

**BUNKPURUGU-NAKPANDURI DISTRICT  
ASSEMBLY**

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## **ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR JANUARY-DECEMBER, 2019**

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# **ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR JANUARY-DECEMBER, 2019**

**UNDER**

**THE COORDINATED PROGRAMME OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL  
DEVELOPMENT POLICIES OF GHANA (2017-2024)**

**AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL  
OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL**

February, 2019

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## ACRONYMS

AAP	Annual Action Plan
BNDA	Bunkpurugu Nakpanduri District Assembly
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CHPS	Community Health-based Planning Services
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CRB	Classroom Block
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DDF	District Development Facility
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPO	District Planning Officer
DPCU	District Planning Co-coordinating Unit
DOA	Department of Agriculture
1D1F	One District One Factory
GES	Ghana Education Service
GH¢	Ghana Cedis
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
GSOP	Ghana Social Opportunities Project
HH	House Hold
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Country
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
JHS	Junior High School
KG	Kindergarten
KM	Kilometers
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improve Pit
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
M/T	Metric Tons
MP's CF	Member of Parliament's Common Fund
MSHAP	Multi Sectorial HIV/AIDS Project
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NYEP	National Youth Employment Programme
OD	Open Defecation
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PFJ	Planting for Food and Jobs
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PWD's CF	Persons with Disability Common Fund

RPCU	Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit
SHS	Senior High School
SIF	Social Investment Fund
SME	Small Medium Enterprises
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

The Bunkpurugu-Nakpanduri District Assembly (BNDA) over the years has made tremendous strides to better the lives of its people through prudent management and accountability practices that are performance driven.

In doing this, the Assembly over the years has marked out a path through the development of its Medium Term Development Plans (MTDPs) and Annual Action Plans (AAPs). These have guided the Assembly in its deliverables and have resulted in effective and efficient management of resources in the district.

Grants of Government and Donor Funding are used to realize this principal objective for the provision of basic quality services to the people.

Projects implementation are under the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF) UNICEF and Internal Generated Fund (IGF) The Monitoring team visited all project sites and also interacted with stakeholders, this was to;

- a. find out the status of all on-going projects
- b. Ensure that projects were executed according to specification and are within schedule time
- c. Ascertain whether the community members of the project area are satisfied with projects
- d. Ensure that there is value for money in the projects being implemented
- e. Measure the core national as well as district specific indicators

It is evident from the evaluations from the Monitoring that, about 70% of projects in the Annual Action Plan for 2019 have been successfully implemented while those that were not successful are rolled over to 2020.

The following achievements were made in the various fields for 2019.....

Major challenges encountered were the persistent conflict management and resolution situation that mostly disrupted development activities, especially revenue mobilization and expenditure on conflict. In addition to that are the delays in the release of funds and lack of a vehicle and other resources for extensive and effective monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes

**1.2 Scope:** The assessment and evaluation of indicators were done through the Annual Progress Report which is based on 2019 project or program implementation. This is derived from the Medium Term Development Plan, and focused on the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) aimed at supporting Ghana's determination to accelerate the growth of the local as well as the national economy, to achieve a middle income status.

Focuses was on policies, strategies and programmes that were done under the following thematic areas;

- Private sector competitiveness;
- Human Resource Development, Productivity and Employment;
- Accountable Governance.

## **1.2 Methodology**

The preparation of the Annual Progress Report included the collection of primary data through Monitoring and Evaluation, using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques / tools at stakeholder meetings in communities on project site possession and handing over sessions; focused group Discussions; interviews as well as observations of the physical projects and environment.

Data from the Review of the Annual Action Plan for 2019 provided secondary data from Departments and Agencies, providing progress of most of the core indicators measured in the analysis. The Performance review workshop on the AAP (2019) also helped to identify:

- i. uncompleted programmes and projects rolled on to 2018
- ii. Prioritization of identified key development issues 2019 implementation
- iii. Measuring the district and national core indicators.

## **1.3 Purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation for 2019**

The purpose and objectives were;

- To ensure the implementation of planned projects and programmes and ascertain the status of development projects and programmes in the District.
- To enable stakeholders determine through evidence based information, the effects of the various interventions implemented over the medium term and the impact in terms of positively transforming the lives of all beneficiaries in the District.
- To enable the District generate reliable, valid and dependable information to the Region and National authorities to formulate policies and make evidence based decisions to further improve the lives of the people in the District.
  - To institute an effective and efficient system for tracking the progress of programmes and projects in the district through systematic monitoring and evaluation of the District Annual Action Plan.

## **1.4 Summary of Achievements and Challenges of the DMTDP**

The District within the Medium Term Plan was given direction through the National Medium Term Policy Framework that is The Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social

Development Policies of Ghana (2017-2020) under an agenda for jobs, creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all.

This gave the focus of the Bunkpurugu-Nakpanduri District which was to “To improve the general wellbeing of all people of Bunkpurugu-Nakpanduri District, through effective and efficient provision of social, economic and security in collaboration with development and private sector partners”.

The four development dimensions under the agenda for Jobs, Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all include:

1. Economic development
2. Environment, Infrastructure and human settlement
3. Social Development
4. Governance, Corruption and Public accountability

### ***1.5 PROPORTION OF ANNUAL ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTED BY THE END OF 2019***

The Bunkpurugu-Nakpanduri District Assembly composite Annual Action Plan for 2019 had 221 programmes and projects to be implemented. Out of this number, about 60% of total planned activities for the year were completed, 30% were started and are currently ongoing while 10% were not executed within the 2019 plan implementation period.

Comparatively the overall percentage of activities implemented and completed in 2019 shows an increase from the 2018 percentage of 50%.

### ***1.13 PROPORTION OF DMTDP IMPLEMENTED DURING THE PERIOD***

Over the Medium Term Plan (2018-2021), a total of 529 projects and programmes were planned, for the period.

The table below indicates in percentage terms various levels of completion of projects.

**Table 3.0: Summary of DMTDP Achievements**

<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Proportion of Annual Action Plan (AAP) implemented by the end of the year	80%	50%	60%	
a. Percentage Completed	15%	25%	30%	
b. Percentage on-going	5%	10%	10%	
c. Non executed (Percentage yet to start)				
Proportion of the overall Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) implemented by the end of the year	58%	30%		

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2.0 PROGRAMME/ PROJECT STATUS

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

Within the short term, the Environment, Infrastructure and Human received the greatest number of projects of 48 representing 50%. The social dimension is next with total projects of 24 representing 25%.

Governance, Corruption and Public dimension ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> with 14 projects with a percentage of 15% and economic dimension placed 4<sup>th</sup> with 10 projects representing of 10%.

Table 2.1 below indicates the individual projects and the different dimensions of the economy that these projects are in.

**Table 2.1 Spread of Projects in 2019**

S/N	Dimension	Quantity	Percentage %	Rank
1	Social	24	25	2 <sup>nd</sup>
2	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	48	50	1 <sup>st</sup>
3	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	14	15	3 <sup>rd</sup>
4	Economic	10	10	4 <sup>th</sup>
5	<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100</b>	

### 2.1 Update on Funding Sources

Bunkpurugu Nakpanduri District like all other Assemblies has multiple sources of seeking funds.

Some of which include but not limited to The District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF), Donor Funds, Internal Generated Funds, etc.

