



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

**NANUMBA SOUTH DISTRICT
ASSEMBLY**

FOR 2020

JANUARY, 2021

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1.1 INTRODUCTION

Government and Development Partners over the years have sunk significant resources in providing development interventions to improve the socio-economic wellbeing of the citizenry across the country. The Annual Progress Report (APR) is designed to showcase the status of implementation of development projects and programmes in the 2021 Annual Action Plan (AAP) which forms part of the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) of the Nanumba South District Assembly (NSDA) in line with the Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework of the Government.

The purpose of the APR is to provide relevant information to government and development partners on the impact of the resources they commit in support of various development interventions designed to improve the socio-economic conditions of the people in the district. Again, it is to enable the District Assembly provide requisite information to stakeholders and other development partners on the status of implementation of the AAP and ultimately the DMTDP of the District Assembly. These were made possible through effective Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).

Again, the APR also examines all the funding sources available to the District as well as the extent to which those sources were employed to the benefit of the people. All expenditures incurred during the period under review are also taken care of in the report.

The key objective of the 2021 Monitoring and Evaluation report (Annual Progress Report – APR) is to assess the status of targets and indicators adopted for monitoring the progress of key policy and programme interventions undertaken by the NSDA for 2021. It is also intended to satisfy the requirements of the NDPC reporting Guidelines.

The Assembly encountered a number of challenges in the implementation of the plan for the period. These include delays in the release of funds, difficulty in accessing projects sites by both contractors and District officers due to bad nature of the roads among others.

A number of successes were chalked in the course of the implementation of the 2021 AAP. Significant number of projects and programmes in the 2021 AAP were implemented. Some of the activities/interventions were donor funded such as the UNICEF, among others. Again, on-going projects were continued to ensure their completion. A number of new projects and programmes were also initiated.

Generally, 89% of the AAP of the Assembly was executed. These activities were implemented in line with the goals and objectives of the NSDA are concerned. Classroom blocks were constructed and furnished to deal with the issue of schools under trees. Again, CHPS compound was constructed to address the health needs of people. A number of feeder roads were rehabilitated to facilitate economic activities in the district. This is illustrated in the following table:

Table 1.1: Proportion of the DMTDP implemented

Indicators	Baseline 2017	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
1. Proportion of the annual action plans implemented by the end of the year	94%	95%	96%	95%	89%
a. Percentage completed	86%	100	88%	100	88%
b. Percentage of ongoing interventions	9%	10%	8%	10%	4%
c. Percentage of interventions abandoned	5%	0	0	0	0
d. Percentage of interventions yet to start	6%	5%	12%	5%	11%
2. Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented	59	65	70	95	90

In sum, the implementation of the DMTDP for the period 2018 – 2021 witnessed strong commitment from the District Assembly and its development partners for the period under review. This is demonstrated in the following tables:

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

S/N	Development Dimension	2019		2020	
		Plan	Exec	Plan	Exec
1	Build an Industrialized, Inclusive and Resilient Economy	11	8	11	10
2	Create an Equitable, Healthy and Discipline Society	24	22	27	24
3	Build safe and well-planned communities while protecting the natural environment	8	8	22	18
4	Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions	26	14	27	25
	Total	69	52	87	77

1.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OBJECTIVES (M&E)

1. To determine the relevance and fulfilment of objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability
2. To assess whether sustainability issues are being addressed
3. To determine whether transparency and accountability systems are adequate and effective in identifying corrupt practices
4. To assess whether projects and programmes are likely to contribute to the achievement of the overall objective
5. To determine whether projects, strategy and objectives remain relevant to the needs of beneficiaries
6. To assess whether projects and programmes remain consistent with and supportive of current policy and programme priorities

1.3 PROCESSES INVOLVED IN MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The District M&E exercise was preceded by a DPCU meeting to discuss and agree on the objectives, tools and expected outcomes of the M&E and to develop an M&E Work Plan and Budget.

A working team comprising the following key stakeholders was formed:

1. District Planning Officer
2. District Budget Analyst
3. District Works Engineer
4. District Director of Health Services
5. District Director of Education
6. District Director of Agriculture
7. Representatives of user agencies (of development projects where applicable)

These key stakeholders visited projects sites and collected relevant data in order to measure progress of projects and programmes implemented against planned targets. An M&E report is prepared in each case capturing issues identified during the visits and presented to relevant stakeholders.

1.4 PROCESSES INVOLVED

1. Assessment of the DMTDP to see if developmental targets were met
2. Identification of the achievements, constraints and challenges to aid improvement in projects and programmes in order to achieve better outcomes.
3. Developed strategies to influenced resource allocation and improved service delivery in the District.

1.5 CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

1. Inadequate logistics such as vehicles and motorbikes for monitoring adversely impacted the monitoring and supervisory functions of the M&E team. Management need to quickly address these issues so as to avoid shoddy works by contractors.
2. It was also difficult assembling members of the DPCU to embark on monitoring of projects. Members of the DPCU must commit themselves to roles and responsibilities in order that regular monitoring visits could be made to projects sites.
3. Inadequate capacity of some DPCU members in M&E negatively affects the quality of M&E undertaken by the District. DPCU members should therefore be equipped with specific and targeted training areas to be able to undertake M&E effectively to achieve desired results.
4. There is no Secretariat for DPCU. The office of the District Planning Officer is currently being used as the secretariat.
5. Incentives are not normally given to members of the District Monitoring Team to embark on monitoring activities and this adversely affect the commitment M&E team in executing monitoring exercises.

