

**WEST MAMPRUSI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY  
NORTH EAST REGION**

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE**

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
MEDIUM - TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018 – 2021)**

**UNDER**

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

**2020 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**

**PREPARED BY:**

**MUNICIPAL PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT**

**WEST MAMPRUSI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This Annual Progress Report (APR) is the third report on the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021). The purpose of this report is to assess progress towards achievement of the MTDP goal and objectives. It is also purported to indicate the progress of implementing the Agenda for Jobs... and will further help to assess whether development targets contained in the MTDP are being met.

Data is periodically updated with the departments as per LI 1961. These departments and agencies submit reports in one way or the other to their superiors. These reports together with update on the core indicators and other critical development and poverty issues that were not available were gathered by the MPCU through a structured template. The data gathered were validated at a MPCU meeting before subjecting it to systematic analysis.

The report is presented in three chapters. Chapter one focuses on the brief background of West Mamprusi and purpose of the report for the period, process involved and difficulties encountered and the status of implementation of the MTDP

Chapter two of the report provides M&E Activities. It provides information on the location/spread of projects, types, contract sums, payments and funding sources. Others are Update on Critical Development Issues and Participatory M&E and other studies.

Chapter three outlines the way forward and recommendations.

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.0 Introduction

This Annual Progress Report (APR) is the third report on the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021). It is a review of the status of actions taken on the implementation of activities outlined in the 2020 Annual Action Plan of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) under the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021). It is a sum of all the quarterly Progress Reports in the year. Specifically, it outlines and assesses the status of the set of core indicators agreed upon in the MTDP plan. The report is an output of a consultative process involving a number of key stakeholders.

The report is presented in three (3) main chapters. Chapter one provides an introduction to the APR; an overview of the status of implementation of the 2020 Annual Action Plan (AAP), purpose of the APR, the processes undertaken to prepare the report and the challenges encountered. Chapter two consider M&E activities including the programs/projects status for the period, update of disbursements from funding sources, update on indicators and targets, update on critical development and poverty issues and participatory M&E approaches used and the results. Chapter three focuses on the way forward.

#### 1.1 Implementation status of the 2020 AAP OF THE MTDP

Table 1.1 summarises the Implementation status of the 2020 AAP of the MTDP.

Table 1.1 Project Implementation Status

Indicators	2017	2018 target	2018 actual	2019 target	2019 actual	2020 target	2020 actual
Proportion of the annual action plan implemented by the end of the year	80.2%	100%	81.0%	100%	85.0%	100%	91.0%
a. Percentage completed	58	80	60	80	40.4	80	51
b. Percentage of on-going interventions	16	20	15	20	43.7%	20	40
c. Percentage of interventions abandoned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Percentage of interventions yet to start	10.8	0	6.6	0	1.3	0	9.0
Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented by the end of the year	79.6%	25%	20.3%	50%	42%	75%	57%

**Table 1.2: Details of AAP Implemented under the Agenda for Jobs Policy**

S/No.	Development Dimension	2020	
		Plan	Exec
1	Economic Development	17	15
2	Social Development	30	27
3	Environment, Infrastructure & Human Settlement	29	27
4	Governance, Corruption & Accountability	25	23
	<b>Total</b>	101	92

Consistent with previous reports, the inability of the Assembly to implement what was planned for the year was largely due to irregular inflow of funds and the slow pace of the procurement process. Even though the Assembly performed well in mobilizing funds internally, it is unable to meet the level that can complement the DACF and other Donor Funds for the implementation of planned programs/projects as contained in the Assesmbly plans.

### **1.2 Purpose of the M&E**

The purpose of the M&E was to measure progress towards achievement of the MTDP goal and objectives. It is also to assess the impact of the programs/projects in the MTDP to the citizenry of the area. It will also help to identify successes, failures, constraints and challenges for improvement to achieve better impacts/targets.

### **1.3 Processes Involved and difficulties encountered**

This report is an output of a review with different stakeholders. This was done by collecting, collating and analyzing data on the extent of implementing the 2020 Annual Action Plan of the MTDP from the various decentralized departments. It could be physical structures, income levels and other social indicators as contained in the plan.

Before data collection commenced, templates were developed in line with requirement of NDPC to ensure that data collected covered all relevant areas. Annual data are updated in the decentralized departments like Community Development and Social Welfare, Health,

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Education and Agriculture. These reports together with update on the core indicators and other critical development and poverty issues that were not available initially were gathered by the MPCU through a structured template.

Availability of up-to-date and accurate data posed a challenge to the preparation of the 2020 APR. The challenges encountered during the data collection process include:

- Inadequate technical and financial resources to conduct effective monitoring and evaluation activities and/or to undertake regular and systematic studies;
- Difficulty in getting through to personnel from some decentralized departments for data on some indicators;
- Different reporting formats and cycles continue to exist, particularly for decentralized departments like Ghana Health Service, Ghana Education Service and Agricultural Department despite templates provided. This makes coordination/harmonization of data processes difficult.
- The MPCU has low M&E capacity

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## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This part of the APR consider M&E activities including the programs/projects status for the period, update of disbursements from funding sources, update of indicators and targets, update on critical development and poverty issues and participatory M&E approaches used and the results.



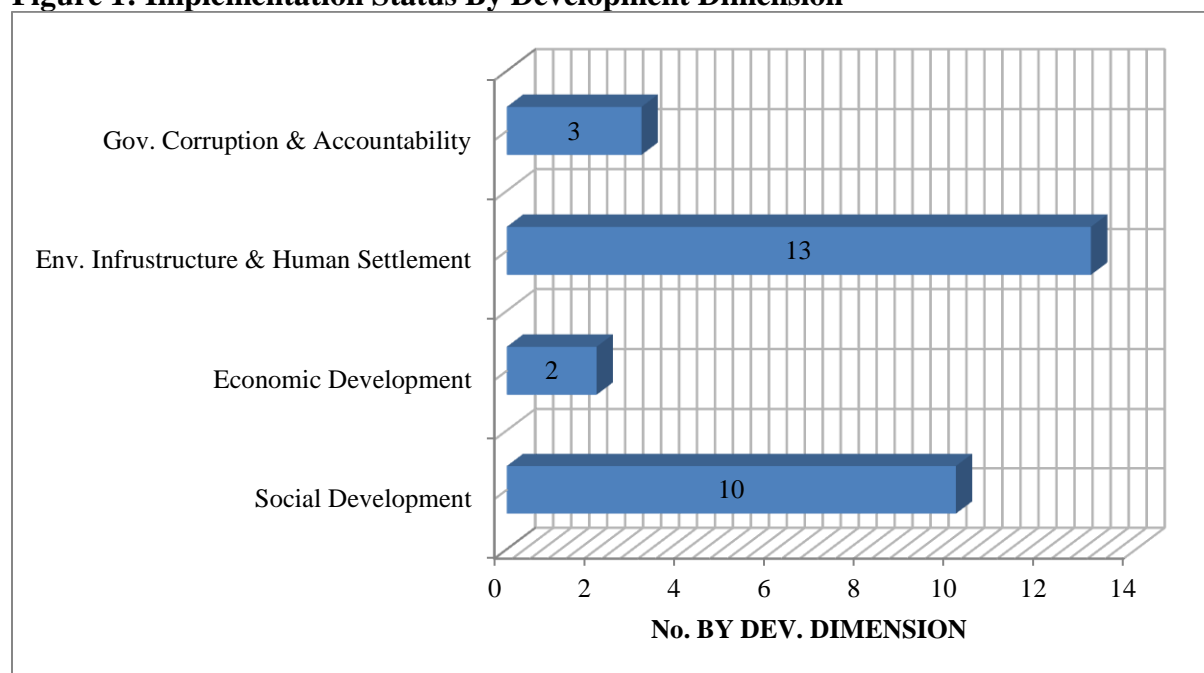
**Table 2.1: PROJECT REGISTER, 2020**

NO.	Description of Project	Development dimension	Location	Contractor /Consultant	Contract sum (GHC)	Source of funding	Date awarded	Date started	Status of the project	Expenditure to date	Remarks
1	Completion and Furnishing of CHPS Compound With Accommodation	Social development	Nasia	M/S ALHASSAN SANDA CO. LTD.	249,385.60	DDF	17/12/19	31/12/19	100% completed	249,385.60	Completed and in-use
2	Completion of Onion Storage	Economic development	Namiyela	MESSERS ADAMU DANJEGA	109,993.00	DDF	17/12/19	31/12/19	100% completed	109,993.00	Completed and in-use
3	Completion And Furnishing of 8No. Bedroom Semi-Detached Workers Villa For Teachers And Nurses At	Social development	Walewale	MUNAJAT COMPANY LIMITED	369,500.00	DDF	17/12/19	28/12/19	100% completed	369,500.00	Completed and in-use
4	Completion of 12 Unit Market Stores	Economic development	Walewale	M/S Sokowuli GH Ltd	249,900.00	DDF	17/12/19	28/12/19	100% completed	249,900.00	Completed and in-use
5	Supply Of 240 No. Dual Desk Furniture	Environment infrastructure and human settlement	Zangu-Vuga, Bugya, Boayini, Wungu Boakudow, Daboya, Nayorku	Tanich Ltd	59,952.00	DDF	17/12/2019	30/2/2020	100.% completed	59,952.00	Completed and in-use

NO.	Description of Project	Development dimension	Location	Contractor /Consultant	Contract sum (GHC)	Source of funding	Date awarded	Date started	Status of the project	Expenditure to date	Remarks
6	Construction of 1No. 3Unit Class Room Block Office Store, Urinal And 4 Seater KVIP	Social development	Wulugu Ranch	BIRIWALLI COMPANY LIMITED	230,461.40	DDF	17/12/19	24/4/20	100% completed	230,461.40	Completed and in-use
7	Completion of 1No. Police Post	Governance , corruption and public accountability	Guabuliga	TOONBIHI GH.LTD	198,710.00	DACF	8/10/19	15/10/19	100% completed	198,710.00	Completed and handed over
8	Installation of Street Lamps In 37 Communities	Environment, infrastructure and human settlement	Walewale SHS, Wungu, Yaama, Wulugu etc.	J-MY DOOR ELECTRICAL ENT.	46,424.25	MPCF	22/11/19	12/12/19	100% completed	46,424.25	Completed and in-use
9	Installation of Street Lamps In 16 Communities	Environment, infrastructure and human settlement	Tinguri, Gbani Diani, Sagadugu 1&2, Kparigu Shalinvoya Etc.	SANDA ELECTRICAL WORKS	19,774.13	MPCF	22/11/19	12/12/19	100% completed	19,774.13	Completed and in-use
10	Reshaping/ Spot Improvement Of (6.1km Feeder Road	Environment, infrastructure and human settlement	Walewale-Zangum	MESSERS ADAMU DANJEGA	69,589.78	DDF	17/12/2019	31/12/19	100% completed	69,589.78	Completed and in-use
11	Rehabilitation of Walewale Treasury Block	Governance , corruption and public accountability	Walewale	ADAMU DANJEGA	119,876.00	DACF	17/12/2019	31/12/19	100% completed	119,876.00	In use
12	Expansion of CHPS Compound	Social Development	Tinguri	M/S RASHMAH CO. LTD	172,803.00	DDF	09-Aug-18	30-Aug-18	100% completed	172,803.00	In use

<b>NO.</b>	<b>Description of Project</b>	<b>Development dimension</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Contractor /Consultant</b>	<b>Contract sum (GHC)</b>	<b>Source of funding</b>	<b>Date awarded</b>	<b>Date started</b>	<b>Status of the project</b>	<b>Expenditure to date</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
13	Completion of Onion Storage	Economic development	Namiyela	Messers Adamu Danjega	109,993.00	DDF	17/12/19	31/12/19	100%	109,993.00	Completed and in-use
14	Completion of 1No. 4Unit teachers quarters	Social development	Diibsi	Biriwalli Company Limited	220,461.40	DACF	17/12/19	24/2/20	20% completed		Completed
15	Construction of 1No. CHPS compound	Social development	Zangu vuga	A.Milo Ent.	269,	DDF	19/11/2020	23/11/20	100% completed		Handed over in the interim
16	Construction of cattle kral	infrastructure	Walewale	Ultimate impression one Ltd	129,163.80	DDF	29/4/2020	10/5/20	100% completed	129,163.80	Handed over in the interim
17	Supply of 250 metal dual desk furniture	Social development	Selected communities	Ultimate impression one Ltd	195,000.00	DDF	29/4/2020	20/5/20	100% completed	195,000.00	Completed and in-use

**Figure 1: Implementation Status By Development Dimension**



Source: West Mamprusi MPCU, 2019

## 2.2 Update of funding and Expenditure/Disbursement

There has been a significant improvement in the internally generated funds over the period but the Assembly is still heavily dependent on the DACF. Table 2 contain update of funding by sources

**Table 2.2: Update on Revenue Sources (GH¢)**

REVENUE ITEM	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
IGF	341,360.00	280,702.36	404,200.00	368,899.98	661,140.00	771,189.39
DACF	3,434,845.92	1,400,779.58	3,208,157.44	1,779,334.77	3,980,070.69	2,836,366.92
MP's CF	330,000.00	293,359.63	260,000.00	339,407.68	500,000.00	67,320.27
SRWSP (UNICEF)	160,000.00	52,895.11	107,700.00	155,250.00	81,642.48	1,079,193.47
DDF	1,017,605.00	909,076.00	1,801,171.55	1,673,801.60	2,619,716.36	666,942.83
(GOG SALARIES)	1,999,114.00	1,999,112.00	1,923,796.50		20,410.62	344,521
OTHERS (GOG -G&S)	334,177.13	210,173.72	251502.03		88,151.62	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,617,102.05</b>	<b>5,375,644.74</b>	<b>7,956,527.52</b>			<b>5,765,533.88</b>

Source: Municipal Finance Office, 2020

From the table it can be inferred that the Municipal Assembly exceeded its revenue targets for 2020 by 116.6 %. These then implies that, the Assembly in terms of IGF is performing creditably and as such can effectively support the implementation of its MTDP with resources from the IGF.

