



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

WENCHI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES ENDING, 31ST DECEMBER, 2020 ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

PREPARED BY:
MUNICIPAL PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT
WENCHI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

GESSP	-	Ghana Extension System Strength Project
GAP	-	Good Agriculture Practices
BAAT	-	Bone Asante Area
WMA	-	Wenchi Municipal Assembly
APR	-	Annual Progress Report
MPCU	-	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
DACF	-	Municipal Assemblies Common Fund
IGF	-	Internally Generated Fund
DDF	-	Municipal Development Facility
DMTDP	-	Municipal Medium Term Development Plan
BAC	-	Business Advisory Centre
NACCA	-	National Council for Curriculum and Assessment
INSET	-	In-Service Education and Training
PLC	-	Professional Learning Community
IPV	-	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
COVID-20	-	Coronavirus Diseases -2020
LEAP	-	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
CDC	-	Child Development Centre
NABCO	-	Nation Builder's Corps
GIZ	-	German Corporation for International Corporation
NDPAS	-	National Digital Property Addressing Systems
LUPMIS	-	Land Use Planning and Management Information system
MMDAS	-	Metropolitan, Municipal and Municipal Assembly's
CHPS	-	Community-Based Health Planning and Services
PFJ	-	Planting for Food and Jobs
MAG	-	Modernization of Agriculture
IPM	-	Integrated Pest Management
MOFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
CBAs	-	Community Based Associations
ADRA	-	Adventist development and Relief Agency
GIFMIS	-	Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System
NHIS	-	National Health Insurance Scheme
NADMO	-	National Disaster Management Organization
MFO	-	Municipal Finance Officer

Table of Contents

CHAPTER ONE	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Brief Profile of Wenchi Municipal Assembly	1
1.2 Vision	1
1.3 Mission	1
1.7 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2020	3
CHAPTER TWO.....	5
2.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT	5
2.1 PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS FOR 2020	5
2.3 UPDATE ON FUNDING AND DISBURSEMENT	24
2.3.1 Internally Generated Fund (IGF)	24
2.3.2 Transfers from Central Government	24
2.3.3 Donor Support.....	24
2.4 ANALYSIS OF FUND FLOW TO THE DISTRICT	26
2.4.1 Measures Adopted to Manage Expenditure	27
2.4.2 Challenges with regard to Disbursement	27
2.5.1 UPDATE ON INDICATORS AND TARGETS (ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS).....	23
2.6 Comments on the critical development Issues	27
2.6.1 Coverage of Flagship Agricultural Programme of “Planting For Food And Jobs”	27
2.6.2 Proportion of functional Health Facilities in the Municipality	27
2.6.3 Percentage of Population with Basic access to Drinking Water Sources	28
2.6.4 Infrastructural For Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP).....	28
2.6.5 Number of extremely poor household benefiting from LEAP	28
2.6.6 Assistance to Persons with Disability (PWDS)	29
2.6.7 Youth Employment Agency (YEA).....	29
2.6.8 National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS).....	30
2.7 EVALUATION AND PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E).....	34
EVALUATION AND PARTICIPATORY M&E.....	35
2.7.1 Monitoring	37
CHAPTER THREE.....	38
3.0 WAY FORWARD.....	38
3.1 KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED	38
3.1.1 Poor State of Feeder Roads.....	38
3.1.3 Improving Access to Health Care Delivery	38
3.1.4 Support to Agricultural Sector	38
3.2 KEY ISSUES YET TO BE ADDRESSED.....	39
3.3 RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ON THE ASSEMBLY’S PERFORMANCE	39
3.4 CONCLUSION	39
APPENDIX 1: DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS	39

List of Table

Table 1. 1: Summary of Implementation of the Annual Composite Action Plan, 2020 in the Development Dimensions.....	3
Table 2.1: Project Register	6
Table 2.2: Programmes Register	16
Table 2.3: Wenchi Municipal Assembly Funding Sources for the year	24
Table 2.4: Summary of DACF, IGF and Donors Receipt for the year	25
Table 2.5: Revenue Performance for the year	25
Table 2.6: Expenditure Performance for the year	26
Table 2.7: Update on Indicators and Targets (Assessment of Performance Indicators)	23
Table 2.8: Critical Development and Poverty Issues	25
Table: 2.8: Fertilizer distribution (bags)	27
Table 2.9: Communities and Beneficiaries under Leap	28
Table 2.10: Beneficiaries under the NYEP in the Municipality	30
Table 2.11: NEW MEMBERSHIP REGISTRATION FOR 2020.....	31
Table 2.12: MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FOR 2020	32
Table 2.13: Evaluation Conducted	35
Table 2.14: PM&E CONDUCTED.....	38
Table 1.1: Educational Institutions- 2019-2020.....	40
Table 1.2: Educational Infrastructure Situation in the Municipality 2020.....	41
Table 1.3: Public Schools Enrolment 2018-2020.....	41
Table 1.4: Private Schools Enrolment 2018-220	42
Table 1.5: Pupil-Teacher Ratio	42
Table 1.6: Facilities in Public Basic Schools	43
Table 2.1: Health facilities by Sub-Municipality and Type.....	45
Table 2.2: KEY ACHIEVEMENT FOR THE YEAR 2020	47
ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED FOR THE YEAR.....	48
Table 3.2: Advisory, Counselling and Extension Services	49
Imprest Received:.....	53
Study Group Meetings Women’s Groups	60
Table 5.1: Financial Transfers.....	62
Table 5.2 : Collaboration with Projects (Mo FA)	62
Table 5.3: DONOR PROJECT	63
Table 5.4: Human Resource capacity.....	63
Table 5.4: Summary of Monitoring findings and Actions Taken	64
Table 5.5: District Average Rainfall Distribution.....	65
Table: 5.6: External factors impacting on agriculture production	66
Table 5.7. Fall Army worm situation	66
Table 5.8: Scheduled Disease Outbreaks	67
Table 5.9: Vaccination and Treatment of Animals	68
Table 5.10: Quantity of chemicals distributed	68
Table 5.11: Fertilizer distributions (bags).....	69
Table 5.12: Fertilizer distributions (Coupons).....	70
Table 5.13: Certified seeds received and distributed	70
Table 5.14: Number of Agro-input retail outlets in the regions.....	71
Table 5.15: Access to Agriculture Technology and Extension Services	71

Table 5.16: Farmer Based Organizations	72
Table 5.17: Beneficiaries of crop technologies demonstrated	72
Table 5.18: Availability of Agricultural Extension Services	73
Table 5.19: Number and types of demonstration conducted.....	74
Table 5.20: Farmers adopting improved technologies	74
Table 5.21: Research-Extension-Farmer Linkages Committees (RELCs)	74
Table 5.22: Number of extension home and farm visits conducted.....	75
5.1.13 Reduced Post-Harvest losses (survey)	76
5.1.14 Market Information	76
Table 5.22: Improved Major crop Performance (Non PFJ)	77
Table 5.23: Improved Major crop Performance (PFJ)	78
Table 5.24: PFJ recovery (Fertilizer and seed - 2017)	78
Table 5.25: PFJ recovery (Seed - 2018).....	78
Table 5. 26: Availability of Agricultural Mechanisation	78
Table 5.27: National food strategic stock.....	79
Table 5.28: Farmers' Access to Improved livestock production Technology	79
Table 5.28: Farmers adopting improved livestock technologies.....	80
Table 5.29: Production and distribution of improved livestock breeds	80
Table 5.30: Number of Improved Animals Produced and Sold to Farmers.....	80
Table 5.31: Domestic livestock Population.....	81
Table 5.32: Meat production (Cattle, Goat, sheep poultry & pig) (MT).....	81
Table 5.33: Livestock credit-in-kind programme	81
Table 5.34: Number of agreements signed between producers and aggregators, processors	82
Table 5.35: Number of farmers (Male/Female) linked to output markets (processors, off- taker).....	83
Table 5.35: Climate change awareness/sensitization Training	83
Table 5.36: Crops under conservation Agriculture	84
Table 5.37: Conservation Agriculture demonstration	84
Table 5.38: Conservation Systems Adopted	84
Table 5.39: Awareness/Sensitization on Environmental Management.....	85
Table 5.40: MAG financial Transfers	85
Table 6.1: Key Activities/Targets Set and Achievements Chalked in the year.	86
Table 6.2: Environmental Sanitation Facilities	91
Table 6.3: Accessibility to Public and Private latrines.....	93

List of Figure

Figure 1.1: Gross Performance for the Annual Action Plan, 2020 4
Figure 1.2: Gross Performance of 2020 AAP in Bar Graph 4

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Brief Profile of Wenchi Municipal Assembly

The Wenchi Municipal Assembly was one of the two local authorities created in 2074 to oversee the then Nkoranza, Techiman, Atebubu, Yeji and Kintampo in the Brong Ahafo region. The Decentralization reforms of 2088 established it as Municipal by Legislative Instrument 1471 of 2089. In 2004, with the creation of Tain District, the Assembly operated under Legislative Instrument 1782 of 2004. The Municipal was later upgraded to a Municipality status by Legislative Instrument (LI1876) of 2007. Wenchi Municipal Assembly is one of the 12 Administrative Municipals of the Bono Region. The Assembly has 29 Elected Assembly members with 12 Government appointees made up of twenty-eight males and one Female. The Assembly is further subdivided into five (5) Zonal Councils namely: Wenchi, Awisa, Asuogya, Nchiraa and Subinso Zonal Councils. These Zonal Councils were created in pursuance of deepening decentralization and good governance in the Municipality. The Municipality has a projected population of 113,956 (Projection based upon the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report). The municipality is largely a rural population, three (3) out of every five persons is likely to be residing in the rural areas. The total land area of the municipality is 1,296.60 square kilometres and with a population density of 69.2 implying that for every one square kilometre about 69 persons can be found living there.

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

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

1.2 Vision

The Wenchi Municipal Assembly aspires to be a model Municipality through excellence in services delivery and wealth creation.

1.3 Mission

Wenchi Municipal Assembly exists to improve the quality of life of the people in the Municipality by mobilizing human and material resources for the provision of social, economic and infrastructure services.

1.4 Purpose of the Fourth Quarter 2020 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

The main thrust for the preparation of the 2020 Fourth Quarter Progress Report is to give reliable information to the Central Government, the Regional Co-ordinating Council and the donor Community on the progress being made by the Assembly as a result of utilization of resources from the Central Government and donors and also to provide information to these agencies status of implementation of the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP 2018-2021) within the context of the “Agenda for Jobs Policy”. The M&E is also expected to achieve the following;

1. Review the status of interventions with respect to programmes and projects against planned activities.

2. Provide key stakeholders with information on whether the Assembly is making progress towards the achievement of stated objectives.
3. Demonstrate through evidence-based information the attainment of expected targets and outputs of interventions made to improve conditions in the districts.
4. Provide feedback to duty bearers, programmes and projects implementers to enhance learning and ensure the effectiveness of interventions.
5. Promote programmes and projects accountability with donors, Central Government, Regional Council and other key stakeholders.
6. Identify the potential challenges that will stifle the smooth implementation of the MTDP and enable the Assembly make timely adjustments.
7. Finally, enable the Assembly assess the impact of interventions on target groups with the view to sustaining the positive impacts and re-designing the negative impacts to meet the aspirations of the targeted beneficiaries.

1.5 Processes Involved In Conducting M&E

The Assembly in the quest to ensure active participation of key stakeholders in the preparation of the report made extensive use of inputs from them. In assessing the impact of policies, programmes and projects on targeted groups, data from both primary and Secondary sources were obtained. Quarterly Reports from Departments, Sub-vented Agencies, Development Partners and Non-Governmental Organisations among others were gathered, validated at MPCU meetings. Also, the MPCU embarked on project inspection and site visits monthly and quarterly. The site meetings and project inspections involved Assembly members, Unit Committee members, Traditional leaders, beneficiaries of the interventions and staff of the user agencies. The site meetings and project inspections enabled the MPCU assessed whether the programmes and projects conformed to the specification, ensured value for money and was within the time schedule.

The Key Monitoring and Evaluation Objectives for Fourth Quarter 2020

The objectives of the Fourth Quarter Progress Report include the following:

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

1.6 Difficulties or Challenges encountered in Implementing, Monitoring and Evaluating the Plan.

The preparation of the Fourth Quarter Progress Report was executed in spite of some challenges. Key among them were;

- Inadequate funding

The delay in the release of funds affected the ability of the MPCU to carry out effective Monitoring and Evaluation activities at the Assembly level, the Area Council level and in the communities.

- Ineffective Sub-Structures

Out of the five (5) Area Councils, only two (2) are performing in terms of organizing meetings and mobilizing revenue. This is due to the fact that the Area Councils are not well resourced financially and the requisite personnel are not available.

- Differences in Monitoring and Evaluation calendar and format

Most department have different time schedule for preparation and submission of reports hence delay in the submission of reports for harmonization to meet the deadline set up by the National Development Planning Commission.

Finally, there is apathy among Departments/Units in the submission of reports with the excuse that they receive little or no funding for the execution of programmes and projects and the low commitment invariably delays the submission of reports

1.7 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2020

Out of a total of Ninety (97) programmes and projects in the 2020 Annual Action Plan (AAP), Seventy- four (74) were implemented, ten (10) on-going, eight (8) partially implemented and five (5) not implemented. Figure 1 and figure 2 indicate the status of implementation of the 2020 Annual Action Plan.

Table 1. 1: Summary of Implementation of the Annual Composite Action Plan, 2020 in the Development Dimensions

S/N	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	Total Number of Projects & Programmes in the 2020 AAP	Implemented Projects & programmes	%	Partially Implemented	On-going	Not implemented
01	Economic Development.	20	16	80	3	4	2
02	Social Development	39	32	82.1	5	6	3
03	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	17	12	70.6	-	1	-
04	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	21	16	76.2	-	-	-
TOTAL		97	74	76.3	8	10	5
Gross %		100	76.3		8.2	10.3	5.2

Source: Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit, 2020

Figure 1.1: Gross Performance for the Annual Action Plan, 2020

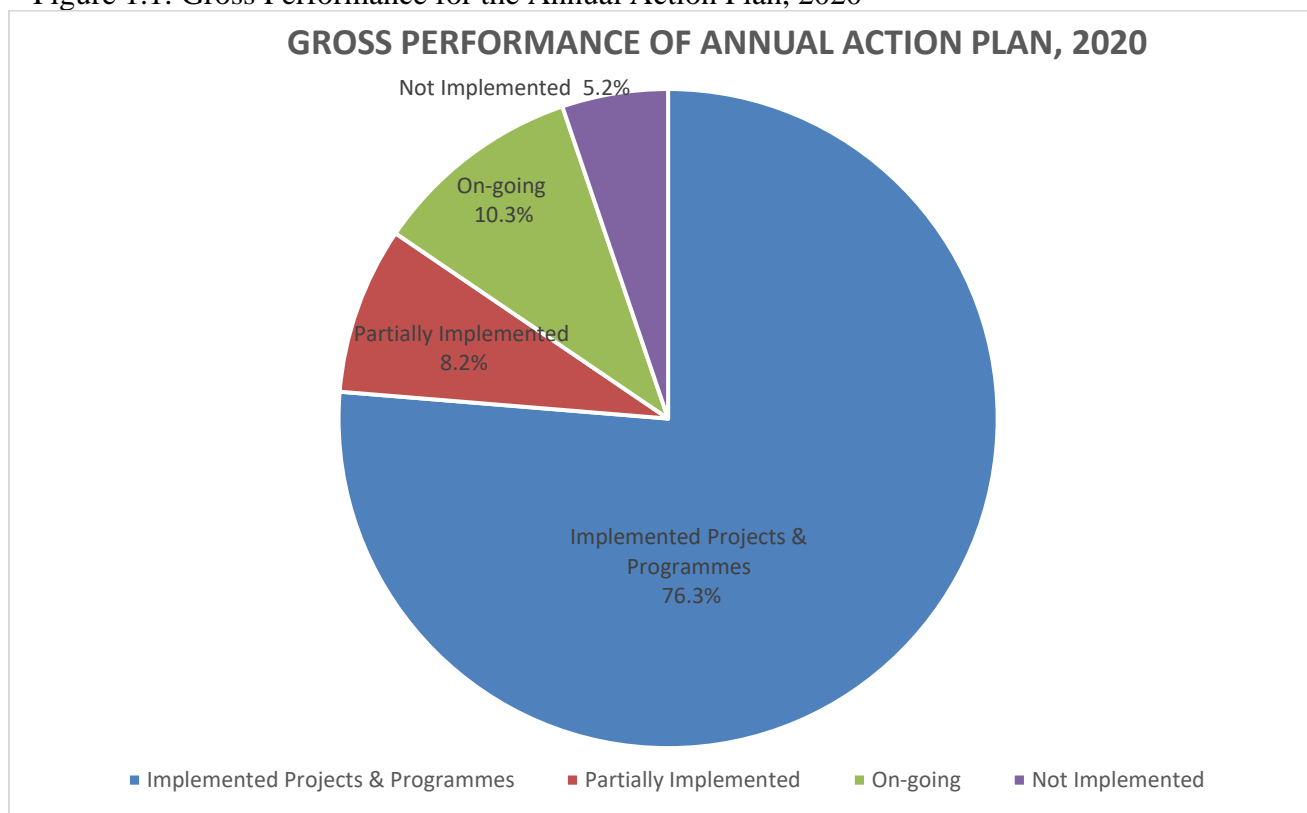
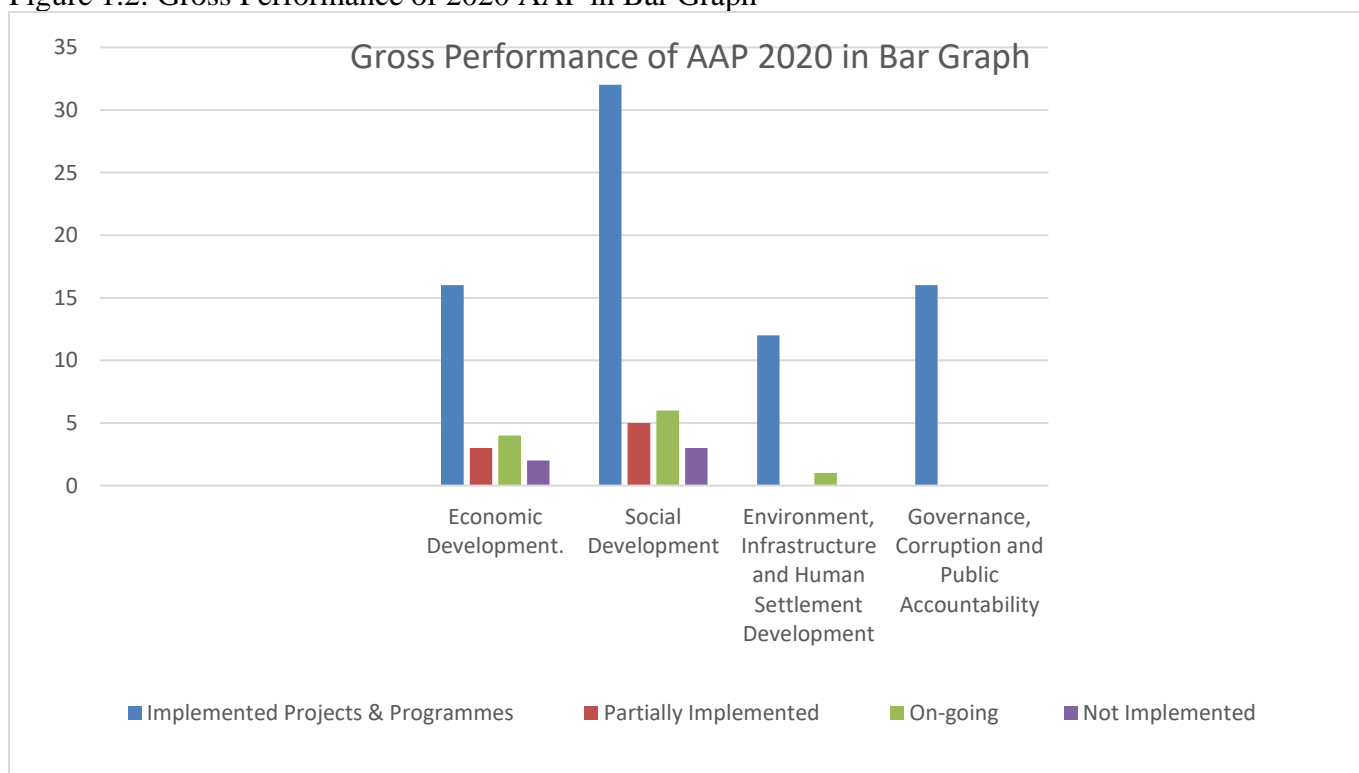


Figure 1.2: Gross Performance of 2020 AAP in Bar Graph



CHAPTER TWO

2.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT

2.1 PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS FOR 2020

The monitoring and Evaluation activities report spells out the implementation of programmes and projects outlined in the Annual Action Plan (2020) carved out of the Third phase of the Implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021).