CHAPTER TWO (2)

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT

2.1 Programmes/Projects Status in the District

Notwithstanding the difficulties and challenges the Assembly encountered during the period under review, most projects outlined in the 2019 Action Plan and Budget have either been completed, on-going or received some degree of attention. The table below gives an account on status of projects, programmes and activities embarked upon in various communities across the district as at December 2019.

Table 2.1: Project and Programme Register

Project Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Location	Contractor/ Consultant	Contract Sum GH¢	Source Of Funding	Date Of Award	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status (%)	Remarks
Construction of 1 No. Store House at the District Assembly	Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions	Wule nsi	DACF	M/S Dewu bua Co. Ltd	290,2 01.13	119, 100.0 0	27-Apr- 16	11- Sep- 16	11- Mar- 17	69%	On- going	
Construction of 1 No. CHPS Compound with	Create an equitable, Healthy and Discipline society	Gung uni	DACF	M/S Dewu bua Co.	214,3 02.38	99,8 62.06	27-Apr- 16	11- Sep- 16	11- Mar- 17	65%	On- going	

Project Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Location	Contractor/ Consultant	Contract Sum GH¢	Source Of Funding	Date Of Award	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status (%)	Remarks
ancillary facilities				Ltd								
Construction of 1 No. CHPS compound with ancillary facilities at Tampoaya	Create an equitable, Healthy and Discipline society	Tampoaya	DACF	M/S M. S. Madubi Enterprise	249,990.30	173,798.09	23-Oct-19	13/12/2020	31-Jan-20	76%	On-going	
Construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities at Wanguldo D/A Primary	Create an equitable, Healthy and Discipline society	Wanguldo	DACF	M/S M. S. Madubi Enterprise	199,844.4	85,433.48	16-Dec-19	30-Dec-19	31-Mar-20	45%	On-going	Satisfactory
Reshaping of Nakpayili junction-Baduli road	Build safe and well-planned communities while protecting the natural environment	Nakpayili-Baduli	DACF	M/S S. AMA SKI COMPANY	81,000.00	76,950.00	29-May-20	15-Jun-20	16-Jul-20	100%	Completed	Satisfactory

Project Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Location	Contractor/ Consultant	Contract Sum GH¢	Source Of Funding	Date Of Award	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status (%)	Remarks
				LTD.								
Reshaping of Gbungbaliga-Kajeso feeder road	Build safe and well-planned communities while protecting the natural environment	Gbungbaliga-Kajeso	DACF	M/S M. S. Madubi Enterprise	89,250.00	85,000.00	23-Sep-20	15-Oct-20	15-Dec-20	100%	Completed	Satisfactory
Reshaping of Nchie-Tampoaya feeder road	Build safe and well-planned communities while protecting the natural environment	Nchie-Tampoaya	DACF	M/S Lisowa Construction and Trading Ent.	60,900.00	58,000.00	23-Sep-20	15-Oct-20	5-Dec-20	100%	Completed	Satisfactory
Reshaping of Egambo-Chichagi feeder	Build safe and well-planned communities while protecting the natural environment	Egambo-Chichagi	DACF	M/S Sham as Enter	90,000.00	88,000.00	23-Sep-20	15-Oct-20	15-Dec-20	100%	Completed	Satisfactory

Project Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Location	Contractor/ Consultant	Contract Sum GH¢	Source Of Funding	Date Of Award	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status (%)	Remarks
road		agi		prise								
Rehabilitation of 3 unit classroom block at Chando	Create an equitable, Healthy and Discipline society	Chando	DACF	M/S Jowali sa Co. LTD	89,995.50	86,000.00	5-Oct-20	7-Oct-20	7-Dec-20	100%	Completed	Satisfactory
Additional works on Lungni Police Post	Create an equitable, Healthy and Discipline society	Lungni	DACF	M/S Sham as Enterprise	34,702.00	32,966.90	21-Sep-20	23-Sep-20	23-Nov-20	100%	Completed	Satisfactory
Rehabilitation of 3 unit classroom block at Lahito	Create an Equitable, Healthy and Discipline Society	Lahito	DACF	M/S Sham as Enterprise	76,121.50	72,315.42	7-Aug-20	17-Aug-20	6-Oct-20	100%	Completed	Satisfactory
Construction and furnishing of 1 No. Police Post with ancillary	Create an Equitable, Healthy and Discipline Society	Lungni	DDF	M/S SHAMAS ENTE	219,615.11	219,615.11	18-Jul-25	18-Oct-25	100%	Completed	Require additional works	