However, the main source of funds is from the Central Government and Donor Organizations.

The district has not been different from most districts in terms of revenue mobilization.

But over the period, significant improvement has been made. This has been particularly so with the institution of revenue mobilization measures aimed at improving IGF generation.

The various sources of funds and their performance for Bunkpurugu Nakpanduri District Assembly are indicated in Table 2.2

**Table 2.2 Update on Funding Sources**

No.	Funding Source	2017 Baseline	2018		2019		2020	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1.	<b>DACF</b>	1,292,508.59	1,975,854.24	1,354,880.25	4,145,200.80	345,433.40	-	
2.	<b>MP's COM. FUND</b>	304,449.71	690,800.04	607,832.70	260,000.04	21,666.67	-	
3.	<b>IGF</b>	53,551.16	87,388.20	20,801.00	85,101.48	13,836.60	-	
4.	<b>DECENT.DEPARTMENTS</b>	35,233.44	-	-	709,319.16	59,109.93	-	
5.	<b>OTHER GRANTS (SIF,SALARY)</b>	1015,625.52	1,328,250.08	926,671.13	-	-	-	
6.	<b>PWDs CF</b>	5,000	530,800.00	235,632.83	-	-	-	
7.	<b>MSHAP</b>	0.00	9,978.48	4,146.95	-	-	-	
8.	<b>SIF</b>	1,732,500			-		-	
9.	<b>DDF</b>	51,413.64	990,800.04	712,800.00	1,577,181.24	157,712.36	-	
10.	<b>LEAP</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11.	<b>GSOP</b>	568,720.21	1,752,927.12	24,877.45	-	-	-	
12.	<b>UNFPA</b>	568,720.21	304,540.08	24,877.45	-	-	-	
13.	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,627,722.00</b>	<b>7,671,338.28</b>	<b>3,912,519.76</b>	-	-	-	

## 2.2 Update on Disbursements

In line with the funding of activities of the Bunkpurugu-Nakpanduri district is the disbursement of these funds for various purposes. This is done in connection with meeting the demands of the citizenry as well as fulfilling the mandates of the Assembly as an agent of development. The responsibilities of the district are so numerous that the funds realized, usually do not meet half way the demands or needs of the district. These expenditures though numerous are grouped into four (4) categories.

These are Compensation, Goods and Services, Investments and Assets.

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

**Goods and Services:** This comprises purchases of all consumables and services rendered to the Assembly. It also includes statutory funds ceded to decentralized departments for their daily administrative work.

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

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

### **2.3 Challenges of Revenue Mobilization**

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

1. Unwillingness on the part of tax payers to pay levies.
2. Lack of means of transport for revenue collectors
3. Failure of DA in paying commission
4. Under invoicing by revenue collectors.

### **2.4 Measures to Address Revenue Challenges**

1. Continuous education of the citizenry on the need to pay their levies
2. Provision of means of transport
3. Prompt payment of commissions
4. Intensification of monitoring and supervision of revenue collectors
5. Reshuffling of revenue staff so as to reduce malfeasance.

**Table 2.3 Update on Disbursements**

N o.	Expenditure Item	2017 Baseline	2018		2019		2020		2021	
			Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual
1.	<b>Compensation</b>		1,330,700.16	928,299.48	971,949	-	N/A	-	N/A	-
2.	<b>Goods &amp; Services</b>	1,468,600.8 0	739,389.00	1,403,978.4 8	2,601,880	-	N/A	-	N/A	-
3.	<b>Assets</b>	2,034,410.5 2	8,368,846.08	2,0708,39.2 5	3,655,148	-	N/A	-	NA	-
4.	<b>Total</b>		<b>10,438,935.2</b>	<b>4403117.21</b>	<b>7,228,977</b>					

## **2.5 Other Challenges of Fund Inflow and Utilization**

### **➤ *DEDUCTION FROM SOURCE***

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

### **➤ *UTILIZATION OF FUNDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH BUDGET***

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

### **➤ *CHALLENGES WITH REGARD TO DISBURSEMENTS***

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

## **2.6 Update on Indicators and Targets**

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

**Table 2.4 Update on Indicators and Targets**

	<b>Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)</b>	<b>Baseline (2017)</b>	<b>Target 2018</b>	<b>Actual 2018</b>	<b>Target 2019</b>	<b>Actual 2019</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>	<b>Target 2021</b>	<b>Actual 2021</b>
	<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>									
1.	<b>Total output in agricultural production</b>									
	i. Maize	1.46MT	2.2MT	2.10MT	2.2MT	2.5MT	4.0MT	-	-	-
	ii. Rice (milled),									
	iii. Millet	0.61MT	0.8MT	0.93MT	1.0MT	1.2MT	2.0MT	-	-	-
	iv. Sorghum									
	v. Cassava									
	vi. Yam	1.34MT	1.40T	1.38MT	1.5MT	1.3MT	1.7MT	-	-	-
	vii. Cocoyam									
	viii. Plantain									
	ix. Groundnut	1.51MT	1.6MT	1.60MT	1.7MT	1.2MT	1.7MT	-	-	-
	x. Cowpea									
	xi. Soybean									
	xii. Cocoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	xiii. Shea butter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	xiv. Oil palm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	xv. Cashew nut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	xvi. Cotton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	xvii. Cattle	-	-	-	1.1MT	1.0MT	1.5MT	-	-	-
	xviii. Sheep	-	-	-	1.5MT	1.1MT	2.0MT	-	-	-
	xix. Goat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	xx. Pig	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	xxi. Poultry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	1.0MT	-	-	-
		4,750	5,650	4,7	6,230	1,225	2,500	-	-	-

	<b>Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)</b>	<b>Baseline (2017)</b>	<b>Target 2018</b>	<b>Actual 2018</b>	<b>Target 2019</b>	<b>Actual 2019</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>	<b>Target 2021</b>	<b>Actual 2021</b>
				08						
		6,880	7,500	7,800	8,000	2,785	4,480	-		-
		3,951	4,060	4,100	5,000	3,900	5,750	-		-
		3,050	4,000	3,600	5,335	2,500	5,000	-		-
		2,980	3,100	4,000	6,000	7,000	14,700	-		-
2.	<b>Percentage of arable land under cultivation</b>	43%	45%	40%	50%			-		-
3.	<b>Number of new industries established</b>	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	i. Agriculture,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ii. Industry,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	iii. Service	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	<b>Number of new jobs created</b>	-	30	25						
	iv. Agriculture	-	-	-						
	v. Industry	-	-	-						
	vi. Service	91	480	350						
	<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>									
5.	<b>Net enrolment ratio</b>	72.40%	-	79.30%	86.20%	-	93.10%	-	100%	-
	i. Kindergarten									
	ii. Primary									
	iii. JHS	86.40%	-	88.05%	90%	-	95%	-	100%	-
		51.10%	-	63.	75.60%	-	87.85	-	100%	-



