

# **BUNKPURUGU-NAKPANDURI DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**



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

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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
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  
GPSN  
SME  
WATSAN

Senior High School  
Ghana Productive Safety Net  
Small Medium Enterprises  
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 80% of projects in the Annual Action Plan for 2020 have been successfully implemented while those that were not successful are rolled over to 2021.

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 of inadequate release of funds and lack of a vehicle 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 2020 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 2020 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 (2020) also helped to identify:

- i. uncompleted programmes and projects rolled on to 2020
- ii. Prioritization of identified key development issues 2020 implementation
- iii. Measuring the district and national core indicators.

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

The purpose and objectives were;

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

## **1.4 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 2020***

The Bunkpurugu-Nakpanduri District Assembly composite Annual Action Plan for 2020 had 272 programmes and projects to be implemented. Out of this number, about 70% of total planned activities for the year were completed, 20% were started and are currently ongoing while 10% were not executed within the 2020 plan implementation period.

Comparatively the overall percentage of activities implemented and completed in 2020 shows an increase from the 2019 percentage of 60%.

#### ***1.6 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>
Proportion of Annual Action Plan (AAP) implemented by the end of the year			
a. Percentage Completed	47%	50%	60%
b. Percentage on-going	45%	25%	30%
c. Non executed (Percentage yet to start)	8%	10%	10%



Proportion of the overall Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) implemented by the end of the year	12%	18%	25%
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### **1.7 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 202 Annual Action Plan.

The unit also visited all projects sites to see for itself the extent of work done in other 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 analyzed. The analytical approach employed was largely descriptive.

To improve the quality of analysis, a number of consultative fora were organized 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 organized 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.

## CHAPTER TWO

### M & E ACTIVITIES REPORT

#### 2.0 PROGRAMME/ PROJECT STATUS

Over the period, various projects and programmes 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 were 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 Social dimension received the greatest number of projects of 30 representing 63.8%.

The Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement dimension is next with a total project of Twelve (12) representing 22.5%.

Governance, Corruption and Public dimension ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> with Three (3) projects with a percentage of 6.4% and Economic dimension of two (2) 4.3%.

Table 4.0 below indicates the individual projects and the different dimensions of the economy that these projects are in.

**Table 4.0: Spread of Projects in 2020**

S/N	Dimension	Quantity	Percentage%
1	Social	30	63.8
2	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	12	25.5
3	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	3	6.4
4	Economic	2	4.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>

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, GPSNP, IGF and UNICEF.

#### 2.1 District Assembly Common Fund (DACF)

Under the District Assembly Common Fund, Thirteen (13) subprojects including the mandatory projects made of two schools are implemented.

Out of this figure, only two (2) physical projects were rolled over in 2019, all the other 11 projects were started in 2020. Find below the details

#### 2.2 GHANA PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET PROJECT (GPSNP)

The Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP) directly contributes towards the goals of the Ghana's Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (2017-2024), and the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all (2018-2021). This is in line with Government's vision for a strong economy by creating job opportunities for the people in the country which will ultimately increase economic growth and aggregate incomes.

The proposed project also contributes directly to the Government's National Social Protection Policy (NSPP), which aims to:

- (a) Reduce poverty by 50% through increased and improved effective and efficient social assistance for poor and vulnerable Ghanaians;
- (b) Enhance employment opportunities through the promotion of Productive inclusion and decent work to sustain families and communities; and
- (c) Increase access to social security and social insurance for all Ghanaians.

The objective of the GPSNP is to support the Government to strengthen safety net systems that improve the productivity of the poor in Ghana. It is against this background that there was to be the physical implementation of three projects in the Bunkpurugu-Nakpanduri district under the Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPW) Component of the GPSNP. The projects are

- (a) Rehabilitation of degraded land with 8 Ha. Cashew trees at Kpemale,
- (b) Rehabilitation of degraded land with 8 ha. Cashew trees at Kpentaung and
- (c) Rehabilitation of a 3.5 km Feeder Road from Kpemale- Badimsugru.

### **2.3 UNICEF**

Implementation UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNDP and WHO in close collaboration with the Government of Ghana seek to address WASH in Emergencies, particularly, WASH in Flood Disaster in 24 Districts with disaster prone communities (DPCs) in Northern Ghana. The goal of this project is to improve health and livelihood of the people in the DPCs and to ensure increasing access to good drinking water and use of improved sanitation facilities by schools in the DPCs on a sustainable basis.

