

**GUSHEGU MUNICIPAL
ASSEMBLY**

**ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
2020**

JANUARY, 2021

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CHAPTER ONE (1)

1.0 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Annual Progress Report of Gushegu Municipal Assembly covers the period January to December 2020. It is an assessment of the implementation of the Municipal Annual Action Plan for 2020, as well as the Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) in line with the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDAII) for the period under review. The report contains key Monitoring and Evaluation activities for the year under review. It also includes performance update of agreed indicators, implementation challenges, and updates of key poverty issues in the Municipality, the Way Forward and Recommendations.

1.1.1 PROFILE OF GUSHEGU

The Gushegu Municipal Assembly is one of Sixteen (16) administrative Districts in the Northern Region of Ghana. The Municipality is located in the North Eastern corridor of Northern Region. The Municipality was established by the Legislative Instrument (LI) 1783. It was carved out of the then Eastern Dagomba Municipal in 1988. The Municipality was inaugurated and started operating on 20th March 1993 at the District capital Gushegu and upgraded to a Municipality status in 2017 with LI 16.

1.1.2 LOCATION AND SIZE

The Municipal Capital is located at the North Eastern Corridor of the region and it is bordered by eight other Districts in the region, namely; Savelugu, Nanton and Karaga Districts to the west, Saboba and Chereponi to the east, East Mamprusi and Bunkurugu/Yunyoo to the north, Yendi and Mion to the South. The Municipality has a total land area of approximately 2,674.1 km². The Municipality has 395 communities, with the capital located in Gushegu, which is about 114 km from the Regional capital, Tamale.

1.2 VISION STATEMENT

A Municipality where there is equal access to social services through equitable distribution of development projects and programmes, equal access to available economic opportunities, sustained environment, accelerated economic growth and respect for human right and social justice.

1.3 MISSION STATEMENT

Gushegu Municipal Assembly exist to improve on the living conditions of the people in the Municipality through the provision of Social and Economic infrastructure and to ensure a peaceful and secure environment for business. This is to be achieved in partnership with the private sector and other development agents with a well-trained and motivated staff.

1.4.0 DEMOGRAPHY CHARACTERISTICS

1.4.1 Population size and distribution

According to Lebreton et al (1992), the most fundamental demographic parameter is the number of individuals within a population. This is because large populations experience their own problems. It means that as a population approaches the maximum sustainable size, known as carrying capacity, there is greater experience of competition for resources.

The total population of the Municipality is 139,662 comprising 68,434 males (49%) and 71,228 (51%) females using the Municipal growth rate of 2.3%. The current population is based on a projection 111,256 PHC 2010 data. The population distribution of the Municipality account 60% of the household members aged between 0 to 17 years.

Largely, the two demographic characteristics of population that receive most attention in population analyses are age and sex. Age and sex are two attributes that largely influence an individual's role in society (Riyaza, 2000). The age-sex structure of a population indicates the relative number of males and females and the relative numbers at each age group. This is of prime importance as it informs planning of all kinds and also measures potentials in school, voting, and manpower populations. The balance of the sex affects social and economic relationships within a community.

The total population of the Municipal is 139,662 which comprises of 51% of females and slightly more than males (49%). The Municipality has 46% of its population being children (0 -14 years), 49.2% are between 15 to 64 years and only close to 4% are 65 years and above. The working age population, 15-64 years have more females (53.1%) than males (46.9 %).

1.5 PURPOSE OF M&E FOR THE STATED PERIOD

Systematic monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP and reporting will show the extent of progress made towards the implementation of the new National Development Framework on agenda for jobs: creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all and will further help to:

- Provide information for effective coordination and monitoring of Municipal development activities at the regional and national level.
- To determine the implementation status of the 2020 Annual Action Plan.
- Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the Municipality.
- Identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP and project designs to achieve better impact.
- Identify the appropriate interventions that will increase the responsiveness of targeted beneficiaries.
- Demonstrate result to stakeholders as part of accountability and transparency.
- Give stakeholders a sense of ownership of development programmes.
- Also, to fulfil the legal underpinnings (Act, 479, 480, 936 and the 1992 const.)

The annual progress report on implementation of programmes and projects in 2020 is submitted to RPCU and NDPC as a way of monitoring activities at the district level. With regards to the implementation of the 2020 Annual Action Plan, out of 98 programmes and projects, 61 activities were completed (representing 62.24%), 25 activities still on-going (25.5%) and 12 activities could not start due to insufficient funds, representing 12.24%.

1.6 Summary of Achievement of the Implementation of the DMTDP

Following the Assembly’s Monitoring and Evaluation (M &E) plan, enhancing Efficiency, Effectiveness, Acceptability, Value for money and Impact are the main underlining principles for project implementation. On the average, 85% of the 2018-2021 MTDP have been implemented as at the end of December, 2020. For the year 2020, the Assembly implemented 87.24% of its programmes and projects contained in the AAP 2020.

TABLE 1: PROPORTION OF THE DMTDP IMPLEMENTED

| INDICATORS | BASELINE | TARGET | ACTUAL | TARGET | ACTUAL |
|--|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2019 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 1. Proportion of the annual action plans implemented by the end of the year | | | | | |
| a. Percentage completed | 67.05% | 100% | 80.58% | 100% | 62.24% |

| | | | | | |
|--|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| b. Percentage of on-going interventions | 11.36% | 100% | 11.65% | 100% | 25.5% |
| c. Percentage of interventions abandoned | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| d. Percentage of interventions yet to start | 21.59% | 100% | 7.77% | 0% | 12.24% |
| e. Percentage of interventions executed outside the plan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1% |
| 2. Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented | 67.05% | 100% | 80.5% | 100% | 85% |

1.7 Challenges Encountered in the implementation of the DMTDP

The following are the challenges encountered in the year under review with respect to the implementation of the Annual Action Plan (2020) and the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021)

- Untimely provision of information by some of the Decentralized Departments.
- Incompatible reporting formats by some Departments of the Assembly.
- Low capacity of MPCU.
- Low motivation of MPCU members.
- Lack of cooperation on the part of some of the stakeholders.
- Low Community Participation in the development process.
- Inadequate funds for Monitoring and Evaluation activities.
- Low capacity of some contractors.
- Chieftaincy Conflicts in some Communities.

In fact, incompatible reporting formats by some departments are the most challenging issue which needs to be look at. Some departments will bring valuable information, but based on the reporting, one finds it difficult to know where to place it.

1.8 M &E Processes

Several processes were adopted during the implementation of the MTDP (2018-2021) to monitor and evaluate programmes /project implementation. The summary of these activities are indicated below.

Monitoring

- Involvement of key stakeholders in designing the checklist.
- Frequent quarterly meetings by MPCU members.
- Regular site meetings involving key stakeholders.
- Regular composite monitoring by Development Planning Sub-committee and other committees of the Assembly.
- Quarterly monitoring by RCC, the Local Government Ministry, DACF Team, etc.
- Quarterly report and feedback mechanisms by the Assembly and other stakeholders.
- Quarterly reports by decentralized departments/units.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the MTDP was carried out as follows:

- Mid-year reviews of programmes and projects.
- Annual reviews.
- Mid-term review of selected projects.
- Quarterly reviews by MPCU.

CHAPTER TWO (2)

2.10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT

2.1.1 Programmes and Project Status for the period

The status of programmes and projects are discussed below.