	<b>Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)</b>	<b>Baseline (2017)</b>	<b>Target 2018</b>	<b>Actual 2018</b>	<b>Target 2019</b>	<b>Actual 2019</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>	<b>Target 2021</b>	<b>Actual 2021</b>
	ii. Indigents	5,035	2,236	17	5,998	5,176	21,803	-	-	
	iii. Informal									
	iv. Aged	8,264	816	8,450	1,537	6,187	3,383	-	-	
	v. Under 18years									
	vi. Pregnant women	2,811	94	2,403	157	1,443	368	-	-	
		18,283	1,624	14,964	2775	8,339	6,105	-	-	
		2,903	159	2,731	209	1,283	449	-	-	
10.	<b>Number of births and deaths registered</b>	1,606	5,141	3,143	5,204	5,204	5,240	-	N/A	
	i. Birth (sex)	82	N/A	11	N/A		N/A	-	N/A	
	ii. Death (sex, age group )									
11.	<b>Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources<sup>1</sup></b>	35	50	40	55	63	67	-	70	
	i. District	50	55	52	60	60	63	-	65	
	ii. Urban									
	iii. Rural	43	45	45	50	55	60	-	70	

<sup>1</sup> CWSA defines access to safe water to include the following elements:

1. Ensuring that each person in a community served has access to no less than 20 litres of water per day
2. Ensure that walking distance to a water facility does not exceed 500 meters from the furthest house in the community
3. That each sprout of borehole or pipe system must serve no more than 300 persons and 150 for a hand dug well
4. The water system is owned and managed by the community
5. Water facility must provide all year-round potable water to community members

	<b>Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)</b>	<b>Baseline (2017)</b>	<b>Target 2018</b>	<b>Actual 2018</b>	<b>Target 2019</b>	<b>Actual 2019</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>	<b>Target 2021</b>	<b>Actual 2021</b>
12.	<b>Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services</b>	35	40	39	60	39	60	-	75	-
	i. District	18	40	35	50	2	5	-	7	
	ii. Urban	27	45	43	60	37	55	-	68	
	iii. Rural									
13.	<b>Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)</b>	80 per 100,000 live birth		36 per 100,000 live birth	20 per 100,000 live birth	-	15 per 100,000 live birth	-	10 per 100,000 live birth	-
14.	<b>Malaria case fatality (Institutional)</b>	0.70%		0.40%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	i. Sex									
	ii. Age group	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	<b>Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse</b>	50	90	45	60	40	52	-	44	-
	i. Child trafficking (sex)	47	89	45	85	60	75	-	70	-
	ii. Child abuse (sex)									
<b>Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment</b>										
16.	<b>Percentage of road network in good condition</b>									
	Total	10	15	12	20		70	-	80	
	Urban	4	10	8	15		20	-	25	
	Feeder	25	40	30	40		50	-	55	

	<b>Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)</b>	<b>Baseline (2017)</b>	<b>Target 2018</b>	<b>Actual 2018</b>	<b>Target 2019</b>	<b>Actual 2019</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>	<b>Target 2021</b>	<b>Actual 2021</b>
17.	<b>Percentage of communities covered by electricity</b>	11	50	11	50		65	-	80	
	District	3	15	3	15		22	-	25	
	Rural Urban	8	35	8	35		43	-	55	
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>										
18.	<b>Reported cases of crime</b>	3	N/A	8	N/A	1	N/A	-	N/A	
	i. Men,	NILL	N/A	1	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	
	ii. Women iii. Children	NILL	N/A	NILL	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	
19.	<b>Percentage of annual action plan implemented</b>	89	25	21	50	-	75	-	100	-
20.	<b>Number of communities affected by disaster</b>	25	32	35	36	73	70	-	-	-
	i. Bushfire	17	29	31	29	32	36	-	-	-
	ii. Floods	25	32	35	33	41	34	-	-	-

## **2.7 Projects/Programme Status.**

The District Monitoring Team visited all of the project sites to ascertain at first hand the progress of work, the level of community involvement in the project implementation and whether contractors are working according to time scheduled.

The sources of funding for project implementation during the year under review are: DACF, DDF, IGF and UNICEF.

## **2.8 District Assembly Common Fund (DACF)**

Under the District Assembly Common Fund, Fourteen (14) subprojects including the mandatory projects made of two schools are implemented.

Out of this figure, only One (1) physical project was rolled over in 2018, all the other 13 projects were started in 2019. Find below the details

## **2.9 Social Investment Fund Implementation (SIF)**

This is a pro-poor institution that is providing social infrastructure to deprived districts across the country. It is committing an amount of One Million Eight Hundred and Fifty-One Thousand, Five hundred and Eighty Ghana Cedi (1,851,850.00) in 2017 to the provision of social infrastructure under health, Education, Water, roads and Agriculture in the district

## **2.10 GoG-UNICEF WASH Programme**

Implementation of GoG-UNICEF is to improve health and livelihood of the people in the and to ensure increasing access to good drinking water and use of improved sanitation facilities in communities and schools on a sustainable basis. Thus;

- Increasing access to disaster-resilient sanitation and water facilities
- Improving hygiene behaviors
- Strengthening disaster resiliency at the community level
- Increasing regional, district and local capacity for sustainable management of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities

## SUMMARY OF PROJECTS/PROGRAMS FOR 2019

**Table 2.5 District Development Facility (DDF) PROJECTS**

No.	PROJ. NAME	LOCATION	NAME OF CONTRACTOR	TOTAL CONT. SUM (Ghc)	START DATE	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	VALUE OF WORK DONE (%)	PAYMENT MADE (Ghc)	BALANCE	STATUS	REMARKS
1	Construction of 1No. Dormitory	Nakpanduri Business SHS	M/S Adamu Danjega Co. Ltd	341,432.89	24/9/2018	24/3/2019	100	341,432.89	0.000	Completed	Commissioned and In use
2	Const. of 1no. 3-unit Classroom block	Nasuan JHS	M/S Original Step Co. Ltd	159,014.68	24/9/2018	24/3/2019	100	151,063.94	7,950.73	Completed	In use
3	Const. of 1no. 3-unit Classroom block	Nasuan Prim	M/S Kpanyaraga GH. Ltd	159,504.68	24/9/2018	24/3/2019	100	151,063.94	7,950.73	Completed	In use
4	Construction of 2No. WASH facility at CHPS compounds	Tema & Jimbale	M/S Adamu Danjega Co. Ltd	76,960.26	24/9/2018	24/3/2019	100	76,960.26	0.00	Completed	In use
5	Supply of furniture	District wide	M/S Rahamar Royals Ltd	178,200.00	20/11/2018	25/02/2019	100	178,200.00	0.00	Furniture Supplied	Supplied to Schools

6	Const. of 1no. 3-unit Classroom block	Naniik	WIND-PULU NGU ENTERPRISE	193,470.85	25/7/2019	25/01/2019	100	183,797.30	9,673.54	Completed and handed over	
7	Const. of 1no. 3-unit Classroom block	Jilig	M/S LAMA DAM ENTERPRISE COMPANY LIMITED	214,411.27	25/7/2018	25/01/2019	95	203,690.64	10,720.56	Completed	

