



**REPUBLIC OF GHANA**

# **JAMAN NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

## **COMPOSITE ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**

**2017**

*FEBRUARY, 2018*

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## **List of Abbreviation**

APR	-	Annual Progress Report
MDA'S	-	Ministries, Department and Agencies
GTZ	-	German Technical Cooperation
GPRS	-	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
MTDP	-	Medium Term Development Plan
IGF	-	Internal Generated Fund
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
MLGRD	-	Ministry of Local Gov't, Rural Development & Env.
HIPC	-	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
JICA	-	Japanese International Corporation Agency
DPCU	-	District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
RPCU	-	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
PPD	-	Public Private Dialogue
M & E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
GCR	-	General Counterfoil Receipt
HFA	-	Health Facility Attendance Card
NHIA	-	National Health Insurance Authority
NHIS	-	National Health Insurance Scheme
OPD	-	Out Patient Department
IPD	-	In Patient Department
SSNIT	-	Social Security National Insurance Trust
BAC	-	Business Advisory Centre
SME'S	-	Small Medium Scale Enterprise
LRED	-	Local & Regional Economic Development
ITN	-	Insecticide Treated Net
VCT	-	Voluntary Counselling & Testing
PLWHA	-	People Living with HIV/AIDS
CBRDP	-	Community Base Rural Development Project
NYEP	-	National Youth Employment Programme
GETFUND	-	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GoG	-	Government of Ghana
GSGDA	-	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
MOFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture

# CHAPTER ONE

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report covers the period from 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017. The review for 2017 marks the last year of implementation of policies, programmes and projects outlined in the Jaman North District Assembly's Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017) under the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda II (GSGDA-2014-2017).

The review revealed that about forty-two (42.53) percent of the activities, intervention Programmes and Projects listed in the 2017 Annual Action Plan and Budget and the District Medium Term Development Plan were executed from the about One Hundred and Two Programmes, Projects Activities and Interventions of the Action Plan. This performance was due to the late release of the District Assembly's Common Fund and the non release of the District Development Fund against which some projects were budgeted for 2017.

The purpose of this report is to provide management staff and other stakeholders with information on whether progress is being made towards achieving stated objectives, provide feedback to enhance learning and to improve the 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.

The report has been compiled from an assessment of the status of indicators and targets, which were adopted for monitoring and evaluating the achievements and impact of key policy and programme interventions undertaken during the year under review.

Processes used to monitor and evaluate attainment of the goals and objectives of the District Medium Term Plan within the 2017 year included; both primary and secondary data from departments and their reports respectively, District Planning Co-ordinating Unit meeting, District Composite Review meetings, Public hearing of Budget, District Assembly sub-committee meeting, meetings of sub-district structures, town hall meeting, participatory monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes and analyses of funds flow against outputs.

The report provides 2017 updates on the status of the following:

- Status of Implementation of the MTDP (2014-2017).
- Purpose of the M&E for the period.
- Programme/project status for the year 2017.
- Process involved and difficulty encountered.
- Receipts and disbursements from funding sources for the period 2017.
- Update on the set of core indicators and any additional ones identified in the M&E plan as well the set targets.
- Update on critical development and poverty issues.
- Participatory M&E and other studies undertaken during the review period.

The report also considered;

- Key issues identified and those addressed and
- Recommendations for improvement.

## **1.1 THE KEY M&E OBJECTIVES FOR THE YEAR 2017**

This report provides information on the progress being made by the Jaman North District Assembly in the implementation of the MTDP.

It seeks to monitor progress towards the attainment of targets and to demonstrate results as part of accountability and transparency to the citizenry and other stakeholders. It also identifies the various weaknesses/bottlenecks that are likely to hinder the achievement of the goals and objectives set in the MTDP (2014-2017) and makes recommendations for addressing any shortcomings that may be identified during the assessment of performances.

## **1.2 PURPOSE OF THE M&E FOR THE PERIOD 2017**

The purpose of this report is to provide management staff and other stakeholders with information on progress made towards achieving stated objectives, provide feedback to enhance learning and to improve the 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.

### **1.3 PROCESSES INVOLVED AND DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED**

The preparation of the 2017 APR was facilitated by the DPCU with inputs from MMDAs and other stakeholders. Monitoring and evaluation data were compiled from both secondary and primary sources. Secondary data were compiled from the various quarterly and annual reports of Departments and Agencies, Development Partners and NGO's /CSOs as well as the District Assembly and its substructures.

Designed questionnaires and interviews were used in obtaining primary data. To facilitate data collection and analysis, standard reporting formats were prepared for all sector departments. Data collected focused on the core NDPC as well as specific District indicators and targets identified in the M&E plan.

Both primary and secondary data collected were first reviewed by the DPCU and sent back to key stakeholders for their comments. Data was collated, analysed and interpreted by the DPCU in collaboration with MDA's. The draft APR was prepared and reviewed by the DPCU.

The draft APR was validated at a one-day stakeholders workshop at the Training Centre in Sampa. Comments and suggestions emanating from the workshop had been incorporated in this final report.

Challenges encountered during the preparation of this report with regard to data collection included;

- Inadequate and reliable data on socio-economic indicators
- Inadequate capacity in M&E at Departmental and Sub-structure levels.
- Inadequate logistical and financial support for effective M&E activities.
- Lack of standard reporting format for Departments and Agencies of the Assembly.
- Delay in data submission by Department and Agencies

## **1.4 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF DMTDP**

This report marks the last year of implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan prepared under the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda II (GSGDA 2014-2017). To demonstrate through evidenced based information that the desired results were being met a result based M&E system was prepared to facilitate collection, analysis and dissemination of information on performance indicators and outcomes.

The status of implementation of specific initiatives under the various thematic areas as at December 2017 included;

### **1.4.1 Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability**

Under the objective of improving fiscal resource mobilization of this thematic area, the activities undertaken were not different from the 2016 activities. The activities included; Preparing and updating of fee fixing resolution, Training of 50 revenue collectors, Reshuffling of station officers and revenue collectors who are 5 years and above at their current stations, Organizing 4 No. Sensitization workshops on revenue mobilization, intensifying systems of monitoring of revenue collectors,organizing quarterly public education on prompt payment of taxes using the FM and information van, Serving Tax defaulters with demand notices, Mounted three (3) revenue Barriers at vantage points to collect revenue from exporters who evade tax payment and Composed revenue tax force to maximize revenue collection. These activities were conducted to improve revenue generation.

### **1.4.2 Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector**

In terms of competitiveness in Ghana's private sector, two objectives were found applicable in the district; to improve private sector competitiveness domestically and expand opportunities for job creation. The Assembly was able to facilitate the establishment of Business Advisory Centre and supported local businesses to develop.

In terms of expanding opportunities for Job creation, the Local Enterprise and Skill Development Programme which is a job creation programme for community development and focusing on training the unemployed to acquire viable skills that

will eventually make them self employed. It set to pioneering private-public sector job creation.

During the year under review, sixty-eight (68) beneficiaries from five (5) business groups were supported with an amount of Sixty thousand Ghana Cedis to expand their business in dress making, hairdressing, barbering, soap and pomade making, farming, transport, wood works and petty trading.

### 1.4.3 Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Agro-based Industrial Development

During the year under review, the department received and distributed improved maize seeds to farmers in the district. About 5,000 Farmers were registered under the government fertilizer programme and the department submitted a plan of action for the utilization of the Canadian grant.

