATION REPORT ON COVID-19 ACTIVITIES**

S/N	Project Description	Development Dimension of the Policy Framework	Location	Funding Source	Remarks/Status
1.	Procurement of Assorted Goods to Fight Coronavirus	Social Development/ Water and Environmental Sanitation	District Wide	DACF-RFG (DPAT II)	Completed
2.	Undertake Public Health Education on COVID-19 Virus District Wide	Social Development/ Water and Environmental Sanitation	District Wide	DACF	Completed
3.	Fumigation of markets and lorry parks in the District	Social Development/ Water and Environmental Sanitation	District Wide	MoLGR D	Completed
4.	Supply of portable water to communities	Social Development	District Wide	DACF	Completed
5.	Strict Enforcement of Presidents Directives on restrictions, movements and ban on mass burials	Social Development	District Wide	DACF	Ongoing
6.	Monitor enforcement of Presidents Directives	Social Development	District Wide	DACF	Ongoing
7.	Formation of COVID-19 Public Health	Social Development	District Wide	DACF	Completed



	Emergency Committees				
8.	Organizing of DISEC Committee Meetings to deliberate on COVID-19 Protocols and Presidents Directives	Social Development	District Wide	DACF	Completed

## **LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED)**

These activities were implemented with the promotion of LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED)

The Local Economic Development focused on the development of Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises and the strengthening of Local Firms.

The major interventions in this Local Economic Development (LED) in the District for the first quarter include;

- ✓ Collection and Updating data on Businesses and Properties in the District
- ✓ Organize three quarterly LED committee meetings.
- ✓ Organize sensitization programme for stakeholders
- ✓ Organize sensitization programme on Tourism.
- ✓ Organize sensitization on private sector collaboration on the effects of tourism

## 5.1 REPORT ON BAC ACTIVITIES FOR 2020

As part of creating jobs, building local capacity for a sustainable Local Economic Development (LED), the District Department of Trade and Industry through the Business Advisory Centre (BAC) undertook the following projects across the district.

<b>Activity</b>	<b>No. of Activities</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Organizing of LED committee meetings	3	12	5	17
Sensitization on Local Economic Development for Stakeholders and officers of the district assembly	1	17	8	25
Collection and Updating data on Businesses and Properties in the District	1	4	5	9
Organize sensitization drives on effects of tourism and private sector collaboration	2	23	18	41
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>92</b>

