



MAMPRUGU MOAGDURI DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 2020

CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES	iii
LIST OF FIGURES	v
LIST OF ABBREVIATION	vi
CHAPTER ONE	8
INTRODUCTION	8
1.1 BACKGROUND	8
1.2 PURPOSE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION FOR THE YEAR, 2020	8
1.3 SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS	9
1.3.1 PROPORTION OF 2020 Annual Action Plan(aap) IMPLEMENTED	9
1.4. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROCESSES	10
1.5 SUMMARY OF CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED	10
CHAPTER TWO	12
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	12
2.0 Introduction	12
2.1 Update on Revenue Sources	12
2.2 Agricultural Development	13
2.3 Implementation of Government Flagship Programmes	13
CHAPTER THREE	18
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	18
3.0 Introduction	18
3.1 Updates on Education	18
3.2 Challenges in the Education Sector	22
3.3 Implementation of Pro-Poor Interventions	23
3.4 UPDATES ON GHANA PRODUCTIVE SAEY NET PROJECT (GPSNP)	24
3.5 HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	29
3.5.1 Introduction	29
3.5.2 Ensure Affordable, Equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	29
3.5.3 Operational Health Facilities	30
3.5.4 Implementation of Nutrition Programmes	33
3.5.5 updates ON CORONA VIRUS (COVID-19)	35
3.5.6 Challenges	36
3.6 CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE	37

3.7 UPDATE ON THE LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY PROGRAMME (LEAP)	39
3.7 WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	39
CHAPTER FOUR	44
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	44
4.0 Introduction.....	44
4.1 Key interventions carried out.....	44
4.2 Oil and gas Potential	45
4.3 Climate Change	46
Combating Deforestation	46
CHAPTER FIVE	49
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	49
5.0 Introduction.....	49
5.1 Decentralized Departments and Staffing	49
5.1.1 Decentralized Departments of the District Assembly	49
5.2 Security	52
5.3 Capacity building of District Assembly Staff	54
5.4 Popular Participation.....	55
5.5 Deepening Political and administrative decentralization.....	57
5.6 Summary of Achievements.....	57
CHAPTER SIX	58
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL.....	58
2018-2021	58
6.0 Introduction.....	58
6.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF 2018-2021 MTDP	61
6.2 CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED.....	67
CHAPTER SEVEN	68
CONCLUSION AND THE WAY FORWARD.....	68
7.1 SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED.....	68
7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS	69

LIST OF TABLES

<i>Table 1.1: SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
<i>Table 1.2: Annual Action Plan Implementation Based on Development Dimensions</i>	10
<i>Table 2.1: Revenue Sourcess</i>	12
<i>Table 2.2: Update on Disbursement</i>	13
<i>Table 2.3: Recruitment Under NaBCO</i>	15
<i>Table 2.4: Employment under YEA</i>	16
<i>Table 2.5: Summary of Achievements Under Economic Development</i>	16
<i>Table 2.6: Assessment of Performance Indicators under Economic Development</i>	16
<i>Table 3.1: Performance Indicators (Access)</i>	19
<i>Table 3.2: Performance Indicators-Kindergarten</i>	20
<i>Table 3.3: Performance Indicators-Primary</i>	20
<i>Table 3.4: Performance Indicators-JHS</i>	21
<i>Table 3.8: Operational Health Facilities</i>	30
<i>Table 3.9: Staffing Situation</i>	30
<i>Table 3.11: Delivery Services</i>	31
<i>Table 3.12: ANC Services</i>	32
<i>Table 3.13: PNC Services</i>	32
<i>Table 3.14: Family Planning Services</i>	32
<i>Table 3.15: PMTCT Services</i>	33
<i>Table 3.16: Expanded Programme on Immunization</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
<i>Table 3.17: Nutritional Status of Children 0-59 Months 2017-2018</i>	33
<i>Table 3.18: Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) Admissions-2017-2018</i>	34
<i>Table 3.20: Monitoring of Child Protection Issues in Communities</i>	37
<i>Table 3.21: Community sensitization on Child Protection Issues</i>	38
<i>Table 3.23: LEAP Payment-January-December, 2019</i>	39
<i>Table 3.24: BIRTH AND DEATH REGISTRATION</i>	39
<i>Table 3.25: Update on access to safe supply of water</i>	40
<i>Table 3.26: Major Achievements under Sanitation Service Delivery</i>	41
<i>Table 3.27: Summary of Achievements under Social Development</i>	37
<i>Table 3.28: Summary of Indicators under Social Development</i>	42
<i>Table 4.1: Maintenance of roads</i>	44
<i>Table 4.2: Rural electrification</i>	44
<i>Table 4.3: Update on mobile network connectivity</i>	44
<i>Table 4.4: update on forest land rehabilitation</i>	46
<i>Table 4.5: Update on incidence of disaster</i>	46
<i>Table 4.6: Update on Key Performance Indicators</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
<i>Table 4.7: Summary of Achievements under Environment, Infrastructure and Human settlements</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
<i>Table 5.1: Summary of existing and non-existing departments in the district</i>	50

<i>Table 5.2: Staff Strength-Police service</i>	<i>52</i>
<i>Table 5.3: Reported cases of crime-2019</i>	<i>52</i>
<i>Table 5.4: Incidence of disaster.....</i>	<i>53</i>
<i>Table 5.5: Staff Training.....</i>	<i>54</i>
<i>Table 5.6: Citizen involvement</i>	<i>56</i>
<i>Table 5.7: Sub district structures.....</i>	<i>57</i>
<i>Table 5.8: Summary of Achievements under Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</i>	<i>57</i>
<i>Table 6.1: Evaluations conducted.....</i>	<i>59</i>
<i>Table 6.2: Update on Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) conducted in 2020</i>	<i>60</i>
<i>Table 6.3: SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS.....</i>	<i>61</i>
<i>Table 6.4: Annual Action Plan Implementation Based on Development Dimensions.....</i>	<i>61</i>
<i>Table 6.5: Update on critical development and poverty issues in 2020.....</i>	<i>62</i>
<i>Table 6.6: Projects Status as at December, 2020.....</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.

LIST OF FIGURES

<i>Figure 1.1: PROPORTION OF 2020 AAP IMPLEMENTED</i>	9
<i>Figure 3.1: Gender Parity Index</i>	19
<i>Figure 3.2: Per Capita from 2017-2020</i>	344
<i>Figure 5.1: Reported Cases Of Crime-2020</i>	52

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

APR	- Annual Progress Report
AAP	-Annual Action Plan
PMTCT	-Prevention from Mother to Child Transmission
CBOs	-Community Based organizations
CSOs	- Civil Society Organizations
CAADP	- Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme
CMAM	- Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition
CHPS	- Community Based Health Planning and Services
DDF	- District Development Facility
DMTDP	- District Medium Term Development Plan
FSHSE	- Free Senior High School Education
GSGDA	- Ghana Shared Growth and Development Aganda
GSFP	- Ghana School Feeding Programme
NGOs	- Non Governmental Organizations
MMDA	- Mamprugu Moagduri District Assembly
MTDP	- Medium Term Development Plan
UHC	- Universal Health Coverage
NER	- Net Enrollment Rate
SHS	- Senior High School
NEPAD	- New Partnership for Africa's Development
TVET	- Technical Vocational Education Training
OPD	- Out Patient Department
MCHNP	- Maternal and child health and nutrition Programme

GIFT	- Girls Iron- Folate Tablet
HH	-Household
LEAP	- Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
DPCU	- District Planning Coordinating Unit
SEA	- Strategic Environmental Assessment
NDPC	- National Development Planning Commission
PFJ	-Planting for Food and Jobs
NABCO	- Nation Builders Corps
ANC	-Anti Natal Care
PNC	-Post Natal Care
FP	-Family Planning
TBAs	-Traditional Birth Attendants

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Mamprugu Moagduri District Assembly (MMDA) exists to improve the quality of life of the people and enhance the development of the district by mobilizing resources to provide services and create an enabling environment for all stakeholders to participate in development. In pursuing this mission, the Assembly has collaborated with community members, sub-district players, Assembly members and development partners to develop strategic steps towards the realization of the mission of the Assembly. These strategic steps are fashioned into a 4-year Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) which was prepared to reflect the 2018-2021 Development Policy Framework of government of Ghana which is the Sixth in the series of medium-term national development policy frameworks prepared over the past years. It builds on the successes and challenges of the immediate predecessor policy framework, the GSGDA II which was implemented over the period 2014 – 2017, and is guided by the Government’s commitments under the “An agenda for Jobs: creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all”

The 2020 Annual Progress Report (APR) covers the period, January to December, 2020 and is the second annual report prepared under the “An agenda for Jobs: creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all”, which seeks to assess the performance of the District Assembly and other departments in the implementation of the 2020 planned activities in the 2018-2021 MTDP, and to identify challenges encountered in the implementation process for informed development decisions.

1.2 PURPOSE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION FOR THE YEAR, 2020

The importance of M&E in the execution of policy programmes and projects cannot be over emphasized as it ensures effectiveness, efficiency, accountability, responsiveness and transparency in the allocation and use of scarce resources. The main M&E goal for the year therefore is to effectively monitor the implementation of planned activities and evaluate results and impacts to ensure that development interventions are having the desired effects in terms of transforming the lives of people in the District and reducing poverty on a sustainable basis. The following are the specific M&E objectives for the year under review:

- To ensure effective and efficient implementation of projects and programmes

- To provide data for evidence-based decision making
- To ensure effective and efficient design and implementation of development interventions
- To ensure fiscal/financial prudence
- To enhance accountability and transparency

1.3 SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS

1.3.1 PROPORTION OF 2020 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN(AAP) IMPLEMENTED

The 2020 AAP of the Assembly contains a total of 211 planned activities spread under four development dimensions.