Government's flagship of planting for food and jobs was vigorously pursued to improve both crops and vegetables production so as to increase jobs and incomes for farmers.

Under the program, inputs such as maize, rice vegetables and fertilizer were received and distributed shown in the table below;

Inputs	Variety	Quantity Received	Quantity Distributed	Quantity in Stock	Area Established (HA)	Number of Beneficiaries		Amount Paid (GH¢)		Remarks
						Male	Female	Seed	Fertilizer	
Maize	omankwa	100bags	100 bags	0	222ha			8,880		Recovery is on going
	obatanpa	30bags	11bags	19bags						
Rice	Agra	324bags	8bags	316bags	9.6ha			465		
Vegetables	Tomatoes	130 sachets	25 sachets	105 sachets	7.5 ha			250.8		
	Pepper	122 sachets	20 sachets	102 sachets	8 ha			212		
Fertilizer	NPK	6381	1083	5298		537	26		31,136.25	
	Urea	1919	471	1448					11,186.25	
	SOA	1000	65	935					1,137.5	

Source: DADU, FEB. 2017

#### **1.4.4 Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement**

Achievements for the year under review with respect to this thematic still remain as in the previous year 2016 they include;

- Tarring of 0.5 km of Sampa Town roads
- Installation of Satellite dish with access to internet at ICT centre in Sampa
- Extension of electricity to newly developed areas in the district
- Drilling and construction of 20 No. boreholes in selected communities under the MLGRD(10) and Chinese loan (10)

#### **1.4.5 Human Resource Development**

In view the commitments of the Assembly and government directive to complete all on-going project before embarking on new projects, the Achievements under the Thematic Area for the year under review continuo to be as that of the 2016 year with changes in health and education programmes. They include;

- Construction of 2No. 6 Unit Classrooms blocks at Adadiem and Jankufa and 3Unit Classroom Block at Bonakire.
- Completion of 2No. CHPS at Kabile and Jinini
- Construction of 1No. Health Post at Borderline, Sampa
- Continuation of the Ghana school feeding programme for 7,350 pupils from Twenty-one (21) Schools are benefiting from the programme
- Implementation of LEAP in the district with 257 Households and 827 beneficiaries benefiting from the six payment cycles
- GHC 64,551.00 was received and disbursed to 21,517 pupils at 0.50 pesewas per pupil under Capitation grant

#### **1.4.6 Good Governance and Civic Responsibility**

- Identification and registration of Assistance to 36 people with Disability at the sum of GHc 15,595.36
- Organised 1 public forum on Assembly's fee fixing resolution and 1 budget hearings on the 2017 annual budget.
- Four dissemination Fora held on Annual Progress Report.
- Four Composite review meetings on the implementation of 2017 AAP
- Three Executive Committee meetings held
- Three General Assembly meeting held
- Held under the Ghana's Strengthening Social Accountability mechanism

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT

#### 2.1 Programmes/projects status for the year 2017

**Annex A** is the project/programme register.

This has been updated to reflect the status of programme/projects implementation as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017.

During the year under review, no new projects were initiated due to the servicing of debts incurred in the previous year 2016. All the projects reported on were initiated and are still on-going.

In this respect, the educational sector received the highest capital investment with a total of 2No. 6-Unit and 1No. 3-Unit Classroom block at Adadiem, Bonakire and Jankufa respectively and furniture Sampa Nursing Training School, These project are were being fuded with the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) at a total cost of GHC 745,658.60. This massive investment in educational infrastructure was to address the high number of schools operating under trees as well as improve management of education.

The health sector saw the completion of 2No. Mandatory CHPS compound at Kabile and Jinini and 1No. Health Post at the borderline. All these were been funded with DACF at a total cost of GHC 343,670.00. The year also saw the completion 1No.

The Water and Sanitation sector saw the drilling and construction of 20 No. additional boreholes under the Chinese Government and Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development. All these have increased access to safe water and greatly improved the sanitation situation especially in the schools and health centres in the district.

The extension of electricity to newly developed areas of 10No. Communities in the district were achieved. 100No. Electricity poles were also procured.

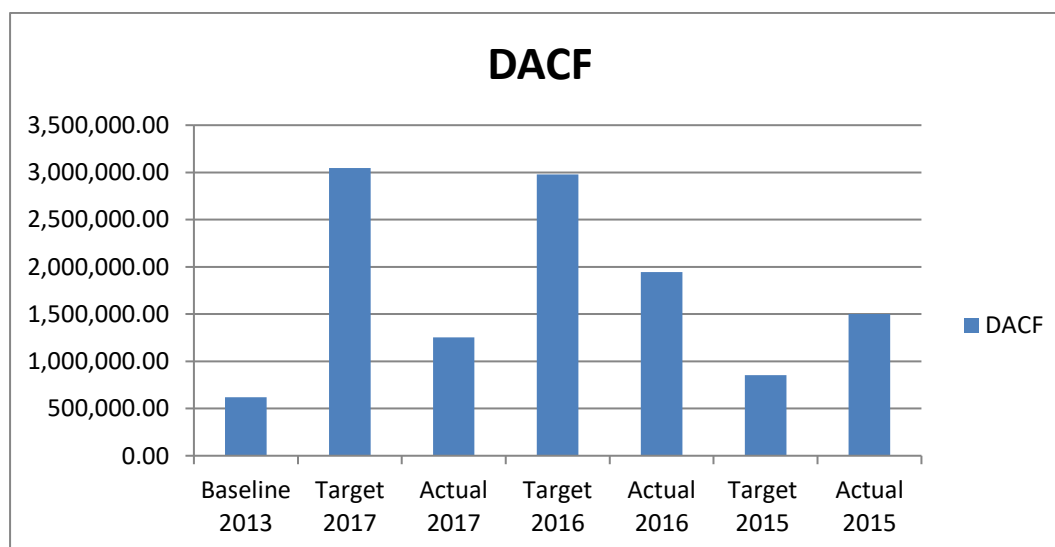
The total length of feeder roads in the District stood at 310.5 km. During the year some of the roads were re-shaped and graded to enable access of farmers to Sampa for sale of the farm produce. The Sampa Bukoraod and BuniGoka road also saw gravelling and reshaping to improve their condition at GHC 199,000.00 with funding from DDF.

## 2.2 Update on funding sources

### 2.2.1 DACF

Estimated revenue of GHc3,045,524.00 was expected from this source for the year 2017, however an amount of GHc1, 252,658.72 was realised. This figure shows a short fall of 41.13% of the estimated amount. However this years' performance is an improvement over the previous years' with an amount of GHC 444,435.48 representing 22.83 % over the 2015 performance of GHC 1,501,529.98. The late release and mandatory deductions made from this source constrained the Assembly's capacity to complete payment for some of its development programmes for the year.