For the plan period under review, the Municipal Assembly was able to implement about 76.3% of the programmes and projects in the 2020 composite Annual Action Plan. The remaining 23.7% are programmes and projects which would be rolled over to the subsequent planning year. Most of the on-going projects were those financed under the DACF in which fund-flow was slow and again.

With regard to DDF/DPAT allocation projects and programmes, as a result of the prompt release and payment of funds almost all the projects/programmes were completed on schedule. This shows that the timely release of funds affects project implementation.

Additionally, the Assembly benefited from Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Projects (IPEP) in 2020 under the Ministry of Special Development Initiatives with funding from the 1 million Dollar, 1 Constituency (1M1C) with all three (3) projects under Water and Sanitation.

Table 2.1: Project Register

ANNEX A													
PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES REGISTER													
S/N	PROJECT TITLE	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF THE POLICY FRAMEWORK	LOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDING	CONTRACT SUM	CONTRACTOR	DATE AWARDED	DATE OF COMENCEMENT	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	PAYMENT TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	REMARKS
1.0	1.0 DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES COMMON FUND												
1	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound	Social Development / Health and Health Services	Agubie	DAC F	158,254.00	M/S Donrok Limited	20/05/20	20/05/20	18/10/20	97,417.40	60,836.60	56	work is steadily progressing
2	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound	Social Development / Health and Health Services	Nwoase	DAC F	150,978.15	Everlina Company Ltd. Box 397, Wenchi	8/15/19	8/29/19	01/01/20	133,850.70	17,127.45	100	Completed and handed over
3	Rehabilitation of Municipal Budget Analyst and Finance Officer's Bungalows	Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability	Wenchi	DAC F	49,589.93	Safrim Const. Ltd, Box 379, wenchi	1/29/19	2/20/19	5/30/20	48,485.50	1,104.43	100	Completed and in use

4	Construction of Chain Link Fencing for 3No. CHPS Compounds and mechanization of 2No existing boreholes at Amponsakrom and Buoku	Social Development / Health and Health Services	Botens o, Ayigbe & Buoku	DAC F	128,604.00	M/s Midland Habitat consult	9/6/19	9/6/19	12/6/20	114,258.00	14,346.00	70	Completed and in-use
5	Construction of 1no. 3-unit Pavillion classroom block at Asuano Salvation Army School	Social Development / Education and Training	Asuano	DAC F	79,975.00	M/S Donrok Limited	1/9/18	14/09/18	10/9/20	71,977.00	7,998.00	75	On-going
6	Construction of 1No. Kindergarten Complex consisting of 6No. Classroom block, 2No. Office, store, 4No. Shower and 6No. WC toilet pantry and kitchen at	Social Development / Education and Training	Wenchi	DAC F	479,622.41	God favour & Mercy Ltd	1/8/18	1/12/18	6/12/18	460,268.05	20,354.36	100	Completed and handed over

	Wenchi Model A'												
7	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound	Social Development / Health and Health Services	Branam	DAC F	247,225.08	Dawud mark & Brothers	8/1/18	7/2/18	30/6/18	214,325.18	32,899.90	90	Finish ing stage (roofed & plastered)
8	Evacuation, Pushing and Spreading of 1No. 2,150 Cubic heaps of Refuse dump at the Final disposal site	Social Development /Water and Environmental Sanitation	Akrobi	DAC F	51,400.00	M/s Billys Construction	27/04/20	29/04/20	15/05/20	51,400.00	-	100	Completed
9	Opening-up of 6KM Road from Pewodie – Asampu	Infrastructure delivery and Management	Asampu	DAC F	85,345.00	M/s Sam Adomako Const. & Eng Services Ltd	7/11/20	18/11/20	2/12/20	81,237.45	4,107.55	100	Completed and in use

10	Maintenance of 50No. Boreholes	Social Development /Water and Environmental Sanitation	Selecte d commu nities	DAC F	95,484.00	M/s z- Best Construc tion	12/5/18	12/12/18	25/2/20	82,325.60	13,158.40	100	Compl eted and in use
11.	Maintenance of 60No. Boreholes	Social Development /Water and Environmental Sanitation	Wenchi Municipality	DAC F	95,260.00	M/s z- Best Construc tion	03/12/20			50,121.00	45,139	85	Compl eted in use
12	Maintenance of street light	Infrastructure delivery and Management	Wenchi Municipality	DAC F	83,680.00	M/s z- Best Construc tion	03/12/20			75,312.00	8,368	100	Compl eted in use
13	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit pavilion at Buoku M/A School		Buoku	DAC F	134,034.00	M/s Sam Adomak o Const. & Eng Services Lted	9/1/18	9/14/18	28/2/220	115,690.60	18,343.40	100	Compl eted and in use
14	Evacuation, Pushing and Spreading of 2No. 36,000m ³ Heaps of Refuse Dump at Akrobi Roman Catholic School and Final Disposal site at Akrobi in the	Social Development /Water and Environmental Sanitation	Akrobi	DAC F	59,900.00	M/s Sam Adomak o Const. & Eng Services Lted	1/4/20	1/4/20	11/4/220	59,900.00	-		Compl eted

	Wenchi Municipality												
15	Construction of 1No 4- Unit pavilion classroom at Imam Seidu school	Social Development / Education and Training	Wenchi	DAC F	80,000.00	Ahuote Enterprise		18/7/18	18/11/18	12,000.00	68,000.00		On-going
16	Construction of 1No. 4-Unit pavilion at Buoku Methodist school	Social Development / Education and Training	Buoku	DAC F	79,975.00	M/s Lantado Enterprise	9/1/18	14/9/18	9/10/20	52,597.80	27,377.20	45	Work is steadily progress
17	Construction of 1No. Theatre at Saint Joseph Clinic, Koase	Social Development / Health and Health Services	Koase	DAC F	2,000,053.00	M/s Cobtey Const. Ltd	20/06/20	27/06/20	27/02/20	30,000.00	1,970,053.00	45	Work is progressing steadily
18	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound	Social Development / Health and Health Services	Nyamp onase	DAC F	283,913.85	M/s Paulado Const. work	20/06/20	27/06/20	27/02/20	30,000.00	253,913.82	20	Work is progressing steadily

23	Construction of 5No. Urinals at Wenchi New Market (3No.) and Subinso Market (2No.) and construction of Slabs at Wenchi New Market	Social Development /Water and Environmental Sanitation	Wenchi & Subinso No.2	IGF	49,749.00	M/s Sam Adomako Const. & Eng Services Lted	30/07/18	6/8/18	30/01/20	44,774.00	4,975.00	100	Completed and in use
24	Replacing of Fibre poles with 24No. Galvanized poles and LED Street lights along the Wenchi-Wa Highway	Infrastructure delivery and Management	Wenchi	IGF	43,200.00	Jomit sutmetal Company LTD		20/2/20	27/3/20	38,200.00	5,000.00	100	Completed
SUB TOTAL					92,949.00					82,974.00	9,975.00		
3.0 MP's Common Fund													
25	3.1 Construction of 2No. 3-Unit pavilions at Akrobi Saint Francis R/C and Methodist Schools	Social Development / Education and Training	Akrobi	MP' CF	138,254.00	M/s Lantado Enterprise	1/9/2018	14/09/18	10/9/18	24,291.00	113,963.00	35	Work is progressing steadily
SUB TOTAL					138,254.00					24,291.00	113,963.00		

2. 4.0 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES (DDF)													
25	Complete the construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block with office and store at Wenchi Model "C" School	Social Development/ Education and Training	Wenchi	DDF	140,128.00	M/s Alatuba Ventures	31/07/20	13/08/20	13/01/20	124,525.80	15,602.20	100	Completed and in use
26	Complete the construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block with office and store at Wurompo	Social Development/ Education and Training	Wurompo	DDF	161,458.00	M/s Sabonsu Const Works	31/07/20	13/08/20	13/01/20	160,286.00	1,172.00	100	Completed and in use
27	Construction of 1No. Ward; Consisting of 2No. Lying-in Wards, 2No. Theaters, Labour Ward and 2No. Offices Nchira Health Centre	Social Development/ Health and Health Services	Nchira	DPA T	529,259.49	M/s Owi Brothers	18/7/18	8/8/18	1/3/20	-		100	completed and not in use
28	Construction of 1No. Ward; Consisting of 2No. Lying-in Wards, 2No. Theaters, Labour Ward and 2No. Offices at	Social Development/ Health and Health Services	Subinso 2	DPA T	448,718.52	M/s R-Kostab	11/11/2020	10/12/20	11/7/2020	217,023.75	231,694.77	70	Roofing works completed

	Subinso No. II Health Centre												
29	Supply of 532No.dual desk	Infrastructure delivery and Management	Wenchi municipality	DPA T	117,000.00	M/s R-Kostab	27/06/2020	20/11/20	20/11/20	44,475.30	39,224.7		Completed and been distributed
	SUB TOTAL				1,396,564.01					546,810.85	1,012,058.36		
	GRAND TOTAL				7,749,474.27					2,686,486.33	5,062,987.94		

Source: MPCU-WMA, December, 2020

Table 2.2: Programmes Register

S/ N	Programme Description	Developme nt Dimension of Policy Framework	Amount Involved	Source of Funding	Date Started	Expecte d Date of Comple tion	Expendi ture t o Date	Outstan ding Balance	Impleme ntation Status (%)	Total Beneficiaries		Remarks
										Males	Female s	
Environmental Sanitation Management												
1.	Procure Stationary equipment and Logistic for environmental health Unit	Environmen tal Sanitation Managemen t	10,000.00	DACF	17/01/20	12/02/20	3,200.00	6,800.00	100%			Completed
2.	SupportMEHU'S Activities (Education programmes, clean up exercise, Sanitary items, inspection national events, pauper burial etc)		30,000.00	DACF	01/01/20	31/12/20	7,100.00	22,900.00	100%			Completed
3.	Fumigation of Public Site and Open spaces	Environmen tal Sanitation Managemen t	120,000.00	DACF	01/01/20	31/12/20	-	-	80%			On-going
4.	Provision for Sanitation Improvement Packages		120,000.00	DACF	01/01/20	31/12/20	24,000.00	96,000.00	100%			Completed
5.	Management of Final Disposal Site			DACF					100%			On-going

			160,000.0 0		01/01/2 0	31/12/2 0	120,000. 00	40,000.0 0				
6.	Evacuation of Refuse Dumps		180,000.0 0	DACF	01/01/2 0	31/12/2 0	48,000.0 0		90%			On-going
Social Protection (Vulnerability/Child Protection)												
7.	Mediate in child maintenance, custody, paternity and general Welfare	Social Inclusion and Child Protection	2,000.00	DACF	01/01/2 0	31/12/2 0	1,850.00	150.00	100%	138	46	Completed
8.	Register and train street Children to acquire employable skills		2,500.00	DACF	20/06/2 0	23/08/2 0	1,380.00	1,120.00	100%	59	112	Completed
9.	Organize programmes in eliminating worst forms of Child labour especially in the Cashew growing areas		2,500.00	DACF	20/02/2 0	14/05/2 0	2,500.00	-	100%	108	331	Completed
10	Organize Sensitization programmes on children and Women rights		3,000.00	DACF	01/01/2 0	31/12/2 0	3,000.00	1,550.00	85%	421	1,366	On-going

11.	Form Child Right Clubs in 20 Basic Schools		2,500.00	DACF	17/04/20	12/07/20	1,300.00	1,200.00	100%	385	733	Completed
Health services												
12.	Support to GHS Programmes (NID) Roll Back Malarial HIV/AIDS etc.	Health Care and Services delivery	8,000.00	DACF	01/01/20	31/12/20	4,560	3,440	100%	3,045	6,785	Completed
13	Sensitize the public on PMTCT		8,000.00	DACF	01/01/20	31/12/20	2,800.00	5,200.00	100%	4,245	8,526	Completed
14.	Facilitate the supply of 3 sets of Test Kits to enhance HIV/AIDS Counseling and Testing		2,500.00	DACF	01/01/20	31/12/20	500.00	2,000.00	100%			Completed
NBSSI/BAC												
15	Train 15 youth groups in Pomade and Cosmetics production under LED	Industrial Transformat ion(Local Economic Developme nt)	2,000.00	DACF	20/03/20	20/03/20	1,650.00	350.00	100%	98	112	Completed
16	Facilitate the business registration of SMEs under LED		3,000.00	DACF	25/03/20	26/03/20	2,800.00	200.00	100%	62	47	Completed

17	Facilitate the formation of vegetable farmers association under LED	Industrial Transformation (Local Economic Development)	1,200.00	DACF	09/04/20	24/04/20	1,000.00	200.00	100%	32	47	Completed
18	Support for training workshops for small scales businesses on Oil palm processing & Bee keeping under LED		2,000.00	DACF	04/06/20	20/06/20	1,950.00	50.00	100%	35	69	Completed
19	Undertake training for 32 women to acquire entrepreneurial skills in Bread baking, Batik tie & dye under LED		1,000.00	DACF	08/07/20	12/07/20	1,000.00	0.00	100%	2	92	Completed
20	Sensitize 50 women on the need to participate in decision making under LED		4,500.00	DACF	10/09/20	13/09/20	2,800.00	1,700.00	100%	-	50	Completed
Gender Mainstreaming Activities												
21	Train 50 Women in participatory decision and leadership qualities and skills	Social Protection	2,000.00	DACF	01/01/20	24/07/20	1700.00	300.00	100%	-	50	Completed

22	Sensitize Women on inheritance (Intestate Succession Law, 2084(PNDCL 111))		1,500.00	DACF	01/06/20	31/12/20	1,400.00	100.00	75%	-	395	On-going
23	Organize Breast cancer awareness campaign and Screening for women in the Municipality		1,000.00	DACF	01/01/20	30/09/20	880.00	120.00	100%	118	985	Completed
Education												
24	Support GES Programmes (Mock EXAM STME Clinics, Cultural, My First Day at School. Etc)	Education and Training	6,000.00	DACF	01/01/20	30/09/20	4,200.00	1,800.00	100%	1,362	1,844	Completed
25	Support brilliant but needy students		25,000.00	DACF	01/01/20	30/09/20	21,000.00	4,000.00	90	212	96	On-going
Disaster Prevention and Management												
26	Educate Communities on disaster prevention and management	Disaster Management	2,500.00	DACF	8/11/20	30/12/20	1,100.00	1,400.00	100	125	242	Completed
27	Train and equip volunteer disaster prevention groups		2,000.00	DACF/IGF	8/11/20	30/12/20	1,800	200.00	100	181	56	Ongoing

28	Organize public education forum on the benefits of afforestation	Climate Variability and Change	1,800.00	IGF	17/03/20	20/03/20	1,000	800.00	100	98	84	Completed
29	Organize public education programme on climate change		1,500.00	DACF	8/04/20	15/04/20	1,220.00	280.00	100	117	54	On-going
30	Sensitize Framers, Agro- processors and others on climate change resilient management		2,500.00	DACF/IGF	13/04/20	16/12/20	2,000.00	500.00	100	58	69	Ongoing
31	Organized tree Planting Campaign		2,500.00	DACF	14/04/20	17/04/20	1600.00	1,300.0	100	-	-	Completed
32	Organize sensitization forum for farmers on Climate Change issues		1,600.00	DACF	17/02/20	20/02/20	1,100.00	500.00	100	82	44	Ongoing
Central Administration												
33.	Train and Retrain Zonal Council Members	Governance, Accountability & Transparency	5,000.00	DACF	14/01/20	16/01/20	3,200.00	1,800.00	100	12	22	On-going
34	Provide logistic and equipment to Zonal Council Officers		7,500.00	DACF	28/01/20	-	6,000.00	1,500.00	100	-	-	On-going

35	Monitor and evaluate projects and programmes	Governance, Accountability & Transparency	5,000.00	DACF	01/01/20	30/12/20	3,800.00	1,200.00	100	-	-	On-going
36	Maintenance of officials vehicles		5,000.00	DACF	01/01/20	30/12/20	4,800.00	200.00	100	-	-	On-going
37	Prepare composite Annual Action Plan and Budget		20,000.00	DACF	26/09/20	-	17,800.00	2,200.00	100			On-going
38	Support to Security Services		30,000.00	DACF	01/01/20	30/12/20	12,000.00	28,000.00	100	-	-	On-going
39	Conduct environmental and social safeguards		15,000.00	DACF	01/01/20	30/12/20	8,000.00	7,000.00	100	-	-	On-going
40	Procure Stationery and printing materials		25,000.00	DACF	01/01/20	30/12/20	13,800.00	11,200.00	100	-	-	Completed
Financial Administration												
41	Update data on all existing and potential revenue items	Financial Administration	10,000.00	DACF	01/01/20	30/12/20	2,100.00	7,900.00	100	-	-	Completed
42	Sensitize rate payers on the need to pay taxes		2,500.00	DACF	20/02/20	30/09/20	1,000.00	1,500.00	100	-	-	Completed
Agriculture Development												

43	Support DoA Programmes (Planting for Food and Jobs, Farmers Day Celebration, Farm demonstration, field visits Disease & Pest Surveillance and extension services) etc	Agriculture Development	120,000.00	DACF	01/01/20	30/12/20	82,300.00	37,700.00	90	-	-	On-going
44	Educate poultry and livestock farmers on identification of sick animals and the use of veterinary drugs to treat birds/ animals		3,000.00	DACF	04/03/20	14/03/20	1,800.00	1,200.00	100	28	52	Completed
45	Provide alternative IGF skill (Snail and glasscutters rearing and mushroom cultivation to local inhabitants to promote		2,500.00	DACF	08/04/20	12/04/20	2,150.00	350.00	100	36	68	Completed

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

Source: MPCU, December, 2020

2.3 UPDATE ON FUNDING AND DISBURSEMENT

MMDAs in Ghana derive revenue from many sources. Local Government Financial provisions are defined in Article 245 of the 1992 constitution and Part V of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936). The Wenchi Municipal Assembly derives its revenue from three (3) main sources namely;

Internally Generated Fund (IGF)

Transfers from Central Government and

Donors support

2.3.1 Internally Generated Fund (IGF)

These are traditional own-source revenue collected by MMDAs. These are listed under the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and include: Basic rates, special rates, property rates, fees, licenses, trading services, royalties, mineral development fund and investment income and other sources.