Out of the 211 planned activities, a total of 151 activities were implemented representing 71.56 percent of planned projects and programmes in the 2020 AAP. 67 percent of planned interventions were completed. Majority of the implemented activities are within the social development dimension. Fig 1.0 provides analysis of the implementation of the 2020 Annual Action plan activities:

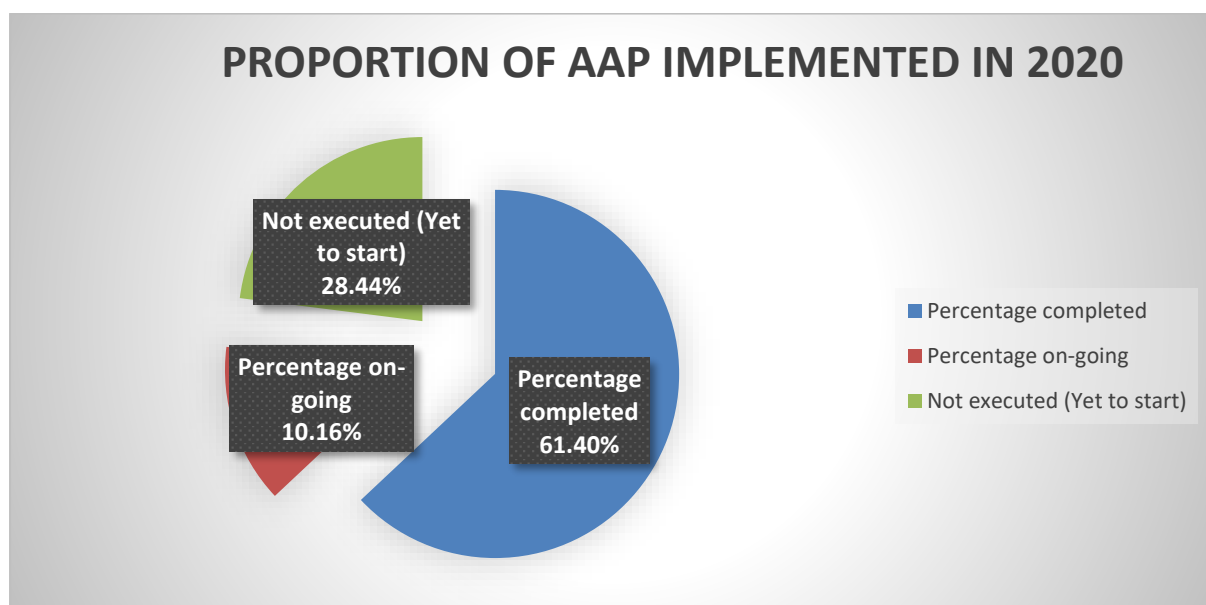


FIGURE 1.1: PROPORTION OF 2020 AAP IMPLEMENTED

TABLE 1.1: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION BASED ON DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS

S/N	Development Dimension	2019		2020	
		Plan	Executed	Plan	Executed
1	Economic Development	32	22	35	25
2	Social Development	87	67	112	94
3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development	42	32	39	22
4	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability	28	18	25	12
5	Total	189	139	211	151

Note: Executed interventions include interventions that are either completed or being implemented

1.4. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROCESSES

The following processes were used to assess the performance of the district:

- End of year plan implementation review meetings with stakeholders including project beneficiaries, traditional authorities, civil society organizations, NGOs, development partners, Hon. Assembly members and heads of decentralized departments
- Desk review of 2020 quarterly M&E reports
- Desk review of 2019 Annual Progress report
- visits to project sites by the District Monitoring Team to monitor the implementation of projects and programmes
- Compilation and dissemination of quarterly M&E report to stakeholders for validation and ownership

1.5 SUMMARY OF CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Inadequate funds for M&E activities
- Delay in the release of the DACF
- Delay in the provision of information by some decentralized departments
- Different reporting timelines for some decentralized departments
- Inconsistencies in data collected from decentralized departments

- Difficulty in accessing some parts of the district especially during rainy season for M&E activities
- Inadequate funds to conduct field surveys to compile data on some key indicators
- Inadequate funds to carry out impact evaluation on critical interventions

CHAPTER TWO

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The overall goal of the district's economic development strategies, over the medium term is to build a prosperous society. The attainment of this economic development goal requires strong and resilient district economy, industrial transformation, development of the private sector, promotion of agriculture and rural development as well as tourism and creative Arts. The following specific district objectives were set under the economic development dimension:

- ❖ Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability
- ❖ Enhance local economic development
- ❖ Ensure improved skills development for industry
- ❖ Ensure energy availability and reliability
- ❖ Continuous implementation of flagship industrial development initiatives
- ❖ Support entrepreneurs and SMEs development
- ❖ Promote demand driven approach to agric among others

2.1 UPDATE ON REVENUE SOURCES

Within the year under review, funds mobilized to execute the development agenda of the district stood at Four Million, One Hundred and Ninety-Four Thousand, Three Hundred and Twenty-Three Ghana cedis Zero-Four peswas (GHC4,194,323.04). The Highest contributor (About 63.6 %) of the total funds mobilized within the year under review comes from the DACF. Table 2.1 summarizes the funding sources for the 2020 fiscal years.

TABLE 2.1: REVENUE SOURCES

Sources	Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actuals 2020
IGF	168,601.78	108,999.00	118,993.54	145,020.80	104,150.37
DACF	1,503,993.37	3,653,486.76	1,982,111.62	3,998,134.80	2,646,549.33
MP's CF	292,132.16	246,705.03	414,407.68	250,580.25	361,412.27
PWDs CF	269,946.23	-	135,368.72	250,000.00	237,460.25
MSHAP	2,486.58	-	13,430.23	-	12,113.68
GSFP	-	-	-	-	-
SRWSP	-	-	-	-	-
DDF	484,612.00	956,035.54	685,012.48	884,575.72	634,006.31
GSOP	-	-	-	-	-
GPSNP	-	-	-	300,000.00	198,630.83
LEAP	153,471.78	-	153,471.78	-	-
CIDA (MAG)	99,062.00	-	-	-	215,597.04
TOTAL	2,974,305.90		3,502,796.26		4,194,323.04

Source: Finance department, 2020

There has been an increment of about 16.49% of the total income received in 2020 over that of 2019

The District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) continues to be the largest contributor to revenue generation in the district. This is followed by transfers from DDF secretariat. The contribution of the Internally Generated Funds (IGF) remains low despite several measures being put in place by the Assembly to increase its Internally Generated Fund (IGF). It is worth mentioning that a lot more efforts are being put in place to improve upon internal revenue mobilization. Revenue mobilization task force has been put in place to ensure intensive revenue mobilization activities in the district.

TABLE 2.2: UPDATE ON DISBURSEMENT

Sources	Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actuals 2020
Compensation	991,327.48	980,734.69	172,828.26	1,513,029.48	1,513,029.48
Goods and Services	1,997,650.91	110,900.00	53,673.10		3,372,924.95
Investments/As sets	791,819.80	2,749,271.00	2,731,874.56	-	1,628,173.42
Others	99,062.00	200,000.00	12,000.00	-	153,941.00
TOTAL					6,668,068.85

Source: Finance department, 2020

2.2 AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture plays a critical role in reducing poverty and promoting growth in the Ghanaian economy. Ghana, therefore, needs an agricultural revolution that is productivity and growth driven to increase income levels. Agriculture is the main stay of the district as majority (About 97%) of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. This section assesses performance of the district under the agric sub-sector. The district has identified a demand driven approach as an essential way of promoting agric development. The following provides a summary of achievements under the agric sub-sector:

2.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF GOVERNMENT FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES

✓ Planting for Food and Jobs

The planting for Food and Jobs initiative is a government flagship initiative aimed at increasing food production and generating income for farmers. Under the initiative, the district has cropped Maize, Rice and other crops and monitored farms.

Under the initiative, a total of 5840 farmers were supported with subsidized agric inputs. Under the PFJ initiative of government, a total of 2,513 farmers cultivated 8,025 acres of maize and 1,871 farmers cultivated 4,932 acres of rice.

Details on the Annual Action Plan Implemented under the Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework

S/N	Development Dimension	2018		2019		2020	
		Plan	Exec	Plan	Exec	Plan	Exec
1	Planting for food and jobs	2000 farmers	1,492 farmers	3,500 farmers	4,998 farmers	5000 farmers	4384 farmers
2	Rice special Initiative			1,000 farmers	841 farmers	2,000 farmers	2513 farmers
3	Maize special Initiative			2,500 farmers	2,163 farmers	3,000 farmers	1871 farmer
4	Planting for export and rural development (cashew seedlings)	4,000 seedlings		10,000 seedlings	9550 seedlings	40,500 seedlings	80,000 seedlings
Total							

The sharp increase in the production of Cashew Seedlings and Plantation resulted from the implementation of Climate Change Mitigation Project under the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP) that raised closed to 100,000 Cashew Seedlings for distribution to interested farmers.

✓ One district one warehouse (1D1W) programme

The introduction of the one district one warehouse programme aims at reducing post-harvest losses and improving farm level practices, handling and storage activities that exposed farm produce to moulds, rodents and other pests. The Mamprugu Moagduri District is one of the Major production zones for maize and rice. The current district production levels for maize and rice is between 10,000-15,000 metric tons (DADU, 2020). Warehouses need to be constructed for the drying, cleaning and storage of these produce to avoid post-harvest losses and to facilitate trade between small scale farmers and wholesalers in the major cities. One number warehouse has been constructed in the district capital, Yagaba to serve the afore-said purposes. The Warehouses is in good use. The estimated capacity of the warehouse is between 20,000-30,000 bags. Some farmers have started putting it into use and it aims at benefiting an estimated number of 600 to 750 farmers in the district.

✓ One Village One Dam Initiative

Under the One Village One Dam initiative, the following areas were earmarked for the construction of Dams. The purpose for this was to boost dry season farming and make water available for livestock.

1. Kpatorigu

2. Kubugu
3. Sakpaba
4. Jadema
5. Yizeisi
6. Tantala
7. Dabozeisi
8. Kunkua
9. Kubori
10. And Soo

However, Five (5) out of the Ten (10) dams earmarked, has been constructed in the communities as follows;

1. Kubugu
2. Jadema
3. Kunkua
4. Soo
5. And Kubori

✓ **Nation Builders Corps (NaBCO)**

The Nation Builders Corps programme is a government initiative to address graduate unemployment with the following objectives; to provide temporary employment, improve skills and employability, public service delivery and revenue mobilization. The district currently has ninety (90) personnel under the programme. The year under review saw nine (9) additional recruits which was mainly because of trainee resignations and pay roll audit by the secretariat. Table 2.3 provides further details on recruitments under the NaBCo initiative.