Project Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Location	Contractor/ Consultant	Contract Sum GH¢	Source Of Funding	Date Of Award	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status (%)	Remarks
facilities				RPRI SE								
Construction and furnishing of 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at Kadjeso	Create an Equitable, Healthy and Discipline Society	Kadjeso	DDF/D PAT	M/S SHAMAS ENTERPRISE	199,993.50	176,671.50	23-Oct-19	31-Jan-20	100%	Completed		
Construction and furnishing of 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at Binda JHS	Create an Equitable, Healthy and Discipline Society	Binda	DDF/D PAT	M/S Fabulous Enterprise	199,990.35	185,967.00	23-Oct-19	31-Jan-20	100%	Completed		
Construction and furnishing of 1 No. CHPS compound with	Create an Equitable, Healthy and Discipline Society	Aprusaya	DDF/D PAT	M/S. AMASKI	249,966.15	238,063.00	23-Oct-19	31-Jan-20	100%	Completed		

Project Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Location	Contractor/ Consultant	Contract Sum GH¢	Source Of Funding	Date Of Award	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status (%)	Remarks
ancillary facilities at Aprusaya				COMPAN Y LIMITED								
Provision of running water and ancillary facilities to improve hygiene and sanitation at three (3) major market places in the District	Create an Equitable, Healthy and Discipline Society	Wulensi, Nakpayili and Lungni	DD/DP AT	M/S. AMA SKI COMPANY LIMITED	166,275.00	166,275.00	14/04/2020	14/07/2020	100%	Completed		
Complete the furnishing of Theatre facility at Wulensi Health Centre	Create an Equitable, Healthy and Discipline Society	Wulensi	DDF	JAIF ENTE RPRI SE	49,205.01	49,205.01	28/08/2020	9/09/2020	100%	Completed		

Project Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Location	Contractor/ Consultant	Contract Sum GH¢	Source Of Funding	Date Of Award	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status (%)	Remarks
Construct and furnish Offices of the District Ambulance Service	Create an Equitable, Healthy and Discipline Society	Wule nsi	DDF/D PAT	M/S S. AMA SKI COM PAN Y LIMI TED	259,9 93.65	133,3 76.74	17/06/20 20	17/09/ 2020	40.33 %	On- going		
Rehabilitation of Small Earth Dam	Create an Equitable, Healthy and Discipline Society	Wule nsi	GPSNP	Sham as Enter prise	274,7 95.17	50,15 0.70	30/12/20 19	4/03/2 020	4/06/2 020	95%	On- going	
Rehabilitation of Small Earth Dam	Create an Equitable, Healthy and Discipline Society	Nakp ayili	GPSNP	Kpata li Enter prise	282,5 56.76	46,74 7.84	30/12/20 19	19/02/ 2020	19/05/ 2020	80%	On- going	

Project Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Location	Contractor/ Consultant	Contract Sum GH¢	Source Of Funding	Date Of Award	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Out Standing Balance	Implementation Status (%)	Remarks
Rehabilitation of Nyenkpani-Wumbeijado Feeder Road	Build safe and well-planned communities while protecting	Nyenkpani - Wumbeijado	GPSNP	Lemrans (GH) Limited	218,444.93	50,104.92	30/12/2020	13/03/2020	13/06/2020	75%	On-going	

2.2 UPDATE ON REVENUE/FUNDING SOURCES

District Assemblies receive funding from various sources for the implementation of development programmes and projects across the country. In the case of the Nanumba South District Assembly, it received funding from the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF), Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) and the Member of Parliament's (MP's) Share of the District Assemblies Common Fund for the period under review. Others included the Internally Generated Fund (IGF) of the Assembly, Government of Ghana Transfers (GoG Direct transfers) and the People with Disability (PWDs) share of the District Assemblies Common Fund. Details are illustrated in the following table:

Table 2.3: Update on Revenue/Funding Sources

EXPENDITURE ITEM	Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
GOG	904,348.66	1,124,089.00	989,786.56	1,527,617.95	1,284,439.87
IGF	95,626.00	125,089.00	92,680.49	135,840.00	174,594.43
DACF	1,468,176.71	4,255,374.20	1,780,056.36	4,899,484.25	1,986,623.17
MP'S CF	275,867.00	600,000.00	339,407.68	600,000.00	361,412.27
PWDs CF	162,853.02	184,346.00	168,804.11	400,000.00	264,655.30
MSHAP	10,263.23	21,383.80	6,125.00	20,358.58	8,625.12
Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana (MAG)	115,318.23	173,801.67	173,801.67	173,801.67	116,450.93
DDF	762,605.00	1,564,384.78	1,603,374.57	1,863,463.85	379,214.92
Goods & Services to Decentralized Dpts.	74,646.59	58,625.09	26,683.06	63,850.83	50,080.34
GPSNP					260,412.09
DONOR (OTHERS)	1,505,079.41	766,502.00	1,257,253.31		
TOTAL	5,374,783.85	8,873,595.54	6,437,972.81	9,684,417.13	4,886,508.44

2.3 UPDATE ON EXPENDITURE/DISBURSEMENT

Funds available to the District Assembly are expended in a number of sectors to ensure holistic development of the district. These are compensation, goods and services, investment and assets. The ensuing table illustrates in details the expenditure of the NSDA for the period under review.