2.3.2 Transfers from Central Government

The main objectives of Central Government transfers to MMDAs include: funding development programme of national significance, encouraging District Assemblies to develop programmes in line with national policy and ensuring compliance with national policies and standards, compensating MMDAs with a narrow internal revenue base, etc. Transfers of Grants-in-aid from central Government to MMDAs currently consist of; transfers of salaries, District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) etc. DACF is stipulated by Article 252 of the 2012 Constitution and it is to receive an annual financial allocation of not less than 7.5% of total GoG revenues. The DACF is the largest funding sources for MMDAs and constitute more than 50% of the total transfers to MMDAs.

2.3.3 Donor Support

Donor support is transferred on budget (e.g DDF/DPAT allocations) or off-budget (many other Donor supported programmes or projects). The on-budget funds vary greatly across the MMDAs.

Table 2.3: Wenchi Municipal Assembly Funding Sources for the year

FUND SOURCE	ACTUAL RECEIPT GHC	PERCENTAGE (%)
DACF	2,103,650.96	24.13
IGF	871,635.97	10.00

HIPC FUND	-	-
GOG GRANTS	5,379,565.05	61.72
MPs COMMON FUND	361,412.27	4.15
TOTAL	8,716,264.25	100.00

Source: MFO-WMA, December, 2020

Table 2.4: Summary of DACF, IGF and Donors Receipt for the year

DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES COMMON FUND		INTERNALLY GENERATED		DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS/OTHERS	
Approved Budget GHC	Actual Receipt GHC	Estimates GHC	Actual Receipt GHC	Estimate GHC	Actual Receipt GHC
3,929,476.00	2,103,650.96	896,400.00	871,635.97	3,331,579.42	1,368,304.99

Source: MFO-WMA, December, 2020

Out of an approved DACF budget of GHC 3,929,476.00 GHC 2,103,650.96 representing 53.5% was released to the Assembly during the year under review with a quarter still in arrears. This makes projects and programmes with DACF as funding source difficult and sometimes abandoned. The delays and untimely release of DACF hamper the progress of implementation as chunk of Assembly's activity depends on it.

Internally Generated Fund (IGF) has become a major concern especially in this period of the spread of the pandemic novel Corona virus disease, the Assembly nonetheless performed greatly in the mobilization of its IGF actual receipt figure for the year. Out of an IGF approved budget of GHC 896, 400.00, GHC 871,635.97 representing 97.20% was realized during the year under review. Stringent efforts must be put in place to improve the IGF position which can help reduce the overreliance on the DACF.

Table 2.5: Revenue Performance for the year

Revenue Source	Approved Budget Estimate for the year (GHC)	Cumulative actual as at 31st December, 2020 (GHC)	Percentage achieved
Rates	89,024.00	82,868.80	93.09
Grants/Subventions	11,357,275.06	9,212,933.27	81.12
Lands and Royalties	60,200.00	55,500.00	92.19
Fees/Fines/Penalties	512,476.00	503,711.00	98.29
Licenses	190,000.00	189,154.86	99.56

Rents	44,500.00	40,401.31	90.79
Miscellaneous (unspecified)	200.00	-	0.00
Totals	12,253,675.06	10,084,569.24	82.30

Source: MFO-WMA, December, 2020

Table 2.6: Expenditure Performance for the year

Expenditure Areas	Approved Budget Estimate for the Year (GHC)	Cumulative actuals as at 31st December, 2020 (GHC)	Percentage Expended
Compensation of Employees	3,773,354.36	5,439,136.21	144.15
Goods and Services - Materials-office Supplies	479,222.17	387,644.06	80.89
Utilities	35,100.00	223,908.68	637.92
Rentals	-	19,822.00	-
Travels-Transport	616,903.01	452,188.08	73.30
Repairs- Maintenance	73,100.00	139,499.12	190.83
Training-Seminars & Conferences etc.	469,402.94	330,469.70	70.40
Special Services	1,536,030.89	384,000.10	25.00
Other Charges	1,000.00	1,295.00	129.50
Grants	-	-	-
Social Benefits	-	-	-
Other Expenses/Miscellaneous	1,510,486.59	841,078.10	55.68
Fixed Assets (Non Financial Assets)	3,759,075.10	2,695,108.37	71.70
TOTAL	12,253,675.06	10,914,149.42	89.07

Source: MFO-WMA, December, 2020

2.4 ANALYSIS OF FUND FLOW TO THE DISTRICT

The Assembly received a number of development funds from the Government of Ghana for programmes and projects implementation. For instance, the District Development Facility/DPAT which was received during the quarter under review is been used in the implementation of various projects. The Assembly also received funding in the form of District Assembly Common Funds, for the implementation of its programmes and projects. However, one major limitation of this particular source of funding is the delays and inconsistencies in the amount released, which affects the budgetary system and implementation of planned interventions. The inability of the District Assembly to implement most of its programmes is partly attributed to deductions and non-releases of the DACF on time. The effect of non-performance in project implementation

could affect its score on the DPAT assessment as percentage of work done on the annual plan is often below the number of planned interventions.

2.4.1 Measures Put in Place to Increase Locally Generated Revenue

- Established and updated revenue database of the Assembly
- Revaluation of properties
- Engagement of efficient private revenue collectors in collection of revenue
- Strengthened supervision to reduce revenue leakages
- Ensured stakeholders involvement in the fixing of fees annually.
 - Regular training of revenue collectors and provision of needed logistics
- Involved traditional authorities, sub district structures, Assembly members and security agencies in revenue mobilization.
- Ensured prompt prosecution of revenue defaulters.
- Ensure prompt payment of commission due commissioned collectors.
 - Ceding certain revenue items to the Area councils for collection

The DDF/DPAT allocations have now become a reliable source of funding for the MMDAS and efforts should always be made to pass the assessment so as to enable the Assembly get additional funds for programme and project implementation. Again, the sourcing of funds for development through District Bond concept will be in the right direction to provide adequate finances to the Assembly for its developmental purposes.

2.4.1 Measures Adopted to Manage Expenditure

1. Expenditures must be incurred in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the operations of the District Assemblies. These are FAA, 2003 (Act 658), Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663), Internal Audit agency Act 2003 (Act 568), FAR of 2079 (LI 1234), FAD of 2079 (SMCD 221), Financial Memoranda of Local Government (Act 54) of 2061, and Local Governance Act (Act 462).
2. Internal control systems should be strengthened for proper financial management by the Internal Audit Unit.
3. In the case of Development projects and programmes, all procedures in Public Procurement were adhered to. The technical and monitoring teams of the Assembly were very efficient in ensuring that programmes and projects were within the approved budget. In most cases, Assembly's works unit supervised the projects to reduce consultancy fees by private project consultants.

2.4.2 Challenges with regard to Disbursement

- ❖ Inadequate funding for programmes and projects
- ❖ Delays in the release of funds which affect project implementation.
- ❖ The inability to capture funds from GOG paid direct to beneficiaries without records to the Assembly. (GETFUND etc.)

2.5 Update on National Indicators, Municipal Indicators and Targets

To enable Central Government and the donor Community to assess performance in the implementation of the Agenda for Jobs, creating prosperity and equal opportunities for all at the

international level and also, Assembly's Medium-Term Development Plans (2018-2021) based on Development Dimensions, strategic medium-term National Indicators have been set. Assemblies are enjoined to develop district specific indicators. The indicators which are quantitative or qualitative provides information on performance and achievements. Simply put, it forms the basis for the collection of data to monitor progress with respect to inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts.

Table 2.7 shows the performance of the Assembly in the quarter under review with respect to the strategic medium-term national indicators and Assembly's performance in the case of district specific indicators.

2.5.1 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 is fashioned around four (4) dimensions as follows;

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 Municipal development indicators of the various Dimensions that shows performance of the DMTDP as at December, 2020 with 2017 as the base year.

Table 2.7: Update on Indicators and Targets (Assessment of Performance Indicators)

	Indicator (Categorized by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Target as at December, 2020	Actual as at December, 2020
	Economic Development		
1	Total Output in Agricultural Production		
	Maize	100%	75.5%
	Rice (milled)	80%	%
	Millet	-	-
	Sorghum	-	-
	Cassava	100%	68%
	Yam	90%	80%
	Cocoyam	60%	40%
	Plantain	-	-
	Groundnut	100%	55%
	Cowpea	20%	10%
	Soybean	20%	10%
	Cocoa	60%	50%
	She abutter	-	-
	Oil Palm	-	-
	Cashewnut	100%	89%
	Cotton	-	-
	Cattle	60%	45%
	Sheep	100%	20%
	Goat	100%	35%
	Pig	100%	50%
	Poultry	100%	60%

2.	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	100%	35%
3.	Number of new industries established		
	Agriculture	-	-
	Industry	1	-
	Service	4	-
4.	Number of new jobs created		
	Agriculture	1,000	656
	Industry	-	-
	Service	-	-
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		
5.	Net Enrolment Rate		
	Kindergarten	102.7%	102%
	Primary	98.3%	98.3%
	JHS	53%	53%
6.	Gender Parity Index		
	Kindergarten	1.45	1.45
	Primary	1.01	1.01
	JHS	1.07	1.07
	SHS	0.7	0.7
7.	Completion Rate		
	Kindergarten	73.69%	73.6%
	Primary	89.8%	89.8%
	JHS	73%	73%
	SHS	25%	25%
8.	Number of Operational Health Facilities		
	CHPS Compound	6	5
	Clinic	1	2
	Health Centre	3	6
	Hospital	2	2
9.	Proportion of population with valid NHIS Card		
	Total (by sex) Females(42,407) Males(31,438)	100,000	73,845
	Indigents	7,124	10,872
	Informal	12,987	22,270
	Aged	2,352	2,475
	Under 18 years	23,739	33,034
	Pregnant women	1,589	2,552
10.	Number of Birth and Deaths Registered		

	Birth (Sex)	-	-
	Death (Sex, age group)	-	-
11.	Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources		
	District	100%	60%
	Urban	95%	52%
	Rural	90%	55%
12.	Percentage of population with improved sanitation services	70%	45%
	District		
	Urban	100%	75%
	Rural	100%	58.4%
13.	Maternal Mortality Ratio (Institutional)	0/100,000	168/100,000
	Malaria case Fatality (institutional)	5%	0.7%
	Sex	0.20%	0.4%
	Age group	0.40%	0.12%
15.	Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse		
	Child Trafficking (sex)	Male (4) Female (6)	Male (-) Female (-)
	Child abuse (sex)	Male (8) Female (6)	Male (-) Female (-)
16.	Percentage of road network in good condition		
	Total		
	Urban	100%	70%
	Feeder	100%	61.3%
17.	Percentage of communities covered by electricity		
	Municipal	100%	62.5%
	Rural	85%	60%
	Urban	80%	72.5%
18.	Reported cases of crime		
	Men	100	21
	Women	30	3
	Children	25	-
20.	Percentage of annual action plan implemented	100	76.3
20.	Number of communities affected by disaster		
	Bushfire	-	-
	Floods	-	-

Source: MPCU, WMA December,2020

Table 2.8: Critical Development and Poverty Issues

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	-	-	35,205	30,691
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	-	-	1,300	1,293
National Youth Employment Programme	-	-	450	233
1 District 1 Factory	-	-	1	1
One Village One Dam Programme	-	-	-	-
Planting for Food and Jobs	-	-	1000	656
FREE SHS Programme	-	-	3,502	2,205
National Entrepreneurship Innovation and Plan (NEIP)	-	-	-	-
Infrastructural for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP)	-	-	3	3
Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD) Nursed One Hundred thousand (100,000) cashew seedling for 2,500 cashew crop farmers Municipal wide	101,688.14	15,718.00	-	-
Support to Persons with Disability	117,179.90	50,164.50	56	56
Decentralized Scholarship Schemes	-	-	-	-

Source: MPCU, WMA, December, 2020

2.6 Comments on the critical development Issues

2.6.1 Coverage of Flagship Agricultural Programme of “Planting For Food And Jobs”

The Planting for food and Jobs programme started in 2017 which has contributed immensely to the improvement in the agricultural sector. For the quarter under review, the number of beneficiary farmers under the programme in the Municipality was Eight hundred and Ninety-One (891) with twenty-two (22) Extension Officers which included NABCO trainees. A total of One Hundred Thousand Cashew Seedlings were raised, out of which Seventy Thousand have been distributed to 891 beneficiaries comprising of 692 males and 209 Females respectively.

The programme has enabled a total of these 891 farmers acquire improved seedlings (Cocoa and Cashew) for planting in their farms and have also helped created jobs in the Municipality since its inception with young people especially been engaged under the programme.

Fertilizer distribution

The major season is ending and most of the farmers especially maize farmers are using Urea to do top dressing. Majority of farmers do maize in minor season this is as a result of high post harvest losses during major season

Table: 2.8: Fertilizer distribution (bags)

	Quantity (Bags)			% distribute	Target	No of beneficiaries		
	Openin g stock	Distribute d	Balance			Male	Female	Total
NPK	33,830	8,624-	23,206	27%		1,872	377	2,249
Urea	11,440	7,733	2,907	69%		1401	220	1621
Sulphate of Ammonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Dept. of Agriculture, December, 2020

2.6.2 Proportion of functional Health Facilities in the Municipality

Very characteristic of most Districts in Ghana, there is a concentration of Health facilities in Wenchi, the municipal capital. Currently, there are two hospitals, one Health Centre, one clinic and one Maternity Home in Wenchi. Outside Wenchi, there are four (4) Health Centres at Subinso No 2, Koase, Tromeso and Nkyiraa and six (6) Community-Based Health Planning Services (CHPS) Compounds at Ayigbe, Buoku, Droboso, Nwoase, Agubie and Botenso. The Assembly has commenced is currently constructing another CHPS compound at Branam Community within the Municipality. It is envisaged that, upon completion of the facility, residents of other catchment areas of Branam would benefit from this intervention by the Assembly.

2.6.3 Percentage of Population with Basic access to Drinking Water Sources

The percentage of the Municipal population with access to drinking water sources is 94%. Most communities within the five (5) area councils are under the small-town water system with few boreholes scattered across the Municipality. The percentage of population with access to drinking water sources is expected to increase upon completion of solar powered mechanized water system under the infrastructure for poverty eradication projects (IPEP) which three (3) communities in the Municipality are direct beneficiaries.

2.6.4 Infrastructural For Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP)

The Municipality has three (3) IPEP projects under implementation. The project type is both water and sanitation. Thus, Construction of 10-seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with Mechanized boreholes at Nkonsia, Awisa and Yoyoano Communities

2.6.5 Number of extremely poor household benefiting from LEAP

During the quarter under review, the sixty-fifth (65th) and sixty-sixth (66th) cycles Leap cash were transferred to the 1293 beneficiaries (149 males and 1144 females) in the 35 communities in the months of May and December. The total amount transferred was One hundred and fourteen thousand, one hundred and sixty-seven Ghana Cedis (Ghc 114,167.00). The total beneficiaries with various communities are depicted as per the below table.

