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# **CHEREPONI DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

**NORTHERN EAST REGION**

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE**

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
DISTRICT MEDIUM - TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018 – 2021)  
UNDER THE  
AN AGENDA FOR JOBS, CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL  
OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL**

## **2020 ANNUAL PROGRESS/MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This 2020 Annual Progress Report (APR) is the third report on the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) (2018-2021). The purpose of this report is to measure progress towards achievement of the DMTDP goal and objectives in a structured manner. It is also intended to indicate the progress of implementing the *agenda for jobs, creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all* by the District. The report would further help to assess the district's progress towards its development targets captured in the DMTDP 2018-2021.

This report represents a composite report capturing status of implementation of planned interventions by all decentralised department of the District Assembly. This was done through a consultative process where all members of the DPCU met and discussed the twenty core performance indicators and agreed on the mode of collection and collation for purposes of reporting. The DPCU also organised a validation session to enable all heads of Department and Units validate data items associated with their respective departments/units. This process was used as a quality assurance mechanism to ensure that the data reported on reflected the true state of affairs in the district.

The 2020 APR presents the purpose of the report, summary of achievements of the implementation of the DMTDP; challenges encountered in implementation of the plan, the processes involved in composing the APR, the monitoring and evaluation activities carried out during the year under review and the conclusion and the way forward.

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## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Introduction

This 2020 Annual Progress Report (APR) is the third report on the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021). It represents a review of the status of implementation of 2020 Annual Action Plan of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) under the *agenda for jobs, creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all spanning 2018-2021*. It is a sum of all the quarterly Progress Reports in the year. This report represents an output of a consultative process involving a number of key stakeholders using the NDPC determined set of core performance indicators and local targets that have been agreed upon by all stakeholders to assess the progress of implementation of the key programmes and activities undertaken in 2020 towards the achievement of the District Development goal and objectives as outlined in the DMTDP. (See Appendix 1).

#### **A brief background of Chereponi District Assembly**

The historical development of the Chereponi District started within the Saboba District. Chereponi District was carved out of Saboba District in October 2007 following the Executive Instrument (E.I.11). The Chereponi District was officially inaugurated on Friday February 29, 2008 with Chereponi as its capital.

The Chereponi District being one of the six (6) administrative districts in the newly created North East Region is located between latitudes  $10^{\circ} 10^1$  S and  $10^{\circ} 20^1$  N eastwards and longitude  $10^{\circ} 10^1$  N and  $10^{\circ} 20^1$  S northwards. It shares boundaries with the following Districts; Gushegu District to the West; Bunkpurugu-Nakpanduri District to the North; Saboba and Yendi Districts to the South and South-West and The Republic of Togo to the East bordered by the River Oti. The District has a total land area of approximately 1,374.7sq km (2010 PHC).

The District had a total population of 53,394 in the 2010 Population and Housing Census, with males constituting 26,206 and 27,188 females. In 2018 it was estimated as 64,302. The projected population for 2020 is estimated to be 67,294 with an inter-censal growth rate of 1.9 percent, which is the same as the regional growth rate. The fertility rate of the district is 4.3 while the crude death rate is 5.39% death per 1000 population.

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The district share of the population among urban and rural localities are 7,968 (14.9 %) and 45,426 (85.1%). This majority of the population in the District resides in the rural communities. (2010 PHC)

There are one hundred & Sixty-two (162) schools in the District; comprising of seventy-two (72) pre-schools, seventy-two (72) primary schools, twenty-two (22) Junior High Schools (JHS) and one Senior High School in the district. There has been an improvement in educational facilities which have been strategically located to serve more than one community over the years.

The District can be regarded as agrarian, due to the fact that, the district's population is predominately engaged in agriculture activities. Between 40- 50 percent of land area is used for agriculture purposes. Farming is on subsistence basis with small holdings. A few farmers cultivate large areas of maize, yam and rice for commercial purposes. Acquisition of land for farming purposes is not a problem in the district. The district is known for its production of soya beans.

The district had a total of 7116 households. About 91 percent of these households are engaged in agriculture. The dominant agriculture activities are crop farming (98%) and livestock rearing (81%) and the least agriculture activities been fish farming (0.8%) and tree planting (0.9%) (2010 PHC).

The district is inhabited by two main tribal groups (Anufor and Konkomba) with different cultural values and practices; the Anufor have two major festivals celebrated during the year (Krubu and Fire). Festivals observed by the Konkomba are Yam Festival, Pito Festival and the Fire Festival. Traditional religion is practiced among many people.

The people of Chereponi are affiliated with three main religions. Namely; Islam 57%, Christianity 21.4%, Traditionalist 17.4% and non-believers 2.4%.

Politically, Chereponi District is made up of one (1) Town and five (5) Area Councils. The Town Council is Chereponi while the Area Councils are: Wenchiki, Tombu, Tambong, Nansoni and Wonjuga. The Chereponi District in total has 169 settlements (2010, PHC), 100 Unit Committees, 20 Electoral Areas, 31 Assembly members (20 elected and 11 Government appointees), a Member of Parliament and District Chief Executive. The District has just one (1) Constituency.

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## **Vision of Assembly**

To be a peaceful District with equitable representation, vibrant economy, access to quality education, health services, food security and a sound environment

## **Mission Statement**

To improve the living standards of the people of Chereponi through good governance, effective mobilization and judicious use of both human & material resources in a holistic manner.

## **Core values of Chereponi District**

The core values of the Chereponi District Assembly include the following:

- a) Selflessness
- b) Integrity
- c) Justice and Fairness
- d) Accountability
- e) Transparency
- f) Leadership

### 1.2 Purpose of the M&E

This report sought among others to:

1. measure the progress towards achievement of the district MTDP goal and objectives in a structured manner
2. assess the impact of implemented programmes and projects on the citizenry of the District.
3. identify the successes, failures, constraints and challenges encountered during the implementation of the 2018-2021 MTDP
4. disseminate the performance of the district in implementing the 2020 Annual Action Plan.

### 1.3 Summary of Achievement of the Implementation of the DMTDP

The summary of achievement of the implementation of the 2018-2021 DMTDP is presented in Table 1.1. In respect of the proportion of the AAP implemented, Table 1.1 shows that about 86.2% of 2020 AAP was implemented compared with 52% of 2019 AAP. An interrogation of the cause of the surge revealed that the relative peace enjoyed in the district in the year 2020 positively boosted the implementation of especially agricultural/ local economic development activities in the district in the sense that, the population of the workforce who were displaced by the conflict had returned and feverishly engaged in farming and other agribusinesses.

Also, field officers were able to hold stakeholder engagements with community members in the communities without any panic. This had also boosted investor confidence and attracted investment from outsiders. The outbreak of covid-19 pandemic had also caused a reversal in migration pattern; thus, Urban-Rural migration in order to stay safe.

An analysis of the proportion of the overall 2018-2021 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) implemented revealed that 51.9% of the overall MTDP was implemented, which was slightly above the target of 50% for 2020. The Chekosi-Konkomba conflict in 2018-2019, the 2020 floods and the outbreak of covid-19 largely affected the proportion of the overall MTDP implemented.

**Table 1.1 Proportion of the DMTDP Implemented**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline 2018</b>	<b>Target 2019</b>	<b>Actual 2019</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>
Proportion of Annual Action Plans Implemented by the end of the year:	64%	100%	52%	100%	86.2%
<i>a) Percentage Completed</i>	<i>64%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>52%</i>	<i>80%</i>	<i>86.2%</i>
<i>b) Percentage of on-going interventions</i>	<i>10%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>16%</i>	<i>15%</i>	<i>3.2%</i>
<i>c) Percentage of interventions abandoned</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>1.6%</i>
<i>d) Percentage of interventions yet to start</i>	<i>38%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>32%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>10.6%</i>
<i>e) Percentage of activities executed outside the plan</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0%</i>
Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented	13%	49.30%	26.7%	50	51.9%
Total Number of Activities	90	183	95	123	106

Source: DPCU, 2020

An assessment of the implementation of 2020 AAP revealed that, out of a total of one hundred and twenty-three (123) activities planned; 117 (95.1%) of which were completed, 6

(4.9%) were still on-going at the time of reporting, while 17 (13.8%) activities had not been started and had been considered to be rolled-over to 2021.

Table 1.2 presents a collation of planned and executed activities for 2019 and 2020 AAPs respectively. A closer examination of the Table shows that, on the average about 52% of the activities planned in 2019 were executed. The situation however improved in 2020 where a significant 86.2% of the planned activities were executed. This represents a percentage increase of 34.2%. This finding was consistent with the earlier finding in respect of the proportion of 2019 AAP implemented. In view of which the reason given earlier applies in this case (i.e. relative peace in the district).

**Table 1.2: Details on Annual Action Plan Implemented Under the Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework**

SN.	Development Dimension	2018			2019			2020		
		Planned	Executed	Variance	Planned	Executed	Variance	Planned	Executed	Variance
1	Economic Development	41	22	19	46	24	22	42	39	3
2	Social Development	83	45	38	96	50	46	41	33	8
3	Environmental, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	33	18	15	31	16	15	23	19	4
4	Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability	8	5	3	10	5	5	17	15	2
5	Ghana's Role in International Affairs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>17</b>
	<b>Percentage executed</b>		<b>55.0%</b>			<b>52%</b>			<b>86.2%</b>	



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## 1.4 Challenges Encountered in the Implementation of the DMTDP

The key challenge with the implementation of the MTDP was largely due to the irregular inflow of funds and the slow pace of the procurement process. The District Assembly performed relatively poorly in mobilising internal funds, as a result the mobilised internal funds could not adequately complement the DACF and/or other Donor Funds to facilitate implementation of planned programmes/projects as contained in the district plans. This is due to both internal and external factors outlined below:

- Covid-19 remains the chief evil of every development intervention during the year, leading to restrictions in social interactions, movements of goods and services as well as a temporal halt in some social activities such as education and the LIPW projects among others.
- The year was also characterized by floods leading to loss of lives and property and the entire district was cut off from other parts of the country for about 2months. This had further deepened the poverty levels of small holder farmers and the already poor roads making it very difficult if not impossible to cart goods and services across borders as well as conduct monitoring visits to project and programme sites without frequent breakdown of vehicles.
- The assembly also continued to keep the security apparatus in the district to monitor and provide security intelligence especially because it was election year and the Chereponi Constituency was cited by security analysts as a hot spot for election violence. This had posed a burden on the Assembly's purse leading to its inability to implement any development projects.
- Unavailability of up-to-date data from decentralised departments had also significantly affected the composition of the 2020 APR.
- Inadequate technical and financial resources to conduct effective monitoring and evaluation activities and/or to undertake regular and systematic studies. Owing to this challenge over the years the Assembly has never conducted any evaluation ever;
- Different reporting formats and cycles continue to exist, particularly for decentralized departments like Ghana Health Service, Ghana Education Service and District Agricultural Department. This makes coordination/harmonization of data processes difficult.
- The DPCU also has low M&E capacity

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### 1.5 Processes Involved and difficulties encountered

The DPCU secretariat was charged with the responsibility of preparing a draft report for consideration by the DPCU. In preparing the report the DPCU secretariat relied largely on secondary source of data from Heads of decentralised departments.

The report preparation process begun with a DPCU meeting to share the NDPC's feedback on the District's 2019 progress report. The objective of the meeting was to ensure that all heads of decentralised departments customised their respective APRs in accordance with the dictates of the feedback from the NDPC. To ensure strict adherence to the Annual Progress Reporting format, a data collection tool was developed by the DPCU secretariat and shared at a DPCU meeting where it was accepted and adopted for data collection towards the development of the 2020 District APR.

The 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 to some of the data items that were not clearly articulated in the decentralised departments APRs.

Finally, the DPCU organised an Annual Progress Report validation 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.

### 1.6 Organisation of the Report

The report is organised in three (3) chapters. Chapter one provides an introduction to the APR which includes an overview of the status of implementation of the 2020 Annual Action Plan (AAP), purpose of the 2020 APR, the processes involved in the preparation of the report, the challenges encountered and the organisation of the report.

Chapter two focuses on M&E activities. Specifically, the chapter examined; the programmes/projects status for 2020, it also provides an update on; funding sources, disbursements, the core indicators and targets critical development and poverty issues and

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participatory M&E evaluation undertaken and their results as well as updates on government flagship programmes.

Chapter three focuses on the conclusion and the way forward. Specifically, the chapter presents a summary of the key issues addressed in the year and those yet to be addressed and recommendations for improved plan implementation.

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## CHAPTER TWO

### MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

#### 2.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on M&E activities. Specifically, the chapter examined; the programmes/projects status for 2020, an update of funding sources, an update of disbursements, an update on indicators and targets, an update on critical development and poverty issues, update on the response to covid-19, update on government flagship programmes and participatory M&E evaluation undertaken and their results.