Table 2.4: Update on Expenditure

EXPENDITURE ITEM	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
Compensation	862,887.28	1,122,264.00	998,933.00	1,546,207.12	1,380,317.42
Goods And Service	3,457,475.91	4,298,753.00	3,007,326.90	3,023,358.94	1,680,111.58
Investment/Assets	1,217,639.10	3,220,151.00	1,575,565.31	5,464,369.66	1,829,470.67
Other	2,208,937.07	2,847,213.33	1,577,165.31	1,135,580	745,584.66
TOTAL	7,746,939.36	11,488,381.33	7,158,990.52	11,169,515.72	5,635,484.33

2.4 UPDATE ON INDICATORS AND TARGETS

The performance of the District Assembly is reflected in the outlook of standard indicators and targets set for the period under review. These indicators and targets cut across the various sectors of development such as education, health, water and sanitation, road infrastructure, agriculture among others. These indicators include district specific targets as well as national targets. A detailed consideration has been provided these indicators vis-à-vis the baseline as at 2018. Table 2.4 presents the indicators as pertains in the district.

Table 2.5 Performance of Core Indicators at the District Level

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
1	Total output in agricultural production					
	i. Maize	8,383.27	12,500	8918.37	15,000	9,909.3
	ii. Rice (milled)	2,479.33	3,550	2,609.82	4,200	2,899.8
	iii. Millet	490.042	570	540.27	620	476.73
	iv. Sorghum	3,532.62	6,969.71	4,133.46	7,500	6,790.96
	v. Cassava	15,916	17,300	15,217.27	22,500	17,790.65
	vi. Yam	19,577.39	25,200	21,279.78	27,550	23,644.2
	vii. Groundnut	4,160.77	4,587.25	2983.16	5500	3,140.62
	viii. Cowpea	753.58	1,150	819.11	1,250	815.29
	ix. Soybean					

Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)		Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
x.	Cashew nut	135.42	120.36	167.03	200.00	182.12
xi.	Cattle	8364	10,250	8,804	11,150	9,783
xii.	Sheep	10,165	12,740	10,700	14,530	11,889
xiii.	Goat	10,238	13,150	11,129	16,812	14,512
xiv.	Pig	802	925	844	1,602	917
xv.	Poultry	19,390	23,750	21,076	25,180	23,418
xvi.	Turkeys				812	511
xvii.	Ducks				938	722
2	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	25-30%	25-30%	25-30%	25-30%	25-25%
3	Number of new industries established					
	i. Agriculture,	0	4	0	2	0
	ii. Industry,	0	0	0	0	0
	iii. Service	0	0	0	0	0
4	Number of new jobs created					
	iv. Agriculture	1	200	220	3,975	3,133
	v. Industry					
	vi. Service	0	0	0	0	0
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT						

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
5	Net enrolment ratio					
	i. Kindergarten	94.3%	96.2%	85.1%	86.00%	89.66%
	ii. Primary	87.2%	89.0%	85.6%	89.00%	65.90%
	iii. JHS	34.7%	36.6%	37.9%	38.50%	35.15%
6	Gender Parity Index					
	i. Kindergarten	0.95%	0.97%	0.90%	92.00%	0.98
	ii. Primary	0.94%	0.96%	0.90%	92.00%	0.93
	iii. JHS	0.84%	0.85%	0.83%	88.00%	0.93
	iv. SHS	0.91%	0.93%	1.01%	1.00%	93.19
7	Completion rate					
	i. Kindergarten	103.7%	106.1%	105.0%	106.00%	103.70%
	ii. Primary	94.3%	87.0%	97.1%	101.00%	105.00%
	iii. JHS	56.3%	55.2%	49.6%	54.00%	75.30%
	iv. SHS	17.9%	20.0%	10.9%	18.00%	29.60%
8	Number of operational health facilities					
	i. CHP Compound	8	12	10	18	14
	ii. Clinic	1	1	0	2	0
	iii. Health Centre	3	5	3	6	3
	iv. Hospital	0	1	0	0	0

Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)		Baseline (2018)		Target 2019		Actual 2019		Target 2020		Actual 2020	
9	Proportion of population with valid NHIS card										
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	i. Total (by sex)	12,612	13,456	21,033	24,691	18,992	22,295	21,033	24,691	18,992	22,295
	ii. Indigents		3,914		18,290		13,151		9,927		14,799
	iii. Informal		5,026		6,100		7,785		5,238		6,396
	iv. Aged		740		1,356		1,033		2,463		707
	v. Under 18years		11,591		17,536		14,859		3,924		10,654
	vi. Pregnant women		4,797		00		3,666		3,215		3,957
1	Number of births and deaths registered										
	i. Birth (sex)									3,241	
			3,817		4,628		3,817		4,720	M	F
										1,624	1,617
	ii. Death (sex, age group)	M	F			M	F			M	F
	23	14		0	16	21		0	26	25	
1	Percentage of population with sustainable access										

Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
to safe drinking water sources¹	79%	84%	50%	70%	57%
i. District					
ii. Urban	32%	43%	26%	32%	27%
iii. Rural	47%	41%	24%	38%	30%
¹ Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services					
i. District	43%	55%	40%	60%	25%
ii. Urban	10%	15%	13%	30%	13%
iii. Rural	33%	40%	27%	30%	12%
¹ Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	0	0	0	0	0
¹ Malaria case fatality (Institutional)					
i. Sex	0	0	0	0	0
ii. Age group	0	0	0	0	0
¹ 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

¹ CWSA defines access to safe water to include the following elements:

1. Ensuring that each person in a community served has access to no less than 20 litres of water per day
2. Ensure that walking distance to a water facility does not exceed 500 meters from the furthest house in the community
3. That each sprout of borehole or pipe system must serve no more than 300 persons and 150 for a hand dug well
4. The water system is owned and managed by the community
5. Water facility must provide all year-round potable water to community members

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
1	Percentage of road network in good condition					
	Total	54%	60	65%	70%	68%
	Urban	36%	40%	40%	45%	40%
	Feeder	18%	20%	25%	25%	28%
1	Percentage of communities covered by electricity					
	District	38%	40%	44%	55%	50%
	Rural	33%	35%	39%	45%	42%
	Urban	83%	95%	90%	95%	88%
1	Reported cases of crime	85	0	63	0	76
	i. Men,	12	0	15	0	18
	ii. Women					
	iii. Children	1	0	4	0	1
1	Percentage of annual action plan implemented	94%	95%	65%	95%	96%
2	Number of communities affected by disaster					
	i. Bushfire	13	13	5	5	3
	ii. Floods	37	44	2	2	10
	iii. Rainstorm	18	18	7	7	6

2.4.1 Underlying factors of success in the performance of the core indicators

The underlying factors of success in the performance of the core indicators are multi-sectorial, multi-dimensional and crosscutting. Some of these are presented as follows:

1. The establishment of more agro inputs outlets district wide to ensure that farm inputs are readily available to farmers
2. Strong institutional collaboration i.e D/A, development partners among others
3. Enhanced monitoring of AEAs and farmers for increased technology adoption guaranteed increased productivity
4. Commitment on the part of management to supervise the overall development of the district
5. In terms of health, the management and staff of the health providers recognize the principal obligation of the Ghana Health Service to ensure a healthy Ghanaian population by providing quality healthcare services to all people living far and wide in Nandom South district. This was accomplished through enabling continuous access to health service from district level to the Community's level.

2.4.2 Underlying factors of failure in the performance of the core indicators

1. The lack of a livestock market in the district affects the data in respect of livestock
2. Inadequate CHPS Compounds in the District negatively influence the health of our people especially women and children
3. Inadequate monthly outreach services and monitoring and supportive supervision due to logistical bottlenecks
4. Centralized data entry to system adversely influence data quality
5. Inadequate Transportation
6. Absence of a hospital or Health centre with medical officer or Physician assistant
7. High facilities indebtedness to the Regional Medical Stores
8. Low Skilled Delivery
9. Low Family Planning rates
10. Posting of teachers direct to schools from headquarters
11. Large number of teachers seeking release to other districts
12. Implementation of the new curriculum
13. Teacher community relationship
14. Inadequate funds for monitoring
15. Lack of funding for capacity building of teachers
16. Inadequate furniture for pupils
17. Teachers commuting long distance

2.5 UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

The District Assembly implemented a number of social intervention programmes with far reaching implications on poverty alleviation in the district. These include School Feeding Programme, National Health Insurance, Capitation Grants, National Youth Employment Programme, Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) and what have you. Details are presented below.

Table 2.5: Update on Critical Development and Poverty issues in 2019

Critical Development And Poverty Issues	Allocation GH¢	Actual Receipt GH¢	No. of Beneficiaries					
			Targets			Actuals		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ghana School Feeding Programme	N/A	N/A	29,177	14,887	14,290	20,896	10,637	10,259
Capitation Grants	70,675	70,675	34,000	18,000	16,000	34,000	18,000	16,000
National Health Insurance Scheme	N/A	N/A	N/A		23,080	9,869	13,211	
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme	N/A	N/A	100	50	50	98	40	58
Registration of Persons with Disability (PWDs)		20,085.00	1,000	1,250	1,264	1,362	580	782
National Youth Employment Programme	N/A	N/A	500	250	250	360	257	103
One Village-One Dam Programme	N/A	N/A	0		0	0	0	0
One District One Factory programme	N/A	N/A	100	50	50	57	46	11
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	N/A	N/A	2,000	1,420	580	1795	1453	342
Planting for Export and Rural Dev't	N/A	N/A	1,750	1,500	250	1233	1091	142

SIP Poultry improvement programme (Cockerel)	N/A	N/A	225	150	75	105	61	44
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2.5.1 ONE DISTRICT-ONE FACTORY (1D1F) PROGRAMME

In line with the government agenda to spur industrialization across the country and influence entrepreneurial activities, the District Assembly in collaboration with the Ministry of Trade and Industry has established a Business Advisory Centre (BAC) in the District.

The District Assembly in the course of the year handed over the site to the contractor of the project to commence work.