**Table 2.6 2019 DACF Projects**

<b>No.</b>	<b>PROJ. NAME</b>	<b>LOCATION.</b>	<b>NAME OF CONTRACTOR</b>	<b>TOTAL CONT. SUM (Ghc)</b>	<b>START DATE</b>	<b>EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION</b>	<b>VALUE OF WORK DONE (%)</b>	<b>PAYMENT MADE (Ghc)</b>	<b>BAL. AS AT 05/12/2018</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
1	Const. of 1no. 3-unit Classroom block	Nanyir	Empire Creation Ltd	202,554.65	25/7/2019	25/01/2019	85	150,000	52,554.65	Ongoing	
2	Const. of 1no. 3-unit Classroom block	Badilong	Wund-Pulungu Enterprise	249,692.41	25/7/2018	25/01/2019	56	80,000	169,692.14	Ongoing	
3	Construction of Footbridge	Tojin	MESSRS BALIM BALIM CONSTRUCTION FIRM	25,590.00	9/05/2019	9/06/2019	100	25,590.00	0.00	Completed	In Use
4	Construction of Footbridge	Bufuak	MESSRS CHINTO ENTERPRISE	26,695.00	9/05/2019	9/06/2019	100	26,695.00	0.00	Completed	In Use

5	Construction of Footbridge	Najong No. 1	MESSRS MANDI AYA ENTERPRISE	19,771.00	9/05/2019	9/06/2019	100	19,771.00	0.00	Completed	In Use
6	Construction of Footbridge	Najong No. 2	MESSRS MANDI AYA ENTERPRISE	25,695.00	9/05/2019	9/06/2019	100	25,695.00	0.00	Completed	In Use
7	Construction of Footbridge	Nanyiar	MESSRS ORIGIN AL STEP COMPANY LTD	24,280.00	9/05/2019	9/06/2019	100	24,280.00	0.00	Completed	In Use
8	Construction of Footbridge	Nanyiar-Paak	MESSRS WATAN ENTERPRISE	25,785.00	9/05/2019	9/06/2019	100	25,785.00	0.00	Completed	In Use
9	Construction of Footbridge	Badilong	M/S MANDI AYA ENTERPRISE	28,355.00	11/4/19	20/05/2019	100	28,355.00	0.00	Completed	In Use
10	Rehabilitation of Sinsabjina Gbankoni Road	Gbankoni	MESSRS ADAMU DANJEGA COMPANY LIMITED	75,595.50	25/04/2019	25/06/2019	100	75,595.50	0.00	Completed	In Use
11	Rehabilitation of Tojin-Kinkan gu Feeder Road (6.00km)	Tojin-Kinkan gu	B. YUUSIF ENTERPRISE	26,410.00	6/10/19	10/10/2019	100	26,410.00	0.00	Completed	In Use

1 2	Conversion of 1 No. 2 Unit Classroom Block for Computer Laboratory at Bimbagu Girls Model School	Bimbagu	M/S ORIGINAL STEP	31,663.80	20/4/2019	20/7/2019	100	31,663.80	0.00	Completed	In Use
1 3	Rehabilitation of 1 No. Police Station at Nakpanduri	Nakpanduri	WIND PULUNG U ENTERPRISE	63,357.30	24/06/2019	24/9/2019	100	63,357.30	0.00	Ongoing	
1 4	Construction of Disability Resource Centre	Bunkpurugu	Lymos Gen. Company Ltd.	495,000	25/9/2019	25/3/2019	56	495,000	95,000	Ongoing	
1 5	Renovation and furnishing of 2 No Medical Officers Bungalows at Binde Government Hospital	Binde	YENUYAL ENTERPRISE	179,883.00	25/10/16	25/10/17				Abandoned	



DACF	380,68 3.66	15.5%	622,4 41.02	53.6%				
G&S – Decentr alized Depart ment	-	-	82,47 0.69	7.1%				
IGF	610	0.02%	7,425 .90	0.64%				
DACF- MP	-	-	183,9 70.98	15.8%				
DONO R GRANT S- UNICE F	165,23 3.40	6.72%		-				
COMPE NSATI ON	13,51,2 26.82	55%	2,6,6 25.41	22.8%				
DDF	557,87 8.16	22.7%						
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,55,6 52.08</b>		11,60 ,934					

### 2.11 Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) In Bunkpurugu Nakpanduri District

The community led total sanitation is a partnership program between Government of Ghana and UNICEF. Like the name suggest, it is geared towards promoting total sanitation in both rural communities and small towns.

The government of Ghana provides personnel and motorbikes from various district assemblies whiles UNICEF provides fuel and lunch for these field staffs to enter into the various communities.

<b>Period</b>	<b>Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human settlement</b>						
	Policy Objective: Accelerate good health and also prolong life in various households.						
	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
Baseline (2016)				Annual Target	Achievement		
JAN-DEC 2019	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Routine House to House inspection	9025 houses were inspected.	10,000 houses	7,146 houses inspected out of 10,000 houses set as a target for the year	We did not hit our target this year due to shortage of inspection books and staff commitment towards work.
<b>JAN-DEC 2019</b>	<b>Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human settlement</b>						
	Policy objective: Accelerate and provision of adequate safe and affordable water						
	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Portable water supply	70%	80%	76.1%	This is due to low water table especially in the dry season.
<b>JAN-DEC 2019</b>	<b>Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human settlement</b>						
	Policy objective: Accelerate food safety for public consumption.						
	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Medical Screening exercise.	210 food handlers were screened district wide.	1,500	949 food handlers medically screened district wide.	Targets not achieved the m but mob up to be orghanized..
<b>JAN-DEC 2019</b>	<b>Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human settlement</b>						
	Policy objective: To ensure wholesome meat passed for public consumption						
	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Meat inspection	878 cattle 698 sheep 603 Goats 403 pigs	1000 cattle 750 sheep 700 Goats 800 Pigs	938 cattle 1,103 sheep 778 Goats 1,303 Pigs	Many slaughtering are done outside a slab/ abattoir especially in Binde /Najong and Bimbagu Area Councils.
<b>JAN-DEC 2019</b>	<b>Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human settlement</b>						
	Policy objective: To accelerate environmental cleanliness and proper sanitation at eating and drinking premises.						

	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Eating and drinking premises inspection	201 Food, Meat and Drink sellers	550 Food, Meat and drink bars to be inspected	601 Food, Meat and drink vendors premises have been visited for the year.	Target achieved but more needs to be done.
<b>JAN-DEC 2019</b>	<b>Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human settlement</b>						
	<b>Policy objective: To accelerate good health without oro-faecal borne diseases district wide.</b>						
	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Carryout CLTs in communities	2 rural communities declared Open Defecation Free (ODF).	15 rural communities and 2 Small Towns declared ODF.	19 rural communities and 2 Small Towns declared ODF.	

## 2.11 SOCIAL NORMS CAMPAIGN

Bunkpurugu and Mion are the only two districts selected as pilots to undertake this program in enhancing the CLTS program.

Several activities were carried out including:

Inauguration of the social norms campaign

Identification of fifteen social norms champions in fifteen electoral areas

Orientation of social norms champions and committee on their specific role and responsibilities on the campaign by the regional team.

Identification of fifty influential leaders for social norms engagement at Bunkpurugu and Nakpanduri respectively.

Reactivation of social norms campaign activities in seven small towns and eighteen rural communities. Nine out of eighteen became ODF after the engagement.

Consensus building: a total of 108 males and 64 females were engaged for five days.

Assembly persons engagement: 44males 4 females

Community level engagement: 702males and 731 female with 311 children

School level engagement with head teacher and their staff on Akrobetu video show and drama series. (131 males and 31 females). Again, 29 schools engagement with children with drama series (3,099 boys and 2,950 girls)

## 2.12 Child Protection Activities (CPTs)

The Department of Community Development and Social Welfare entered into fourteen communities for sensitization on child protection issues in Bunkpurugu.