#### *Processes involved*

The District Monitoring and Evaluation exercise was preceded by a DPCU meeting to discuss and agree on the focus, tools and expected outcomes of the M&E and to develop an M&E Work Plan and Budget. A working team of the key stakeholders was formed. These key stakeholders visited project sites and collected relevant data in order to measure progress of project implementations against planned targets. A report is then given to other stakeholders to inform them about issues identified

#### *Key focus areas included:*

- Assessment of the DMTDP to see if developmental targets were met
- Identification of the achievements, constraints and failures which helped in the improvement in the projects designed to achieve better impacts
- Strategies were put in place to improve service delivery which influenced resource allocation in the District.

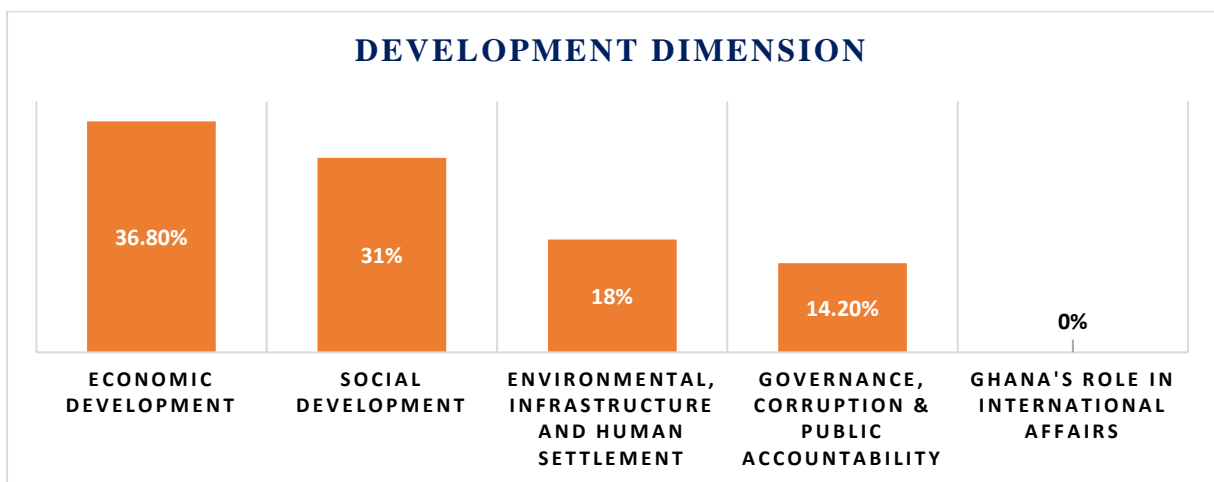
#### *Difficulties encountered:*

- Logistics such as vehicles are not available for monitoring.
- Most of the DPCU members have the educational qualification but only need specific and targeted training areas to be able to undertake M&E
- There is no Secretariat for DPCU. The office of the District Planning Officer is currently being used as the secretariat.
- Members of the District Monitoring team are not adequately motivated.

## 2.2 Programme/Project Status for the Period

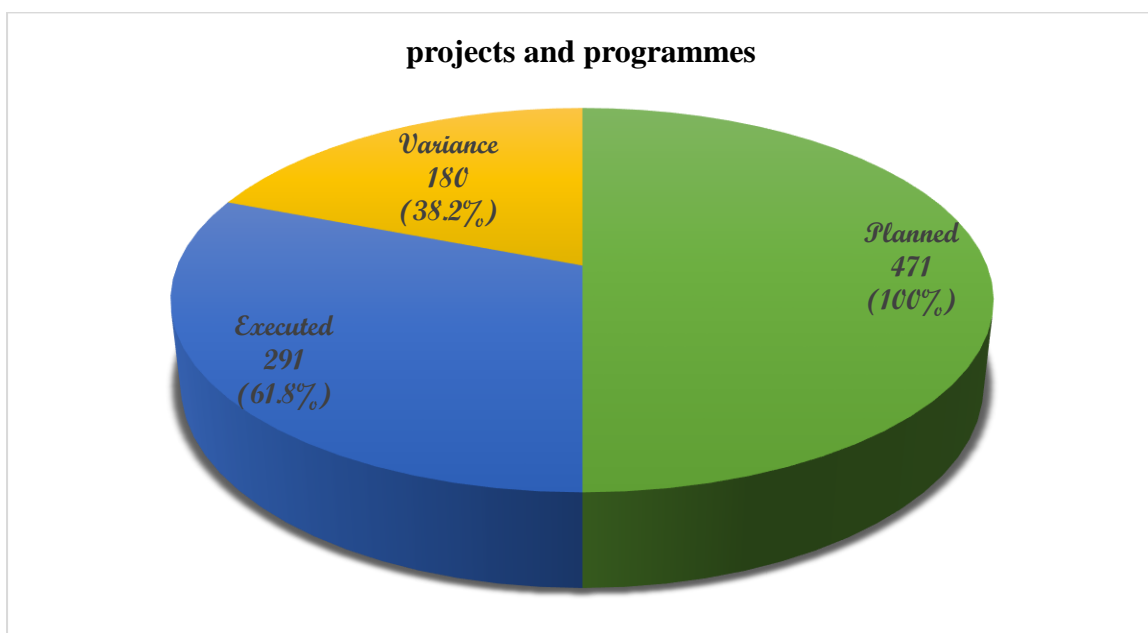
At the end of the implementation of the 2020 AAP, a total of 15 physical projects were implemented. The breakdown of the physical projects implemented by the development dimensions as captured in the national policy document dubbed an “*agenda for jobs, creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all*” included: Zero (0) projects under economic development; three (3) under governance, corruption and public accountability; nine (11) under social development; and one (1) under environment, infrastructure and human settlement. Figure 2.1 presents the break down in percentage terms (for further details refer to Annex 1).

**Figure 2.1: Distribution of Physical Projects by Development Dimension**



Source: DPCU, 2020

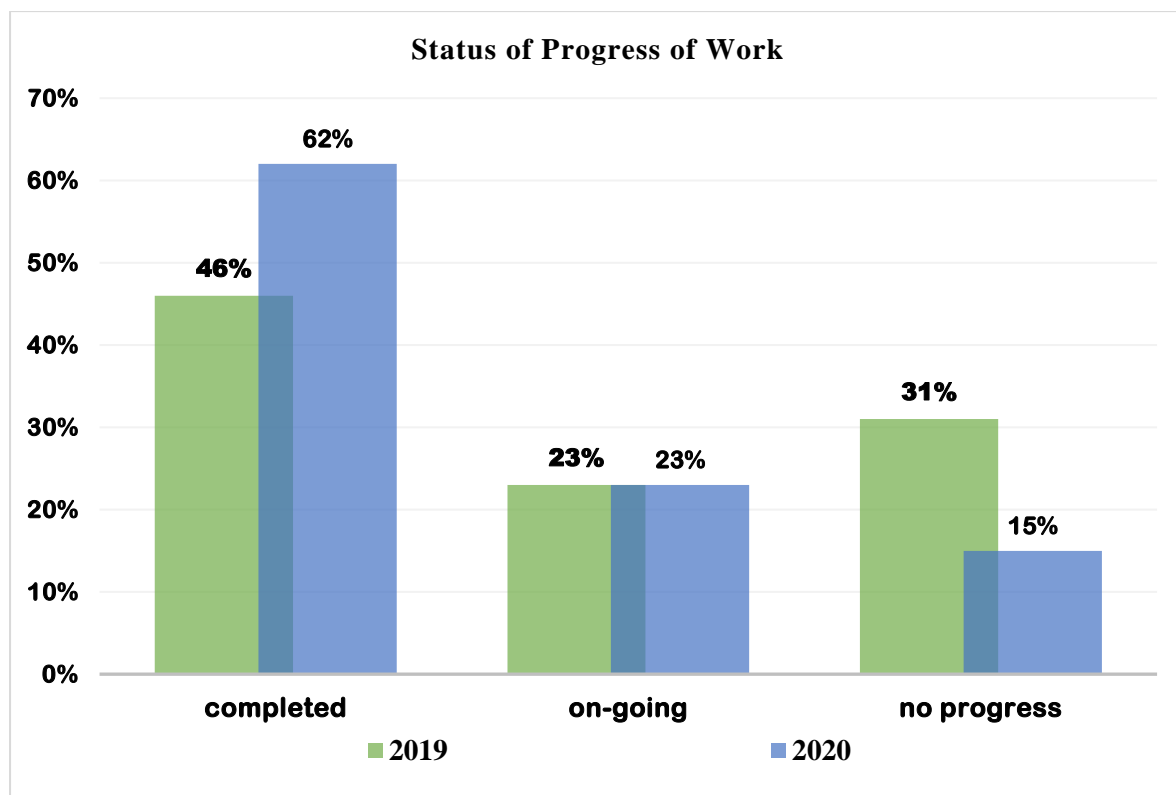
**Figure 2.2: Number of Projects and Programmes executed under the 2018-2021 MTDP**



A further assessment of the physical projects executed in 2020 revealed an appreciable level of projects completed in 2020 than in 2019 by 16%. The year also experienced a decline in the level of projects that had been stalled by 16% over 2019. For the purpose of analysis, the DPCU secretariat categorized the levels of completion into three namely; completed, no progress and on-going.

A project was considered “completed” if a final inspection of the project was done, it was considered no progress if progress of works is stalled over three months without any signal of activity at the project site; and finally, it was considered to be in progress when there is clear evidence of the contractor being at the project site and within the last three months a request has been made by the contractor for payment for works done to date. Figure 2.2 presents a summary of the status of progress of work on physical projects (for further details refer to Annex 1).

**Figure 2.3: Status of Progress of Work on Physical Projects**

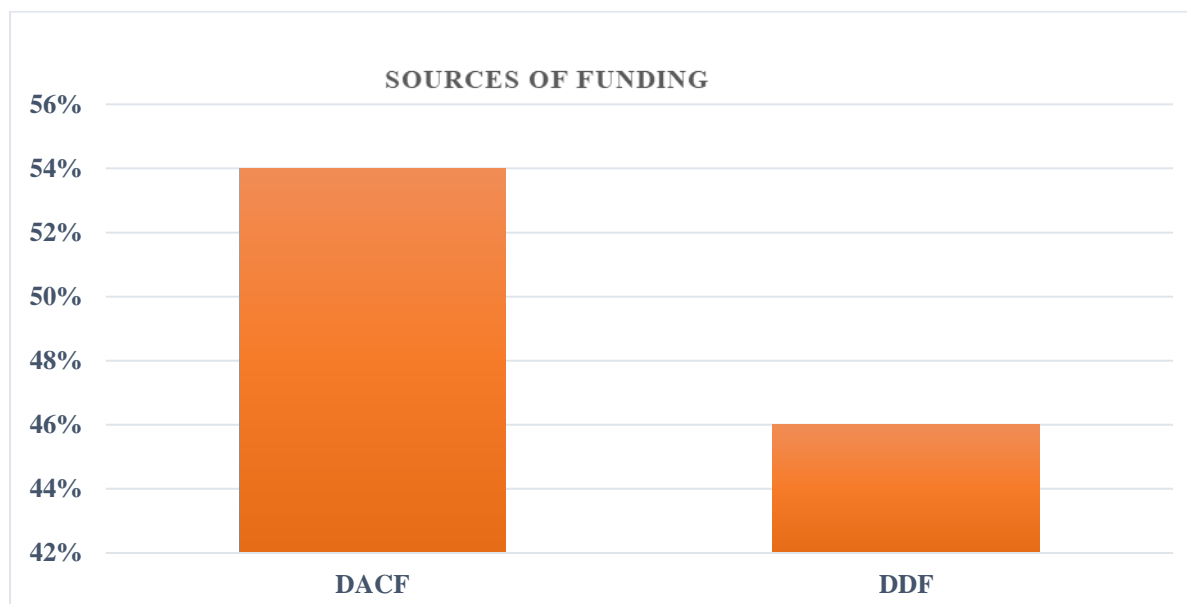


Source: DPCU, 2020

An analysis of the source of funding the physical projects revealed two main sources which include; the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) made up of six (7) physical projects and the District Development Facility (DDF) made up of seven (6) physical projects. Figure

2.3 presents the proportion of physical projects funded under the two main sources of funding (for further details refer to Annex 1).

**Figure 2.4: Sources Funding for Physical Projects**



Source: DPCU, 2020

### 2.3 Update of funding Sources

Table 2.2 presents an update of the funding sources of the district. Due to the failure of the District Finance Unit to furnish the DPCU secretariat with the targeted values for the various revenue items as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 the secretariat was unable to do a comparative analysis of the actuals of 2019 and 2020.