TABLE 2.3: RECRUITMENT UNDER NABCO

Module	Initial recruitment		
	Males	Females	Sub-Total
Educate Ghana	40	6	46
Heal Ghana	2	2	4
Feed Ghana	12	1	13
Revenue Ghana	13	4	17
Digitize Ghana	3	0	3
Civic Ghana	6	0	6
Enterprise Ghana	1	0	1
Total	77	13	90

Source: NaBCO Coordinator's office, 2020

Beneficiaries under the programme have continue to receive their monthly allowances of GHS 700.00

✓ **Employment under the Youth Employment Agency (YEA)**

The Youth Employment Agency (YEA) was established under the Youth Employment Act 2015 (Act 887) to empower young people to contribute meaningfully to the socio-economic

and sustainable development of the nation. Its objective is to support the youth between the ages of 15 to 35 years through skills training and internship modules to transit from a situation of unemployment to that of employment. Available records from the district agency indicate that as at December, 2020, a total of 533 youth work under the following; Community police assistants, forestry, sanitation and Arabic Instructors models. Details of which are as follows:

TABLE 2.4: EMPLOYMENT UNDER YEA

SN	MODEL	NUMBER EMPLOYED
1	Community police Assistants	28
2	Arabic Instructors	34
3	Sanitation	100
4	Forestry	371
	Total	533

Source: District office, YEA, 2020

TABLE 2.5: SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Total Interventions	Number of Interventions completed	Number of Interventions not implemented	Number of on-going Interventions	% of Interventions completed
35	21	9	5	60%

TABLE 2.6: ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS UNDER ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Indicator	Baseline 2018	Targt 2019	Actual 2019	Targt 2020	Actual 2020
Indicator (Categorized by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)					
Total output in agricultural production					
i. Rice (milled)(m Ton)	1,782.6	4000	9,108.9	12000	10350
ii. Yam (metric Ton)	00	200	129	200	90
iii. Groundnut (metric Ton)	0.00	3,000	4,674.3	6000	4800
iv. Cassava (metric Ton)	120.2	200	286.9	400	310.7
v. Pineapple (metric Ton)	-	-	-	10	-

vi.	Pawpaw (metric Ton)	-	-	-	10	-
vii.	Mango (metric Ton)	220	-	-	10	-
viii.	Maize (metric Ton)	1,422.2	3000	5,793.6	10000	6300.8
ix.	Millet (metric Ton)	378.3	500	612	1000	600
x.	Sorghum (metric Ton)	387.7	500	508.1	650	520
xi.	Cocoyam (metric Ton)	-	-	-	10	-
xii.	Shea butter(metric Ton)	616	650	620	100	654
xiii.	Oil palm (metric Ton)	-	-	-	10	-
xiv.	Cashew (metric Ton)	-	-	-	10	0.5
xv.	Soya beans (metric Ton)	65.52	1,000	1,190.8	1500	1120.2
xvi.	Cowpea (metric Ton)	721.44	1000	1,635.6	2000	1760.5
xvii.	Sheep (count)	3,800		12,374	15000	12100
xviii.	Goat (count)	4,000		22,126	24000	21670
xix.	Cattle (count)	9,500		8,740	10000	8720
xx.	Pig	00	100	00	100	00
xxi.	Poultry (count)	4,000		36,432	38000	30300
Percentage of arable land under cultivation		50%	80%	54%	80%	65%
Number of new industries established		-	-	-	5	-
i.	Agric	-	-	-	5	-
ii.	Industry	-	-	-	5	-
iii.	Service	-	-	-	5	-
Number of new jobs created		-	-	-	5	-
i.	Agric	-	-	-	5	-
ii.	Industry	-	-	-	5	-
iii.	Service	-	-	-	5	-

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

3.0 INTRODUCTION

The Social development goal of the district is to create opportunities for all. In pursuit of this goal, a number of development objectives were set including the following;

- ◆ To Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels
- ◆ To strengthen school management systems
- ◆ To Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
- ◆ To Strengthen healthcare management system
- ◆ To Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality
- ◆ To ensure food and nutrition security
- ◆ To Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all
- ◆ To Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services
- ◆ To Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system and among others

This section of the report covers a number of focus areas including education, health, food and nutrition, water and sanitation, child and family welfare, poverty and inequality among others.

3.1 UPDATES ON EDUCATION

Education service delivery and infrastructure provision remains a critical input to the development of the human resource based of the district. A number of interventions were planned but could not be carried out within the period under review due to the out break of COVID-19 pandemic in the World. There has been significant investment to expand access to quality education in the previous years. But children could not go to school for passed 10 months due to the our break.

There was a mass supply of PPEs to all School and periodic fumigation of School facilities in preparation for reopening in January, 2021.

Further, school dropout among female students due to teenage pregnancy still prevail but could not be collated due to the close down of schools.

Table 3.1: Performance Indicators (Access)

Indicator	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
Primary					
Net Enrollment Rate (NER) %	66.2	80.0	68.9	85%	00
Gender Parity Index (GPI)	0.95	1.7	1.0	1.7	00
Transition rate from P6 to JHS1	80.6	85.0	82.2	90	00
Completion rate at p6	70.7	26.0	25.0	90	54
JHS					
Net Enrollment Rate (NER)	38.0	52.5	49.0	80	00

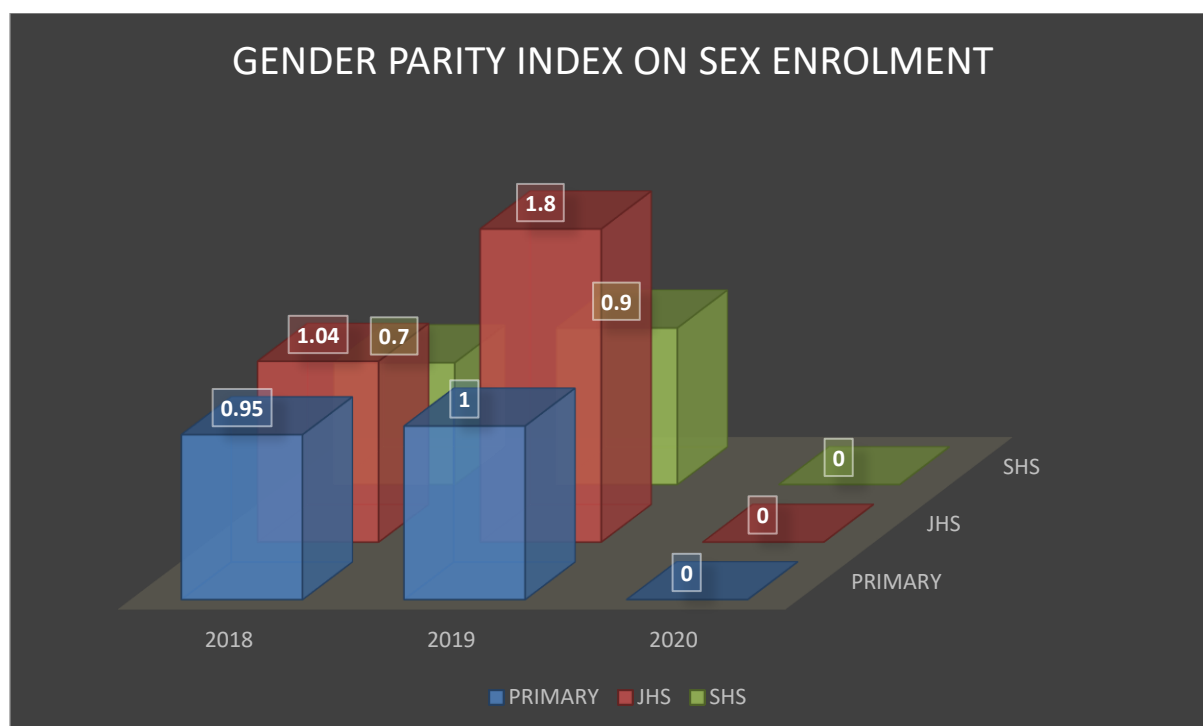
Gender Parity Index (GPI)	1.04	1.8	1.3	1.9	00
Completion rate at JHS3	47.2	70.3	44.3	80	62
SHS					
Net Enrollment Rate (NER)	35.4	40.0	38.6	70	00
Gender Parity Index (GPI)	0.70	1.2	0.9	1.5	00
Completion rate at SHS3	6.9	20.2	18.6	95	90

Source: District Education Directorate, 2020

Table 3.1 indicates performance of some key indicators in the education sub-sector that measure access to education in the district. One key indicator is the Net Enrolment Rate (NER) which indicates the level of participation in a given level of education. It also indicates the capacity of the education system to enroll students of a particular age group. NER is the Enrolment of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. A high NER denotes a high degree of coverage for the official school-age population. The theoretical maximum value is 100%. Increasing trends can be considered as reflecting improving coverage at the specified level of education. Over the period under review, NER in the district has increased steadily for 2years, 66.2 percent in 2018 and 68.9% in 2019 for Primary school level. Similar trend is observed at the SHS level. However, enrolments could not be done in 2020 due to the close down of school.

Figure 3.1 provides analysis of GPI at the various levels of education in the district

FIGURE 3.1: GENDER PARITY INDEX



Another indicator worthy of policy emphasis is the Gender Parity Index (GPI) which measures progress towards gender parity in education participation and or learning opportunities

available for females in relation to those available to males. A GPI equal to 1 indicates parity between females and males. A value less than one indicates disparity in favour of males and a value greater than one indicates the otherwise. From fig.3.1 above, it is evident that the district has not been able to achieve gender parity at both the primary and SHS levels over the years 2018 and 2019. A GPI index below 1 recorded in the years 2018 and 2019 at both the primary and SHS levels indicates disparity in favour of males over the years. However, at the JHS level, GPI stood at 1.2 and 1.04 in 2018 and 2019, 1.8 respectively. This indicates disparity in favour of females.

TABLE 2.2: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS-KINDERGARTEN

Quality	Sex	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Number of teachers in all schools	Total	44	51	50
	Male	22	25	15
	Female	22	26	35
Percentage of female teachers		50.0%	50.2%	70%
Number of teachers in public schools	Total	34	42	42
	Male	19	20	18
	Female	15	22	24
Number of teachers in private schools	Total	10	9	8
	Male	3	5	2
	Female	7	4	6
Percentage of teachers in private schools		22.7%	17.6%	75%
Percentage of trained teachers	Total	73.5%	62.4%	39%
	Public	73.5%	75.5%	39%
	Private	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%
Pupil Teacher Ratio	Total	107:1	102:1	105:1
	Public	114:1	102:1	101:1
	Private	84:1	96:1	84:1
Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio	Total	146:1	162:1	20:1
	Public	155:1	135:1	20:1
	Private	-	-	-

TABLE 3.3: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS-PRIMARY

Quality		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Number of teachers in all schools	Total	152	160	125
	Male	125	127	88
	Female	27	33	38
Percentage of female teachers		17.8%	20.3%	30.4%
Number of teachers in public schools	Total	143	153	113
	Male	119	123	72
	Female	24	30	41
Number of teachers in private schools	Total	9	7	12

	Male	6	4	3
	Female	3	3	9
Percentage of teachers in private schools		5.9%	4.4%	0.09%
Percentage of trained teachers	Total	85.3%	82.7%	67%
	Public	85.3%	86.4%	67%
	Private	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
Pupil Teacher Ratio	Total	56:1	56:1	98:1
	Public	57:1	55:1	92:1
	Private	42:1	51:1	34:1
Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio	Total	66:1	67	65:1
	Public	67:1	64:1	65:1
	Private	-	-	-
Pupil Core Textbook Ratio in public schools	English	3:1	3:1	5:1
	Maths	4:1	4:1	6:1
	Science	3:1	3:1	6:1