Table 2.9: Communities and Beneficiaries under Leap

S/ N	NAME OF COMMUNITY	TOTAL BENEFICIARIE S	MAL E	FEMALE S
	ABOTAREYE	14	2	12
	ABREFAKROM-BUOKU	44	1	43
	AKETE	102	4	98
	AWISA	100	-	100
	AYIGBEKROM	45	2	43
	BEPOSO	40	-	40
	DROBOSO	48	6	42
	KOASE	72	-	72
9.	MALLAMKROM	40	-	40
10	ASUANO	15	7	8
11	WENCHI ASUANO.	41	13	28
12	WUROMPO	88	16	72
13	YOYOANO	20	-	20
14	AHWENE	6	-	6
15	AHYIAYEM	7	1	6

16	AMPONSAH KROM	50	11	39
17	AGOBIE/KANASE/NYAMEBEKYERE	22	2	20
18	AHENFIE	8	-	8
20	AKROBI	14	2	12
20	AMPONSAHKROM/ABOTAREYE/DJOB OI	69	9	60
21	AWISA-NEWTOWN	14	-	14
22	BRANAM/BOASU	59	7	52
23	KAAMU	9	-	9
24	KEJETIA-MASALACHI	5	1	4
25	KOASE-NEWTOWN	32	6	26
26	NKONSIA	75	13	62
27	NKONSIA-YAAMINKROM/AYAAYO	24	5	20
28	NTERMA/DWOMO ELECT.AREA	20	-	20
29	SUBINSO NO.1	35	7	28
30	SUBINSO NO.2	50	18	32
31	SUBINSO NO.1 NEWTOWN	45	9	36
32	TROMESO	25	-	25
33	WUROMPO-NEWTOWN	8	-	8
34	YOYOANO-WENCHI- BEPOSO/DROBOSO NEW AREA	46	7	39
35	WENCHI	1	-	1
TOTAL		114	1144	1293

Source: Dept. SW/CD, December, 2020

2.6.6 Assistance to Persons with Disability (PWDS)

During the year under review Two (2) disbursements were done in 27th April and 1st October to 57 and 52 beneficiaries' respectively, with the corresponding amounts of GHC 108,000.00 and GHC 98,000. Thus there were two disbursements to 109 beneficiaries with total amount of GHC206,000.00 in the year under review,

2.6.7 Youth Employment Agency (YEA)

The Government of Ghana by Act 887 established the Youth Employment Agency for the development, coordination, supervision and the facilitation of employment for the youth. Wenchi Municipal Assembly benefited from this intervention. Seven modules have so far been implemented. These includes; Youth in prison, Community Health workers, E-Health, Environmental protection Officers, Community Education Teaching and Policing Assistants respectively. As at the end of the quarter, 233 youth have been engaged in these modules. This constitutes 102 males representing 43.8 percent and 131 females representing 56.2 percent of the

total figure. The table below gives the breakdown of the modules being implemented in the Municipality

Table 2.10: Beneficiaries under the NYEP in the Municipality

No	MODULES	MALE	FEMALES	TOTAL
1.	Youth in Fire	4	3	7
2.	Youth in Prison Service	5	2	7
3.	Community Health Workers	33	65	98
4.	E-Health	4	-	4
5.	Environmental Protection Officers	3	1	4
6.	Community Education teaching Assistants	35	50	85
7.	Community Policing Assistants	12	7	20
8.	Youth in Agriculture	6	3	9
TOTAL		102	131	233

Source: National Youth Agency(YEA), Wenchi, December, 2020

2.6.8 National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

The National Health Insurance is doing well in the Municipality during the period under review the Municipal office of the NHIS undertook a registration exercise in all communities in the municipality. Patronage of the exercise was very high in some communities as community members took the opportunity to register for their Biometric ID cards right at their doorsteps.

Table 2.11: NEW MEMBERSHIP REGISTRATION FOR 2020

MONTH	YEAR	INFORMAL		SSNIT CONTRIBUTORS		SSNIT PENSIONERS		INDIGENTS		UNDER 18 YRS		70 YEARS AND ABOVE		PREGNANT WOMEN	SUB TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	F	M	F	M & F
Jan	2020	221	105	10	1	0	0	1	3	324	315	7	8	53	564	485	1048
Feb	2020	204	109	8	1	1	0	0	1	284	311	7	11	45	504	478	982
Mar	2020	106	71	1	1	1	0	0	0	221	179	6	3	29	335	283	618
Apr	2020	27	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	158	164	0	2	64	185	248	433
May	2020	122	104	3	0	0	0	0	0	241	260	3	2	42	369	408	777
Jun	2020	212	136	7	0	0	0	0	0	298	361	9	4	56	626	557	1183
Jul	2020	112	64	4	0	0	0	0	0	230	212	7	7	36	353	320	672
Aug	2020	178	111	4	1	0	0	0	0	364	339	20	8	38	566	497	1063
Sep	2020	156	90	11	0	1	0	0	0	272	258	10	3	43	450	394	844
Oct	2020	137	99	0	1	1	0	3	1	329	302	12	2	58	482	463	945

Nov	2020	238	155	6	1	4	0	2	7	386	371	17	10	40	653	584	1237
Dec	2020	106	80	2	0	0	0	0	0	202	136	5	2	46	305	264	569
		181								33					539		
Total		6	1142	56	6	8	0	6	12	99	3203	103	62	550	1	4980	10371

Source: NHIS, WMA, December, 2020

Table 2.12: MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FOR 2020

MONTH	YEAR	INFORMAL		SSNIT CONTRIBUTORS		SSNIT PENSIONERS		INDIGENT S		UNDER 18 YRS		70 YEARS AND ABOVE		PREGNANT WOMEN	SUB TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	F	M	F	M & F
Jan	2020	520	1217	114	102	14	8	12	42	937	987	70	12	169	1666	2537	4203
Feb	2020	517	1144	101	72	18	6	31	52	984	950	44	138	169	1695	2531	4226
Mar	2020	118	1089	94	69	9	9	46	48	917	927	55	94	169	1569	2400	3969
Apr	2020	341	968	75	51	6	6	17	11	841	861	6	6	170	1286	2073	3359

May	2020	491	1283	67	62	10	9	4	12	1241	1272	52	161	200	1865	2989	4851
Jun	2020	530	1352	102	75	22	12	89	147	1749	1247	158	71	183	2650	3087	5737
Jul	2020	74	110	93	65	26	7	74	110	1021	1016	76	138	162	1364	1608	2972
Aug	2020	492	1223	94	83	20	10	241	337	1302	241	72	171	159	2221	2224	4445
Sep	2020	464	1146	120	81	20	8	464	1146	1058	1104	85	135	153	2210	3773	5983
Oct	2020	535	1264	123	110	20	12	2212	3453	1263	1340	73	153	186	4225	6517	10742
Nov	2020	721	1530	163	107	22	20	632	940	1628	1716	95	166	177	3261	4656	7917
Dec	2020	570	1284	105	88	34	22	332	402	911	920	83	206	121	2035	3032	5067
Total		5702	13610	1250	965	220	129	4154	6700	13852	12580	869	1441	2002	26047	37427	63474

Source: NHIS, WMA, December, 2020

2.7 EVALUATION AND PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

It is a process through which stakeholders at various levels engaged in the development processes, share control over content and results in taking or identifying corrective actions. It ensures that all key stakeholders are directly involved in the M & E design and implementation process. The goal of participatory M & E is to identify what works, what does not work and create a feedback loop that directly connects project performance with Monitoring and Evaluation.

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation activities were carried out throughout the Plan period of the quarter. Site meetings, projects inspections, programmes monitoring were organized with the active participation key stakeholders such as Assembly members, chief's, user agency representatives, unit committee members etc.

The Assembly through its Town Hall meetings and SPEFA forum provide the platform for Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation by people in the Municipality and equipping them with information, tools, needs and set priorities to track progress of development projects as well as revenue and expenditure performance of the Assembly. Such platforms promote accountability and transparency in matters relating to Assembly's revenue, expenditure, fee fixing resolution and project performance. The Assembly adopted the Participatory Rural Appraisal method.

EVALUATION AND PARTICIPATORY M&E

Table 2.13: Evaluation Conducted

Name of the Evaluation	Policy/Programme/Project Involved	Consultant/Resource Persons Involved	Methodology Involved	Findings	Recommendations
Tender Evaluation	DPAT II (2017) on Project Evaluation on the Construction of 1No Doctors Quarters with ancillary facilities	Municipal Evaluation Panel	Verification, Eligibility, Tender Security, Completeness of Qualification Record, Substantial Responsiveness, Accepted for Financial Evaluation	All tenderers provided their necessary information. Their Tenders were therefore recognized as the most acceptable Tenders in executing the projects.	The evaluation panel then recommends the award of the contract to the most price responsive tenderer.
Tender Evaluation	Project Evaluation on the Provision and Installation of 50No. Road Signs in Wenchi Township	Municipal Evaluation Panel	Verification, Eligibility, Tender Security, Completeness of Qualification Record, Substantial Responsiveness, Accepted for Financial Evaluation	All tenderers provided their necessary information. Their Tenders were therefore recognized as the most acceptable Tenders in executing the projects.	The evaluation panel then recommends the award of the contract to the most price responsive tenderer.
Tender Evaluation	Project Evaluation on the Provision of 7No. Pedestrian Crossings and signs in Wenchi Township	Municipal Evaluation Panel	Verification, Eligibility, Tender Security, Completeness of Qualification Record, Substantial Responsiveness,	All tenderers provided their necessary information. Their Tenders were therefore recognized as the most	The evaluation panel then recommends the award of the contract to the most price responsive tenderer.

			Accepted for Financial Evaluation	acceptable Tenders in executing the projects.	
Tender Evaluation	DPAT II (2017) Project Evaluation on the Supply of 520No. Wooden Dual Desk for schools in the Municipality	Municipal Evaluation Panel	Verification, Eligibility, Tender Security, Completeness of Qualification Record, Substantial Responsiveness, Accepted for Financial Evaluation	All tenderers provided their necessary information. Their Tenders were therefore recognized as the most acceptable Tenders in executing the projects.	The evaluation panel then recommends the award of the contract to the most price responsive tenderer.

2.7.1 Monitoring

In the execution of projects, before a contractor is paid, the Assembly has a monitoring team which goes to project site to ascertain the level and quality of works executed before payment is made. At the end of the quarter, monitoring report is prepared and submitted for discussion by key stakeholders.

The key stakeholders involved are members of the MPCU, traditional leaders, Assembly members, and unit committee's staff of the user agencies and representative of the beneficiaries of the project.

The project monitoring format has the following details;

- Project Title
- Source of funding
- Location
- Name of contractor
- Address
- Contract number
- Contract sum
- Certificate No
- Amount Due for payment
- Value of the work completed up to date
- Date of commencement
- Date of Expected completion
- Table • Date of inspection
- Work done
- Remarks
- Monitoring

Table 2.14: PM&E CONDUCTED

Name of PM & E Tool	Policy/Programme/ Project Involved	Consultant/Resource Persons Involved	Methodology Involved	Findings	Recommendations
1. Participatory Rural Appraisal	Quarterly monitoring and evaluation of assembly's projects and programmes	Director of GES/GHS Assembly members, Traditional rulers, health staff members of the MPCU	Observations and Focus Group Discussion	Projects funded by Donors under DDF were at various stages of completion. However, those under DACF and GETFUND have been unduly delayed due to erratic flow of funds	Central Government should ensure timely release of resources for DACF and GETFUND projects to avoid shoddy works and numerous claims for fluctuations and variations

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 WAY FORWARD

3.1 KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED

3.1.1 Poor State of Feeder Roads

The Assembly continues to reshape some of feeder roads in the Municipality. In May 2020, the Pewodie-Asampu feeder road (6km) was reshaped to provide easy access of all communities hitherto cut off from the Municipal Capital to now commute freely.

3.1.2 Combating Climate Change

In the Assembly's quest to limit adverse impact of climate change on biological, cultural, agricultural and physical species, the Assembly organized training programmes to sensitize people on the negative effects of climate change and measures to address the negative impacts. These sensitization programmes were organized to create awareness and stop human activities that put the environment at risk.

Additionally, through the effort of Government in collaboration with the Ministry, the Assembly is a beneficiary under the Ghana Productive safety Net Project (GPSNP) in which the Assembly is implementing the Climate Change Mitigation Intervention (CCMI) Sub-Project in five beneficiary communities namely; Tromeso, Nchiraa, Subinso No.II, Koase and Akrobi in the Wenchi Municipality. The Project is aimed at reclamation of some 135 hectares of degraded communal land in these beneficiary communities with 217 direct participants engaged under the project.

3.1.3 Improving Access to Health Care Delivery

It is the mission of the ensure improvement of the quality of life of its people which is greatly dependent on access to health care delivery system. As part of measures put in place to achieve such objective, the Assembly has completed 6No. CHPS compound at Ayigbe, Buoku, Droboso, Nwoase, Agubie and Botenso. The Assembly is currently constructing additional CHPS Compound at Branam and Nyamponase, communities with several hamlets to expand on health provision to its residents living in these areas. The Assembly quest to improve access to safe health care delivery has constructed 1No. Doctor's Quarters with ancillary facilities at Nchiraa and has awarded a similar project at SubinsoNo.II to further bring health practitioners closer to these facilities.

3.1.4 Support to Agricultural Sector

The Municipal economy thrives on agricultural and its related activities. However, support to the agricultural sector leaves much to be desired. Farmers in the Municipality find it difficult to access credit from the financial institutions due to their inability to provide the needed collaterals. With the introduction of 'Planting for Food and Jobs' by government, some of these problems have been addressed. Government has subsidized fertilizers and made it readily available to farmers under the programme. Maize, onion, tomato and pepper seeds are supplied to farmers at a subsidized rate which has encouraged more youth who hitherto would not go into agriculture now finds it attractive and productive. Another flagship programme 'One District, One Factory' (1DIF) when fully implemented in the Municipality would boost the manufacturing industry with agriculture as the bedrock of raw materials.

3.2 KEY ISSUES YET TO BE ADDRESSED

The statutory Committees of the Assembly are yet to be inaugurated which makes their meetings and function difficult.

The Public Relations and Complaints Committee is 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.

Inadequate logistics for monitoring and evaluation.

Inadequate office logistics, equipment and space.

3.3 RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ON THE ASSEMBLY'S PERFORMANCE

Involvement of the Private Sector in the development and promotion of tourist sites such as the Nkyeraa Water Falls.

Rehabilitation of roads leading to agricultural production centers.

Improve the Assembly's internally generated revenue to complement the support from central government and the donor community.

Organize periodic Seminars and Workshops for the Assembly personnel to improve performance.

Chiefs, Assembly members, Unit Committees to collaborate with Assembly to clamp down illegal sand winning activities in their various communities.

3.4 CONCLUSION

The Wenchi Municipal Assembly would continue to work diligently to ensure that the Development goal and objectives of the Municipality are achieved to improve the quality of life of the people.

APPENDIX 1: DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

1.0 EDUCATION

The growth of every nation is largely dependent on education. It helps in preparing and harnessing all human resources needed for the conscious and pragmatic development of a nation. Indeed, education is closely linked to improved health, greater productivity, social mobility and income.

Currently, there are Two hundred and forty-four (244) Public Institutions and Fifty-Nine (59) Private Institutions ranging from KG to Tertiary level making a total of three hundred and three (303) educational facilities in the Municipality.

Table 1.1: Educational Institutions- 2019-2020

Type /Level	Number of Public Schools			Number of Private Schools		
	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	Total	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	Total
Kindergarten	79	79	79	29	29	29
Primary	83	85	85	28	28	28
Junior High School	73	75	75	18	18	18
Senior High School	4	4	4	2	2	2
College of Edu. /Nursing Training	1	1	1	0	0	0
Total	240	244	244	59	59	59

Source: GES, Wenchi, 2020

The number of educational institutions ranging from Kindergarten to Junior High Schools are scattered across the entire Municipality while the 4 No. Snr High Schools are centered in Wenchi, the Municipal Capital. This has enhanced accessibility to educational institutions by pupils of school going stage in the Municipality. For the three-year period (2018-2020) public educational institution increased by eight while private school remained the same. This explains the enormous contribution of the Assembly towards increasing and improving the educational infrastructural stock of the Municipality.

Table 1.2: Educational Infrastructure Situation in the Municipality 2020

Level	No. of Schools	No. of Classrooms Available	Classrooms Needing Repairs		Additional classroom needed	Furniture	
			Major	Minor		No. of seating places available	Seating places needed
KG	79	158	33	49	221	5748	1413
Primary	85	693	120	162	411	18452	6484
JHS	75	240	52	80	108	5842	2933
Total	239	1091	205	291	740	30,042	10,830

Source: GES, Wenchi, 2020

Table 1.2 above presents educational infrastructure in the Municipality. It is evident from the table that, in other for the Assembly to bridge the equity and accessibility to education gap, additional investment is required. To enhance effective and efficient access to education infrastructure, eighteen (18) additional classrooms would be required to achieve the set targets and objectives. A total of two thousand, four hundred and sixty twos (2,462) dual and mono desks are needed to solve the problem of furniture supplies to schools form KG-JHS level in the district.

Table 1.3: Public Schools Enrolment 2018-2020

Type / Level	2018/2019			2018/2019			2019/2020			2019/2020		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
KG	3334	3179	6513	3334	3179	6513	3554	3301	6855	3554	3301	6855
Primary	7720	7808	15528	7720	7808	15528	7708	7837	15545	7708	7837	15545
JHS	2899	3011	5910	2899	3011	5910	2836	2991	5827	2836	2991	5827
SHS	2147	2069	4216	2147	2069	4216	2678	2215	4893	2678	2215	4893
Total	16100	16067	32167	16100	16067	32167	16776	16344	33,120	16776	16344	33,120

Source: GES, Wenchi, 2020

Table 1.3 depicts that over the four-year period, more boys have been enrolled in schools than girls. In general, school enrolment in the Municipality is encouraging, for instance, between the academic year 2018/2019, total enrolment figure was 32167 compared to the 2019/2020 academic year total enrolment of 33120 for both sexes.

One other salient issue has to do with the trend of drop-out with relation to the girl child enrolment as they move up the educational ladder. For instance, during the 2018/2019, the percentage of enrolment of Boys to Girls was 50.1% and 49.9% respectively compared to the 2019/2020 enrolment of 50.7% for Boys and 49.3% for Girls. This is a worried situation which needs to be addressed especially at the junior High school level.

Table 1.4: Private Schools Enrolment 2018-220

Type / Level	2018/2019			2018/2019			2019/2020			2019/2020		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
KG	1007	1039	2046	1007	1039	2046	1098	1105	2203	1098	1105	2203
Primary	2064	2004	4068	2064	2004	4068	2400	2265	4665	2400	2265	4665
JHS	568	544	1112	568	544	1112	594	567	1161	594	567	1161
SHS	34	60	94	34	60	94	23	52	75	23	52	75
Total	3673	3647	7320	3673	3647	7320	4115	3989	8104	4115	3989	8104

Source: GES, Wenchi, 2020

1.1.1 Private Schools Enrolment

The trend is also not different with that of the private schools where girls and boys enrolment reduced from primary schools to JHS levels. In the 2019/2020 academic year, girls and boys enrolment reduced with 49.2% and 50.8% respectively.

Table 1.5: Pupil-Teacher Ratio

SCHOOL	SCHOOLS ENROLMENT	NO. OF TEACHERS		TOTAL	RATIO
		TRAINED	UNTRAINED		

KG	6855	269	45	314	21:1
PRIMARY	15545	519	32	551	28:1
JHS	5827	543	23	566	10:1
SHS	4893	217	53	270	18:1
TOTAL	33120	1548	153	1701	

Source: GES, Wenchi, 2020

1.1.2 Pupil-Teacher Ratio

This refers to the measure of total number of teachers to take care of a certain number of pupils over a given period. The pre-school teacher-pupil ratio in the Municipality is 1:21 as compared to the regional of 1:23. The teacher-pupil ratio for primary school in the Municipality is 1:28 as compared to the regional and national ratios of 1:33 and 1:45 respectively. This gives an indication that the Municipal Teacher -pupil ratio is comparatively better than the national. At the JSS level, the teacher pupil ratio is 1:18 as compared to the regional ratio of 1:18 and the national of 1: 35.