**Table 2.1: Update on Revenue Source (GHC)**

Revenue Item	Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
IGF	77,753.63	83,580.00	15,237.17		78,185.86
DACF	842,322.78	2,841,900.00	1,479,922.89		2,921,678.30
MP's CF	292,132.16	400,000.00			352,616.13
PWDs CF	203624.01	90,000			72,585.61
MSHAP	11,012.98	90,000			7,388.22
GSFP	--				
DDF	562,823.00	675,000	783,709.04		43,382.13

GSOP	97,303.94	1,608,235.00			30,000.00
RING	721,798.71	200,000.00			
UNICEF	58,718.00				
CIDA	463,961.85				
Other	--	1,200,000.00	214,992.23		
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,331,451.06</b>	<b>7,188,715.00</b>	<b>2,278,869.10</b>		<b>5,612,506.79</b>

Source: District Finance Office, January, 2020

### 2.3 Update of Expenditure/Disbursement

Table 2.3 presents an update of disbursement made by the district. However, due to the failure of the District Finance Unit to furnish the DPCU secretariat with the targeted values for the various expenditure items as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 the secretariat was unable to do a comparative analysis of the actuals of 2019 and 2020.

**Table 2.2: Update on Expenditure (GH¢)**

Expenditure Item	Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
Compensation	914,202.14	1,098,322.00	444,585.51		1,345,883.73
Goods and Services	198,844.28	2,694,269.00	1,587,166.77		1,935,045.80
CAPEX	1,203,320.78	4,701,929.00	282,242.58		2,255,195.13
Other	650,094.17	--	--		3,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,966,461.37</b>	<b>8,494,520.00</b>	<b>2,313,994.86</b>		<b>5,539,124.66</b>

Source: District Finance Office, January, 2020

### 2.4 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues

Table 2.5 is a presentation of the update on critical development and poverty issues for 2020. The DPCU was unable to obtain any information on the financial allocations and actual receipts. The secretariat found that most of the expenditure were done from Accra in view of which the responsible departments were unable to furnish the secretariat with such data.

**Table 2.3: Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues in 2020**

Critical Development and Poverty Issues	Allocation GH¢	Actual Receipts GH¢	Number of Beneficiaries		Data Source
			Target	Actual	
Ghana School Feeding Programme	Not Available	Not Available	10,000	8,917	DA
Capitation Grant	Not Available	Not Available			GES
National Health Insurance Scheme	Not Available	Not Available	26,928	28,348	DHIS
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme	Not Available	Not Available	10,000	8,342	DSWO/DFO



National Youth Employment Programme	Not Available	Not Available	30	14	DYEP
NABCO	Not Available	Not Available	125	103	NABCO
One District-One Factory Programme	Not Available	Not Available	50,000	34,000	BAC
One Village-One Dam Programme	Not Available	Not Available	4000	3,500	DPCU/DAD
One Constituency-One Million Dollars Programme	Not Available	Not Available	2,500	1,590	DPCU
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	Not Available	Not Available	5,000	5,421	DAD
Free Senior High School (SHS) Programme	Not Available	Not Available	1,600	1,419	GES

## 2.5 District Performance on Twenty Core Indicators and Targets

Table 2.4 reports on 19 core indicators out of the 20 mandatory core district performance indicators.

**Table 2.4: Performance on Core Indicators by the District**

No	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
1	<b>Total output in agriculture:</b>							
	i. Maize (MT)	2,142	2,315	4,254	3,830	4,715	4,950.75	3,219
	ii. Rice (milled) (MT)	2,845	2,845	4,228	2,375	2,513	2,638.65	9,808
	iii. Millet (MT)	902	950	1,401	1,307	1,854	1,946.7	1,550
	iv. Sorghum (MT)	887	972	4,563	3,785	1,137	1,193.85	3,119
	v. Cassava (MT)	5,450	6,215	11,540	11,550	1,408	5,748.75	1,213
	vi. Yam (MT)	7,835	7,900	17,808	17,905	1,047	1,099.35	4,232
	vii. Groundnut (MT)	1,034	1,330	2,140	2,400	3,408	3,578.4	1,533
	viii. Cowpea (MT)	1,263	1,308	2,088	2,360	2,366	2,484.3	1,805
	ix. Soybean (MT)	3,713	3,550	5,608	5,474	8,700	9,135	3,330
	x. Cotton (MT)	1,900	3,500	2,900	4,000	3,200	Not tracked	Not tracked
	xi. Cattle	No data collected on item		No data collected on item			26,219	27,219
	xii. Sheep (Count)	No data collected on item		No data collected on item			62,486	63,510
	xiii. Goat (Count)	No data collected on item		No data collected on item			59,590	60,846
	xiv. Pig (Count)	No data collected on item		No data collected on item			408	10,086
	xv. Poultry (Count)	No data collected on item		No data collected on item			79,692	90,920

No	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
2	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	40%	45%	50%	65%	50%	80%	70%
3	<b>Number of New Industries established:</b>							
	i. Agriculture	Not tracked	Not tracked	Not tracked	Not tracked	Not tracked	Not tracked	Not tracked
	ii. Industry	Not tracked	Not tracked	Not tracked	Not tracked	Not tracked	Not tracked	Not tracked
	iii. Service	Not tracked	Not tracked	Not tracked	Not tracked	Not tracked	Not tracked	Not tracked
4	<b>Number of New Jobs Created:</b>							
	iv. Agriculture	0	30	12	30	8	1,500	584
	v. Industry	0	45	25	15	5	100	57
	vi. Service	0	160	120	125	103	300	128
<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>								
5	<b>Net Enrolment Ratio</b>							
	i. Kindergarten	94.4%	95.8%	92.4%	95.8%	94.6%	98.3%	96.1%
	ii. Primary	93.8%	95.5%	82.5%	88.7%	87.7%	89.9%	89.3%
	iii. JHS	36.1%	37.4%	64.1%	69.5%	68.9%	76.2%	75.4%
6	<b>Gender Parity Index</b>							
	i. Kindergarten	0.98	0.98	0.91	0.95	0.93	0.99	0.94
	ii. Primary	0.94	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.95	0.98	0.96
	iii. JHS	0.87	0.88	0.87	0.90	0.89	0.93	0.92
	iv. SHS	0.79	0.84	0.72	0.78	0.76	0.85	0.81
7	<b>Completion Rate</b>							
	i. Kindergarten	91.9%	96.2%	95.9%	99.5%	97.4%	100%	98.1%
	ii. Primary	92.6%	95.5%	88.6%	92%	90.1%	95.4%	92.8%
	iii. JHS	45.9%	50.6%	81.1%	85%	84.6%	90.2%	88.3%
	iv. SHS	32.1%	35.3%	70.1%	75.6%	75.9%	80.2%	79.5%
8	<b>Number of Operational Health Facilities</b>							
	i. CHPS Compound	7	7	8	10	8	14	11
	ii. Clinics	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
	iii. Health Centres	2	4	2	4	2	5	2
	iv. Hospital	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
9	<b>Proportion of Population with Valid NHIS Card</b>							
	i.a. Total Male	8,807	13,081	8,138	11,700	8,889	11,700	9,612
	i.b. Total Female	13,072	19,415	12,125	15,228	13,297	14,000	13,781
	i.c. Total	21,879	32,496	20,263	26,928	22,186	27,000	23,393
	ii. Indigent	524	563	1,555	5,386	2,139	2,500	8,501
	iii. Informal	4,195	6,231	3,613	5,622	4,427	6,000	4,507
	iv. Aged	583	867	540	585	575	600	544
	v. Under 18 Years	12,519	16,594	11,070	12,002	10,643	12,000	11,736

No	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
	vi. Pregnant Women	3,472	5,157	2,875	2,204	2,084	2,500	2,613
10	<b>Number of Birth and Deaths Registered:</b>							
	i.a. Births (Male)	1,302	1,545	1,382	1,505	1,405	1,600	1,272
	i.b. Births (Female)	1,360	1,498	1,278	1,507	1,407	1,212	1,151
	i. c. Births (Total)	2,662	3,043	1,382	3,012	2,812	2,812	2,423
	ii.a. Deaths (Male)	16	10	7	5	8	10	5
	ii.b. Deaths (Female)	3	3	2	2	8	4	1
	ii.c. Deaths (Total)	19	13	9	7	16	14	6
11	<b>Percentage of Population with Sustainable access to Safe drinking Water Services:</b>							
	i. District	30.0%	70%	55.8%	80.0%	57.7%	80%	59.02%
	ii. Urban	48.9%	80.0%	67.50%	80.0%	69.80%	85%	70.01%
	iii. Rural	20.0%	60.0%	40.0%	80.00%	45.20%	80%	48.1%
12	<b>Percentage of Population with access to Improved Sanitation Services:</b>							
	i. District	34.0%	50.0%	45.0%	55.0%	56.70%	80%	59.20%
	ii. Urban	45.3%	50.0%	55.2%	60.0%	56.50%	70%	62.50%
	iii. Rural	10.0%	50.0%	25.5%	50.0%	33.2%	70%	41.2%
13	<b>Maternal Mortality Ratio (Institutional)</b>							
14	<b>Malaria Case Fatality (Institutional)</b>							
	i.a. Sex (Male)	Data not disaggregated by sex by the District Health Directorate						
	i.b. Sex (Female)							
	ii.a. Age Group (above 5 years)	0.3%	<1%	0.1%	<1%	0.06%		
	ii.b. Age Group (Under 5 Years)	0.5%	<1%	0.2%	<1%	0%		0.05
15	<b>Number of Recorded Cases of Child Trafficking and Abuse:</b>							
	i.a. Child Trafficking (Male)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	i.b. Child Trafficking (Female)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	i.c. Child Trafficking (Total)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	ii.a. Child Abuse (Male)	0	0	16	0	0	0	3
	ii.b. Child Abuse (Female)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	ii.c. Child Abuse (Total)	0	0	16	0	0	0	7
16	<b>Percentage of Road Network in Good Condition</b>							
	i. Total (in km)	45km	110 km	55.4km	110km	55.4km	130km	60.5km
	ii. Urban (in km)	40 km	100 km	50km	100km	50km	110km	55km
	iii. Feeder (in km)	5 km	10 km	5.4km	10km	5.4km	20km	10.8km
17	<b>Percentage of Communities Covered by Electricity</b>							
	i. District	30%	100%	50%	100%	63.2%	100%	63.2
	ii. Rural	20%	100%	40%	100%	55.4%	100%	55.4%
	iii. Urban	20%	100%	70%	100%	76.9%	100%	76.9%
18	<b>Reported Cases of Crime</b>							
	i. Men	88	70	78	70	60	Input not submitted upon request	
	ii. Women	35	20	25	20	5		

No	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
	iii. Children	15	5	10	5	0		
19	Percentage of annual action plan implemented	62%	100%	64%	100%	52%	80%	62%
20	<b>Number of Communities Affected by Disaster</b>							
	i. Bushfire	5	19	19	0	6	0	15
	ii. Flood	32	30	78	10	21	10	25
	iii. Conflict	9	9	35	0	23	0	0

An analysis of indicator 15 reveals a dramatic decline in cases of Child Trafficking and Child abuse from 16 in 2018 to as low as 0 and 7 in 2019 and 2020 respectively. An interrogation of the cause of the decline revealed that the presence of the Peace keeping security apparatus had scared offenders from engaging in such inhuman act. Therefore, every necessary effort should be put in place to establish a military base within the district.

Another critical examination of indicator 4 shows an explosion in the number of people engaged in agribusiness in 2020 than in 2019 which was marred by the Chekosi-Konkomba conflict and which took the better part of the farming season; specifically, January – June. The relative peace prevailing in the district made it possible for inter territorial farming and movement of goods and services without panic. Moreover, indicator 20 also mirrors zero (0) cases of violence recorded in the district in 2020.

However, due to bureaucratic procedures to sourcing data from the Ghana Police Service, the secretariat was unable to get information on indicator 18 for the year under review. The secretariat was asked to seek approval from the headquarters in Accra for Crime Statistics before they could release information could be released.

## 2.6 Update on Evaluation Conducted

There was no evaluation conducted in the year (2020) under review due to inadequate funds.

**Table 2.5 Update on Evaluation Conducted**

Name of Evaluation	Policy/programme/ Project Involved	Consultant/Resource Persons Involved	Methodology Used	Findings	Recommendations
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source DPCU, 2020

## 2.7 Update on Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

As project planners, managers and evaluators, we will likely not be able to spend 6 months in a project location to collect qualitative data through participant observation. We need to find ways/tools to make it to the backstage to see the **emic** more quickly, to be able to incorporate the emic knowledge chiefly into the project planning and implementation phases so as to tweak the project to make it more locally and culturally appropriate. In view of the above, the CDA undertook participatory monitoring using the Community Score card to assess the government flagship programme; Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP).