TABLE3.4 : PERFORMANCE INDICATORS-JHS

Quality		2017/18	2018/19	2019/2020
Number of teachers in all schools	Total	99	95	67
	Male	80	74	55
	Female	19	21	12
Percentage of female teachers		19.2%	21.6%	17.9%
Number of teachers in public schools	Total	99	94	67
	Male	80	74	55
	Female	19	20	12
Number of teachers in private schools	Total	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-
Percentage of teachers in private schools		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Percentage of trained teachers	Total	88.9%	88.1%	64%
	Public	88.9%	89.1%	64%
	Private	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Pupil Teacher Ratio	Total	19	21	72:1
	Public	19	21	72:1
	Private	-	-	-
Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio	Total	22	23	114:1
	Public	22:1	23:1	114:1
	Private	-	-	-
Pupil Core Textbook Ratio in public schools	English	2:1	2:1	3:1
	Maths	2:1	2:1	4:1
	Science	2;1	2:1	4:1

BECE pass rate by gender	Total	9.3%	12.0%	-
	Male	12.5%	15.2%	-
	Female	6.1%	8.7%	-
BECE pass rate by core subjects	Eng	50.9%	54.6%	-
	Math	60.8%	63.8%	-
	Science	56.0%	59.3%	-
	Social Study	58.0%	61.2%	-

3.2 CHALLENGES IN THE EDUCATION SECTOR

The following represents summary of challenges in the education sub-sector:

- ◆ Inadequate classrooms for the Yagaba Senior High School Technical School
- ◆ Inadequate accommodation for both the teaching staff and students in the Senior High School
- ◆ Absence of chemicals and equipment for science and technical education in the Yagaba Senior High School
- ◆ Inadequate furniture in schools
- ◆ High incidence of teenage pregnancy
- ◆ Untimely release of capitation grants affects education service delivery in schools
- ◆ Untimely payment of school feeding programme caterers compromises the quality and quantity of meals provided to students as some caterers find it difficult to raise funds to pre-finance cooking activities in schools

3.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF PRO-POOR INTERVENTIONS

◆ School Feeding Programme

The Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) was launched in 2005 in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goal concerning the reduction of hunger. It is an initiative of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) pillar 3 assisted by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The costs of the GSFP are shared between the Government of Ghana and donors. As one of the most important donors the Government of the Netherlands has committed 25 million US-Dollars for the programme. Its three main objectives are:

- (1) Increase school enrolment, attendance and retention
- (2) Reduce hunger and malnutrition
- (3) Boost domestic food production. Children in deprived public primary schools and kindergartens shall get one hot, nutritious meal a day. The programme covers sixteen(16) schools in the district. Table 3.6 provides details on the implementation of the GSF programme in the district.

Table 3.6
UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES IN 2020

№	Critical Development and Poverty Issues	No of beneficiaries 2019			No of beneficiaries 2020		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Ghana School Feeding Programme	4819	3410	8229	4819 *	3410 *	8229 *
2	Capitation Grants	10505	7301	17806	10505 *	7301 *	17806 *
3	National Health Insurance Scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme	618	947	1565	618	947	1565
5	National Youth Employment Program	533	533		298	235	533
6	Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP)	-	-		289	465	754
7	One District-One Factory Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	One Village-One Dam Programme	6230	6770	13000	7150	6538	13680

9	Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	4152	846	4,998	3465	999	4464
10	Free SHS Programme	685	416	1,101	685 *	416 *	1,101 *

Note; the stated figures under education are repeated as a result of non enrolment of pupils and students during the period under review due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in the world.

There has also been a drop in the number of beneficiaries of Planting for Food and Jobs Programme due to the pandemic and an increase in the prices of fertilizer.

3.4 UPDATES ON GHANA PRODUCTIVE SAEY NET PROJECT (GPSNP)

The Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP) is a World Bank / DFID/ Government of Ghana supported project which is being implemented by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) and the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP). The GPSNP is a continuation of Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP) and began in the fourth quarter of 2019 but its implementation took shape in the first quarter of 2020.

Project summary

<i>No</i>	<i>PROJECT TITLE</i>	<i>CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBLE</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>AMOUNT INVOLVE (GHC)</i>	<i>STATUS OF WORK</i>	<i>REMARKS</i>
1	Rehabilitation of Small Earth Dam at Dabozesi	Awakwa Company LTD	Dabozesi	251,058.18	99% Completed	In use
2	Rehabilitation of small earth dam at Katigri	Martmell Enterprise	Katigri	473,777.48	55% Completed	In use
3	Rehabilitation of Kikaayiri - Kpatorigu Feeder Road[3.80km]	Shamaha Enterprise limited	Kikaayiri - Kpatorigu	321,934.78	60% Completed	In use
4	Rehabilitation of 10ha degraded Land with Cashew Fruit Trees at Loagri	-	Loagri		55% Completed	Work in progress

Rehabilitation of 10ha degraded Land with Cashew Fruit Trees at Kubugu	-	Kubugu		55% Completed	Work in progress
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STATUS OF WORK IN PICTURES

Figure 3:
Small Earth Dam at Dabozesi



Figure 5:
Small Earth Dam at Katigri



Cashew Plantation at Kubugu



Cashew Plantation at Loagri



LABOUR FORCE UNDER THE GPSNP

The total labour force needed for the 5 sub-projects in the six beneficiary communities sums up to five hundred and sixty-five (565).

The Breakdown of the LIPW beneficiaries

№	TITLE OF SUB-PROJECT	№ OF BENEFICIARIES
1	Rehabilitation of Small Earth Dam at Dabozesi	165
2	Rehabilitation of Small Earth Dam at Katigri	170
3	Rehabilitation of Kikaayiri-Kpatorigu Feeder Road[3.80km]	70
4	Rehabilitation of 10ha degraded land using Cashew Fruit Trees including Nursery at Kubugu	80
5	Rehabilitation of 10ha degraded land using Cashew Fruit Trees including Nursery at Katigri	80
Total		565

Breakdown of the CLASS beneficiaries based in Communities

№	Community	№ of beneficiaries		Sub-Total
		Male	Female	
1	Loagri	24	48	72
2	Kubugu	16	46	62
3	Yizesi	22	33	55
Total		62	127	189

Breakdown of the CLASS beneficiaries based in enterprises

№	Enterprise	Community/ies	№ of beneficiaries		Sub-Total
			Male	Female	
1	Soap production	Loagri	1	24	25
2	Soap production	Kubugu	0	17	17
3	Groundnut processing	Kubugu	0	10	10
4	Groundnut processing	Loagri	0	24	24

5	Groundnut processing	Yizesi	0	16	16
6	Rice processing	Kubugu	0	17	17
7	Small Ruminants Rearing	Yizesi	21	0	21
8	Small Ruminants Rearing	Loagri	12	0	12
9	Small Ruminants Rearing	Kubugu	18	0	18
10	Dry season gardening	Loagri	11	0	11
11	Dawadawa production	Yizesi	0	18	18
Total			63	126	189

3.5 HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES

3.5.1 INTRODUCTION

The health sector in the district can be categorized into two, public and private. Ghana Health Service runs the public sector for curative, preventive and health promotion activities in the facilities. The Private sector comprises of the Fame (Yizeisi) Clinic and the drug outlets. The drug outlets include the chemical sellers and drug peddlers. The chemical sellers are trained personnel on license to sell over the counter drugs. The following are three categories of the drug peddlers in the district; peddlers of biomedicine, herbal medicines and “Neo-herbalists”. Peddlers of biomedicine are found in rural areas and move from community to community and market to market on bicycles to sell their products. The “neo-herbalists” sell both herbal and modern drugs and sometimes use modern instruments along with traditional medicines. The herbalists include bonesetters, circumcisers of male and female clients, and traditional birth attendants. The district is endowed with many herbalists whose services are equally well patronized compared with modern medicines. The spiritualists see bodily ailments as manifestations of the spiritual beings and depend highly on rituals.

3.5.2 ENSURE AFFORDABLE, EQUITABLE, EASILY ACCESSIBLE AND UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE (UHC)

One key policy objective under health is to ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health coverage for the people of Mamprugu Moagduri district. Policy decisions under the health sector was informed by a number of key development issues including inadequate access to quality healthcare as a result of absence of critical health staff and inadequate health infrastructure including absence of satellite office for the National Health Insurance Authority to provide health insurance registration and its allied services and limited number of CHPS compounds and health centres. Over the years, efforts were therefore geared towards expanding access to quality healthcare. In this light, much investments were made to address the gap identified. This has therefore occasioned the construction of additional CHPS compounds, Health centres and increase in the health staff strength resulting in the commencement of clinical care services at the various newly constructed health facilities. This therefore indicates increase in access to healthcare by patients as OPD per capita has increased from 0.59 in 2019 to 0.61 in 2020

However, the general health infrastructure status in the district still remain undesirable. With a population of about 59,378 people by the 2020 population Census, the Mamprugu Moagduri district has no hospital to take care of the health needs of the people. The district has been delivering health services through CHPS compounds and health centers which provide very limited health services. The following indicators measures access to healthcare service in the district:

3.5.3 OPERATIONAL HEALTH FACILITIES

Health facilities in the district are woefully inadequate. With a population of over 59,378 people, the Mamprugu Moagduri district has no hospital to take care of the health needs of the people. The district has been delivering health services through CHPS compounds and health centers which provide very limited health services. The need for the construction of a district hospital in the district capital, Yagaba is something that cannot be over emphasized. Table 3.8 provides summary of health facilities in the district

TABLE 3.8: OPERATIONAL HEALTH FACILITIES

INDICATOR	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021
CHPS Compound	10	8	12	8	14	8	14
Clinic	2	0	2	0	2	1	2
Health Centre	8	5	8	5	10	5	10
Hospital	1	0	1	0	1	0	1

Source: District Health Directorate, 2020

TABLE 3.9: STAFFING SITUATION

RANK	HEALTH CENTER	CHPS	# NEEDED	#AT POST	VARIANCE
Physician Assistant	1	0	5	1	4

Midwives	2	1	16	13	3
Registered Nurses	1		20	17	3
Enrolled Nurses	4	1	30	28	2
Comm. Health Nurse	2	1	25	18	7
Field Techn. (CH)	1	0	4	2	2
Laboratory Tech.	1	0	2	0	2

Source: District Health Directorate, 2020

TABLE 3.11: DELIVERY SERVICES

INDICATOR	2018	2019	2020
Total Deliveries	1232	1414	1680
Skilled Deliveries	970	1317	1549
% Skilled Delivery	79	93.1	92.20
TBAs Deliveries	262	97	131
Multiple Deliveries	16	40(16)	32
Labour Rltd Morbidities	0	0	0
Referrals (Labour Cases)	45	72	54
Low Birth Weight	94	105	86
Still Birth	9	18	9
Neonatal Deaths	2	9	3

Maternal Deaths	0	1	0
Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	0	0.001	0
Malaria case fatality (Institutional)	0	0	2