However, UNICEF made available funds for only five communities including: Gbankurugu, Kinkango, Tojing, Pagnatic and Bunkpurugu Zongo.

The team focus was child teenage pregnancy, child migration, school dropout, child labour, child trafficking, child abuse and record keeping.

Child migration and teenage pregnancy was highly rampant in these communities.

## 2.13 Women Empowerment

The Department of Community Development and Social Welfare formed a womens group in Jilig 1 with support from World food program.

The purpose of this group was to rebargaged and sale of iodated salt to all.

It is imperative to note that, profits made are used to buy grains to be sold in the lean season.

### 2.3.4 Education:

INDICATOR		Baseline (2017)	Target (2018)	Actual (2018)	Target (2019)	Actual (2019)	Target (2020)	Actual (2020)
<b>NET ENROLMENT RATE</b>								
	KG	72.40%	74.30%	79.30%	86.20%	73.20%	93.10%	
	PRM	86.40%	87.50%	88.05%	90%	77.50%	95%	
	JHS	51.10%	55.60%	63.35%	75.60%	43.10%	87.85%	
	SHS	8.60%	10.80%	16.00%	20.50%	18.80%	40.50%	
<b>GENDER PARITY INDEX</b>								
	KG	0.97	0.99	0.98	0.99	1.03	1	
	PRM	1	1	1	1	0.99	1	
	JHS	0.98	1	1	1	1.06	1	
	SHS	1.04	1	1	1	1.06	1	
<b>COMPLETION RATE</b>								
	KG	93.70%	95%	95.28%	96.85%	93.20%	98.43%	
	PRM	98.20%	100%	100%	100%	85.20%	100%	
	JHS	88.70%	94.50%	91.53%	94.36%	76.90%	97.19%	
	SHS	33.30%	40.60%	40%	45%	28.90%	50%	

**SOURCE: EMIS**

a. Access: Status/performance during the Quarter under the following areas

The key issues examined under access to education include:

- Number of schools:-74 KGs, 74 Primary, 34 JHS, 2 SHS
- Enrolment situation:-KG 8443, Primary 20037, JHS 9202, SHS
- Efforts at improving access (school attendance pattern) provision of furniture, logistics to schools, embarking on enrolment drive, and visits.
- Identified challenges in access during the quarter;
- Irregular flow of funds, limited technical expertise and ineffective monitoring of projects/activities among others.

In assessing the present performance against key benchmarks agreed for the year in respect to access, the evidence show that there has been moderate improvement especially in the area of infrastructure and furniture provision.

Table 2.8 to 2.13 shows the performance during the third quarter in the area of improving access to education at basic and second cycle levels of education.

**Table 2.8: KG Performance in Access**

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	-No. of schools	74	74	80	
	-No. of classroom	75	75	150	
	-No. of classes	150	150	150	
	-Total enrolment	4570	4570	5578	
	- Girls enrolment	2351	2351	3321	
Private	-No. of schools	33	33	35	
	-No. of classroom	49	49	62	
	-No. of classes	62	62	62	
	-Total enrolment	2064	2064	3065	
	-Girls enrolment	1016	1016	1524	

**Table 2.9: Primary Performance in Access**

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	-No. of schools	74	74	80	
	-No. of classroom	374	374	500	
	-No. of classes	450	450	500	
	-Total enrolment	10865	10865	12865	
	-Girls enrolment	5468	5468	6428	

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Private	-No. of schools	33	33	40	
	-No. of classroom	160	160	200	
	-No. of classes	170	170	200	
	-Total enrolment	3979	3979	5976	
	-Girls enrolment	1916	1916	2614	

**Table 2.10: JHS Performance in Access**

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	-No. of schools	34	34	40	
	-No. of classroom	142	142	150	
	-No. of classes	123	123	150	
	-Total enrolment	6069	6069	8024	
	-Girls enrolment	3033	3033	3951	
Private	-No. of schools	10	10	15	
	-No. of classroom	28	28	40	
	-No. of classes	24	24	40	
	-Total enrolment	512	512	720	
	-Girls enrolment	240	240	340	

**Table 2.11: SHS Performance in Access**

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	-No. of schools	2	2	3	
	-No. of classrooms	46	46	60	
	-No. of classes	46	46	60	
	-Total enrolment	3258	3258	5360	
	-Girls enrolment	1551	1551	2514	
Private	-No. of schools	1	1	2	
	-No. of classroom	9	9	18	
	-No. of classes	9	9	18	
	-Total enrolment	161	161	500	
	-Girls enrolment	82	82	200	

b. Quality: Status/performance during the Quarter under the following areas

In assessing the district's performance in the area of quality education delivery, the following areas were examined:

- Teacher attendance trends:- Teacher attendance for the period under review is above average.
- Trends in learning achievement: -Learner achievement had not been the best due to liaise fair attitude of some teachers and parents' apathy towards their wards' education.
- Situation of teaching and learning materials; -TLMs for schools are inadequate and the affiliated special school is in dire need of TLMs.
- Identified challenges in quality during the quarter; Learning environments in schools: -conducive for effective teaching and learning with the exception of few.

In conclusion it could be observed that in setting the present performance against key benchmarks agreed for the year it could be said that a lot more needs to be done to ensure quality education delivery targets are met. Table 2.14to 2.16 show the performance during the second quarter in the area of improving quality of education at basic and second cycle levels of education.

**Table 2.14: KG Performance in Quality**

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	-Total no. of teachers	89	89	150	
	-Number of Female Teachers		55	60	
	-Total no. of teachers trained	55	66	70	
	-PTR	66	51:1	37:1	
	-No. of core textbooks	51:1	-	5000	
	• English	0	0	5000	
	• Maths	0	0	5000	
	• Science	0			
-No. of schools inspected annually					
Private	-Total no. of teachers	48	48	80	
	-Number of Female Teachers	34	34	40	
	-Total no. of teachers trained	2	2	50	
	-PTR	43:1	43:1	38:1	
	-No. of core				

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
	textbooks	0	0	3000	
	• English	0	0	3000	
	• Maths	0	0	3000	
	• Science				
	-No. of schools inspected annually	30	60	80	

Table 2.15: Primary Performance in Quality

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	-Total no. of teachers	328	328	400	
	-Number of Female Teachers	52	52	150	
	-Total no. of trained teachers	259	259	300	
	-PTR			32:1	
	-No. of core textbooks	33:1	33:1	12000	
	• English	5686	5686	12000	
	• Maths	0	0	12000	
	• Science	6788	6788		
	-No. of schools inspected annually	30	60	80	
	Private	-Total no. of teachers	149	149	250
-Number of Female Teachers		35	35	100	
-Total no. of trained teachers		11	11	200	
-PTR		27:1	27:1	23:1	
-No. of core textbooks		932	932	6000	
• English		0	0	6000	
• Maths		876	876	6000	
• Science					
-No. of schools inspected annually					

Table 2.16: JHS Performance in Quality

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	-Total no. of teachers	306	306	400	
	-Number of Female Teachers	23		200	
	-Total no. of trained teachers	268	23 268	350 20:1	
	-PTR	20:1			
	-No. of core textbooks	3128	20:1	8000	
	• English	124		8000	
	• Maths	2653	3128	8000	
	• Science		124		
	-No. of schools inspected annually	30	2653	45	
			40		
Private	-Total no. of teachers	42	42	50	
	-Number of Female Teachers	1	1	25	
	-Total no. of trained teachers	2	2	40	
	-PTR	12:1	12:1	15:1	
	-No. of core textbooks	59		700	
	• English	0	59		
	• Maths	32	0	700	
	• Science		32		
	-No. of schools inspected annually			700	

**Table 2.16: SHS Performance in Quality**

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	-Total no. of teachers	124	124	200	
	-Number of Female Teachers	10	10	50	
	-Total no. of trained teachers	97	97	150	
	-PTR	26:1	26:1	27:1	
	-No. of core textbooks	3248	3248	5000	
	• English	3238	3238	5000	
	• Maths	3368	3368	5000	
	• Science				
		2	2	3	

	No. of schools inspected annually				
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### 2.14 Free Senior High School (FSHS)

Government policy of Free Senior High School (SHS) is in operation in all Public Senior High schools in the district.