On DACF, the Assembly received only 71.2 percent of its targeted revenue from the central government. The implication is that, projects that draw funding from the DACF in the Assembly were not fully implemented due to the low inflow of funds from the central government.

The situation is not different on other funding sources such as DDF where less than 50% of the budgeted revenue was received. This definitely will have negative implications on the implementation of planned programmes.

### **Effort to generate funds**

As indicated earlier, the Municipal Assembly exceeded its revenue targets due to measures put in place by the Assembly to improve the revenue situation of the Municipality. The measures included among others: involvement of other stakeholders in revenue collection, strengthening the capacity of revenue collectors and intensification of efforts in property rate collection. The Assembly will as it were continue to pursue these and other such measures that are significant to revenue generation.

Despite this achievement, the Assembly still faces a number of challenges in its effort to improve internal revenue mobilization. For instance, there is still a major problem in property rate collection. Many of the properties have not been valued and hence difficult to implement the fee fixing resolution. The IGF performance in the various revenue items is shown in table 2.3

**Table 2.3 IGF Performance**

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>2019 Approved Budget (GHC)</b>	<b>2019 performance (GHC)</b>	<b>2020 Approved Budget (GHC)</b>	<b>2020 performance (GHC)</b>
RATES	30,500.00	19,482.50	25,500.00	27,685.00
LANDS	30,550.00	85,336.92	65,000.00	102,480.00
FEES	154,250.00	132,747.56	145,000.00	199,452.00

FINES	-	-	2,640.00	0.00
LICENCES	148,850.00	92,695.00	131,800.00	288,618.39
RENTS	39,000.00	38,476.50	53,600.00	101,985.00
INVESTMENT	100.00	162.10	37,500.00	58,290.00
MISCELLANEOUS		368,899.98	100.00	1,042.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>461,140.00</b>	<b>779,552.39</b>

Source: Municipal Finance Office, 2020

### Update on Expenditure

The funds received from various sources as mentioned above in the District were spent mainly on Compensation, goods and services, and investment. Funds received were woefully inadequate to meet the planned expenditure of the District hence, many planned expenditures had to be cut down to be able to operate with the limited funds. Table 2.4 presents updates of expenditure in the Municipality.

**Table 2.4: Update on Expenditure**

EXPENDITURE ITEM	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
Compensation (GOG+IGF)	2,137,820.00	2,129,751.65	2,012,597.00	2,012,558.16	2,227,596.16	3,682,535.68
Goods and Service	1,628,032.00	1,467,401.04	2,116,679.00	1,260,963.09	4,089,639.84	2,734,730.96
Investment/Assets	3,894,707.54	1,250,249.03	3,827,252.00	992,279.19	2,679,576.00	2,039,700.01
Others (Donors UNICEF+MAG)	2,137,820.00	331,630.04	0	392,594.10	3,683,464.00	1,122,258.64
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,628,032.00</b>	<b>5,179,031.76</b>	<b>7,956,528.00</b>	<b>4,658,394.57</b>	<b>12,680,216.00</b>	<b>9,579,225.29</b>

Source: Municipal Finance Office, 2020

## 2.5 Update on Indicators and Targets

**Table 2.5: Performance of core indicators at the district level**

S/ N	Indicators	Baseline 2017	2018 targets	2018 actuals	2019 targets	2019 actuals	2020 targets	2020 actuals
	<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>							
1	Total output of agricultural production							
	▪ Maize	11,222		12364	14028	12635	12,884	9,868
	▪ Rice	10706		10628	12745	11653	12,418	17,506
	▪ Millet	5229		4905	6275	5708	5,650	3,657
	▪ Sorghum	4873		4527	5316	5752	8,726	4,885
	▪ Yam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	▪ Cassava	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	▪ Groundnuts	9814		9853	12200	10240	12,025	11,313
	▪ Cowpea	6046		6145	6500	6098	5405	2,800
	▪ Cocoyam	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	▪ Plantain	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	▪ Cocoa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	▪ Shea butter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	▪ Oil palm	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	▪ Cashew nut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	▪ Cotton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	▪ Cattle	2569		25513	30000	20862	30000	-
	▪ Sheep	17301		18211	25000	15412	25000	-
	▪ Goats	7923		8339	14000	11389	14000	-
	▪ Pigs	969		1761	2500	2230	2500	-
	▪ Poultry	26915		31665	41000	317071	41000	-
2	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	25%	35%	27%	40%	33%	40%	38%
3	Number of new industries established							
	▪ Agriculture	1	3	1	3	2	2	1
	▪ Industry	1	1	-	1	0	1	0
	▪ Service	2	3	2	3	2	1	1
4	Number of new jobs created							
	▪ Agriculture (M,F)	1,702	2500 M-	2,721 M-	3,000 M-	2,820 M-		7,333 M-

S/N	Indicators	Baseline 2017	2018 targets	2018 actuals	2019 targets	2019 actuals	2020 targets	2020 actuals
			1,800 F-700	1,521 1,200	1500 F- 1,500	1800 F- 1,020		5,508 F 1,825
	▪ Industry (M,F)	52	2500 M- 1,800 F-700	2,721 M- 1,521 1,200	3,000 M- 1500 F- 1,500	2,820 M- 1800 F- 1,020	3,000 M- 1500 F- 1,500	3,120 M- 2,120 F- 1,000
	▪ Service (M,F)	220	500 M-200 F-300	350 M-152 F-198	600 M- 1500 F- 1,500	265 M-157 F-108	600 M- 1500 F- 1,500	365 M-257 F-108
	<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>							
5	<b>Net enrolment ratio</b>							
	▪ Kindergarten	72.2%	76%	70.9%	75%	69.1%	75.0%	65.7%
	▪ Primary	92.1%	85%	82.6%	75%	78.4%	75.0%	72.4%
	▪ JHS	53.8%	50%	47.0%	65.0%	46.2%	65.0%	56.4%
6	<b>Gender parity</b>							
	▪ Kindergarten	0.99%	1.03%	1.00%	1.03%	1.03%	1.00%	1.02%
	▪ Primary	1.06%	0.95%	1.03%	0.95%	1.04%	1.00%	1.04%
	▪ JHS	1.00%	0.88%	1.06%	0.88%	1.04%	1.00%	0.96%
	▪ SHS	1.01%	1.00%	0.99%	1.00%	1.02%	1.04%	1.03%
7	<b>Completion rate (boys and girls)</b>							
	▪ Kindergarten	95.2%		91.8%	100%	90.8%	100%	NIL
	▪ Primary	119.2%		107.8%	100%	104.4%	100%	NIL
	▪ JHS	81.1%		87.2%	100%	84.0%	100%	NIL
	▪ SHS	85.8%		86.1%	100%	87.5%	100%	NIL
8	<b>Number of operational health facilities</b>							
	▪ CHPS	12	14	14	15	14	20	15
	▪ Clinics	4	4	4	4	4	6	3
	▪ Hospitals	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
	▪ Polyclinic	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
9	<b>Total number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse</b>							
	▪ Child	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



S/N	Indicators	Baseline 2017	2018 targets	2018 actuals	2019 targets	2019 actuals	2020 targets	2020 actuals
	trafficking (sex)							
	▪ Child abuse (sex)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	143	120	90	87	90	70	140.5
11	Malaria case fatality (Institutional)							
	▪ District	0.17	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01
	▪ Male							
	▪ Female							
12	Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	70,928	69,069	77,198	83,242	86,255	109,729	75,971
	▪ indigents (M, F)	6,809	7,046	M1022 F1033	16,642	M5,612 F7,168	22,900	14,609
	▪ Informal (M, F)	14,377	12,700	M6,144 F13,068	14,545	M6,129 F13,359	21,074	16,102
	▪ Aged (M, F)	1,744	1,780	M886 F1,718	2,130	M880 F1,896		
	▪ Under 18years (M, F)	46,477	45,290	M22,262 F23,276	36,290	M22,270 F21,921	31,555	37,372
	▪ Pregnant women	2,020	2,020	6,204	5,551	5,448	18,352	4,258
13	Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water sources							
	▪ District	72%	80%	78%	90%	79%	90%	78%
	▪ Urban	80%	90%	85%	100%	86%	90%	84%
	▪ Rural	65%	80%	68%	90%	73%	90%	72%
14	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services							
	▪ District	30%	45%	40%	60%	45%		
	▪ Urban	10%	20%	15%	20%	15%		
	▪ Rural	20%	25%	25%	40%	30%		

S/N	Indicators	Baseline 2017	2018 targets	2018 actuals	2019 targets	2019 actuals	2020 targets	2020 actuals
	<b>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>							
15	Percentage of road network in good condition							
	▪ Total	30%	45%	35%	50%	40%	60%	50%
	▪ Urban	5%	15%	10%	20%	13%	60%	55%
	▪ Feeder	25%	30%	25%	30%	27%	60%	45
16	Percentage of communities covered by electricity							
	▪ District	48%	60%	50%	70%	60%	95	77%
	▪ Rural	38%	50%	40%	60%	50%	90	60
	▪ Urban	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	100	95
	<b>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>							
17	Percentage of Annual Action Plan implemented	80.2%	100%	81.0%	100%	85.2%	100%	91%
18	Number of communities affected by disaster							
	▪ Bushfire	7	0	5	0	0	-	5
	▪ Floods	19	0	18	0	23	-	49

**Table 2.6 Performance of other specific district indicators**

S/N	Indicators	Baseline 2017	2018 performance	2019 targets	2019 performance	2020 targets	2020 actuals
	<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>						
1	Agriculture Extension officer farmer ratio	1;5200	1;5200	1;2500	1;3120	1;2500	1;3120
2	Number of dams constructed under the 1VID project	0	0	6	2	5	5
	<b>SOCIAL</b>						

S/N	Indicators	Baseline 2017	2018 performance	2019 targets	2019 performance	2020 targets	2020 actuals
	<b>DEVELOPMENT</b>						
3	Pupil Teacher Ratio						
	▪ Kindergarten	37	36	40	39	40	NIL
	▪ Primary	19	20	40	18	40	NIL
	▪ JHS	52	55	45	59	45	NIL
	▪ SHS	25	28	50	32	50	NIL
4	BECE Pass rate						
	▪ District	11.41	12.33	50.00	22.40	50.00	NOT YET IN
	▪ Boys	10.90	13.78	50.00	22.40	50.00	NOT YET IN
	▪ Girls	12.00	10.75	50.00	21.26	50.00	NOT YET IN
5	Prevalence of Stunting among U2	-	-	25 (2.0%)	30 (2.4 %)	1.5	0.5
6	Proportion of U5 Underweight	3210 (4.5%)	4216 (4.9%)	2071(2.5 )	2899(3.5%)	2.5	1.5
7	Supervised Deliveries	46.7	64.6	70	74.5		
8	Doctor population ratio	1:49318	1:35851	1:31332	1:50004	8:156,000	4:156,000
9	Nurse population ratio	1:867	1:600	1:550	1:500		
10	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive)	6.2	3	1.5	2.5	1.2	0.9
11	ODF coverage	30%	53%	80%	78%	90	
12	Teenage pregnancy cases	16.4	13.3	10.0	10.5	10.0	16.8

**Table 2.7: Update on evaluations conducted**

<b>Name of the Evaluation</b>	<b>Policy/programme/project involved</b>	<b>Consultant or resource persons involved</b>	<b>Methodology used</b>	<b>Findings</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	Construction of CHPS compound at Zangu Vuga	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Environmental scanning and impact assessment	Project had no major impact on the environment except destruction of 2 economic trees (share)	-all excavated land to be refilled - contractor to plant grass on the embankment
Feasibility study/Assessment on enterprises	Selection of CLASS communities	GPSNP DCIT	Technical assessment	7 Communities suitable	7 Communities suitable

## **2.6 Update on PM&E conducted**

Citizens' participation in decision-making is the hallmark of democracy. Ghana has adopted and is committed to decentralization as the surest way to achieve the dual benefits of increased participation of citizens in governance, as well as engendering stable and resilient local communities. Therefore, popular participation or ownership of the machinery of government has become the main thrust of Ghana's local government system by shifting the process of governance from 'top-down' to a bottom-up approach, ensuring devolution of power, competence and resources from the centre to the local level.