The objective was to:

- determine whether projects, strategy and objectives remain relevant to the needs of beneficiaries.
- assess whether projects and programmes are likely to contribute to the achievement of the overall objective.
- determine whether transparency and accountability systems are adequate and effective in identifying corrupt practices
- assess whether sustainability issues are being addressed.
- assess whether projects and programmes remain consistent with and supportive of current policy and programme priorities

The results were collated and presented in table 2.6 below:

**Table 2.6: Update on Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation**

<b>Name of PM&amp;E Tool</b>	<b>Community targeted</b>	<b>Policy/programme/ Project Involved</b>	<b>Consultant/Resource Persons Involved</b>	<b>Methodology Used</b>	<b>Findings</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
Community Score Card	Lower Nansoni at Nansoni Area Council	Rehabilitation of 5ha degraded land Using Cashew fruit trees including nursery	Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP)	1. developed score card indicators with the department of Agric and the Works department	1. Inadequate farm tools at site 2. Delays in payment of wages 3. Farmers received free cashew seedlings	1. Provide boreholes at plantation sites 2. Provide Sheds at all project sites

<b>Name of PM&amp;E Tool</b>	<b>Community targeted</b>	<b>Policy/program me/ Project Involved</b>	<b>Consultant/Resource Persons Involved</b>	<b>Methodology Used</b>	<b>Findings</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
Community Score Card	Jakpa at Nansoni Area Council	Rehabilitation of 5ha degraded land Using Cashew fruit trees including nursery	Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP)	2. community scored based on developed indicators 3. Department of Agric & Works department also scored separately based on developed indicators	for transplanting onto their fields 4. Water source for watering seedlings is farther from plantation sites 5 No protective clothing for workers 6. Inadequate PPEs against Covid-19 7. No shed provided for children and caregivers 8. Project implementation was transparent	3. Provide protective clothing for project beneficiaries 4. There should be proper coordination between the Zonal Office and the District Assembly. 5. Fast track payment of wages of LIPW workers 6. Logistics such as Vehicles, Motorbikes, Computers and accessories, Digital cameras, Mobile phones and Internet services should be provided to the DA to allow for easy monitoring.
Community Score Card	Wenchiki at Wenchiki Area Council	Rehabilitation of Small Earth Irrigable Dam	Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP)	4. There was a District interface session where each community as well as the department of Agriculture & Works department presented the score card 5. Queries were raised and the results harmonised and strategies were developed to shape the project.	6. Inadequate PPEs against Covid-19 7. No shed provided for children and caregivers 8. Project implementation was transparent 9. Beneficiaries of climate change acquired modern methods growing cashew.	5. Fast track payment of wages of LIPW workers 6. Logistics such as Vehicles, Motorbikes, Computers and accessories, Digital cameras, Mobile phones and Internet services should be provided to the DA to allow for easy monitoring.
Community Score Card	Sangbana at Chereponi Town Council	Rehabilitation of Sangbana Junction-Sangbana Feeder Road (2.0km)	Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP)			

Source DPCU, 2020

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## 2.6: Response to Covid-19

In swift response to Covid-19, the CDA during the year under review, constituted a team dubbed, District Public Health Emergency Committee (DPHEC) tasked with the responsibility to embark on programme of activities to sensitize the general public, fumigate and enforce bye-laws to stop the spread of the corona virus in especially public places in the district. Below are some critical activities carried out under the umbrella of the (DPHEC):

- Transportation of logistics supplied to the district
- Formation and launching of the District Public Health Emergency Committee
- Implementation of Presidential Protocols on Covid-19
- Distribution of Covid-19 logistics
- Hygiene Education and Promotion in Markets
- Sensitization in border Communities
- Disinfection of markets
- Monthly general cleaning
- Daily sensitization using information van
- Inspection of the usage of hand washing facilities and nose mask distributed to the public
- Training of burial and disinfection team

**Table 2.7: Inventory of PPEs received from RCC**

<b>Sn</b>	<b>Item Description</b>	<b>No. Received</b>
1	Veronica Buckets	120
2	Veronica Buckets stands	70
3	Basins	120
4	Paper Towels	360
5	Sanitizers(5litres gallons)	100
6	Liquid Soap	337
7	Stickers	110
8	Waste bins(25liters)	95
9	Waste bins (240litre bin)	50
10	Nose Mask(Pieces)	2000
11	Mega Phones	10
12	Infra-red thermometers	10
13	Bail of cloth	1

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***Outcome of implementation of planned activities:***

- ✓ Increased awareness on the dangers of Covid-19 leading to lower cases recorded
- ✓ Improved personal hygiene and environmental cleanliness among food vendors
- ✓ Reduced movement of people across the border thereby reducing possible spread
- ✓ About 40,000 people sensitized on Covid-19 and adhering to the preventive measures
- ✓ All six Area Councils and public institutions had access to PPEs
- ✓ Chereponi was zoned into three (3) to enable for the observation of social distancing.
- ✓ Wearing of nose mask became a social norm in the district especially at public places
- ✓ Demand for especially liquid soap and nose mask increased as a result increased awareness on covid-19, which was a boost for tailors and producers of soap.

Since the year under review was the year for General Elections in Ghana and specifically within the fourth quarter which falls within the peak of electioneering campaign, and the possibility of people ignoring the Covid-19 protocols vis-à-vis the soaring of active Covid-19 cases in the country, the Chereponi District Public Health Emergency Committee (DPHEC) intensified sensitization campaigns to especially public places and also held consultative meetings with Political parties to persuade them to enforce the covid-19 protocols during their rallies as a measure to protect their followers.

**Table 2.8: Distribution of PPEs by Area Council**

SN	Area Council	Veronica Buckets with stands	Liquid Soap	S'tizers	Basin	Dustbin (25l)	Dustbin (240l)	Paper Towel	Nose Mask
1	Chereponi	20	112	20	30	20	30	120	600
2	Wenchiki	12	60	15	20	10	10	60	600
3	Nansoni	10	20	15	12	10	5	40	400
4	Wonjuga	5	10	10	10	5	1	20	200
5	Tambong	9	40	20	20	20	2	40	100
6	Tombu	5	20	5	13	10	1	20	100



**Table 2.9: Distribution to Institutions/Departments**

SN	Institutions	Megaphones	Infra-red Thermometer	Bale of cloth
1	GHS	1	3	-
2	Chereponi Hospital	1	3	-
3	Central Administration	1	4	1
4	Environmental Health & Sanitation Unit	1	-	-
5	NADMO	1	-	-
6	Information Service Department	4	-	-
7	Social Welfare and Community Development	1	-	-

***Challenges of implementation:***

- Inadequate means of transport to facilitate movement of the District Technical Team to all communities in the district.
- Regular breakdown of vehicle due to poor quality of roads.
- Unapproved routes around the border communities make restriction of foreigners entering the district very difficult.

***Figure 2.1: Preparation towards disinfection of markets***



**Figure 2.2: Cleanup exercise in Chereponi township**



**Figure 2.3: Training of Burial and Disinfection team**





**Figure 2.4: Demonstration on hand washing with soap**



**Figure 2.5: Distribution of hand washing facilities**



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## **2.7: Update on Government Flagship Programmes:**

### ***The Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP)***

The Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP) is a World Bank/DFID/Government of Ghana supported project where the Government provides income support to extremely poor households through Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) grants and Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPW) infrastructure in four (4) targeted communities to unearth the productive potentials of the poor and the vulnerable.

LIPW is a cash-for-work programme which maintains or rehabilitates assets that improve the productivity of communities with more labour and very little equipment use as an alternative to machine-based technology. Because the beneficiaries are mostly farmers, LIPW is carried out mainly during the agriculture off season so that, it does not compete with their main occupation which is farming; and also provides the households with an opportunity to earn some income that they could live on during the dry season and also invest in agriculture or other human development issues such as education and health.

The menu of LIPW sub-projects in the district includes:

- ❖ Rehabilitation of small earth Irrigable Dam (SED) at Wenchiki
- ❖ Rehabilitation of Feeder Road (FR) at Sangbana
- ❖ Climate Change (CC) Mitigation Interventions at Nansoni and Jakpa

**Figure 2.6: On-going Rehabilitation of Small Earth Dam at Wenchiki**



**Figure 2.7: Rehabilitation of Sangbana junction-Sangbana Feeder Road (2km)**





**Figure 2.8: Climate change (CC) mitigation interventions at Nansoni and Jakpa**



**Table 2.10: Beneficiary statistics under the LIPW sub-project**

<b>FACT OF GHANA PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET PROJECT (GPSNP) SUB-PROJECTS</b>									
<b>Name of Community/ Sub-Project</b>	<b>No of Participants</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>Time Keeper</b>	<b>Community Facilitator</b>	<b>Facility Management Committee</b>	<b>No of Seeds Nursed</b>	
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>							
<b>Wenchiki</b>	135	121	256	19/02/20	1	1	5		
<b>Sangbana</b>	27	94	120	19/02/20	1	1	5		
<b>Nansoni</b>	18	27	45	20/04/20	1	1	5	57,898	
<b>Jakpa</b>	18	27	45	20/04/20	1	1	5	42,400	
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>466</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100,298</b>	
<b>Total number of participants = 494</b>									

***Achievements (current status of project):***

- A total of **100,298** Cashew seedlings were raised and transplanted onto the permanent field, where as excesses from the nursery had been distributed to 380 interested farmers and institutions district wide.
- Livelihoods of 494 poorest poor households in beneficiary communities have been improved through the cash-for-work; at GHC12 a day.

- 
- Burden of especially the Sangbana community has been lessened since they can now access the hospital and other social services with ease through the rehabilitated road which hitherto was an impediment.
  - The Small Earth Dam being rehabilitated at Wenchiki is 42% complete and already serves as a source of drinking water for their animals
  - Beneficiaries have been able to cater for their health needs by renewing their NHIS cards, increased their savings with VSLAs for the unforeseen future and also improved upon their knowledge in especially modern agricultural practices as well as help beneficiaries increase their farm size from 1 acre to 4 acres.

***Social Accountability:***

During the year under review, specifically the fourth quarter, the CDA held series of meetings across LIPW communities purposely to:

- ❖ Solicit concerns, views and opinions of beneficiaries in respect of benefits derived in the project implementation.
- ❖ Unearth the challenges encountered in the project implementation and how that had impacted project performance.
- ❖ Brainstorm on the best way forward in the successful implementation of the project.

Participation was opened to the general public since the interventions are community owned. However, key participants present in the meetings were: Key District Actors, LIPW beneficiaries, Facility Management Committee, Community Facilitators, Time Keepers, Women and women groups PWDs, Opinion leaders, Traditional authorities, Unit committee members, Assembly members, Youth groups etc.

***Major issues raised and responses provided***

The CDA provided swift responses to some concerns raised by participants in respect of inadequate farm tools at Cashew nurseries, inadequate PPEs, first aid and delays in payment of wages of beneficiaries.

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**Recommendations:**

The following were made recommended to improve the project implementation:

- Approval for implementation of planned activities should be given ahead of time to avoid frustration and conflict with other District Assembly schedules.
- Logistics such as Vehicles, Motorbikes, Computers and accessories, Digital cameras, Mobile phones and Internet services should be provided to allow for easy monitoring
- Funds for implementation of the activities should be made readily available ahead of time.
- There should be proper coordination between the Zonal Office and the District Assembly.
- The Zonal office should fast track payment of LIPW workers in record time.

**Complementary Livelihood and Asset Support Scheme (CLASS):**

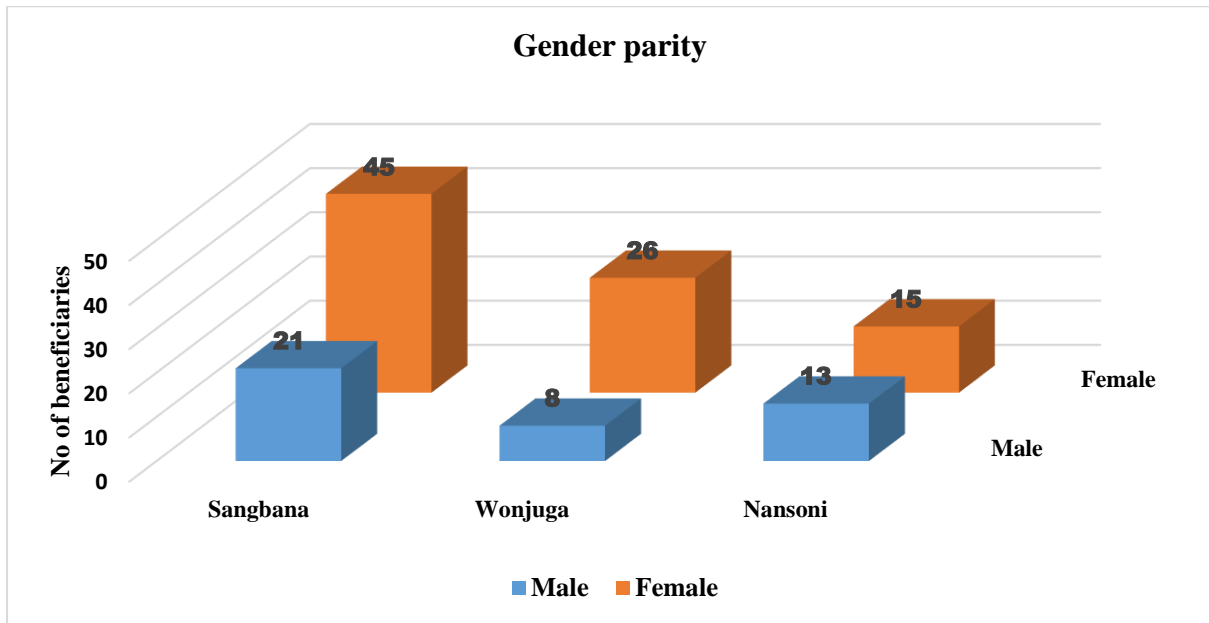
During the year under review, the CDA successfully held community sensitization on Complementary Livelihood and Asset Support Scheme (CLASS) activities of the Productive Inclusion component of the GPSNP to select potential entrepreneurial beneficiaries in three (3) selected communities, namely Wonjuga, Nansoni and Sangbana.