Table 2: PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

| PROJECT DISCIPTION | DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION | LOCATION | CONTRACTOR/CONSULTANT | CONTRACT SUM GH | SOURCE OF FUNDING | DATE OF AWAR D | DATE START ED | EXPEC TED DATE OF COMPL ETION | EXPENDIT URE TO DATE | OUT STANDIN G BALANCE | IMPLEM ENTATI ON STATUS | REMARKS |
|---|-----------------------|----------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Construction of 3-unit classroom block, office and 4-saeter KVIP for Nawuhugu JHS | Education | Nawuhugu | Abdulai Iddrisu Ent. | 185,053.00 | DACF | 23/10/19 | 21/6/2019 | 8/6/2020 | 53,664.33 | 131,388.67 | 60% | On-going |
| Construction of 2-bedroom semi-detached bungalow for staff | Good Governance | Gushegu | Abdulai Iddrisu Ent. | 225,854.52 | DDF | 23/10/2019 | 6/11/2019 | 15/07/2020 | 175,574.64 | 50,279.90 | 100% | Completed but not in use |
| Construction of 3 unit classroom block, office and 4-saeter KVIP at Kpisinga | Education | Kpisinga | Timalimba Const. And Supplies | 182,858.00 | DDF | 23/10/19 | 5/11/19 | 15/07/20 | 164,572.20 | 18,285.80 | 100% | handed over and in use |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---------|------------------------|--------------|----------|----------|------------|------------|--------------|-----------|------|---|
| Construction of 3 unit classroom block, office and 4-saeter KVIP at Batei | Education | Batei | Abdulai Iddrisu Ent. | 185,053.00 | DDF | 23/10/19 | 6/11/19 | 15/07/2020 | 169,247.70 | 18,505.30 | 100% | Completed, handed over and in use |
| Supply of 950 dual desk to basic schools district wide | Education | | Chasey Premium Ent | 287,900.00 | DDF | 12/11/19 | 19/11/20 | 11/03/20 | 287,900.00 | 0.00 | 100% | Supplied and distributed |
| Const.& furnishing of CHPS compound with KVIP, toilet & urinal at Nayugu | Good Health | Nayugu | Gundanaa Ent | 159,489.62 | DDF | 13/09/18 | | 6/06/19 | 139,489.00 | 20,000.62 | 95% | Completed, furnishing yet to be carried |
| Rehabilitation of the Gushegu water supply system | Water and Sanitation | Gushegu | Construction Dynamics | 6,559,274.48 | IDA/CWSA | 3/05/19 | 18/05/19 | 31/12/19 | 6,559,274.48 | 0.00 | 100% | Completed |
| Electromechanical works on 4No. pipe water supply systems | Water and Sanitation | Gushegu | Pump tech Limited | 3,094,174 | IDA/CWSA | 3/05/19 | 18/05/2019 | 31/12/19 | 3,094,174 | | 100% | Completed |
| Rehabilitation and Furnishing of National Fire Service Station in Gushegu | | Gushegu | Messr Modadara Company | 25,439.00 | DACF | | | | 15,439.00 | 10,000 | 100% | Completed and in nuse |
| Construction of entrance | Health | Gushegu | Abukari | 56,067.00 | MPs | 8/05/19 | 22/05/19 | 8/09/19 | 29,160.00 | 26,907.00 | 100% | Completed and |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---|---------------------------------|------------|-------|----------|----------|----------|------------|------------|------|------------------------------------|
| for Nursing And Midwifery Training College | | | Namogli Ent. | | CF | | | | | | | in use |
| Rehabilitation of small earth dam | Climate Change | Bambuli | A Huda agencies limited | 203,142.56 | GPSNP | 24/3/20 | 4/4/2020 | 30/6/21 | 0 | 203,142.56 | 40% | On-going |
| Rehabilitation of Kpatinga-Bogunayili feeder road (1.5km) | Road | Kpatinga-Bogunayili | Fuwab Company Limited | 88,949.19 | GPSNP | 5/2/2020 | 2/3/2020 | 30/6/20 | 80,054.27 | 8,894.92 | 100% | Completed |
| Reshaping of Nasande-Wuwua Road | Road | Nasande-Wuwua | M/S Kelladi Enterprise | 58,789.40 | DPAT | 26/07/20 | | 30/07/20 | 52,804.10 | 5,985.30 | 100% | Completed |
| Construction of 1 No. Smock Village | Tourism | Yeshelanyili | | | GOG | | | | | | 30% | On-goingHas no data on the project |
| Construction of 1 No. 10 Units Lockable stores | Economics | Kpatinga | M/s A. Digbulung Enterprise | | MPCF | 7/1/2011 | 1/11/11 | | | | 95% | On-going |
| Procurement of 50No. High Tension and 230 No. Low Tension Electric Poles | Electricity | Kpalipal, Kashegu, Salaa, Kpaligu & Bilisinga | Messrs Y. B. General Electrical | 219,855.00 | DPAT | 10/07/20 | 10/7/20 | 10/12/20 | 219,855.00 | 0.00 | 100% | Completed |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|---|------------------------------------|------------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|------------|-----------|------|----------------------|
| Supply of materials for the extension of Pipe borne water with the provision 4,500lts storage tanks on metal stand | Water and sanitation | Gushegu & Kpatinga Market | M/s Kellendi Ent | 76,000.00 | DPAT | 10/4/20 | 10/4/20 | 11/4/20 | 76,000.00 | 0.00 | 100% | Completed and in use |
| Drilling and mechanization of 1No. borehole with the provision of 4500lts storage tanks on metal stand | Water and sanitation | Nabuli | Elex investment Ghana limited | 70,390.00 | DPAT | 16/4/20 | 16/4/20 | 20/8/20 | 63,306.00 | 7,084.00 | 95% | On-going |
| Construction of cattle market at Gushegu | Economics | Gushegu | M/s Yankazia Ent Box 584 Tamale | 511,184.28 | Donor funding | 30/5/19 | 27/12/20 | 9/11/20 | 485,979.83 | 25,204.45 | 100% | Completed |
| Construction of 1200mm pipe access culvert to Gushegu cattle market | Road | Gushegu | M/S Alomom Enterprise | 119,589.90 | DPAT | 19/6/20 | 7/7/20 | 1/12/20 | 53,357.60 | 66232.3 | 100% | Completed |
| Completion of the Construction of 3-unit classroom block, office and 4-saeter KVIP at Gbanbu | Education | Gbanbu | Messrs, Mahama Sulemana Enterprise | 73,485.00 | MPCF | 02/09/20 | 10/9/20 | 02/11/20 | 11,022.75 | 62,462.25 | 100% | Completed and in use |
| Re-roofing of 4No. classroom block | Education | Markazia, primary school, Nasiria primary school, Watania/p | M/s A Hudaa agencies limited | 89,254.00 | DACF | 24/8/20 | 28/8/20 | 19/10/20 | 75,865.90 | 8,925.40 | 100% | Completed and in use |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|--|---|-----------|------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|------|-----------|
| | | primary &JHS & Old Modul girl school | | | | | | | | | | |
| Re-roofing of 3No. classroom block | Education | Demonstr ation primary, MA/A JHS &MA Teachers quarters | M/s Salia Razak Agencies limited | 56,664.00 | DACF | 24/8/20 | 28/8/20 | 19/10/20 | 48,164.40 | 5,666.40 | 100% | Completed |