Participatory monitoring and evaluation is one of the channels of popular participation and it continues to play a key role in the Assembly's activities. In line with this, a number of participatory monitoring and evaluation exercises were carried out within the period by the MPCU and the respective sub-committees. The Municipal Monitoring team monitored all ongoing and recently completed projects to ascertain the functionality of the completed ones as well as interact with contractors and beneficiaries to know their challenges on the field, any deviation, etc.. The Assembly equally conducted monitoring on programmes such as the School Feeding, LEAP, etc to ensure that the expected outputs and outcomes were attained. Table 2.8 shows the update on PM&E conducted.

**Table 2.8: Update on PM&E conducted**

<b>Name of the PM&amp;E Tool</b>	<b>Policy/programme / project involved</b>	<b>Consultant or resource persons involved</b>	<b>Methodology used</b>	<b>Findings</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
Beneficiary feedback	Ghana School Feeding Programme	MPCU	Interviews and observations	-increased in enrolment -low quality of food in some schools -poor kitchen infrastructure	Desk officer to step up monitoring Need for upward adjustment of daily rate per child
Site meetings	Construction of 4 unit semidetached staff villa Rehabilitation of 2No. small earth dams at Nayorku and Karimenga and construction of CHPs at Zangu Vuga	MPCU	Discussion sessions	-minimum use of labour from project impact communities -works on projects were within scheduled	-contractors urged to make use of local labour force especially unskilled labour -
Site inspections	Infrastructure projects in education, water and sanitation and health sector	MPCU Monitoring Team	Joint quarterly monitoring by MPCU, CSOs and project impact communities	-Pace of work GETFund projects is generally slow -works on all DACF projects were within scheduled	-Consultants to the projects to initiate site meetings with contractors and other stakeholders to discuss the way forward

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

### **2.4.1 Water and Sanitation/CLTS**

Twelve (12) new boreholes were drilled within the year in selected communities with support from Development partners such as UNICEF, Global Communities and CRS. Most of these boreholes have challenges of been drying up during the dry season. Beneficiary communities of successful drilled boreholes included Zaanguga, Sagadugu-Akolbilafongu, Takuga and Boayini-Bimofongu with Booduri-Zangum remaining the unsuccessful one.

Promotion of CLTS in the Municipality continued within the year. A total of 16 communities were declared as open defecation free communities within the year. The Municipality now has a total of 75 ODF communities which translates to about 75% coverage in the Municipality. The environmental health unit has intensified the routine household inspection and is collaborating with other WASH partners to achieve a Municipal ODF by November 2021. The major challenge now is how to work on the small towns to achieve this objective.

## 2.4.2 Education

### Key activities identified for performance during the year under the following areas

- Access:- infrastructure for needy communities/schools, ongoing CBE programme which saw the distribution of bicycles and COVID-19 materials to CBE classes in order to follow the preventive protocols. Provision of dual desks for both K.Gs and Primary schools.
- Gender: - procurement of school uniforms and bags for needy girls by UNICEF.
- Special Education:-
- Quality:- Posting of 204 newly trained teachers from the Colleges of Education by GES Headquarters into the Municipality.

Provision of ten (10) brand new Royal- 150 motorbikes for all circuit supervisors in the municipality.

- Management:- Training of key stakeholders on ‘Back to School Campaign’ and the replication of Differentiated Learning at the District level for selected primary school teachers (GALOP) schools.

**Table 2.9: Key Activities identified for performance by objectives:**

Strategic Key objective	Activity/ project	Funding source	Unit/Department/Agency responsible
Access	Construction of school buildings, toilet facilities, maintenance of dilapidated ones and distribution of COVID-19 materials and furniture to schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ GETFUN D</li> <li>▪ MACF</li> <li>▪ GOG</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A/D Planning.</li> <li>• Municipal Assembly.</li> <li>• NoDA</li> </ul>
Gender	.Procuring school uniforms and bags for needy girls.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ PARTNER NGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Girl-Education Officer.</li> <li>• UNICEF.</li> </ul>
Quality	Posting of 204 newly trained teachers from Colleges of Education. Effective monitoring and supervision of partial reopening of schools amidst COVID-19. Provision of new motorbikes for the ten (10) circuit supervisors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corporate bodies</li> <li>• GOG</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Circuit Supervisors</li> <li>• A/D-Quality and Access.</li> <li>• Head teachers</li> <li>• HR</li> </ul>

Managem ent	Training of key stakeholders on ‘Back-To-School campaign. Differentiated Learning workshop for GALOP schools’ teachers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GOG</li> <li>• Partner NGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human Resource Unit.</li> <li>• Partner NGOs</li> </ul>
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**Access: Status/performance during the Quarter under the following areas**

- Number of schools:-81 KGs, 88 Primary, 50 JHS, 3 SHS and 1voc/Tec.
- Enrolment situation:-KG 7534, Primary 20082, JHS 8471, SHS 3815 and voc./Tec.1066
- PPEs supplied to both Junior and Senior High Schools for partial reopening of schools for final year students and SHS 2 Gold track students.
- Identified challenges in **Access** during the quarter;- total closure of schools from 16<sup>th</sup> March (first quarter) to 21<sup>st</sup> June, 2020.
- Present performance against key benchmarks agreed for the year: On the part of access, the Municipal has done well with infrastructure and furniture but quality issues are still there for attention.

**Table 2.10: KG Performance in Access**

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	-No. of schools	81	81	87	Some public KGs are still under trees. Not less than 9 classrooms needed.
	-No. of classroom	159	159	186	
	-No. of classes	168	168	186	
	-Total enrolment	8368	8368	9450	
	-Girls enrolment	4168	4168	4725	
Private	-No. of schools	32	32	35	The private schools seems not to have infrastructure problems
	-No. of classroom	64	64	70	
	-No. of classes	64	64	70	
	-Total enrolment	1980	1980	2200	
	-Girls enrolment	933	933	1100	

**Table 2.11: Primary Performance in Access**

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	-No. of schools	88	88	90	More classrooms are needed for the Enrolment.
	-No. of classroom	502	502	540	
	-No. of classes	519	519	540	
	-Total enrolment	20398	20398	22410	
	-Girls enrolment	10022	10022	11205	
Private	-No. of schools	26	26	30	The private schools are doing well in terms of infrastructure
	-No. of classroom	156	156	180	
	-No. of classes	156	156	180	
	-Total enrolment	7020	7020	8100	
	-Girls enrolment	2040	2040	4050	

**Table 2.12: JHS Performance in Access**

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	-No. of schools	50	50	55	Some JHS need expansion to accommodate the enrolment.
	-No. of classroom	150	150	165	
	-No. of classes	153	153	165	
	-Total enrolment	8566	8566	9200	
	-Girls enrolment	4210	4210	4600	
Private	-No. of schools	5	5	7	No issue of infrastructural need seen.
	-No. of classroom	15	15	21	
	-No. of classes	15	15	21	
	-Total enrolment	673	673	840	
	-Girls enrolment	230	230	420	

**Table 2.13: SHS Performance in Access**

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	-No. of schools	2	2	4	Enrolment exceeds annual target. More classrooms are required.
	-No. of classrooms	59	59	85	
	-No. of classes	59	59	85	
	-Total enrolment	4815	4815	5000	
	-Girls enrolment	1599	1599	2500	
Private	-No. of schools	2	2	4	There is no infrastructure need at the private SHS
	-No. of classroom	16	16	36	
	-No. of classes	16	16	36	
	-Total enrolment	216	216	500	
	-Girls enrolment	85	85	250	

**Table 2.14: TVET Performance in Access**

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	-No. of schools	1	1	2	The school needs one more classroom to accommodate the growing student enrolment.
	-No. of classroom	23	23	36	
	-No. of classes	24	24	36	
	-Total enrolment	1066	1066	1600	
	-Girls enrolment	573	573	1600	

**Table 2.15: Special Education Performance in Access**

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	-No. of schools	1	1	2	The school needs more attention from stakeholders since it has no permanent structure on its own and its enrolment being dwindled.
	-No. of classroom	1	1	2	
	-No. of classes	1	1	2	
	-Total enrolment	4	4	28	
	-Girls enrolment	1	1	14	



**1. Quality: Status/performance during the year**

- Teacher attendance trends:- Not measured because of COVID.
- Trends in learning achievement:- Not measured.
- Situation of teaching and learning materials;-TLMs for schools are inadequate and the affiliated special school is in dire need of TLMs.
- Identified challenges in **Quality** during the quarter; - the inadequate special education teachers in the Municipality, stigmatization, inadequate IN-SETs and logistics adversely affected quality.
- Learning environments in schools:-conducive for effective teaching and learning with the exception of few.
- Present performance against key benchmarks agreed for the year:-

**Table 2.16: KG Performance in Quality**

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	-Total no. of teachers	158	158	258	The KGs need more trained and experienced staff since most of them are volunteers.
	-Number of Female Teachers	102	102	208	
	133	133	258		
	-Total no. of teachers trained	1:53	1:53	1:37	
	-PTR	-	-	8368	
	-No. of core textbooks	-	-	8368	
	• English	-	-	8368	
	• Maths	81	81	81	
	• Science				
	-No. of schools inspected annually				
Private	-Total no. of teachers	64	64	80	The private schools lack trained teachers, though PTR is encouraging.
	-Number of Female Teachers	53	53	50	
	9	9	30		
	-Total no. of teachers trained	1:31	1:31	1:30	
	-PTR	Data not available	Data not available	1425	
	-No. of core textbooks	available	available	1425	
	• English			1425	
	• Maths	32	32	32	
	• Science				
	-No. of schools inspected annually				

**Table 2.17: Primary Performance in Quality**

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	-Total no. of teachers	498	498	540	Though the PTR is not bad, some village schools
	-Number of Female Teachers	209	209	270	
	371	371	479		

	-Total no. of trained teachers -PTR -No. of core textbooks • English • Maths • Science -No. of schools inspected annually	1:41 - - - 87	1:41 - - - 87	1:35 20398 20398 20398 87	are still under staffed and some of them are volunteers.
Private	-Total no. of teachers -Number of Female Teachers -Total no. of trained teachers -PTR -No. of core textbooks • English • Maths • Science -No. of schools inspected annually	156 80 11 1:45 Data not available 26	156 80 11 1:45 Data not available 26	156 80 80 1:20 7020 7020 7020 26	The PTR is not encouraging and the number of trained teacher in the schools is also a worrisome issue.

**Table 2.18: JHS Performance in Quality**

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	-Total no. of teachers -Number of Female Teachers -Total no. of trained teachers -PTR -No. of core textbooks • English • Maths • Science -No. of schools inspected annually	418 109 401 1:21 - - - 50	418 109 401 1:21 - - - 50	440 220 353 1:30 8566 8566 8566 50	PTR at the JHS is not bad but performance in BECE does not reflect the issue.
Private	-Total no. of teachers -Number of Female Teachers -Total no. of trained teachers -PTR -No. of core textbooks • English • Maths • Science -No. of schools inspected annually	32 8 9 1:21 Data not available 5	32 8 9 1:21 Data not available 5	35 17 30 1:20 673 673 673 5	There is an inadequate number of trained teachers at the private schools which is a worrisome situation.

**Table 2.19: SHS Performance in Quality**

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	-Total no. of teachers -Number of Female Teachers -Total no. of trained teachers -PTR -Total no of Non-Teaching Staff -No. of core textbooks • English • Maths • Science No. of schools inspected annually	188 19 182 1:26 86 0 139 358 2 2 2	188 19 182 1:26 86 0 139 358 2 2 2	208 50 188 1:30 101 4108 4108 4108 2 2 2	Inadequate core textbooks.
Private	-Total no. of teachers -Number of Female Teachers -Total no. of trained teachers -PTR -Total no. of Non-Teaching Staff -No. of core textbooks • English • Maths • Science -No. of schools inspected annually	17 3 13 1:13 8 Data not available Data not available 2	17 3 13 1:13 8 Data not available Data not available 2	40 20 40 1:30 15 216 216 216 2	PTR exceeds annual target. Number of trained teachers is far better as compared to the basic level.

**Table 2.20: TVET Performance in Quality**

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	-Total no. of teachers -Number of Female Teachers -Total no. of trained teachers -PTR -Total no of Non-Teaching Staff -No. of core textbooks • English	46 6 43 1:23 4 985 468 468	46 6 43 1:23 4 985 468 468	65 33 65 1:25 12 1066 1066 1066	As a technical/vocational school, the number of female teachers is not encouraging, though PTR is good.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maths</li> <li>• Science</li> </ul> -No. of schools inspected annually	1	1	1	
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**Table 2.21: Special Education Performance in Quality**

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	-Total no. of teachers	1	1	2	The only one affiliated special school needs TLMs for effective teaching and learning.
	-Number of Female Teachers	0	0	1	
	-Total no. of trained teachers	1	1	2	
	-PTR	1:4	1:4	1:30	
	-Total no of Non-Teaching Staff	0	0	1	
	-No. of core textbooks	2	2	14	
	• English	2	2	14	
	• Maths	1	1	1	
	• Science				
	-No. of schools inspected annually				

## 2. Management

- Staffing situation at the office;-MEO staff establishment as at the third quarter was 59 officers.
- A management action taken during the quarter (disciplinary cases and commendations);-
- Identified challenges in **Management** during the quarter;- limited staff meetings/staff interactions as a result of COVID-19
- Present performance against key benchmarks agreed for year;-even though management faced a lot of logistical challenges during the period, it defied all odds in its determination to ensure quality education in the district by organizing series of virtual with partners and management staff with the limited resources available.