**Fig: 2.1 Trend of DACF Performance from 2013-2017**

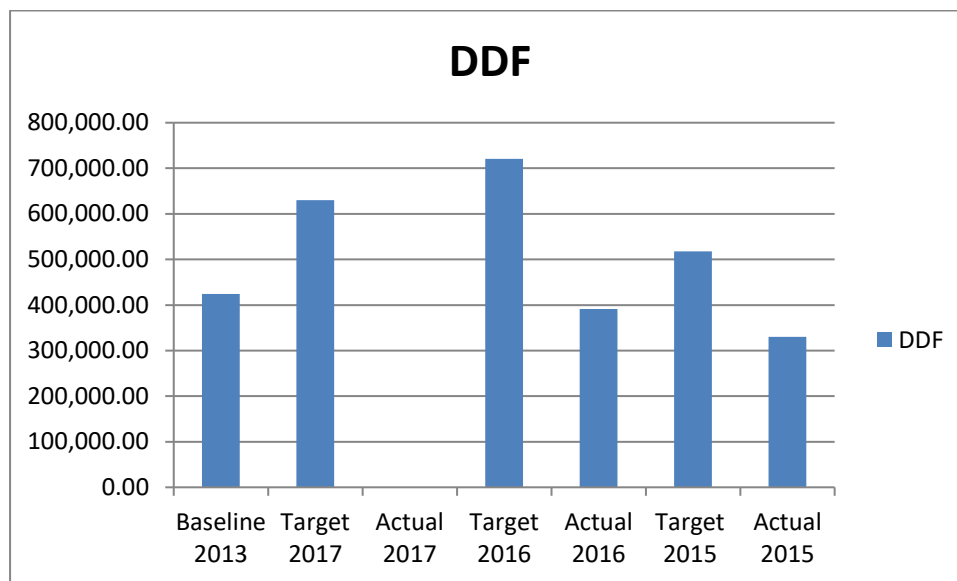


**Source: DPCU, February, 2018**

### 2.2.2 DDF

Estimated amount from this source for the year was GHC 720,450.00. Out of this amount an amount of GHC 391,025.00 was received and disbursed as payments works done. During the year there was no transfer from this source. This made it difficult to implement projects planned to be executed with funds from this source thereby increasing the pressure on the DACF.

**Fig. 2.2 Trend of DDF Performance from 2013-2017**

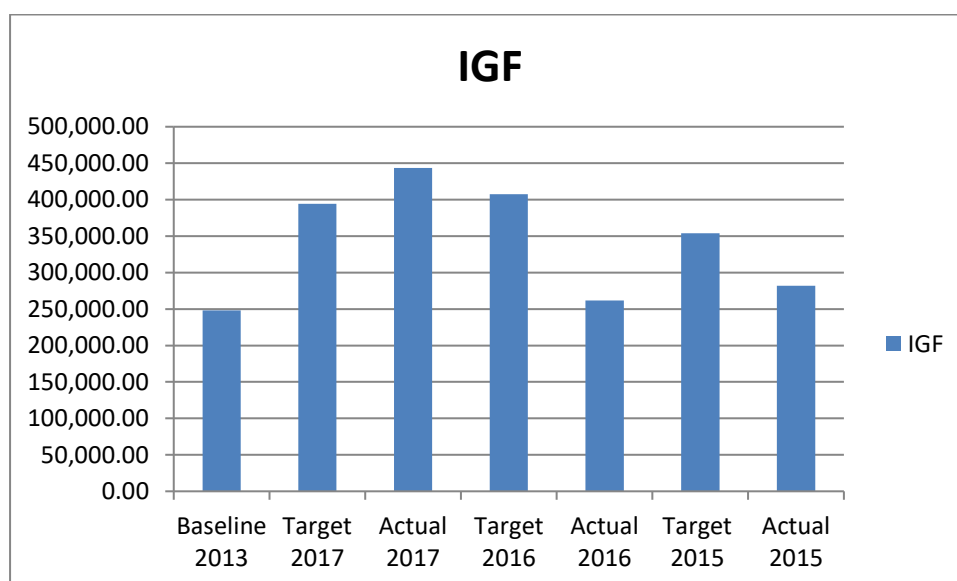


**Source: DPCU, February, 2018**

### 2.2.3 IGF

The IGF estimate for the year 2017 was GHc 394,490.00, while the actual amount realised was GHc 443,336.00 representing 112.38 percent with an increment of GHc 48,846. Reasons for this improvement in performance might be due to the operations of the revenue task force and renewal of the temporary structures certificates. Other reasons are the low yield in the Cashew production, low motivation for revenue collectors and inadequate database.

**Fig: 2.3 Trend of IGF Performance from 2013 -2017**



**Source: DPCU, Feb, 2018**

Fig. 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 above show the graphical representation of the some sources of revenue to the Assembly and the amount from each source from 2013 to 2017.

From fig. 2.1 above, the highest DACF received from 2013 to 2017 was in 2016 which was GHC 1,945,965.46. The lowest amount was in 2017, GHC1, 252,658.72.

Fig. 2.2 which shows graphical representation of DDF transfers from 2013 shows the highest received in 2016 which was GHC 391,025.00. In 2017 there was release for DDF.

The highest received IGF from 2013 was in 2017, GHC 443,336.00 with the lowest been in 2016, GHC 261,666.20.

#### **Challenges confronting revenue mobilization include:**

- Lack of adequate and reliable data for revenue mobilisation.
- Inadequate logistics like vehicle, motorbikes and incentives to revenue staff.
- Inadequate capacity in promoting public private partnership ventures.
- Over reliance on Cashew revenue
- Inadequate accountability to the citizens
- Apathy in payment of taxes by citizens
- Political interference

### **2.3 UPDATE ON EXPENDITURE**

Table 2.2 above indicates the disbursement of funds for the period 2013-2017. Total expenditures reduced from GH¢ 4,324,470.74 in 2016 to GH¢2,919,827.48 in 2017. This same figure was disbursed for the year 2017 as against a total receipt of GH¢2,827,282.21. GHC 1,108,277.34 was recorded in respect of Compensation. The late release of funds from DACF and delays in disbursement of special/ donor project funds as a result of procurement requirements affect time schedules and sometimes lead to cost overruns in project implementation.

### **2.4 UPDATE ON INDICATORS AND TARGETS**

**Annex B** indicates progress made towards the achievement of the core indicators and targets under the DMTDP. The status of core policy measures and indicators covering key thematic areas have been summarised below.

### **2.4.1 Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector**

#### **2.4.2 Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management**

Under the indicator of Percentage increase in production of food crops; Cassava production increased from 47 percent in 2013 to 72 percent in 2015 and 85 percent in 2017. Maize increased from 50 percent in 2013 to 68 percent in 2015 and to 73 percent in 2017. Yam production increased from 72 percent in 2013 to 82 percent in 2015 and to 88 percent in 2017. The production of Plantain increased from 47 percent in 2013 to 58 percent in 2015 and to 65 percent in 2017. Garden eggs production increased from 52 percent in 2013, to 65 percent in 2015 and to 70 percent in 2017. There was an impressive increase in the production of Tomatoes from 44 percent in 2013 to 67 percent in 2015 and to 74 percent in 2017. In addition to tomatoes, ground nut recorded the highest increments from 39 percent in 2013 to 77 percent in 2015 and to 84 percent in 2017. Cocoa-yam increased from 48 percent in 2013 to 62 percent in 2015 and to 68 percent in 2017.

Despite these increase in the indicators, prices of food items are still on the rise thereby raising the cost living and making it difficult for the poor or lower incomes groups to obtain a balanced diet and hence affects productivity of the other sectors of the economy in the district.

Again this situation rather promotes foreign or imported goods from the neighboring Cote' de Voir.