**Table 2.11: Selected beneficiaries for training in life skills and business management:**

Name of community	No of beneficiaries	Sex segregation	
		Male	Female
Sangbana	66	21	45
Wonjuga	34	8	26
Nansoni	28	13	15
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>86</b>



## Mainstreamed Gender in CLASS implementation



### *Training on Life Skills and Business Management*

Every business owner requires basic business management skills to be successful. However, most small business owners often lack basic business management skills and entrepreneurial attitudes needed to keep their ventures consistently competitive, profitable and sustainable. The project also identifies women as the most vulnerable in society but also most economically productive; thereby giving priority to more women than men in the recruitment.

In view of that, the CDA organized training on Micro-Enterprise Development and Basic Business Management Skills to a total of 128 extremely poor potential entrepreneurial LEAP household beneficiaries, comprising 42 Males and 86 Females in three (3) selected communities under the Productive Inclusion (PI) of the GPSNP.

Small grants to support beneficiaries establish or expand their preferred income generating activities would also be advanced to the beneficiaries in due course. Post training mentoring and coaching of beneficiaries would be carried out upon receipt of grant.

**Figure 2.3: Facilitation on Business Management at Nansoni**



**Figure 2.4: Facilitating group work at Nansoni**



**Figure 2.5: Facilitation on Business Management at Wonjuga**



***Challenges encountered:***

- ❖ Bad roads leading to breakdown of vehicles
- ❖ Delay in release of funds
- ❖ Bureaucratic processes of seeking approval also caused a delay in the implementation.

***Conclusion:***

As Ghana yearns for self-reliance initiatives to create sustainable jobs and income for her citizenry, the GPSNP project would not only help mitigate the impact of climate change on development interventions, but also alleviate the poverty of households during the sharing of proceeds from Cashew plantations as well as engaging beneficiaries in dry season farming and rearing of farm animals for the future.

Therefore, every necessary step should be taken and well-coordinated efforts between the Zonal Office and the District Assembly to adequately commit resources on timely basis for the successful implementation of the project to achieve set goal and objectives.



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### **One Village One Dam (1V1D)**

During the year under review, five (5) additional dams were constructed in five (5) selected communities namely: Chere, Wonjuga, Sukpembuku, Nawieku and Kpaboku under the flagship program, One Village One Dam. This brings the total number of dams delivered under this flagship programme to nine (9), to enhance agricultural production throughout the year and to ensure food security in the district.

The CDA payed monitoring visits to the dams and sensitized beneficiary communities to plant trees around the dams and to practice good agronomic practices to avoid polluting the dams.

**Figure 2.9: 1V1D at Nawieku**



### **Enable Youth Programme (One District One Factory (1D1F))**

During the year under review, the National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) under the Rural Enterprises Programme (REP) initiated processes and started the construction of 1No Rice Processing Factory under the One District One Factory programme in Chereponi, specifically in July 2020.

Included in the menu of the facility are:

- the main/processing hall
- the management office
- the platform for drying
- a security post and
- toilet and urinal facilities among others.

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The facility was expected to be completed by December 2020; however, due to poor roads leading to the district as a result of the floods during the third quarter, the contractor was unable to cart building materials to site to complete the project according to schedule. As at December 2020, the facility was still at the roofing level.

**Figure 2.10: On-going Rice Processing Factory at Chereponi under the 1D1F**



### **One Constituency One Million Dollars (1C1M)**

Like many other districts, the CDA also benefited from the government flagship programme dubbed One Constituency One Million Dollars' projects in the construction of 4No. 10-Seater Water closet toilets on-going at four (4) selected strategic locations to cater for the sanitation needs of public places in the district, namely:

1. Chereponi new market
2. Chereponi Metro Mass station
3. Wenchiki market
4. Chereponi old market

The DPCU secretariat undertook monitoring visits to the various sites and it was observed that, significant progress was made towards completing these facilities for public convenience. At the time of visit, all the facilities were 95% complete except for the one at

the Chereponi old market which was yet to hit the ground. Also, the team observed that water was not connected to the facilities to facilitate public use.

The secretariat found that most of the expenditure on the flagship projects were done from Accra in view of which the responsible departments were unable to furnish the secretariat with up-to-date progress report.

**Figure 2.11: On-going construction of WC toilet at Chereponi new market**



### Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ)

#### *Input Distribution under PFJ*

Input	Type	Unit	2020			2020			Area (ha)	
			Inputs			Targeted beneficiaries				
			Target	Actual	Variance		Males	Females	Variance	2020
Fertilizer	NPK	Bag	50,000	33,400	16,600	Target	5,000	5,000	0	302.4 sq.km
	Urea	Bag	25,000	23,350	1,650	Actual	4,832	589	4,243	

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## Education

### Free Senior High School

The government of Ghana has given full effect to SDG 4.1 with the implementation of a Free SHS Policy in 2017 and has become an essential part of Ghana's educational system. The policy's core themes of access, equity and equality fulfil the [United Nations](#) modified [Sustainable Development Goals](#), where member countries amalgamate those themes in their educational systems to certify adequate learning experiences for students.

The programme, is anchored in the below pillars;

- Removal of cost barriers
- Remove Cost Barriers through the absorption of fees approved by GES council
- Expansion of infrastructure
- Expand physical school infrastructure and facilities to accommodate the expected increase in enrolment.
- Improvement in Quality and Equity
- Improve quality through provision of core textbooks and supplementary readers, teacher rationalisation and deployment, etc.
- Development of Employable Skills
- Improve competitiveness of Ghanaian Students to match the best in the World.

**In 2018**, the government introduced another initiative as part of the Free SHS Education Policy which is the **Double Track System**. The Double Track System was introduced by the government in order to enable various Senior High Schools in Ghana to take in more students and ensure that all Ghanaian students have access to a Senior High School education.

The Double Track System is in **two sessions**; thus **The Green Track** and **The Gold Track**. The Green Track represents the first batch of students who would go to school for a semester and are later followed by the Gold Track students who would continue after students of the green track session have vacated on the academic calendar.



**Table 2.12: Update on the Free Senior High School Programme**

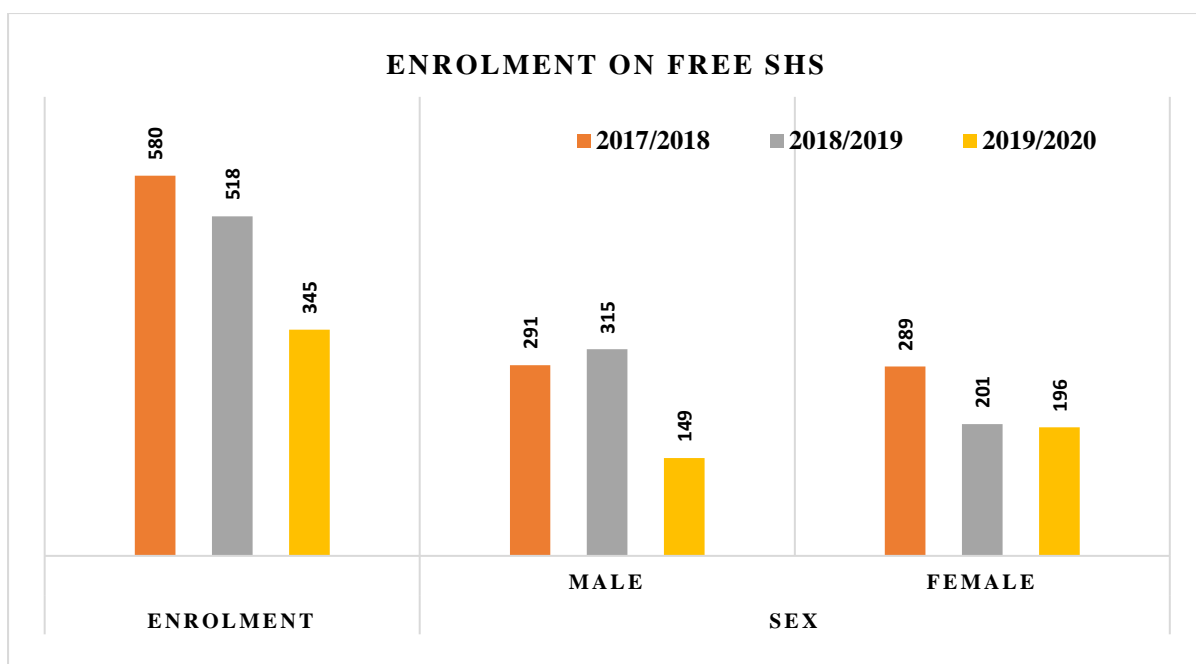
Academic Year	Track	Male	Female	Day	Boarding	Total
2017/2018		291	289	136	444	580
<b>Total</b>						<b>580</b>
2018/2019	<b>GEEN</b>	160	101	74	187	261
	<b>GOLD</b>	155	100	84	171	255
<b>Total</b>						<b>516</b>
2019/2020	<b>GREEN</b>	149	196	106	239	345
	<b>GOLD</b>	Both tracks were combined due to lower enrolment				
<b>Total</b>						<b>345</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>						<b>1,441</b>

Table 2.12 presents a collation of enrolment for 2017/2018 to 2019/2020 academic years respectively. A closer examination of the Table shows that, enrolment into the Free SHS was higher with 580 students in 2017/2018 academic year, but declined significantly to as low as 516 and 345 in 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 academic years respectively. This represents a percentage decrease of 42.2%.

An interrogation of the cause of the surge revealed that the Chekosi-Konkomba conflict in the district in the year 2018/2019 negatively affected students accepting placement to the Chereponi Senior High School. School authority were compelled to combine both the Gold track and the Green track in the 2019/2020 academic year.

**Figure 2.9: Enrolment analysis on the Free Senior High School Programme**





### 2020 West African Senior Secondary Certificate Examination (WASSCE) and Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE)

During the year under review, schools were temporarily closed down since Ghana recorded her first Covid-19 case in March 2020, to prevent the spread of the virus among students. However, during the third quarter, final year students of both Senior High School (SHS) and Junior High School (JHS) were called back to school for rehearsal for their final year WASSCE and BECE examinations under strict adherence to Covid-19 protocols.

Details of activities on the examination and the incidents recorded thereof are presented in the table below:

**Table 2.13: Analysis of candidates who sat for the 2020 WASSCE and BECE exams**

Category	No of candidates registered		No Present		No Absent		Absent due to pregnancy	Wrote with pregnancy	Nursing mothers
	Males	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
SHS	218	247	215	243	3	4	4	1	3

<b>Totals</b>	<b>465</b>		<b>458</b>		<b>7</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
JHS	378	324	374	312	4	12	5	2	4
<b>Totals</b>	<b>702</b>		<b>686</b>		<b>16</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>

Update on 2020 BECE/WASSCE

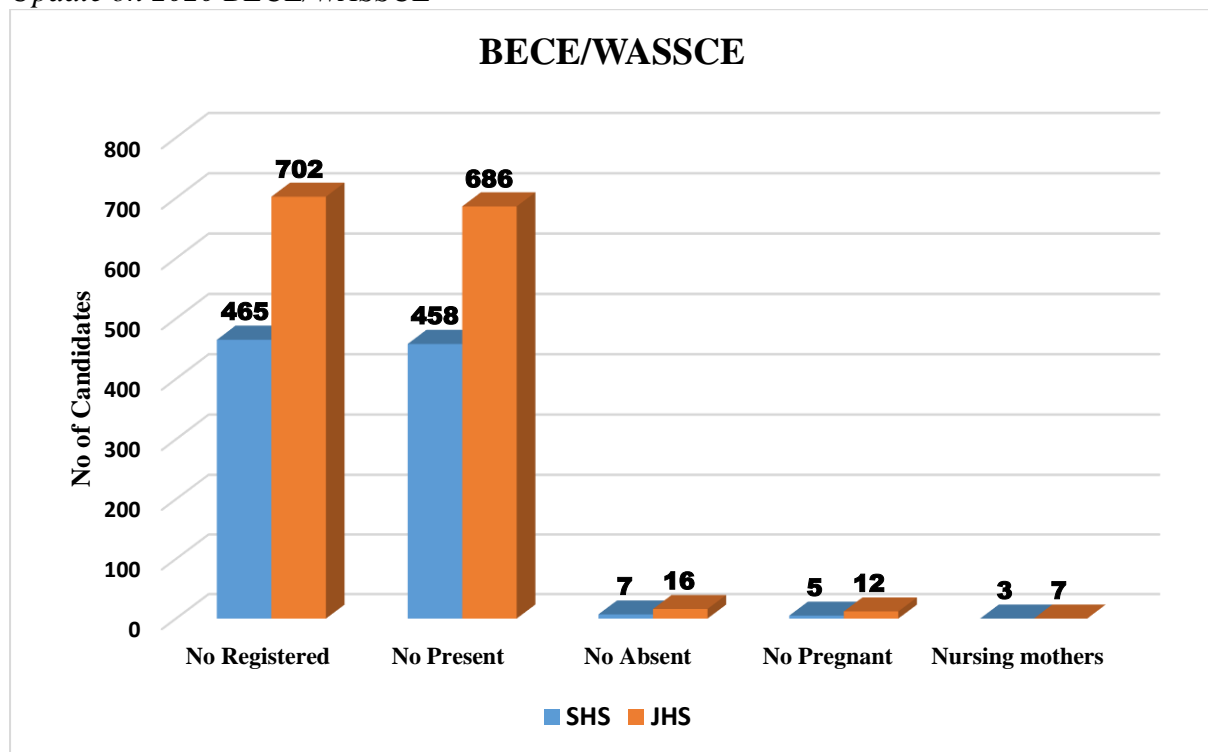


Table 2.13 in comparison with table 2.12 reveals that, at the time of completion about 122 representing 21% of the students enrolled in 2017/2018 academic year dropped out school. An investigation of the cause revealed that most students fled as a result of the Chekosi-Konkomba conflict in 2018 and 2019.