**Table 2.22 Pre-tertiary Education management performance**

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	- No. of management staff	59	59	59	.
	- No. received training	0	0	59	
	- No. of vacant positions	0	0	0	
	- No. of Circuit Supervisors	10	10	10	
	- No. of Circuits	10	10	10	
	No. of schools monitored	81	81	81	
		88	88	89	

- KG	50	50	50	
-Primary	3	3	5	
-JHS	1	1	1	
-SHS	1	1	1	
-TVET				
- Special				

**Table 2.23 KG Education infrastructure**

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	- Number of schools needing minor repairs	64	64	33	6 KGs have no structures not to talk of maintenance. A good number of the pupils also seat on the floor.
	- No. of pupils having writing places	2550	2550	8368	
	- seating places	2550	2550	8368	
	- No. of schools with clean and safe water	25	25	81	
	- No. of schools with toilet facilities	65	65	81	
	- No. of schools with urinals	65	65	81	

**Table 2.24 Primary Education infrastructure**

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	- Number of schools needing minor repairs	35	35	20	Rehabilitation of damaged school buildings is in progress to provide shelters for the pupils.
	- No. of pupils having writing places/seating places	9315	9315	20398	
	- No. of schools with clean and safe water	18	18	87	
	- No. of schools with toilet facilities	75	75	87	
	- No. of schools with urinals	83	83	87	

**Table 2.25 JHS Education infrastructure**

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	- Number of schools needing minor repairs	13	13	5	Rehabilitation of educational infrastructure is underway. CRS has also supported the district with toilet facilities during the quarter.
	- No. of pupils having writing places/seating places	6400	6400	8566	
	- No. of schools with clean and safe water	17	17	50	
	- No. of schools with toilet facilities	41	41	50	
	- No. of schools with urinals	42	42	50	

**Table 2.26 SHS Education infrastructure**

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	- Number of schools needing minor repairs	2	2	2	Though there are toilet facilities and urinals, compared to enrolment, there are inadequate.
	- No. of pupils having writing places/seating places	4815	4815	4815	
	- No. of schools with clean and safe water	2	2	2	
	- No. of schools with toilet facilities	2	2	2	
	- No. of schools with urinals	2	2	2	

**Table 2.27 TVET Education infrastructure**

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	- Number of schools needing minor repairs	1	1	2	So many GETFUND projects are still under construction.  There is only one borehole as source of water for the school.
	- No. of pupils having writing places/seating places	1066	1066	1066	
	- No. of schools with clean and safe water	1	1	1	
	- No. of schools with toilet facilities	1	1	1	
	- No. of schools with urinals	1	1	1	

**Table 2.28 Special Education infrastructure**

Main Output Areas	Output Indicator	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Annual Target	Remarks
Public	- Number of schools needing minor repairs	1	1	2	The special school is affiliated to Sugurugu R/C JHS and has no permanent structure not to talk of minor repairs.
	- No. of pupils having writing places/seating places	4	4	4	
	- No. of schools with clean and safe water	0	0	1	
	- No. of schools with toilet facilities	1	1	1	
	- No. of schools with urinals	0	0	1	

### 3. Payroll Monitoring/Reconciliation

- General Personnel/Payroll situation during the quarter:-For some time now, there have been validation exercise on the payroll.
- Increases/decreases in number of personnel paid:-

- Some teachers changed their banks for various reasons, and some names were deleted due to deaths and resignations from the service.
- Percentage of staff at post but not on payroll:-Less than 5% most of whom are newly posted trained teachers, NABCO teachers and National Service Personnel.
- Rate of teacher/staff absenteeism in Public schools:-

#### 4. Way forward (Next Quarter Outlook):

More workshops/courses on preventive protocols of COVID-19 and CCP will be organized for management staff, teachers, Head teachers, MEOC members and other stakeholders to build their capacity to ensure or enforce effective monitoring and supervision of schools, more especially on COVID-19 preventive protocols pending on availability of resources. Also, timely release of funds and other logistics can help trigger academic excellence in our schools. Passionate appeal will also be made to our partner NGOs to support the Directorate with PPEs as most of the items supplied by GOG are perishable.

#### 5. Recommendations/Conclusion;

Effective monitoring and supervision by circuit supervisors and the entire Directorate staff to check absenteeism, truancy and deviant behaviors, as well as application of sanctions such as demotions and embargo of salaries are highly recommended for implementation if the West Mamprusi Municipal Directorate of Education is to realize its vision and mission statement. The Municipal Assembly will also be engaged properly during MEOC meetings to support with more furniture and maintenance of dilapidated infrastructure.

#### Free Senior High School (FSHS)

Government policy of Free Senior High School is in full operation in all the public Senior High and Technical Schools in the Municipality. Table 5 present enrolment of second cycle institutions in the Municipality. These schools require more infrastructures to accommodate the increasing student admission due to the free Senior High school policy.

**Table 2.29: Enrolment of Second Cycle Students under the FSHS policy**

S/No.	Levels	DAY		BOARDING	
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
1	Year 1	555	538	504	489
2	Year 2	482	402	859	473
3	Year 3	162	213	765	509
	Total	1199	1153	2128	1471

Source: GES, WMM, January 2020

#### Ghana School Feeding Programme

The number of schools benefiting from the Ghana School Feeding Programme in the Municipality has been increased from 20 schools to 40 schools. As at the time of producing this report the enrolment figures were not made available to the MPCU secretariat. The table below shows the enrolment figures for the previous year.

#### 2.4.4 The National Youth Employment Programme

A total of 979 compared to 218 youth have so far been employed in the various modules of the NYEP. The table below gives the state of NYEP by models in the Municipality.

**Table 2.30: Employment by NYEP Modules**

S/No.	Module	No. of beneficiaries		
		M	F	Total
1	Youth in Sports	16	5	21
2	Community Policing Assistant Service	54	7	61
3	Arabic Instructors	37	0	37
4	Youth in Sanitation	39	81	120
5	Youth in Afforestation	540	200	740
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>979</b>

**Source:** Municipal NYEP Office, Jan.2020

#### 2.2.4 AGRICULTURE AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

##### Agriculture activities

This section covers activities carried out within the year under review, Jan.-Dec. 2020 by the Municipal Department of Agriculture and its collaborative partners to ensure improved and sustained agricultural growth with the aim of improving food security and farm household incomes in the West Mamprusi Municipality.

##### Weather and its effects on crops and livestock production

The weather in respect to the period under review was dry enhancing drying of farm produce. The rains in most parts of the municipality stopped in the third week of October.

Livestock feed was available and livestock watering points still have water.

**Table 2.31: Average Rainfall Distribution**

MONTH	AVERAGE NUMBER OF RAIN DAYS		REMARKS
	2019	2020	
October	12	5	
November	4	1	
December	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	

*Source: DAD*

**Table 2.32 Activities Implemented**

Sub Programme	Activity	Target	Output	Remarks
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Production and Productivity Improvement	Establish demonstrations on use of organic fertilizers in vegetable production	1 demo plot each in 2 communities	2 communities (Kata and Takorayiri) selected and contact farmers identified	Farmers are still engaged in harvesting of main crops, hence the delay in demo establishment
Production and Productivity Improvement	Organized field days at harvesting of crop demo plots	6 demonstration sites	6 demonstration sites. 289 farmers (98F, 191M) attended	Farmers were impressed about the yield of Lake which is a hybrid variety of maize as compared to obatampa and other OPV maize varieties
Production and Productivity Improvement	Sensitized dry season vegetable production farmers on appropriate use and safe handling of agro-chemicals	600 farmers	283 farmers (238 males and 45 females) sensitized	Moatani, Kata, Takorayiri, Gbeo and Karimenga communities reached. Presence of COVID-19 affected meeting with larger numbers, hence target not met. Activity is on-going to meet target.
Production and Productivity Improvement	Organized the celebration National Farmers' Day Event	1 Event	1 Event	10 farmers (6males 4 females) and one staff awarded for outstanding performance
Production and Productivity Improvement	Determine yields of selected crops	9 crops (maize, rice, sorghum, millet, cowpea, soybean, groundnuts, cassava and yam)	7 crops (maize, rice, sorghum, millet, cowpea, soybean and groundnuts)	Studies could not be carried out on yam and cassava because it not widely grown.
Climate Change Mitigation and Resilience Scheme	Sensitize farmers on bushfire prevention, control and management			
Human Resource Development and Management	Trained staff on FBO Development and Sustainability	20 persons	25 persons (20 males and 5 females) trained	National Service Persons included. Staff are expected to train FBO executives in first quarter of 2021

Human Resource Development and Management	Train staff on post-harvest loss management.	20 persons	24 persons (19 males and 5 females) trained	AEAs are expected train farmers. National Service Persons included in the training hence higher achievement figure.
Early Warning Systems and Emergency Preparedness	Carried out livestock disease surveillance	3 months	3 months	No livestock disease outbreak recorded within the period

**Table 2.33 Estimate Yields of Selected Crops**

No	Crop	Area Cultivated (ha)		Yield (mt/ha)		Production (mt)	
		2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
1	Maize	6,442	4,934	2.00	2.00	12,884	9,868
2	Rice	6,209	7,678	2.00	2.28	12,418	17,506
3	Sorghum	4,593	4,211	1.90	1.16	8,726	4,885
4	Millet	3,139	3,208	1.80	1.14	5,650	3,657
5	Groundnuts	8,598	8,702	1.40	1.30	12,025	11,313
6	Cowpea	4,158	2,000	1.30	1.40	5,405	2,800
7	Soybean	1,420	4,058	1.40	1.30	1,988	5,276

Area of maize cultivated for 2020 is less than that of 2019 due to destruction of farms by floods. An estimated land area of 2,152ha of maize was completely destroyed by flood waters. Cowpea cultivation was also affected by the floods. However it is anticipated that the production of cowpea in the dry season will compensate for the shortfall of the main season.

**Table 2.34: Vaccinations and Prophylactic Treatments of Farm Animals and Pets**

Animal Species	Disease	No. of Animals Vaccinated			Total
		October 2020	November 2020	December 2020	
Poultry	Newcastle Orthodox	0	0	0	0
	I-2	0	0	0	0
	Gumboro	0	0	0	0
	Fowl pox	0	0	0	0
	Marek's disease	0	0	0	0
Cattle	Anthrax	0	0	0	0
	Blackleg	0	0	0	0
	CBPP	0	0	0	0
Sheep	PPR	100	0	0	100
	Anthrax	0	0	0	0
Goats	PPR	50	0	0	50

	Anthrax	0	0	0	0
Dogs	Rabies	0	0	0	0
Cats	Rabies	0	0	0	0
Total		150	0	0	150

Source: Municipal Vet Unit, 2020

### Analysis

The practice of quack veterinary persons is adversely affecting vaccinations because they use anti-biotic which is cheaper than the vaccines.

Also, a vaccine vile is to cover about 100 animals and it is difficult organizing such numbers for vaccination.

Farmers also expect vaccination to be free as they pay tax on their cattle.

**Table 2.35: Clinical Cases (treatment)**

No	Diagnosis/Clinical Condition	Total Number of Animals Treated					Treatment Given
		Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Poultry	
1	Retain Placenta		9	1			Manual remove and flash with potassium
2	Pneumonia		40	15			Oxytetracycline administered
3	Diarrhoea		12	4			Sulphur and albendazole administered
4	Bloat		7				Salt peter
5	Dystocia (surgery)		2				Caesarian surgery
6	Wound treatment	2	3	4			Penstrip and oxy spray used
7	Foot rot						
8	Anorexia (loss of appetite)	12	8	3	10		Multivitamins
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>10</b>		

## PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES

### a. Planting for Food and Jobs

The Planting for Food and Job Campaign is a policy that has been introduced by the NPP Government to help address the declining growth of Ghana's agricultural sector. It is an avenue to modernize agriculture and make it a source of employment for the teeming youths. PFJ was launched in 2017 with the aim to increase food sufficiency, reduce food imports and create jobs for the youth.

Certified seed distribution in the municipality started in May and was being done by registered input dealers in accordance with the 2020 PFJ regulations.

As part of promoting production and productivity, government subsidized fertilizers and seed for farmers during the cropping season.

**Table 2.36: Subsidized input sales**

No	Input Type	Quantity Sold under Subsidy	Number of beneficiary farmers		
			Male	Female	Total
	Hybrid maize seed (kg)	147,440	4,509	1,055	<b>5,564</b>
	OPV maize seed (kg)	45,135	1025	427	<b>1,452</b>
	Rice seed (kg)	20,000	174	29	<b>203</b>
	Soybean seed (kg)	30,195	388	477	<b>865</b>
	NPK fertilizer (25kg bag)	96,663	2,627	938	<b>3,565</b>
	Urea fertilizer (25kg bag)	11,880	2,245	678	<b>2,923</b>
	Organic (liquid) fertilizer (litres)	750	59	7	<b>66</b>

**b. Ghana Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (GASIP)**

The aim of GASIP is to contribute to a sustainable poverty reduction in rural Ghana with an objective to promote enhanced profitability of smallholder farmers through adoption of improved conservation agriculture technologies for increased productivity and climate change resilience.

The target is smallholder resource-poor farmers with emphasis on women and the youth. Improved Conservation Agriculture Technologies are disseminated to farmers through demonstration.