2.1.2 PROGRAMMES (NON-PHYSICAL PROJECTS)

Table 3

| PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION | DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK | AMOUNT INVOLVED SUM GH¢ | SOURCE OF FUNDING | DATE STARTED | EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION | EXPENDITURE TO DATE | OUTSTANDING BALANCE | IMPLEMENTATION STATUS | TOTAL BENEFICIARIES | REMARKS |
|--|--|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--|
| Conducted refresher training for AEAs, WOMEN AND MEN farmers in dry season vegetable production. | 4.1 Promote a demand driven approach to agricultural development. Strategy 4.1.1 (SDG Target 4.4,17.9) | 1,430.00 | | Jan-20 | Mar -20 | 430 | 0 | 100% | 72 | 30 farmers were engaged in dry season vegetable production after the training. |
| Conducted ten (10) Farmer Field Days | 4.1 Promote a demand driven approach to agricultural development. Strategy 4.1.1 (SDG Target 4.4,17.9) | 1,500.00 | MAG | Apr-20 | Jun-20 | 1,500 | 0 | 100% | 1200. | completed |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------|-----|--------|--------|----------|---|------|-----|--|
| Trained 60 men and women farmers (25 per zone) and 10 MAD staff on climate smart agriculture to cope with the current climate change | 4.1 Promote a demand driven approach to agricultural development. Strategy 4.1.1 (SDG Target 4.4,17.9) | 2,400.00 | MAG | Jan-20 | Dec-20 | 1,000 | 0 | 100% | 120 | Knowledge of farmers enhanced in crop varietal selection (early maturing against late varieties) to improve their yields in the mist of climate change |
| Vaccinated 25,000 rural Poultry against New Castle Disease | 4.7 Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation. Strategy 4.7.3 (SDG Target 2.a) | 10,800.00 | MAG | Jan-20 | Mar-20 | 10,800 | 0 | 100% | 198 | Reduction in mortality among local poultry |
| Vaccinated 500 dogs and cats against Rabies | | 3,400.00 | MAG | Jan-20 | Dec-20 | 3,400.00 | 0 | 100% | 150 | The activity have reduced the spread of zoonotic diseases that are life threaten. |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------|-----|--------|--------|--------|---|------|-----|---|
| Educated 50 livestock traders on the importance of movement permit | 4.7 Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation. Strategy 4.7.3 (SDG Target 2.a) | 2,925.00 | MAG | Jan-20 | Dec=20 | 2,925 | 0 | 100% | 100 | Knowledge of livestock traders improved on the importance of taking movement permit. |
| Vaccinated 13,000 cattle, sheep and goats against anthrax | 4.7 Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation. Strategy 4.7.3 (SDG Target 2.a) | 3,210.00 | MAG | Apr-20 | Oct-20 | 3,210 | 0 | 100% | 496 | The anthrax vaccinations carried out prevented the outbreak of anthrax in the Municipality. |
| Vaccinated 30,000 small ruminants against PPR | 4.7 Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation. Strategy 4.7.3 (SDG Target 2.a) | 29,605.00 | MAG | Apr-20 | Oct-20 | 29,605 | 0 | 100% | 650 | Animal health is promoted to increase production and productivity in the Municipality. |
| Organized two day training for 35 | | 4,265 | MAG | Apr- | Oct-20 | 4,265 | 0 | 100% | 60 | This has increased |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------|-----|--------|--------|-------|---|------|-----|--|
| community animal health workers (CLWs) | | | | 20 | | | | | | disease surveillance and improved animal health in the Municipality. |
| Vaccinated 12,000 cattle against CBPP | 4.7 Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation. Strategy 4.7.3 (SDG Target 2.a) | 2,165 | MAG | Apr-20 | Dec-20 | 2,165 | 0 | 100% | 300 | Reduced incidence of CBPP cases in the Municipality |
| Conducted training on hygienic meat handling and processing | | 4,590 | MAG | Apr-20 | Dec-20 | 4,590 | 0 | 100% | 35 | Butchers and meat processors now go through the right processes of slaughtering, processing and handling of meat for sale. |
| Organise refresher training for revenue collectors | | 4,000.00 | IGF | Apr-20 | Dec-20 | 4,000 | 0 | 100% | 35 | completed |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------|-------------|--------|--------|-----------|---|------|-----|-----------|
| Collect data on rateable items in the municipality | | 6,000.00 | IGF | Jan-20 | Mar-20 | 6,000.00 | 0 | 100% | 400 | completed |
| Train 300 Men and Women on pest and disease control | 4.1 Promote a demand driven approach to agricultural development. Strategy 4.1.1 (SDG Target 4.4,17.9) | 2300.00 | DACF | Jan-20 | Jun-20 | 2,300 | 0 | 100% | 530 | completed |
| Support for farmers day celebration | 4.1 Promote a demand driven approach to agricultural development. Strategy 4.1.1 (SDG Target 4.4,17.9) | 43,774.40 | MAG DACF | Oct-20 | Dec-20 | 43,774.40 | 0 | 100% | 360 | Completed |
| Fumigation | | 50,000 | GoG | Apr-20 | Jun-20 | 50,000 | 0 | 100% | 360 | Completed |
| Carry out CLTS in communities in the municipality | | 4,200 | DACF | Jan-20 | Dec-20 | 4,200 | 0 | 100% | 30 | On-going |
| Support for disaster prevention | | 4,500 | DACF | Jul-20 | Sep-20 | 4,500 | 0 | 100% | 45 | Completed |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------|------|--------|--------|-----------|---|------|-------|-----------|
| Support the PWD in the municipality | | 2,450 | DACF | Apr-20 | Jun-20 | 2,450 | 0 | 100% | 130 | Completed |
| independence anniversary celebration | | 41,518.56 | DACF | Apr-20 | Jun-20 | 41,518.56 | 0 | 100% | 4,773 | Completed |
| Train 100 women farmers per zone on food fortification & utilisation using soya and other crops. | 4.1 Promote a demand driven approach to agricultural development. Strategy 4.1.1 (SDG Target 4.4,17.9) | 1,795 | MAG | Jun-20 | Dec-20 | 1,795 | 0 | 100% | 100 | completed |

2.2.1 UPDATE ON REVENUE SOURCES

Table 4: UPDATE ON REVENUE SOURCES

| EXPENDITURE ITEM | Baseline 2018 | Target 2019 | Actual 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| IGF | 279,674.64 | 282,984.00 | 117,992.00 | 250,595.00 | 201,125.12 |
| DACF | 1,338,907.20 | 3,452,371.00 | 1,444,300.14 | 4,114,415.30 | 2,325,712.34 |
| MPs CF | 138,461.70 | 120,000.00 | 362,132.16 | 450,000.00 | 361,412.27 |
| DDF | 65,800.00 | 979,744.00 | 929,415.00 | 1,774,885.95 | 456,552.34 |
| GSOP | 79,023.64 | - | 88,847.37 | 450,000.00 | 266,519.76 |
| GOG/MAG | 5,536.64 | 53,546.90 | 230,820.51 | - | 284,776.91 |
| OTHERS/RING | 828,560.74 | 2,199,647.35 | 1,319,853.57 | - | 15,529.78 |
| TOTAL | 2,931,703.55 | 7,148,293.25 | 4,963,881.04 | 7,039,896.25 | 3,911,628.52 |

From the table above, the Assembly has not been able to meet its Internally Generated Revenue (IGF) targets. This was due to the following reasons:

1. Breakdown of two major revenue generating equipment (grader and tipper truck)
2. Lack of royalties from the activities of the Eastern Corridor Contractors
3. Politicization of the revenue collection in the municipality.
4. Dishonesty on the part of some revenue collectors.
5. Covid-19 also had a major setback on all revenue sources in the Municipality.

When the activities below are carried out, it will help in the revenue mobilisation:

1. More education and sensitization on the tax payment
2. Provision of logistics for revenue collectors.
3. Operationalization of town and area councils.
4. Formation of task force for revenue generation.
5. Regular supervision of revenue collection.

2.2.2 CONTINGENCY PLAN ON CORONA VIRUS (COVID-19) PANDEMIC

In response to the Corona Virus outbreak (COVID-19) that hit many parts of the World including Ghana, His Excellency the President of the Republic of Ghana in an address to the Nation on Sunday, 15th March, 2020 announced many measures to contain and prevent the spread of the Virus. This was reiterated through a directive to all MMDAs by the Minister for Local Government and Rural Development, to institute emergency measures that will improve basic hygiene standards across the country in response to the directives of the President.

Pursuant to the above, the Gushegu Municipal Assembly on Tuesday, 17th March, 2020 held a Public Health Emergency Committee meeting attended by key heads of departments of the Assembly and the Municipal Health Management Team led by the Health Director and Medical Superintendent of the Hospital, and chaired by the Hon. Municipal Chief Executive.

Following the briefings by the Public Health Emergency Committee and the discussions that took place, the Committee came out with a contingency plan to help contain, control and prevent the spread of the virus in the Municipality.

1. To provide logistical Support to Gushegu Municipal Hospital.
2. To provide logistical Support to Municipal Health Management Team.
3. To help provide fund in Supplying Sanitary materials to all Department of the Assembly & other Public places.
4. To embark on Public Health Sensitization on Covid-19.
5. Hold stakeholder Engagement with Chiefs, Unionized Bodies, Religious leaders etc. on President's directives on Covid-19.
6. Carry out sensitization tour to all markets on market days on Health tips against Covid-19.

In another dimension, following the release of DPAT II funds, all MMDAs were directed to revise our work plan and budget to incorporate COVID 19 activities to the tune of GH¢ 166,280.00. The fund was used in extending of pipe water to Gushegu and Kpatinga markets and drilling and mechanization of another borehole at Nabuli Market.