Bunkpurugu-Nakpanduri district is one of the pilot sites under UNICEF WASH in Disaster Prone Communities-DPC Projects. The WASH in Disaster Prone Communities-DPC Project will improve health and disaster preparedness in selected communities by;

- 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

## 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 the table below.

**Table 6.0: Update on Funding Sources**

No.	Funding Source	2017 Baseline	2018		2019		Target
			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>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,627,722.00</b>	<b>7,671,338.28</b>	<b>3,912,519.76</b>	-	-	-

## 2.1 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. 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. Intensification of monitoring and supervision of revenue collectors
4. Reshuffling of revenue staff so as to reduce malfeasance

**Table 7.0: Update on Disbursements**

N o.	Expenditure Item	2017 Baseline	2018		2019		2020	
			Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual
	<b>Compensation</b>		1,330,700.16	928,299.48	971,949	-	N/A	1,83
	<b>Goods &amp; Services</b>	1,468,600.8 0	739,389.00	1,403,978.4 8	2,601,880	-	N/A	1,5
	<b>Assets</b>	2,034,410.5 2	8,368,846.08	2,0708,39.2 5	3,655,148	-	N/A	1,57
	<b>Total</b>		<b>10,438,935.2</b>	<b>4403117.21</b>	<b>7,228,977</b>			<b>4,95</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.

## SUMMARY OF PROJECTS/PROGRAMS FOR 2020

### DACF PROJECTS

S/N	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	NAME OF CONTRACTOR	TOTAL SUM	START DATE	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	VALUE OF WORKDONE (%)	PAYMENT MADE	BALANCE AS AT 31/12/19	STATUS	REMARKS
1.	Rehabilitation of 1 no. Military barracks	Bunkpurugu	M/S MANDIAYA ENTERPRISE	78,432.70	20/4/2020	20/7/2020	100	48,000	30,432.70	Completed	In use
2	Mechanization of 5no. Boreholes and 60 sets of hand washing facility	Bunkpurugu, Najong1, Nakpanduri	M/S WIND-PULUNGU ENTERPRISE	87,250.00	20/4/2020	20/7/2020	78	58,550.00	28,700	Ongoing	
3	Rehabilitation and extension of small town water supply to the market square and lorry station	Bunkpurugu	M/S WIND PULUNGU ENTERPRISE	78,899.00	20/4/2020	20/7/2020	95	71,009.00	7,890	Ongoing	





	communities		services								
11	Rehabilitation of 1no. 6unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Nayingberuk	MESSRS ADAMU DANJEGA CO. LTD	149,690.00	27/10/2020	27/11/2020				Completed	
12	Rehabilitation of 2no. 3unit classroom block	Paknatik	MESSRS LYMOS GEN.CO.LTD	198,865.00	25/10/2020	25/11/2020				Completed	
13	Rehabilitation of 1no. 3unit classroom block	Bunkpurugu Zongo	M BAAKO CONSTRUCTION WORKS	103,273.00	30/10/2020	30/11/2020				Completed	

## DDF PROJECTS

S/N	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR NAME	TOTAL SUM	START DATE	END DATE	VALUE OF WORK DONE	PAYMENT MADE	BALANCE AS AT 31-12-19	STATUS	REMARKS
1	Rehabilitation of CHPS compound, weighing Centre, with 1 no. 2 seater kvip and 2 bay urinal	Tusugu	M/S M. BAAKO CONST. WORKS LTD	54,920.60	20/04/2020	20/7/2020	100	35,504.37	19,416.23	Completed	
2	Spot improvement of Feeder Road (4.00 km)	Nanpontibauk-Tusug	M/S M. BAAKO CONST. WORKS LTD	83,750.00	20/04/2020	20/7/2020	100	68,512.50	15,237.5	Completed	
3	Extension of Binde Small Town Water System		MESSRS LYMOS GEN.CO.LTD	248,450.00	02/11/2020	2/2/2021				ON-GOING	



<b>Period</b>	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human settlement						
	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(2018)				Annual Target	Achievement		
<b>JAN-DEC 2020</b>	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Routine House to House inspection	5,045 houses were inspected.	10,000 houses	8,203 houses inspected out of 10,000 houses set as a target for the year	Hard work went into this to be able to achieve this numbers.
<b>JAN-DEC 2020</b>	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human settlement						
	Policy objective: Accelerate and provision of adequate safe and affordable water						
	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Portable water supply	72%	80%	77.2%	Many households have access to safe and clean water in the district.
<b>JAN-</b>	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human settlement						