Six (6) farmer groups with a total membership of 124 farmers (72 males, 52 females) from 6 communities are involved and 2 acre demonstration plot per community have been fenced to protect the fields from grazing by animals and destruction by bushfires. All demonstration plots have been planted.

Technologies demonstrated in the reporting period included;

- a. Timely harvesting
- b. Creation of fire belt
- c. Cover crop relay planting:

Cowpea was used as the cover crop and planted in-between maize rows for it to serve as a soil cover thereby reducing soil erosion and also improving soil fertility.

- d. Appropriate use and handling of agro-chemicals

Farmers were sensitized on the appropriate use of agro-chemicals in control of insect pests and how to safely handle them to eliminate its hazardous effect.

Boreholes drilled at the 4 selected sites (Loagri, Sagadugu, Diani and Nayoku) for dry season irrigation purposes. However, the pumps, water tanks and solar panels are yet to be installed.

## Adoption of Conservation farming Systems

**Table 2.37 Conservation Systems Adopted**

Systems	Types of Crops	Beneficiaries		Total	Number Adopted		Total	Percent age Adoption (%)	Remarks
		Male	Female		Male	Female			
Timely harvesting	Maize, soybean, cowpea	69	55	124	69	55	124	100	
Proper drying	Maize, soybean, cowpea	69	55	124	69	55	124	100	
Use of tarpaulin in threshing and drying.	Maize, soybean	69	55	124	15	5	20	16	Farmers do not have tarpaulins. However, they have appreciated the significance of it in quality grain production and reduction of post-harvest loss.

**Table 2.38 Challenges and Recommendations**

No	Challenge	Recommendation
1	Inadequate agricultural machinery for harvesting (especially in respect of commercial farmers)	Investors should be encouraged to establish Agricultural Mechanization Service Centers in the municipality
2	Inadequate storage space (especially for commercial farmers)	Investor should be encouraged to invest in construction of warehouses
3	Incidence of bushfires	Agro-insecticides should be subsidized
4	Participation in agricultural activities restricted due to COVID-19	Intensify sensitization of protocols of COVID 19 and provision of PPEs for extension staff.

### 2.4.5 One District One Factory

Under this subject, three major interventions are being carried. The first is the construction of watermelon processing factory at Loagari in partnership with Kinaphama Ltd. This project is about 90% complete. The second intervention is the construction of Sheanut processing

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factory at Gbimsi facilitated by the second lady Samira Bawumia. The project is 100% complete and waiting for commissioning.



***On-going construction of watermelon processing factory***

Also, another private investor, TAMANAA FOUNDATION at Nasia who is into Rice farming and processing was supported under the policy of One District-One Factory. A proposal was submitted and assessment team from the national secretariat inspected the rice processing facility at Nasia. Based on these efforts production over the years has shoot up significantly and again putting money into the pockets of rice farmers within the Municipality and beyond as there is always ready markets for their products. TAMANAA is in partnership with a Turkish Company that has agreed to support up to 50% of establishment of an additional rice processing plant near Loagari. This project has also reached an advanced leveled.

It expected that, these projects when completed and operational will provide more jobs for the unemployed youth within the Region and beyond and also put more money into the hands of men and women.

#### **2.4.5 One District one warehouse**

The Municipality has also benefited from the construction of a warehouse at Walewale. This project has been completed and handed over. It is expected that, the intervention will help reduce the post harvest loses in the Agriculture sector.





*Completed warehouse at Walewale*

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

Under this initiative, seven sub-projects were awarded for rehabilitation and construction of small earth dams at various communities in the Municipality. Most of these projects have substantially been completed.

#### **2.4.7 Small scale business activities/skills development**

Over the past three decades, Ghana 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 MMDAs are facing challenges in meeting the needs of the people because they lack commensurate resources and in some cases their effort are not adequately fed into local needs. Addressing these unpleasant phenomena urgently requires a paradigm shift in the way of doing things. In view of which the West Mamprusi Municipal Assembly has adopted Local Economic Development (LED) as an approach of development that fully harness the economic potentials of the Municipality for job creation and consequently improve living standards of its citizenry.

In line with the above, the Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee on decentralization in collaboration with Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development assisted the West Mamprusi Municipal Assembly to Develop a comprehensive LED strategy for the Municipality.

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## Support for Local Economic Development (LED) Activities

### FORM AND TRAINING OF WOMEN GROUPS ON INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY

The Municipal Business Advisory Center facilitated the formation of women income generating activities groups made up of a minimum of 20 and a maximum of 25 women per group to be trained. Table 2 shows the women groups and the type of training provided for each group:



Women groups in a training session



A facilitator taking some women groups income generating activities





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Women weaving traditional cloth

Participants moving from one work station to the other

**Table 2.39: List of Women Groups Formed**

No.	Name of Women group	Targeted training provided	Facilitators
1	Janga fish mongers	1. Packaging, 2. Marketing, 3. Basic record keeping, 4. mobilisation of investible capital, 5. Access credit from financial institutions 6. Mobilising investible capital from peers through VSLA formation	The facilitators at the training were drawn from the Municipal Local Economic Development Team (MLEDT) and some
2	Janga rice processors		
3	Kparigu soap makers		
4	Kparigu crop farmers		
5	Kpasenkpe pito brewers		
6	Kpasenkpe Groundnut oil processors		
7	Tinguri hair dressers		
8	Tinguri Shea nut collectors and processors		
9	Walewale dressmakers		
10	Walewale chop bar owners		
11	Wulugu/Gbimsi soap makers		
12	Wulugu/Gbimsi pito brewers		
13	Wungu animal rearing		
14	Wungu Groundnut oil processors		

***a. Facilitate the formation of Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA)***

The MLEDST facilitated the formation of VSLAs in each Zonal Councils. This became necessary due to the poor access to investible credit by most women engaged in income generating activities. MLEDST decided to pilot the VSLA concept with the fourteen (16) women groups formed.

The Municipal Business Advisory Centre (BAC), was tasked to facilitate the formation and operationalization of fourteen (16) women VSLAs (i.e. two in each Zonal Council). The BAC organise a two day training in two clusters with each cluster made up of seven (7) groups. At the training issues address included:

1. The concept of VSLA
2. Development of VSLA constitutions
3. Roles and responsibilities of members of VSLAs
4. Purpose of the formation of VSLAs
5. Loans to members of the VSLAs
6. Share out period and principles guiding share out

Before the end of the year, nine (9) VSLAs were formed and operationalized with five outstanding.



Community orientation on the benefits of VSLA

***b. Link trained rural women groups to financial institutions***

The MLEDST in collaboration with Bamarigu Rural Bank and Agricultural Development Bank organised seven public forum, one in each Zonal council to educate people engaged in various income generating activities on the modalities of securing credit from the banks. Major issues addressed during the fora included:

1. Need to form and work in groups
2. Need to keep basic records on daily business activities
3. Need to open a saving account and make regular deposit into the accounts
4. Seek financial advice regularly, etc.

**Table 2.40 Summary of Activities Implemented**

Activities	No. of acts	Male	Female	Total
<b>Business Development Services:</b>				
Technical Training	1	0	20	20
Management Training	2	30	15	45
Food Hygiene Workshop	0	0	0	0
Start Your Business Workshop	0	0	0	0
Entrepreneurship Seminars	0	0	0	0
Advocacy & Lobbying Skills Training	0	0	0	0
Literacy & Numerical Skills Training	0	0	0	0

<b>Activities</b>	<b>No. of acts</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Study Tour /Industrial Visits	0	0	0	0
Information Seminars / Sensitization Programmes	0	0	0	0
Farmer Field Fora	0	0	0	0
Needs Assessment	4	5	21	26
NVTI Exams	0	0	0	0
Facilitating Access to Markets	1	1	2	3
Trade Fairs	0	0	0	0
Site Inspection for Enterprise Recommendation	0	0	0	0
Presentation of Kits	0	0	0	0
Internship				
Occupational Safety Health and Environmental Management (OSHEM)	0	0	0	0
KAIZEN Activities	0	0	0	0
Group Development	0	0	0	0
Follow Up	3	5	5	10
Others (Specify)				
Registration of business certificates for clients			15	15
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>119</b>
<b>Advisory, Counselling &amp; Extension Services:</b>				
Advisory and Extension	4	5	30	35
Provision of Information on:				
Business Registration	3	4	8	12
Financial Support	1	10	12	22
Referrals	1	3	8	11
Technology and Equipment	0	0	0	0
Training	0	0	0	0
Others (specify)				
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>80</b>

<b>Activities</b>	<b>No. of acts</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>MSE Access to Credit</b>				
Preparation of Business Plans	0	0	0	0
Introduction of MSEs to Banks	1	4	7	11
Others (Specify)				
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Stakeholders Meeting/ SME Institutions Network</b>				
Sub Committee Meeting	0	0	0	0
Stakeholders Forum	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Number of Activities</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>210</b>

### **OUTCOME / IMPACT OF BAC ACTIVITIES FOR THE QUARTER**

The BAC in this year has been able to organized a number of training programmes with a number of follow ups on businesses and education on business registration and records keeping.

**Table 3.2.5: Summary of Outcome/ Impact**

<b>OUTCOME INDICATORS</b>	<b>2020</b>		
	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Adopting New and improved technology	2	3	5
New Business Established	0	2	2
New Jobs Created	1	3	4
Recording Increased Production	2	3	5
Diversifying Business (New Product Line)	0	2	2
Diversifying Business (New Business Line)	1	1	2
Adopting Improved Packaging	0	4	4
Clients Recording Increasing Sales	1	3	4
Clients Keeping Business Records	0	2	2
Clients Selling Outside Home District	1	2	4
Clients Having Access to MSEs Information	4	6	10
Clients Operating Active Bank Accounts	5	7	12

Clients Supplying Products to Larger Enterprises	0	0	<b>0</b>
Enterprises Established by Grad. Apprentices./Unemployed	0	0	<b>0</b>
Clients adopting good and improved management practices	2	4	<b>6</b>
LTAs with improved leadership	█	█	<b>0</b>
LTAs networking with others	█	█	<b>1</b>
Registration of business	0	0	<b>0</b>
Clients certifying their products with GSA	0	0	<b>0</b>

**Success store of madam Sabratu Mahama a client at Walewale in the West Mamprusi District.**



1. Name of Clients: Madam Sabratu Mahama
2. Business Location: Nasia - Walewale.
3. Intervention Received: CBT in Shea Nut Extraction

Madam Sabratu a Forty Nine (49) year old shea extractor and a supplier at Nasia in the West Mamprusi District. She established a women in Nasia called Nasia Women Group in 2004 with a membership of twenty (20) all women, which she late facilitated to be registered as cooperative society in 2007 which is known as Nasia Women Cooperative Society Limited which now have a membership of thirty (30) of which she is the secretary .

She and the group was enrolled into the Rural Enterprise Programme (REP) in February, 2008 and as received training from the programme through the West Mamprusi BAC in shea

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butter extraction, management and other forms of training including counselling and follow-up visits from the Business Advisory Centre (BAC) in walewale. Apart from the trainings received by the group they were also supported with a structure and a grinding mill for Extracting Shea Butter through the intervention of REP, the group collaborated with Northern Development Society (NODESO) and had a contract to supplying quality sheabutter to an agent Savannah Fruits Company (SFC) every year.

As an individual client, Madam Sabratu also received individual and Counselling from the BAC under REP of which she has now grown her own business with the name limited enterprise which she has applied for registration at the registrar general department. She is an account holder of the Bangmarigu Community Bank which is located in Walewale. And now into the Agro-Processing where she processes sheanuts into butter and pomade, she also processes and packages groundnut into groundnut cake (kulikuli), groundnut paste and bread spread, and also processes and packages soya beans into soya cerealake.

According to her, she achieved this entrepreneur skill and ideals through the kind advice from BAC. She also learnt a lot from other through the periodic exhibitions and trade shows that are normally organised by REP. Another advantage that she took was when she had the opportunity to participate at the 8th National Food and Agric Show (FAGRO 2017) in Tamale.



Madam Sabratu who started with no employees can now boast of three (3) permanent employees. With an annual turnover of Eight Hundred Ghana Cedis (GH¢8,000.00). She stated that her vision is to produce on a larger scale for the local market and export outside Ghana. With a mission of becoming one of the leading agro-processing companies in Ghana and beyond. She has during the needs assessment toward 2018 AWPB preparations requested training on regulatory requirements which will help her produce to the right standards to meet the International Exchange Market standards and to also register her produce with the Ghana Standard Authority (GSA) and that of the Food and Drugs Board (FDB).

But she is producing on a smaller scale as a result of limited capital. Her desire of being a lead women entrepreneur can only be realised if she is able to gain access to financial support from any financial institution through REP, though she has applied for the Matching Grant Funds (MGF).

In conclusion, Madam Sabratu the proprietor of Limited Enterprise is one of the active clients of the BAC and has achieved a lot due to her hard working with REP.

## **6.0 VULNERABILITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION (DS/CD)**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development in the West Mamprusi Municipal Assembly is guided in this endeavour by Social Work values and principles; equity and prompt responsiveness, confidentiality, self-determination, non-judgmental and empathy.