2.2.3 UPDATE ON EXPENDITURE

Table 5: EXPENDITURE

| EXPENDITURE ITEM | Baseline 2018 | Target 2019 | Actual 2019 | Target 2020 | Actual 2020 |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Compensation | 645,852.18 | 1,468,821.00 | 1,654,881.81 | 1,274,064.00 | 2,115,327.00 |
| Goods and services | 1,169,463.08 | 3,205,792.00 | 704,336.47 | 2,370,759.00 | 2,511,759.00 |
| Assets | 4,571,386.50 | 5,184,838.00 | 1,761,371.96 | 5,127,677.00 | 375,368.80 |
| TOTAL | 6,386,701.76 | 9,859,431.00 | 4,120,590.24 | 8,772,500 | 5,002,485.80 |

2.3 UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES IN 2020
TABLE 6: CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES IN 2020

| Critical development and poverty issues | Allocation GH¢ | Actual receipt GH ¢ | No. of beneficiaries | |
|---|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------|
| | | | Target | Actual |
| Ghana School Feeding Programme | 2,469,600.00 | 2,469,600.00 | 12,348 | 12,348 |
| Capitation Grants | 74,695.21 | 74,695.21 | 22,793 | 22,793 |
| National Health Insurance Scheme | - | - | | 34,919 |
| Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme | | | 2,218 | 1,859 |
| National Youth Employment Programme | | | 242 | 242 |
| One District-One Factory Programme | | | 0 | 0 |
| On Village-One Dam Programme | | | 10 | 5 |
| Planting for food and jobs programme | | | 5000 | 3,442 |
| Free SHS programme | 1,730,462.80 | 1,730,462.80 | 2,507 | 2,507 |
| National entrepreneurship and innovation plan (NEIP) | | | 0 | 0 |
| Others (NABCO) | | | 400 | 296 |

From the table above, financial information of most of these programmes are at the national level, spaces not filled means we do not have information on it at the district level.

2.4 PERFORMANCE OF INDICATORS AGAINST TARGETS

In other to measure the extent of progress chalked with respect to the implementation of activities within the Gushegu Medium Term Development Plan for the plan period, it is critical that indicators and targets were developed. Most of our targets were not met; this was due to a number of factors which include: Long spell of drought, fall Army worm, not using certified seeds, shortage of urea and refusal of some farmers to apply fertilizers. From the table below, in 2020, the target for maize was 17,144, but the actual was 13,028 in 2020.

Also, the demand for health Insurance cards had decreased from 40,978 in 2019 to 34,919 in 2020 as a result of restriction imposed by the COVID-

In addition to the above, malaria cases are recorded based on the person being five years and above and five years and below.

Table 7: PERFORMANCE OF CORE INDICATORS AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL

| | Indicator (Categorized by development dimension of agenda for jobs) | Baseline | Target | Actual | Target | Actual |
|---|---|----------|--------|--------|----------|--------|
| | | 2018 | 2019 | 2019 | 2020 | 2020 |
| | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | |
| 1 | Total output in agricultural production | | | | | |
| | I. Maize | 9,801 | 14,910 | 12,328 | 17,144 | 13,028 |
| | II. Rice | 6,650 | 9,870 | 7,554 | 11,449.2 | 8,264 |
| | III. Millet | 4,200 | 4,768 | 4,768 | 11,151 | 4,956 |
| | IV. Sorghum | 4,913 | 5,489 | 5,483 | 5,692 | 6,019 |
| | V. Cassava | 66,871 | 67,200 | 67,200 | 79,296 | 69,100 |
| | VI. Yam | 28,002 | 32,000 | 29,213 | 40,000 | 30,067 |
| | VII. Cocoyam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | VIII. Plantain | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| | IX. Groundnut | 9,025 | 11,660 | 9,459 | 6,267 | 6,762 |
| | X. Cowpea | 3,865 | 4,760 | 3,965 | 5,578.6 | 4,123 |
| | XI. Soya bean | 7,611 | 9,000 | 8,397 | 14,575 | 10,213 |
| | XII. Cocoa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | XIII. Shea butter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | XIV. Oil palm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | XV. Cashew | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | XVI. Cotton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | XVII. Cattle | 45,684 | 46,103 | 46,469 | 48,731 | 47,210 |
| | XVIII. Sheep | 29,543 | 29,904 | 30,123 | 32,231 | 30,843 |
| | XIX. Goat | 38,532 | 38,987 | 39,215 | 43,136 | 40,312 |
| | XX. Pig | 5,379 | 5,677 | 5,834 | 3,417 | 6,313 |
| | XXI. Poultry (Local) | 81,102 | 81,604 | 81,809 | 90,807 | 83,679 |
| | XXII. Poultry (Exotic) | 10,712 | 10,723 | 10,741 | 11,063 | 11,034 |
| | XIII. Guinea fowl | 53,329 | 53,637 | 53,801 | 57,029 | 54,532 |
| | XIV. Duck | 5,302 | 5,606 | 5,745 | 6,032 | 6,011 |
| | XV. Turkey | 259 | 272 | 283 | 291 | 297 |
| 2 | Percentage of arable land under cultivation | 56% | 59% | 59% | 63% | 61% |
| 3 | Number of new industries established | | | | | |
| | I. Agriculture | | | | | |
| | II. Industry | | | | | |
| | III. Service | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| 4 | Number of new jobs created | | | | | |
| | I. Agriculture | | | | | |
| | II. Industry (Processing) | 30 | 100 | 40 | 100 | 50 |
| | III. Service | 78 | 150 | 100 | 200 | 153 |
| | SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | |
| | Net enrolment ratio | | | | | |
| | I. Kindergarten | 39.6% | 40.8% | 42.3% | 45.0% | 46.4% |
| | II. Primary | 67.2% | 68.0% | 67.7% | 68.0% | 60.8% |
| | III. JHS | 29.9% | 30.0% | 26.6% | 27.50% | 26.2% |
| 6 | Gender parity ratio | | | | | |
| | I. Kindergarten | 0.89 | 0.90 | 0.84 | 0.85 | 0.73 |
| | II. Primary | 0.76 | 0.78 | 0.78 | 0.79 | 0.76 |
| | III. JHS | 0.77 | 0.79 | 0.79 | 0.80 | 0.78 |
| | IV. SHS | 0.60 | 0.63 | 0.65 | 0.67 | 0.67 |
| 7 | Completion ratio | 71.3 | 73.5 | 75.8 | 76.2 | 63.3 |
| 8 | Number of operational health facilities | | | | | |
| | I. CHP compound | 10 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| | II. Clinics | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | III. Health centre | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | IV. Hospital | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 9 | Proportion of population with valid NHIS card | 30,622 | 45,086 | 40,978 | 58,385 | 34,919 | |
| | I. Total (by sex) | Male | 11,570 | 15,800 | 14,677 | 16,780 | 13,072 |
| | | Female | 16,471 | 25,670 | 21,888 | 32,100 | 21,847 |
| | II. Indigents | 251 | 10,964 | 2,414 | 17,570 | 1,578 | |
| | III. Informal | 4,378 | 6,209 | 8,063 | 9,130 | 7,271 | |
| | IV. Aged | 1,028 | 1,400 | 1,406 | 1,400 | 1,342 | |
| | V. Under 18years | 13,534 | 15,900 | 18,900 | 14,600 | 18,522 | |
| VI. Pregnant women | 5,692 | 5,181 | 5,183 | 7,281 | 5,685 | | |
| 10 | Number of birth and death register | | | | | | |
| | I. Birth (sex) | Male | 2128 | 2828 | 2565 | 2810 | 2048 |
| | | Female | 2118 | 2820 | 2554 | 2877 | 1925 |
| | II. Death (sex, age group) | Male | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 7 |
| | | Female | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| 11 | Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources | | | | | | |
| | I. District | 75% | 100% | 85% | 100% | 86% | |
| | II. Urban | 50% | 70% | 57% | 70% | 57% | |
| | III. Rural | 25% | 30% | 28% | 30% | 29% | |
| 12 | Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services | | | | | 88.26% | |