<b>DEC 2020</b>	Policy objective: Accelerate food safety for public consumption.						
	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Medical screening exercise	1,164 food handlers were screened district wide.	1,200	110 food handlers medically screened district wide	Target not achieved because exercise was not organized district wide due to elections, above all the transition.
<b>JAN- DEC 2020</b>	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human settlement						
	Policy objective: To ensure wholesome meat passed for public consumption						
	Infrastructure delivery and	Infrastructure development	Meat inspection	895 cattle 801 sheep	1000 cattle 750 sheep 700 Goats	1204 cattle 1,412 sheep	Many slaughtering are done outside a

	management			601 Goats 1002 Pigs	800 Pigs	847 Goats 1,303 Pigs	slab/ abattoir especially in Binde /Najong due to lack of physical structure for that purpose.
<b>JAN-DEC 2020</b>	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human settlement						
	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	605 Food, Meat and Drink sellers	600 Food, Meat and drink bars to be inspected	353 Food, Meat and drink vendors' premises have been visited for the year.	Target not achieved due to more energy that went into domiciliary inspection.
<b>JAN-DEC 2020</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	9 rural communities and 10 sections in 2 Small Towns declared	20 rural communities declared ODF.	21 rural communities declared ODF.	Target achieved

				ODF.			
<b>JAN- DEC 2020</b>	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human settlement						
	Policy objective: To accelerate sustainability in Open Defecation Free Status attainment						
	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	School Health	-	20 Schools, both basic and Secondary levels	1 Secondary and 4 basic schools	Target not achieved due to closure of schools as a result of ongoing pandemic.
<b>JAN- DEC 2020</b>	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human settlement						
	Policy Objective: To accelerate outreach programs in our communities						
	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Fumigation, Disinfection and	2 Disinfection organized	2 Disinfection, 4 Fumigation and 1	4 Disinfection, 4 Fumigation and 4 Disinfestation exercise organized	Targets achieved due to ongoing Pandemic, by



			Disinfestation		Disinfestation to be organized	most importantly public places.	way containing and controlling infections and the spread of COVID 19 and other infectious diseases.
<b>JAN-DEC 2020</b>	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human settlement						
	Policy Objective: To accelerate good market sanitation						
	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Market Sanitation	-	16 markets to be inspected	20 markets for the period inspected	Targets achieved due to intensification of hygiene and health education due to ongoing Pandemic

S/N	INDCATORS	TARGET	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	REMARKS
1	Proportion of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	100%	79%	85.4%	86.1%	89.3%		This is due to low water table especially in the dry season
2	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation household latrines/KVIP	55%	26%	37%	51%	62%	67%	Household latrine increased by 11% within the planned period.
3	Proportion of communities which are Open Defecation Free (ODF)	15%	27%	35	38%	52%	58%	There has been significant increase in number of ODF communities from December 2016 to date in the district
4	Proportion of communities which are triggered	58%	30%	40	43%	39%	47%	This is due to separation of the district.
5	% budget allocated to	23%	27%	32%	45%	47	51%	

	water and sanitation programme							
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### **CHALLENGES**

- Woefully Inadequate Means of Transport (motorbikes) for sanitation programme/activities.
- Very poor funding and logistical supply to the unit for implementation.
- Poor staff commitment towards work.

### **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.



**Table 8.0: 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>									
		1.46MT	2.2MT	2.10MT	2.2MT	2.5MT	4.0MT	52,207.60	60,000	-
	i. Maize	0.61MT	0.8MT	0.93MT	1.0MT	1.2MT	2.0MT	456.40	500.00	-
	ii. Rice (milled),	1.34MT	1.40T	1.38MT	1.5MT	1.3MT	1.7MT	183.80	200.00	-
	iii. Millet	1.51MT	1.6MT	1.60MT	1.7MT	1.2MT	1.7MT	191.00	200.00	-
	iv. Sorghum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	v. Cassava	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	vi. Yam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	vii. Cocoyam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	viii. Plantain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ix. Groundnut	-	-	-	1.1MT	1.0MT	1.5MT	550.1	580.00	-
	x. Cowpea	-	-	-	1.5MT	1.1MT	2.0MT	424.70	450.00	-
	xi. Soybean	-	-	-	-	-	-	598.6	600.00	-
	xii. Cocoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	xiii. Shea butter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	xiv. Oil palm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	xv. Cashew nut	-	-	-	-	-	1.0MT	-	-	-
	xvi. Cotton	4,750	5,650	4,708	6,230	1,225	2,500	-	-	-
	xvii. Cattle	6,880	7,500	7,800	8,000	2,785	4,480	-	-	-
	xviii. Sheep	3,951	4,060	4,100	5,000	3,900	5,750	-	-	-
	xix. Goat	3,050	4,000	3,600	5,335	2,500	5,000	-	-	-
	xx. Pig	2,980	3,100	4,000	6,000	7,000	14,700	-	-	-
	xxi. Poultry									
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