2.6: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE

2.6.1: GHANA NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD REGISTRY EXERCISE

In identifying the poor and most vulnerable in society, most social protection programmes employ a variety of targeting methods such as proxy means testing (PMT), Community based targeting (CBT), Poverty/Geographical ranking among others.

In an attempt by government to streamline the targeting system in Ghana, established the Ghana National Household Registry (GNHR) to provide a common targeting mechanism that seeks to ensure that social protection programmes are identify, prioritize and select households living in vulnerable situation.

The Ghana national households involve registering of households and collecting basic informing on their socio- economic status by administering questionnaires to each household.

2.6.2 VISITATION TO ALLEGED WITCHES IN KUKUO

About eighty eight (88) household alleged witches were visited comprising of eighty (80) female and eight (8) males by the minister for gender, children and social protection in Kukuio on 26th August 2020 this was commence by a household profile data collection exercise on September 2020.

2.6.3 UPDATES OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY (PWD) IN THE DISTRICT

A total number of **one thousand three hundred and sixty-two (1,362)** people with disabilities were updated with 580 males and 782 being females. The update of the data produced additional 98 PWDs to the list as pertained hitherto. This is illustrated in the following table.

2.6.1: Data on PWDs in Nanumba South

TYPE OF DISABILITY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED	786	291	495
DEAF AND DUMB	85	50	35
BLIND	254	144	120
EPILEPSY	221	130	221

ALBINO	08	4	3
TOTAL	1363	580	782

2.6.4 SOCIAL NORM CAMPAIGN - ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND CLEANLINESS

Social Norm Campaign programme exist to complement the community led total sanitation programme. The social norm describes sanitation practice as a pattern of behavior and culture to which an individual is accepted to conform in a particular group and community. The social norm encourages one to acknowledge what others have done and what he/she can do to conform to society.

The church of Pentecost in collaboration with the department of community development and social welfare organized an environmental health campaign under the theme: *My Environment my Responsibility*.

In all fifteen schools in both primary and junior high as well as senior high schools were entered and sensitized on environmental cleanliness and sanitation in the District. The various school children were sensitized on environmental cleanliness and proper hand washing in order to prevent the spread of corona virus and accepting it as a responsibility to protect the natural resources. They were also sensitized on teenage pregnancy which was increasing in the District.

2.6.5: COMMUNITY DURBAR AND SENSITIZATION SANITATION

As part of effort of the District Assembly organization and other stakeholders in keeping the environment clean, the church of Pentecost in collaboration with chiefs and some staff of the District assembly organized a durbar at the forecourt of the Wulensi chief palace to educate people on the essence of keeping the environment clean and preserving the natural resources in which we are endowed with as a country. The district environmental health officer as well as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) laid much emphasis on the need to clean our environment and practice personal hygiene. The district bye-law and latrine artisans were introduced to participant present. A platform was created for questioning and answers. Communities members present were happy issues relating to their communities were discussed and addressed.

The campaign was followed up by a cleanup exercise in the district capital with the support of the department and the Church of Pentecost.

2.6.6: SENSITIZATION ON HARMFUL TRADITIONAL PRACTICES

The department embarked on a sensitization on harmful traditional practice in 10 communities within the District 15th – 25 September 2020. The aim of the department is to help reduce the rising harmful practice cases both reported and unreported in the District. The department deployed four officers to the selected communities to sensitize the people. The communities sensitized were Tambihini, Bandiyili, Bienayili, Tikayado, Nyolaka, Aprusaya, Chando No. 1, Chando No. 2, Nyobido, Njerimando.

The sensitization exercise was successful in these communities. The attendance was encouraging given the recorded numbers in various selected communities. Community members appeared in ten and in hundred depending on the size of the population of the communities. Issues discussed during the sensitization include child trafficking, child labor, child marriage and witchcraft accusation.

Concerns were raised on whom to report cases to and the department of Social Welfare and Community Development was introduced to the various communities with other agencies like DOVVSU and Legal Aid Scheme. The community members were so delighted that there was a department ready to address challenges in the communities when reported on.

2.6.2: No. of people present by community and sex

Community	Total No. Present	Men	Women
TAMBIHINI	77	31	43
BIENAYILI	58	40	18
BANDIYILI	60	23	37
TIKAYADO	80	33	47
CHANDO NO 1	44	26	18
CHANDO NO. 2	36	15	21
NYOLAKA	80	35	45

APRUSAYA	48	22	26
NJERIMANDO	77	36	41
NYOBIDO	60	14	46
TOTAL	620	275	345

2.6.7 TRAINING OF WOMEN GROUP'S IN SOAP MAKING

The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development during the period under review conducted a soap making training for five women groups from Monchani No. 1 & 2 and Tikayedo. The objectives of the training are as follows:

1. To reduce extreme poverty and enhance the potential of the poor to contribute to National Development.
2. Empowering communities to take charge and shape their future by utilizing their skills and resources to improve their standard of living.
3. Provide communities the means to *sustain their ODF status*.