Table 1.6: Facilities in Public Basic Schools

Type/Level	Total No. of Public Schools	No. of Schools with Toilet	No. of Schools with Potable water	No. of Schools with Electricity
KG	79	32	28	24
Primary	85	25	32	22
JHS	75	28	23	20

Source: GES, Wenchi, 2020

Table 1.6 indicates that, out of the total number of seventy-nine (79) KG schools, thirty-two (32) have access to toilet facility, twenty-eight (28) have access to potable drinking water and twenty-four (24) have access to

electricity. Primary schools have a total number of eighty-five (85) out of which twenty-five (25) have access to toilet facility, thirty-two (32) have access to potable drinking water and twenty-five (25) have access to electricity.

At the JSS level, of a total of seven-five (75), twenty-eight (28) have access to toilet facility, twenty-three (23) have access to potable drinking water and twenty-four (24) have access to electricity.

There is therefore the urgent need for the Assembly to ensure that basic schools have access to basic facilities such as water, electricity and toilet to improve academic performance.

MUNICIPAL HEALTH DIRECTORATE

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Municipal Health Directorate for the purpose of monitoring and efficient service delivery has divided the Municipality into six Sub-Municipalities and 30 CHPS Zones.

The estimated population of the Municipality for the year 2020 is 113,956. The estimated population for the various Sub-groupings are as summarized in the table below

SUB-MUNI	TOTAL POPU	UNDER-1 POPU (4%)	UNDER -5 POPU(20%)	EXPECTED PREG(4%)	EPI TARGET POPU	WIRA(24%)
Wenchi East	26,122	1,045	5,224	1,045	1,045	6,269
Wenchi West	24,740	990	4,948	990	990	5,938
Subinso	17,152	686	3,430	686	686	4,116
Nchiraa	11,633	465	2,327	465	465	2,792
Asuogya	18,808	752	3,762	752	752	4,514
Tromeso	15,501	620	3,100	620	620	3,720
TOTAL	113,956	4,558	22,791	4,558	4,558	27,349

2.1.1 HEALTH FACILITIES

There are 2 hospitals, 6 Health Centers, 2 Clinics and 5 completed CHPS Compounds in the Municipality. The details are as summarized in the Table below;

Table 2.1: Health facilities by Sub-Municipality and Type

NO	NAME OF FACILITY	SUB-MUNICIPALITY	OWNERSHIP
1.	WENCHI METHODIST HOSPITAL	WENCHI	CHAG
2.	EMIL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL		PRIVATE
3.	WENCHI HEALTH CENTER		GOVERNMENT
4.	NYAASE ROYAL HEALTH CENTER		PRIVATE
5.	TWUM BARIMA INFIRMARY(CLINIC)		PRIVATE
6.	JITROCK CLINIC		
7.	GOVERNMENT MATERNITY HOME		PRIVATE
8.	NWOASE CHPS COMPOUND		
9.	DROBOSO HEALTH CENTER	ASUOGYA	GOVERNMENT

10.	AGUBIE CHPS		GOVERNMENT
11	St JOSEPH'S HEALTH CENTER		CHAG
12	AMPONSAKROM CHPS COMPOUND	SUBINSO	GOVERNMENT
13	SUBINSO HEALTH CENTER		GOVERNMENT
14	TROMESO HEALTH CENTER	TROMESO	GOVERNMENT
15	BUOKU CHPS COMPOUND		GOVERNMENT
16	AYIGBE CHPS COMPOUND		GOVERNMENT
17	NCHIRAA HEALTH CENTER	NCHIRAA	GOVERNMENT
18	BOTENSO CHPS COMPOUND		GOVERNMENT

2.1.2 KEY OBJECTIVES SET FOR THE YEAR 2020

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

To increase antenatal registrant's coverage from 8% to 9%

To increase IPT 3 coverage from 41% to 50%

To increase skilled delivery rate from 85.0% to 88% by the end of the year

To increase Family Planning Acceptor rate from 67.4% to 75%

To increase Post Natal care coverage from 91.8% to 95.0%

To achieve 100% 0-11 months old registration of children by the end of the year

To record not more than two maternal death

To achieve 100% School Health Coverage

2.1.3 DISEASE CONTROL

To achieve 100% coverage in all the antigens in EPI (Expanded Program on Immunization) by the end of the year

To suspect at least 4 AFP (Suspect polio) cases by the end of the year

To suspect at least 12 Measles case by the end of the year

To suspect at least 8 Yellow cases by the end of the year

To record not more than 0.1% Malaria Under- Five Mortality Rate

To achieve TB case Notification rate of 30.0%

To reduce under-5 mortalities from in 2019 to in 2020

To increase OPD per capita from 1.8 in 2019 to 1.9 in 2020

2.1.4 GOVERNANCE OBJECTIVE FOR 2020

Total management meeting for the year=48

Supportive Supervision=4

Supportive District Supervision=4

100% Appraisal of staff

Monthly validation of data before data entry into DHIMS II

Quarterly meeting of Municipal Health Management Team and Sub- Municipal In-Charges.
 Planned Preventive maintenance of Buildings
 Quarterly active case search
 Non-Communicable Disease Screening in at least 10 communities
 To commission four CHPS compounds by the end of the year
 Setting up of Emergency Units at Wenchi, Subinso and Nchiraa Health Centers

2.1.5 INCREASING OF HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE MUNICIPALITY

Completion of four CHPS Compounds by the Municipal Assembly by the end of the year
 Upgrading of Nchiraa Health Center to a Polyclinic status
 Upgrading of Subinso Health Center to a Polyclinic status
 Building of CWC pavilion plus Renovation of Maternity Unit at Buoku CHPS Compound

Table 2.2: KEY ACHIEVEMENT FOR THE YEAR 2020

INDICATOR	2020 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE
PNC Coverage	78.2%
Total PNC registrants	3574
ANC Coverage	86%
Total maternal deaths	6
Total Deliveries	3561
Percentage skilled deliveries	77.9%
Institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio/100,000LB	168
Family Planning Acceptor rate	62.9%
OPD per capita	1.6
Total OPD attendance	179,462
Suspected AFP cases	4
Suspected Measles cases	15
Suspected Meningococcal Meningitis cases	28
Suspected Yellow fever cases	3
Suspected Cholera cases	0
Penta 3 –Children Vaccinated	4927
Penta3 coverage under 1	105.9%
Percentage of pregnant women taking IPT3	44.7%
Percentage of children due for Measles 2 dose given LLINs	85%
Under 5 Malaria case Fatality Rate	0.07%

2.1.6 CHALLENGES

The key challenges are

Inadequate accommodation for staff at the directorate and at the Sub-District Level

Lack of Basic Equipment for some Health Facilities

Lack of Laboratory Equipment and Reagents for some health centers

Encroachment on the Health Facilities' Lands

Lack of supporting staff like Drivers, Medical Records Officers, Laboratory Technicians and Security Men for the various facilities

3.0 BUSINESS ADVISORY CENTER (BAC)

3.1 Apprenticeship Training Opportunities for Unemployed Youth in the Municipality

The Business Advisory Center, during the Fourth quarter at various meetings held in the Assembly and in the Municipality gave education on opportunities that exist for the teaming unemployed youth in the communities to be enrolled into entrepreneurship for their livelihood. The Center during its education further called on the Assembly to establish a Community Based Training Center (CBT) which is community or district specific on trades a community or district is interested in.

3.2 Gender Mainstreaming Activities

Gender mainstreaming has been embraced internationally as a strategy towards realizing gender equality. It involves the integration of a gender perspective into the preparation, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, regulatory measures and spending programmes, with a view to promoting equality between women and men, and combating discrimination. The BAC with the support of the MA and other agencies having realized the importance of mainstreaming gender perspective in its activities undertook various training programmes with the view of equipping the historically vulnerable groups in society some skill for their livelihood.

ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED FOR THE YEAR

DATE	ACTIVITY	TARGET GROUP	VENUE	NO. OF PARTS.			FUNDING SOURCE	REMARKS
				M	F	T		
30/09/2020	Train 15 youth groups in Pomade and Cosmetics production	Street Children, Women etc	Assembly hall, Wenchi	21	36	57	NBSSI	57 participants attended the training

3/10/2020	Facilitate the business registration of SMEs	Tilers, Electricians, Glass and Aluminium, poultry Farmers Associations etc	Assembly Hall Wenchi	48	12	60	NBSSI	60 participants attended the training
7/5/2020	Support for training workshops for small scales businesses on Oil palm processing & Bee keeping	Petty traders, Women groups etc	4No. area councils	34	58	92	NBSSI	Training was successful
9/11/2020	Training of 32 women to acquire entrepreneurial skills in Bread baking, Batik tie & dye	Women groups	Assembly Hall Wenchi	-	138	138	NBSSI	Training was successful
16/08/2020	Sensitization of 50 women on the need to participate in decision making	Women	Assembly Hall Wenchi	-	50		NBSSI	50 participants attended the training
08/5/2020	Train 50 Women in participatory decision and leadership qualities and skills	Women	Assembly Hall Wenchi	-	50		NBSSI	50 participants attended the training

Planned activities for the quarter were not implemented due to lack of funds from the funding source which is the Rural Enterprises Programme (REP).

Table 3.2: Advisory, Counselling and Extension Services

Service Areas	No. of Sessions	Male	Female	Total
Financial Assistance				
Business Start-up				
Registration with RGD				
Registration with NBSSI	6	4	2	6

Registration with GSA/FDA				
Marketing of Products				
Training Programs	1	21	36	57
Others (Please specify)				

Table 3.3: Summary of Activities Implemented

Training Activities	No of Act.	Male	Female	Total
Leadership Training/Group Dynamics				
REP				
NBSSI/MCF/YAW				
GIZ				
Other (Specify)				
Technical Training:				
REP				
NBSSI/MCF/YAW				
GIZ				
Other (Specify)				
Management Training				
REP				
NBSSI/MCF/YAW	1	21	36	57
GIZ				
Other (Specify)				
Start Your Business Workshop				
REP				
NBSSI/MCF/YAW				
GIZ				
Other (Specify)				
Information/Entrepreneurship Seminars				
REP				
NBSSI/MCF/YAW	1	48	12	60
GIZ				
Other (Specify)				
Corporate Diagnosis				
REP				
NBSSI/MCF/YAW				
GIZ				
Other (Specify)				
Needs Assessment				
REP				

Training Activities	No of Act.	Male	Female	Total
NBSSI/MCF/YAW				
GIZ				
Other (Specify)				
Kaizen Improvement Activity Implementation				
REP				
NBSSI/MCF/YAW				
GIZ				
Other (Specify)				
Packaging/Product Improvement Training				
REP				
NBSSI/MCF/YAW				
GIZ				
Other (Specify)				
Advocacy & Lobbying Skills Training				
REP				
NBSSI/MCF/YAW				
GIZ				
Other (Specify)				
Follow ups				
REP	3	15	20	35
NBSSI/MCF/YAW	5	18	20	38
GIZ				
Other (Specify)				
Literacy & Numerical Skills Training				
REP				
NBSSI/MCF/YAW				
GIZ				
Other (Specify)				
Other Activities				
Study Tours/Industrial Visits				
REP				
NBSSI/MCF/YAW				
GIZ				
Other (Specify)				
Registration of Apprentices				
REP				
NBSSI/MCF/YAW				

Training Activities	No of Act.	Male	Female	Total
GIZ				
Other (Specify)				
Internship				
REP				
NBSSI/MCF/YAW				
GIZ				
Other (Specify)				
Business Formalization (RGD)				
REP				
NBSSI/MCF/YAW				
GIZ				
Other (Specify)				
Business Formalization (FDB)				
REP				
NBSSI/MCF/YAW				
GIZ				
Other (Specify)				
Business Formalization (GSA)				
REP				
NBSSI/MCF/YAW				
GIZ				
Other (Specify)				
Presentation of Start-up Kits				
REP				
NBSSI/MCF/YAW				
GIZ				
Other (Specify)				
Trade Fairs Organized				
REP				
NBSSI/MCF/YAW				
GIZ				
Other (Specify)				
Stakeholders Meeting				
REP				
NBSSI/MCF/YAW				
GIZ				
Other (Specify)				

Training Activities	No of Act.	Male	Female	Total
Access to Markets (Fairs and Exhibitions Attended)				
Counselling & Extension Services				
Advisory (Provision of Information)				
Enterprise Site Inspection				
NVTI Exams				
Farmer Field Fora				
Total				

FINANCES

Imprest Received:

NO.	MONTH	INSTITUTION	IMPREST AMOUNT RECEIVED			
			CASH (GH¢)	IN KIND		TOTAL (GH¢)
				EQUIPMENT	COST (GH¢)	
1	September	REP		Dell Laptop, Desktop computer, APC smart UPS, Monitor		
2	November	REP	2000 (Cheque)			2000
3	November	NBSSI	600			600
Total						2,600

Training Funds Received from other Projects/Programmes/Institutions and Persons

E.g. REP, Municipal and District Assemblies, MP's Common Fund, JICA, NGOs, etc. Please, state the exact amount received for programs during the period

No.	Organization	Amount Released to the BAC for programs (GH¢)
1.	REP	No amount received
2	GOG	No amount received
3	JICA	No amount received
4.	MMDAs	No amount received
5.	MP	No amount received
4	Others (please specify)	No amount received
	Total	No amount received

Funds Generated Internally

NO.	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	AMOUNT GENERATED
1.	Commitment Fees	
2.	NBSSI Clients' Registration	GH¢1,350
3.	GSA Recommendation Letters	
4.	sale of products from technical training	
5.	Others (please, specify)	
	Total	

Transfers to Regional Secretariat/Head Office/REP

Eg. NBSSI clients' Registration, commitment fees, sale of products from technical training programmes, GSA Recommendation Letters, etc

No.	Item	Amount transferred (Gh¢)
1.	Commitment Fees	
2.	NBSSI Clients' Registration	1,350
3.	GSA Recommendation Letters	
4.	sale of products from technical training	
5.	Others (please, specify)	
	Total	1,350

NETWORKING/ COLLABORATION WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS

STATE the efforts that the BAC is making to network with partner institutions, projects and programmes. Give detailed explanation on the nature of any on- going collaborations between the BAC and each partner institution/ projects/programmes.

Name of Partner Institution	Nature of Collaboration
Farm Institute	The Wenchi BAC is collaborating with the Wenchi Farm Institute to facilitate the Formalization of Association of Soybean Processors with the Registrar General Department as requirement of benefiting from the Soybean Processing Machine provided by the Rural Enterprises Programme.
Mofa	The Wenchi BAC in Collaboration with MOFA is facilitating access to market for the members of Ayigbe innovative platform who are cassava processors to sell their products

3.3 CHALLENGES

3.3.1 Lack of Office Space

The Wenchi BAC faces the challenge of Office accommodation. Currently, the BAC occupies one office given by the Municipal Assembly, which serves as office of the Head and all other Staff. This makes receiving and attending to Clients difficult. Confidentiality is also difficult to manage.

3.3.2 Weak Office Logistics

The official vehicle Nissan Pick Up with Reg. No: AS 1639 Q and Motorcycle M-10-AS1397 are weak and unable to travel long distances in the Municipality. This is making it difficult to undertake some activities of the BAC.

3.3.3 Irregular Release of Training Funds

The Wenchi BAC has still not yet received Training Funds for 2020. This leads to delay of implementation of planned activities.

3.3.4 Faulty & Lack of Office Equipment

The only office Printer has constantly been making work difficult, despite the regular servicing which is taking a toll on the office.

The lack of Photocopier Machine is another major challenge facing the BAC faces is the lack of office Space. Currently, the BAC occupies one office at the Municipal Assembly, which serves as office of the BAC Head and all other Staff this makes receiving Clients difficult.

Another challenge is the delay in release of training funds. This in turn leads to delay of implementation of planned activities.

Also, the lack of photocopier and the faulty nature of the printer making paper work and documentation very difficult for the BAC.

Finally, the official vehicle and motorcycle are weak making it difficult to undertake some activities of the BAC.

3.4 RECOMMENDATION

1. The Wenchi BAC should be provided with additional office in the interim while the national authority takes immediate steps to establish or provide an Office Complex to make its administration efficient.
2. Training Funds should be released as timely as necessary to enable the office organize its training programmes and other related activities for the public to feel the impact of the organization in the Municipality.
3. The Office should be provided with office equipment such as Printer and Photocopier Machine to protect and manage official documents for purposes of records keeping and confidentiality as well as saving personal cost.
4. The Wenchi BAC should be provided with imprest for regular servicing and maintenance of the over two decades old vehicle and 10 years old Motorbike while the national authority takes immediate steps to provide a new vehicle and Motorbike to make the Office more mobile and vibrant.

CONCLUSION

It is hoped that the BAC will continue to strive and play its role of promoting competitive MSEs and providing enabling environment for MSEs in the Municipality, notwithstanding the challenges.

4.0 DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Community Care

Community care programme runs such activities as Hospital Welfare Services, Psychiatric Social Work Services, Services for the Destitute, Registration of NGOs, Community Based Rehabilitation, Vocational training for the poor and disabled, income generation for rural women and poverty alleviation interventions; such as LEAP, GPSNP, etc.

4.2 LEAP Programme

During the year under review, the 65/66th , 67th and 68th cycles Leap cash were transferred to the 1294 beneficiaries (194 males and 1100 females) in the 35 communities in the months: June, August, and October. The 65th and 66th cycles were joint payment because of the Covid pandemic. The corresponding amounts for 65th, 66th, 67th and 68th cycles are GHC 114,167.28; GHC136,258.00; GHC131,066; and GHC114,167.28; totaling GHC495,658.56

4.2.1 Monitoring of LEAP Household Caregivers

All the 35 beneficiary communities were visited during the year under review. Apart from a few household caregivers all the rest were complying with the conditions.

4.3 Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP)

The Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP) was introduced during the first quarter of the year (2020). The GPSNP is a world Bank/DFID/Government of Ghana support project which is being implemented by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) and the Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Protection (MoGCSP). The GPSNP is a hybrid of the Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP), a social intervention project aims at improving the productivity of the poor to enhance their income levels. The Municipal benefitted from the Feeder Roads (FRs) and Climate Change (CC) Mitigation Intervention subprojects. The FRs is yet to start but the CC has started. The beneficiary's communities for the CC subproject include: Tromeso, Nchira, Kaose, Subinso No2, and Akrobi with a total of Two and Seventeen (217) beneficiaries. The selected crop for the project is Cashew Plantation.