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The activities of the agency are carried out in line with the core-programmes of the Department. These are:

- Community Care
- Justice Administration
- Child Rights Promotion and Protection
- Community Development

**Community Care:** The activities are focused on identification and registration of PWDs, rendering services to the disadvantaged people through the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme, personal social welfare services, hospital welfare services, assistance to child survival and development and socio-economic and emotional stability in families. Facilitate the registration and supervision of non- governmental organizations and their activities in the municipal

**Justice Administration:** It includes investigating into the background of juvenile offenders, writing of reports to the court to help determine appropriate punishment/treatment to the juvenile offenders (Social Enquiry Report).

**Child Rights Promotion and Protection:** It includes child survival and development, regular visit to Day Care Centres, Maintenance of Children, child custody, family reconciliation, paternity, maintain specialized residential services and violence against women and children.

**Community Development:** Assist to organize community development programmes to expand and supplement rural life through: literacy and adult education; voluntary contribution and communal labour for the provision of facilities and services such as water, schools, library, community centre and public places of convenience (development projects); teaching deprived or rural women in home management and child care.

This report covers;

- Organizational details,
- Staff position,
- Capacity building,
- Activities undertaken under the core programmes,
- Challenges and how they were dealt with and

Recommendations for the way forward

## 1. JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

During the quarter under review, there were cases of child custody, child maintenance and child marriage.

## 2. CHILD RIGHTS PROMOTION AND PROTECTION

During the quarter under review, fifty (50) communities were sensitized on child protection related issues. Communities were also sensitised on importance of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) as well as the importance of adhering to COVID-19 safety protocols. Households were encouraged to construct household latrines and an outdoor handwashing facility (Tippy Tap) and stop open defecation to improve upon the health of their children and themselves.

Effects of institutional care of children, effects on migration and importance of enrolling children in the school at the right age, effects on early marriage to the girl child, her family, the municipal and the entire nation. Importance of good eating habits were also emphasised in the LEAP implementing communities. Issues promoting child survival and development were encouraged.

The department was able to do all these activities through effective collaboration with stakeholders such as; GES, Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), UNICEF and LEAP Management Secretariat under the Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection.

Implementation thirty-five (35) Community Action Plans (CAPs) were monitored in thirty (35) communities in the municipal under the GoG/UNICEF child protection tools kits roll out. The community action plans focused on engaging and focusing on the effects of migration, child marriage, trafficking, child abused among others. Chiefs, traditional authorities, religious leaders, women groups, parents/guardians, relatives, students, and other community members were targeted during the monitoring on the effectiveness on the community action plan implementation. Focus group discussions were and personal/individual contacts were used to abide by covid 19 protocols.

#### **FAMILY WELFARE SERVICES/CASES**

Type of cases	Cases B/F	New cases	Referred cases	Pending cases	Abandoned cases	Disposed of cases	Total
Child Maintenance	1	4	0	2	0	3	5
Child neglect	0	3	0	0	0	3	3
Paternity cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forced marriage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child custody	1	2	0	0	0	3	3
Unlawful Divorce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Family reconciliation	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
General advice / Counselling	0	12	0	0	0	12	12
Defilement	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Violence Against women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child care / Protection	0	5	0	0	0	5	5
Teenage pregnancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child marriages	1	1	0	0	1	1	2
Child Trafficking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Family planning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child Betrothal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3	29	0	3	1	28	32

#### **FAMILY TRIBUNAL AND JUVENILE COURT CASES**

Type of cases	Before Forward	New cases	Cases Successfully Resolved	Cases Withdrawn	Cases Remaining	Cases Referred to Social Welfare
Maintenance	1	4	3	0	2	0
Paternity	0	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	1	2	3	0	0	1
Family Reconciliation	0	1	0	0	0	1
Stealing/robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child defilement	0	1	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	2	8	6	0	3	3

#### **GENERAL ENQUIRIES ON SOCIAL SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES**

forty seven (47) females and thirty two (32) males were at the office of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development to enquire about issues instrumental to child rights promotion, protection and development, guidance and counselling, child rights, replacement of E-zwich cards, change of caregiver, change of E-zwich bio-features, disability funds issues and community development. Consequently, the enquirers were guided and counselled on their difficulties and issues towards making informed choices to improve their welfare and that of their families.

Below is summary of activities carried out during the quarter under review.

Type of cases	Male	Female	Total
Child Maintenance	1	3	4
Child neglect	0	2	2
Paternity cases	0	0	0
Forced marriage	0	0	0
Child custody	1	1	2
Unlawful Divorce	0	0	0
Family reconciliation	1	0	1
General advice / Counselling (CAB) Citizens Advice Bureau	9	13	22

Child defilement	0	0	0
Violence Against women	0	0	0
Child care / Protection	0	0	0
Teenage pregnancy	0	0	0
Child marriages	0	0	0
Child Trafficking	0	0	0
Family planning	0	0	0
LEAP case management	3	15	18
PWDs fund utilisation	0	0	0
PWDs supported	28	37	65
Letters received from PWDs	11	13	24
Hospital welfare services	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>139</b>

### **REGISTRATION OF DAY CARE CENTRES AND MONITORING OPERATIONS OF DAY CARE CENTRES**

During the quarter under review the department had no record of day care centres activities or monitoring in the municipal due to closure of schools from the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic.

### **COMMUNITY CARE**

#### **REGISTRATION AND REHABILITATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN WEST MAMPRUSI MUNICIPALITY**

During the quarter under review, the following categories of PWDs were identified and registered

CATEGORY OF DISABILITY	GENDER		
	M	F	T
DIFFICULTY SEEING	1	1	2
DIFFICULTY HEARING& SPEAKING	0	2	2
DIFFICULTY MOVING	1	4	5
FITS	0	0	0
LOST OF SENSATION & FEELING	0	0	0
STRANGE BEHAVIOUR	0	0	0
DIFFICULTY LEARNING	0	0	0
MULTIPLE DISABILITY	4	5	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>

The Municipal assembly also celebrated International Day of Persons with Disability 2020. During the celebration, the municipal assembly distributed working tools and livelihood support to some selected disables. See appendix for details of December distribution.

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## LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY PROGRAMME (LEAP)

During the quarter under review, livelihoods of six thousand four hundred and fourteen (6,414) extremely poor households were enhanced under the LEAP programme. (68<sup>th</sup> payment cycle was released).

Total amount released	GH¢ 562,609.21
Total amount paid	GH¢ 470,113.10
Total amount not paid	GH¢ 92,496.11

Total number of households	6,414
Total number of households paid	5,049
Total number of households not paid	1,365

During the quarter under review, six thousand, three hundred and nineteen (6,319) vulnerable were process for free National Health Insurance Registration under LEAP and indigent with the breakdown in the below table.

LEAP	INDIGENTS	STATUS		SEX	
1,586	4,733	NEW 522	RENEWAL 5,797	MALE 2,559	FEMALE 3,760
6,319		6,319		6,319	

## PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Head of Department for Social Welfare and Community Development and his officers continued to foster cordial relations with other decentralized departments and private organizations and consequently discussed with them issues instrumental to the development of the municipal. The Department of Social Welfare has thus worked closely with other departments/institutions, such as, Brave Aurora at Guabulga, NORSAAC, RAINS in Walewale, CAMFED Ghana, UNICEF, Ghana Police Service, the judiciary services (The Magistrate Court), Ghana Education Service etc to promote the welfare of the vulnerable in the municipal.

Four (4) hours radio broadcast at Eagle Fm was made on the topic: Protection of children during the corona virus pandemic, social stigma associated with covid 19 and parenting and the mangement of family's midst covid-19. The program was sponsored by Braveaurora.

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

During the quarter under review, the department collaborated with the UNICEF and GES in the municipal embarked on effective communities' mobilisation and sensitization on promotion of child survival and development and Back to School campaigns in the municipal.

During the quarter under review, children, parents and community members in: : Kinkandina, Silinga, Sumnomboma, Sariba, Mishio, Zua, Daboya No.2, Tia, Sooba, Takuku, Sagadugu#2, Tinkaya, Dimia, Singbini, Guabuliga Moshie Fong, Guabuliga-Gaagbini, Gaagbini, Banawa, Sayoo, Sawaba/Tinkpanga, Bouduri, Tianoba, Bugya-kura, kulinga, Kpatusi, Kparikpiri, Namiyala-Jaato Fong, Namiyala-Wudan Fong and Karimenga have understood and demonstrated positive behaviour that protect children from violence, abuse, exploitation, discrimination and neglect. The department also monitored child protection issues such as;

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child trafficking, child marriage, child neglect, child abuse, exploitation and violence against children in 30 communities where GoG/UNICEF is implementing child protection in the municipal.

#### ADULT EDUCATION/MASS MEETING:

During this quarter, the unit was able to organized eighteen (23) mass meeting in some communities across the municipal. A total of five hundred and twenty-four (524) participants were reached. Three hundred and eleven were females (311) and Two hundred and thirteen (205) constituted males.

The audience in the programme were made up of opinion leaders, chiefs and community members. Participants were sensitized on the need to providing safe and protective environment for themselves and their children, COVID-19 safety protocols.

#### HOME VISIT:

Officers in the unit also carried out house to house visits to educate parents, guardians and caregivers on how to manage their homes, this is done to ensure that the little resources households get are put into ventures to grow and also end up improving or turning their living standards. Children are considered to be the most vulnerable in the society hence, households heads and their partners were also sensitized to support each other in the growth of their children.

#### CHILD PROTECTION:

The unit also facilitated the activities of child protection in the municipal. The child protection programme is been implemented in twenty (20). The communities are at the implementation stage of the programme. However, officers were able to monitor other 30 communities and all were doing well. The key protections issues in those communities range from child labour, child marriage and teenage pregnancy as well as child migration. Since the implementation of the programme, protection is now a concerned to parents and care givers.

Additional twenty communities were entered this quarter: Wulugu Boudurantinga, Shitu Fong, Sandanfong Moshie, Sandanfong Mamprusi, Sandanfong Gurunsi, Nava, Nabari-Yazuri Fong, Nabari-Yarisi Fong, Nabari-Nayiri Fong, Nabari-Nakuhanaa Fong, Nabari-Gurunsi Fong, Manga, Bisigu, Arigu-Kpemkparigu Fong, Arigu-Awafu, Arigu-Aboah, Arigu Napala Fong, Arigu Nakura Fong, Arigu Beriyanaga, Aguma Yiri.

#### EXTENSION SERVICE/COLLABORATION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS:

The unit has collaborated with the environmental health unit in the implementation of community led total sanitation and COVID-19 sensitization. During this period, communities were monitored to see the level of impact on the engagement. However, monitoring is still on-going to facilitate communities becoming open defecation free.

#### GENDER MAINSTREAMING:

Mainstreaming gender into programme is necessary in other for women and girls to be involved in opportunity and leaderships in our communities. Due to the positives of such programmes, NORSAAC in collaboration with the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development engaged women on the topic: FORMATION OF WOMEN NETWORK AND KNOWING THEIR RIGHTS IN GHANA.

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## DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES:

Most of the communities visited complained about inadequate developmental facilities in their various communities which make staying in the communities very difficult. The chief, elders as well as community members seeks support in terms of access to health care, poor road network among others.

## CHALLENGES:

The unit is facing series of challenges. The main challenge of the unit has been inadequate office accommodation and inadequate funds to carry mandatory activities and also monitor activities of the unit.

## CONCLUSION

Though the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development were constrained by inadequate funds and logistics, they nonetheless did not allow the constraints to deter them in the discharge of the departmental mandate but they rather did their best to help improve the welfare of the vulnerable and excluded in the West Mamprusi Municipal.

Support from the municipal assembly especially the Municipal Co-ordinating Director is highly appreciated. The department is looking forward for more collaborations and synergies from other stakeholders to accomplish its mandate.

## APPENDIX

LEAP





A POS officer setting up table for the commencement of beneficiaries LEAP grants (left).

Beneficiaries receiving their grants as others wait patiently for the turn with the police officer providing security (right).



Beneficiaries in a queue waiting patiently for their turn to receive their cash grants.



A beneficiary in the process of bio-features verification in the community.





Ghana Productive SafetyNet Project (GPSNP) sensitization on the Complementary Livelihood and Asset Support Scheme (CLASS) on livelihood development.



sensitization on the Complementary Livelihood and Asset Support Scheme (CLASS) on livelihood development at Bulbia

### **Gender mainstreaming Activities in the Municipality**

The year under review saw the Municipal Gender Disk Officer (GDO) received support to execute the planned activities for 2020. Specifically the GDO facilitated the implementation off the following activities:

#### **Support in mainstreaming gender at work places and educational institutions**



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The gender desk officer through the support of the Municipal Assembly carried out a series of gender mainstreaming and sensitization activities within the Municipality within the just ended year under review (2020). In connection with this, a three (3) gender mainstreaming programs were organised in the three government Senior High Schools within the Municipality namely Walewale Vocational Technical Institute, Wulugu Senior High School and the Walewale Senior High Technical School. Where the students made to understand that they were all equal irrespective of their sex and for that matter should always recognised their female counterpart items of student leadership positions, and the use of school facilities.

They were made to understand that, that was the only way we could move forward as a nation. Below are some supporting pictures.



The above picture was taken at the Walewale Vocational Technical Institute during the gender mainstreaming sensitisation section where a cross section of the student both females and males were brought together for the program.