The table also revealed an unpalatable scenario of teenage pregnancies recorded during the 'Fallow Period' when schools were closed down following outbreak of the corona pandemic. A total of twenty-seven (27) pregnancies were recorded with an alarming 19 teenage mothers being JHS pupils while 8 were SHS pupils. The implication is a deepened educational gap between the boys and the girl child.

The Parent Teacher Association, School Management Committees, the District Directorate of Education and the District Assembly have to intensify their sensitization campaigns on Girl

Child Education as well as apply punitive actions against offenders and create incentives to motivate Girl Child Education in the District.

### Status of Staffing and Enrolment in the District

Category of school	Number	No. of trained teachers		No. of untrained teachers		Total	Enrolment			Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR)
		Male	Female	Male	Female		Boys	Girls	Total	
<b>KGs</b>	63	29	60	1	1	<b>91</b>	3470	3307	<b>6777</b>	74:1
<b>Primary</b>	63	204	123	3	1	<b>331</b>	6599	6040	<b>12639</b>	38:1
<b>JHS</b>	23	96	14	3	1	<b>114</b>	1464	1190	<b>2654</b>	23:1
<b>SHS</b>	1	58	3	4	0	<b>65</b>	983	667	<b>1650</b>	25:1
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>12,516</b>	<b>11,204</b>	<b>23,720</b>	

Fig: Update on Basic education enrolment

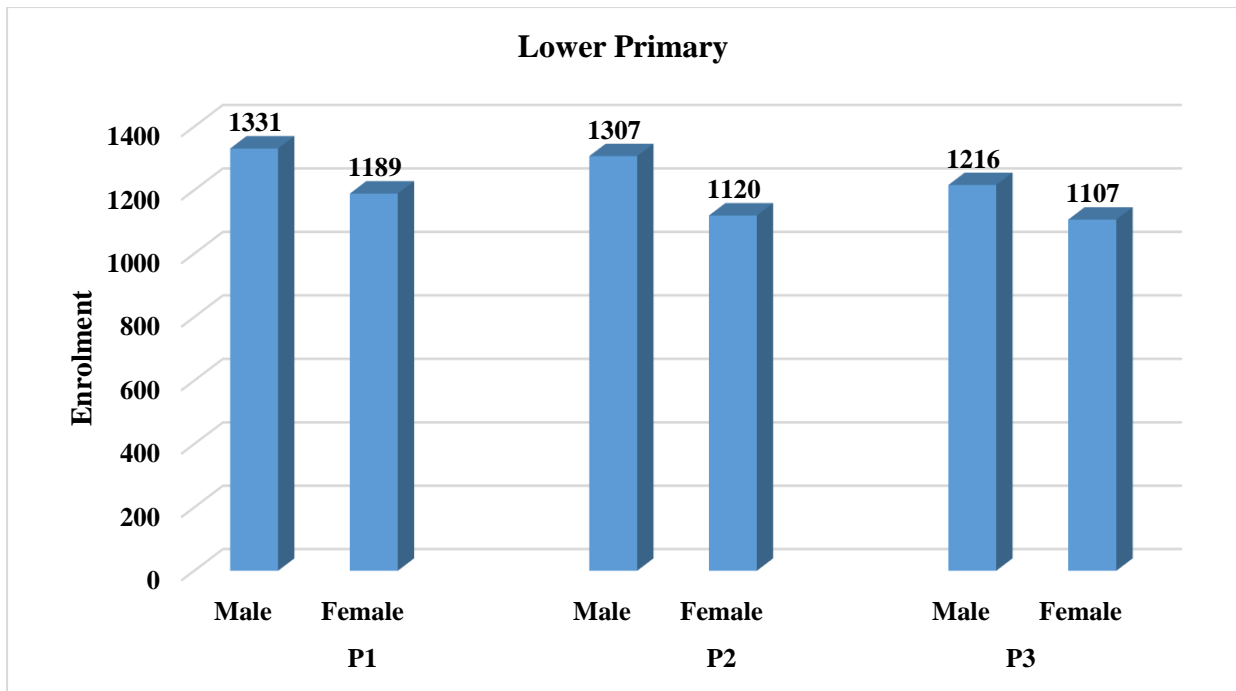
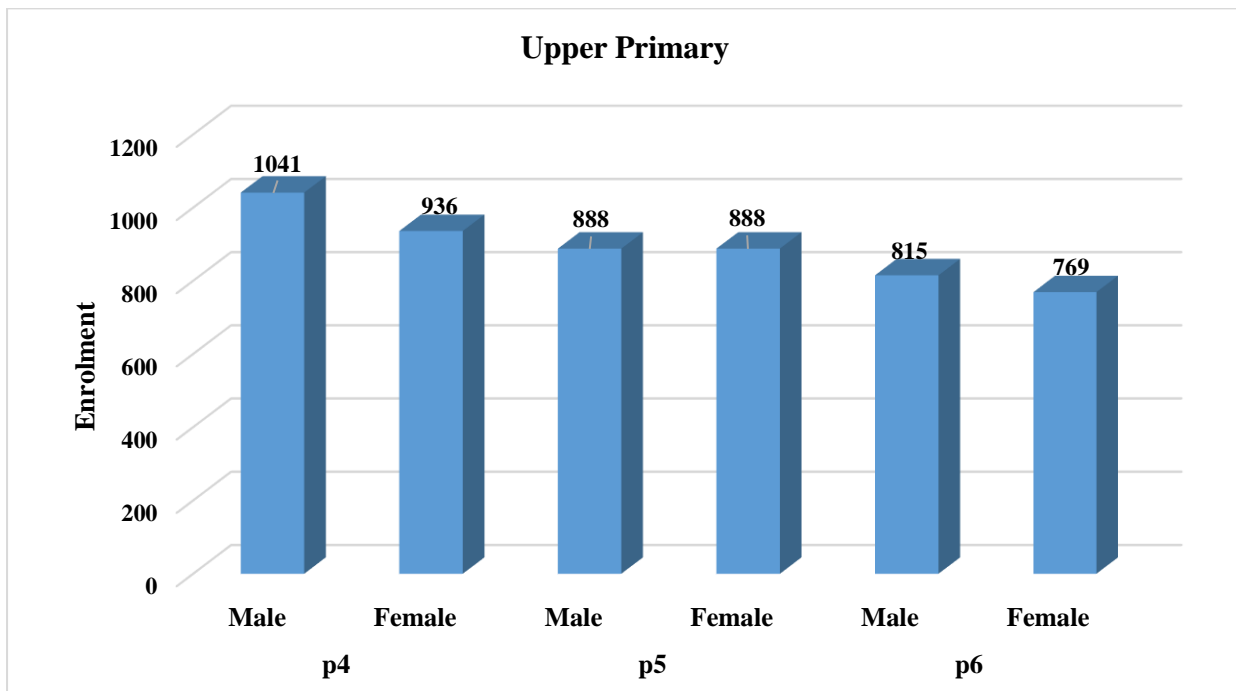


Fig: Update on Basic education enrolment



The educational picture of the Chereponi District shows a male dominated enrolment both at the Primary and JHS levels. The implication is that; development will be skewed towards one section of the society.

**Update on performance of education in the district:**

**Table 2.14: Schools Performance in Access**

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	2019	2020	Annual Target	Remarks
<b>KG</b>					
Public	No. of schools	63	63	65	Need to establish wing schools.
	No. of classroom	74	74	84	
	No. of classes	130	130	136	
	Total enrolment	6719	6719	6810	
	Girls enrolment	3303	3303	3529	
Private	No. of schools	9	9	9	
	No. of classroom	9	11	15	
	No. of classes	16	16	18	
	Total enrolment	358	444	405	
	Girls enrolment	178	220	209	
<b>Primary</b>					
Public	No. of schools	63	63	65	Need to establish wing schools.
	No. of classroom	284	284	300	
	No. of classes	376	376	376	
	Total enrolment	11629	11629	11876	
	Girls enrolment	5445	5445	5500	
Private	No. of schools	9	9	9	
	No. of classroom	15	24	18	
	No. of classes	48	48	50	
	Total enrolment	465	519	460	
	Girls enrolment	229	256	236	
<b>JHS</b>					
Public	No. of schools	22	22	24	Need to establish more schools and build classrooms to absorb the growing primary population
	No. of classroom	54	54	60	
	No. of classes	74	74	77	
	Total enrolment	2749	2749	2800	
	Girls enrolment	1245	1245	1296	
<b>SHS</b>					
Public	-No. of schools	1	1		Need to build more classrooms to augment the existing ones.
	-No. of classrooms	32	32	34	
	-No. of classes	32	32	31	
	-Total enrolment	1205	1375	1450	
	-Girls enrolment	489	598	652	

**Table 2.15: Quality performance during the year**

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	2019	2020	Annual Target	Remarks
<b>KG</b>					
Public	Total no. of teachers	63	63	78	Need additional teachers to fill vacancies.
	Number of Female Teachers	34	34	48	
	Total no. of teachers trained	57	57	72	
	PTR	107:01:00	107:01:00	87:01:00	
	No. of core textbooks				Inadequate supply of textbooks.
	• English	0	0		
	• Maths	1245	1245	1632	
	• Science	0	0		
No. of schools inspected annually	42	54	64	Need to improve inspection.	
Private	Total no. of teachers	14	14	16	
<b>Primary</b>					
Public	Total no. of teachers	233	233	251	Need more teachers to fill vacancies.
	Number of Female Teachers	40	40	54	
	Total no. of trained teachers	221	221	239	
	PTR	50:01:00	50:01:00	47:01:00	
	No. of core textbooks				Inadequate supply of textbooks.
	• English	2415	2519	2887	
	• Maths	2478	2778	2850	
	• Science	2609	2704	3115	
No. of schools inspected annually	36	49	58		
Private	Total no. of teachers	16	40	22	
<b>JHS</b>					
Public	Total no. of teachers	128	128	132	Need few teachers to fill vacancies.
	Number of Female Teachers	21	21	26	
	Total no. of trained teachers	115	115	123	
	PTR	21:01	21:01	21:01	
	No. of core textbooks				Adequate supply of textbooks.
<b>SHS</b>					
Public	Total no. of teachers	60	60	66	Need subject teachers for
	Number of Female Teachers	4	5	8	

	Total no. of trained teachers	53	53	60	English, Maths, and Science.
	PTR	24:01:00	23:01	20:01	
	Total no of Non-Teaching Staff	35	34	44	Additional supply of textbooks.