Source: District Health directorate, 2020

TABLE 3.12: ANC SERVICES

Indicator	Baseline (2017)	Indicator level (2018)	Indicator level (2019)	Indicator level (2020)
ANC Attendance	6,389	7,380	7,680	7,680
4 th Visits	58.8 %	76.5%	78.8%	78.8%
LLIN distribution to pregnant women	1194	1527	1678	1678
FP acceptor rate	7.5	11.7	12.9	12.9
Testing in PMTCT	95%	97.9	98.0	98.0

Source: District Health Directorate, 2020

TABLE 3.13: PNC SERVICES

Indicator	Baseline (2017)	Indicator level (2018)	Indicator level (2019)	Indicator level (2020)
Number of PNC registrants	1,926	1,628	1,216	1010
PNC coverage	88.6%	71.6%		83.0%
PNC registrants seen within the 48 Hrs of delivery	44.6%	76.1%	78.4%	78.4%

Source: District Health Directorate, 2020

TABLE 3.14: FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Indicator	Baseline (2017)	Indicator level (2018)	Indicator level (2019)	Indicator level (2020)
Family planning acceptor rate	7.5%	11.7%	21.9%	24.4%
% of PNC Registrants accepting family planning	2.3%	20.8%	34.2%	35.5%
% of adolescents (10-19) coming for family planning services	7.8%	18.0%	23.9%	18.2%
Family planning acceptors (New)	568	804	987	998
Family planning acceptors (continuing)	438	786	817	787

Source: District Health Directorate, 2020

TABLE 3.15: PMTCT SERVICES

INDICATORS	Baseline 2017	Indicator level 2018	Indicator level 2019	Indicator level 2020
ANC REGISTRANTS	2653	2501	5,038	4,238
№ COUNSELLED	1752	2096	3986	2686
№ TESTED	1669	2051	2985	2585
№ POSITIVE	0	2	5	2
COUNSELLING RATIO	0.66	0.84	0.79	0.63
TESTING RATIO	0.95	0.98	0.99	0.96
POSITIVE RATIO	0.00	0.001	0.001	0.0007

Source: District Health directorate, 2020

3.5.4 IMPLEMENTATION OF NUTRITION PROGRAMMES

Nutrition programmes being implemented in the district include the following:

- Growth monitoring and promotion
- Anemia control Programme
- Community infant and young child feeding Programme (C-IYCF)
- Community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM)
- Maternal and child health and nutrition Programme (MCHNP)
- Girls iron- folate tablet supplementation Programme (GIFT)

TABLE 3.17: NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN 0-59 MONTHS 2017-2020

Children <5years	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total No. children weighed	27431	30208	30367	30567
No. Underweight (Severe & moderate)	1458	506	485	485
No. Normal	25973	29702	29882	30082

Source: District Health Directorate, Nutrition unit, 2020

TABLE 3.18: COMMUNITY BASED MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE MALNUTRITION (CMAM) ADMISSIONS-2018-2020

Indicator	Baseline-2017	Actual-2018	Actual-2019	Actual-2020
Acute Malnutrition case admission	116	56	52	43
Number cured/Cure Rate	76(66%)	38(68%)	24(46.15%)	29(67.44%)
Number defaulted	7	2	3	6

Source: District Health Directorate, Nutrition unit, 2020

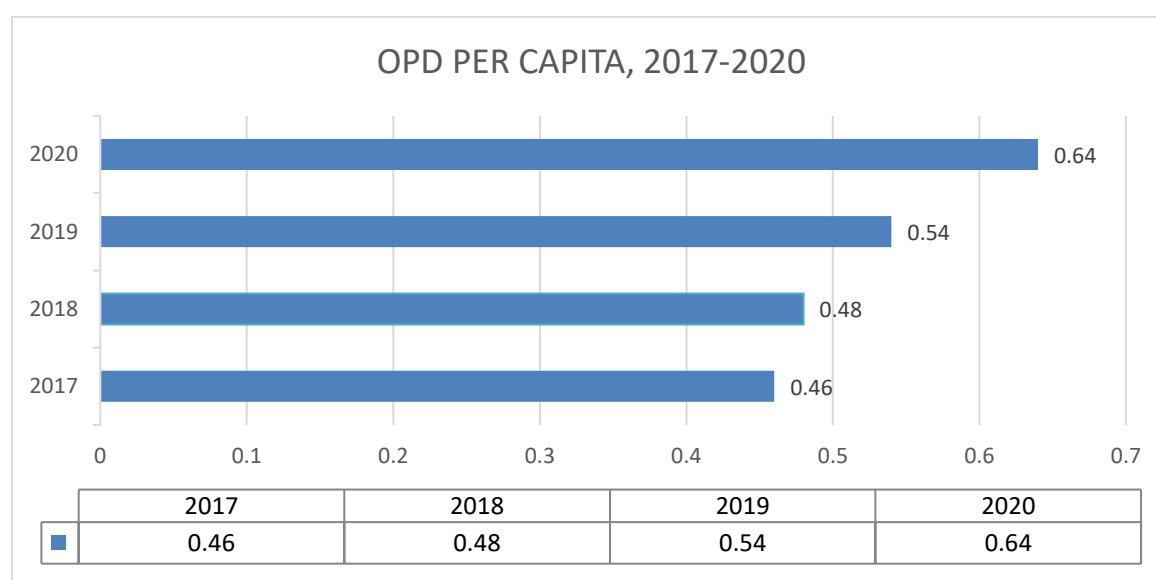


FIGURE 3.2: PER CAPITA FROM 2017-2020

OPD per capita in the district has increased continuously from 0.46 in 2017 to 0.48 in 2018 and 0.54 in 2019 to 0.64 in 2020 respectively. This indicates an increase in access to health services in the district.

3.5.5 UPDATES ON CORONA VIRUS (COVID-19)

Corona virus (COVID19) is a deadly disease that broke out in China in December 2019 and has engulfed a chunk of the world not excluding Ghana. It has become a world pandemic, claiming thousands of lives.

In respect of the above, the district constituted an Education Team out of a District Public Health Emergency committee. The team is in charge of Public Health Education on Proper Hand Washing Steps, Distribution of veronica buckets, Hand sanitizers and other items deem necessary for the fight of the disease in the district. The team led by the District Environmental Health Officer educated the entire district on the preventive measures (protocols) of the disease.

The education was also linked to the basic signs and symptoms o the diseas. The middle part of the year saw an increase in the number of education campaigns organized within the district. this was to ensure total coverage of awerness prevention and fight of the pandemic in the district.

The district recorded one suspected male case from Nangruma Communiy within the period of review.

MEASURES TO FIGHT COID-19

The District Assembly procured a number of PPEs for distribution. The table below shows the items procured by the District Assembly.

LIST OF ITEMS PROCURED BY THE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY			
NO	ITEM	QUANTITY	UNITS
1	VERONICA BUCKETS	250	BUCKETS
2	LIQUID SOAP	250	PIECES
3	SANITIZERS	100	PIECES
6	INFRARED THERMOMETER	10	PIECES

The District Assembly also provided running water in the following market places;

- ❖ Loagri Market
- ❖ Kunkw Market
- ❖ Yagaba Market
- ❖ Yizesi Market
- ❖ Kubori Market
- ❖ Jadema Market
- ❖ Tantala Market
- ❖ Zanwarra Market

COVID-19 PPEs RECEIVED FROM THE RCC

The Deristrict has also received a lot of veronica bucket and other items from the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) for the fight against covid-19. The table below shows the items and quantities received from the RCC.

RECEIVED ITEMS LIST FOR COVID-19 PREVEVTION			
NO	ITEM	QUANTITY	UNITS
1	VERONICA BUCKETS	220	BUCKETS
2	LIQUID SOAP	11	BOXES
3	SANITIZERS	35	GALONCES
4	MATERIAL FOR NOSE MASK	1	BALE
5	NOSE MASK	2000	PIECES
6	INFRARED THERMOMETER	10	PIECES
7	DUSTBIN (250L)	50	PIECES
8	DUSTBIN (SMALL)	50	PIECES
9	TISSUE PAPER	26	PACKETS
10	REFLECTORS	50	PIECES
11	MEGAPHONE	10	PIECES

3.5.6 CHALLENGES

- ◆ Poor recording and documentation of services due to shortage of some data capturing tools eg. CWC, ANC registers, etc
- ◆ Inadequate Physician Assistants, RGNs, CHNs and Midwives to improve upon health services delivery in the district
- ◆ Inadequate vaccine refrigerators for facilities
- ◆ Bad terrain (Rivers, Streams and Valleys) making communities hard-to-reach.
- ◆ Poor data capture (immunization returns, vaccine and logistics balances, etc)
- ◆ Low CMAM case search
- ◆ Inadequate trained staff for the CMAM Programme
- ◆ Shortage of RUTF
- ◆ Inadequate resources for the fight of covid-19
- ◆ Slowed down planed activities of the year

3.6 CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE

UNICEF in collaboration with the Mamprugu Moagduri District Assembly through the Regional Office (Department of Community Development) has since 2016 been embarking on several child protection interventions in 20 Communities in the district. Among which include;

- Community Child Protection toolkit
- Social Mobilization
- System reporting and
- Online child protection

TABLE 3.20: MONITORING OF CHILD PROTECTION ISSUES IN COMMUNITIES

NO	CHILD PROTECTION ISSUE	ONGOING ACTION
1	RISKY CHILD MIGRATION	Some community chiefs and Opinion leaders are engage in sensitization in churches and mosques. e.g. Licha, Licha-Centa and Kabensa
2	CHILD MARRIAGE/ TEENAGE PREGNANCY	Discussions with parents and household heads on the negative effects of child marriage and teenage pregnancy
3	CHILD LABOUR	Facilitating communities to develop bylaws regarding child labour

Department of Community Dev't and Social Welfare, 2020

TABLE 3.21: COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION ON CHILD PROTECTION ISSUES

NO	COMMUNITY	TOOL USED	OUTCOME
1	Licha	Good and bad behavior	Desire to take action
2	Licha Centa	Sack of stones	participants were triggered to reflect on existing child protection issues
3	Kabensa	Circle of support	Increase in awareness of the reality of CP issues in the community
4	Kabensa-Yipala	Balloon game	Participants became much aware of the existing child protection issues and the needed desire for action was generated
5	Kabensa-Tuvuuk	Stepping stones	Desire to take Collective action on child protection issues
6	Kulunsa	CP flash cards	Awareness of participants on child protection issues created
7	Zankansa	Boys and girls role analysis	Willingness to take action against issues
8	Dabuasa	Sack of stones	Educative , learning and participatory
9	Kunchuasa-Guuta	Circle of support	Awareness creation
10	Kunchuasa-Munsa	Children problem our problem	Awareness creation and the desire to take action

Source: Department of Community Dev't and Social Welfare, 2020

3.7 UPDATE ON THE LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY PROGRAMME (LEAP)

The LEAP programme is social grant scheme designed to ensure Cash transfer to orphans/vulnerable children, people over 65 years and people with disabilities. Selection of beneficiaries is based on pro-poor criteria. The district has 13 communities benefiting with 1,115 beneficiary households who have been enrolled into the e-swch platform.