A total of **398** students attended the program out of these, **251** were female's students and **147** were male students.





The above picture was taken at the Walewale Senior High Technical School during the gender mainstreaming sensitisation section where a cross section of the student both females and males were brought together for the program.

Here, a total of **477** students attended the program out of these, **299** were females students and **178** were male students.



The above picture was taken at the Wulugu Senior High School during the gender mainstreaming sensitisation session where a cross section of the student both females and males were brought together for the program.

A total of **299** students attended the program out of these, **191** were females students and **108** were male students.

**SENSITIZATION ON THE NEED TO GIVE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES TO BOTH SEX ITEMS OF DECISION MAKING AND THE CONTROL AND UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES IN THE SOCIETY**

As part of the gender mainstreaming activities carried out this year (2020). The MA supported the GDO to under-take a number of community durbars on the need to ensure that the voices of both females and males are listened to during local decision making. These durbars were carried out at Sariba, Kpatusi, Kparigu, Nayorku, Arigu, Tinguri, Tinkaya and Builbia. The durbar also addressed the need to re-examine the local arrangement in respect of who has rights to local resources such as land and to begin to give equitable rights to women, minority groups and the vulnerable in society including PWD.



A gender mainstreaming sensitization meeting the people of Nayorku by the GDO

A total of 38 males and 36 females participated in training

A durbar was also organized at Shelinvoya by the GDO through the support of the Municipal Assembly where officers from the community development and social welfare department of the Assembly, the Municipal Environmental health officer, the Municipal planning officer and the Municipal budget officer went and sensitised the community people on the need to always give their women and for that matter the female child the opportunity when it comes to decision making, ownership, control and the use of resources in the society as that is the surest way through which the society can realized it fullest development potentials.

**Below is a picture and some sex disaggregated data from the program.**





Durbar on mainstreaming gender issues in local decision making and control and use of local resources

### **Support stakeholder fora on the utilisation of the gender analysis tool.**

The gender mainstreaming activities in the year under review also saw the organisation of a stakeholder fora on the utilisation of the gender analysis tool. The objective of which was to enable all stakeholders appreciate the exciting gender roles in the Municipality in order to commit to working towards changing such roles.

The outcome from both male and female groups after their examination of the triple roles of gender i.e. reproductive role, productive roles and community roles observed that the female was over burdened with responsibilities especially in the area of reproductive and productive roles resulting in limited involvement in community roles. The fora thus resulted in community elders and leaders committing to working towards mixing roles to ease the burden on women.

The table below shows who does what when it comes to reproductive and productive roles in the society as indicated by participants in the meeting.

Below are some supporting pictures taken during some of the stakeholders engagements



Men group discussion the triple role of Gender



Women group discussion the triple role of Gender

### Reproductive roles

ACTIVITY	MEN	WOMEN	BOYS	GIRLS
Sweeping	0	3	0	3
Cooking	0	3	0	3
Washing	0	3	1	3
Milling	0	3	2	3
Fetching of firewood	0	3	2	3
Marketing	0	3	2	3

Key: 0= Not at all. 1= little. 2= Good 3 = Very good

### Productive roles

Activity ( farming)	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
Ploughing	3	0	3	0
Sowing	1	3	1	3
Weeding	3	2	3	1
Harvesting	1	3	1	3
Selling	3	0	0	0

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## **DISASTER PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT**

### **Introduction:**

NADMO has successfully carried out its mandate by collaborating with its partners in order to minimize disasters such as man-made and natural disaster.

However, we had serious flood disasters on the first day of October 2020 within the quarter, and it herd seven Communities in west mamprusi municipality, and that was the second flood disaster we had in the West Mamprusi municipal, the affected Communities. Are Kata, Banawa, Gaagbini, Dimia, Boamasa, Boakudow and Za-asilari, and bout four hundred and thirteen households (**413**) was affected and a total number of people affected was one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine (**1,839**) and also one thousand and eighty (**1,080**) rooms were damage, and complete collapsed houses were sixty-one (**61**) but there were no casualties, farther more, two thousand one hundred and sixty (**2,160**) people was displaced and were living with friends, relatives, schools, churches and others within the seven communities.

The vice president H.E. Dr. Mahammudu Bawumia donated relief items with cash of hundred thousand Ghana cedis (**GHC100,000**) to the victims, and other NGOs like Ghana red cross society, Mamprusi living outside the region and be young, also donated food items and nonfood items to the victims, CRS also donated relief items with cash of one hundred Ghana cedis (**GHC100.00**) to two hundred and thirty-six (**236**) households and UNISEF also donated sanitary items to victims.

The Municipal chief executive also donated food items to two communities, but before his donation he was cooking food for the displace people for almost three weeks before the donations came in to the victims.

However, the disaster that occurred during the quarter is floods, and was assessed and reported to the authorities.

### **STAFFING**

The NADMO secretariat has a staff strength of sixteen (**16**) workers which comprises twelve (**12**) males and four (**4**) females, and All staffs were at post for the quarter and performing their various duties.

However, the one female supportive staff has been engaged by the Municipal Assembly as a casual worker to NADMO, and also the secretariat has three (3) Nabco trainees working with us and two National service personnel, all were present and doing their various duties.

The office staff were regular and punctual to the office whiles some of the Zonal Officers visited the Municipal NADMO office at least twice a month throughout the quarter period.

one staff has gone on retirement and no staff has vacated his/her post within the quarter period.

### **MEETINGS**

During the quarter, the secretariat had held a staff meeting to engage office staff with zonal officers to take data from second flood disaster communities and communities which were no accessed to reach.

NADMO Director and his Deputies and also attended Assembly/sub-committee meetings.

### **ACHIEVEMENT**



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- The secretariat is able to do early warning Radio sensitization on floods Municipal wide within the quarter period.
  - Disaster Assessment for floods Victims was successfully carried out.
  - The secretariat was able to do 30 munit's radio discussion on General disaster management, causes and preventive measures, with the Ghana Red Cross Society.
  - We were also able to Distribute some relief items donated by the above mention sympathizers to some of the affected Victims in some communities.
  - The donated cash by H. E. the Vice President's was also distributed to beneficiaries who lost their rooms in seven communities.

### **PROJECTS**

The secretariat has not carried out any project activity within the quarter.

### **DISASTER**

Below are the details of flood disaster assessment and some pictures for your scrutiny and action.

#### **COLLAPSED HOUSE BANAWA**



**FLOOD WATER ENTER GAAGBINI COMMUNITIES**



DISPLACE PEOPLE IN DIANI SCHOOL



DISTRIBUTION OF VICE PRESIDENT MONEY AT BOAKUDOW





**RELIEF ITEMS DONATED BY H.E THE VICE PRESIDENT TO FLOOD VICTIMS AT KATA BANAWA.**



**NADMO OFFICIALS PREPARING FOR DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF ITEMS TO VICTIMS**



### **Climate Change Resilience activities implemented in the year 2020**

A series of climate change resilience activities were carried out by the West Mamprusi Municipal Assembly as at the end of the just ended year December 2020 in order to improve upon the vegetation cover as well as ensuring food security in the Municipality.

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) and the 2020 Annual Action Plan

### **Climate Change Resilience Activities and Objectives**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Achievements/Outputs</b>
Establishment of two cashew nurseries at Guabuliga and Bulbia	2No. Nurseries were established at Guabuliga and Bulbia respectively. A total of 117, 300 cashew seedlings were raised and distributed to farmers to support the PERD programme in the Municipality. A total of 1,203 farmers (M=1,100, F=103) benefited from the intervention
Establish 15 hectares cashew plantations each at Guabuliga and Bulbia	32 hectare plantations have been established at Guabuliga and Bulbia through the Labour Intensive Public Works component of the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project.
Organized sensitization campaign on climate change and	Sensitization programme was Organised at Guabuliga and Bulbia to create awareness of the people on climate change and disaster risk prevention. A total of 187



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disaster risk prevention.	(M=102, F=85) people participated in the programme.
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### **Organized sensitization campaign on climate change and disaster risk prevention and early warning signs detection**

In other to enhance the comprehension among the stakeholders, a series of educational campaign were carried out by the Municipal environmental health unit and the forestry commission of the Assembly on the themes such as: sustainable used of the natural resources, population issues, development and environment legal and policy issues.

### **Radio sensitization on climate change and disaster risk prevention**

As part of strategy to educate people on the issues of climate change and risk prevention measures in the Municipality, a series of radio sensitization campaign were organized by the Municipal Assembly at the Eagle FM, the only radio station in the Municipality to help reached out to everybody in the Municipality as the FM Station has a very wide coverage, with a team of 4 comprising the Municipal NADMO coordinator, the Municipal gender desk officer, the Municipal agric officer and a Municipal forestry commission officer.

The picture below display one of the radio sensitisation programmes undertaken in the Municipality at the Eagle FM on issues of climate change and risk prevention measures by the Municipal Assembly.



The radio sensitisation program was communicated to the people in the local language (Mampruli) in order to help achieve the intended objective. By reaching out to the program intended beneficiaries in a language that they can all easily comprehend?

**Awareness creation report on climate change and action taken towards prevention and restoration of the degraded environment.**

The Municipal Assembly in this quarter under review organized a series of community sensitization programs to continue the educational campaign on climate change and disaster risk prevention. At this time, because the raining season was fast approaching the team incorporated some activities on early warning system in their educational campaign. Again the team in this quarter under review in order to enhance the comprehension among the people launched a series of educational campaign by the Municipal environmental health unit and the forestry commission of the Assembly on the themes such as: sustainable use of the natural resources, population issues, development and environment legal and policy issues.

**Collection of indigenous weather information & dissemination of weather updates**

As part of supporting farmers towards good crop yields, one meeting was held in each community to train selected farmers on how to collect indigenous weather information and their interpretation which are all aimed at reducing the incidence of disaster occurrences in those communities as they are the disaster prone communities in the Municipality.



In addition 134 farmers were trained to receive weather information via MTN mobile network, interpret such information appropriately and then distribute such daily weather

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updates to their colleague's farmers in each of the 5 communities. Out of this, 119 were male while 15 were females. In the photographs above, one shows a training session on early warning system and the other also showing how farmers are learning to apply weather update information

### **Radio sensitization on climate change and disaster risk prevention**

As part of strategy to educate people on the issues of climate change and risk prevention measures in the Municipality, a series of radio sensitization campaigns were organized by the Municipal Assembly at the Eagle FM, the only radio station in the Municipality to help reached out to everybody in the Municipality as the FM Station has a very wide coverage, with a team of 4 comprising the Municipal NADMO coordinator, the Municipal gender desk officer, the Municipal agric officer and the Municipal forestry commission officer.

The picture below display one of the radio sensitisation programmes undertaken in the Municipality at the Eagle FM on issues of climate change and risk prevention measures by the Municipal Assembly.