The project is now at advanced stage and the department used this opportunity to sensitize the communities involved on government policies such as Covid-19 prevention protocol and also child labour and prevention methods, and women empowerment and gender violence.

4.4 Vocational Training

During the year under review Twenty (20) applications were received from clients seeking admission into special schools and acquisition of employable skills. Six (6) were seeking admission into special schools and were referred to the Ghana Education Service-Wenchi for assistance whiles fourteen (14) were attached to Master Taylor's welding shop to acquire skills in metal fabrication.

4.5 Assistance to Persons With Disability (PWDS)

During the year under review Two (2) disbursements were done in 27th April and 1st October to 57 and 52 beneficiaries' respectively, with the corresponding amounts of GHC 108,000.00 and GHC 98,000. Thus there were two disbursements to 109 beneficiaries with total amount of GHC206,000.00 in the year under review,

4.6 Social Education

In collaboration with NCCE, Municipal Assembly and Ghana Education Service (G.E.S.) fora were organized in Twenty (20) communities during the year under review, on the theme "Women and Inheritance". The target group includes men, women youth and children. The number of people present were between forty (40) and fifty (50) in each community. Also talk shows were organized on the local FM-Radio Royals-on the Domestic Violence Act in collaboration with DOVVSU and Municipal Assembly and Ghana Education Service.

The department also educated the beneficiaries communities of the climate change subproject; Tromeso, Nchira, Kaose, Subinso No2, and Akrobi on child rights and abuse, domestic violence, Gender violence and women empowerments, bookkeeping and records keeping, time management, basic knowledge in banking activities, business planning, child care and protection activities. About Two Thousand (8000) participants were educated in Forty (40) meetings.

4.6.1 Child's Rights Promotion and Protection

This programme is to ensure that the promotion and protection of the rights of children in the areas of child maintenance, custody, domestic violence, Family reconciliation, supervision of Day Care Centers, running of Children Home/Orphanage, etc are protected and promoted.

4.6.2 Child Protection:

The department could only form Five (5) Child Right Clubs in the basic schools in the municipality instead of the intended Twenty (20) for year due to the closure of schools as a result of the COVID19 pandemic. However the department embarked on education on child abuse, child labour and Gender Violence prevention to the cocoa farmers and the beneficiaries of the climate change sub-project in the municipal.

4.6.3 Family Welfare and Marriage Reconciliation

During the year under review, Ninety -five (95) cases were handled, consisting of: child maintenance, custody, abuse of spouse, and marriages. Six (6) cases have elements of domestic violence in them and were referred to DOVVSU.

4.7 Child Maintenance

4.7.1. Payment of Maintenance Allowance

Ten Thousand Seven hundred and Forty-Four Ghana Cedis (GH¢10,744.00) was paid to Thirty (30) clients as maintenance allowance for their children during the year.

4.8 Justice Administration

4.8.1 Family Tribunal

During the year under review, sixty-four (64) cases made were handled.

The breakdown is as follows:

Tried	— 60
Partly tried	— 0
Pending	— 4

4.8.2 Juvenile Court:

Forty-one (41) juvenile cases were recorded, twenty (20) were released on probation and three (3) convicted and sent to the correctional centre, while the remaining Three (3) are pending and remaining were released as not guilty.

4.8.3 Probation

Twenty (20) juveniles were convicted and released on probation

4.8.4 Social Enquiry Report (SER)

Twenty-four (24) Social Enquiry Reports were written, five (5) on Child Custody, one (1) on Medical enquire, one (1) NGO and the remaining Seventeen (17) on Juvenile crimes

4.9 Adult Education

4.9.1 Mass Meetings

Ten (10) mass meetings were held in the year in Akrobi, Beposo, Nchira, Nkonsia, Awisa, Amponsahkrom, Subinsol&2, Koase, Boadan and Manhyia with an audience of Seven Thousand Two Hundred (7,200) educated on the following:

- Covid19 protocols and social distancing
- Hygiene, Water and Sanitation Education.
- Voilence Against Women
- Gender Family Laws
- Counselling And Mediation
- Human Right And Empowerment

4.9.2 Home Science

4.9.3 Self-Help Project

The department sensitized the following communities; Beposo Akrobi, Nchira, Nkonsia, Awisa, Amponsahkrom, Subinsol&2, Koase, Nwaose and Boadan in the Municipality to be more active in the planting for Food and Jobs initiatives. The department also encouraged groups and communities to employ locally available resources in solving basic developmental problems in their communities and environs. Moreover, the

departments actively participated in helping these communities in identifying these resources and utilizing them to their advantage.

4.9.4 Study Group Meetings

Five (5) Women groups namely Zongo Women Association (12), Adwumaden Bakers Association (9), Northern Women Gari Processing (45), Maize Marketing Association (40), and Ghana Red Cross Society (Mothers' Club) (22) with a membership of One Hundred and Seventy Three (173) were educated quarterly on the following:

- Covid 19 Protocols
- National Youth Entrepreneurship Programme
- National Identification System
- Free Education Policy
- Planting for Food and Jobs Initiatives
- Banking Culture
- Payment of taxes
- Women's Rights
- Girl-child education
- Causes and Prevention of Malaria
- Energy conservation
- Causes and Prevention of Malaria

4.9.5 Extension Services

The department collaborated with department of Agriculture to sensitize the climate change beneficiaries' communities on the following topics: planting for food and jobs, planting for export, and animal rearing.

Yearly Evaluation Report, 2020 Statistics mass Meetings

Study Group Meetings Women's Groups

Name of community	Name of group	Membership	Meeting days	Contact person	Activities
Wenchi	Zongo Women Associatio	12	Fridays	Hajia Habiba	Susu
Wenchi	Adwumaden Bakers Association	9	Mondays	Stephen Owusu	Baking and selling of bread
Wenchi	Northern Women Gari Processing	45	Tuesday	Mary OwusuAddei	Gari processing
Wenchi	Maize Marketing Association	40	Thursday	Mr. Joseph Amansiah	Buying and selling of maize

Wenchi	Ghana Red Cross Society (Mothers' Club)	22	Sundays	Asana Ali	Soap Making
Total		173			

Challenges:

The department faces the following challenges;

Inadequate office furniture

Lack of funds to service office equipment

Lack of logistics and office equipment: desk top computers and laptops, scanner and printers

The CPU and UPS are unserviceable

Recommendations:

In order to enhance efficiency in service delivery to clients and the public, it is recommended that funds be made available to service the office equipment and also replace the unserviceable equipment.

Conclusion:

Despite the challenges the department has been able to successfully implement its goals, more than 90% of the

COMMUNITIES	AKROBI	SUBIN SO No. 2	SUBIN SO No. 1	AWISA	NCHIRA	NWAOSE	NKONSI	BOADAN	BEPOSO	KOASE
NUMBER OF MEETINGS	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	14

programs and projects have been implemented during the year under review.

5.0 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The department of Agriculture during the quarter implemented majority of its programmes and activities aimed at ensuring food security in the Municipality and also farmer-based knowledge and skills and support from staff of the department.

MAG financial Transfers

It took 7 days for fund to hit Sub CF account. There was a little delay from the central Assembly this time due to the GFMIS System in use.

Table 5.1: Financial Transfers

Region	District	No. days fund hit Sub CF account	Duration of funds Transfer (days)1
Bono	Wenchi	7	14

Source: DAD, 2020

5.1 Institutional Collaboration.

During the period under review the Department collaborated with Soil Research Institute to establish rice, soybean and rice trails at Bausu, Nchiraa Branam and etc. All the 15 plots were affected by drought hence second fertilizer application were not done which affected the objective of the trials.

Name of Project / Activity	Beneficiaries					Achievement (Result from intervention)
	Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLW D	
SOIL RESEARCH INSTITUTE	13	2	5	10	0	Trials on maize, rice and soybean established to know require fertilizer for the crops

Table 5.2 : Collaboration with Projects (Mo FA)

Name of Project / Activity	Beneficiaries					Achievement (Result from intervention)
	Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLW D	
GASIP	81	82	43	39	0	15 FBOs members have adopted the use of PPE when spraying

Source: DAD, 2020

Follow up trainings were conducted for 4 FBOs at Nchiraa ,Yawminkrom and Kanaase during the period under review. It came out that majority of the members are not keeping record of their enterprise hence there is the need to continue emphasized it. The training was on safe use of agro chemical and prevention of Aflatoxin in maize

5.1.1 Collaboration with DP Projects (GIZ, USAID, WFP, JICA etc)

Table 5.3: DONOR PROJECT

Name of Project / Activity	Beneficiaries					Achievement (Result from intervention)
	Male	Female	Youth	Age d	PLW D	
GIC						
(Living income & tree crop project (GIC)	17	15	12	20	0	One New cashew farm established and 1 cashew management demonstration establish at Ayigbe
ADRA(BAAT)	186	124	51	259	0	5 beehives has been colonized and yet to be harvested
GESSIP	3,618	2,442	2,424	3636	0	80% of demonstrations affected by drought
GPSNP (World bank)	104	157	79	40	0	Construction of fire belt have been completed in all the five plantation sites

Source: DAD, 2020

5.1.2 Agricultural technical Staff 2Strength

Permanent Market enumerator would be needed to help the NABCO personnel in the market. Request has been made to get Administrator from the central Administration of the Assembly to help in the administration office whiles the secretary is on maternity leave.

Table 5.4: Human Resource capacity

Region 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	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Region 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	
DAOs	7	6	0	6	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	6
Vet DAOs	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
AEAs	20	17	3	20	13	2	0	0	2	1	2	0	20
Market Enumerators	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vet TOs	6	4	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
NABCo	25	20	3	22	18	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	22
YEA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	62	48	7	55	35	6	6	0	2	1	5	0	55

Source: DAD/RAD, 2020

5.1.3 In-service training

ADRA supported the Department to train the AEAs and other National Service personnel's on Mapping of Cashew using survey 123. The mapping will cover 15 operational areas namely Awisa, Nkonsia, Bausu and etc

District	Name of programme by type	Year	Beneficiaries	
			M	F
	ADRA BAAT Project	2020	16	3

Table 5.4: Summary of Monitoring findings and Actions Taken

No	Name of Programme	Objective	Community Visited	Findings & Recommendation
	Bono-Asante Atea(BAAT)	Status of established cashew seedlings planted 2020	Tromeso & Subinso No 2	5% of 240 seedlings planted to cover 6 acres were destroyed
	GESSIP	Status of the demonstrations and activities of CBA	Atuna, Nkonsia, Tromeso Wurompo, Akete, Botenso Ayigbe	80% of the mother demonstrations have been affected by drought

SRI	Performance of maize and Soybean trails	Bausu, Atuna and Nchiraa	The soybean at the stage of flowering affected by the drought and the maize could not form cobs. No yield assess can be conducted
GPSNP	To inspect Construction of fire belt and cleaning of fire wide	Subinso No.2, Nchiraa Tromeso, Akrobi and Koase	Construction of fire belt completed in all the five communities but Koase one was not properly done. Conducted social accountability forum at Nchiraa and Subinso No 2

5.1.4 Highlights of Regional Weather Situation

The rainfall pattern was very bad which brought about drought hence affected most of the plants especially maize, rice and cowpea.

5.1.5 Rainfall and its Effect on Agriculture

The rainfall was very poor which affected crops negatively during the period under review. There were few rains recorded in the month of December in some communities which helped farmers to make yam mounds and planted their yam. Comparing the current (2020) with 2020 there were more rains in 2020 than 2020 as the table below show

Table 5.5: District Average Rainfall Distribution

DATA	OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		4TH QUARTER 2020	4TH QUARTER 2020	% Change
	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020			
Rainfall (mm)	168.7	21.6	31.3	14.4	1.3	12.0	201.3	48	-76.1%
No. of Rain days	18	2	7	3	1	4	26	9	-65.3

Source: Meteo – Wenchi

5.1.6 External factors impacting on agriculture production

Sand winning, illegal logging, bush fire, droughts were some of the external factors which impact negatively on Agriculture production during the period under review.

Table: 5.6: External factors impacting on agriculture production

External Factor	Type of crop(s)	Area (Ha)	Communities	No. of Farmers Affected		
				Male	Female	Total
Sand winning	Maize and Cashew	3.2	Ayaayo, Tromeso Nchiraa & Tromeso	3	1	4
Illegal Logging	Maize and Cashew	8.4	Subinso, Bonkro, Tromiso, Nchiraa - Abranko	4	2	6
Bush fire	Maize, Cashew	4.0	Subinso No 2	210	60	270
Drought	Maize/	4879.23	Tromiso, Buoku, All the 20	4027	1307	5,334
	Rice	35	Operational area	249	183	432
Pest infestation / Disease outbreak	Tromiso	15.0	Maize, beans	22	13	35

5.1.7 Pest and Disease situation

During the period under review the crops that were attacked by insect pest were cowpea, maize, okro, tomatoes, pepper, groundnut and cashew. Insect pest diagnosed were aphids, fruit borers, fall army worms, caterpillar's cashew mosquitoes and termites. Disease problems were rosette, fruit rots and leaf curl.

5.1.8 Fall Army worm

During the period under review some farmers reported cases Fall Army worm infestation of which AEAs were asked to confirm and chemicals were given to farmers. CABI also helped to train farmers on how to discover FAW at early stage and control.

Table 5.7. Fall Army worm situation

Total farmland affected (Ha)		Total Area Sprayed (Ha)		Total Area Recovered (Ha)		Total Area Destroyed (Ha)		Number of farmers affected			
2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020		2020	
								M	F	M	F
101	476	101	476	101	476	-	-	105	35	108	38

Source: DAD

476 farm land were affected of which chemicals were given to farmers and AEAs were supervised the spraying.

Scheduled Disease Outbreaks and control mechanism

Table 5.8: Scheduled Disease Outbreaks

Diseases	Species Affected	2020				2020			
		No. of outbreaks / disease	No. of animals affected	Total Losses	Number of Communities Reporting	No. of outbreaks/ disease	No. of animals affected	Total Losses	Number of Communities Reporting
African Swine Fever	Pig	NILL				NILL			
Anthrax	Cattle								
	Sheep/Goats								
	Cattle								
Avian Infectious Bronchitis	Poultry	NILL				NILL			
Trypanosomiasis	Cattle	NILL				NILL			
	Pigs	NILL				NILL			
Tuberculosis	Cattle	NILL				NILL			
	Sheep	NILL				NILL			
	Goats	NILL				NILL			
	Dog/Cat/Monkey	NILL				NILL			
Mange	Cattle	NILL				NILL			

³Mandatory

Sheep	NILL				NILL			
Goat	NILL				NILL			
Pigs	NILL				NILL			
Donkeys	NILL				NILL			
Dogs	NILL				NILL			

Source: DAD

There was no disease outbreak during the period under review.

Table 5.9: Vaccination and Treatment of Animals

Animal Species	Disease	No. of Animals Vaccinated		Achievement (+/-)
		2020	2020	(2020 vs. 2020)
Poultry	Newcastle Orthodox			
	I-2		1,072	
	Gumboro	27,700	33,920	+ 6,220
	Fowl pox	20,500	29,470	+9,970
	Marek's disease		-	
Cattle	Anthrax	-	-	
	Blackleg	-	-	
	PPR	-	-	
	CBPP	-	-	
Sheep	PPR	207	135	-72
	Anthrax		-	
Goats	PPR	203	115	-78
	Anthrax		-	
Dogs	Rabies	79	163	+84
Cats	Rabies	3	12	+9
Cattle	Trypanosomiasis		-	

Vaccination was carried out in 20 communities namely Atuna, Boadan, Wenchi zongo and etc. The number of animals for vaccination old Fowl pox and Gumboro increased tremendously comparing with 2020. The increased is as a result of awareness and sensitization carried out in various local information centers. 620 farmers involved consist of 420 males and 201 females.

Quantity of Chemicals Distributed under FAW

Table 5.10: Quantity of chemicals distributed

Type of Chemical	Quantity of chemical received	Quantity of Chemical Distributed	Unit of measure		Beneficiary farmers		Coverage (Ha)
			Litres	(Kg)	M	F	
Agro-Blaster	litres	43litres	Litres	-	41	8	125

Worm Attack	litres	48litres	Litres		29	10	76
Eradicoat	litres	31litres	Litres		38	20	275
	Sachet	sachet					
	Litres	litres	Litres				
	G	g		kg			

Source: DAD

During the period under review no chemicals were received from the regional but there were left over chemicals received during the third quarter which they distributed to farmers. Farmers testify the effectiveness of eradicoat.

5.1.9 Crop Production

Enhanced utilisation of Agricultural Inputs (Fertilizer & Seed)

Fertilizer distribution

Farmers were not getting Subsidized PFJ urea fertilizer to buy from the registered retailers. Retailers were complained of shortage hence famers were buying it without subsidy. This situation has been occurring every year during minor season. Quota should be given for both minor season and major season to avoid the shortage.

Table 5.11: Fertilizer distributions (bags)

	Quantity (Bags)			% distributed	Target	No of beneficiaries		
	Opening stock	Distributed	Balance			Male	Female	Total
NPK	0	26,814	0	%	37,000	6015	1503	7518
Urea	0	17,580	0	100%	15,000	3021	1006	4028
Granular	10,000	10,000	0	100%	15,000	616	126	742
Compost	300	300	0	100%	500	38	12	50
Organic Liquid	10,200	10,200	0			312	13	425

The figures above are cumulative.

Table 5.12: Fertilizer distributions (Coupons)

Type of Fertilizer		Quantity (Coupons)				% distributed	Target	No of beneficiaries		
		Target	Received	Distributed	Balance			Male	Female	Total
NPK		50,000	-							
Urea		30,000	-							
Sulphate of Ammonia										
Organic	Liquid	8000	-							
	Granular									
	Compost	600	-							

There was no fertilizer coupon used for the period under review.

5.1.10 Quantity of Certified Seeds Distributed

Most of the farmers were not used to the hybrid seed (Supper903) hence farmer's patronage were very low and prefer the OPV. The hybrid farmers are used to are Pan 12, Pan 53 and 30Y. No seeds were received during the period under review the figures are commutative.