Percentage increase in livestock production is the next indicator under this thematic area. The highest performed indicators here are the production of sheep from 14 percent in 2013 to 60 percent in 2015 and to 68 percent in 2017 followed by the Cattle production from 12 percent in 2013 to 65 percent in 2015 and 72 percent in 2017. The next was Grass cutter production which increased from 29 percent in 2013 to 40 percent in 2015 and to 50 percent in 2017. Goat production increased from 35 percent in 2013 to 40 percent in 2015 and to 74 percent in 2017. Poultry production increased from 40 percent in 2013 to 62 percent in 2015 and to 70 percent in 2017. Pig production increased from 39 percent in 2013 to 54 percent in 2015 and 62 percent in 2017.

Data was not available on the remaining indicators such as; Hectares of degraded forest rehabilitated or restored. Percentage of farmers on proper terms of land

acquisition percentage increase in tourist arrivals. This is due to the lack of knowledge on the need to acquire adequate data base on farmer land ratio, the parcels of land being degraded and the non-development of tourist sites in the district.

### **2.4.3 Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development**

Under this thematic area, major tarred roads in the district is 5km and feeder roads in the district remains at 210.5km out of which 91km is in good condition. Other major roads in the Sampa Township are under construction at a very slow pace. Also in exception of two communities all communities in the district have been connected to the national electricity grid. Twenty additional boreholes were drilled and constructed under the Chinese Government and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development. Under sanitation, two number 20-Seater Aqua Privy Toilet was awarded for construction.

### **2.4.4 Human Development, Productivity and Employment Education.**

This thematic area comprises of the following indicators and their performance for the year under review; HIV/AIDS cases stood at 299 compared with the regional incidence rate of 2.7, Maternal mortality ratio/100,000 in the district was Zero(0) in 2016 but increased to 103.8 in 2017 which was due to delay cases from hard to reach communities, Under-five mortality rate/1000 0.17 percent, Under-five malaria cases fatality rate for the District was 0.0627, doctor patient ratio was 1:49114 and nurse patient ratio 1:812 (GHS JND 2017) .

Percentage of rural population with sustainable access to safe water sources is 90.2 percent, Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation was 58.12percent.

Gross Enrolment Rate at the various level are; Pre-school, 87.0 percent, Primary 87.0 percent, J H S, 89.0 percent, SHS 56.0 percent. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) from primary one 1 to 6 was 75.0 percent, reduction of the 2016 figure of 91.20 percent, the Gender Parity Index are; Pre-school1.04, Primary 1.06, JHS0.9 and SSS 0.92 (GES JND 2017). All these indicators show progressive increment from that of the baseline figures.

The number of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/ apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training increased to 213 from 201 in 2013.

#### **2.4.5 Transparent and Accountable Governance**

The performances of the core indicators under this thematic area, unlike the previous year have rather reduced with exception of Police Citizen ratio which improved. The Police-Citizen ratio increased from 0.061 in 2013 to 0.000662 in 2017 due to the posting of additional newly recruited officers to the district. The amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation reduced from GHC 581,501.37 in 2015 to GHC 92,522.55 in 2017 due the absence of donor funded projects.

To Refer to Annex B for details.

### **2.5 UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES**

#### **2.5.1 School Feeding Programme**

During the year under review a total number of Seven Thousand Three Hundred and Fifty (7,350) pupils from Twenty-two (22) Schools were benefiting from the programme. The programme continues to record increasing enrolment.

#### **2.5.2 Capitation Grant**

A total amount of Ninety-Four Thousand, Six Hundred and Forty -Three Ghana Cedis (GHC 94,643.00) was received. An amount Six Thousand Two Hundred and Eighty-One Ghana Cedis was allocated to sport and culture. The introduction of the grant has improved GER continued to improve tremendously. Despite these improvements, low enrolments still persist in the rural areas.

Challenges faced by the programme include irregular release of payments, insufficient grant amount in schools with low enrolment and inadequate school infrastructure to retain the growing enrolment levels. Need for the provision of additional classrooms, teacher's accommodation (especially in the rural areas), adequate school furniture and recreational facilities and equipment.

#### **2.5.3 Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP)**

During the year 2017 under review, six (6) payments were made to two hundred and fifty-seven households. Total amount involved is one hundred and thirty-seven thousand, seven hundred and eight four Ghana cedis. (GHC 137,784.00)

#### 2.5.4 Persons with Disability (PWD)

The department of Social Welfare in collaboration with the district assembly registered five hundred and nine (509) persons with disabilities made in the form of an album. This consist of two hundred and four (246) females and two hundred and one (263) male. The table below shows the details.

**Table 12: Showing the type and number of PWDs registered**

S/N	Type of Disability	Male	Female	Total
1	Cripple	135	153	288
2	Blind	55	26	81
3	Deaf	42	44	86
4	Strange Behavior	8	6	14
5	Albino	16	8	24
6	Epilepsy	5	9	14
7	Leprosy	1	0	1
8	Dwarfism	1	0	1
	Total	263	246	509

**Source: Department of Community Devt and Social Welfare December 2017**

#### 2.5.5 Youth Employment Agency

The Youth Employment Agency (YEA) was established under the Youth Employment Agency Act 2015(Act 887) to oversee the Development, Coordination, Supervision and Facilitation of employment for the youth and related matters in Ghana.

To ensure sustainability, the policy focus of YEA was changed in 2009 from the traditional modules which have paid roll implications to the self-employment model such as trade and vocation model through public private partnership so as to reduce the burden on payment of stipend for paid internship modules. The Youth in Security services and trade and vocation were reviewed and expanded to meet the growing demand for the youth in the country.

**Table 2.5.1 Modules under YEA, 2017**

<b>MODULE</b>	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>
CPA	10	16
Prison Service	7	0
Fire Assistant	7	0
CHW	26	53
CETA	40	49
EPO	4	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>119</b>

**YEA, January, 2017**

The core functions of the YEA are; to facilitate the employment of the youth through collaborative efforts with public and private sectors of the economy; provide Training and Entrepreneurial skills development for the youth in Ghana; serve as One-Stop-Shop for the employment of the youth and entrepreneurial development of the youth taking into consideration Gender and Persons with Disability; conduct research and data analysis of youth unemployment, under –employment and employment in Ghana and perform any other function that is necessary for the attainment of the object of the Agency.

### **2.5.6 Malaria Control**

**The main objectives of the malaria programme were:**

- To prevent and reduce malaria in Sampa District.
- To prevent and reduce malaria death
- Reduce the duration of malaria episodes

### **Malaria activities Carried Out - 2017**

- Health education at all levels on home based care
- Health talks were carried out in the district at all activity sessions e.g. OPD, Antenatal and Postnatal clinics, FM stations, Community level IE&C, and one- on – one contact on the use of the ITNs for those who possess them, and other related topics.
- Distribution and sale of ITNs at health facilities
- Re-treatment of nets at sub-district level.

- Administration of SP in all health facilities where Antenatal services were carried out.
- District survey on the usage of ITNs in the district.

**Table 2.5.6.1 Top Ten OPD Morbidity**

No	2016			2017		
	Diseases	No. Cases	%	Diseases	No. Cases	%
1	Uncomplicated Malaria	68934	27.2	Uncomplicated Malaria	69348	29.6
2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	35610	14.0	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	33445	14.3
3	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	23145	9.1	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	18654	8.0
4	Diarrhoea Diseases	14525	5.7	Diarrhoea Diseases	10960	4.7
5	Intestinal Worms	12619	5.0	Intestinal Worms	9740	4.2
6	Anaemia	7310	2.9	Skin Diseases	5743	2.4
7	Skin Diseases	6739	2.7	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	5624	2.4
8	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	4523	1.8	Anaemia	3842	1.6
9	Hypertension	3508	1.4	Ulcer	2766	1.2
10	Acute Eye Infection	2715	1.1	Vaginal Discharge	2301	1.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>179628</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>162423</b>	<b>69.3</b>
	<b>All other Diseases</b>	<b>73834</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>All Other Diseases</b>	<b>72052</b>	<b>30.7</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>253462</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>234475</b>	<b>100</b>

Source DHD JND 2017

Malaria continues to be the leading cause of morbidity in the district. This is followed by Upper Respiratory Tract Infection, Rheumatism and ulcer the ninth cause of morbidity for the quarter. Vaginal discharge which was among the top 10 disease in the district and became the tenth cause of infection.