**Table 2.16: Pre-tertiary Education management performance**

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	2019	2020	Annual Target	Remarks	
Public	No. of management staff	48	48	50	Management is under staffed.	
	No. received training	7	10	18		
	No of vacant positions	16	16	14		
	No. of Circuit Supervisors	9	9	10		
	No. of Circuits	9	9	10		
	<b>No. of schools monitored</b>					Fewer schools have been monitored due to inadequate funding.
	KG	32	40	51		
	Primary	36	44	54		
	JHS	12	16	22		
	SHS	1	1	1		
	TVET					
Special						

**Table 2.17: Educational infrastructure**

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	2019	2020	Annual Target	Remarks
<b>KG infrastructure</b>					
Public	Number of schools needing minor repairs	13	17	12	Most KGs have no permanent structures.
	No. of pupils having writing places	1721	1578	2000	Inadequate furniture.



	seating places	1721	1578	2000	
	No. of schools with clean and safe water	8	8	10	
	No. of schools with toilet facilities	36	41	48	Share facilities with the primary schools.
	No. of schools with urinals	43	43	50	
<b>Primary</b>					
Public	Number of schools needing minor repairs	26	28	35	
	No. of pupils having writing places/seating places	5542	5832	6500	Increase in supply of furniture.
	No. of schools with clean and safe water	8	8	12	
	No. of schools with toilet facilities	36	43	48	Need more facilities
	No. of schools with urinals	45	45	50	
<b>Main Output Areas</b>	Output Indicator	2019	2020	Annual Target	Remarks
<b>JHS</b>					
Public	Number of schools needing minor repairs	8	8	9	
	No. of pupils having writing places/seating places	1710	1700	1800	Need to provide facilities for the remaining schools.
	No. of schools with clean and safe water	2	2	6	
	No. of schools with toilet facilities	11	12	13	
	No. of schools with urinals	11	11	13	
<b>SHS</b>					
Public	Number of schools needing minor repairs	1	1		More infrastructure needed
	No. of pupils having writing places/seating places	1002	1118	1150	
	No. of schools with clean and safe water	1	1	2	

	No. of schools with toilet facilities		1	
	No. of schools with urinals	1	1	

## Update on infrastructure delivered during the year under review:

### Education

#### *Completed/Ongoing Projects and Support:*

- I. Completion of Dinning Hall at Skills Development Center at Chereponi **(DDF)**
- II. Construction and furnishing of 1No. 3Unit Classroom Block, Office, Store room, Gender sensitive urinal and toilet at Kudani D/A JHS **(NDA)**
- III. Rehabilitation of Ripped Off School at Yorgu **(NDA)**
- IV. Construction of 1No 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary facilities at Angor **(Ongoing) GNPC**
- V. Provision of free school uniforms for pupils of Basic Schools
- VI. Procurement of 1000No. Dual Desks across the district **(NDA)**
- VII. Provision of exercise books, textbooks and supplementary readers

### Health

#### *Completed/Ongoing Projects and Support:*

- a. Construction of 1No CHPS Compound with 2-Seater KVIP at Yorgu **(Completed) DACF**
- b. Rehabilitation of Tombu CHPS compound **(Ongoing) DDF**
- c. Rehabilitation and furnishing of Male Ward at Chereponi Hospital **(Ongoing) DDF**
- d. Rehabilitation of Health Centre at Wenchiki **(Ongoing) DDF**
- e. Construction of 1No CHPS Compound at Tambong **(Ongoing) DACF**
- f. Procurement of equipment and furnishing of CHPS Compound at Yorgu **(Ongoing) DACF**
- g. Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound at Tiakasu **(Ongoing) NDA**

- 
- h. Construction of 1No.3 Staff Nurses Quarters at Nansoni (**Ongoing**) NDA
  - i. Construction of 1No.3 Staff Nurses Quarters at Naja (**On-going**) NDA

**Energy:**

*Completed/ Ongoing Projects and Support:*

- I. Supply and installation of 180 street lights across the district (**Energy Commission**)
- II. Extension of electricity to twenty-six (26) communities: Kablani, Akunuyi, Tosala, Jakpa, Gbalo, Nabujoku, Tanja, Nakaku, Asare, Lalitani I & II, Naboni, Sankpong, Kpani, Tsutsunga, Nandere, Namaliku, Ando Tombu, Kpenchi, Akromab I & II, Dambu, Lala, Kpamamba, Gold Koshie, and Ando Nanat. (**Energy Commission**)

**Security:**

*Completed/ Ongoing Projects and Support:*

- I. Continuous monitoring of the peace process (**on-going**)
- II. Construction of police post and staff quarters for the Police Service at Wenchiki (**on-going**) DDF

**Water and Sanitation:**

*Completed/ Ongoing Projects and Support:*

- I. Construction of Boreholes at Garinkuka, Yorgu, Wonjuga, and eight (8) other communities.
- II. Rehabilitation of Boreholes at Adali, Kpenchi and nine (9) other communities
- III. Drilling of 10N0. Boreholes at Ando-Ndereno, Ando-Tombu, Kablani-Chere, Nyamanu, Adibo, Namaliku, and Akunuyi.
- IV. Small town water system in Chereponi (**CWSA**)
- V. ONE VILLAGE ONE DAM (1V1D) Chere, Wonjuga, Sukpembuku, Nawieku and Kpaboku

- 
- VI. Community/Institutional 10-Seater WC Toilet Facility at Chereponi Metro Mass station
  - VII. Community/Institutional 10-Seater WC Toilet Facility at Chereponi New Market
  - VIII. Community/Institutional 10-Seater WC Toilet Facility at Chereponi Old Market
  - IX. Community/Institutional 10-Seater WC Toilet Facility at Wenchiki
  - X. Drilling and Mechanizing of Boreholes at Wonjuga, Tiakasu, Jilima, and Kajiteli
  - XI. Construction of 5No. Boreholes at Naturi, Akromabilla, Banjani, Chere and Adibo **(DDF)**
  - XII. Construction and Mechanization of 1No. Borehole at Wenchiki **(DACF)**
  - XIII. Rehabilitation of Small Earth Dam at Wenchiki **(on-going) GPSNP**

#### **Agriculture:**

##### *Completed/On-going Projects and Support:*

- i. Free extension services to farmers. **(MAG)**
- ii. Logistical support (9 Motor bikes) to the Agric department **(MAG)**
- iii. Distribution of 11,200 cashew seedlings to farmers **(PERD)**
- iv. Rehabilitation of 5ha degraded communal land using CASHEW trees including 200,000 Seedling Nursery at Nansoni community **(Ongoing) GPSNP**
- v. Rehabilitation of 5ha degraded communal land using CASHEW trees including 200,000 Seedling Nursery at Jakpa community **(Ongoing) GPSNP**

#### **Roads:**

##### *Completed / Ongoing Projects and Support:*

- I. Rehabilitation of Techeku-Nakaku Road **(Completed) DDF**
- II. Construction of 2No. culverts at Akromabilla No.1**(completed) DDF**
- III. Rehabilitation of Sangbana- Chereponi 2km Feeder road **(Ongoing) GPSNP**

#### **General Infrastructure:**

##### *Completed/ Ongoing Projects and Support:*

- 
- I. Construction of District Assembly Complex in Chereponi (**Ongoing**) **DDF**
  - II. Construction of 1No. Assembly hall complex in Chereponi (**stalled**) **DDF**

### **CHAPTER THREE**

#### **THE WAY FORWARD**

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### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on presenting the conclusion and the way forward. Specifically, the chapter presents the summary of key issues addressed in 2020 and those yet to be addressed and recommendation for re-planning and improve project and programme implementation for increased impact on target beneficiaries.

### 3.2 Summary of Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed

Some of the most critical challenges faced by the M&E Team in implementing the M&E Plan included; inadequate funds, inadequate computers and accessories; lack of a dedicated vehicle for M&E; unavailability of a documentation centre; and poor access to official vehicles for M&E purposes.

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. 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.

Also, Management of the Assembly has been urged on countless occasion to consider assigning a dedicated vehicle for project M&E to the DPCU and provision should also be made for operation and maintenance of the vehicle. The District should resource the Project Inspection Team as it complements efforts of the Project Monitoring Team.

### 3.2 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 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
- Widen the scope of civil society participation in development planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

## ANNEXES

### Annex 1: Progress Report on Physical Projects

Project description	Development dimension	Location	Contractor	Contract sum (GHC)	Funding Source	Date of Award	Date started	Expected completion date	Expenditure to date GH¢	Outstanding balance GH¢	Implementation status	Remarks
1 Construction of 1No. CHPS compound with Ancillary facility	Social Development	Tambong	Tikpeli Company Limited	179,474.38	DACF	10-12-15	10-12-15	06-10-16	123,150.02	56,324.36	69%	On-going
2 Construction of Dist Assembly Hall Complex	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Chereponi	Clinton Gbangba Construction	199,502.71	DACF	10-12-15	10-12-15	08-10-16	55,311.75	144,190.96	28%	No progress
3 Construction of 4-seater KVIP at Malba Palace	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Masawuse	Wisel Ghana Ltd	69,417.75	DACF	15-03-15	15-03-15	01-07-15	55,652.17	13,765.58	80%	No progress
4 Construction of 1 No 3 Unit Classroom block with office, store, staff common room, KVIP and Urinal	Social Development	Wenchiki	Yelwa Investment Company limited	189,600.00	DACF	01-09-16	01-09-16	17-07-16	180,594.00	9,006.00	95%	Completed and in use
5 Construction of 1No 7unit Classroom block	Social Development	Chereponi SHS	Ashcal Investments	359,711.99	DACF	17-12-17	17-12-17	17-06-18	359,711.99	0.00	100%	Completed and being used
6 Construction of 1No 3unit Classroom with Urinal & KVIP at Rahamania E/A Prim	Social Development	Chereponi	M/S Yelwa Investment Com Ltd	180,678.27	DACF	17-12-17	17-12-17	17-06-18	67,208.75	113,469.52	100%	Completed and being used
7 Construction of 1No 3 Unit classroom block with Urinal & KVIP	Social Development	Junjung	M/S Alhassan Jahinfo Co. Ltd	199,872.38	DACF	17-12-17	17-12-17	17-06-17	78,589.67	121,282.71	100%	Completed and handed over
<b>Total</b>				<b>1,378,257.48</b>					<b>920,218.35</b>	<b>458,039.13</b>		



Project description		Development dimension	Location	Contractor	Contract sum (GHC)	Funding Source	Date of Award	Date started	Expected completion date	Expenditure to date GH¢	Outstanding balance GH¢	Implementation status	Remarks
8	Construction of 4-bedroom quarters for Ghana Police Service at Wenchiki	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Wechiki	Balim Balim Construction Co.	121,686.51	DDF	10-12-15	10-12-15	06-10-16	115,602.19	6,084.32	90%	On-going
9	Completion of Dinning Hall for Skills Dev't Training Centre Phase II	Social Development	Chereponi	Sandahmaru Company Limited	201,496.67	DDF	08-04-16	08-06-16	29/11/2019	201,496.67	0.00	100%	Completed
10	Construction of 2No Culvert at Akromabilla No 1	Environmental, Infrastructure and Human settlement	Akromabilla I	Yaro Wadata Company Limited	71,200.00	DDF	13/02/2020	13/02/2020	22/05/2020	71,200.00	0.00	100%	Completed
11	Rehabilitation of 1NO CHPS Compound at Wenchiki	Social Development	Wenchiki	Chinto Company Limited	90,000.00	DDF	13/02/2020	13/02/2020	13/05/2020	90,000.00	0.00	100%	Completed
12	Procurement of CHPS Compound Equipment for Tambong and Yorgu	Social Development	Yorgu and Tambong	Chinto Company Limited	42,120.00	DDF	12/02/2020	12/02/2020	22/04/2020	42,120.00	0.00	100%	Completed
13	Rehabilitation of 1NO Male ward at Chereponi	Social Development	Chereponi	Northtrade Company Limited	57,900.00	DDF	13/02/2020	13/02/2020	22/05/2020	33,750.00	12000	79%	On-going
14	Construction of 5No boreholes in selected communities in the district	Social Development	Banjani, Akromabila I, Naturi, Chere and Adibo	Yawal Investment Company Limited	85,700.00	DDF	05/11/2019	05/11/2019	24/06/2020	85,700.00	0.00	100%	Completed
15	Rehabilitation of 1NO CHPS Compound	Social Development	Tombu	M/S Yaro Wadata	67,410.00	DDF	22-10-18	22-10-18	22-02-19	30,249.00	37,161.00	43%	Ongoing
<b>Total</b>					<b>737,513.18</b>					<b>670,117.86</b>	<b>55,245.32</b>		

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## Appendix 1:

### Report on Gender Related Intervention Introduction

The 2012 World Development Report states that ‘Gender Equality is a core Development Objective in its own right. Greater Gender Equality can enhance Productivity, improve development outcomes for the next Generation, and make institutions more representative’. In conformity with world standards, the Government of Ghana recognizes that Gender Equality and Women empowerment are critical in respect of attaining sustainable national development.

Specific gender programmes and projects	Gender gaps identified
1. Organize community durbars on the need to ensure that the voices of both females and males are listened to during local decision making.	1. Women were found to have limited rights to local resources such as land, capital and even their own labour
2. Support the formation and training of rural women groups	2. Powerlessness
3. Gender mainstreaming related activities such as organization of stakeholder fora on the utilization of the gender analysis tool.	3. They were found to be over burdened with responsibilities especially in the area of reproductive and productive roles resulting in limited involvement in community roles.