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|
| | I. District | 70% | 100% | 85% | 100% | 86% |
| | II. Urban | 35% | 70% | 47% | 70% | 48% |
| | III. Rural | 35% | 30% | 38% | 30% | 38% |
| 13 | Maternal mortality ratio (institutional) | 5/3129Per 100,00 live births | | 4/3562Per 100,00 live births | 0 | 2/3605Per 100,00 live births |
| 14 | Malaria case fatality (institutional) | | | | 0 | |
| | Male Under five | 9/584*100 =1.54 | 0 | 3/607*100 =0.49 | 0 | 1/640*100 0.16 |
| | Above five | 1/361*100 =0.27 | 0 | 1/188*100 0.53 | 0 | 0 |
| | Female Under five | 5/466*100 =1.07 | 0 | 2/478*100 =0.42 | 0 | 1/538*100 0.19 |
| | Above five | 2/529*100 =0.37 | 0 | 3/477*100 =0.63 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse | | | | | |
| | I. Child trafficking (sex) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | II. Child abuse (sex) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | Percentage of road network in good condition | | | | | |
| | I. Total | 998.91 | | | | |
| | II. Urban | | | | | |
| | III. Feeder | | | | | |
| 17 | Percentage of communities covered by | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|----|--|--|----|----|---|----|
| | electricity | | | | | |
| | District | | | | | |
| | Rural | | | | | |
| | Urban | | | | | |
| 18 | Reported cases of crime | | | | | |
| | I. Men | | 53 | 85 | 0 | 40 |
| | II. Women | | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| | III. Children | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | Percentage of annual action plan implemented | | | | | |
| 20 | Number of communities affected by disaster | | | | | |
| | I. Bushfire | | | | | |
| | II. Floods | | | | | |

2.5.0 SOCIAL INTERVENTION AND POVERTY ISSUES

In line with the objective of the government to support the poor and the vulnerable as well as enhance value addition to transform the structure of the economy, the Assembly has initiated a number of social interventions programmes aimed at alleviating poverty in the municipality. Some of these initiatives are: Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP), implementation of the Ghana School Feeding Programme, Capitation Grant, National Health Insurance (NHIS), LEAP, One-District–One Factory Programme (1D1F), One -Village One - Dam Programme, One-Constituency One-Million Dollars Programme, and Scholarship for needy but brilliant students, HIV and AIDS programmes, and support for Persons with Disabilities etc.

2.5.1 UPDATE ON THE GHANA PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET PROJECT (GPSNP)

The Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP) is a successor project to the Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GPSNP). It is a World Bank/DFID/Government of Ghana supported project which is being implemented by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD), the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) and Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA).

The overall objective of the project is to support the Government to strengthen safety net systems that improve the productivity of the poor. That is, to extend income-earning opportunities to extremely poor households. The project is Labour Intensive Public Work (LIPW). That is, more human labour is used in its implementation, with minimal or no machine used.

The project is being implemented in five communities, that is, Kutung, Salaa, Kpatinga, Bambuli and Yeshelanyili. Cashew nurseries (200,000 seedlings) have been raised in Salaa to be transplanting on a 10 hector land at Kutung, Salaa and Yeshelanyili. The various sites have been cleared and pegged and is ready for transplanting. At Bambuli, small earth dam is being constructed, while work is almost completed on rehabilitation of feeder road from Kpatinga to Bogunayili. This project started within the last quarter of 2019. The table below show the number of beneficiaries to the projects who are been registered with E-zwich cards to enable them access their payments and they are paid Twelve (GHS12.00) Ghana Cedis a day. So the amount of money each participant will receive at the end of the month will be based on the number of days he/she goes to work.

Table 8: Beneficiaries of Labour Intensive Public Work (LIPW) under the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP)

| S/N | Name of Community | Number /of Beneficiaries | | Total |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | |
| 1 | Kpatinga | 23 | 30 | 53 |
| 2 | Bambuli | 93 | 100 | 193 |
| 3 | Kutung | 38 | 50 | 88 |
| 4 | Salaa | 38 | 50 | 88 |
| 5 | Yeshelanyili | 38 | 50 | 88 |
| TOTAL | | 230 | 280 | 510 |

In addition, Complementary Livelihood and Assets Support Scheme (CLASS) is also a programme design to build the capacity of beneficiaries with business management and life skills, to prepare them and later train beneficiaries in a selected business enterprise and give them start-up capital which is also under the **GPSNP**. A total of one hundred and sixty five 165 persons, made up of sixty-one (61) men and one hundred and four (104) women drawn from Mang, Kutung and Bambuli based on the premise that the person is either on leap or labour intensive productive work or both.

2.5.2 GHANA SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME (GSFP)

The implementation of the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) which is aimed at increasing school enrolment and retention, improving the nutritional status of the children at the basic level as well as boosting local food production is on course. Thirty-Four (34) Public Schools with an enrolment of 8,011 pupils are benefiting from the programme. Out of this number, 4,583 Boys and Girls 3,428 are benefiting from the programme.

In addition to the above benefits, the programmes also help to employ about 93 female cooks and 35 male caterers.

2.5.3 CAPITATION GRANT

For the year 2020, the municipality was given an allocation of GHC 235,611.42, and actual received GHC 235,611.42 for the capitation grant for the period. With regards to beneficiaries, a total of 25,878 pupils benefited from the grant.

2.5.4 NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME (NHIS)

The goal of the NHIS is to provide equitable access and financial coverage for basic health care services to Ghanaians. The membership target for 2020 was 45,086, but the actual registration was 34,919. According to the scheme manager, the scheme does not received financial allocation from the national to finance its operations.

2.5.5 NATIONAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM (NYEP)

The NYEP is currently being implemented in the municipality. During the year under review, the programme has a total of 242 employees.

2.5.6 ONE - DISTRICT –ONE FACTORY PROGRAMME (1D1F)

The “One District One Factory” is one of the Government’s flagship projects rolled out in all the 260 MMDAs. It is aimed at establishing at least one factory in each district as a means of creating economic growth poles to accelerate the development of those areas and jobs for the youth. It is to transform the structure of the economy from one dependent on production and the export of raw materials to a value-added industrialised economy driven by the private sector.

With regards to Gushegu Municipal Assembly, the construction of a smock weaving industry have started, it is at foundation level. When this industry is completed, it will help the youth in the area to acquire skills and get market for their finished product.

2.5.7 ONE CONSTITUENCY- ONE MILLION DOLLAR PROGRAMME

This is also one of the flagship projects being implemented by the government to accelerate socio-economic development in the 275 constituencies in Ghana under the Ministry of Special Initiative. The Ministry provided one ambulance to each constituency with Gushegu not being left out.

2.5.8 REARING FOR FOOD AND JOBS PROGRAMME

The Assembly has stepped up activities in the implementation of the rearing for Food and Jobs Programme. Under the programme, Five Hundred and forty (540) Ewe and Sixty (60) Rams were received and distribution to farmers in the year 2019. No progress had been made in recovering the animals distributed to farmer in the 2019.

The above figures are the RFJ 2019 sheep distributed in the Municipality.

Table 9

| No. | District | 2019 | | | | | | | 2020 | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------|----------------------------|---|------|----------------------|-----|------|----------------------|----------------------------|---|------|-------------------|---|------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | | No. of Beneficiary Farmers | | | No. of Ani. Received | | | No. of Ani. Received | No. of Beneficiary Farmers | | | No. of Ani. Given | | | No. of Ani. Recovered | No. of Ani. Remained |
| | | M | F | Tot. | M | F | Tot. | | M | F | Tot. | M | F | Tot. | | |
| 1 | Gushegu | 54 | 6 | 60 | 60 | 540 | 600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: MAD 2020

2.5.9 MAJOR CROP PERFORMANCE (PFJ)

There is a little increase in yields of PFJ farmers plots who used certify seeds and fertilizers as compare to other farmers who used traditional seeds with even fertilizers, this implies that cost of production for PFJ farmers is lower than that of farmers who do not participate in PFJ, and PFJ farmers stand to make more profit than non – PFJ farmers.

Table. 10: Improved Major crop Performance (PFJ)

| No | Crops | Productivity/Yield (Mt/Ha) | Area of production (Ha) | Production (Mt) |
|----|-----------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Maize | 2.16 | 8,236 | 17,150 |
| 2 | Rice | 2.16 | 5,640 | 11,456 |
| 3 | Soya bean | 1.89 | 5,930 | 11,157 |
| 4 | | | | |

MAD 2020

2.5.10 FERTILIZER AND SEED DISTRIBUTION UNDER PFJ RECOVERY

No progress had been made in recovering the fertilizers and seeds distributed to farmer in the 2019.