2.6.8 A FOLLOW-UP SENSITIZATION ON CHILD TRAFFICKING IN FIVE COMMUNITIES

A sensitization and awareness creation was organized in five communities namely; Nakpayili, Bandiyili, Kanjo, Kotoya and Gimán in the District on child trafficking. The main objective is to make a follow -up to these communities after the capacity building workshop in order to increase awareness on the effect of migrating or trafficking of children from their rural communities to urban centers by family relatives and strangers.

Many concerns were raised as to how to trace children and family members who have migrated and how to prevent their children from been trafficked. These were deliberated on by community members and a final conclusion was to educate the younger ones on the effect of trafficking and migration in general since they are intertwined. Other community members suggested that children who have been sent to stay with family members should be located, visited and brought back home if the need be.

In an attempt to eradicate child trafficking by enforcing the law, we need to enhance the economic empowerment of women/mothers of child victims and to include them in social protection activities in order to graduate from poverty. Many such mothers need to benefit

from skills training and micro credit schemes which address the underlying cause that lead parent to sell or give their children to strangers or traffickers.

Table 2.6.3: Information on participants during the sensitization

Community	Men	Women	Total
Nakpayili	31	34	65
Bandiyili	15	21	36
Kanjo	32	20	52
Kotoya	16	31	47
Gimam	18	68	86
Total	122	174	296

Two (2) child protection cases were reported to the district community development and social welfare department following sensitization in the various communities. Cases reported were dealt with accordingly.

2.6.9 SUPPORT TO PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY (PWDs)

A significant number of persons with various forms of disabilities were supported to improve their economic wellbeing. The following table illustrates in detail the areas of intervention.

Table 2.6.4: Areas of application of Disability Fund

S/N	Activity	Location	Participants	
			Male	Female
1	Medical support	District-wide	1	2
2	Assistive Devices (tricycles)	District-wide	2	1
3	Support for income generation activities – deep freezers, and sewing machines	District-wide	10	7
4	Distribution of small ruminants to PWDs	District-wide	92	33

2.7 GENDER

The Gender Desk Officer (GDO) introduced for the first time in the district a Gender Model Family concept. The activity was implemented in 3 communities. In line with this concept, the following activities were carried out in the table below:

Table 2.7: Activities carried out in the year

S/N	Activity	Males	Females	Total
1.	Sensitization of communities on the Gender Model Family (GMF) concept	60	120	180
2.	Recruitment and registration of Gender Model Families	20	21	41
3.	First Training on the Gender Model Family concept for Gender Model Families	19	21	40
4.	Monthly Meetings of GMFs	19	21	40
5.	Second Training on the Gender Model Family concept for GMFs	18	20	38
6.	Monitoring of GMFs			
7.	Annual GMF Assembly	24	19	43

- Four communities in the District namely Ndigundo, Nchai, Kpanso No.2 and Kotoya were sensitized on the GMF concept. This included a total of 180 potential GMFs comprising 60 males and 120 females.
- A total of 20 families were recruited and registered as GMFs across the 4 new communities
- A total of 19 registered families comprising 19 males and 21 females were trained on the GMF concept
- All GMFs in the District (both existing and new GMFs) were monitored regularly.
- Developed Action plans for 19 registered GMFs.
- Conducted refresher training for GMFs which was attended by 18 males and 20 females.
- Organized Annual GMF Assembly/Experience sharing which was attended by 43 participants including 24 males and 19 females.

2.8 DISASTER AND RELATED MATTERS

The National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) implemented a number of activities in their quest to curb disaster in the district. The following activities were carried out during the period under review:

1. Provided assistance to disaster victims
2. Carried out awareness creation and education on rain/wind storms
3. Conducted awareness creation and education on floods
4. Undertook education and sensitization on environmental degradation, sanitation and destruction of the ecology (climate/climate change)

5. Carried out sensitization on bush fires
6. Created the awareness of communities on Celebro spinal meningitis (CSM)

2.9 HIV/AIDS ACTIVITIES

The District Assembly during the period inaugurated a 9 member District HIV/AIDS committee to take charge of the implementation of HIV/AIDS activities in the district.

In the course of the year, the committee procured and distributed food supplements to persons living with HIV/AIDS. In all 70 persons were identified and taken care of. This comprised 43 males and 27 females.

2.9 CAPACITY BUILDING

A number of capacity building activities were planned for the year under review. The status of the activities is presented in the table below.

1. Training of Area Council Members on Roles, & Responsibilities, Model Standing Orders, Participatory Action Planning and Advocacy.
2. Trained DA staff on the new Public Financial Management Act to enable take corrective actions to address PFM Risk Mitigation Measures

2.10 EVALUATION CONDUCTED, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The District Assembly has executed a number of development interventions/projects across the district. To test the impact of these interventions on the lives of the people, five projects were selected and evaluated at the community level. These are presented in the following table.