Table 3.24 provides details on cash transfers to beneficiary households in the district.

TABLE 3.23: LEAP PAYMENT-JANUARY-DECEMBER, 2020

NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES	TOTAL NO. OF BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS PAID	№ OF BENEFICIARIES		
		Male	Fmale	Total
30	1115	618	947	12,065

Source: Department of Community Dev't and Social Welfare, 2020

TABLE 3.24: BIRTH AND DEATH REGISTRATION

Indicator	Baseline 2019			TARGET	ACTUAL 2020		
	All sexes	Male	Female	2019	All sexes	Male	Female
No. of births registered	1638	857	781	25,000	2525	1266	1259
No. of deaths registered	10	8	2	-	20	7	13

Source: Birth and Death registry, Yagaba, 2020

3.7 WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

About 80 percent of Ghanaians are said to have access to improved water sources. This represents a significant improvement over the years which led to the elimination of Guinea worm disease from the country and reduction of other water borne diseases such as cholera, typhoid and other diarrheal conditions like dysentery. However, in the face of the afore-said successes, access to improved sanitation leaves much to be desired. About 14 percent of the Ghanaian population have access to improved sanitation facilities (WHO, 2014)

The situation in Mamprugu Moagduri district in the northern Savannah ecological zone is not an exception as majority of the people use bush or open field for toilet. Out of a total of 5,214 households in the district, about 80 percent depend on open field or bush for toilet in the district (PHC, 2010). This practice has far reaching health implications on the people especially the vulnerable group (women, children etc). Lack of access to improved sanitation facilities may result in the emergence of diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and other diarrheal conditions such as dysentery which can cause mortalities especially among infants and children. Assessment of water and sanitation service delivery within the period under review is based on the following policy objectives of the medium term policy framework of Government:

- ◆ To enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services
- ◆ To improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all

TABLE 3.25: UPDATE ON ACCESS TO SAFE SUPPLY

Indicator	Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources	57.8%	80%	64.25%	80%	66.8%
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	21.2%	50%	28.8%	50%	35.4%

Source: DWST, 2020

TABLE 3.26: MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER SANITATION SERVICE DELIVERY

RESULT STATEMENT	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET FOR THE YEAR (2019)	ACHIEVEMENT (2019)	TARGET FOR THE YEAR (2020)	ACHIEVEMENT (2020)
To declare a total of 25 communities ODF by Dec. 2021	No. of communities declared ODF	10	7	15	8
To facilitate communities to construct a total of 5000 household latrines by Dec. 2021	No. of household latrines constructed	2000	1408	2000	1759
To facilitate communities to construct a total of 5000 household hand washing facilities by Dec. 2021	No. of Household with hand washing facilities constructed	2000	1408	2000	1759
To construct 20 No. 12 Seater KVIP institutional toilets with Urinal by Dec. 2021	No. of KVIP toilets constructed	15	12	15	6

Source: District Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit, 2020

TABLE 3.27: SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Total Interventions	Number of Interventions completed	Number of Interventions not implemented	Number of on-going Interventions	% of Interventions completed
112	92	14	6	82.14 %

TABLE 3.28: SUMMARY OF INDICATORS UNDER SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Net enrolment rate				
	i. Kindergarten	75%	78.5%	77.5%	-
	ii. Primary	62.4%	80%	66.2%	-
	iii. JHS	39.4%	55%	38.0%	-
	Gender Parity Index	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	i. Kindergarten	0.8	0.9	0.84	-
	ii. Primary	0.9	1.0	0.95	-
	iii. JHS	1.2	1.0	1.04	-
	iv. SHS	0.83	1.2	0.70	
	Completion rate	%	%	%	%
	i. Kindergarten	70.6	70.6	70.7	-
	ii. Primary	47.2	47.2	47.2	-
	iii. JHS	69	79	69	70
	iv. SHS				
	Number of operational health facilities	6	10	8	14
	i. CHP Compound	0	2	0	8
	ii. Clinic	5	8	5	5
	iii. Health Centre	0	1	1	1
	iv. Hospital	0	0	0	0
	Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	Total 9,348 Male:4,171 Female:5,177	-	Total: 13,075 Male: 5,230 Female:7,845	Total: 20,075 Male: 8,830 Female:11,245
	i. Total (by sex)				
	ii. Indigents	470	-	575	965
	iii. Informal	2,500	-	4,112	6978
	iv. Aged	420	-	491	956
		4,458	-	6,799	9357

	v. Under 18years	1,500	-	1,098	1819
	vi. Pregnant women				
	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources¹				
		57.8%	65%	60.25%	66.8%
	i. District	Not applicable. District is 100% rural	Not applicable. District is 100% rural	Not applicable. District is 100% rural	Not applicable. District is 100% rural
	ii. Urban				
	iii. Rural	57.8%	65%	60.25%	66.8%
	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	21.2%	35%	32.8%	35.4%
	i. District	Not applicable. District is 100% rural	Not applicable. District is 100% rural	Not applicable. District is 100% rural	Not applicable. District is 100% rural
	ii. Urban	21.2%	35%	32.8%	35.4%
	iii. Rural				
	Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	0	0	71.6	
	Malaria case fatality (Institutional)				
	i. Sex	0	0	0	
	ii. Age group	0	0	0	
	Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse				
	Child trafficking (sex)	0	0	0	0
	Child abuse (sex)	0	0	0	0

CHAPTER FOUR

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

4.0 INTRODUCTION

The medium term goal under this development dimension is to safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient build environment. The district seeks to achieve a number of objectives under this development dimension. These objectives include the following:

- ◆ Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements
- ◆ Reduce environmental pollution
- ◆ Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion
- ◆ Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation
- ◆ Address recurrent devastating floods
- ◆ Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services
- ◆ Minimize potential environmental impacts of oil and gas industry and among others

4.1 KEY INTERVENTIONS CARRIED OUT

TABLE 4.1: MAINTENANCE OF ROADS

SN	ROAD	KILOMETRES
01	Rehabilitation of Kpatorigu-Kikaayiri Road	3.8 Km
02	Reshaping of Gbiima-Soo junction road	5.0 Km

Source: District Works Department, Yagaba

TABLE 4.2: RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Indicator	Baseline 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2010
Total No. of communities with access to electricity	29	40	32

Source: DPCU Secretariat, 2020

TABLE 4.3: UPDATE ON MOBILE NETWORK CONNECTIVITY

Indicator	Baseline 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
Number of communities with access to mobile network connectivity	25	40	38

Source: DPCU Secretariat, 2020

4.2 OIL AND GAS POTENTIAL

The Mamprugu Moagduri district is situated within the Voltain Basin enclave and has been identified as one of the 32 potential oil and gas districts by Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). This potential has enormous policy implications as long as oil and gas exploration activities are concerned. It is therefore imperative for the Assembly to take strategic steps to ensure sustainable oil and gas activities in the district. Within the period under review, the following oil and gas related issues have been identified through consultative processes:

1. Absence of spatial and land use plan to guide oil and gas exploration activities
2. Inadequate local capacity to monitor oil and gas activities
3. Lack of education and awareness creation to promote coexistence and management of high expectations
4. Absence of comprehensive stakeholder engagement strategy for oil and gas activities
5. Lack of grievance redress mechanism to resolve potential community conflicts
6. Inadequate capacity for managing disaster
7. Inadequate funding for stakeholder consultation and participatory approaches

The above mentioned issues has occasioned the development of a strategic plan for oil and gas exploration in the district. This is being incorporated into the DMTDP for onward submission to the NDPC

4.3 CLIMATE CHANGE

COMBATING DEFORESTATION

Illegal logging activities pose a serious threat to the national forest and therefore, there is the need to discourage the people from engaging in such acts. These activities are not only limited to the forest regions in the country but can also be found in the small isolated fragmented forest areas in the Savannah ecological zone within which Mamprugu Moagduri district is found. The emerging illegal logging activities in the Mamprugu Moagduri district calls for urgent steps to be taken to address the problem. It is against this background that the Mamprugu Moagduri District Assembly collaborated with development partners to organize sub-district level sensitization campaign with the ultimate objective of creating awareness about the situation and adopting the appropriate steps to help curb the menace which is assuming an alarming proportion. Community resource Management Committees have been put in place and logistics were provided to facilitate the work of the committees.

Steps to address climate change issues

1. Burn on Rose Wood logging
2. Sensitization campaigns with the ultimate objective of creating awareness on dangers of climate change
3. Rehabilitation of degraded lands
4. Three planting (afforestation)

TABLE 4.4: UPDATE ON FOREST LAND REHABILITATION

Indicator	Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
Hectares of degraded forest lands rehabilitated	-	15 ha	8 ha	300 ha	20ha

TABLE 4.5: UPDATE ON INCIDENCE OF DISASTER

Indicator	Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
Number of communities affected by bush fires	10	0	3	0	7
No. of communities	19	0	29	0	45

affected by floods					
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Source: NADMO office, 2020

TABLE 4.6: UPDATE ON KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

	Indicator	Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
1.	Percentage of road network in good condition					
	Total	40%	60%	47%	80%	79.2%
	Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Feeder	40%	60%	47%	80%	79.2%
2.	Percentage of communities covered by electricity	Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
	District	63.04%	80%	64%	80%	66.7%
	Rural	63.04%	80%	64%	80%	66.7%
	Urban	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	NA	NA

TABLE 4.7: SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Total Interventions	Number of Interventions completed	Number of Interventions yet to commence	Number of on-going Interventions	% of Interventions completed
39	22	13	4	56.41 %

CHAPTER FIVE

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

5.0 INTRODUCTION

Transparency, accountability and public participation has been the hall mark of good governance. The medium Term goal under this development dimension of the Agenda for Jobs is to maintain a stable, united and safe society. A number of policy objectives were adopted to guide the attainment of the medium term development goal. These include:

- ◆ To Deepen political and administrative decentralization
- ◆ To improve popular participation
- ◆ Deepen transparency and public accountability
- ◆ Enhance security service delivery
- ◆ Build an effective and efficient government machinery

5.1 DECENTRALIZED DEPARTMENTS AND STAFFING

5.1.1 DECENTRALIZED DEPARTMENTS OF THE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

The Local Government Act 462 of 1993 establishes 16 departments of Metropolitan Assemblies, 13 departments of Municipal Assemblies and 11 departments of District Assembly. However, the Mamprugu Moagduri District has the following departments

1. Finance Department
2. Works department
3. Education Youth and Sports Department
4. Central Administration department
5. Department of Community Development and Social welfare
6. Disaster Prevention Department
7. Department of Agric
8. Health Department
9. Human Resource Department
10. Physical Planning Department
11. Department of Statistics

The Human Resource Department was created in April 2019 based on section 78(3) of the Local Government Act 2016, Act 936.