Table 11

| District | Total cost of input (Ghc) | Amount Recovered (Ghc) | Balance (Ghc) | Recovery % |
|----------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------|------------|
| GUSHEGU | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 12: PFJ recovery (Seed - 2018)

| District | Total cost of input (Ghc) | Amount Recovered (Ghc) | Balance (Ghc) | Recovery % |
|----------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------|------------|
| GUSHEGU | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

2.5.11 COMMUNITY CARE-ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND VULNERABLE

2.5.11.1 PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND VULNERABLE

In November last year, 2020, a durbar was organized on social protection by Pan-African Organization for Research and Protection of Violence on Women and Children (PAORP-VWC) at Nawuhugu a suburb of Gushegu, to educate the community members on issues of social/child protection. At the durbar ground, the Social Welfare Officer made a presentation on child protection, promotion and development.

Also, on the 31st of December, 2020, a disbursement of items was done by the Municipal Chief Executive to the persons with disabilities.

DISTRIBUTION OF OTHER ITEMS TO PWDs

The table 17 below show the cross section of the beneficiaries among the PWDs who received the items.

| | FEMALE | MALE | TOTAL |
|------------------------|--------|------|-------|
| Sewing Machine | 18 | 2 | 20 |
| Deep Freezer | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Small Ruminants | 20 | 30 | 50 |

2.5.11.2 COMMUNITY CARE SERVICES TO VULNERABLE

During the year under review, the office made one cash out to the inmates at Kpatinga, Leli Dabari and Nabuli. This was a joint collaboration exercise between the Social Welfare Office and the Tizaa PFI of Gushegu.

The Hon. Minister of Gender through her hard work and compassionate, together with her able hard working staff donated foodstuff, cooking oil, soap, clothes, mattresses and pillows to the inmates at Kpatinga, Leli Dabari and Nabuli.

2.5.12 FREE SHS PROGRAMME

The free SHS policy is a flagship programme introduced by the government of Ghana. The municipality has one Secondary School (Gushegu Senior High School). Within the year under review, the school was given an allocation of **Gh¢** 1,098,848.31, but the school actually received **Gh¢** 538,883.91. The table below shows items supplied within the period

Table 13: Items supplied

| S/N | ITEM | QUANTITY |
|------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Computer and Accessories | 22 |
| 2 | Classroom Furniture | 1,500 |
| 3 | Dining Tables and Benches | 75 |
| 4 | Beds | 1712 |
| 5 | Mattress | 1309 |

Table 14: Enrolment at Gushegu Senior High School

| No. | School | Boarding | | Day | | Total |
|--------------|--------|----------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | |
| 1. | Form 1 | 369 | 254 | 138 | 75 | |
| 2. | Form 2 | 353 | 217 | 262 | 136 | |
| 3. | Form 3 | 232 | 179 | 96 | 75 | |
| Total | | | | | | |

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2020

2.5.13 SUPPORT FOR NEEDY BUT BRILLIANT STUDENTS

To ensure adequate protection for the poor and vulnerable groups, the Assembly continues to provide support for people to further their Education. Government of Ghana under the office of the national scholarship secretariat to award student with scholarships their tertiary education after graduating from the second cycle education which is already free, however, 139 students comprising 115 males and 24 females has applied. In 2020, 48 students were award with scholarship, the Municipal however anticipate that, the numbers should goes up to cover more people. The secretariat announced that, the scholarship list will be released in batches. So far 15 students from the municipality have benefited from the first batch released.

2.6 HIV AND AIDS ACTIVITIES

The Assembly is particular about HIV and AIDS, and related diseases. As a result, specific interventions have been designed to cater for their needs for the year under review. Even though the novel pandemic (covid-19) had a major effect on the health system of the country of which Gushegu was not exception, the Municipality was still able to provide all the clinical support to for all people in need of HIV service.

2.7 UPDATE ON THE NATIONAL STREET NAMING AND PROPERTY ADDRESSING SYSTEM

In a bid to facilitate the ease of doing business in the metropolis and also help respond to emergency situations as well as comply with the presidential directives of naming all streets and addressing all properties within the Assembly, Since the implementation of this directive, significant achievements have been made. The exercise is in Gushgu town only for now. 60% of Digitization street maps and pictures from orthophoto were achieved under the period of review. For this year, the Assembly is part of the 60 beneficiary Assemblies being supported by GIZ/USAID in the Street Address Project. Accordingly, detailed work plan has been developed for approval by GIZ for the necessary logistical and capacity support. Two stakeholder's

consultative meetings were held to reiterate the importance of the project and to also bring up to speed the stakeholder's progress made. 20 people were to be selected and trained for field data collection on businesses and other properties in Gushegu Township. These were made up of 17 field staff and 3 supervisors.

Data collection on the two areas were successfully collected and uploaded.

2.8.0 GENDER INTERVENTIONS IMPLEMENTED

In an attempt to bridge the gender gap, the Assembly over the years has implemented and continues to implement programmes to realize this objective. For this reason, Gender family model was formed in communities and well as training assembly staffs on gender mainstreaming in development plans. Also, the assembly has made it a policy to incorporate the construction of separate KVIP toilet for both male and female in the construction of school blocks.

2.8.1 CHILD RIGHT

Child right protection in rural communities is crucial. A two day's training programme was organized for community members in three communities in Kpatili, Zantili and Kpatinga. The program was to create awareness of parental care and the right of children

Below is the gender disaggregated data of participants.

Table 15

| NAME OF COMMUNITY | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
|--------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Kpatinga | 15 | 20 | 35 |
| Zantili | 10 | 13 | 23 |
| Kpatili | 12 | 10 | 22 |
| Total | 37 | 43 | 80 |

2.8.2 RECRUITMENT AND REGISTRATION OF GENDER MODEL FAMILIES IN GUSHEGU MUNICIPALITY

The municipal assembly selected and sensitized 5 communities on GMF activities. Families were sensitized on what they needed to know about the program.

Table 16 showing disaggregated data on GMFs in five communities.

| S/No | Community | Female adult | Male adult | Boys | Girls |
|------|--------------|--------------|------------|------|-------|
| 1 | Tamalga | 10 | 15 | 12 | 10 |
| 2 | Gusheinayili | 16 | 11 | 3 | 5 |
| 3 | Surugu | 17 | 12 | 4 | 18 |
| 4 | Nabihiya | 21 | 19 | 19 | 11 |
| 5 | Tondong | 18 | 16 | 6 | 10 |
| | Total | 92 | 73 | 44 | 64 |

Again, the assembly trained 440 women in 7 women's groups in various skill developments such as packaging of iodizing salt, shea butter extraction, rice processing, and small ruminant rearing, petty trading and farming, mass meeting were also held in 20 communities to discuss environmental sanitation issues and hygiene, conflict management, teenage pregnancy and child right protection. Adult of 1003 participant were targeted including 509 male and 621 females.

2.9 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED) INTERVENTIONS

The Assembly also continue to implement various programmes and interventions to boost local economic development in the municipal. Some of these are: skill development for 65 Persons, support for area council staffs and Assembly members. The Assembly also supported PWDs with basic equipment such as small ruminants, ridges, sewing machines, etc to learn trade.

Also, several capacity building programmes were organized on group dynamics and enterprise development among the women's group. Women were again supported with simple farm tools in the cultivation of soya beans, OFSP and other farm related activities during the implementation of 2020.

DISTRIBUTION OF MATTRESSES AND PILLOWS TO ALLEGED WITCH CAMPS

Table 18

| | Female | Male |
|-------------|--------|------|
| Leli Dabari | 108 | 2 |
| Kpatinga | 40 | 1 |
| Nabuli | 19 | 1 |
| Total | 167 | 4 |

2.10 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Department of Community Development facilitates the mobilization and use of available resources to improve the living standards of deprived rural and urban communities within an effectively coordinated decentralized system administration through adult education and extension services. Programmes executed during the year include: Mass Education, Literacy, training of community women groups on home science activities and Extension services.

2.10.1 MASS EDUCATION

During the quarterly under review, four (4) mass meetings were held in five communities, namely; Kpatinga, Nyasung, Yiborigu, Kpatili, and Nabuli.