Information from district directorate of education on free SHS reveals a significant improvement from One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-Five (1765) to a total number of Three Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty-Eight (3258)

### 2.15 Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)

The number of schools benefiting from the Ghana School Feeding Programme in the district now stands at Thirty-One (31) schools. The increased in number of beneficiary schools has significantly impacted on the enrolment levels in such schools.

In all, these Thirty One (31) schools have a total of Six Thousand and Twenty Five (6025) pupils.

### 2.16 The National Youth Employment Programme (NYEAP)

The national youth employment programme is another great unemployment reduction programme been undertaken by government.

In Bunkprugu –Nakpanduri district alone, a total of One Hundred and Sixty Three (163) people are benefiting from this programme.

At the moment, the contracts of beneficiaries in the various modules have elapsed except for youth in Agric, youth in Sanitation and Community Policing Assistant Service which has a total of 163 youth employed in the NYEP. Table 2.2 gives the state of NYEP by models in the District.

**Table Employment by NYEP Modules**

S/No.	Module	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	Arabic Instructors	12	0	12
2	School Support Staff Beneficiaries	2	7	9
4	Zoomlion Beneficiaries	48	59	107
5	CPA Beneficiaries	41	1	42
<b>6</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>170</b>

### **2.17 One District-One Factory**

Soya beans is cultivated on greater quantities in the district and thus the district resolution to have a soya beans processing factory under the governments one district one factory program. In September 2018, advertisement on soya beans processing was made on the dailies for private investors who want to invest in its processing tender in their bids. The district is still yearning to meet investors.

### **2.18 One Village-One Dam**

Contracts were awarded to two contractors to start the one village one dam project in Tusugu and Kauk.

Recent monitoring shows a Hundred Percent (100%) completion of the Tusugu project and Kauk project.

However, these dams have been broken down due to poor construction.

### **2.19 Planting for Food and Jobs**

The district agric directorate successfully implemented the 2019 planting for food and jobs within the district.

This year, fertilizer has been distributed to a total of **Thirty Thousand, Eight Hundred and Thirty Seven (30,837)** farmers under the PFJ program of which **Twenty Six Thousand, Four Hundred and Twenty Five (26,425)** were men and **Four Thousand Four Hundred and Twelve (4,412)** women. This figure is expected to increase drastically next year.

### **2.20 Environmental Health and Sanitation Activities Progress Report for 2019**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human settlement</b>						
	<b>Policy Objective: Accelerate good health and also prolong life in various households.</b>						
	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-Programmes</b>	<b>Broad project/ activity</b>	<b>Indicators</b>			<b>Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7</b>
			<b>Baseline( 2016)</b>	<b>Annual Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>		
<b>JAN-DEC 2019</b>	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Routine House to House inspection	9025 houses were inspected.	10,000 houses	7,146 houses inspected out of 10,000 houses set as a target for the year	We did not hit our target this year due to shortage of inspection books and staff commitment towards work.
<b>JAN-DEC 2019</b>	<b>Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human settlement</b>						
	<b>Policy objective: Accelerate and provision of adequate safe and affordable water</b>						
	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Portable water supply	70%	80%	76.1%	This is due to low water table especially in the dry season.
<b>JAN-DEC 2019</b>	<b>Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human settlement</b>						
	<b>Policy objective: Accelerate food safety for public consumption.</b>						
	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Medical screening exercise	210 food handlers were screened district wide.	1,500	949 food handlers medically screened district wide	Target not achieved but mob ups are to be organized district wide.
<b>JAN-DEC 2019</b>	<b>Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human settlement</b>						
	<b>Policy objective: To ensure wholesome meat passed for public consumption</b>						
	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Meat inspection	878 cattle 698 sheep 603 Goats 403 pigs	1000 cattle 750 sheep 700 Goats 800 Pigs	938 cattle 1,103 sheep 778 Goats 1,303 Pigs	Many slaughtering are done outside a slab/ abattoir especially in Binde /Najong and Bimbagu Area Councils.
<b>JAN-DEC</b>	<b>Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human settlement</b>						
	<b>Policy objective: To accelerate environmental cleanliness and proper sanitation at eating and drinking</b>						

<b>2019</b>	premises.						
	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Eating and drinking premises inspection	201 Food, Meat and Drink sellers	550 Food, Meat and drink bars to be inspected	601 Food, Meat and drink vendors premises have been visited for the year.	Target achieved but more needs to be done.
<b>JAN-DEC 2019</b>	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human settlement						
	Policy objective: To accelerate good health without oro-faecal borne diseases district wide.						
	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Carryout CLTs in communities	2 rural communities declared Open Defecation Free (ODF).	15 rural communities and 2 Small Towns declared ODF.	19 rural communities and 2 Small Towns declared ODF.	
<b>JAN-DEC 2019</b>	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human settlement						
	Policy objective: To accelerate sustainability in Open Defecation Free Status attainment						
	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Sustainable monitoring	-	All ODF attained Communities	All 33 ODF attained communities monitored	This activity carried out latter part of second quarter
<b>JAN-DEC 2019</b>	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human settlement						
	Policy Objective: To accelerate outreach programs in our communities						
	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Procurement of motorbike(s)	1 motorbike	2 motorbikes procured	1 motorbike procured	
<b>JAN-DEC 2019</b>	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human settlement						
	Policy Objective: To accelerate good market sanitation						
	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Market Sanitation	-	15 markets inspected	All markets planned inspected	



**ANNUAL POPULAR PARTICIPATION (P2) PROGRESS REPORT FOR 2019 PLAN  
MATRIX FOR BUNKPURUGU-NAKPANDURI DISTRICT**

Platforms/Channels/ Spaces/ Activities	Where/ Location	Resource Gap	Status of Implementation	Number of Participants		Verification of Activities	Responsibility
				M	F		
Town Hall Meetings	Bunkpurugu, Binde/Najong & Nakpanduri	Low IGF base & irregular flow of DACF	Three Town Hall Meetings successfully organized in the year under review. Issues presented and discussed were on Internally Generated Funds mobilization, the need for businesses to pay tax and how District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) monies is being applied in the year	180	132	Activity reports, and photographs	DCE, DCD, DPO & PM
Mid-Year Review of Annual Action Plan and Budget	Bunkpurugu	The DACF releases and projects, District Development Facility projects, Donor projects	The Mid-Year was organized in July 2019. Activities implemented were presented to the key stakeholders ranges from Health, Education, LEAP, Child Protection, Sanitation, Disaster Management Issues.	85	43	Activity reports, and photographs and attendance list	DCE, DCD, DPO & HODs
Workers Durbar	Bunkpurugu	Target Setting, Performance of staff, staff welfare and security issues	The staff of various decentralized departments including Ghana Education Service and Ghana Health Service attended this program and resource persons did presentations.	340	184	Activity reports, and photographs and attendance list	DCE, DCD, DPO & HODs, SSNIT, Insurance companies