### Activities carried Out During the Year under Review

The following are the GD activities for the year:

- District Gender Support Network Meeting (GSN)
- Sensitizations on Child Marriages and Reducing Women Workload
- Monitoring of LEAP Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLAs)
- Monitoring of Gender.

SN	Activity	Gender issue addressed	Sex			Period
			M	F	T	
	Sensitization on child marriages and Reducing Women work Burden	Early child marriages Over burden women roles (reproductive, productive, etc	490	969	1459	Aug.- Nov. 2020
	Preparation and implementation of gender action plan	Women exclusion in decision making	15	7	22	18/10/2020
	Monitoring of 41 Gender and LEAP VSLAs	Higher poverty levels among women than men	10	35	45	Oct – Dec 2020

Where: M – Male; F – Female and T – Total

## Achievements

- The major achievement made during the 2020 year of implementation by the Gender Desk Team was the formation of The Gender Support Network (GSN) for the District and the two successful GSN meetings held.
- We were also able to complete all our sensitizations and carried out almost all of our monitoring before the flooding.
- Women work load has also reduced significantly as evidenced in our monitoring.
- There is also some reduction on child marriages
- The sensitizations on the child marriages and reducing women workload has impacted positively in the communities especially helping to reduce women workload. This was evident during the farming season. In some of the communities the men were observed to lending a helping hand to their wives during harvesting especially. Notable among them are: Jilma and Naboni.

## Lessons Learned

- Gender issues are very sensitive issues and in discussing them or sensitizing communities one must be very careful in order not to raise tempers.
- Some women do not appreciate men efforts in helping them and this sometimes discourages the men.
- Reducing women work burden helps to improve family economic well being
- Team work helps

## Appendix 2: Summary of Vulnerability and Social Protection Activities Executed in 2020

In the year under review the following social protection activities were carried out in various locations with both females and males benefiting from the interventions

SN	Social Protection Activity	Venue/location	Beneficiaries
1	Monitoring and Follow up on LEAP Household	16 communities Sangbana; Chereponi; Banjani; Omati; Masawasi; Adari; Kpamanba; Bukasu; Tombo Nakaku; Kpatinga Town; Chumboso Tiekasu; Naduni Tinchingu; Naturi	Number of LEAP beneficiaries Monitored Male 200 Female 460 Total 620
2	Link LEAP beneficiaries to NHIS	Gold cost; Mepiesam; Papaye Konori; Nagban Kolkpeni; Asari Jimbile;	Number of LEAP beneficiaries link to NHIS. Male=22; Female=29; Total 59
3	Link LEAP beneficiaries to Births and deaths	Gold Coast; mepiesam; Papaye Konori; Nagban Kolkpeni; Asari Jimbile;	Number of LEAP beneficiaries link to births and deaths Male =9 Female= 7
4	Link LEAP beneficiaries to School Feeding Programme	Gold Coast; Mepiesam; Papaye Konori; Nagban Kolkpeni; Asari Jimbile;	Number of LEAP beneficiaries link to school feeding 5programme Male =17 Female= 29

5	Link LEAP beneficiaries to other Social Protection programmes	Gold cost; mepiesam; papaye Konori; nagban Kolkpeni; Asari Jimbile;	Number of LEAP beneficiaries link to Planting for Food and Jobs. Male=110; female=69; Total=179  Number of LEAP beneficiaries link to Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLAs) Male=140; Female= 240; Total 380
6	Provide scholarship for 40 needy but brilliant pupils	Chereponi Wenchiki Jilma	Male = 15 Female= 25

### Appendix 3: Child Protection Related Activities

In 2020 a number of child protection activities were carried out, some of which are as captured in the Table below. The Table indicates the date, the child protection activity carried out, the location and the themes discussed.

Date	Child protection activity	Location	Themes discussed
21/07/2020	Celebration of the 2019 World Child Rights day	Chereponi	Irresponsible parenting. Child neglect, child protection, etc.
17/05/2020	Sensitization and awareness creation on harmful traditional practices	Wenchiki, Chereponi, Tombu,	Effects of early marriages on the girl-child.
20/11/2020	Organise community sensitisation on child	Tombo; Nakaku; Kpatinga Town; Chumboso; Tiekasu Naduni; Tinchingu	Effect of institutional care of children; effect of migration;

	protection and related issues		and importance of enrolling children in school at the right
17/01/2020	Sensitization and awareness creation against child labour	Chereponi, Wenchiki, Garikuka, Masawusi, Jilima	Effects of Child labour on the physical growth and mental development of Children
21/03/2020	Organization of public education on juvenile justice	25 selected communities including Chereponi, Chere, Wunjuga, Nakaku	Forced marriage; defilement, child-labour, child abuse,

#### **Appendix 4: Summary of Climate Change Interventions Undertaken in 2020**

##### Introduction

AS part of the Government of Ghana policy on prudent management and accountability practices binding on all DAs, the Chereponi District Assembly has devoted a lot of its resources to carry out climate change activities.

This Climate Change Adaptation Report is a review of the status of actions taken on the implementation of activities outlined in the 2020 Annual Action Plan in respect of Climate Change as captured in the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP).

Based on its priorities, vision and mission, the Chereponi District Assembly sought to achieve the following objectives in the first quarter of 2020 from the Annual Action Plan for the year.

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## Climate Change Resilience Activities and Objectives

1. To protect the natural vegetation cover against all avoidable human activities by the end of the plan period	Establish 150 acre of tree plantation in some selected communities in the district
2. To reduce the negative impact of climate change and disaster risk prevention in the district by the end of the pan period.	Organized sensitization campaign on climate change and disaster risk prevention.
3. To improve food security situation in the district by the end of the plan period.	Train 20 DDA staff on the use of GPS in taking coordinates and field measurement and early warning system Train 20 AEA on climate-smart agronomic practices

### Outcome of Implementation of Activities

*Establishment of tree plantation in some selected communities;*

To effectively execute this activity a five-member committee (comprising of the Chairman of the Development Planning Sub-committee, the District Development Planning Officer, the District Director of Agriculture and the District Environmental Health Officer) was constituted to lobby the chiefs and other traditional authorities of selected communities on how to secure lands for establishment of three plantations. The target communities included: Jakpa, Nansoni, Wenchiki and Sangbana.

These communities were selected to show case climate-smart approach of reclaiming degraded lands. Also, the communities were found to becoming more prone to climate change and its concomitant evil effects and as such, if care is not taken to quickly arrest the situation farming which is the main stay of the people in the communities will suffer the negative effects of climate change thereby affecting the livelihood of the people.



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*Sensitization campaign on climate change and disaster risk prevention and early warning signs detection.*

A series of climate change and disaster risk prevention and early warning sign detection campaigns have been organized by the District Department of Agriculture, NANMO and DEHU at various levels including at Area Council and some selected communities' centres.

The District climate change sensitization objective is to reduce climate change and climate-related yield losses for the farmers in the district and to incorporate the climate smart measures into the agricultural practices by adapting land-use systems to climate change.

The department seeks to sensitize smallholder farm households in the selected communities whose livelihood is threatened by climate change to adopt climate change adaptation farming measures. Community sensitization, meetings have been carried out in six (6) area councils in the district namely:

- Chereponi Town Council
- Tombu Area Council
- Nansoni Area Council
- Wonjuga Area Council
- Tambong Area Council
- Wenchiki Area Council

A total of 12,128 farmers have been sensitized. The exercise is still ongoing in various operation areas in the district by the AEAs with the supervision of the DAOs for the operational areas. As at time of reporting period.

The actions the department of Agric. took were to sensitize and supply farmers with 11, 200 cashew seedlings to beneficiary communities in the district. The total area under cultivation 380 acres, which comprises 185 farmers of which 354 males and 26 females in the district.

Name of activity	Beneficiaries					Achievement
	Male	Female	Youth	Adults	PLWD	
Climate Change sensitization	5,659	6,469	5,820	975	150	12,128 farmers knowledge of mitigating climate change has enhanced
Supply of cashew seedlings	354	26	118	236		Total of 100,298 seedlings supply with 380 farmers benefited in the district.

As part of strategy to educate people on the issues of climate change and risk prevention measures in the district, a series of radio sensitization campaign was organized by the district Assembly at the Yekere Radio (in Chereponi), the only radio station in the catchment area of the district with a team of 4 comprising the district NADMO coordinator, the district Gender Desk Officer and the District Agric Officer. The radio sensitization programme was done in the local language of the people of Chereponi.

#### *Capacity building training for DADU staff*

In other to boost food security situation in the district, a capacity building training programme was organized for some 20 DADU staff on the use of GPS in taking of coordinates, field measurements, organic agricultural education for food security and climate-smart agricultural agronomic practices. The officers were to serve as trainer of trainer for the district.

#### *Organic agricultural education for food security (Compost building)*

Under compost building and its application, 508 farmers comprising 185 females and 323 males in 17 communities were given refresher training in four different types of compost preparation and their application by the 20 trained officers. The different types of compost building include; basket. compost, large compost pits, pile composting, and sizeable compost pits. The farmers apart from being trained were also supported to practice in their various farms. A total of 437 forms of compost were prepared and applied by the farmers.

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The 17 communities are Wenchiki, Tambong, Nansoni, Masawuse, Kpamamba, Wunjuga, Kudani, Jakpa, Akromabila, Nabonii, Garinkuka, Jilma, Tombu, Achuma, Tiekasu, Ado-Kajura, and Famisah communities. Farmers produced, soya, maize and yellow maize using the compost that was prepared during the year.

#### *Grass and crop residue management*

Skills and knowledge on crop residue management, grass stripping, manure collection and application was conducted. In all a total of 872 individual small holder farmers from 27 farmer groups in 17 communities were reached and trained. Out of this, 272 were female crop farmers while 600 were male farmers producing various types of food crops.

#### *Training farmers on integrated soil fertility management techniques*

Farmers totaling 103 were taking through integrated soil fertility management (ISFM) as first step in managing soil nutrient organically. Out of these, 69 are male and 34 are female farmers. The farmers from these communities are quite new and never practiced organic farming before. The farmers are used to chemical fertilizers through the government of Ghana coupon distribution of which majority of peasant farmers are unable to afford so the district Assembly as a matter of fact adopted this strategy in other to help train some of these peasant farmers on integrated soil fertility management (ISFM) – a strategy center on the combined use of mineral fertilizers and organic matter (animal droppings) to replenish lost soil nutrients.

The goal of soil fertility management is to create soil conditions that encourage plant growth and supply nutrients in the required quantity. Farmers were put into groups and were train in turns. The twenty (20) trained DADU officers conducted the training by first putting beneficiaries into groups and later on farmer to farmer bases.

The training was carried out in Nansoni and Wenchiki communities. In each community, group members were asked to gather their own animal droppings [poultry, sheep, goats' droppings or kraal manure etc] for application in the farmlands. As part of soil fertility management, farmers were advice to practice inter-cropping/mix farming using cover crops such as cowpea, soya beans and groundnuts. Cover crops build fertile soil, suppress weeds, and help control pests and plant diseases. Farmers used the technology to cultivate their maize, yellow maize, groundnuts, cowpea, soya beans etc.

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## **Appendix 6: Operationalization of Local Economic Development (LED) in the District**

### **Introduction**

The period under review saw the District Assembly supporting a number of local Economic Development activities. The District Assembly has made significant efforts at reducing poverty levels and improving the lives of its citizenry. In spite of the progress made in tackling poverty and meeting the MDGs, citizens are still faced with issues of high level of hunger, poverty and unemployment. At the same time the District Assembly is faced with challenge of meeting the needs of the people because the DA lack commensurate resources and in some cases its effort is not adequately fed into local needs.

Paradigm shift in the way of doing things is urgently required in addressing the above enumerated challenges. In view of which the Chereponi District Assembly has adopted Local Economic Development (LED) as an approach of development which fully harnesses the economic potentials of the district for job creation and consequently improve living standards of its citizenry.

Specifically, the following activities were supported by the DA during the year under review:

#### *Phase 1*

- Constitution and Outdooring of District Local Economic Development (LED) Team (DLEDT)
- Identification of Major LED Activities in the District
- Identify champions of LED for each of the area councils
- Organize orientation for champions of LED
- Factor militating against local economic activities in each Area Council

#### *Phase 2*

- Establish at least six functional cooperatives of unemployed youth
- Form and train organized women groups on income generating activities
- Facilitate the periodic monitoring of Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA)
- Link trained rural women groups to financial institutions
- Organize quarterly training programmes for local craftsmen and artisans

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*Phase 3*

- follow up support for local economic development (led) activities
- identification of candidates for the establishment of area/town council led platforms

*Phase 4*

- Identification of Non-State Partners for promotion of LED
- Build the capacity of identified Non-State Actors for LED
- Continue with monitoring of all LED support activities initiated by the WMDA
- Establishment of Area/Town Council Platforms

It is expected that, the outcome of supporting LED related activities in the district would ensure that the district is able to identify and target its development initiatives towards developing and expanding its local economy as a basis of boosting its IGF base to position the district beyond aid from the central government and donor community.