Topics treated were;

1. Early force marriage
2. Retention of girls in schools
3. Formation of groups
4. Child right protection issues

Types of audience were;

1. Chiefs
2. Opinion leaders
3. Assembly members
4. Youth associations

5. Women leaders and other stakeholders

During the meetings clarification was made as to the questions posed during discussions this include the health insurance scheme, where some of the community's members say they were not well enlightened and for that matter they will wait for others to benefit before they will start.

On the retention of girls in schools, they agreed that girl's education was also important just like the boys, so that the girls will grow up to become women and can also lead the community, district, region and the nation as a whole.

2.10.2 ADULT EDUCATION

Fifty (50) communities were earmarked for coverage but due to the covid-19 pandemic, only twenty (20) communities had successful adult education trainings by the department. The communities were covered with programs like WASH program, Government policies and programs relevant to rural communities.

2.10.3 EXTENSION SERVICES

The Department offers its valuable skills and knowledge to external agencies to train communities' members on various developmental issues in the municipal. Within the year these were the trainings offered. **Sex and roles training for 8 communities at Kpatinga by Children Believe as carried out.**

Following this, CHILDRED BELIEVE a Non-Governmental Organization in partnership with social welfare and community development organized one-day training on sex and roles at Kpatinga in Gushegu municipal in northern of Ghana to train participants from eight communities on sex and roles in their communities.

Sex and roles also known as gender role issues have received much attention since 1970. Many conferences and gender development policies have evolved and been implemented as a result of this awareness. Even though there has been some form of improvement in the status of women, women and girls still lag behind their male counterparts especially in the formal sector of society. Most decisions or interventions have tended to focus on the traditional roles of women

with little attention paid to their changing roles in society or not seen able to evolve a gender-based development programs.

Achieving sex and roles requires eliminating harmful practices against women and girls including sexual violence, gender disparity and other oppressive tactics.

Despite many interventions, trainings, workshop on sex and roles, women and girls are still more poor and illiterate than men. They have less access to property ownership, credit, training, school and employment.

Following the outbreak of the COVID-19 and its associated restrictions to contain and protect the spread of the disease, the facilitator also took advantage to educate participants on WHO and Ghana Health Service Safety protocols announced by the H. E the president of the republic of Ghana i.e., enhanced hygiene practice, social distancing and ban on social gatherings.

2.10.3 GENDER DISAGGREGATION OF THE PARTICIPANTS FROM THEIR VARIOUS COMMUNITIES IN GUSHEGU MUNICIPAL

Table 19

| NO | Name of community | Females | Males | Total number of participants |
|----|-------------------|---------|-------|------------------------------|
| 1. | Kutung | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| 2. | Tindang | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| 3. | Sukaya | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| 4. | Sampemo | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| 5. | Kpahikpaba | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| 6. | Kpisinga | 5 | 5 | 10 |

| | | | | |
|----|------------|----|----|----|
| 7. | Kpahikpaba | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| 8. | Zori | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| | Total | 40 | 40 | 80 |

The above table shows a total participation of 80 community members, of which 40 were females and 40 males.

CHAPTER THREE (3)

3.1.0 WATER AND SANITATION

3.1 COMMUNITY – LED TOTAL SANITATION (CLTS)

On the progress of CLTS activities in ANNUAL REPORT of the year 2020 improvement have been made to achieving ten (10) Open Defecation Free (ODF) communities from Thirty two (32) communities triggered, (22) communities have also attained ODF-basic status through the routine monitoring and inspection by Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit. As a result of this activity the number of household latrines have increased from Thirty thousand, one hundred and eighty three (30,183) household latrines in (2019) to Thirty two thousand, One hundred and Fourteen (32,114) household latrines in (2020).

Promotion of hand washing with soap/ash were also incorporated with latrine construction to ensure proper hand washing is practiced in the various communities and schools to break the chain of communicable diseases, 98,641 hand washing with soap/ash facilities constructed in the triggered communities.

3.2 COVID – 19 CONTROLS AND PREVENTION

Sensitization and health education was carried out in the communities and market centres on measures to contained, control and prevent the spread of COVID - 19.

Community members and traders were sensitized on the signs and symptoms, mode of spread or transmission, group of people at risk and stigmatization during COVID-19.

Sensitization on control and preventive measures were include; Proper demonstration on hand washing with soap, wearing of face mask, observing social distancing, using of hand sanitizers, How to remove face mask to avoid contamination, training of community members especially children on the construction of tippy taps for hand washing with soap were also couple with during the sensitization period.

The Municipal Assembly also distributed hand washing with soap facilities, hand sanitizers, liquid soap for hand washing, tissue papers, to all institutions in the Municipality to help contain, control and prevent the spread of COVID - 19.

Twenty Eight (28) big markets and communities (130) communities were visited and sensitized within the year.

3.3.1 RESIDENTIAL PREMISE INSPECTION AND EDUCATION

Routine house to house inspection was carried out by the Environmental Health Staff to promote good hygiene and sanitation practices in the Municipality. Communities were sensitized on the need to construct soak away pits behind their bath rooms and houses to avoid breeding of mosquitoes and flies to curb vector borne infections and also educated on proper disposal of household refuse in order to control public nuisances in the Municipality. Thirteen Thousand (13,000) houses were inspected and given health education within the year.

3.3.2 MARKET AND GENERAL SANITATION

Regular inspections were done on market days to prevent the sale of dangerous and expired products and to control massive contamination of vegetables, fruits and cooked foods to ensuring consumption of hygienically food in the entire municipality.

On the part of general sanitation, regular monitoring of Zoom-Lion workers were done to ensuring clean and sanitize environment.

3.3.3 MEAT INSPECTION

Meat inspection is carried out on daily bases to ensure the production of wholesome meat to prevent the spread of dangerous zoonotic infection in the municipality at large.

The number of bovine slaughtered and inspected within the year is Two Hundred and Eighty Three (283) and the number of ovine slaughtered and inspected is Nine Hundred and Seventy-Six (976).

3.3.4 CHOP BARS/DRINKING PREMISES INSPECTION

Eating and drinking premises were inspected every week to ensure wholesome food production and hygiene of food handling; saving and storage to prevent cross-contamination, to minimizing food borne diseases.

Chop bar owners were advised to have their workers medically screened. They were also advised to register with the Municipal assembly as bye laws demanded. In all Four hundred (400) food vendors were medically screened.

3.4 HEALTH EDUCATION AND PROMOTION

Health education was carried out in the communities, even though attitudinal and behavioural change is central to achieving sustainable progress in environmental sanitation. Therefore, environmental sanitation education was effective through effective communication and dissemination of information, is considered as integral element of all environmental sanitation activities.

In all two hundred and forty four communities (244) were given health and hygiene education and promotion within the year.

3.5 CONSTRUCTION OF SOAK AWAY PITS

Forty Two Thousand, Seven Hundred and Thirty Seven (42,737) soak away pits were constructed within the year to control the breeding of mosquitoes and other vectors in the premises to minimize the spread of malaria and other vector borne infection in the municipality.

3.6 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Solid and liquid waste has been properly managed in the Municipality; communal refuse containers are collected and transported to the final disposal site, and communal toilets are regularly dislodged. Twenty (20) refuse dumps were evacuated to in the municipality to control communicable diseases.

3.7 TRAINING OF WORKSHOP FOR FOOD AND DRINKING OPERATORS

Food and drinking bar operators have been trained every six (6) months in a year to ensuring and improving their lifestyle positive towards good personal hygiene, safety handling of food, proper storage of food, sanitary disposal of waste, proper lighting and ventilation at the eating premises and adequate wholesome water supply.