### 2.5.7 HIV/AIDS and Maternal Mortality

Under the period under review, the incidence of HIV/AIDS stood at 299 cases while 289 cases for 2016. The District Assembly is putting in measures in place in order to curb the situation.

Maternal Mortality rate was nil. This could also be attributed to the several interventions put in place by stakeholders to ensure that women have safe delivery. However, the Doctor-Patient ratio as indicated above was still not good for effective health delivery. The District therefore need more in order to help attend effectively to the health needs of the people

### **2.5.8 Incentives for Business Development in the District**

The District recognizing the importance of the private sector is vigorously promoting an enabling environment for its growth. It is therefore focusing the use of its resources for investments, supporting the function of the District as a Cashew hub in the region. The Assembly is making efforts to collaborate with GIZ, to get an LRED process, implemented which is aimed at mobilising local stakeholders from public and private sectors as well as the civic society to work together. It is also to remove bureaucratic obstacles for local firms and strengthen the competitiveness of the local firms and create a unique advantage for the locality and firms. Some of the outcome of the process included;

- Institutionalisation of a public-private dialogue.
- Promotion of LRED as an economic development strategy.
- Implementation of the LED policy document

### **2.5.9 National Health Insurance Scheme**

The Jaman North Health Insurance Scheme continues to record increasing numbers so many years now. In view of the high turnout for registration and renewals, the District NHIS opened satellite offices at various areas in the district to ease congestion at the main office at Sampa. This was expected to reduce the much pressure on members and speed up the processes of registration and renewal.

It is therefore clear from the tables below that, total membership increased from 35,172 as at the end of September to 50,054 at the end of December 2017 representing about 42 percent. It is important to state that 1,529 were new registrants while 13,553 were people who renewed their cards indicating high confidence in the scheme. Moreover, more women renew their cards than males. For instance, as at the end of September and December, 2017 18,994 females renewed their cards as against 13029 males and 26,729 females as against 18647 males respectively. This implies that women are more health conscious than men.

Also, under the period under review, there were new categories such as Ex-Military personnel, LEAP beneficiaries, Ghana Police and School Feeding Pupils. Below are tables showing new and renewals of subscribers for the period-ending of September 2017 and ending of December, 2017.

**Table 2.5.9.1 Scheme Summarized New Registration and Renewals (Jan–December 2017)**

Details of the JNHIS membership as at December 2017

S/N	Status Category	New			Renewals			Total
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
1	Children under 5	1222	1228	2450	3286	3459	6745	9195
2	Dependent	363	314	677	8108	7865	15973	16650
3	Ex-Service Personnel	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
4	Ghana Police	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
5	Indigent	7	17	24	183	148	331	355
6	Informal	493	674	1167	10639	4926	15565	16732
7	LEAP	0	0	0	88	86	174	174
8	Military	0	0		0	2	2	2
9	Age 70+	25	32	57	1684	739	2423	2480
10	Pregnant women	265	0	265	1680	0	1680	1945
11	SSNIT Contributor	4	34	38	547	870	1417	1455
12	SSNIT Pensioner	0	0	0	0	7	7	7
13	School Feeding	0	0	0	514	543	1057	1057
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2379</b>	<b>2299</b>	<b>4678</b>	<b>26729</b>	<b>18647</b>	<b>45376</b>	<b>50,054</b>

Source: JNHIS, December, 2017

### Challenges

The Scheme is challenged by the following;

1. Network connectivity problem
2. Inadequate consumables
3. Inadequate staff
4. Inadequate Printers

### 2.5.10 Ghana Adolescent Reproductive Health Programme

For the year under review, the Assembly supported the implementation of the programme so as to reduce the incidence of teenage pregnancies, HIV AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases. No transfer was received. Activities conducted still remains as;

1. Increase access to adolescent friendly SRH services and information in focal region  
Establish or refurbish two adolescent corners

2. Strengthen the capacity of health and union sectors to deliver components of adolescent-friendly health services in BA region
3. Increasing awareness about ASRH in focal region
4. Support public and private stakeholders at National and Sub- national level to plan manage, implement and monitor ASRH programs.

From these activities, 2,273 adolescents were reached with family planning products.

#### **2.5.11 Implementation of the District M&E Plan**

Activities undertaken under the M& E include;.

- Distribution of copies of 2017 APR to key stakeholders.
- One stakeholder dissemination workshop held to discuss 2017 Annual Progress Report.
- Four quarterly monitoring visits held in 2017, followed by review meetings with stakeholders to discuss issues emanating from the monitoring visits.
- Submission of Annual reports to DPCU by all MDA's/ NGO's and other key stakeholders.
- Draft report prepared by DPCU in February, 2017.
- Annual review workshop held in Feb. 2017 to validate APR 2017.

#### **2.5.12 Social Accountability-Town Hall Meeting**

In order to deepen transparency and accountability to the people, a Town Hall Meeting was organized at Sampa Lorry Station by the Assembly in conjunction with the Ministry of Information on the 13<sup>th</sup> of December, 2017 to highlight on the governments flagship activities, projects and programmes implemented. About 180 people attended including chiefs, market women youth men Assembly members, security personnel heads of departments Pastors, Imams, representatives of political parties just to mention but a few. The Hon. District Chief Executive highlighted a number of projects and programmes covering agric, governance, electricity, water, security, health education, roads among others that have been implemented since his assumption of office. Questions were asked by participants and the various heads of departments provided the needed answers accordingly.

## **2.6 Participatory M&E.**

### **2.6.1 Social Accountability Survey**

Refresher training held for key Area Council staff on social accountability using the Citizens Report Card (CRC) and Community Score Card (CSC) concepts. The surveys were conducted at Sampa and Suma. The CRC and CSC process were used as instruments to exact social and public accountability and responsiveness from service providers. Linking service providers to the community, empowered citizens to provide immediate feedback. The district is on both the phase one and Phase two of the Ghana's Strengthening Social Accountability Mechanism (GSAM) project to ensure sufficient information flow to Citizens about the services provided. Under the GSAM project, a stakeholder forum on Social Accountability on educational and health services was held as an interface meeting between services providers and service users. A total of 74 participants attended comprising 50 males and 24 females.

### **2.6.2 Local Business Climate Survey**

The survey conducted in July 2017, sought to evaluate various factors that determined the business and investment climate in the District. The results revealed cautious optimism as well as readiness of entrepreneurs to invest and to create employment especially in the Cashew sub-sector of the Agriculture sector. The profile of the District as having a stronger base for services and processing as well as a trading hub for agro-based products such as Cashew was emerging. Findings revealed the following key constraints;

- High cost and irregular supply of utilities and poor infrastructure.
- Fluctuating inputs and market prices
- Fragmented and weak institutional landscape for the support of businesses.
- Weak organization of the private sector
- Financial system insufficiently adapted to requirements of the private sector
- Low level Public Private Dialogue (PPD)
- High rent and social issues and
- High robbery cases

### **2.6.3 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Study:**

In collaboration with the Regional EPA office, an EIA was carried out in 2017 on the reshaping of selected feeder roads in the district to ensure that the projects were environmentally compatible and sustainable.