The absence of Industry and Trade department, Natural resource conservation department, forestry and wild life as well as Physical planning department presents some challenges as long as the development of the district is concerned especially spatial planning.

TABLE 5.1: SUMMARY OF EXISTING AND NON-EXISTING DEPARTMENTS IN THE DISTRICT

Department	Composition	Status
Education, Youth and Sports	Education	Available
	Youth	Available
	Sports	Not available
	Ghana Library Board	Not available
Social Welfare & Community Dev't	Social Welfare	Available
	Community Development	Available
Works	Public Works Dep't	Available
	Dept. of Feeder Roads	Not available
	Rural Housing	Not available
Physical Planning	Land use and spatial planning	Newly posted
	Dept. of Parks & Gardens	Not available
Finance	Controller & Acct. General	Available
Natural Resource conservation, forestry Game and wild life Division	Forestry	Not available
	Game and Wildlife	Not available
Central Administration	General Administration	Available
	District Planning Co-ord. Unit	Available
	Births & Deaths Registry	Available
	Information Services Dept	Not available
	Statistical Services Dept	Newly posted
Trade & Industry	Trade	Not available
	Cottage Industry	Not available
	Co-operatives	Not available
Disaster Prevention and Management	Fire Services Dept	Not available
	NADMO	Available
Health	District Health Administration	Available

Department	Composition	Status
	Env't Division of MLGRD&E	Available
Agriculture	Agriculture	Available
Judiciary	Magistrate court	Not available

5.2 SECURITY

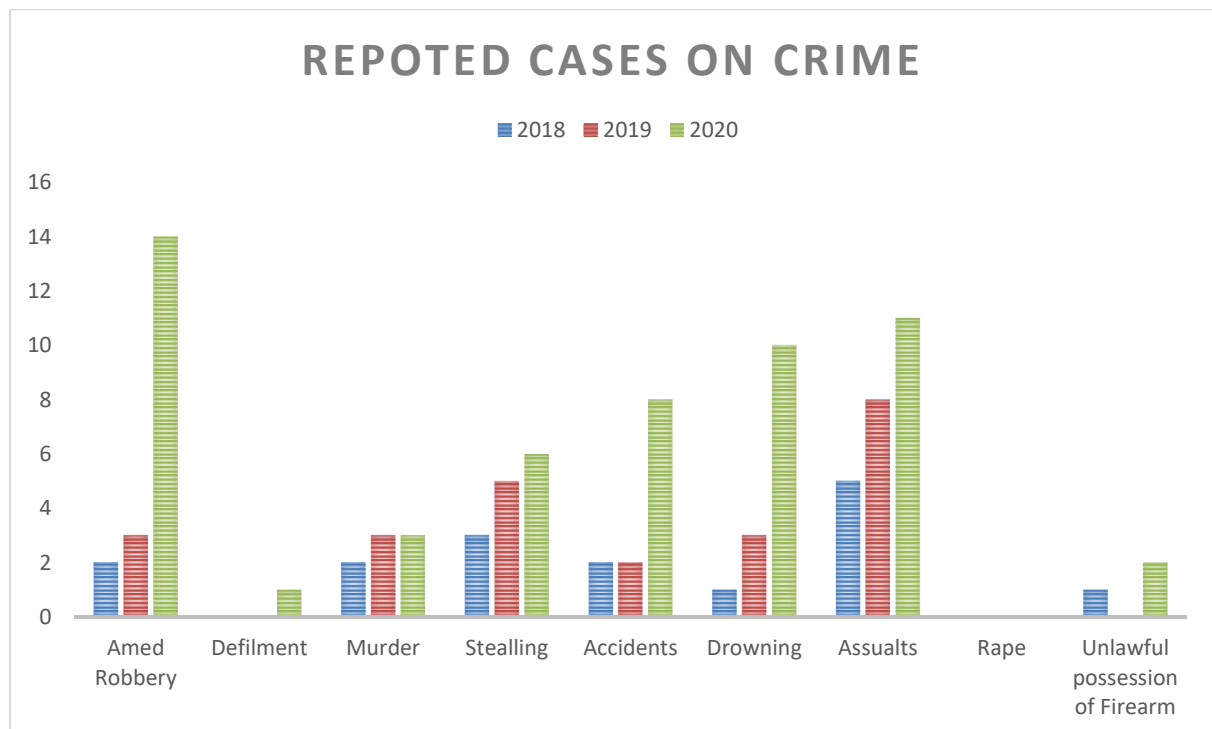
The objective under security is to enhance security service delivery in the district. Tables 5.2 provides updates on a performance indicator which measures the capacity of the district in the maintenance of peace and security. The district police to citizen ratio keeps on worsening with the upsurge of the district population without a corresponding increase in police personnel. A ratio of 1:5000 targeted in 2020 has not been achieved

TABLE 5.2: STAFF STRENGTH-POLICE SERVICE

Indicator	Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
Chief Inspector	1	1	1	1	0
Inspector	1	1	0	1	1
Sergeant	2	2	1	2	0
Corporal		4	1	4	0
Lands corporal	2	6	2	6	3
Constanbo	0	10	2	10	6
Community Police		50	28	50	-
Total	6	74	35	74	10
Police to citizen ratio	1:9472	1:500	1:9450	1:500	1:6450

Source: District Police Station, Yagaba

Figure 5.1: REPORTED CASES OF CRIME-2020



District Police Station, Yagaba

TABLE 5.3: INCIDENCE OF DISASTER

Category	2018	2019	2020
Bush fires	0	3	7
Number of communities affected by floods	29	30	7

Source: NADMO office, Yagaba

5.3 CAPACITY BUILDING OF DISTRICT ASSEMBLY STAFF

Capacity building of staff is a key strategic step towards building an effective and efficient government machinery. Within the period under review, a number of heads of decentralized departments and other junior level staff were trained. Table 5.5 provides details on capacity building activities of the Assembly within the period under review.

TABLE 5.4: STAFF TRAINING

Date	Training Area	Participants	Expected Outcome(s)
Thursday, 27 th August, 2020	Performance Appraisal/Management	Heads of Departments	-Proper performance appraisal by Heads of Departments -Good human resource practices and enhanced ethical behavior
Friday, 10 th November, 2020	Effective Revenue Mobilization	Revenue collectors -F &A subcommittee members -DBO -DPO -DFO	Enhanced strategies for revenue collection -improved IGF

5.4 POPULAR PARTICIPATION

As contained in the Republican constitution of Ghana and other relevant Parliamentary enactments, the power in the local authorities belong to the people hence must be involved at all levels of decision making. The involvement of citizens in decision making enhances confidence in the local authorities. Participation of local people in the decision making process also ensures ownership, inclusiveness and sustainability in service delivery.

The Assembly as a Planning Authority as enshrined in the relevant institutional framework practices some amount of citizen participation. Currently citizens participate in governance through direct process where Assembly engages them in public hearing, Fee Fixing, Needs Assessment and Town Hall Meetings. They also participate indirectly through their representatives (Assembly Members) in taking other crucial decisions, as agents of communicating progress of programmes and projects of the Assembly through assembly meetings. Table 5.5 provides details on the involvement of citizens in the decision making process.

TABLE 5.5: CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT

Indicator	BASELINE 2018			ACTUAL 2019			ACTUAL 2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
No. of Traditional Authorities participating in district development programmes	21	21	0	21	19	3	18	3	21
Number of Assembly members participating in district development programmes	16	15	1	16	14	2	14	2	16
Number of Town hall meetings held	1	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
Number of participants at Town Hall meetings	120	75	45	113	72	41	72	41	113
Number of Community durbars organized	4	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
Number of people present at Community Durbars	364	207	157	258	181	77	181	77	258

5.5 DEEPENING POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DECENTRALIZATION

TABLE 5.6: SUB DISTRICT STRUCTURES

INDICATOR	2018	2019	2020
Number of Area councils	4	4	4
Amount of Money disbursed to Area Councils	GHC9,000	GHC11,500	GHC11,500
Number of electoral Areas	12	12	12
Number of Assembly members trained	16	16	16

5.6 SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS

TABLE 5.7: SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Total Interventions	Number of Interventions completed	Number of Interventions yet to commence	Number of on-going Interventions	% of Interventions completed
25	22	3	0	88%

CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

2018-2021

6.0 INTRODUCTION

The importance of M&E in the execution of policy programmes and projects cannot be over emphasized as it ensures effectiveness, efficiency, accountability, responsiveness and transparency in the allocation and use of scarce resources. This chapter presents the monitoring and evaluation procedures and results of the Implementation of the DMTDP. The goal is to effectively monitor the implementation of the planned activities and evaluate their results and impact in reducing poverty on a sustainable basis.

To achieve this, participatory M&E were conducted by utilizing the knowledge resources of a wide range of stakeholders including the DPCU, central and local government agencies, NGOs, CBOs, Civil society organizations, the private sector, as well as vulnerable groups in the monitoring and evaluation processes. This was to ensure an effective and participatory monitoring and evaluation process. Four categories of stakeholders were identified and appropriately classified as follows:

- I. Beneficiaries of projects and programmes at the community level
- II. Intermediary organisations such as NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, etc.
- III. Donor agencies and the private sector; and
- IV. Government and quasi-government institutions and structures at all levels

TABLE 6.1: EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED

Name of the Evaluation	Policy/programme/project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
Summative evaluation	Performance review of the 2020 Composite Annual Action Plan	DPCU members	Plan implementation review meeting involving PowerPoint presentations by departments, units and agencies, discussions, questions and answers, drawing on experiences and good practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In accessibility of some parts of the district especially during rainy season affect programme/project implementation ▪ Lack of logistics affects field operations ▪ Inadequate consultation in the implementation of some priority programmes/projects ▪ Lack of capacity to implement some planned activities ▪ Low IGF affect plan implementation ▪ Inadequate donor support towards the implementation of planned activities ▪ Inadequate collaboration among dev't partners ▪ High prevalence of ODF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of development partners' platform to enhance collaboration among partners ▪ Formation of revenue task force to intensify IGF collection ▪ Rehabilitation of major roads leading to communities ▪

TABLE 6.2: UPDATE ON PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION (PM&E) CONDUCTED IN 2020

No.	Name of the PM&E tool	Policy/programme/project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
1	Community score card	School feeding programme	District Monitoring Evaluation Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) All 16 school feeding schools were selected communities b) Participants: students, community members and teachers c) All school feeding caterer were selected d) Identification of input tracking scorecard e) Community generated performance scorecard f) Service prover self-evaluation scorecard g) Interface meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High number of non-cooking days in some schools ▪ Food in some schools are prepared under unhygienic conditions ▪ Absence of adequate cooking space in some schools ▪ Delay in payment of caterers affect quality and quantity of food ▪ Feeding in schools encourages attendance and retention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Circuit supervisors to provide weekly monitoring information on cooking activities in school feeding schools ▪ Provision of standard kitchen in all school feeding schools ▪ District environmental health officers to pay regular visits to school feeding schools ▪ Non-cooking days be deducted before caterers under the programme be paid ▪ Timely payment of caterers ▪ The need to expand programme to other schools

6.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF 2018-2021 MTDP

The 2020 APR covers the period, January to December, 2020. It assesses the third year of implementation of the 2018-2021 MTDP which was prepared based on the policy framework of government which is christened “An agenda for Jobs: creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all”. A total of 572 projects and programmes was reviewed to 628 projects and programmes during mid-term review of the plan and are earmarked for implementation within the plan period, 2018-2021. At the end of the year, 2020, the proportion of the Medium Term Development plan activities implemented stood at 61.2 percent.