3.8 UPDATES ON ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES IN THE MUNICIPALITY-2020

To track policy implementation effectively and provide continuous improvement in responding to emerging challenges in the sector, effective monitoring and evaluation were carried out through the Municipal Environmental Health Staff to ascertain the level of awareness of the communities on sanitation, and the usage of sanitary facilities.

| S/ N O | AREA COUNCIL | PUBLI C TOILE T FACILI TIES | H/H TOILET S | REFUSE CONTAINERS | DUMPIN G SITE | MEAT SHOPS | SLAUGHT ER SLABS | NUMBER OF INSTITUT IONAL LATRINE S |
|--------------|-----------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------|---|
| 1 | GUSHEGU | 15 | 7572 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 85 |
| 2 | KPATINGA | 10 | 4122 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50 |
| 3 | GALWEI | 7 | 1084 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 44 |
| 4 | BOGU | 2 | 1326 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 36 |
| 5 | ZANTELI | 5 | 4228 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 54 |
| 6 | YAWUNGU | 7 | 5708 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 40 |
| 7 | NAWUHUG U | 9 | 6894 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 52 |
| 8 | NABULI | 3 | 5786 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 32 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|------------|
| | TOTAL | 64 | 32,114 | 21 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 442 |
|--|--------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|------------|

SANITARY FACILITIES 2020

| NO. OF ODF COMMUNITIES | NO. OF HOUSEHOLD LATRINES | NO. OF INSTITUTIONAL LATRINES | NO. OF PUBLIC LATRINES | NO. OF HAND WASHING FACILITIES | NO. COMMUNAL REFUSE CONTAINERS | NO. OF FINAL DUMPING SITES | NO. OF SLAUGHTER SLABS | NO. OF MEAT SHOPS |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 260 | 32,114 | 442 | 64 | 98,641 | 21 | 10 | 8 | 8 |
| | | | | | | | | |

3.9 WATER

In a bit to increase access to portable water, the Gushegu water system has being expanded.

| Description | Functional | Non-functional | Total |
|-----------------------------|------------|----------------|-------|
| Hand pump Water Services | 406 | 46 | 452 |
| Piped Scheme Water Services | 11 | 3 | 14 |
| TOTAL | 417 | 49 | 466 |

CHAPTER FOUR (4)

4.0 GENERAL CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES

The Municipal Assembly encountered some challenges /constraints in programmes and projects implementation during the period under review. Some of these are:

- Delay in the progress of work on valuation and revaluation of properties
- Delays in the release of funds for the implementation of non-physical programmes
- Delay in release of funds by Central Government (e.g. DACF, DDF, etc.)
- Inadequate logistics and budget support for monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes, e.g. strong vehicles, cameras, etc.
- Abuse of M&E funds if available
- Inadequate land space for construction
- Delay in the submission of reports by decentralized departments
- Different format of reporting by decentralized department.

4.2 THE WAYFORWARD

On the basis of the constraints/challenges encountered in the implementation of the various programmes and projects for the year, we recommend as follows:

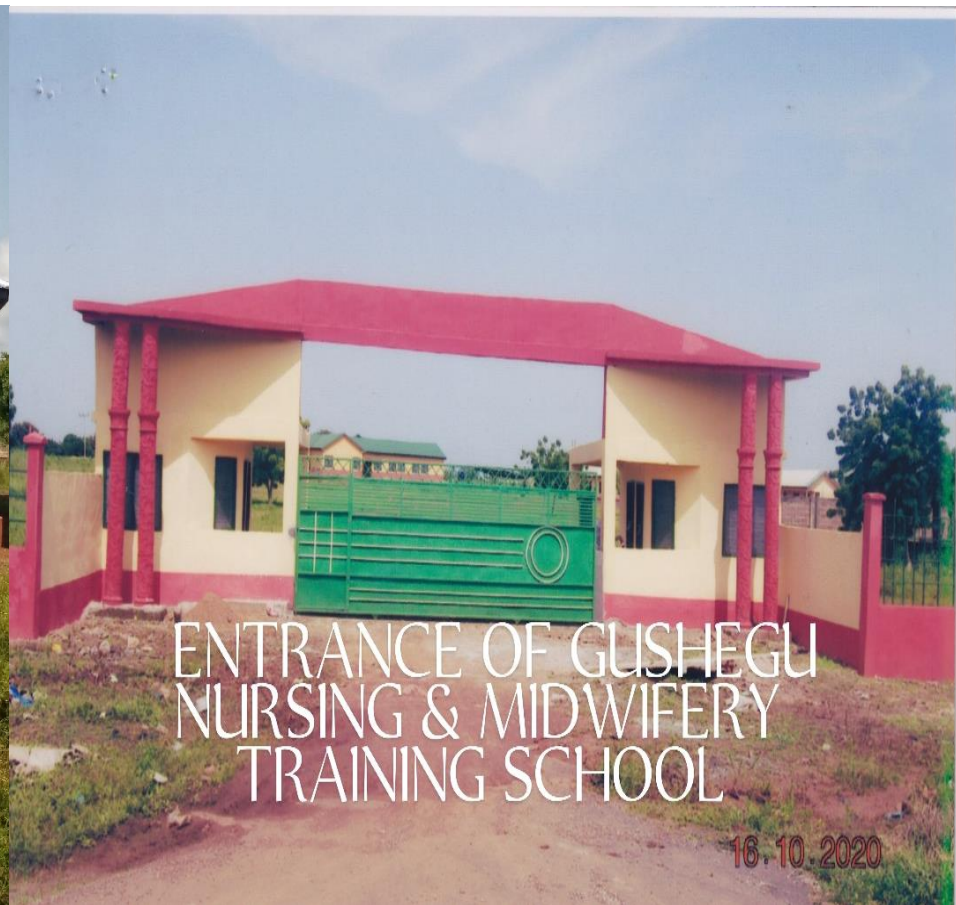
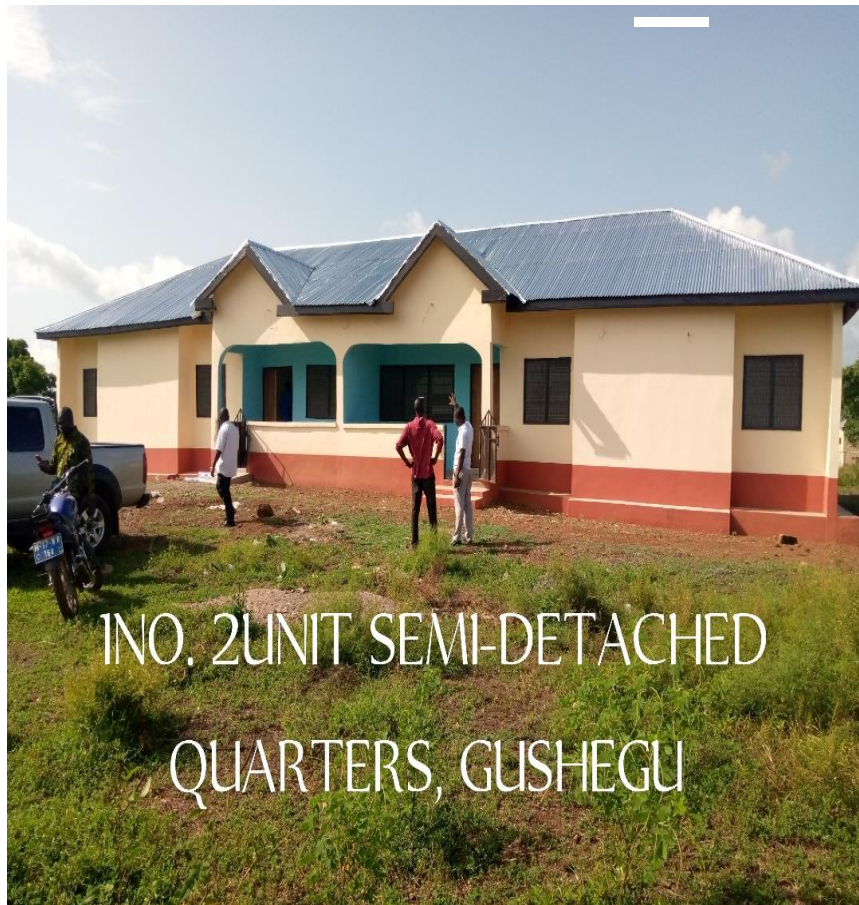
- Frequent supervision of contractors to ensure that projects are as built-drawings
- Prioritize the release of funds for non-physical activities
- GMA should open up more avenues for IGF collection to improve local revenue for development activities
- That central government should ensure the timely release of grants (DACF and DDF) to enable prioritized programmes and projects to be completed on schedule.

4.3 CONCLUSION

Notwithstanding the challenges encountered, especially with the advent of the novel Virus (**Covid-19**), which had and is still having a major negative effect on the economic, the Assembly

still remain focused to accelerate the development of the Municipal and provide enhanced service delivery in the year under review.

APPENDIX 1
PICTURES OF SOME GMA PROJECTS FOR THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW





1NO. 3UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT BATEI