Table 5.13: Certified seeds received and distributed

Type of Seed	Unit	Target	Quantity			% distribution	No of beneficiaries		
			Received	Distributed	Balance		Male	Female	Total
Maize (OPV)	MT	28.6	27.45	27.45	-	100%	821	145	966
Maize (Hybrid)	MT	13.75	6.65	0.5	6.15	7.52%	11	2	13
Rice	MT	4.8	5.2	2.56	2.64	49.2%	47	7	54
Sorghum									
Soya bean									

Groundnut										
Tomato										
Onion										
Chilli Pepper										
Carrot										
Cabbage										
Lettuce										
Cowpea	MT	5.0	5.0	5.0	--	100%	109	20	128	

Table 5.14: Number of Agro-input retail outlets in the regions

	Number of registered input dealers		Number of unregistered input dealers		Total		Number of input outlets and sale points of which both registered and unregistered								Number of Communities Without Input outlet/sale points	
							Solely Crop input		Solely Livestock input		Solely Fisheries input		Mixed Input Outlet			
	20	20	202	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	202	202
	20	20	0	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	0	0
	10	10	16	16	26	26	26	26	2	2	0	0	0	0	22	22

Farmers' Access to Improved Technology

Access to Improved Agriculture Technology and Extension Services

The farmer extension ratio for 2020 is 1:2699 compare with 2020 which was 1:2415. One of the AEA has official resign and move to cocoa board. AEAs have been encouraged to facilitate group formation and reached them with improved technologies.

GASIP Supported to train 4 FBOs on post harvest techniques, prevention of Aflatoxin, in maize production and correct use of agrochemicals.

Table 5.15: Access to Agriculture Technology and Extension Services

Indicator	Target	2020	2020	
Number of improved Technology demonstrated to farmers:	Livestock	8	4	6
	Fisheries	-	-	
	Crop	12	11	12
	Others		2	
Area (acres) under improved Technology demonstrated to farmers:	Livestock	1	0	0.1
	Fisheries	0	0	

Indicator		Target	2020	2020
	Crop	1	1	6
Extension Agent-farmer ratio			1:2415	1:2699
Total number of farmers participating in demonstrations	Male	200	23	120
	Female	130	15	60
Number of FBOs trained in extension services delivery		15	2	4

One IMO technology demonstration has been established at Branam State Farm for pig farmers.

Table 5.16: Farmer Based Organizations

Type of FBOs	No.FBO		2020		2020		Total
	2020	2020	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Crop	61	86	1301	1082	1612	1842	3454
Livestock	6		167	29	167	29	
Fisheries							
Animals	2	2			410	504	504
Processing		3			86	110	110
Marketing		4			122	201	201
Others (VSL)	123	40	1476	2214	336	720	1056

Beneficiaries of Technologies Demonstrated

Farmers were demonstrated to correct use of agro chemical, methods of fertilizer application and yam minisett technology. Chemical wastage has been reduce hence reduce cost of production by farmers

Table 5.17: Beneficiaries of crop technologies demonstrated

No	List of technology by type	4th Quarter, 2020				4th Quarter, 2020			
		Target	M	F	Total	Target	M	F	Total
1	Correct use of agro-chemicals	1,500	2,173	1,171	3,344	5000	3,035	1,830	4,865
2	Raw planting for optimum production	3,000	1,179	992	2,171	5000	2544	2063	4,607
3	Pest / disease recognition,	2000	1,218	726	1,944	2500	2,184	1,155	3,339

	prevention and control								
4	Seed / planting material production and multiplication techniques	650	392	250	642	1000	297	147	444
5	Introduction of improved varieties	2500	837	330	1,167	1000	439	177	616
6	Post harvest of seed grains	1,200	2,288	1,206	3,484	4000	2,344	1,254	3,598
7	Yam mini-sett techniques	150	50	30	80	200	74	35	109
8	Fertilizer application	200	155	115	270	1000	142	82	224
9	Vegetable production	1500	528	363	891	1000	1,251	772	2,023
10	Cocoa/cashew nursery	---				900	501	267	768
11	Plantain sucker multiplication					100	54	39	93
12	Soil Fertility management					500	214	103	317

5.1.11 Agricultural Extension Service Performance

Extension delivery has been improved comparing it in 2018 but 9 of AEAs do not have motorbikes which affect their mobility to far areas to extend extension delivery to farmers at these very far areas

Table 5.18: Availability of Agricultural Extension Services

	2019			2020		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of AEAs required	17	3	20	17	3	20
Number of AEAs at post	17	3	20	14	3	17
% AEAs at post compared to required	100%	100%	100%	82%	100%	85%
% of female AEAs at post		3	3	0	3	3
Number of farmers				27,539	18,360	45,899
Ratio of farmer to AEAs at post						1:2699

Demonstrations conducted

Varietal demonstrations on maize were established during the period under review. The demonstrations were affected by drought.

Table 5.19: Number and types of demonstration conducted

Region	No. of Demonstrations conducted 4th qtr		Type of demonstration		Beneficiaries			
					Male		Female	
	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020
Totals	1	6	Result and method	Varietal	23	120	15	60

5.1.12 Improved Technologies Adopted by Farmers

Table 5.20: Farmers adopting improved technologies

No	Type of technology adopted	Male	Female	Total
1	Row planting	809	471	1,280
2	Use of Agro-chemical	1,232	698	1,930
3	Pruning of Cashes	159	5	164
4	Use of improved varieties	340	311	651
5	Records keeping	7	2	9
6	The use of ranch	2	-----	2
7	Pest/diseases control	200	57	247
8	Post-Harvest technology	115	65	180
9	Timely planting	50	14	64
10	Early maturing	5	5	10
11	Soya fortification	-----	12	12

Table 5.21: Research-Extension-Farmer Linkages Committees (RELCs)

RELC		2020		2020		% Change
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Number of participants	Researchers	3	1	0	0	0
	Farmers	12	5	10	5	15
	Processors	1	2	1	0	1
	Input dealers	4	1	1	1	2
	Technical staff	11	5	6	2	8

RELC issues

	2020	2020	
Number of Research Extension Linkage Planning meetings held	1	6	
Number of gender sensitive recommendations implemented under RELC	0	0	
List 3 key problems recommended for research during the planning session	Emergence of obnoxious weeds due to the use of nicogan Rough coats of small ruminants BBS in mango TB in cattle	Disease affecting garden eggs production Repackaging of PPR vaccines to smaller vials for 5-10	
List of 3 key problems researched and completed	Weedicide trail was conducted to research into		
Number of problems being researched into	1	2	

The RELC meeting was conducted in July, 2020 of which issues that came up such as improper use of agro-chemicals, no standardisation in purchase of maize and other produce and etc. The constraints that came up at the RELC meeting were captured in the 2021 work plan and budget.

5.1.13 Extension home and farm visit

During the period under review AEs undertook 469 home visits consisting of 3,743 males and 2,998 females. They also undertook 492 field visits consisting of 1,827 males and 1,124 females. The visits were to disseminate improved technologies to farmers and also coach the CBAs in extension techniques to help in extension delivery.

Table 5.22: Number of extension home and farm visits conducted.

	Region	Total number of farmers visited	2020		Total number of farmers visited	2020		Total
			Male	Female		Male	Female	

Home & Field Visit	BONO	13,683	7,593	6,090	9,692	5,570	4,122	9,692
--------------------	------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

5.1.13 Reduced Post-Harvest losses (survey)

Education and sensitization of farmers on good post harvest practices is ongoing and farmers are anticipation the one warehouse one district will be completed and facility be used. Currently the contractor has stopped work on site

Indicator	Baseline	2020	2020	Percentage change
Percentage Change in Post-Harvest Losses				
Maize		18%		
Rice		7%		
Millet				
Sorghum				
Cowpea		15%		
Soya bean		-		
Groundnut				
Yam		18%		
Cassava		20%		
Cocoyam		15%		
Plantain		15%		
Other (vegetable)		25%		

Survey has not been conducted yet but AEAs have been asked to report base on field observation in the minor season harvest

5.1.14 Market Information

Most of the commodities prices have been increased compare it with the same period last year; this is a result of high demand and supply. The demand for cassava has consistently increased of which cassava farmers are happy with the gross margin effect. The increase in price of maize can also be attributed to drought.

Commodities	Av. Wholesale price 4th Qtr. 2020	Av. price 4th Qtr. 2020	Price difference	Percentage
Maize (White)	129.1	169.0	39.9	30.9%
Maize (Yellow)	135.7	178.2	42.5	31.3%
Millet	585.2	220	-365.2	-62.4%

Sorghum	244.5	270	25.5	10.4%
Rice local perfume	202.4	220.2	26.8	13.9%
Rice Imported perfume	147.0	224.6	77.6	52.8%
Yam (Puna)	507.7	608.3	100.6	20.8%
Yam (White)	422.3	479.2	56.9	13.5%
Cassava	72.1	77.5	5.4	7.5%
Cocoyam	342.0	408.3	66.3	20.4%
Gari	226.2	293.3	67.1	29.7%
Dried Cassava chips	169	233.3	64.3	38%
Plantain (Apentu)	9.4	10.5	1.1	11.7%
Plantain (Apem)	11.2	13.1	1.9	17%
Tomatoes	396.5	429.1	32.6	8.2%
Garden eggs	105.3	125	20.5	18.7%
Dried pepper	535.4	500	-35.4	-6.6%
Groundnut (Red)	637.5	725	87.5	13.7%
Cowpea (White)	449.7	513.3	63.6	14.2%
Soybeans	756.3	280	-476.3	-63%
Okro	166	187.5	21.5	13%
Egg common	14.7	15.2	0.5	3.4%

Major Crop Performance (Non PFJ)

Table 5.22: Improved Major crop Performance (Non PFJ)

No	Crops	Productivity (Mt/Ha)	Area of production (Ha)	Production (Mt)
1	Maize	2.0	8132.25	6,506.04
2	Rice	2.5	70	87.5
3	Cassava	29	1,638.8	47,525.2
4	Cowpea	0.3	200	150.5
5	Pepper	0.9	15	13.5
6	Onion	-	-	-
7	okra	0.8	21	16.8
8	Garden eggs	22.5	10	225
Other		-	-	-

4879.23 ha of area cultivated under maize and 35ha of rice destroyed by drought which would affect production. The drought has also affected the yield of vegetable especially farmers without the use of non formal irrigation

5.1.16 Major Crop performance (PFJ)

Most of the farmers because of the drought could not do second fertilizer application which might contributed to low yield

Table 5.23: Improved Major crop Performance (PFJ)

No	Crops	Productivity/Yield (Mt/Ha)	Area of production (Ha)	Production (Mt)
1	Maize	2.1	400	840
2	Rice	2.3	41	94.3
3	soybean	-	-	-
4	Cowpea			

Table 5.24: PFJ recovery (Fertilizer and seed - 2017)

Region	Total cost of input (Ghc)	Amount Recovered (Ghc)	Balance (Ghc)	Recovery %
Bono	312,364.8	209,738.2	112,626.6	64%

Table 5.25: PFJ recovery (Seed - 2018)

	Total cost of input (Ghc)	Amount Recovered (Ghc)	Balance (Ghc)	Recovery %
	36,330.75	680	35,650.75	2%

5.1.17 Agricultural Mechanisation

Table 5. 26: Availability of Agricultural Mechanisation

Indicator		2020			2020	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Number of functional agricultural mechanisation service centres	New		-	-	-	-
	Existing					
	Number of farmers having access to	M	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	

Indicator		2020		2020	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	mechanised services				
Area ploughed					
Total number of trainees in the proper use and handling of farm machinery	tractor owners, operators, mechanics trained		-		-

There is one mechanization centre which was given to the Methodist University but is not function now. There are other private operators who offered services to farmers during the period under review.

5.1.18 Irrigation

Informal Irrigation

Informal irrigation is where a group of individuals use infrastructure for water storage, conveyance and distribution provided from the farmer's own resources or with some external support other than the government.

Emergency Preparedness

lant clinic sessions are ongoing to educate farmers on control of pest and diseases .Farmers have been advised to construct fire belt to prevent any bush fire outbreak and store their produce at the various warehouses

Table 5.27: National food strategic stock

Indicator	2020		2020	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Quantity of national buffer stock (Mt)				
Maize (white)				50tons
Maize (yellow)				
Rice				

There is no maize at commodity warehouse as at the time of reporting but management are still in touch with farmers and aggregators to bring their maize for storage. Likely for price of maize to continue increase because of high demand. Farmers are still harvesting their maize on the field.

5.1.19 Livestock Production

Enhanced Farmers' Access to Improved livestock production Technology

Table 5.28: Farmers' Access to Improved livestock production Technology

Number of Livestock technologies demonstrated

2020	2020
4	6

Farmers adopting improved livestock technologies adopted
148 Farmers have adopted improve livestock technologies such as improve housing, supplementary feeding .Farmers that their fields were affected by drought have been advised to allow their animals to graze as feed to complement it.

Table 5.28: Farmers adopting improved livestock technologies

No.	Type of livestock technologies adopted	Male		Female		Total	
		2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020
1	Improve housing	43	85	52	31	95	116
2	Breed Improvement	0	2	0	0	0	2
3	Supplementary feeding	43	20	52	10	95	30
Grand Total				104107	41	200	148

Improved Livestock Productivity

Table 5.29: Production and distribution of improved livestock breeds

Livestock	Births		% Achieved		No. of Breeding Stock Supplied	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
	Target	Target				
Pig (LW)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cattle						
Sheep	0	0	0	0	--	--
Goat						
Rabbits						
Pig (ABP)						
Total						

Under Rearing for Food and Jobs no animal was received during the period under review.

Enhancing the production and utilization of improved livestock breeds.

Table 5.30: Number of Improved Animals Produced and Sold to Farmers

Species	Birth	Percentage Increase in Stock	No. of Breeds sold
---------	-------	------------------------------	--------------------

	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020
Pigs (Large White)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabbit						
Goat						
Sheep						
Cattle						
Ashanti black pigs						
Total						

Source: Animal Production Directorate, MoFA

Table 5.31: Domestic livestock Population

Livestock	2020	2020	% Change
Cattle	3,500	3756	6.8
Sheep	12,224	13233	7.6
Goat	15,475	16737	7.5
Pig exotic	2,386	2608	8.5
Pig local	4095	4387	6.6
Poultry Local	30,500	33526	9.0
Poultry	130,400	143,740	1.3

The veterinary officers have been advised to give more attention to communities where animal rearing is very dominant to conduct vaccination exercise regularly.

Table 5.32: Meat production (Cattle, Goat, sheep poultry & pig) (MT)

Type of livestock	4th Quarter, 2020	4th Quarter, 2020
Beef	1,257	1,369
Mutton	42	45
Chevon	58	110
Pork	40	39
Chicken	-	-
Total		1563

The figures above are the animals slaughtered at the Municipal Slaughter House with the supervision by the veterinary officers.

Table 5.33: Livestock credit-in-kind programme

No.	2020			2020			
	No. of Beneficiary Farmers	No. of Ani. Received	No. of Ani	No. of Beneficiary Farmers	No. of Ani. Given	No. of Ani. Recov	No. of Ani.

	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	Rec ov	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot		Remain ed
Sheep							131								
2															

5.1.20 Livestock feed

There are two feed mill in Wenchi Municipality .One is located within Wenchi town and the other at Droboso a suburb of Wenchi .They have installed capacities of 20,000 metric tons and 10,000 metric tons respectively .Available feed resources within the Municipality includes freshly cut elephant grass, some tree leaves and by-products such as cassava, yam, and plantain peels, corn chaff, and pito mash.

Region	Number of feed mills	Total installed capacities	Actual production capacities
BONO	2	30,000tons	10,000tons

Any other relevant information

Livestock Innovation Platform has been established and the executives elected. The purpose is to promote the value chain among the actors.

5.1.21 AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Increased Internal Agriculture Trade

Cashew buying companies such as Olam are securing private warehouses to store their cashew raw nut before they export. The cashew buyers meeting with the Assembly to release the warehouse to them to store the raw nut has not been finalised as the time of reporting. USIBRAS cashew processing company in Tema have trained and supported 7 cashew cooperative to acquire organic certificate to supply organic raw cashew nut to the company.

Table 5.34: Number of agreements signed between producers and aggregators, processors

Type of value chain	Number of contracts signed		Volume produce(mt)	Value of produce (Gh¢)
	Between Producers& aggregators	Between Producer & processor		
Maize	-	1	800kg	1440
Rice	--	-	-	-

Mango	-	-	-	
Specify for other crops	-	-	-	

Source: DADU

The maize federation group in Wenchi have officially signed MOU with Yendent Company in sunyani to supply quality maize.500tons of maize yearly. During the period under review 800kg of maize was supplied.

Table 5.35: Number of farmers (Male/Female) linked to output markets (processors, off- taker)

Crops	Number of farmers		Volume of produce marketed by farmers (mt)
	Male	Female	
Maize	5	1	149.5
Mango	-	-	
Pineapple	-	-	
Specify for other crops	-	-	

Source: Commodity Exchange-Wenchi

5.1.22 SUSTIANABLE MANAGEMENT OF LAND AND ENVIRONMENT

Enhanced Land and Environment Management

Farmers have been advised to desist from using bush burning to control weeds which normally lead to farm destruction

Table 5.35: Climate change awareness/sensitization Training

Activities	Number of Trainings	Beneficiaries		Total
		Male	Female	
Catchment areas protection schemes (e.g. reclamation of arable land, re-a forestation, etc.)	4	150	75	225
Bush fire mitigation awareness/trainings	11	1000	527	1,527
Overgrazing awareness and training sessions	2	25	16	41
Cropping management (e.g. Crop rotation, cover cropping etc.)	--	--	--	--
Water use management (e.g. bonding in rice fields, Drainage construction in flooded fields, Irrigation etc.)	1	10	30	40
Perennial fruits and fodder plantation against soil erosion	1	25	15	40
IPM	5	306	143	449

Conservation Agriculture (CA)

One demonstration was established using mucuna to control weeds but the performance was very poor due to the drought and the effect could not show.

Table 5.36: Crops under conservation Agriculture

Crops	Total Cropped Area	Area under conservation Agriculture	% under conservation Agriculture	Yield (mt/ha)	
				Conservation	Non-conservation
1	0.2	0.2	-	-	-

Conservation Agriculture Demonstrations

Table 5.37: Conservation Agriculture demonstration

Conservation System	Target Number of Demonstrations	Actual Number of demonstrations	Beneficiaries		
			Total	Male	Female
The use of mucuna to control weeds(Zero tillage)	1	1	1	1	1

NB: Examples of conservation systems are crop rotation, mulching, zero tillage, cover cropping, intercropping etc.