	<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>
		2	2	2	2	-	2	-	3	-
9.	<b>Proportion of population with valid NHIS card</b>	50,941	50,690	37,392	59,984	58,795	83,856	-	-	
	i. Total (by sex)									
	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)									
	ii. Death (sex, age group )	82	N/A	11	N/A		N/A	-	N/A	
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	

<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>
	ii. Urban	43	45	45	50	55	60	-	70	
	iii. Rural									
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									
	iii. Rural	27	45	43	60	37	55	-	68	
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	
17.	<b>Percentage of communities covered by electricity</b>	11	50	11	50		65	-	80	
	District	3	15	3	15		22	-	25	



	<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>
	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	NILL	N/A	NILL	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	
	iii. Children									
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			

## **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. Some of 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 has significantly impacted on the enrolment levels in such schools.

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 still reveals a total number of students to be 3,258 comprising of 1,707 boys and 1551 girls because of Covid 19.

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 CORONA VIRUS (COVID 19)

Corona virus it's a deadly disease that is caused by virus and has brought the economy of countries all over the world to its knees with Ghana inclusive.

On 12<sup>th</sup> March 2020, Ghana recorded its first case of the deadly virus and leadership of the country took prudent steps including the lock down of the country to curtail its spread.

Bunkpurugu Nakpanduri Assembly received a lot of items from the central government to prevent its populace from contracting the virus.

Below is a table indicating what and when it was received:

S/N	DATE	ITEM	QUANTITY(PCS)
1.	1/6/2020	Sunlight liquid soap	13pcs
2.		Tissue paper	41pcs
3.		Tap	73
4.		Hand washing tower	3
5.		Hand sanitizer	61
6.		Stand	30
7.		Veronica buckets	16
8.		Hand washing basin	111
9.		Stickens	58
10.		Dust bins	50

1.	2/6/2020	Cloth	1 bale
2.		Face mask	2,000
3.		Thermometer gun	10
4.		Mega phone	10
5.		Dust bins	30
6.		Veronica buckets	20
7.		Metal stand	20
8.		Drain bowl	20
9.		Dust bins	20
10.		Hand sanitizer	20
11.		Liquid soap	20
1.	8/6/2020	Liquid soap	5
2.		Thermometer gun	5
3.		Dust bin	15
4.		Tissue	60
1.	16/6/2020	Veronica buckets	100
2.		Liquid soap	100
3.		Basin	100
4.		Waste bin	100
5.		Tissue	100
1.	24/6/2020	Liquid soap	92
2.		Thermometer	20
3.		Sanitizer	84
4.		Tissue	90

5.		Veronica buckets	50
6.		Nose mask	3,000
1.	1/7/2020	Thermometer gun	137
2.		Hand sanitizer	3,441
3.		Nose mask	6,881
1.	6/7/2020	Hand sanitizer	10,000
2.		Nose mask	5,000
3.		Tissue	336
4.		Soap	336
1.	22/7/2020	Veronica buckets	168
1.	6/8/2020	Nose mask	5,000
1.	19/8/2020	Liquid soap	293
2.		Tissue	70
3.		Hand sanitizer	1,581

### ***3.5 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

### 3.6 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.

During the year under review, the total number of leap beneficiaries increased to 4009 beneficiaries.

### 3.7 NATIONAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (NYEP)

The National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP) is operational in the Bunkpurugu-Nakpanduri. The objective of the programme is to provide jobs to teeming 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 9.0

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 2020 Planting for Food and Jobs, a total of Two Hundred and Twenty Thousand, Eight Hundred and Fifty Two (220,852) farmers registered and received various fertilizers and improved seeds for their farm works.

This number increased drastically from previous years.

### 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



## 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 11.0: 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

### 3.12 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 12.0: 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,	Drama, interview,	Disaster reduced	More funds and airtime should be allocated for the

			Assembly members,	meetings		programme
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## **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, n 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

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## **Recommendations**

A number of important issues requiring immediate attention among others include:

- An M&E vehicle should be allocated and maintained regularly and made available to the MPCU 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

Widen the scope of civil society participation in development planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation

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