### **HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY**

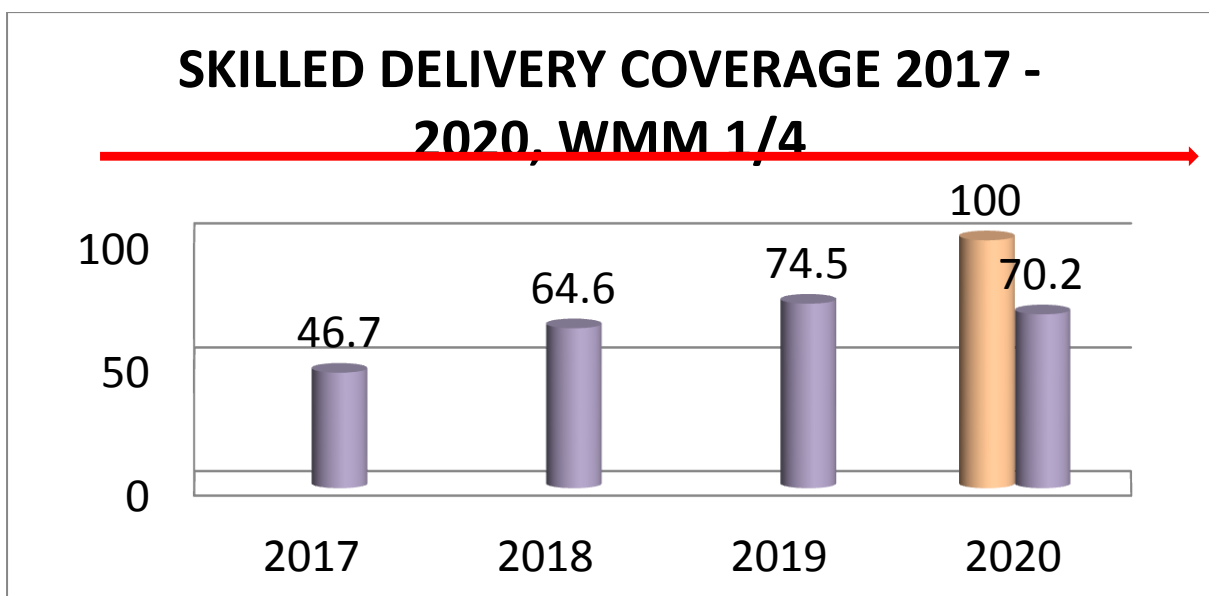
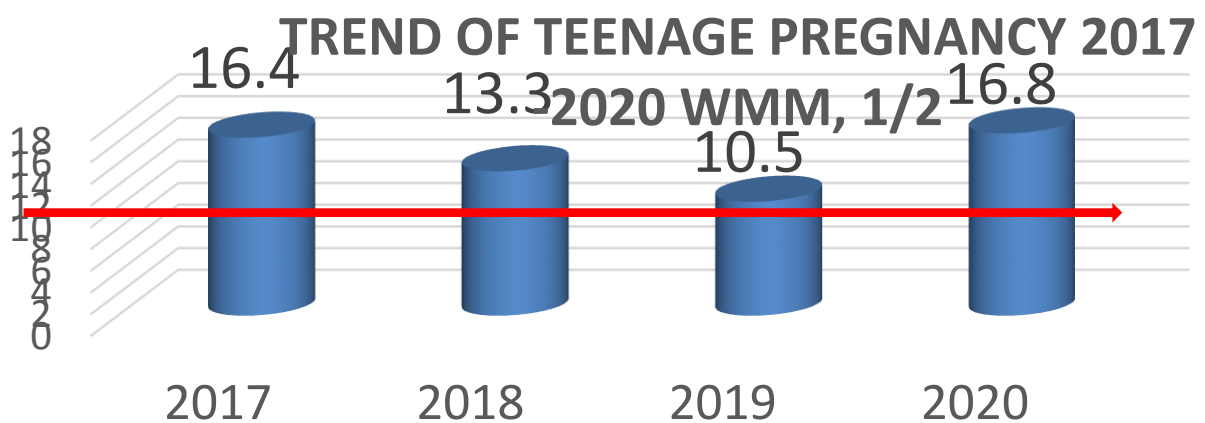
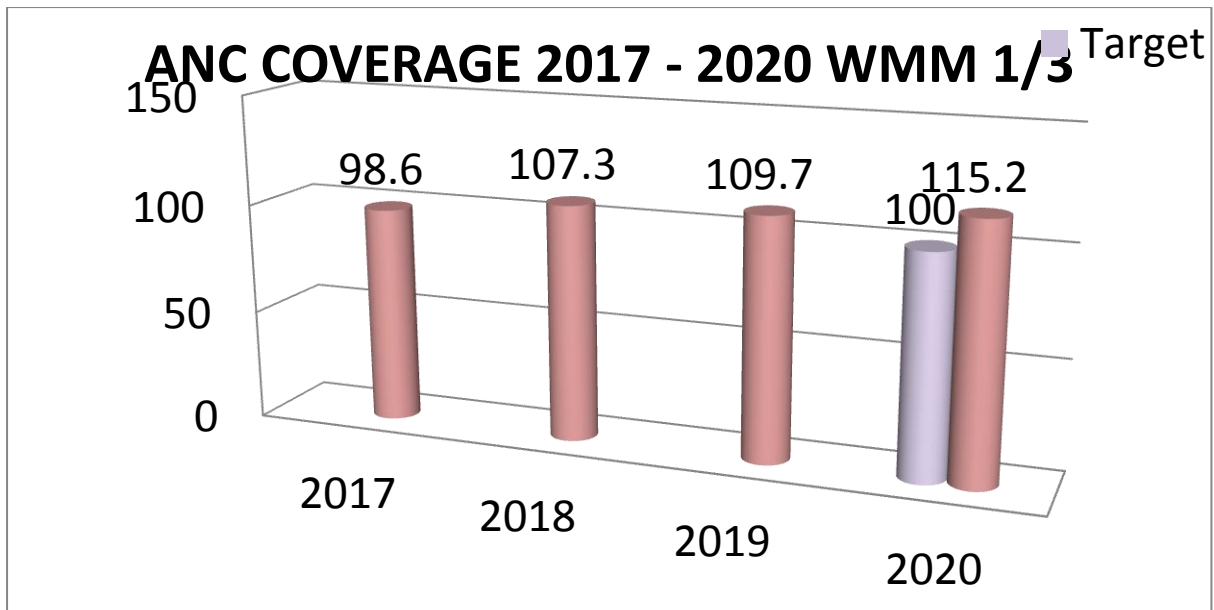
The Municipal Health Directorate has made significant progress across strategic objectives and agreed upon performance indicators. During the year 2020, the directorate focused efforts on Expanded Programme on Immunization, disease surveillance and response, Clinical Care, Maternal and child health, Nutrition, Health Information, Health promotion, and Coordination of special health programs and lastly focused on disease of epidemic potentials, neglected tropical disease, diseases for eradication and disease of public health focused. eg Malaria, Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS.

EPI has seen a significant increase in some antigens compared to the same period for the previous year. But, high drop-out- rate in some antigens.

#### **Key health issues at the beginning of 2020**

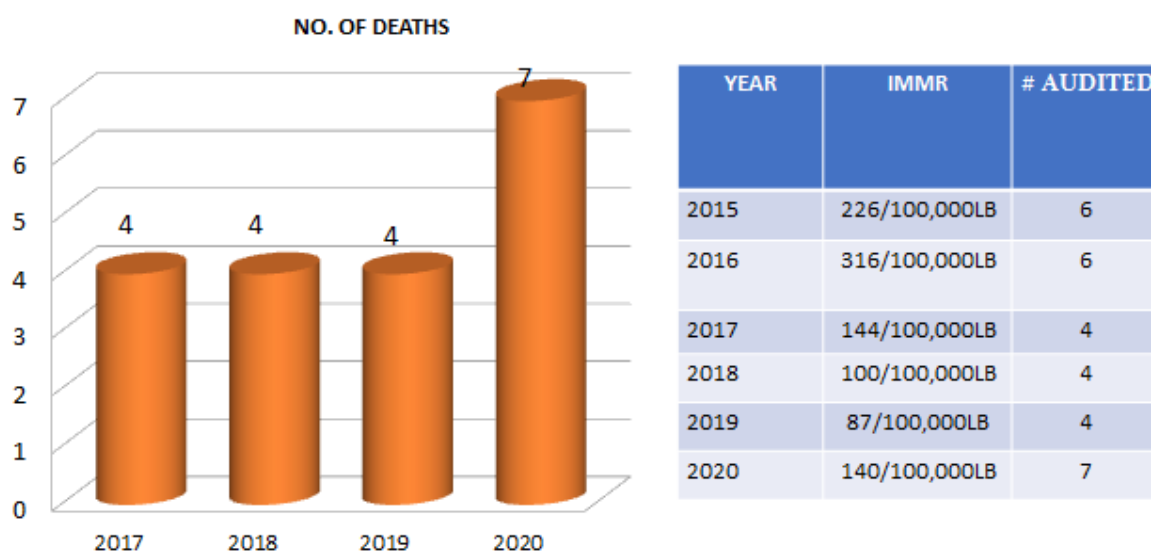
The following were the key issues at the beginning of the year;

1. Inadequate technical staff
2. Low immunization coverages in some antigens
3. Poor documentation and data management at the sub-district and facility level
4. Weak disease surveillance system especially at the facilities and community level.
5. Inadequate Technical Support visits to service delivery points.
6. Low TB case detection rates.
7. High dropout rates of some antigens





## INSTITUTIONAL MATERNAL MORTALITY 2017 - 2020 WMM 1/3



### KEY ACTIVITIES CARREID OUT ON COVID-19

The following were the key activities carried out

1. Monthly data validations and reconciliation, routine immunization activities (EPI)
2. Routine & enhance surveillance on Covid -19
3. Prompt investigation of all suspected cases of Covid-19 diseases
4. Confirmed **two (2)** cases of Covid-19 in the municipality.
5. Case management of Covid -19
6. Distribution of PPEs to various health facilities
7. Social Behavioral Change of Communication (SBCC)
  - Radio Discussing on Covid -19 key messages
  - Announcements in Churches and mosques on social distance and frequent hand washing with soap and running water.
  - Using of face masks and sanitizers
  - Communities announcement through collaboration of stake holder such us Municipal Assemble, NCCE, GES
8. Provision of veronica buckers to various health facilities, lorry station, groups, communities.
9. Supports in organizing of Public health emergency preparedness committee meetings
10. Contact tracing

### KEY PUBLIC HEALTH INTERVENTIONS

#### Coordination

- Weekly updates Covid -19 cases to the region
- Eight Municipal PHEMC met to review their COVID-19 Preparedness and Action Plans

- Temporary posted resident’s nurses at the three (3) Senior High School in in the Municipality
- Monitoring and supervision of health facilities ongoing in all sub municipalities.
- Receiving and distribution of Covid-19 logistics to health facilities
- Radio disusing on covid-19 key messages to the public through Eagle FM station.
- Health providers frequent carry out key messages to clients, mother, care takers and other stakeholders in the municipality.

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR COVID-19 IN THE MUNICIPALITY

### COVID -19 DAILY REPORTING FORM COMMULATIVE AS AT 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 2020

INDICATOR	Number
Number of rumors investigated	87
Number of suspected cases	87
Number of samples collected form suspected cases	88
Number of samples tested positive	2
Number of samples tested Negative	85
Number Positive COVID-19 patients on treatment ( confirmed )	0
Number of COVID -19 patients recovered	1
Number responding to treatment	0
Number critically ill	0
Number of Deaths	1
Number of Contacts of COVID-19 Cases identified	43
Number of contacts reached /traced	43
Number of contacts whose 1st sample was collected	39
Number of contacts with 1st sample testing positive for COVID-19	1
Number of contacts whose 2nd sample was collected	34
Number of contacts with 2nd sample testing positive for COVID-19	0

#### Challenges

- Transfer without replacement still a bigger challenge.
- Inadequate core clinical staff thus affecting service delivery.
- Experienced clinical staff nearing retirement age.
- Lack of basic equipment, comfort items and motorbikes to operationalize Kurugu CHPS, Gualbulga CHPS and Wungu CHPS Compounds.
- **Inadequate file cabinets to safely keep personal Records**
- **Covid 19 pandemic remains a challenge**
- **High cost of fuel for transportation of samples MA Supported us with fuel**
- **Late re imbusement of NHIC**



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- **High teenage pregnancy rate**

## **ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & SANITATION**

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## CHAPTER THREE

### GENERAL CHALLENGES RECOMMENDATIONS AND WAY FORWARD

#### 3.1: General Development Challenges

Successful execution of projects/programmes during the period under review was challenged by the following:

- COVID 19 pandemic
- Lack of a dedicated vehicle for M&E activities
- Deplorable road network in some communities across the district
- Heavy torrential rains resulting to floods in many communities, including Gaagbini, Banawa, Katta, Gbeo, Karimenga etc.
- Late submission of quarterly and annual reports by some departments
- High incidents of robbery and theft of cattle and other domestic valuables in the Municipality
- Inadequate Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
- Inadequate data from sector departments to report on the core national/district level indicators.
- Inadequate and irregular flow of funds from central government particularly DACF and GOG allocations to departments.
- Difficulty in achieving open defecation free in relatively larger communities in the municipality
- Slow pace of work in the implementation of GETFUND sub-projects.
- Chronic staffing imbalance (Doctors, Midwives, Physician Assistants) for health care delivery.
- Dwindling donor funding

#### 3.2: Way Forward/Recommendations

The Municipal Public Health Emergency Committee in collaboration with other stakeholders has rolled out a number of emergency preparedness activities to prevent and check the spread of the COVID 19 pandemic. The committee will continue to ensure strict adherence to the presidential directives and the WHO guide of the prevention and controlling of the spread of the pandemic.

The Municipal Assembly in collaboration with Department of Feeder Roads will continue with the routine maintenance of existing roads and construction of culverts while lobbying central government for the engineering of badly affected stretches.

The District in collaboration with its development partners would continue to provide educational infrastructure especially for early childhood education while focusing on the provision of furniture to basic schools to ensure quality teaching and learning especially in the rural areas. Effective monitoring and supervision also remains a priority.

There is the need for the National Disaster Management Organization, NADMO and the Municipal Disaster Management Committee to continue with public education on disaster prevention and early warning systems

The Municipal Security Committee has introduced new check points in hotspots to curb the frequent robbery. The Municipal Police Command will intensify its patrols to hotspots to sustain the peace.

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The Municipal Assembly would intensify internal revenue mobilization through strict implementation of its revenue action plan to improve revenue collection and minimize leakages. It is expected that the district would widen its revenue base to enable her meet or even exceed the revenue targets so as to effectively carry out its planned programmes and projects.

There is the need for an M&E training programme to be organized for all decentralized departments to facilitate performance tracking on core district indicators and also, data management.

Quality health care delivery remains a priority for the district. Therefore, the Municipal Assembly in collaboration with the development partners will continue its efforts of providing health infrastructure, capacity and logistical support to ensure the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal 3. In particular, the district hopes to provide CHPS infrastructure for all the demarcated CHPS zones without compounds within the 2018-2021 planned period.

The success of every organization depends on the effectiveness of its M&E system. Regular monitoring of the numerous development interventions in the municipality is therefore critical. To ensure this dream is realised, there is an urgent need for management to provide a dedicated vehicle for the M&E activities in the Municipality.

### **3.3 Conclusions**

It is hoped that development partners would continue to support government interventions to ensure that illiteracy, poverty, food insecurity and diseases which form the key development challenges in the Municipality are eliminated.