Adoption of Conservation farming Systems

Table 5.38: Conservation Systems Adopted

Systems	Types of Crops	Beneficiaries		Total	Number Adopted		Total	Percentage Adoption
		Male	Female		Male	Female		
Crop rotation	Pepper/ Tomatoes/ Maize/ Groundnut.	738	360	1,098	358	208	454	43%
Mulching	Cashew/Yam, P	102	68	170	94	55	149	55%
Zero tillage	maize	210	140	360	165	147	312	76%
Cover cropping	Cowpea	35	11	46	25	15	40	44%
Intercropping	Cassava/Pepper	305	150	455	41	24	65	10%

5.1.23 Environmental Management

Cashew farmers were sensitized the proper disposal empty chemical containers after usage to protect the environment.

Table 5.39: Awareness/Sensitization on Environmental Management

Item	Target Participants	Number of trainings	Beneficiaries		Total
			Male	Female	
Proper disposal of chemical containers/bottles	Cashew farmers	1	104	148	252
-					

No	Challenge	Recommendation
	Inaccessible feeder roads to some food growing areas	Rehabilitation of feeder to improve movement of people from food growing areas.
	Inadequate and poor conditions of field staff accommodation in the operational areas forcing them to stay outside their operational areas affecting effective extension delivery.	Provision of residential accommodation for senior staff. Need to rehabilitate 2 AEAs quarters at Nchiraa, and Subinso No II
	Field staff not mobile.	Provision of motorbikes to 9 AEAs
	Activities of Fulani herdsmen	By laws to regulate their operation

Table 5.40: MAG financial Transfers

No	RAD/DAD	Date funds reflected in District Sub CF account (dd/mm/yy)		Date funds was transferred to DDA's account (dd/mm/yy)		Duration for funds Transfer (days)5		Reason for delays
		1st release	2nd release	1st release	2nd release	1st release	2nd release	
1		17/8/2020	27/08/2020	-	-	14	-	
2								

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Environmental health department during the Fourth quarter of 2020 undertook various activities towards ensuring the well-being of the people in the Municipality through public health education, fumigation exercises, personal and environmental health awareness creation and many others.

Table 6.1: Key Activities/Targets Set and Achievements Chalked in the year.

NO.	ACTIVITY	TARGET SET	TARGET ACHIEVED	% ACHIEVED	REASON FOR ADVERSE /POSITIVE OUTCOME
	Organize clean up exercise in the two major markets in Wenchi	At least to organize clean up exercise in one of the major markets	The two markets targeted were thoroughly clean	95%	The people were well sensitized
	Pushing and leveling of liquid disposal site	At least to attempt to create space for further dumping of waste	The entire site was pushed and leveled to satisfaction	95%	Funds were release for the execution of the project

	Fumigation of markets, churches, Govt. quarters, offices, and hospitals	At least to tackle some of the targetted areas	All the six major markets were fumigated together with other targetted premises	93%	Adequate logistics were provided
	Maintenance of meat shop at the Wenchi old market	At least to undertake minor maintenance of the meat shop at the Wenchi old market	Minor repairs were made after the cleanup was carried out.	68%	Few logistics were procured for the activities to be carried out,
5.	Evacuation of waste dumps and rehabilitation of the only slaughter house in the municipality	At least to evacuate some of the waste dumps , push and level waste at the slaughter house and its surroundings	There was an engagement of 7 tipper trucks, a bulldozer and pay loader to evacuate, push and level the waste dumps at the slaughter house,	97%	There was a strong collaboration between the municipal Assembly and the P M C company to successfully carry out this job.
6.	Promote hand washing with soup techniques in the markets to prevent COVID-20	At least to promote hand washing techniques in Six (6) markets in the Municipality	All the six selected markets were captured in the program	98%	Logistics required were provided
7.	Carry out hygienic education in the markets on the prevention of COVID-20	At least to carry out hygiene education in about six (6) selected markets in the municipality	Hygiene education was successfully carried out in the six selected markets	99%	Adequate logistical supply was provided
8.	Cleaning and Clearing of all Ceremonial grounds, Offices and Streets	To clear all targeted areas were routines cleaned and cleared during the period	All such areas were captured and work was carried out	97%	Adequate logistics were provided for the performance of the activity for the period

6.1 FOOD HYGIENE

In the fourth quarter, there was sensitization of food vendors and screening of food vendors in the various media

Stations, markets and other communities on the protocol observations of Covid – 20 e.g.

Providing Hand washing materials at their various premises

The right way to use hand washing materials

The constant wearing of nose masks

Social and physical distancing at public places and gatherings

Proper disposal of both liquid and solid waste etc.

Plans and strategies were put in place to screen food vendors for the year 2020, which screening started in the month of October due to Covid- 20 pandemic and is expected to next year February 2021.

6.2 SERVICES

6.2.1 Waste Management

Zoomlion provides door to door refuse collection at a fee in various house and at collection points and disposed of successfully at the final disposal site and pushing and levelling of refuse at Droboso, Kasoa and other communities that resulted in the drastic improvement and this was also with the collaboration from the ZOOMLION COMPANY GHANA LTD.

LIQUID WASTE

Household latrine provision was encouraging but with few challenges in the Municipality. The message of household latrine construction increase through the constant sensitization at the FM stations and talks with individual landlords in the Municipality especially the smaller communities. However, some of the people still patronized the Public Latrines and others resorted to open defecation.

With the privatization of the public toilets, some were well managed by the operators but some poorly managed.

The cesspool emptier, operated effectively on the dislodging of the public toilets.

A positive result was yielded from the Institutional latrines which saw a tremendous increase during the period under review. However, there was also a significant percentage increase of 25% general in construction of house hold latrines during the period under review.

A positive result was yielded from the institutional Latrines which also brought a tremendous increase 17% during the period.

REASONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF TOILETS

Hygiene Education was carried out to Landlord/Ladies in the communities

Constant discussion were held on the dangerous and menace of open defecation at the radio stations and house to house inspection was conducted routinely.

Enforcement of bye – laws by prosecuting landlords/ladies.

New prospective developers were forced to include in their building plans adequate toilet facilities and implement them during construction.

EXCRETA/SANITATION FOR THE YEAR 2020

Total number of household toilet surveyed – 23791

Total number of households with improved latrines – 4,635

S/N	2020 year 1	2020(Mid year)	Percentage increase	Reasons for the increase
1.	2,635	2,694	25%	Hygiene Education was organized and talks given to landlords/ladies on the construction of simple and affordable toilets. Periodic discussions were held at the radio station on the dangerous and menace of open defecation. Bye – laws were enforced to prosecute recalcitrant landlords/ladies Newpropective developers of land were monitored to ensure they included toilets facilities on their plans and implement same.

Achievements

The cesspit Emptier made a wonderful and successful dislodging of toilets to improve on the liquid waste management in the municipality.

Final disposal site was pushed and levelled in order to create room for successful waste management at the site.

Sanitation tools and equipment's were adequate procured to enhance hygienic conditions for the prevention of COVID-20.

Adequate logistics were provided for the implementation to carry out Larva Site Management (LSM) i.e. Laviciding exercise at the identified sources.

Other Challenges/Constraints

Inadequate Public Waste Containers
Delay in lifting containers
Inadequate logistical supply
Inadequate Labor
Political / Traditional Interference
Delay and low payments of Zoomlion workers
Lack of law enforcement
Transport/fueling

Access to Safe Drinking Water

Total number of households.....29,970
Total number of household surveyed...5,672
Number of households with access to potable drinking water (borehole and piped water).....2,767
Percentage of households with access to portable drinking water (borehole and pipe water) ...49%

Excreta/Sanitation

Total number of households surveyed ...23,791
Number of households with improved latrines4635
Percentage of households with improved latrines ...22.07%
Total number of institutional latrines 571
Number of institutional latrines with cloak/ changing rooms ...20
Percentage of institutional latrines with cloak/changing rooms 22%

Food Safety

Total number of food vendors ... 646
Number of food vendors screened ... 176
Percentage of food vendors screened ...37.%
Number of food vendors practicing safe hygiene ...121
Percentage of food vendors practicing safe hygiene ... 68.75%

Residential Premises (Housing)

Total number of households.....29,992
Number of bedrooms 899
Average number of occupants per bedroom ...4
Total population.... 1,208,81
Number of people living in slums 58,717
Percentage of population living in slums ... 11%
Total number of houses ...20,293
Number of houses with building permits ...9,048

Proportion of houses with building permit ...63%

Liquid Waste Management

Total number of households' toilet ...23791

Total number of household's toilet surveyed ...2635

Total number of households with latrine and hand washing facilities ...2894

Percentage of households with latrine and hand washing facilities ... 25%

Total number of institutions ...159

Total number of institutional latrines... 133

Total number of institutions surveyed... 121

Number of institutional latrines with hand washing facilities... 97

Percentage number of institutional latrines with hand washing facilities... 80%

Total number of households 29,970

Number of household with improved latrine1,478

Percentage of communities declared ODF (Open Defecation) 0% communities.....

Total population...1,208,81

Number of population with access liquid waste disposal facilities ... 13,209

Percentage of population with access liquid waste disposal facilities 16.2%

Total number of communities ... 140

Number of communities triggered...

Total number of communities triggered...52

Solid Waste Management

Total population...1,208,81

Number households with access to improved waste containers...36,114

Percentage of population with access to improve waste containers...39.9%

Number of people with access to waste collection disposal service...1149

Volume of waste generated ...1,209 metric tons

Volume/quantity of waste truck..... 296 tones

Percentage of waste collected and disposal..... 23.7%

Volume/quantity of waste generated per person/day...0.45

Volume/quantity of waste generated.....7020cm³

Table 6.2: Environmental Sanitation Facilities

ITEM	NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE	NO.	LOCATION	CONDITION
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	PUBLIC TOILETS				
1	Public toilets	Aqua	2	Kaamu	Serviceable
2	Public toilets	privy	1	Jensoso	serviceable
3	Public toilets	Aqua	1	Boadan	Serviceable
4	Public toilets	Privy	1	Ntoase	serviceable
5	Public toilets	Aqua	2	Ahenfie	Serviceable
6	Public toilets	privy	4	Kokroko	Serviceable 2 non
7	Public Latrine	Aqua	2	Kajetia/Bandaline	Serviceable
8	Public Latrine	privy	1	Akrobi	Serviceable
9	Public Latrine	Aqua	2	Nchiraa	Serviceable 1 non
10	Public latrine	privy	6	Buoku area	Serviceable, 1 non
11.	Public Toilet	Aqua	3	Subinso 1&2	Serviceable
12.	Public Toilet	privy	1	Amponsakrom	Serviceable
13.	Public Toilet	Aqua	1	Branam	Serviceable
13.	Public Toilet	privy	5	Asuogya	Serviceable
14.	Public Toilet	Aqua	1	Awisa	Serviceable
15.	Public Toilet	privy			
		Aqua	1	Weekly market	Serviceable
		privy		Lorry Terminal	
TOTAL			33		4
	Communal containers		1	Akrobi	Serviceable
			2	Ntoase	Serviceable
			1	Ahenfie	Serviceable
			3	Kokroko	Serviceable
			1	Boadan	Serviceable
			2	Kajetia	Serviceable
			2	Kaamu	Serviceable
			12		
10	Refuse truck		2	Wenchi municipal assembly	Serviceable
11	Cesspit Emptier		1	Wenchi municipal assembly	Serviceable
12	Land fill site		1	Akrobi	Serviceable

TOTAL	4	
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Number of Latrines

Private

Table 6.3: Accessibility to Public and Private latrines

POPULATION	WENCHI	ASUOGYA	NCHIRAA	SUBINSO	AWISA	TOTAL
	45,205	29,148	16426	20,311	9802	120,881

1.	WC	485	23	0	0	5513	
2.	VIP	433	117	72	88	29	739
3.	KVIP	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	AQUA PRIVY	55	0	0	0	0	55
5.	PIT	324	71	81	118	14	528

Public

1.	WC	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	VIP	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	KVIP	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	AQUA Privy	20	5	3	5	1	33
5.	PIT	238	53	12	46	17	366

Sanitation Improvement Package

Containers

SIP CONTRACT	NUMBER AT POST	ON ROAD	OFF ROAD	BEYOND REPAIRS
21	17	12	4	1

Trucks

SIP	NUMBER AT POST	ON ROAD	OFF ROAD	BEYOND REPAIRS
3	2	2	2	2

6.4 Recommendations:

Adequate tools and Equipment should be procured to compliment the services rendered by the Zoomlion Company. Over reliance on Zoomlion sometimes did not yield positive -result, hence either waste was not collected or spill overs were noticed at container sites.

The units' anxiety to improve upon performance was jeopardize by the inadequate transport services.

The CLTS (Community Led Total Sanitation) concept should be given the needed attention to ease the stress on Public Toilets so that the practice of open defecation menace could be reduced.

The Assembly should take a second look at re-awarding contracts for Public Toilets operators to deserving and dedicated individuals who are capable of doing due diligence to the people.

There is only one motor bike for the unit which has a hindrance to the effective running of business to the unit. At least a new motor bike could be procured to support the only existing one to improve upon the work.

6.5 Conclusion:

Strict adherence to the above recommendations could push activities of the unit towards a positive direction and the successful achievement of the ultimate goal.

7.0 CLIMATE SUSTAINABILITY

Activities Implemented Targeting Climate Sustainability are as follows;

7.1 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, and the swift intervention of the Municipal Assembly in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government in protecting vegetation of the Municipality being destroyed by human activities such as sand winning, indiscriminate falling of trees, charcoal burning and its attendant effect on the Municipality. 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.

7.1.1 Participation of the Sensitization Programme.

Participants were drawn from all the five beneficiary communities under the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project(GPSNP), Assembly members, Opinion leaders, FBOs, Assembly staff etc. In all, a total of four hundred and sixty-five comprising of three hundred and twenty-one females and One hundred and forty-four participated in the sensitization programme. The sensitization programme was undertaken in five major communities in the Wenchi Municipality namely, Akrobi, Subinso No.II, Tromeso, Nkyeraa and Koase.

7.1.2 Issues Discussed

Bad Effects of Deforestation

Irrigation

Terracing

Depletion of the land due to sand winning

Forest getting depleted due to charcoal burning and illegal logging and Winning

Declining land productivity and reduced yields.

7.1.3 Coping/Adaptation Mechanisms to Deforestation

As far as the area of continuous 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.

7.1.4 Prevention and Restoration Mechanisms to Deforestation

One important activity currently been implemented in the Municipality is the Climate Change Mitigation Intervention programme under the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP), which is finance by the Government of Ghana in Collaboration with other development partners, The project aims at reclamation a total of 138hectores of degraded communal land in the five communities in the Municipality, i.e, Nkyeraa, Akrobi, Subinso No.II, Koase and Tromeso with a total of 287 direct beneficiaries have been engaged from the communities on the project. So far nursery of 200,000 Seedlings of Cocoa and Cashew to the participating Communities and individuals under Planting for Export and Rural Development.

Another 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.

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.

7.1.5 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 Gazzetting Environmental bye-laws

Putting a ban on their activities

7.1.6 Prevention and Restoration Mechanisms to Charcoal Burning

Strictly implementing the environmental bye-laws

Formulating and Gazzetting 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.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL PLANNING

8.0 Status of Proposed Activities

To revamp the Street Naming and Property Addressing System, the Government as part of its digitization agenda mandated all MMDAs to undertake the National Digital Property Addressing System. The deadline for implementation is April 2020.

The Department therefore had to liaise with NABCO to ensure that this became a reality. To achieve this goal selected NABCO personnel were taking through various trainings.

The first training was held by NABCO in conjunction with the department on 27th of February 2020. Another one was held on the 28th by GIZ to train personnel's on how to collect data on properties which can further be used to enhance revenue generation. The aim of the NDPAS falls within the Street Naming and Property Addressing system which is to generate data of all properties so that government, institutions and individuals at the national, regional and local level can use for various purposes of identification, emergency services and revenue generation. In addition the exercise to collect these sets of data was carried out from the 2nd to 24th March 2020. The media within Wenchi and the Information Service Division were used to sensitize individuals and businesses on the essence of the data and the need to offer the right information to the field workers. In all over 3000 properties were registered.

8.1 Develop Scheme to guide the growth of settlements

The Department has completed and received approval from the Spatial Planning Committee for the use of two (2) schemes namely ; the Droboso, Yoyoano and Beposo scheme and the Nwoase scheme.

Currently the Department has started the design of a scheme for the Nkonsia Community.

The Department has started advocacy programs with Amponsahkrom and Tromeso Chiefs with the aim of encouraging them to get a scheme for their communities.

8.2 Regulate Physical Development in the Municipality

The Building Inspectorate Division and the Physical Planning Department together goes on monitoring exercise. This activity has increased the awareness of the general public on the need to consult the Department before commencing on building projects. Through this collaboration it has greatly enhanced the working relationship between the departments and therefore clients are served efficiently and effectively.

8.3 Revenue Generation

The department as a service oriented establishment does not place monetary value on its operations as it rather helps the assembly in generating revenue internally by way of the acquisition of building permits, statutory approval fees and fees paid on the development and transfer of building plots.

The financial situation of the department has been defined basically under two areas; the funds it receives for running of the office and the revenue (informal) it generates internally (unreliable) by way of the services it renders to private individuals.

The means by which the department was able to run during the period under review was through funds from unreliable fund generated internally through grants from individuals. These funds were basically used in the payment of utility bills (Electricity), fuel and maintenance of motor bike, travels and transport and for the procurement of stationery and other drawing materials.

8.4 Organization of Spatial Planning Committee Meeting

The first technical sub-committee meeting was held on the 17th of December 2020 and the 2nd Spatial Planning Committee meeting was held on the 30th December 2020 and 51 development applications were vetted. Out of the number 7 were deferred and 44 were approved.

8.5 Land use Planning / Development Control

In the period under review, the department carried out a number of activities out of its programme of action for the year in the quest to ensure orderly and progressive development of settlements in the Wenchi Municipality.

Amongst the activities are:

Planning education with the Traditional Authorities and community, Tromeso and Amponsahkrom.

Development control exercise in Sectors 1 Extension, 2, 5 and 8 extension in collaboration with the Building Inspectorate Unit

8.6 Challenges and Mitigation

The department was faced with a number of challenges that hampered the execution of some activities planned for the quarter under review.

Among the challenges are:

The absence of a Paramount Chief and the inadequate data for persons who have been allocated plots by the Traditional Council and other land owners causes several avoidable land litigation problems.

The recent threat to persons who have been allocated lands by deceased chiefs is a worrying trend. Persons who genuinely acquired plots are being requested by sub-chiefs and family heads to either abandon their claim over their lands or part ways with new payments. This poses great risk to the development of the Municipality since it pushes prospective developers away from investing in the town.

The Officers still are not up to date with the LUPMIS software and therefore they will be the need to liaise with other Staff from other MMDAs to help in generating the Address Map for the Municipality in respect of the Street Naming Exercise.