Area Council Meetings	Bunkpurugu Binde/Najong Nakpanduri	Infrastructure deficit, Low IGF base & irregular flow of DACF	This activity was not implemented due to non-operationalization of the Area Councils	0	0	Activity reports, and photographs and attendance list	DCE, DCD& DPO
Reviews/Public Hearings of DMTDP	Bunkpurugu Binde/Najong Nakpanduri	Low IGF base & irregular flow of DACF	The 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan thus Agenda for Jobs and Equal opportunities for all was reviewed and in 3 zones. This was to ensure that activities that emerged out after the preparation of the plan was mainstreamed and those attained were removed	65	10	Activity reports, and photographs and attendance list	DPCU Members and DCE
Public Budget Hearing	Bunkpurugu	Participatory Planning, Budgeting and Accountability	Budget hearing for 2020 budget estimates was held in October 2019. Inputs from community members, development partners and business environment successful.	204	79	Activity report and attendance list	DCD& DBO
Fee Fixing Resolutions	Bunkpurugu	Rating and Budget Processes	This meeting was held and many participants attended for the rating	81	115	Activity report, attendance list and gazetted fees, fines and rates	DCD& DBO,DFO and F&A Committee Chair
Radio Discussion on the development of the district	Bunkpurugu FM, Scarp FM and Binde Radio	Public Education and Participatory Planning and Accountability	These radio shows was held twice a month to sensitized community members and let them be involved in the activities of District	District Wide	District Wide	Payment receipts of airtime	DCE, DCD, DPO, DIST. ENGINEER

			Assembly				
Networking meeting with WASH, AGRIC and Nutrition	Bunkpurugu	To address sanitation and hygiene in Agric and Nutrition	Development Partners especially Feed The Future supported this meetings through DASGOP, WAP etc	65	56	Reports available	DCE, DCD, DAD, GHS, EHSU
Annual Review Meetings	Bunkpurugu	To address sanitation and hygiene in Agric and Nutrition	Annual Performance Review meeting was held in January 2019 to review the performance of 2018 and Prepare the Composite Annual Progress Reports (APR) for 2018 and submitted it to National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)	122	73	Reports submitted to NDPC and feedback available	DCE, DCD, DAD, GHS, EHSU

## **ISSUES AND CHALLENGES**

1. Woefully Inadequate Means of Transport (motorbikes) for sanitation programme/activities.
2. Very poor funding and logistical supply to the unit for implementation.
3. Poor staff commitment towards work
4. Low Internally Generated Fund (IGF)
5. Non operationalisation of Area Councils in the district
6. Delay in the release of DACF

### **Recommendations**

Assembly should support staff with transport and logistics to enhance effective work.

Staff should be motivated to carry out their duties effectively.

More staff especially committed once should be posted to the district to enhance inspection.

Funds should be given to the unit to enable the unit to embark on effective outreach activities.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

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

#### **3.0 INTRODUCTION**

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

Currently, Ghana is implementing great number of social protection programmes of which Bunkpurugu-Nakpanduri District is a beneficiary of some of these programmes. These include; National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), Capitation Grant, School Feeding, Free School Uniforms/Exercise Books, Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) among others. All these programmes are being implemented by different ministries and coordinated at the local level by various departments. Details of these social interventions and their objectives are indicated below.

#### **3.1 GHANA SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME**

The Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) is a poverty initiative targeted at pro-poor and vulnerable pupils in deprived schools. This is geared at improving school attendance at the basic level through the provision of one hot meal per day for all pupils in the various beneficiary schools.

The total numbers of beneficiary schools now stand at thirty one (31) schools. The increased in number of beneficiary schools is expected to impact significantly on the enrolment levels in such school.

During this year, the total number of students benefiting from this special program stands at 12,050.

#### **3.2 FREE SHS PROGRAMME**

The Free Senior High School Programme instituted in 2017/2018 academic year is in full operation in the two main public SHS in the district.

The objective of the Programme which is to assist all qualified students undergoes their education without any financial challenges have been met.

Information from district directorate of education on free SHS reveals a total number of students to be 3,258 comprising of 1,707 boys and 1551 girls. In all, the total number of students benefiting from the Free Senior High School (SHS) moved significantly from 1765 to 3,258

Boarders are fed three times daily while their counterparts day students receive One Free Hot Meal (lunch) on School Days. Besides its benefit of increasing enrolment in public SHS, it has

also removed from parents the financial stress and burden of taking care of their children through SHS.

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

This is a great social intervention that seeks to support all registered persons access free health care across the length and breadth of the country for a year period after registration. Renewals are done yearly. The extremely poor are registered free of charge while the aged and children are registered at a highly subsidised price

The district office registered a total of Fifty Eight Thousand, Seven Hundred and Ninety Five (58,795) persons within the 2019 year.

### ***3.4 Vulnerable, Disadvantaged and Marginalized***

The Department of Social Welfare takes lead in collaborating with Governmental and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in integrating the vulnerable, disadvantaged, and marginalized as well as Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) into the mainstream of development with the active participation and support of PWDs' families and communities for the realization of their God given potentials. The support included but not limited to: Community Care; Justice Administration; *Child Rights Promotion and Protection*; Community Development; Monitoring of growth and development; Registration of Day Care Centres and Monitoring Operations Of Day Care Centres; reproductive health; and Registration and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities

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

The Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) programme is a cash transfer from the central government to the extremely poor and vulnerable within households, in order to better their living condition. It also has a component that registers this group to enjoy free health care.

At the moment, the livelihoods of Four Thousand (4,000) extremely poor households are enhanced under this programme.

However, an outstanding of Three Thousand, Five Hundred and Fifty Two (3,552) still exists for the district to get enrolled.

### ***3.6 PROVISION OF JOBS FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY***

The administrator of the DACF issued guidelines for the utilisation of the funds. This guideline was aimed at refocusing the utilisation of the fund to reduce poverty among PWDs and create employment opportunities for people with disability. This ultimately was targeted at empowering PWDs economically.

Specifically, BNDA targeted and supported 50 PWDs with working tools. Also some 50 PWDs were supported for the payment of school fees.

### 3.7 National Youth Employment Agency (NYA)

The National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP) is operational in the Bunkpurugu-Nakpanduri. The objective of the programme is to provide jobs to teaming unemployed youth in the District and the country at large.

At the moment, the contracts of beneficiaries in the various modules have elapsed except for youth in Arabic and Community Policing Assistant Service which has a total of 91 youth employed in the NYEP. Table 12 gives the state of NYEP by models in the District.