#### **2.6.4 Study on the School Feeding Program**

Considering the year under review, a total number of Seven Thousand Two Hundred and Seventy-three (7,273) pupils from Twenty-one (21) Schools are benefiting from the programme. This number is as a result of the expansion of the programme by government in the district to include six (6) additional schools namely Jamra R/C, Jankufa R/C, Asoukor, Seketia Presby, Korase D/A and Morle Presby Primary School and new enrolments for the 2017 academic year. The programme is challenged with the untimely release of funds. Within the last quarter of the year an amount of GH¢ 61,700.23 was received and disbursed. Payment of Caterers is now being made electronically through the E-switch.

#### **2.6.5 Gender Mainstreaming**

During the year, the Assembly in the implementation of the MTDP 2014-2017 mainstreamed Gender and undertook activities that were gender related. Knowing what constituted gender mainstreaming; the Assembly budgeted for gender mainstreaming activities as well as gender planning.

The Assembly recognizing the importance of gender awarded the construction of a maternity ward at Sumah Health centre. The Assembly also encouraged woman's participation in governance so as to achieve the thirty-percent women representation.

#### **2.6.7 Free School Uniform**

As part of Government's effort to make education accessible, the free school uniform distribution was embarked upon. During the year 37 school uniforms were received to be distributed to pupils at the basic level to enable them attend school.

The uniforms were distributed to 460 male pupils and 369 female pupils in the district.

#### **2.6.8 Laptops Computer**

During the year 50 laptop computers were received and distributed to 32 male and 7 female teachers who have been trained to teach ICT subject.

#### **2.6.9 Free Exercise Books**

During the year under review, 24,000 free exercise books were received and distributed to school children in the district.

## **Challenges**

There following challenges affected the department (Education) in executing its mandate to the fullest;

- Frequent breakdown of vehicles
- Inadequate furniture for pupils in almost all the basic schools
- Inadequate classrooms to accommodate the increasing numbers of pupils
- Inadequate classroom accommodation for the Free Senior High School levels
- Shortage of staff on some key subject areas such as science and technical skills

## **2.7 POVERTY STATUS OF THE DISTRICT**

The poverty status of the District is based on differences in geographical location, nature and severity of poverty and other factors including gender and other socio-cultural factors. An analysis of the spatial dimension of poverty indicate that the nature and severity of poverty is higher in Nafaana West (Zobo, Jinini and Adadiemetc), Nafana East (Duadaso No.1&2, Kokoetc) and Kwatwoma Area Councils.

These areas are characterised by inaccessible feeder roads, overdependence on rain fed agriculture, infertile farmlands, and cultivation of mono-cropping, chieftaincy problems and lack extension services.

In the Jaman North District, poor groups were identified as the vulnerable and excluded; children in difficult circumstances, adolescent girls (those from low income broken homes, single mothers as well as commercial sex workers, persons living with HIV/AIDS, the aged, persons with disability(PWD), women, unemployed youth and subsistent food/vegetable farmers.

As a major agricultural area that is also dependant on rainfall for production, the major shocks affecting food availability, incomes and wealth accumulation are those that relate mainly to crop production. The seasonality in agricultural production and the lack of non-farm income generating opportunities leave most farmers and labourers without works during the dry period of the year except smuggling of fuel and other items to nearby Cote D’Ivoire. Picking of Cashew is still the only major farming income activity during the dry season which gives much of the income to the people.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3.0 THE WAY FORWARD**

#### **3.1 Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed**

Key issues addressed include;

- Public display of weekly revenue returns and increased percentage of IGF used for development projects.
- Strengthened expenditure tracking and reporting to ensure compliance to budgetary allocations and targets.
- The Finance and Administration sub-committee charged with the responsibility of revenue Supervision.

The following issues are yet to be addressed;

- Establishment of District Database System.
- Street naming and property addressing project.
- Provision of vehicles for Revenue Mobilization, Environmental Sanitation and the DPCU.
- Completion of District Administration Block and re-location of all key departments to promote effective co-ordination.

#### **3.2 Recommendations**

A number of important issues, which need to be addressed in the near future, include the following;

- Early release of DACF, DDF and other funds to the district.
- Harmonisation of M&E reporting formats and calendar for all MDA's/ Development Partners, NGO's and setting up of M&E units/focal persons in all MDA's for effective capacity building to ensure efficient tracking and reporting on progress of indicators.
- Establishment of a data base system with possible support from MLGRDE and GTZ.
- Establish complaints Committees at each electoral area to handle complaints on the NHIS at the community levels.
- Effective monitoring of implementation of workplace HIV/AIDS policy by MDA's.

- Effective collaboration between the Assembly and the GES, GHS and Agric departments on government interventions that are not directly controlled by the Assembly for adequate reporting
- Strengthening of substructures through capacity building and ceding of a specified %age of IGF and DACF to fund Area Council approved plans

## ANNEX 2: PROPORTION OF THE DMTDP IMPLEMENTED

Indicator	2017	2016	2015	2014
Proportion of the annual action plan implemented	42.53%	54.42%	54.42%	59%
Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented				

## ANNEX 3: UPDATE ON INDICATORS AND TARGETS

	DISTRICT INDICATORS	TYPES	BASE LINE 2013	ACTUAL 2014	ACTUAL 2015	ACTUAL 2016	ACTUAL 2017
<b>A</b>	<b>ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR</b>						
<b>B</b>	<b>ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT</b>						
1	% age increase in production of food crops.	Output					
	i. Cassava	Output	47%	52%	72%	N/A	85%
	ii. Maize	Output	50%	55%	68%	N/A	73%
	iii. Yam	Output	72%	77%	82%	N/A	88%
	iv. Plantain	Output	47%	49%	58%	N/A	65%
	v. Garden Eggs	Output	52%	56%	65%	N/A	70%
	v i Tomatoes	Output	44%	48%	67%	N/A	74%
	v ii Groundnuts	Output	39%	42%	77%	N/A	84%
	v iii Cocoyam	Output	48%	51%	62%	N/A	68%
2	%age increase in livestock.						
	i. Cattle	Output	12%	17%	65%	N/A	72%
	ii. Sheep	Output	14%	17%	60%	N/A	68%
	iii. Goat	Output	35%	40%	66%	N/A	74%
	iv. Pig	Output	39%	43%	54%	N/A	62%
	v. Poultry (Exotic)	Output	40%	46%	62%	N/A	70%
	v i Grasscutter	Output	29%	31%	40%	N/A	50%