Table 2.8: Projects Evaluation conducted

Name of the PM&E Tool	Policy/Programme/Project Involved	Consultant or Resource Persons Involved	Methodology Used	Findings	Recommendations
Community score card	Construction of 1 No. CHPS compound with ancillary facilities at Tampoaya	DA/DPCU	Interviews and focus group discussions	Project impacted positively on the lives of the communities	Similar projects should be replicated in other communities to improve the living conditions of the people.
Community score card	Reshaping of Nakpayili junction-Baduli road	DA/DPCU	Use of questionnaire and focus group discussions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The rehabilitation of the road has eased transportation bottlenecks which hitherto confronted the people. 2. It has spurred economic activities in the community. This according to the people has positively impacted the 	It is our hope that management would make funding available for the rehabilitation of other roads that suffer similar fate.

				prices of their produce and hence, increased their income.	
Community score card	Reshaping of Gbungbaliga-Kajeso feeder road	DA/DPCU	Use of questionnaire and focus group discussions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The rehabilitation of the road has eased transportation bottlenecks which hitherto confronted the people. 4. It has spurred economic activities in the community. This according to the people has positively impacted the prices of their produce and hence, increased their income. 	It is our hope that management would make funding available for the rehabilitation of other roads that suffer similar fate.
Stakeholder Analysis	Reshaping of Nchie-Tampoaya feeder road	DA/DPCU	Use of questionnaire and focus group discussions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The rehabilitation of the road has eased transportation bottlenecks which hitherto confronted the people. 2. It has spurred economic activities in the community. This according to the people has positively impacted the prices of their produce and hence, increased their income. 	It is our hope that management would make funding available for the rehabilitation of other roads that suffer similar fate.
	Construction and furnishing of 1 No. Police Post with ancillary facilities	DA/DPCU	Use of questionnaire and community level engagement/discussions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community members are excited to have a police post in their community. It is the hope of the community that the presence of the police in the community will lead to a reduction in crime in and 	We recommend that the DA and the Ghana Police Service will establish more of such facilities in other areas across

				around the community.	the District in order to deal with issues of crime in our communities.
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2.11. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluations (PM&E) undertaken and their results

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) was adopted in the monitoring and evaluation of projects for the period under review. Through the process, a number of stakeholder engagements were held at various levels for different projects and programs. Some of these projects are presented in the table below.

Table 2.9: Participatory Monitoring and Evaluations (PM&E) of projects

Name of the PM&E Tool	Policy/Programme/Project Involved	Consultant or Resource Persons Involved	Methodology Used	Findings	Recommendations
Joint DPCU Monitoring	Construction of 1 No. CHPS compound with ancillary facilities at Tampoaya	DA/DPCU	Interviews and focus group discussions	Project impacted positively on the lives of the communities	Similar projects should be replicated in other communities to improve the living conditions of the people.
Joint DPCU Monitoring	Reshaping of Nakpayili junction-Baduli road	DA/DPCU	Use of questionnaire and focus group discussions	<p>5. The rehabilitation of the road has eased transportation bottlenecks which hitherto confronted the people.</p> <p>6. It has spurred economic activities in the community. This</p>	It is our hope that management would make funding available for the rehabilitation of other roads that suffer similar fate.

				according to the people has positively impacted the prices of their produce and hence, increased their income.	
Joint DPCU Monitoring	Reshaping of Gbungbaliga-Kajeso feeder road	DA/DPCU	Use of questionnaire and focus group discussions	<p>7. The rehabilitation of the road has eased transportation bottlenecks which hitherto confronted the people.</p> <p>8. It has spurred economic activities in the community. This according to the people has positively impacted the prices of their produce and hence, increased their income.</p>	It is our hope that management would make funding available for the rehabilitation of other roads that suffer similar fate.
Joint DPCU Monitoring	Reshaping of Nchie-Tampoaya feeder road	DA/DPCU	Use of questionnaire and focus group discussions	<p>3. The rehabilitation of the road has eased transportation bottlenecks which hitherto confronted the people.</p> <p>4. It has spurred economic activities in the community. This according to the people has positively impacted the prices of their produce and hence,</p>	It is our hope that management would make funding available for the rehabilitation of other roads that suffer similar fate.

				increased their income.	
Joint DPCU Monitoring /Stakeholder Analysis	Construction and furnishing of 1 No. Police Post with ancillary facilities	DA/DPCU	Use of questionnaire and community level engagement/discussions	2. Community members are excited to have a police post in their community. It is the hope of the community that the presence of the police in the community will lead to a reduction in crime in and around the community.	We recommend that the DA and the Ghana Police Service will establish more of such facilities in other areas across the District in order to deal with issues of crime in our communities.

2.12 CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES

2.12.1 Inadequate & Late release of funds

During projects implementation, the District assembly has been confronted with inadequate funding to meet the pressing demands from the general public, contractors and other decentralized departments. This is partly due to the low revenue generation base of the Assembly.

The late release of funds from Central Government too is yet another challenge and this slows down project implementation.

2.12.2 Difficult Access to project sites

Most of the feeder roads linking communities to the District Capital are in deplorable state. This makes access to some project sites not only impossible especially in the raining season, but difficult. Unfortunately however, funds are usually released in the second and third quarters of the year when the rainy season is at its peak.

2.13 THE WAY FORWARD

2.13.1 Timely Release of Funds

Donor and Central Government funds should be released early enough to ensure speedy and timely project implementation.

2.13.2 Projects Implementation

Implementation of projects in areas/communities that are hard to reach during the rainy season should be deferred to the dry season to ensure smooth execution