**Table 3.1 National Youth Employment Beneficiaries**

S/No.	Module	No. of previous beneficiaries	No. of current beneficiaries
1	Community Health Extension Workers	83	0
2	Youth in Fire Service	10	0
3	Youth in Prison Service	7	0
4	Environmental Protection Officer	9	0
5	Youth in Arabic	40	40
6	E- Health	4	0
7	Community Policing Assistant Service	10	51
8	Community Teaching Assistant	213	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>91</b>

### 3.8 ONE DISTRICT-ONE FACTORY

Soya beans is cultivated on greater quantities in the district and thus the district's resolution to have a soya beans processing factory under the governments one district one factory program. In September 2018, advertisement on soya beans processing was made on the dailies for private investors who want to invest in Soya's processing.

### 3.9 One Village-One Dam

Contracts were been awarded to three contractors at Kauk, Tusuuk and Binkura at the national level. Recent field monitoring on project sites indicated the total completion of Kauk and Tusuuk dams.

However, both dams have broken down and destroyed lives and property.

### 3.10 Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ)

Planting for Food and Jobs is an Agriculture social intervention aimed at supporting existing and new farmers with fertilizer and seeds by absorbing up to 50% of the initial cost of the inputs.

However, farmers are expected to pay the rest of the cost after harvest and sales.

Under the 2019 Planting for Food and Jobs, a total of Two Hundred and Seven Thousand, Four Hundred and Thirty-Seven (207,437) farmers registered and received various fertilizers and improved seeds for their farm works.

This number is expected to increase drastically on subsequent years.

**Table 3.2: Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues**

No.	Critical Development & Poverty Issue	Allocation (GH¢)	Actual Receipt (GH¢)	No. of Beneficiaries	
				Targets	Actuals
1.	Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)	-	-	-	-
2.	Capitation Grants	-	-	-	-
3.	Free SHS Programme	-	-	-	-
4.	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme	-	-	3,500	5,210
5.	National Youth Employment Programme	-	-	-	-
6.	Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ)	-	-	200,000	207,437
7.	One district One factory programme	1	0	125,591	0

### 3.11 processes Involved in the M&E

The District Planning Coordinating Unit's (DPCU) secretariat was charged with the responsibility of preparing a draft report for consideration by the DPCU. In preparing this report,

the DPCU secretariat relied largely on both primary and secondary sources of data from the field and heads of decentralized departments.

The report preparation process begun with the Secretariat sending reminders to all Heads of decentralized departments to submit their respective annual progress reports on the extent of implementation of the 2018 Annual Action Plan.

The unit also visited all projects sites to see for itself the extent of work done in order to report adequately on level of completion.

To ensure that M&E activities are participatory, DPCU members are usually called upon for field visits depending on the nature and type of project and the department or unit directly involved. This is done including key community stakeholders such as Chiefs, Queen mothers, Assembly members, unit committee members, traders, women groups, community members and opinion leaders who participated in the preparation of the DMTD Plan.

The Secondary data collected was checked for completeness, after which it was collated and analysed. The analytical approach employed was largely descriptive.

To improve the quality of analysis, a number of consultative fora were organised to afford Heads of Departments and other participants to give deeper insights into some of the data items that were not clearly articulated in the decentralized departments' progress reports.

Finally, the DPCU organised a validation report meeting. This meeting afforded the DPCU secretariat the opportunity to share the draft report with members and other invited officers for their comments and inputs to improve in the quality of the report.

### 3.12 Evaluations Conducted, Findings and Recommendations

In line with the implementation of projects and programmes in the district, some evaluations have been carried out at various stages of projects lifespan including during and after.

**Table 3.3: Provides Details of Evaluation Conducted Findings and Recommendations.**

No.	Evaluation	Programme/ Project	Consultant/ Resource Persons	Methodology	Findings	Recommendations
1.	Outcome/impact (course and end of programme) Evaluation	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	Social Welfare Department, UNFPA and UNICEF	Focus Group Discussions, questionnaire & interviews	Improved livelihood, Provision of Jobs, access to free NHIS, ability to enroll children in school	Amount paid to households should be increased and more tools and equipment should be bought
2.	Outcome (after project span) evaluation	Planting for Food & Jobs	District Director of Agric, Extension Officers and Crops officers	Field visits, questionnaire, collection of data on output	Increased yield in maize from 2.10mt/ha-2.2mt/ha.	There should be increase in project scope and intensification of fertilizer usage
3.	Outcome (after project span) evaluation	Use of Science and Technology in Agriculture production	District Director of Agric, Extension Officers & Livestock and Crops officers	Field visits, home visits and collection of data on output	Increased adoption rate of improved technology from 20%-35%	Intensify demonstration training with farmers
4.	Process (within project life span) evaluation	Increase crop yield and income growth among farmers	District Director of Agric, Crops officers and Extension Officers	Farm visits, home visits, meetings and questionnaire	Increased group formations from 5 to 10grps in all communities.	Intensify education and training

### 3.8 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)

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

**Table 3.4: Update on PM&E Conducted**

No.	Name of PM&E Tool	Project/Programme	Consultant	Methodology	Findings	Recommendations
1.	Transect walk	Use of Science and Technology	Director of Agriculture, Extension officer, Livestock Officer, Crops Officer	Observation, Home visit, Farm visit	Increased rate in adoption of improved technology	Intensify demonstration
2.	Stakeholder analysis	Planting for food and jobs (Increased income growth and reduce income variability)	Director of Agriculture, Extension officer and Crops Officer	Simple random sampling, weighing	Maize yields increased from 2.10mt/ha to 2.2mt/ha	Intensify the use of fertilizer
3.	Stakeholder analysis	NHIA (Increase The proportion of pop. With valid cards)	Director of NHIA, PRO officer, MIS Officer, Crops Officer	Home visit, Field visit, meetings	Increased the total registrants from 37,392 to 60,000	Intensify education
4.	Stakeholder analysis	Disaster risk reduction	NADMO Director and officers, DEHO, Assembly members,	Drama, interview, meetings	Disaster reduced	More funds and airtime should be allocated for the programme

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **The Way Forward**

#### **4.0 Introduction**

It is without doubt that, in carrying out any developmental agenda, various challenges will be encountered.

However, the success of any action does not only depend on the ability of identifying the challenges but, finding mitigation measures to avert these challenges.

Below were some challenges encountered and pragmatic ways in averting them in the near future.

#### **4.1 Key Issues**

Some of the most critical challenges faced during the course of implementation included but not limited to; inadequate funds, inadequate computers and accessories; lack of a vehicle for M&E, late release of statutory funds and Inadequate staff.

The DPCU was also found to lack the minimum capacity required to effectively implement the M&E plan. Specifically, the DPCU has low M&E capacity when it came to the specifics of project monitoring as well as data analysis. In view of the critical nature of this challenge, there is an urgent need for capacity building in M&E for all members of the DPCU as well as the staff of the DPCU secretariat.

An inadequate motorbike for outreach programmes is another great challenge for all decentralised units.

Also, Management of the Assembly has been urged to consider buying a vehicle for projects monitoring.

Provision should also be made for the maintenance of that vehicle.

Again, management should resource the Project Inspection Team as it complements efforts of the Project Monitoring Team

#### **Recommendations**

- An M&E vehicle should be allocated and maintained regularly and made available to the DPCU for effective monitoring of development activities/projects in the District.
- More pragmatic measures of mobilizing resources internally (IGF) should be introduced.
- Guidelines for the utilization of the DACF, which specifies that funds can only be used for ‘development’ projects, should be **strictly implemented** and **closely monitored**; and