	<b>DISTRICT INDICATORS</b>	<b>TYPES</b>	<b>BASE LINE 2013</b>	<b>ACTUAL 2014</b>	<b>ACTUAL 2015</b>	<b>ACTUAL 2016</b>	<b>ACTUAL 2017</b>
3	Hectares of degraded forest rehabilitated or restored.	Output			-	N/A	N/A
4	%age of farmers on proper terms of land acquisition.	Outcome			45%	N/A	N/A
5	%age increase in tourist arrivals.	Outcome					
<b>C</b>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT</b>						
1	Length of roads rehabilitated/ upgraded (highways)	Output	-	-	-	-	-
2	Major tarred roads	Output		4.5km	4.5	5km	5km
3	Feeder roads in the District	Output		210.5	210.5	210.2	210.2
4	Length of Feeder Roads in good condition	Output		91km	91km	96km	96km
5	Urban Roads in the District	Output			5km	5km	5km
6	Length of U/R in good conditions	Output		4.5km	4.5	5km	5km
7	% Change in number of households with access to electricity.	Output	80	92	98	98	98.2
8	Teledensity/Penetration rate:	Output		-	-		
	i. Fixed lines		0.20%			75%	75%
	ii. Mobile		40.20%	54.47%	68.60%	69.01	95%
<b>D</b>	<b>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT</b>						
1	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	Outcome			0.06%	3.00%	
2	Maternal mortality ratio/100,000	Output	-		57	0%	103.8
3	Under-five mortality rate/1000	Output	0.9444444		0.573394	4.70%	
4	Under-five malaria cases fatality rate for the District	Output	0.012		0.0627	0.0627	0.17
5	% of rural population with sustainable access to safe water sources.	Output	60	70%	88%	88%	90.2

	<b>DISTRICT INDICATORS</b>	<b>TYPES</b>	<b>BASE LINE 2013</b>	<b>ACTUAL 2014</b>	<b>ACTUAL 2015</b>	<b>ACTUAL 2016</b>	<b>ACTUAL 2017</b>
6	% of population with access to improved sanitation.	Output		56.60%	58.00%	58.12%	58.13
7	Gross Enrolment Rate	Output					
	i. Pre-school		128.9	124.8	157.8	98.70%	98.60
	ii. Primary		96.96	91.3	127.36	71.90%	76.2
	iii. JHS		75.41	74	116	57.00%	118
	iv. SHS		40.46	45	70	53.40%	128
8	Net Admission Rate (NAR) (1 – 6)	Outcome	33.36	91.3	109.83	91.20%	
9	Gender Parity Index	Outcome					
	i. Pre-school			1:01:05	1	1.04	0.35
	ii. Primary			0.99	1.3	1.07	0.37
	iii. JHS			0.92	0.9	1.01	0.45
	iv. SSS			0.9	1.02	0.92	0.48
10	Number of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/ apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training.	Output	201	201	-	213	213
<b>E</b>	<b>TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE</b>						
1	Total amount of internally generated revenue.	Output	GHc 248277.84	GHc 229,395.7	GHc 281,691	GHc 261,666.2	GHC443,336.00
2	Number of reported cases of abuse (Children and Women)	Output	-		-	-	75
3	Police Citizen Ratio	Output	0.61	1.32	0.0006578	0.000666	0.000662
4	% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget.	Input	-	59%	54.42%	54.42%	42.53%
5	Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation.	Input	GHc	GHC 2,098,825.57	GHC 581,501.37	GHC 92,522.55	0

Source: Departmental Reports, February, 2018

#### ANNEX 4: PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES LIST AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017

N O	NAME OF PROJECT	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR	CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)	RIVSE D SUM (GH¢)	FUNDIN G SOURCE	DATE OF AWARD	COMM . DATE	EXP. COMPL DATE	ACTUA L COMPL DATE	PAYMEN T TO DATE (GH¢)	STATUS OF WORK
1	Construction of 1No. Training Centre	Sampa	M/s R-KostabEnt. Ltd.	182,225.66	-	DACF	9/4/2014		Oct.2014		156,996.66	Completed remaining outstanding balance
2	Construction of 1No. 12-Seater Water Closet Public Toilet	Sampa	Collins AdjeiEnt	70,541.92	-	DACF	17/11/11		MAY.2012		53,331.28	100% Completed
3	Reshaping of Ponkor-Nsonsomea-Kokosua Road	Selected Roads	M/s ObrefoAlawaEnt.	76,846.00	-	DACF	9/4/2014		JULY.2014		45,000.00	100% Complete
4	Clearing and Formation of Access Roads	Sampa	M/s D'N'T Ltd.	120,343.00	-	DACF	9/4/2014		JULY.2014		91,666.67	100% Completed
5	Construction of 1No. CHPS	Jinini	M/S Bunas Const. Ltd.	123,324.00	-	DACF	26/3/2015		SEP.2015		92,494.76	100% Completed
6	Construction of 1No. Health Post at Border line	Sampa	M/S Obucons Const. Ltd.	90,433.75	-	DACF	26/3/2015		SEP.2015		32,156.36	75% Finishing
7	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block	Adadiem	M/s R-KostabEnt. Ltd.	275,760.60	-	DACF	26/3/2015		SEP.2015		166,364.00	100% Complete
8	Spot improvement on Seketia-Korase road	Seketia	M/s ObrefoAlawaEnt.	80,505.00	-	DACF	26/3/2015		SEP.2015		80,505.05	100% Complete
9	Construction of 1No. CHPS	Kabile	M/S Petmat Const. Ltd.	129,913.12	-	DACF	19/8/2015		FEB.2017		98,118.24	100% Completed

<b>N O</b>	<b>NAME OF PROJECT</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>CONTRACTOR</b>	<b>CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)</b>	<b>RIVSE D SUM (GH¢)</b>	<b>FUNDIN G SOURCE</b>	<b>DATE OF AWARD</b>	<b>COMM . DATE</b>	<b>EXP. COMPL DATE</b>	<b>ACTUA L COMPL DATE</b>	<b>PAYMEN T TO DATE (GH¢)</b>	<b>STATUS OF WORK</b>
10	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block	Bonakire	M/S R-Kostab Cons. Ltd.	299,852.01	-	DACF	26/11/2015		AUG.2017		50,000.00	70% Complete
11	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary facilities	Jankufa	M/S Mercysons Vent.	183,600.00	-	DACF	1/9/2015		MAR.2017		107,000.00	60 % Complete
12	Mechanization of 10No. Boreholes	Selected Communities '	M/S R-KostabEnt. Ltd.	199,099.05	-	DACF	17/8/2015		NOV.2017		147,000.00	100 % Complete
13	Supply of skilled laboratory equipment, stationary and furniture to Nurses Training School	Sampa	M/S R-KostabEnt. Ltd.	225,165.80	-	DACF	26/11/2015		MAY.2017		90,000.00	100% Complete
14	Supply of Laptops, Colour Printer, Executives Chairs	Central Administration of JNDA	M/S Mercysons Vent.	58,821.25	-	DACF	4/9/2015		OCT.2015		33,000.00	100% Complete
15	Supply of Photocopier and Computer Accessories	Central Administration of JNDA	M/S Mercysons Vent.	98,792.94	-	DACF	4/9/2015		OCT.2015		35,000.00	100% Complete
16	Supply of 70 No. Electricity Poles	Selected Communities	M/S Tamprugu Enterprise	49,000.00	-	DACF	11/10/2017		NOV. 2017		-	100% Complete