TABLE 6.3: SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MTDP

Indicators	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
Proportion of the MTDP implemented	58.8%	80%	61.8%
Percentage of MTDP completed	43.2%	80%	52.2%
Percentage of MTDP interventions that are on-going	15.6%	10%	9.6%
Percentage of MTDP interventions abandoned	0	0	0
Percentage of MTDP interventions yet to start	41.2%	20%	38.2%

TABLE 6.4: MTDP PLAN IMPLEMENTATION BASED ON DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS

S/N	Development Dimension	2019		2020	
		Plan	Plan	Target	Executed
1	Economic Development	170	95	180	115
2	Social Development	190	122	200	130
3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development	120	75	130	77
4	Governance, corruption and Public Accountability	98	48	118	67
5	Total	578	340	628	389

Note: Executed interventions include interventions that are either completed or being implemented

TABLE 6.5: UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES IN 2020

Critical Development and Poverty Issues	Allocation GH¢	Actual receipt GH¢	No of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actuals
Ghana School Feeding Programme	-	1,290,819	76370	76370
Capitation Grants	121,113.00	119,634.07	13,457	13,457
National Health Insurance Scheme	-	-	-	-
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme	-	1,167,028.66	3000 HH	1115HH
National Youth Employment Program	2,700,000	343,350	1000	533
One District-One Factory Programme	-	-	-	-
One Village-One Dam Programme	-	-	-	-
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	2,130,432	1,788.042	3290	2728
Free SHS Programme	300,313.83	300,313,83	359	359
National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP)	-	-	-	-
Implementation of Infrastructural for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP)	-	-	-	-
Others				

TABLE 6.6: PROJECTS STATUS AS AT DECEMBER, 2020

MAMPRUGU MOAGDURI DISTRICT ASSEMBLY								
LIST OF PROJECTS TO DATE								
S/No	Project Name	Location	Contract	Fundin	Date of	Expected	Level of	Remarks
			Sum	g	Award	date of	Completi	
						completi	n	
						n		
1	Construction of 2 Bedroom Semi-Detach Nurses Quarters at Kubori	Kubori	88,086.13	DDF	10/18/2013	18/04/14	ROOFING	BUSH FIRE BURNT THE ROOF
2	Construction of CHPs Compound at Yagaba	Yagaba	145,091.45	DACF	2/11/2015	20/05/16	finishes	satisfactory
3	Construction of CHPs Compound at Kpatorigu	Kpatorigu	172,088.92	DACF	2/11/2015	20/05/16	100%	satisfactory
4	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom Blk at Bugyanga	Bugyanga	87,094.00	DDF	10/18/2013	4/18/2014	90%	Yet to complete
5	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom Blk at Kunkwa	Kunkwa	139,279.54	DDF	10/29/2014	4/29/2015	95%	Yet to complete
6	Construction of two Bedroom Semi-detach Teachers Quarters at Yagaba SHS	Yagaba	180,000.98	DDF	3/31/2016	9/31/2017	90%	project in progress
7	Construction of 12-seater KVIP toilet and urinal at Kubori	Kubori	69,086.53	DDF	5/18/2018	9/18/2018	100%	Completed

8	Construction of 12-seater KVIP toilet and urinal at Yagaba	Yagaba	69,000.45	DDF	5/18/2018	9/18/2018	100%	Completed
9	Construction of 12-seater KVIP toilet and urinal at kunkwa	Kunkwa	69,084.60	DACF	5/18/2018	9/18/2018	100%	Completed
10	Construction of fence wall and gravelling around the assembly staff bungalow at Yagaba	Yagaba	66,987.20	DACF	5/18/2018	9/18/2018	95%	project in progress
11	Drilling and mechanization of 1 no. Borehole for DCE's and senior staff Quarters at Yagaba	Yagaba	69,984.00	DACF	9/20/2018	11/20/2018	100%	Completed
12	Supply of 640 galvanized plate dual desk of distribution to basic schools	Yagaba	288,000.00	DDF	5/9/2019	5/10/2019	100%	SUPPLIED
13	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom Blk at Kunkwa	Kunkwa(Yipala)	100,605.15	DACF	2/11/2015	20/05/16	95%	project in progress
14	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom Blk at Zukpeni	Zukpeni	97,342.06	DACF	2/11/2015	20/05/16	100%	completed but not in use
15	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom Blk at Goriba	Goriba	-	DACF	7/11/2017	7/5/2018	100%	completed but not in use
16	Rehabilitation of Kubori Health center at Kubori	Kubori	69,103.50	DACF	12/2/2020	12/6/2020	15%	Substructure
17	Construction of CHPS Compound at Kubugu	Kubugu	195,300.00	DACF	12/2/2020	12/8/2020	15%	Substructure
18	Completion of Zanwara CHPs Compound at Zanwara	Zanwara	165,300.00	DACF	12/2/2020	12/8/2020	65%	Substructure

19	Rehabilitation of Dabozisi Classroom block at Dabozisi	Daboziesi	50,100.50	DACF	12/2/2020	12/6/2020	15%	work in progress
20	Completion of Assembly Staff Quarters at Yagaba	Yagaba	70,000.00	DACF	12/2/2020	12/6/2020	15%	work in progress
21	Rehabilitation of Assembly staff quarters at yagaba	Yagaba	80,000.00	DACF	12/2/2020	12/6/2020	15%	work in progress
22	Construction of 2 Bedroom Semi-Detach Teachers Quarters at Yirangu	Yirangu	196,400.00	DACF	12/2/2020	12/8/2020	15%	Substructure
23	Construction 2-Bedroom Semi-Detached Nurses Quarters At Kubori	Kubori	195,250.00	DACF	30/06/2020	30/12/2020	15%	Substructure
24	Construction Of 3-Unit Classroom Block With Ancillary Facilities At Kubori	Kubori	195,250.00	DACF	30/06/2020	30/12/2020	15%	Substructure
25	2-Bedroom Self-Contain For Police Commemder At Yagaba	Yagaba	200,000.00	DACF	30/06/2020	30/12/2020	15%	Substructure
26	Supply of 280 galvanized plate desk for distribution to basic schools (DDF)	Yagaba	87,337.60	DDF	28/05/2020	28/06/2020	100%	Supplied
27	Supply of 270 galvanized plate desk for distribution to upper primary schools (DDF)	Yagaba	84,218.40	DDF	28/05/2020	28/07/2020	100%	Supplied
28	construction of female ward Yizeisi health center(DDF)	Yiziesi	190,000.00	DDF	28/05/2020	28/11/2020	95%	
29	Furnishing of female ward at Yiziesi (DDF)	Yiziesi	30,000.00	DDF	28/05/2020	28/07/2020	100%	Supplied

30	Construction of 2-bedroom semi-detached teachers quarters at Soo	Soo	198,249.50	DDF	28/05/2020	28/11/2020	60%	Superstructure
31	Furnishing of Kpatorigu CHPS Compound at Kpatorigu	Kpatorigu	82,996.00	DDF	28/05/2020	28/07/2020	100%	Furnished
32	Meachnisation of 8 no. boreholes for selected markets centers to fight COVID 19	District Wide	100,993.00	DDF	28/05/2020	28/09/2020	100%	work in progress
33	Reshaping of Sakpaba Junction to Gbima Feeder Road	Gbima	115,019.50	DDF	28/05/2020	28/07/2020	100%	Completed

6.2 CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Inadequate funds for M&E activities
- Delay in the provision of information by some departments of the Assembly
- Different reporting timelines for some departments of the Assembly
- Inconsistencies in data collected from some departments of the Assembly
- Difficulty in accessing some parts of the District especially during rainy season for M&E activities
- Inadequate funds to conduct field surveys to compile data on some key indicators
- Inadequate funds to carry out impact evaluation on critical interventions

CHAPTER SEVEN

CONCLUSION AND THE WAY FORWARD

7.1 SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED

Compilation of Data on key performance indicators has been a major challenge. Issues of inconsistency and not reporting in the right unit of measurement as well as different reporting format and time lines were identified as key specific issues that needed to be addressed. Further, the absence of staff of some decentralized departments, units and agencies have been identified as a major challenge.

However, on the issue of compilation of data on key performance indicators, the Assembly has implemented one of the recommendations of the National development planning Commission-thus formation of data validation Team. This has tremendously improved the quality of data on indicators. Further, a template has been designed and agreed upon by all stakeholders for the purposes of reporting to the District Planning Coordinating Unit Secretariat. Also, a one technical meeting of the DPCU was organized to discuss the key performance indicators of the Agenda for Jobs policy framework.

On the absence of staff of some decentralized departments, units and Agencies, the Assembly has managed to establish a satellite office of the NHIA in Yagaba.

Untimely submission of departmental reports still remains a major challenge. One key reason attributable to this situation has been inadequate funds and other logistics for field activities. Further, the Assembly is yet to get staff from the following departments, agencies and units; Prisons, fire service, Attorney's office, natural resource conservation, forestry, game and wild life division of forestry commission, trade and industry, department of cooperatives.

Further, the contribution of IGF to the total funds mobilized still remain low. The irregularity of the release of the DACF which is the main source of funds for development remains a challenge. The outbreak of COvid-19 in world also divertect some of the assembly's resources into fighting the pandemic.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the afore-said challenges, it is recommended that;

1. Sustainable strategic steps should be adopted to improve upon the IGF revenue base of the Assembly so as to augment the DACF from central government.
2. There should be regular release of the DACF in order to help improve upon the situation.
3. There should be sufficient budgetary allocation for indicator data collection as data on some core indicators is nonexistent.
4. A District Covid-19 Emergency fund should be institutionalized in the District.
5. Steps should be taken to hasten work on the construction of the District Hospital in Yagaba