<b>N O</b>	<b>NAME OF PROJECT</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>CONTRACTOR</b>	<b>CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)</b>	<b>RIVSE D SUM (GH¢)</b>	<b>FUNDIN G SOURCE</b>	<b>DATE OF AWARD</b>	<b>COMM . DATE</b>	<b>EXP. COMPL DATE</b>	<b>ACTUA L COMPL DATE</b>	<b>PAYMEN T TO DATE (GH¢)</b>	<b>STATUS OF WORK</b>
17	Construction of 1No. 20-Aqua-privy Toilet	Suma-Ahenkro	M/S Enspat Works Limited	130,257.00	-	DACF	5/8/2017		FEB. 2017		130,257.00	75% Complete
18	Supply of 30No. Treated Electricity Poles	Sampa	M/S Antoan B. Ventures	20,700.00	-	DACF	27/9/2017		OCT. 2017		-	100% Complete
19	Mechanisation of Boreholes at Nurses Hostel	Sampa	M/S Sages	28,570.00	-	DACF	26/11/2015		26/01/16		20,000.00	100% Complete
20	Supply of Sationary	Sampa	Clement Sarpong	42,147.25	-	DACF	OCT.2017		Nov. 2017		35,197.83	100% Complete
21	Manufacture of Nurses' Writing Desks	Sampa	M/S R. Kostab Ltd.	40,000.00	-	DACF	OCT. 2017		Oct. 2017		10,000.00	100% Complete
22	Management of Wastes Disposal Site	District Wide	Waste Land Fills Co.. Ltd	240,000.00	-	DACF	JAN.2017		DEC.2017		160,000.00	75% Complete
23	CONSULTANTCY	PROJECTS	AESL	14,632.00	-	DACF	2007				2,000.00	100% Complete
24	Sub-Total			2,690,096.60	-						1,345,830.85	
1	Construction of District Administration Block Complex	Sampa	AfoanEnt.	1,277,431.97	-	DACF	2007				105,000.00	5% At footing
	Sub-Total			1,277,431.97							105,000.00	
1	Construction of 1No. Nurses Quarters	Seketia	M/s Abu-Dia Const. Ltd.	93,532.40	-	DDF	9/4/2014		Oct.2014		81,893.75	100% Completed

<b>N O</b>	<b>NAME OF PROJECT</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>CONTRACTOR</b>	<b>CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)</b>	<b>RIVSE D SUM (GH¢)</b>	<b>FUNDIN G SOURCE</b>	<b>DATE OF AWARD</b>	<b>COMM . DATE</b>	<b>EXP. COMPL DATE</b>	<b>ACTUA L COMPL DATE</b>	<b>PAYMEN T TO DATE (GH¢)</b>	<b>STATUS OF WORK</b>
2	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Pavilion Block	Morle and Bonakire	M/s Abu-Dia Const. Ltd.	52,507.81	-	DDF	9/4/2014		Oct.2014		51,225.61	Completed remaining 50% retention
3	Installation of Internet Access at ICT Centre	Sampa	M/s Telesoft Const. Ltd.	91,890.00	-	DDF	9/4/2014		Oct.2014		75,335.00	100% Complete
4	Construction of 1No. 20-Aqua privy Toilet	Kokoa	M/S Petmat Const. Works	131,762.70	-	DDF	5/8/2017		FEB. 2017		-	25% work done
5	Construction of 1No. Court House	Sampa	M/S M. M.AwalComp.Lt d.	101,985.00	-	DDF	5/8/2017		FEB. 2017		-	Clearing of site
6	Construction of 1No. Maternity Ward	Suma-Ahenkro	M/S R. Kostab Ltd.	165,000.01	-	DDF	5/8/2017		FEB. 2017		-	Roofing (60 % )
7	Mechanization of 10No. Boreholes	Selected Communities	M/S EDFAM Ent.	199,009.10	-	DDF	5/8/2017		FEB. 2017		-	Awarded
	Sub-Total			835,687.02							208,454.36	
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			4,803,215.59							1,659,285.2 1	

**ANNEX : 5 UPDATES ON FUNDING BY SOURCES OF THE ASSEMBLY OF 2017.**

Sources/Year	Baseline 2013	Target 2017	Actual 2017	Target 2016	Actual 2016	Target 2015	Actual 2015
<b>DACF</b>	620,047.03	3,045,524.00	1,252,658.72	2,978,805.00	1,945,965.46	853,381.00	1,501,529.98
<b>IGF</b>	248,277.84	394,490.00	443,336.00	407,445.50	261,666.20	353,777.60	281,691.00
<b>DDF</b>	424,387.57	629,773.00	0	720,450.00	391,025.00	517,353.00	330,225.00
<b>GOG Grant(Sch. Feeding/PWD)</b>	454,068.58	-	-	637,073.00	136,103.00	644,573.00	208,855.06
<b>HIPC Funds</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Donor Grants</b>	511,718.17	433,567.59	-	-	92,522.55	60,000.00	215,701.62
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>2,258,499.19</b>	<b>4,503,354.59</b>	<b>1,695,994.72</b>	<b>4,743,773.50</b>	<b>2,827,282.21</b>	<b>2,429,084.60</b>	<b>2,538,002.66</b>

**ANNEX : 6 UPDATE ON EXPENDITURE**

Sources/Year	Baseline 2013	Target 2017	Actual 2017	Target 2016	Actual 2016	Target 2015	Actual 2015
Compensation	157,084.35	1,233,535.00	1,327,371.91	1,226,082.00	1,108,277.34	1,133,772.00	762,826.20
Goods and service	49,571.00	240,200.00	270,942.25	525,300.00	139,038.76	2,012,315.00	424,171.80
Investment	-	4,401,419.59	1,241,883.32	4,459,617.39	3,073,272.38	2,818,791.00	2,181,471.00
Services	1,725,062.59	54,891.59	79,630.00	240,000.00	3,882.26	703,413.00	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,931,717.94</b>	<b>5,930,046.18</b>	<b>2,919,827.48</b>	<b>6,450,999.39</b>	<b>4,324,470.74</b>	<b>6,668,291.00</b>	<b>3,368,469.00</b>

## ANNEX 7: SUMMARY OF UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Critical Development and Poverty Issue	Allocation GHC	Actual Receipt GHC	No. of Beneficiaries	
			Females	Male
Ghana School Feeding Programme	1,058,400.00	987,840.00	3,749	3,601
Capitation		19,547.00	9,921	9,857
NHI			291,08	209,46
LEAP		137,784.00	155	102
NYEP			94	119
One District, One Factory	0	0	0	0
One Village One Dam	0	0	0	0
One Constituency One Million Dollar	0	0	0	0
Planting For Food and Jobs	0	0	26	537
Free Senior High School Prg	0	0	4,798	4,630
IPEP/NEIP	0	0	0	0

Source: Department and Agencies, Feb, 2018

## ANNEX 8: EVALUATION CONDUCTED

Evaluation	Policy/prg/prt	Consultant/ Resource person	Methodology	Findings	Recommendation
Impact Evaluation	6-Unit Class Room Block at Adadiem R/C Primary	DPCU	Citizen Satisfaction/ Perception survey	Increased Enrolment – from KG to P6	The need for more teaching and learning materials
cost benefit analysis	Cashew Processing factory	DPCU	SWOT Analysis	The cashew produced in the District alone cannot feed the factory	Encourage people to go into Cashew farming

## ANNEX 9: UPDATE ON P M&E CONDUCTED

Monitoring	Policy/prg/prt	Consultant/ Resource person	Methodology	Findings	Recommendation
Participatory Monitoring	Construction of Maternity Ward at Sumah Ahenkro	DPCU/Community/ GSAM	Community Score card	Poor Community involvement in project initiation	Continues sensitization of citizens on projects S
Participatory Monitoring	Construction of Court House at Sampa	DPCU/Community/ GSAM	Community Score card	Poor Community involvement in project initiation	Continues sensitization of citizens on projects